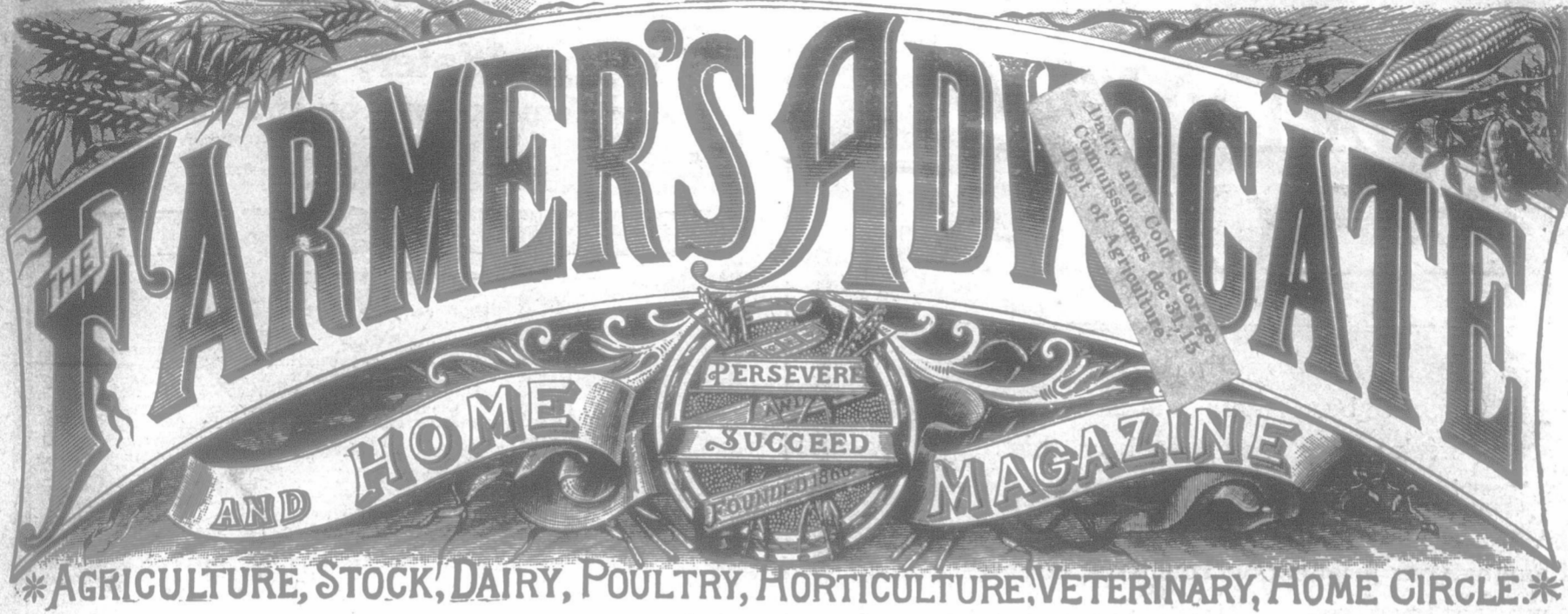


OCTOBER 21, 1915

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 28, 1915.

No. 1205

**September sales \$9,000.00  
over same month last year!**



Louis XV—Style 80

This heavy increase in sales during a mid-war period shows how the Canadian public appreciates the value given in the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano. Stronger proof could not be furnished. The people, all over the Dominion, recognize that any purchaser obtains in the

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*"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"*

The Sherlock-Manning factory has been busy right along—not a man laid off, not a man's wages reduced. Sales have increased steadily since the first of the year. We want to keep it up, so as to make 1915 a record.

Without advancing the price, we are going to give the first fifteen purchasers something unusual in value, even for Sherlock-Manning instruments.

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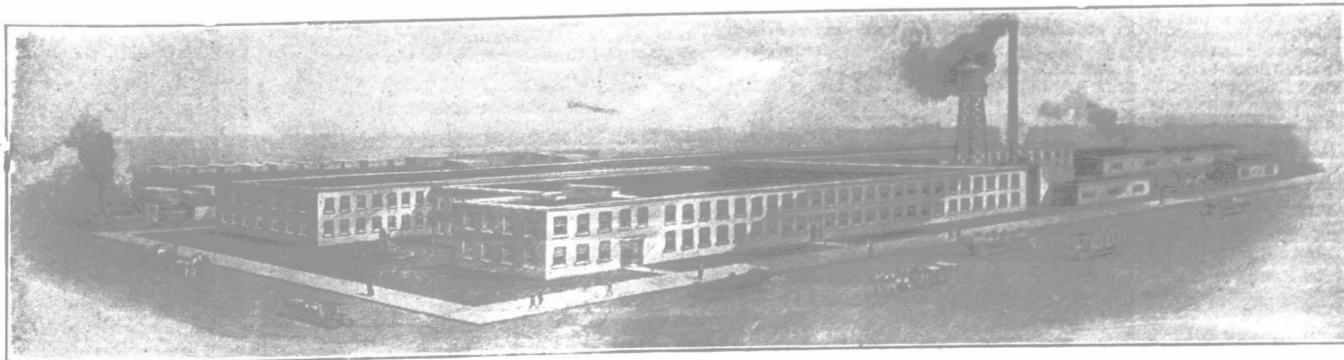
For the next thirty days we have decided to deliver to each of the first fifteen buyers a specially selected piano at the most attractive price ever quoted for the highest quality that time, money and skill can produce.

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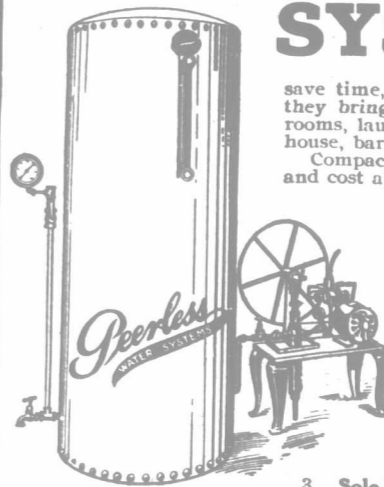
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LIMITED  
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In the stables, in the house, in the garden; clean, pure, fresh water at all times, summer or winter. No more heavy lifting and pumping for yourself or your wife. No more unsanitary attic tanks. Water any place on the farm—without work—without trouble—with little expense.

### PEERLESS WATER SYSTEMS



save time, labor, doctors' bills, and inconvenience; they bring city comforts to the farm, make bath rooms, laundries and running water in any part of house, barn or fields possible.

Compact, strong, simple, require little attention and cost almost nothing to operate.

Water is pumped from source of supply to tank located in cellar, outhouse, or underground. Then held under air pressure which purifies and forces it to wherever you run the pipes in house, barns or garden. There's no cost of operation beyond the filling of the tank, and when desired the engine used for this purpose can be used for driving cutting box, churn, separator or other machines on the farm.

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will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable with this Attachment of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.

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Any size with the London Adjustable Silo Curbs. Over 9,000 concrete silos built in Ontario with our Silo Curb. Send for Catalogue No. 10. London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, Dept. B, London, Ontario. Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

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Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c. Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free, a splendid British-made 14c. gold nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (16s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1. Say whether you require a fine, medium or broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

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Thousands of acres lie around you that need the tile drainage. Their installation brings a quick profit to the farmer. Hand digging is too costly and too slow. Hundreds now make big profits contracting for this work with a

### "A Perfect Trench at One Cut"

# BUCKEYE

## Traction Ditcher

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**Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co. 202 Crystal Ave. Findlay, Ohio.**

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H.A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization  
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Of absolute Reliability and Power is Enjoyed by Every Owner of a

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"GOES LIKE SIXTY"

A mechanical masterpiece of the highest type, with our improved simple methods of cooling, governing and sparking. Positively guaranteed, biggest value. All sizes. Save money. Ask for catalogue and prices.

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## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 80 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

\* N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

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H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.  
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NEW YORK

Mailed free to any address by the author.

Everywhere, you and Your Wife

den; clean, pure, fresh water at all lifting and pumping for yourself or tanks. Water any place on the farm—expense.

WATER SYSTEMS

doctors' bills, and inconvenience; comforts to the farm, make bath and running water in any part of fields possible.

ing, simple, require little attention nothing to operate. Water is pumped from source of supply to tank located in cellar, outhouse, underground. Then held under pressure which purifies and forces it to wherever you run the pipes in houses, barns or garden. There's no cost of operation beyond the filling of the tank, and when desired the engine used for this purpose can be used for driving cutting box, churn, separator, or other machines on the farm.

u would be interested in one circuit about Peerless Water Systems. NATIONAL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD. 1 Wabash Ave., TORONTO. Manufacturers of Peerless Water Systems.

Trappers FURS

u that we actually pay more for Mink, Marten, Rat, Lynx, and Ginseng.

America for handling all List and Shippers' Tags.

St. Louis, Mo.



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W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S. 118 West 31st Street NEW YORK

"Sovereign" Treasure Steel Ranges Will Stand The Test!



Style—Reservoir, Glass Door and N. P. Tile Back High Closet

Top has six covers in three sections. Front section lifts up for Broiling, Toasting and putting in fuel.

BUYING a range is just like making an investment. When you are in need of a range, do you just go to any hardware store and take what they have to offer you, or do you specify? The WISE ONES ask for and insist on having

"Sovereign" Treasure Steel Ranges

"SOVEREIGN" TREASURE Ranges are fitted with our latest Patent Ventilated Long-Life Fire-box Linings. Are so constructed that there is a continuous current of air behind the Linings and connected with Ventilator Pipe to Flues of range, this prevents warping, also gives additional heat to the Oven.

Fireback and Firefront Sections are interchangeable and interlocking

Every Range fitted with Thermometer.

With or without Glass Oven Door.

Special Wood Firebox. Will take 28-in. wood.

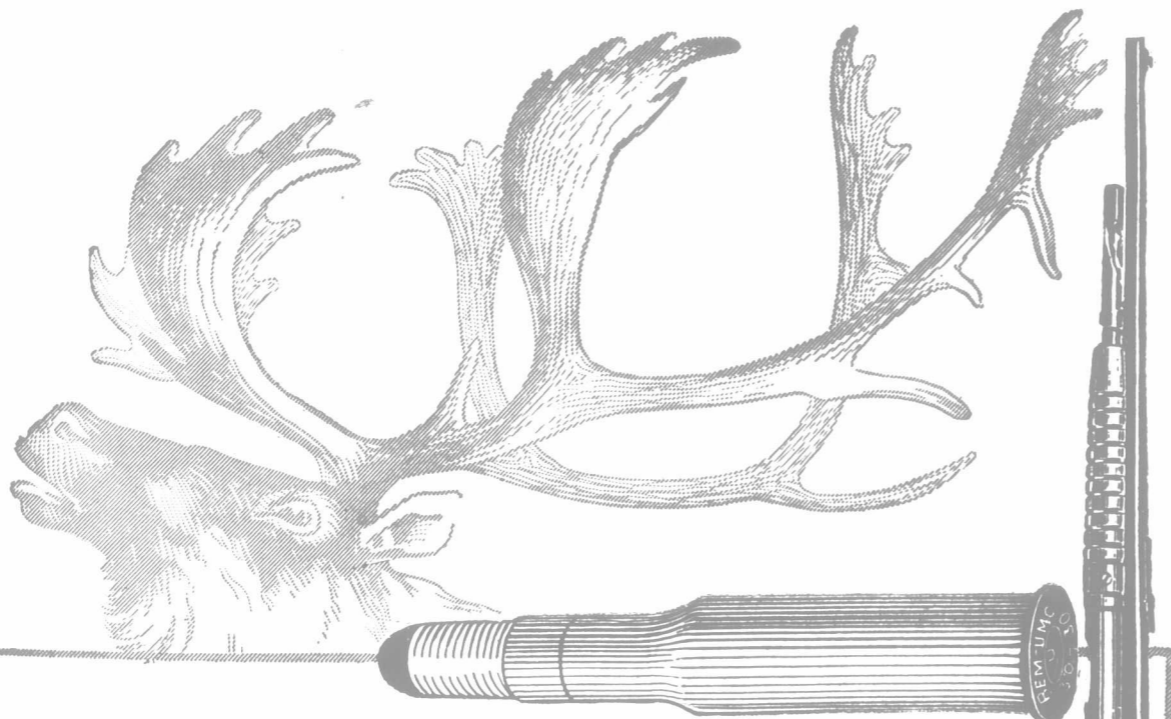
Tile-High Closet—Green or Ivory Tile.

Made with either Right- or Left-hand Reservoir.

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You're ready for any emergency with a Remington-UMC Repeating Rifle. Six to fifteen shots—with speed and accuracy that only World-Standard Arms can insure. Clean cut lines—perfect balance—light weight—and rapid action are the outstanding features of Remington-UMC Rifles.

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Remington-UMC Metallics in every calibre—for all sporting and military Arms. Every cartridge gauged in the Arm for which it's made. Use them—for a better day's sport.

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Write for Our Special Offer Pays for Itself in 7 days. WETTLAUFR BROS. Improved Concrete Machinery 178A Spadina Avenue TORONTO, ONT

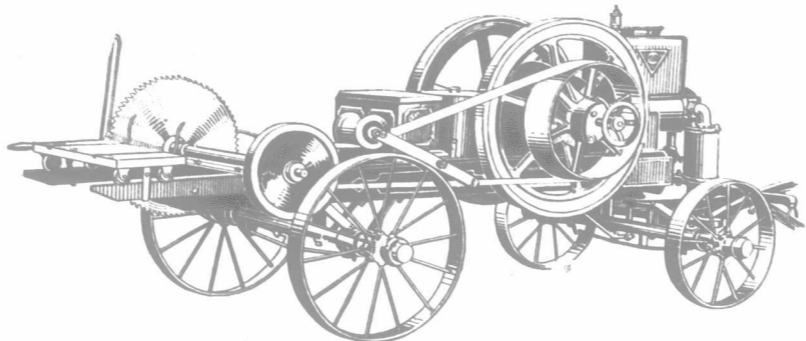
Mixing concrete with this 1915 Model Hand Mixer saves you time, labor and money. You get a better mix with less cement. Write for catalogues.

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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



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No part of a wood sawing rig should be more carefully scrutinized than the engine. It is the engine you must rely on to keep the outfit working.

Cold weather does not affect the steady, smooth running qualities of the Alpha. This is a great advantage, as most of your wood sawing will be done during cold weather.

The carburetor and ignition system are entirely free from complicated parts. When you start your Alpha in the morning you can rely on it plugging away steadily all day. There is nothing to fuss or tinker with—not even batteries. The perfect control of the sensitive Alpha governor instantly regulates the engine to the varying loads that are always encountered in sawing wood. This feature and the great reserve power of the engine will keep the saw going steadily through big or little wood.

The above illustration shows one of our special steel frame mounted sawing outfits. Let us know what your requirements are and we will be glad to quote you prices and send description of a rig such as you wish.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
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### Can You Save 60c. per Week?

For a man between the ages of twenty-three and thirty, about 60c. a week will maintain an Imperial 20 Payment Life Policy for \$1,000.

If, after you have paid but one premium on such a policy you should die, this Company would pay \$1,000 to your wife or other beneficiary. That \$1,000 invested at 6% would yield your heirs an income of \$1.15 a week as long as they live, and still leave the principal intact.

Have you considered what a wonderfully safe investment this is? Think of the men who were worth thousands before the war who do not possess five hundred dollars in real money today. The bottom has fallen out of their real estate and stock holdings and if they were to die their affairs would be in a bad muddle.

One policyholder said recently "the only thing I possess that is worth one hundred cents on the dollar is my life insurance policy and, I regret today that I am not carrying five times as much."

Write for our booklet entitled "Penniless Old Men." You'll find it interesting.

### THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

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## Can you Shoot straight ?

Keep in practice. Not only because the training may prove useful—perhaps necessary—but chiefly because of the keen enjoyment you will derive from this most interesting sport.

Get out your gun. Buy one if necessary. Fill your pockets with Dominion .22's—the favorite brand of expert marksmen. Then you'll have some real fun.

Dominion Ammunition is *always* accurate and dependable. The choicest materials, skillful workmanship, thorough inspection and a system of testing that is scientifically correct—all enter into the production of Dominion Ammunition.

The Dominion .22 Long Rifle cartridge is manufactured particularly for target shooting.

Look for the "Big D" on every box of Dominion Shot Shells and Metallics—"the ammunition made wholly in Canada". Sold everywhere.

Send for free package of targets. Address:  
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CHIMES AND PEALS  
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**C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, ONT.**

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 28, 1915.

No. 1205

## EDITORIAL.

Push the plowing.

Keep the work horses in nights.

It is time the stables were ready.

The pot now boils in the Balkans.

The Kaiser is now trying to open his last road out.

If you have a sensible question, ask it; if your mind dwells on a foolish one, forget it.

What would be the story your farm machinery would tell could it speak regarding its care?

Give the boy some responsibility and watch him take an interest in, and develop a love for, the old farm.

It is about time to sell the chickens which Mary raised this summer, and Mary should see to it that she gets the money.

When apples are scarce it is generally the villages and towns nearest the source of supply that have fewest apples for the winter.

If it has not been done, a coat of whitewash to which has been added some good disinfectant will brighten and cleanse the interior of all the stables.

In starting the winter feeding it is just as poor policy to overfeed as to underfeed. Upon the care of the feeder a great deal of the success or failure depends.

The long winter evenings will not be half so long if an abundance of good reading is supplied and read. And besides this the Farmer's Club or literary society deserves support and gives wonderful value for time spent there.

School Fairs are great events in the lives of the children, but we are forced to the conclusion that the District Representative does his best and most effective and valuable work with the young men in his county.

It seems almost foolish to advise efforts for the conservation of soil moisture in a season such as this has been, and yet next year may be just as dry as 1915 has been wet. One extreme very often follows another.

Comparative figures show Canada behind in recruiting. Even though the country is young and thinly populated and men are urgently needed to do the work of development, the work of saving the world is more important and must be attended to first.

Readers should remember that our columns are always open for the discussion of practical subjects and public questions concerning farmers, and it is the duty of each to help in these discussions. Other farmers want the benefit of your findings, and mutual help will do a great deal to sow the best agricultural information broadcast on fertile fields. Write to day.

## Do You Want Your Boy to Farm?

"Do I want my boy to farm?" This is a question which every farmer father of a son asks himself as he watches the boy grow out of dresses into knickers and out of knickers into overalls. Naturally the farmer, "comfortably off" and in a position to do well by his son, would like that son to get a good education and farm the old homestead, and the boy, always looking to father as his ideal, throws out his chest and says with pride "I'm going to be a farmer like dad." But not all farmers are in the "comfortably off" class or at least not all have been in that class all their farming days, even though they may have laid sufficient by for a rainy day after years of saving and hard work. There will always be the farmer who must struggle along just as there will always be the business man, manufacturer, and the laborer who finds his work an uphill fight. There will always be hard work and worries and failure mixed with success in farming as in other enterprise, and in talking with a successful farmer some time ago—a man who through economy and hard work, had paid for a farm and had money besides before he was forty years old he said in reference to his only son: "My boy will never farm if I can prevent it. He'll get an education and be given a chance in the business world. Farming is too hard work for all there is in it." We fear that this sentiment is fostered by all too many of the fathers of our farm boys and it is, to say the least, discouraging for the boy whose mind in the making is sure to be influenced by what father says, and who, as he grows older and sees mother ageing from overwork and father stooping under the load of years of toil, begins to think there is something in what father says and little but work in farming, and, accordingly, he turns his attention cityward.

All are agreed that it is folly to try to make something of a boy that the boy himself does not want to be. Every lad should be encouraged in his own particular bent. If the father changes the bent of the boy he need not complain later if that boy fails to succeed at his makeshift occupation. If the father advises his boy against the farm as a life work he need not grumble later that his boy would not stay home and help him.

Last week we pointed out that the farm boy must be encouraged to farm through having his own interests in the farm or in the stock or a part of it. He must, if he is to be the farmer of the future, be encouraged also through the advice and counsel of his parents to believe in farming and the future which it holds in store for him. Of course every boy who shows a natural aptitude and inclination for some trade or profession other than farming should be encouraged to develop his own bent, but the average farm boy would make a better farmer than anything else in the world, and he will make it if encouraged to do so. You talk about education. Certainly, give him all he can get of it, but give him the kind intended to make him a better farmer. He can get, if he desires, an agricultural education which will put him on a par with the graduates of any other faculty of the university, and, moreover, he has the big advantage over the others of having been raised in the school of practical experience on the farm. If he does not feel that he can afford a college course, see him through the public school anyway and if possible give him a little high school or business training for the farm. This can be done

by helping his interest in the farm through daily conversation and ownership of stock or poultry. By all means educate, but for the farm.

If the boy does not like farming after the best side of it has been shown to him, then train him for something he wants to be, but if he does manifest a desire to farm why should he be induced to do anything else? What are his chances? True, boys from the farm have become leaders in all walks of life, but in almost every case they were boys who, from the start, had the ambition and the desire to do something other than farm. They got in their right groove and went ahead. The boy who really wanted to farm but has been talked out of it by his parents and friends has little chance of such success. He may advance to \$15 or \$20 or even \$25 per week, and will require it all to keep himself and family if he chances to marry, or he may never get so high in the wage column. An odd one may meet success but the majority become mere helpers in mechanical or clerical work. And so it goes. On the farm such boys would work, and in a few years pay for their land and home. We know they could because their fathers have done it under much more trying circumstances. Surely this would be far better than a life of just as hard toiling for someone else in the city. Far off fields are always green. Remember, when next you talk with the boy about his future, that work is a continual grind in the city with more monotony and no more if as much money in the end as on the farm. Remember, also, that you in your daily conversation with Johnny are molding his ideas and be careful lest you influence him against his will as to his occupation in life. It is a serious matter this starting out in life; it is a serious mistake to influence would-be farmers against farming. How many boys are now in the cities because parents and grown-up friends advised them "never to farm"? And how many of these would to-day have been better off had they stayed on the land? Think it over. Do you want your boy to farm?

## What of the School Fair?

In our issue of October 7 an account of a School Fair was given—a Fair similar to 233 other Fairs of its kind held in the Province of Ontario this year. Every county now knows the School Fair, and if developments take place at the rate they have in recent years every township and every school section will soon have an interest in a local School Fair, and possibly grand round-up Fair where the winners at smaller shows compete for championships. It is the rapid growth of the work which must bother those in charge. Think of the work connected with 234 of these Fairs taking in 2,291 schools and nearly 50,000 pupils with their 57,246 plots of grain and vegetables to be inspected and their hatches of 6,868 settings of eggs to look after. Here is where difficulty must arise. Second assistants to the District Representatives in several counties are already required, largely to attend to School Fair work, alone.

As is well known to those who have followed the work the counties are grouped into groups of three to facilitate the judging and handling of the Fairs. In the counties of Middlesex, Oxford and Elgin, which form one group, there were this year, 21 School Fairs requiring the services of the men from the three Branches of the Department of Agriculture located in these counties for 21 days to look after the Fairs themselves to say nothing of the time necessary straightening every-

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nd, I regret today that  
as much."

d "Penniless Old Men."

RIAL LIFE  
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all important centres



RAW FURS

Highest cash price paid for raw furs. Old-  
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H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, ONT.

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.  
It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
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thing up afterwards. Let us get down to one county, Middlesex, which this year had nine of the Fairs comprising seventy-four schools with children who had between 1,700 and 1,800 plots to inspect. Imagine the number of days required to send out material for these plots, eggs for hatching and to organize the work in the spring. Then think of the days and days required to inspect over 1,700 plots in school sections, some groups of which are far remote from other groups and then add the work required to get out prize lists and hold the Fairs and put everything in order afterwards. It means a good part of the spring, summer and fall seasons in School Fair work.

Next year the three counties mentioned are planning to hold thirty-two Fairs instead of twenty-one. This is over a fifty per cent. increase. How can it be done? It can be done and no doubt the head of the work, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, C. F. Bailey, with the help of his staff of Representatives will find a way, but can all this School Fair work be accomplished without slighting some other important phases of the District Representative's many-sided task?

We would not for one minute have the reader think we are not in sympathy with interesting the children through School Fairs. Undoubtedly they have been a step in the direction of better agriculture but we would not care to see the District Representatives become nothing more than School Fair directors. It becomes a question of whether the District Representative can do better work with the tots in the schools or with the young men who have left school and are just at the age where they need guidance toward agriculture. Coming back to Middlesex county again, there is one district in that county in which there is a class of young men which have been interested in agriculture through Short

Courses and special work put on by the District Representative to such an extent that the influence is apparent on the entire community. The young men are coming farmers of the first order. They are interested and we hold that the work with these alone is more far reaching and valuable than all the School Fairs in the county valuable as the latter are.

Then again the Representative must have time to get out and visit the farmer on his farm, there to discuss the problems with him. He can do the best work through underdrainage, spraying, pruning, talks on weeds and cultivation, talks on varieties and seed selection, in a hundred ways which mean dollars to the farmer. The present-day requirements of agriculture make this imperative. If the Representative has all the time he requires for these things, for his Short Courses, for his Demonstrations and for his office work then let him keep on increasing School Fairs. If not, then other arrangements should be made for the School Fairs. We may be wrong, but at present it appears as though the School Fair work will outgrow itself. Far better would it be if the teacher in each rural school had agricultural knowledge enough to carry on a little Fair each year in his or her own school and then have various schools in the district, or township if you choose, meet in a championship affair at the close, the winners at the local Fairs competing. The District Representative might help out with his advice and might help with the judging at the big Fair, and possibly at the smaller, but he would be relieved of the work of plot inspection and the sending out of samples, etc. By all means keep the children interested but do not neglect the bigger boys.

One fault we would find with the average School Fair is that it is just a Fair. It is too big for the judges to complete their work and explain why placings are made. The children would learn more if they had the reasons pointed out to them with the exhibits right there. With one school, only, in each small Fair this time could be taken. With ten schools and 700 entries it is impossible. It is not a matter of winning the prize but why was it won. Giving reasons would make the judge even more careful in his work.

Here is a problem for the Department of Agriculture, and not for them alone, but also for the Department of Education. Good work has been and is being done in the School Fair but a change seems necessary. Let no one think these changes are easy to handle. Those at the head of the School Fair work, toil hard and laboriously but a change must come. Counties do not want too many assistants to the Representatives. They prefer a few first-class men as leaders and they must work where most good can be done. The District Representative is essentially an organizer. After he has organized the School Fair some other means might be found for carrying it on.

### Is Country Life Contracted?

The most serious reason (for rural Canadian depopulation) was the contracted life of the country. For the farmer, his wife and family, life was very much of a treadmill unless relieved by social activities and other diversion, and the places were few in which were to be found wholesome societies or organizations for such purposes." James Ryrie, Toronto jeweler, before the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.

By a young Toronto man travelling the foregoing idea was expressed in another way. It was to escape from the restraint of rural home life that young people were flocking to the towns. These are prevailing conceptions in town circles, but they do not present the fundamental and most general reason for rural drift. Put very pointedly in few words, the rural youth have been heading cityward chiefly for economic reasons. Young men and young women of the farm home and perhaps more so of the rural village home, see in the opportunities of cities and towns the expectation of more speedily maintaining themselves or securing homes of their own. There is an important sense in which town life is more "contracted" than rural life, and the toilers (whose illusions have been dispelled) in factories, shops and offices

know it, but they are immersed in conditions from which they cannot easily escape "back to the land." It may not be quite so handy to the perpetual "movie" show, but the average rural home for which "The Farmer's Advocate" speaks is as well equipped with the means of culture, sane social improvement and recreation as the thousand-home-rows of the city. In so far as Canada is concerned the most to be dreaded outcome of rural depopulation is that it dries up the wholesome supplies of virile young manhood and womanhood upon which for its work and leadership the nation so greatly depends. Very properly Mr. Ryrie censured the church itself and educationists for dereliction and misdirection of effort in relation to rural life and affairs, and he need not be chary about going a step farther and insisting upon conditions in the fiscal, political and commercial affairs of this country that will tend to give the business end of farming a relatively equal chance with the powerful interests which centre in the cities. If rural life be "contracted" it can be expanded by the people of the farm about as rapidly as conditions are made favorable.

### Prussianized Poland.

History presents no more shameful chapter than that recording the downfall and dismemberment by greedy adjoining monarchies of Poland, once an independent nation of 25,000,000 high-spirited people of noble traditions. Rent and robbed by those who should have been her neighbors this year of blood witnesses more than half a million Poles fighting not against a common foe but against each other. Anxious only to live and let live she has been outraged by Russians, Austrians and Prussians. The average reader probably regards Russia as the traditional foe of Polish liberty, but a half century of silence is now broken to disclose Germany as her most insidious and remorseless enemy. By the treaty of Vienna, the conditions of which were shamefully violated, Prussia seized the Western portion of Poland, and began a policy of intellectual cunning conceived by Treitschke and others designed to exterminate the Poles as a "nation of inferior quality." In the historical account of Poland by F. D. Little, it is shown that they were by degrees ousted from government positions, their language banned and they were subjected to every provocation, hardship and annoyance possible within the pale of apparent legality. Under Laws of Exceptions, 30,000 men, women and children were under a decree of March 25th, 1885, driven out of Posnania before the year's end with orders never to return and some 10,000 followed later. Their possessions were looted. In 1886 the Prussian Diet, which did not represent the unhappy country, passed a Colonization Bill and empowered a Royal Commission to convert the Polish lands into German settlements, which they did ruthlessly by pre-emption and entail. As late as June 30th, 1907, a new Law of Exception was voted to still further facilitate driving out the tenacious Polish peasant from his land but he seemed unconquerable, and after consultation with political economists Prince Bulow introduced the Expropriation Bill which was passed to uproot them by brute force if necessary. Dictated by hatred and greed it practically defied the laws of nations. Passing over religious persecutions and expulsions, the author quoted refers to the Germanization of Polish schools which was taken in hand. First from the secondary Posnania schools and in 1887 from the elementary schools the Polish language was banished. Since 1905 the sound of Polish language has not been heard in their schools. Even the catechism was taught in a strange, unintelligible tongue. A children's strike followed, 100,000 refusing to be so taught. A government circular commanded their punishment. Parents were fined and children unmercifully flogged, some of them crippled for life and others killed outright in the name of "Kultur." Absorbed in selfish local affairs, be-devilled by partizan politics, or muzzled the European Press which should have stirred the world to active indignation made but a passing protest "and then—forgot." German officials were encouraged in the task of Pole-worrying by receiv-

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ing extra pay. In Posnania at a recent day let- ters, could not be addressed in Polish, a Pole wearing a Prussian uniform dare not use his own tongue to a comrade in barracks, and in Polish shops on Polish streets the wares must be displayed behind German inscriptions. In view of the foregoing and the events which precipitated the present war, the words of Arthur Symons, a well-known English author, written in 1908 seem singularly appropriate and terribly significant. Speaking of the Polish race as one of the noblest and most heroic in Europe, he adds: "Its existence should be as precious to Europe as that of a priceless jewel. The hand of Prussia is stretched out to steal it; the hand of a thief snatching at a jewel. If it is stolen there will be an end to its vivid, exquisite life; its light will be put out under bolts and bars in darkness. What has Prussia to do with a race which it cannot understand, a race which desires only peace and freedom."

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The southward migration of the ducks is now on, and the gunners are taking their toll of the flocks at the various shooting stations. We have in Canada a great number of species of ducks, and each species often has several different names by which it is known to hunters in various parts of the country. For instance the American Merganser is variously known as the Saw-bill, Shell-drake, Fish-duck and Goose-eater, while the Pintail is also called Sprig-tail, Spike-tail, Picket-tail, Sharp-tail, Spindle-tail, Pigeon-tail, Pheasant Duck, Pied Wigeon, Long-neck Cracker, and Water Pheasant.

Our ducks belong to three groups, these groups really being subfamilies of the Anatidae, or Duck Family. The first group consists of the Fish Ducks or Mergansers, in which the bill is long and narrow, with tooth-like projections along its sides. The second group contains the ducks with a broad bill and a hind toe without a lobe and they are termed the River Ducks. In the third group, which consists of the Sea and Bay Ducks, the bill is similar to that of the River Ducks, but the hind toe has a broad flap or lobe.

All those ducks which breed on our inland waters in the East belong to one of the first two groups, while the main breeding-grounds of the Sea and Bay Ducks, as well as many of the River Ducks, are the sloughs of the North-west. When the shooting season opens in the East the species which are at first secured are all River Ducks or Mergansers, and consist of those species which have bred in the immediate vicinity. Later on the Sea and Bay Ducks begin to arrive, and many of them, as well as some of the Mergansers, often spend the winter on the Great Lakes and on streams which do not freeze over.

An animal which we often see crawling about on the bottom, or swimming in the water near shore is the Crayfish. The Crayfishes are the only large representatives of the Crustacea which we have in our inland waters, and we have several species, which differ from one another chiefly in size and habits. The Crustacea is a class of animals, to which belong the Lobsters, Crabs, Shrimps, Prawns, Copepods, etc., closely allied to the insects. They possess an exoskeleton, that is, the supporting structures of the body instead of being internal as in the case of the Vertebrates. (animals with a backbone) are the hardened outside covering of the body. In the case of the insects this exoskeleton consists of chitin (pronounced kitin) only, but in the Crustacea the chitin is impregnated with Calcium carbonate (limestone) which renders it much harder than the integument of the insects.

The Crayfish has a wealth of appendages—antennae and antennules with which it smells, "pincers" with which it grasps its prey or defends itself, mouth-parts, legs, swimmerets, and a tail-fin which is used in swimming. It has two modes of progression, walking on the bottom on the tips of its feet, and swimming. It swims backwards in a succession of rapid jerks, the motive power being furnished by the tail-fin and the powerful muscles which operate it, and which alternately flex the tail-fin under the abdomen and extend it in a straight line with the body. These muscles are far larger than any others in its body, and in the case of the Lobster and the larger Crayfish, furnish most of the "meat" when these forms are eaten. The next largest muscles are those which close the jaws of the "pincers."

The Crayfish breathes by means of gills, and it has a very ingenious little appendage, called the gill-scoop or gill-bailer, which keeps the water circulating freely over the gills.

These animals are most active at night-fall and dawn, and spend most of the day beneath flat stones, though they are often active on dull days. They are omnivorous, that is feed upon every-thing edible, though most species prefer animal food. They are preyed upon by many other animals, such as the Water Snakes, Brook Trout, Black Bass, the Kingfisher and other water-haunting birds.

The eyes of the Crayfish are quite well-developed, and from an examination of them one would conclude that vision was one of the principal senses of this animal. But in this, as in many other cases in our studies of animal life, appearances are deceptive, as experiments have proved that the Crayfish can perceive only large moving objects, and tell light from darkness, but that it cannot perceive small objects. Its main sense is that of touch, which is particularly acute on the pincers, and the mouth-parts. Smell and taste, two senses very closely allied in even such high forms as man and practically impossible to separate in most of the lower animals, are acute and are particularly developed on the antennae, antennules, and mouth-parts. It has no sense of hearing, and when we think that a Crayfish hears, it is really the sense of touch which is operating.

The eggs are laid at night and are attached by small filaments to the abdominal hairs of the female. They hatch in about eight weeks, and the young keep with the mother for several days and take shelter under her if alarmed.

One species of Crayfish is known as the "chimney-builder" on account of the little chimneys of clay which it builds around the entrance to its burrow. It is a land species and is common in some places and absent from others.

## THE HORSE.

### Why Do You Prefer Your Horse to Any Other?

The other day, while talking with a young farmer interested in the horse business, we happened to remark that we did not think there should be a place in breeding classes for general-purpose horses at the fall exhibitions. Our friend took exception to this and held that there was certainly a place for the general-purpose horse on the farm and there should be a place for him at the fair. For his own work he stated that he would rather have a horse, which to his ideas, was a perfect general-purpose horse than any other type of horse. We agreed with him that there was a place for this horse on the farm, but never have we seen it proven that there is any distinct type of horses which represents the general-purpose idea in the minds of different judges and which, through breeding, could be relied upon to produce more horses of the same type. It is the breeding classes which we think should have no place for the general-purpose animal; harness classes might make a difference.

But this is not the point which we started out to discuss. In travelling through the country, one meets men who are farming with very light horses, and who seem to think they are getting their work done cheaper with the light horses than they could with heavy drafters. The next neighbors of such farmers may be equally sure that their heavy draft horses are the cheapest form of horse motor power they can get. Then on a third farm in the same locality one comes across the man who pins his faith to the farm chunk, the general-purpose horse, or the big carriage horse, which he can use on the plow, harrow, binder, or on the light wagon in a hurried trip to town. "The Farmer's Advocate" has always held that the heavy drafter was the best horse for the farmer, and that to make the most of his horses the farmer should keep a few brood mares and breed them regularly to the best pure-bred draft stallion of the same breed as the mares themselves.

It is an important question this problem of horse labor on the farm. As a general thing

the big horses eat very little more than the general-purpose horses or the lighter animals. True, they require a little more feed, but do they require more extra feed than is represented in the extra work done? We believe that two horses weighing 1,650 lbs. each will pull a two-furrowed plow just as easily and over just as much ground in a day as will three 1,100 lb. horses, and the question is which will require the more feed? If they will pull the plow as easily they will do as much work on the cultivator or other three-horse implements as will the smaller type of three-horse teams, and they will do it with less outlay in harness and equipment. They will not require as much stable room and when it comes to breeding value, mares of this size would raise, when mated with the best of heavy sires, colts worth on the market one year with another much more money than colts raised from lighter mares. The actual cost of raising a colt from a light mare is almost as much as that from a heavy mare.

These are only some arguments which might be brought up in favor of the heavy horse. The man with his lighter animals claims that they are much handier to work, not so clumsy, make better time at the light work such as harrowing, and are certainly of more value on the road. His arguments are quite justifiable and for certain special conditions there is no doubt but that a light horse is very useful on the farm, but we cannot get away from believing that the real valuable horse for the farmer is the drafter, as big as he can get him and retain high quality.

We would like our readers, interested in horses as most of them are, to feel themselves free to discuss this matter through our columns. Let us have both sides of the question and the reasons why the big horse, the medium-sized horse, and the small horse are preferred by different farmers. If you have a good horse and he fills the bill tell other readers just how he does it and why you prefer him to any other type of animal.

### A Community Horse Show in England.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have just returned from a flying visit to Derbyshire, the county of highest altitudes in England, and the coldest of all, where I have seen the best community Shire Horse Show it has ever been my lot to witness. The day ere the show opened, the Peak and all the highlands were enveloped in frost, the first of this fall and a severe one at that. Summer had fled in one night, as it were, and it needed no song from Tosti that, 30th of September morn to bid "Summer—good bye!"

But the foals which made the special feature of the show were all well grown. The champion of the lot was a January filly foal and she had a big advantage over all the rest on the score of size. This show, I should explain in parenthesis, is one that has developed into the front rank from a very small beginning. True, it is now the greatest Shire foal show of the year in England, and it began in 1880, when A. C. Duncombe, a local "squire" brought into the area to stand the great Shire stallion Harold, one of the corner stones now, of the English Shire Horse Society and its far reaching Stud Book. The farmers of Derbyshire, and neighboring Staffordshire, formed themselves into a Shire horse breeding community and they have bred such high-class young stock for 35 years that all the leading lovers of the breed go on a yearly pilgrimage to Ashbourne, a scenic town of small dimensions, nestling among the hills, where the exhibition is yearly held. There they study the stock submitted to the judge and they buy up all the most



A Light Team of Percherons.

Winners at London for J. W. Coulter, St. Thomas, Ont.

promising young stallions and fillies at prices well over 400 dollars each. Some years are lean, but not many so. This year the fillies were far better than the colts and one has noticed that at all the few Shire exhibitions that have been held in England in 1915. As I have already related, the champion foal of this Ashbourne show was a filly. She won the supreme title over a colt that took a lot of special awards. She was Dan. Massey's Crumieigh Lady Sensation, a brown daughter of Bramhope Venus and full of Prince Albert blood. The colt she beat for championship was Egerton Orme's Ash Champion, a brown by Childwick Champion out of a mare by Totton Friar. Both Massey and Orme are tenant farmers and began Shire breeding in a very small way. Their stock is sure to be prominent at the next London spring show. The second best filly in the show was Sir Arthur Nicholson's bay out of Coronation VII. Sir Arthur told his experiences in Shire breeding at the farmers' luncheon that was sandwiched in between the judging. He met a local farmer and told him he was going to start raising Shires. "All right," said the farmer, "I'll get you a mare and see you on the right road." That meant the establishment of yet another first-rate stud in Derbyshire, for the farmer's selection was a good one, and Sir Arthur's stud and stock now stand in the forefront of Shire breeding in England. Thus, do big and little men help each other out in British horse raising. The mares the local farmers own are always approved dams of first-rate quality. The stallions they use are those owned either by the knights of commerce or the captains of industry, or else the Shire Horse Breeding Societies who pay very high prices for their stud horses. This may not quite be community horse breeding as you understand it in Canada, yet it is our way of improving and maintaining first-rate stock, and one saw its good results reflected in the radiantly happy faces of the 3,000 farmers and their wives who trooped down the hillsides in time to watch the judges give the red, white and blue card of victory to Dan. Massey's great grown filly foal. There were countless other classes and many "specials" offered by individuals and Hunt Societies for farmers who walked their puppies, but I won't weary you with details. It was quite quaint to sit near the secretary's tent and see the rosy-faced, robust farmers walk up and pay their subscriptions for this year and next, so as to be in time for the on-coming breeding season. They paid like lambs and went out in the open again feeling that their "little bit" in keeping the great game of Shire breeding alive had been well and truly done.

London, Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Winter Care and Feeding of Swine.

The time of year will soon be here when young pigs and breeding stock will be confined in pens or indoor runs. While many farmers give their swine proper treatment there are a great number who shut their hogs up in pens which are often small, damp and poorly ventilated. This latter condition is just the reverse of what hogs require. They should have a dry place to lie down, they should have some outdoor runs where possible, and they should have mineral matter supplied them in their feed in order to ward off diseases of the digestive system, and all troubles of the joints and muscles that cause so many pigs to become crippled and unprofitable. Hog raising is not a proposition to be managed in a half-way or haphazard manner. With proper treatment a small herd will be profitable on almost any farm. Under poor management and care they will be a source of loss. More hogs become crippled and deranged each year than is warranted. Conditions should exist on the average farm that will be conducive to the health and vitality of the hogs maintained there whether they be growing pigs or breeding stock. This article will not discuss rations in general, the object is to mention a few additions to the daily allowance that will cause the swine to be thrifty and healthy. Success does not rest in the feeding alone, the stock should have opportunity to exercise and if they do not avail themselves of such advantages as may be provided coercion is necessary. Forced exercise is sometimes made possible in the manner of feeding, but generally speaking swine will do all right if sufficient room is allowed in which they may move about. Outdoor exercise is most conducive to health, especially where the animals may come in to contact with the earth. There is something in the soil and in the hog that makes direct contact, one with the other, necessary and advisable.

In many instances hogs do not receive sufficient water. They are fed grain and mill-feeds often mixed in a sort of slop which provides them with all the water they receive. Whether this be sufficient or not they receive no more than what is given them in their ration. The average hog will consume 12 pounds of water

daily per 100 pounds of live weight when about 2 months old, and this amount gradually decreases to 4 pounds daily for each 100 pounds of live weight in pigs 8 months old. Experimenters have proclaimed that the total quantity of water fed seems to be of greater importance than the manner in which it is fed. In cold winter weather pigs will not drink a great deal of water outside of what is given them in their feed, but in the summer they will make frequent visits to a trough containing cool, fresh water. In some cases in order to distribute the grain ration evenly among a number of hogs it is mixed with water and in this way the pigs will get a liberal allowance if sufficient is used, but hogs will do quite as well on dry grain and perhaps better than they will on the same quantity of grain fed in the form of slops.

The primitive hog was so constituted as to be able to consume and digest large quantities of roughage, but the digestive tract of the modern pig is very much decreased in length and his system will not make use of so much rough feed as would his primitive ancestor. However, growing pigs should be fed a quantity of roughage. It is claimed that alfalfa and other coarse feeds will improve the digestive system and increase its consuming and digesting power, thus making the hog a better feeder when the time comes to finish it off. Roots, alfalfa and other coarse feeds are

used. Pulped roots, upon which some chop or millfeed is sprinkled will be eaten readily after the animal becomes accustomed to it. Most pigs have to be educated to eat such feeds. Alfalfa is one of the best roughages that can be fed. In winter the alfalfa may be chopped as fine as possible with an ordinary fodder cutter and then mixed with a little meal and sufficient hot water or steam to thoroughly wet it. When the hogs are hungry they will eat a considerable quantity of this roughage. Good clover hay or alfalfa can be mixed with pulped roots and chop or mill-feed and fed to advantage.

Pigs require a certain amount of mineral substances. They have very little opportunity to procure such when shut up in pens and fed the ordinary ration that is usually given to swine in winter. Salt, charcoal, air-slaked lime, bone meal, wood ashes, clean soil and soft coal cinders, will supply most of the necessities if hogs are given free access to them. Salt, ashes and charcoal or salt, sulphur and ashes also make good mixtures for winter use. Pigs which appear to be losing their appetites or exhibit symptoms of going lame might be improved by more laxative feeds such as roots or apples. A tablespoonful to each daily of equal parts of Epsom salts, sulphur and powdered charcoal, sprinkled on their feed or mixed with their slop may improve many an ailing pig.

## Modern Market Wants in Live Stock.

Throughout the last decade there have been forces at work that have altered the market's live-stock demands to a considerable extent. In some cases these changes have been advantageous to the stockmen at large, while in other instances the effects have not yet been stamped upon the live-stock industry in the particular directions where the influence will eventually be felt. Canada has never dealt in the same heavy class of cattle as come out from the corn belt of the Middle States to the Chicago packers and other markets, but we did send large numbers of fattened bullocks weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. to the Old Country butchers. The export business in that direction is now a thing of the past. This with altered economic conditions at home has brought the heavy bullock into disrepute and encouraged the finishing of young cattle to such an extent that even calves, which have never lost their calf flesh, weighing 600 or 700 pounds

market prices we are confident that no other business which has escaped bankruptcy during the last decade has converted raw material into a finished commodity at so small a profit as has the feeder of live stock. If meat products are too high in price we must go beyond the farmer to convict the guilty ones, but this article is not a brief against any individual or combines. In this digression we only wished to exonerate one class of people who have been subjected to much unnecessary and unjust criticism.

The price of animal products has excited a demand for small cuts of meat and to supply them without waste the butcher must have a small, tidy carcass. A pound of beefsteak cut from the round of a 1,600-pound bullock is thin, wasteful and not conducive to good business. Similarly with roasts and other cuts, the retailer must fortify himself by purchasing a carcass or quarter that will not cut to waste. The outcome of it all has been a slackening in demand for heavy cattle, and a sharp lookout for steers and heifers weighing from 950 to 1,100 pounds. Conditions were gradually demanding this change but drovers and dealers received a sudden jolt in the fall of 1914 when light heifers, even outclassed the heavy bullock on the Toronto market. The big steer then was an encumbrance, and during the winter of 1914-15 and the summer just ended drovers tried their luck in the yards at Buffalo where heavy kinds are still in demand. Although good prices were quoted in that mart yet the stockmen here had paid long figures for their feeder steers, prices for all kinds of feed-stuffs had been high all winter and they required top prices to clear themselves. In Buffalo they came into direct competition with a better class of offerings than they could produce. The stock which had grazed on the hills of Virginia and had been finished with the corn of the Middle States were a better kind for the buyer and the Canadian steer was taken as a second choice. However, many carloads of good beefers went across the line to the sorrow of the live-stock interests in Canada. On October 15, 1915, a Friday market was given a trial at the Toronto yards in order to "capture" some of the business that has been going to Buffalo. Considerable heavy stock was on sale, but the majority of it ere this has gone to New York for slaughter. One buyer in particular handled 250 steers, weighing from 1,250 to 1,360 pounds, at from \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

If a lighter class of finished cattle pleases the packer and butcher then we would expect stockmen and feeders to arouse a corresponding demand. That is exactly the case. One of the leading live-stock commission agents on the Exchange at Toronto told a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" that he had received only one enquiry for heavy feeders during the last several months. The animals which were handled to fill this order weighed on an average 1,026 pounds each, and they went to a cattle-feeder in Middlesex County who has a reputation for heavy and well-finished steers. Aside from that the Commission Agent declared the orders were for steers weighing from 800 to 900 pounds, with the yearling as very popular. Seven-hundred-pound stockers move easily and finish off within the weight-limits that the present-day market has set up.

A stockman makes a sad mistake when he considers that since light cattle are required he can market his offering in a thin condition. This error will bring its own punishment in a smaller price and perhaps a slower turnover which means increased selling expenses. Well-finished, young cattle are looked for on the Canadian market.



A Good Head.

W. E. Wright's champion Dorset at Toronto.

are in demand. Another change from old-time customs is a demand for smaller sheep and lambs. What effect this is liable to have upon the shepherd and his flock it is difficult to say just now but whatever the outcome or inconvenience to the farmer and breeder may be, he has no alternative but to comply with the desires of a fickle market which caters to a more fickle public. Any other course is suicidal, unwise, and altogether too extravagant for the average man who tills the soil. With regard to swine, there is one avenue through which satisfactory returns can be obtained. The bacon hog has long been held in highest esteem in this country, the fat or lard hog is contraband and the majority of the farmers realize it. The bacon hog is a past, present and future proposition in the Dominion; it is practically the one source of revenue from swine.

The demand for lighter cattle has not been occasioned altogether by the cessation of the British export business. The average family cannot afford large cuts of expensive meat and meat is expensive without a doubt as it is retailed at the present time, according to the methods of modern distribution. The feeder does not get one cent too much for the animal which he has fattened for with him all roughage and grain are raw material upon which he must place values and estimate the cost of producing a finished product. Calculating hay, grain, roots, silage and labor at



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Farmers and feeders should govern themselves ac-  
cordingly.

This phase of the modern market is not to be  
deplored. Farmers or stock-feeders will lose  
nothing by producing and handling the younger  
kinds, for they make cheaper gains. The in-  
fluence of the buying public upon the farmer's in-  
dustry in this has been for good.

There is one feature of the Toronto Market  
that stockmen should consider; there is one warn-  
ing they should heed. Horned cattle are very  
objectionable to the packers and butchers, and the  
buyers express their lack of appreciation by drop-  
ping the price from 10 to 25 cents per cwt. on  
such offerings. Drovers are, of course, aware of  
this, and whether the stockman knows it or  
not he suffers just the same. Bruised carcasses  
and ripped hides command a smaller bid and the  
loss comes out of the cattle-feeder's pocket. De-  
horning is a cruelty, of course, but butchering is  
too; both are a part of the business. An animal  
loses no necessary part of his anatomy when the  
horns are removed and a calf will do quite as  
well without them. Caustic potash should be  
used more freely by all stockmen who are  
rearing cattle that may eventually find their way  
to the stock yards or slaughter pens. To demon-  
strate their earnestness in this regard the live-  
stock interests at Toronto have agreed to dehorn  
all cattle at the Yards free of charge before send-  
ing them out to their respective purchasers.

Buyers of sheep and lambs on the market to-  
day are looking for an altogether different ani-  
mal than they sought less than one decade ago.  
Sheep running from 110 to 135 pounds, well-  
finished and good quality, command the highest  
prices, while an 80-pound lamb is the standard  
for weights in that class. The desired range is  
from 78 to 95 pounds, but the average lamb  
that is offered ranges from 90 to 110 pounds.  
Buyers of the leading packing houses in Toronto  
speak highly of the class of lambs that come  
from Eastern Ontario and the borders of Quebec.  
These shipments include light sheep and lambs,  
and a good percentage of the male lambs are  
wethers. In this regard Canadian markets are  
simulating the conditions that exist at Buffalo,  
Chicago and other leading markets of the United  
States. The range sheep of that country are  
small and large bucks obtained in Canada are  
used extensively to top on the smaller ewes to  
produce the light-weight lamb. Our fairs and ex-  
hibitions are not in harmony with the market  
demands in this regard. In judging, the heavily-  
fleshed, weighty wether secures the rib-  
bon, but according to the buyer who  
dominates the industry such an offering  
is a cull. The sheep committees of  
our exhibitions should endeavor to study market  
demands and arrange a prize list that may in  
some way educate the shepherd to the require-  
ments of the market to which he must cater.  
Suffice it to record here the small lamb and the  
small sheep are wanted for the same reasons that  
apply to the beef industry in Canada.

With regard to swine there has recently been  
little change. The bacon hog commands the  
highest price, especially when weighing from 180  
to 210 pounds. The buyer sets the price on the  
deck of hogs according to the number of selects  
that are contained therein. Drovers do not dis-  
criminate sufficiently in the country to adequate-  
ly demonstrate what the packers consider the  
best; too often hogs are hogs, worth so much per  
cwt. As a result of this the careful and indif-  
ferent raisers of swine receive the same price and  
the drover receives the average price. Some  
classification in the country would be more just  
and businesslike and it would ultimately result  
in a more uniform offering commanding a higher  
bid.

This changing condition of the live-stock mar-  
kets requires the careful study and consideration  
of the producers. Stockmen cannot afford to  
disregard the buying public; they must have what  
they want. To supply this demand with the  
most profit to the producer is the farmer's topic  
for discussion and thought in the months which  
are to come.

An American university professor, after a re-  
cent jaunt through Belgium under German  
auspices, writes a soothing newspaper article de-  
signed to reassure United States readers that the  
Belgians are becoming reconciled to their lot un-  
der German military rule. They are probably in  
about the same state of reconciliation as a mouse  
under the claw of a tiger. The Germans are  
represented as administering the affairs of the  
country in an admirable way, but they are milk-  
ing the stolen cow for their own benefit.

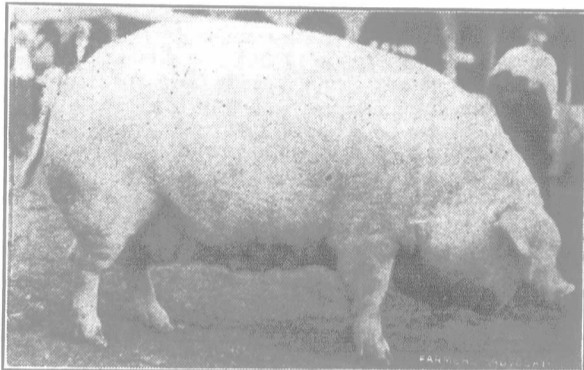
When the battles between the armed hosts are  
over, what will be the status of the commercial  
conflict? The Allies who have fought for and  
preserved the freedom of the people may choose  
to trade largely among themselves. If so the  
price of neutrality may be very high in the end  
to the nations who now seek financial and com-  
mercial advantage by keeping the sword sheathed.

## FARM.

### Sheppy's First Coon Hunt.

By Peter McArthur.

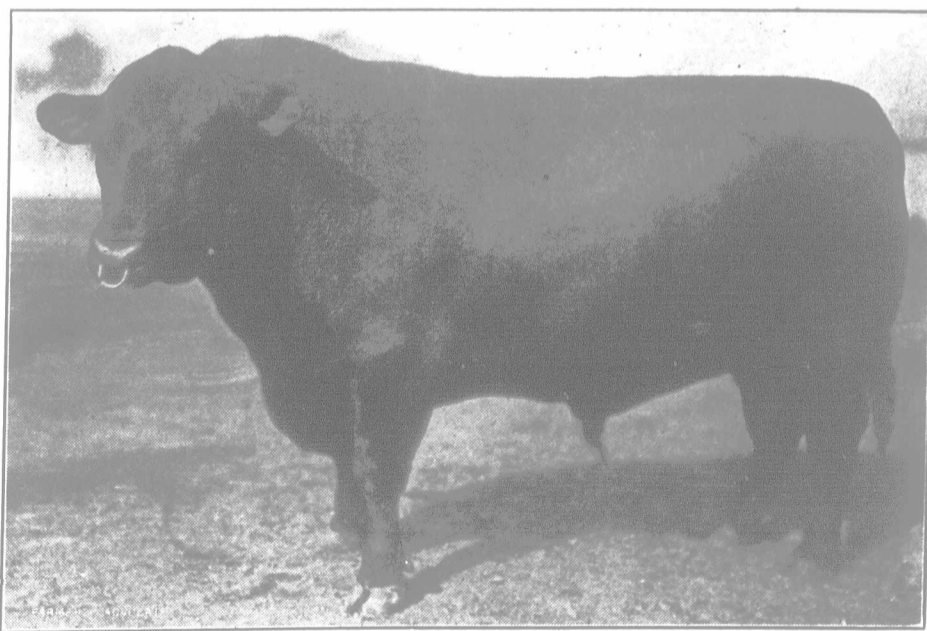
Last night Sheppy was initiated into the mys-  
teries of coon-hunting. The opinion has pre-  
vailed in the neighborhood for some time past  
that coons are becoming plentiful again. Their  
tracks have been seen along the government  
drains and around watering ponds where they  
probably went to hunt for frogs. Moreover, be-  
fore the corn was cut ears were found partly  
stripped and gnawed, and the work was pro-  
nounced by experts who had been coon-hunters in  
the old days as the work of coons. The matter  
was brought to a head yesterday when I saw coon  
tracks on the sideroad while driving home from  
the village. It was unquestionable that there



Chester White Sow.

Champion at Toronto, 1915, for Wm. Roberts & Son,  
Peterboro, Ont.

were coons in the neighborhood, and a coon hunt  
was quite in order. Of course, we had no rea-  
son to believe that Sheppy would prove to be a  
good coon-dog, but he has a hasty way of deal-  
ing with woodchucks and muskrats that he  
manages to catch at a distance from their holes,  
and more than once he has tracked rabbits  
though he has never managed to catch one. The  
only way to find out whether he had in him the  
makings of a coon-dog would be to try him.  
After discussing the matter with an eager boy it  
was decided that we would sneak away from the  
house after all the chores were done and give  
Sheppy a tryout. We would have to sneak in  
order to keep the younger children from begging  
to be taken along. Having laid our plans we  
managed to sneak away about half past eight,  
after giving a warning whisper in the right  
quarter that we might be away for a couple of  
hours. Sheppy seemed doubtful about the wis-



Black Abbott Prince.

Grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at Toronto and Ottawa, 1915. Owned by  
John Lowe, Elora, Ont.

dom of taking a night ramble, but after some  
coaxing he decided to come along.

We took the dog to our own corn-field first  
and were gratified to see how thoroughly he  
entered into the game. It was a dim night with  
the moon almost hidden by thin clouds, but there  
was enough light for us to see Sheppy racing  
over the cornfield in the most approved manner  
of the coon-dogs of a bygone age. He crossed  
and recrossed it thoroughly without finding even  
a mouse—if he had found one we should have  
known for he is a gifted mouser and often gets a  
mouse when crossing the pasture. When he had  
done the cornfield thoroughly we decided to put

him through the wood-lot, and after starting him  
in with an encouraging "Hunt him up, sir," we  
sat on the bars in the fence and waited. We  
had not been waiting long before a sound of dis-  
tress was heard. A cat was meowing piteously  
along the path over which we had just walk-  
ed. There was no doubt about it. "Lady Jane  
Grey" had noticed us starting out and had de-  
cided to share in the fun. But she was evi-  
dently in distress and the boy started back to  
see what was the matter. He found her in the  
branches of a shade-tree in which she had evi-  
dently sought refuge from Sheppy who would not  
recognize her so far away from home at night.  
After she had been rescued and "scattered" back  
to the house we sat on the bars and waited  
patiently for the dog. At last he returned to us  
panting as if he had run for miles. There was  
no doubt about it. He was working splendidly  
and would probably need only a little training  
to make him a first rate coon dog. But he had  
not managed to locate anything on the home  
farm so we decided to visit a neighbor's corn-  
patch which backs against the largest wood-lot  
in the neighborhood. The wood-lots on four  
farms happen to be on four corners where the  
line fences cross, and the result is a wood-lot  
about four times as large as can be found on  
ordinary farms. Besides there are still some big  
elms left in this patch and if there would be  
coons anywhere it would be there. We started  
towards this happy hunting ground with Sheppy  
in the lead. We climbed over two wire fences in  
crossing the road and the second one was too  
tight for Sheppy. He could not get through so  
he ran along the road until he came to a rail  
fence and then he travelled parallel with us on  
the other side of another wire fence that would  
not let him through. We were sorry for this at  
first but afterwards we were glad. When we had  
travelled about twenty rods through the field to-  
wards the other wood-lot Sheppy suddenly began  
to show signs of excitement. He began to run  
around with his nose to the ground and was  
quite evidently following a trail of some kind.  
Presently he started away across the pasture field  
he was in and was lost to sight. A moment  
later there were a series of sharp snarling barks  
and the boy was filled with sudden alarm. He  
remembered that there were sheep in that field  
so I whistled for Sheppy. After a bit we saw  
him coming—he is largely marked with white—  
and his nose was to the ground. In fact he  
seemed to be fairly ploughing it through the long  
grass. We debated for a moment whether he  
had been molesting the sheep and then things  
began to happen. The boy was nearer to the  
wire fence than I was and Sheppy tried to get  
as close to him as possible. Suddenly the boy  
yelled. "Wow! Whew!" and began to act as  
if he had taken an emetic. I had no time to  
solve the mystery before the wind blew on me  
and I understood. Sheppy had not been bother-  
ing the sheep. No indeed. Sheppy had been  
having an argument with a skunk and  
there was strong reason—very strong  
—to suppose that  
he got the worst of  
it. It was then  
that we were glad  
that there was a  
tight wire fence be-  
tween us and  
Sheppy. After fail-  
ing to get the  
sympathy he was  
looking for he pro-  
ceeded to wipe his  
nose on the grass.  
Then he found a  
hole of water and  
wallowed in it. He  
evidently felt a  
wild need of a  
bath. I don't  
think I ever saw a  
dog so earnest  
about his toilet.  
When he got out  
of the water hole  
he wiped himself  
dry on the grass  
by lying on his side  
and pushing him-  
self along with  
his feet. Then he  
rolled over and  
wiped the other  
side. Still he was  
not satisfied. He  
rubbed his nose  
with his paws for  
a while and then  
plunged into the  
water-hole again.  
And all the time  
we mingled wild  
laughter with words  
of mourning and  
wondered what on  
earth we would do.  
At last we decided  
that we might as  
well call off the  
hunt as he couldn't  
trail an automobile,  
much less a coon,  
after getting such  
a dose. So we started  
towards the road  
with Sheppy still on  
the other side of the  
fence. He kept  
abreast of us as we  
moved homeward.

"An amber scent of odorous perfume His  
harbinger."

When we reached the road Sheppy came along like a comet with a tail of odor streaming out behind him. He seemed to be trying to run away from it; but it was no use. If he could quote Milton he would no doubt have said:

"Where'er I fly is hell. Myself am hell."

After noisily repulsing his attempts to nuzzle against us for sympathy we sat on another set of bars and moodily reviewed the situation. It was far from probable that our home-coming would be the signal for rejoicing. Sheppy is the family pet and now his usefulness as a pet was seriously impaired. While we were talking this over Sheppy came and stood right under us. That ended the talk. We went away from there. Finally, after many hesitations we reached the house and through the kitchen window looked at a scene of domestic peace. The family was assembled around the table reading. The temptation was too great for the boy. Sheppy was standing at the door, and stepping forward the boy opened it and quietly let him in. For a few seconds there was no change in the peaceful scene. Then arose a wild cry of dismay. The family bulged out of the kitchen through both doors. It was a good thing that there were two doors or someone might have been trampled on. Everyone wanted fresh air. In fact I never knew fresh air to be so much in favor as it was for a few minutes. Poor Sheppy came out again to see what all the excitement was about and seemed hurt that his best friends went back on him so unanimously. When peace was restored and the house aired, we were allowed to enter, though insinuations were cast out that we smelled about as bad as the dog. This was a libel, however. This morning Sheppy found himself so unpopular that he went out to the cornfield to catch mice when the shocks are overturned for husking. When he came home at noon he looked hurt and humiliated and stood about a rod away from me and looked as if he thought I was to blame for all the trouble. I am not sure but he was right. Anyway he and I know that there is truth in the political maxim: "When you fight with a skunk it doesn't matter whether you win or lose; you are bound to stink after it." We are hoping that it will wear off before spring.

### An Enemy of the White Grub.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A few years ago I wrote an article for "The Farmer's Advocate" about white grubs. This year they have damaged potatoes considerably by eating into the tubers, but I find that the parasite is at work. I found one yesterday with the sprout well developed, which I am sending to you under separate cover; I found another one dead, but the sprout did not yet appear, although the body of the grub was quite hollow about half its length. Evidently the same agent was at work, showing that there is a natural means to keep the white grub in check.

Sheffield Co., Que.

P. P. FOWLER.

The specimen of the grub with the parasitic fungus protruding from its body was handed on to Prof. L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist who replies as follows:

"I have seen quite a number of white grubs, and also of wireworms, that have been affected by this parasite. It is a fungous disease. The exact name of the fungus it is difficult to give because, as you will find any place where you attempt to search this out, that the fungi attacking these particular insects have not been very well worked up yet. The name, though, is probably Cordyceps.

"This fungus has the peculiarity that, when it has killed the insect, it sends up a stalk which passes through the ground and bears on the top of it a little cap or cup, and in this cup the spores are produced and distributed by the wind. This is, of course, nature's method of spreading the disease. The insects, in all probability, eat the spores, perhaps after they are worked down by rain into the ground and it is in this way that they become infested. Spores may, however, possibly enter in through spiracles and germinate. It is not believed that this fungous disease does a great deal of good, at any rate in the average year in the way of controlling either the wireworms or the white grub, but it doubtless helps some. A year like this, when it is so wet, might be especially favorable to the development of the disease.

"Attempts have been made to take some of these diseases that attack the white grub and grow them in cultures, then, when the spores were produced in large numbers, put them into water so that they would be distributed through the water, and then spray them over the ground with the hope that they might attack numerous grubs and bring about a control more rapidly than if nature was left to herself. Such methods have not given very good results yet. The control of insects by diseases is interesting, but so far the artificial attempts to increase the value of such diseases by their being distributed by man have been largely a failure."

### Do Not Wrap Up In Cotton Wool.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I suppose ye'll think an auld chap like mase' shouldna' be readin' novels. It's a bad habit, no mistak', gin ye spend ower muckle o' yer time at it, an' especially gin ye get hould o' the wrang kind o' novel, but I'm bound tae say that noo an' again a mon may get a hantel o' guid out o' a book o' this class, gin he tak's the trouble tae look for the moral in it an' apply it tae himsel'. The nights are gettin' a wee bit langer noo, an' I hae been takin' the time to dae mair readin' than I could a while back, when the sun wad na mair be weel doon in the west than ye wad see signs o' him gettin' up in the east. An' the people hereabouts mak' it pairt o' their religion tae beat the sun ilka time at early risin', an' tae rin him a close second at the ither end o' the day, so I hae got the habit wi' the rest o' them. But as I wis sayin' I hae mair time juist noo an' I hae been readin' a novel. An' gin ye willna' mind I'll juist be givin' ye an idea o' what it wis about, for I'm thinkin' that the chap it tells o' has mair like him in the country, an' they're no' the kind o' men that will dae oor land ony guid, for he wis na guid tae himsel' or onyone else. He had the worst kind o' a bad start tae begin wi' for he wis the only son o' a rich auld merchant an' when the time came for the auld chap tae pass in his checks he willed ilka thing he had tae his boy, as is maistly the custom amang short-sighted parents. Weel, the young chap had noo juist one problem before him, an' that was hoo tae get the maist for his money in the way o' a guid time. In the first place he quit wark. He had been takin' care o' his auld feyther all along, but once the auld mon wis deid he juist quit, an' when he wanted onything done he paid somebody else tae dae it. The hardest wark he did wis tae sign checks, an' after a while he got another mon tae dae that for him. He would get up onywhere around ten o'clock in the mornin', after haein' his breakfast in bed, an' then spend twa or three oors in dressin' himsel' tae suit his fancy. By this time he was ready for loonch an' when he had got through wi' that the day's business was weel started. He wad then gae doon toon tae the club an' pit in the time, one way an' another until what he called his dinner wis ready, which wis at six o'clock. After this wis a' over it was time tae dress himsel' for the theatre. He wis unco' fond o' the young ladies an' he could aye get a' the company o' this kind he wanted for as lang as a mon has money he'll no' find it hard tae get help tae spend it. He wad aye be thinkin' o' gettin' mair tae ane or another o' these young women, but he didna' quite hae the courage, for he wis feared they might mak' things uncomfortable for him in some way, an' that wis one thing he couldna' abide. He had tae be comfortable at ony cost.

Weel, things went along like this a number o' years, him juist spendin' money an' gettin' engaged tae young girls an' then throwin' them over, an' sae on. What he wanted he wad hae, na matter what it cost him, but he still had as muckle o' a horror o' wark o' ony kind as ever. He wis aye guid tae himsel', as some people ca' it, but the result wisna' as guid as he expectit. About this time his nerves began tae show signs o' playin' oot, an' o' coorse he ran off tae the doctor first thing. The doctor gie'd him some guid advice aboot changin' his way o' livin' an' sae on. He telt him that gin he lived a better life he wad be a healthier mon, an' he ought tae ken that it wis up tae himsel', gin he wis gaein' tae get better. Weel, the chap went hame an' thoct the matter over an' made three or four guid resolutions aboot changin' his style an' gettin' doon tae wark an' cuttin' oot the high livin' an' low thinkin' o' the past, an' for a day or so he made a sort o' half try tae follow his doctor's instructions. But it wis no use. The habits o' a lifetime were too much for him an' in less than a week he wis back wi' the auld crowd an' up tae the same tricks that had got him intae sae muckle trouble. Weel, na doot ye think ye can see the feenish o' this story an' maybe ye can. At ony rate it wisna' mair nor a year after this that oor friend was in the lunatic asylum an' the doctors said he wad stay there as lang as he lived. There wisna' a chance for him. The title o' the novel is "In Cotton Wool," an' the idea o' the author seems tae be that some men wrap themselves up in cotton wool, so tae speak, sae that they may "escape a' the shocks an' hardships o' life." A' the duties o' manhood are performed for them by itherers for money, an' in the end the real mon dies an' naething but a sort o' shell remains that is o' na use tae God or mon.

Noo I dinna' ken hoo muckle o' this story is taken frae real life an' hoo muckle comes frae the imagination o' the writer, but it sounds true tae me onyway, for I've seen too much o' the same thing not sae far frae hame, an' I'm some- times wondrin' gin there's not mair o' this time than is for oor guid, or for the guid o' the generations that will hae tae follow us. The mon on the farm isna' vera likely tae fa' intae

these habits o' idleness an' wastin' his money, but a' the same there's a tendency amang us in that direction. The hale idea seems tae be tae mak' life easy an' I dinna' believe in it. Gin oor forefathers wha cam' ower frae the auld land were the strong, honest, God-fearing men we are tauld they were, there must hae been a reason for it, an' I, for one haena' a doot that it was the life o' struggle they had that made them the men an' women they were. It wis the hard knocks they got an' what they had tae dae wi'oot that put backbone intae them. I dinna' mean that we should rin oor heids up against a stone wall for the sake o' the hardship o' it, an' where we can help oor business by usin' modern machinery an' sic conveniences I think we should dae it. But what I want tae say is that a guid mony o' us want tae hae it easy a' the time by the looks o' things, an' gin we see a difficulty in the way we're mair apt tae look for a way tae get around it than we are tae mak' the attempt tae climb richt over it. As lang as we dae this we canna' expect tae develop the guid hard muscle that comes frae climbing, an' we dinna' get muckle satisfaction oot o' it either. It's by accomplishin' something that we get some pleasure oot o' life an' mak' it worth the living.

Onyway let us be careful we dinna' get tae wrapping oorselves up in "Cotton Wool," or we may be like a mon I heard aboot once whose neighbors said that he "died o' havin' naething tae dae." It sounds like an easy way tae dee, but I dinna' want tae try it.

SANDY FRASER.

### Plowing for Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Seeing from time to time considerable discussion on when to plow for corn, and having had no little experience I am much interested in the subject. During my experience I have found spring plowing best, providing the land was plowed in sufficient time to get the ground worked into a proper tilth. As corn is very delicate when young, it is absolutely necessary to make conditions as favorable as possible. Of course in some instances sod is not available for corn, and in cases where a small acreage is sown a man does not want to sow it where it would prevent him from pasturing the remainder of the field. Therefore it is necessary to make the best of a piece of stubble land. In this case I have obtained the best results by manuring in the fall and not plowing it down too deeply. When the manure was not available in the fall it was put on in the winter or early in the spring and plowed very lightly as soon as possible. In plowing in the spring it is needless to say it requires much more working but generally it is much easier hoed although cultivation should not be neglected as corn will grow better in dry weather when cultivated, than when there is too much moisture. In regard to the time to sow manure to sod I might say I have had good results by putting it on the spring before and cutting a crop of hay, the hay being greatly increased in yield by this also. The land may then be plowed in the fall or spring as one sees fit, but my experience has persuaded me to plow in the spring, as it seems to produce a warmer seed bed, which gives the corn a much more vigorous germination and rapid growth but where more time is to spare in the fall than the spring, which is sometimes the case, it might be better to fall plow, for either will give satisfactory results under ordinary conditions.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

SILLO MAN.

### Dry the Seed Corn.

It has not been an extra good year for corn owing to the excessive amount of rain, and, no doubt, considerable of the crop was none too well matured at time of cutting. The best time to select corn for seed is from the growing stalks in the field and the corn so selected, when pulled from the stalk, should be husked and taken to a dry, airy room in which to be cured for next year's seed. Any corn that may be standing in the shock at this time and from which the seed is to be taken, said corn having been grown from selected seed last year, should be all right providing the husking is done before the corn is injured in the shock by bad weather and there place cobs taken to the drying barn and there place each cob on an individual nail. From experience this has been found to be the best drying practice and this year corn will require to be more carefully dried than ever before. Where a farmer wishes to save his own seed corn all that is necessary is for him to drive nails through some thin boards, place husked corn on these nails on end and hang the boards from in rafters in a granary, over a drive shed, or in some place where the corn may dry in comparative safety from mice and dampness. We would advise this care this year particularly as a great deal of the crib corn may not germinate very well in the spring of 1916.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Control of Contagious Abortion.

In bulletin 106 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. W. L. Williams, Prof. of Surgery in the Veterinary Department of the Cornell University, and a man who is described in American agricultural papers as a competent and reliable authority, gives some rather new data regarding the control of contagious abortion. Owing to the fact that this disease has spread to many of the best herds in Canada and that we are continually getting questions from readers who have trouble with it we are reproducing part of it, which is as follows:

If we accept the belief championed especially by McFadyean and Stockman, that the organisms may invade the uterus at any epoch of pregnancy or before conception, that the chief avenue of infection is the alimentary canal; that as shown by the agglutination and complement-fixation tests, the infection is in well nigh every herd; that the organism is present in the milk of many herds; and that vaginal discharges, faeces, and milk must contaminate the food of almost all cattle, the outlook for the control of abortion becomes discouraging, if not hopeless.

On the other hand, if we accept the original view of Bang that the cervical canal is the usual avenue of invasion of the uterus, or adopt our own view that it is essentially the sole avenue and that the invasion must always occur prior to the sealing of the uterus, the outlook becomes somewhat more favorable, though still a formidable task.

The history of attempts to control contagious abortion is everywhere strewn with disappointment, and has opened a rich field for much of the boldest quackery ever practiced upon breeders. If our views are correct, the presence of an aborting cow amongst pregnant cows can have no danger because, if the utero-chorionic space in the uteri of the pregnant animals is clean and the uterine seal is normal, any infection eliminated by the aborting animal can not reach the uterine cavity of a neighboring healthy cow. Common decency, however, in the production of milk dictates that aborted fetuses should be promptly removed in a sanitary manner and abortors having retained placenta or vaginal discharges should be excluded from the dairy till healed, and that soiled stalls or gutters should be cleaned.

Repressive laws against contagious abortion in cattle have been proposed by various veterinarians, involving compulsory reporting of outbreaks, quarantine of infected herds, exclusion of affected animals from cattle shows, etc. So far as we know, no such laws have ever been put in force. The wide dissemination of the disease, its insidiousness, the uncertainty of its diagnosis, and other difficulties make the application of such laws impracticable.

The sale of aborting animals has been largely practiced by some breeders and dairymen. It is a wasteful and hopeless process. Our data indicate that 25 to 50 per cent. of all cows ultimately abort once, so that the dispersal process is an economic waste and it fails to check abortion.

It has generally been claimed that one abortion affords a large degree of immunity. This is, according to our data, wholly erroneous. The idea that one or two abortions should confer immunity against future abortions is contrary to reason. It is the live mother and not the dead fetus which needs to be immunized. There is no more reason why a cow which has aborted shall thereby acquire an immunity than that one which gives birth prematurely to a calf because of the infection of contagious abortion in her uterus should become immune, or that a cow suffering from retained placenta from abortion infection, although the calf be carried full time and born healthy, should be immune.

In one herd, during a period of 10 years, 61 heifers were bred on the premises for the first time, of which 3 or 5 per cent. failed to conceive and 58 became pregnant. Among the 58 heifers in first pregnancy 21 animals, or 36 per cent. aborted or calved prematurely. Nine of the 21 aborting in first pregnancy did not conceive a second time. Ten, or 48 per cent. of the heifers aborting during first pregnancy had reached, at the date of compilation, the termination of second pregnancy with two abortions (20 per cent.). Thirty-seven heifers calved from their first pregnancy, of which 25 (67 per cent.) had terminated their second pregnancy at the date of compilation. Of these, 25, 4 (16 per cent.) aborted.

One of the four heifers which calved from the first pregnancy and aborted from the second had retained placenta, which should be accepted as indicating that the abortion infection had then seriously invaded the pregnant uterus. Adding her to the first group of 10 heifers which aborted during first pregnancy and conceived again, we have a total of 11, with 3 abortions, making 27

per cent. of heifers aborting during first pregnancy, and reaborting during second pregnancy. If we deduct this heifer from the group calving normally from the first pregnancy and aborting during the second, the total is reduced to 24 animals, of which 3 (12 per cent.) aborted. In other words, the vital statistics of this herd indicate that a heifer which has aborted or given birth to a premature calf or in which calving has been complicated by retained placenta is more than twice as liable to abort during her second pregnancy as is a heifer which has calved normally from her first pregnancy.

The statement is frequently heard that after two abortions a marked immunity is acquired. Our data emphatically contradicts this. Few cows ever conceive after a second abortion. A large proportion of them succumb to metritis (placenteritis with retained placenta), many fail to breed again, and many others are sold to the butcher or are otherwise excluded from the herd.

Regarding premature birth and retained placenta as equivalents of abortion, 4 animals in the herd aborted twice or oftener. Of these 4 re-aborters, one was sold after the second abortion, another was sterile for a year and then bred regularly, the third bred regularly for seven years. The fourth cow aborted her first pregnancy and had retained placenta, her second pregnancy resulted the same; she was sterile her third breeding year; gave a premature birth with retained placenta her fourth breeding year; and a calf and retained placenta and foetal metritis in her fifth breeding year. The common belief that abortion induces immunity to future abortions is one of the most unfortunate errors which has been allowed to creep into the question of abortion in cattle. One abortion predisposes to reabortion.

Our data show that the immunity following abortion is not the immunity ordinarily following recovery from an acute contagious malady, but on the contrary is what we may designate age

disease may be controlled by isolating the infected animals with the aid of the agglutination, complement-fixation, or other laboratory tests, but a glance at their investigations intimates that a very large percentage of animals would need to be isolated, a large proportion of herds would have to install the method, and it is not yet determined that success would follow. The outlook at present is that the isolation would prove well-nigh as great an economic burden as the malady.

Brauer suggested many years ago the hypodermic administration of carbolic acid as a preventive for abortion, and may have had apparently good results, but there seems to be no great reason for accepting the alleged results as more than apparent.

Much has been claimed for vaginal disinfection of pregnant animals, but this plan has not been supported by conclusive evidence.

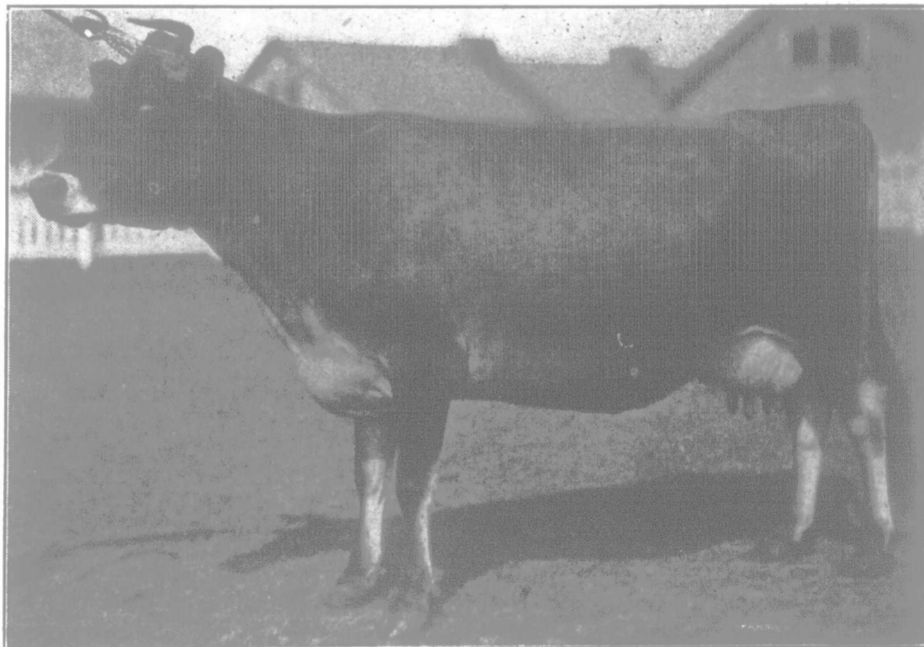
Our conclusion that the infection enters the uterine cavity through the cervical canal prior to or very soon after conception leads us to advise the thorough douching of the vagina for a time before and immediately following breeding. It is recommended to use for this purpose warm, feebly disinfecting solutions, such as 0.5 per cent. bacterol, lysol, cresol compound, or other soapy coal-tar disinfectant. The soapy character tends better to dissolve the mucus in the vagina and cleanse the membrane more efficiently. More recently we have been using 0.25 or 0.5 per cent. Lugol's solution, with apparently most excellent results. The solution should be introduced into the vagina at about the normal body temperature, 100 degrees to 105 degrees F. The vagina should be filled, in order that it may be fully dilated, the folds of mucosa obliterated, and the solution brought into contact with every part. It is best introduced by means of a gravity apparatus in the form of a 5-gallon vessel for medium or large herds, armed with a stopcock at the bottom, to which is attached a pure gum horse stomach tube. The vessel should then be suspended upon a manure or food track, or upon a special wire track by means of a pulley, so that it may be easily moved along behind the row of cows.

The horse stomach tube is introduced through the vulva into the vagina, and the fluid is allowed to enter the vagina by gravity. The bull is to be handled in the same manner. The solution should be applied before and after each service by a similar, though smaller, gravity apparatus with a pure gum horse catheter for introduction into the sheath. While the fluid is passing into the sheath, the operator should prevent its escape by pressure upon the outlet until every part is well dilated and all mucous folds obliterated, so that the solution comes into contact with every portion of the mucous membrane.

Immediately after cows have calved or aborted if there be retained placenta or uterine discharge, the uterine cavity should be at once carefully disinfected and the disinfection repeated once or twice daily so long as the cervical canal is freely open, in order to overcome the infection present and thereby do all possible to prevent sterility and to avoid abortion during the next pregnancy. The proposed method of handling abortion and sterility is merely repressive, however, important. We do not hope thereby to eliminate abortion from the herd, but only that we shall be able, at a justifiable cost, to reduce the losses from abortion and sterility. Accepting the infections of the genital tract as permanent, any measures against them should have a similar continuity and be accepted as one of the elements in the operation of dairying.

#### THE PRODUCTION OF SOUND HERDS.

Abortion and sterility are not alone in reducing the efficiency in dairying and breeding herds. In many herds similar losses occur from calf scours and pneumonia and from tuberculosis. These three great dairy scourges cause their chief devastation in the young. Scours and pneumonia destroy most of their victims during the first few weeks after birth. Abortion and sterility play their greatest havoc among cows and heifers 2 to 4 years old. Tuberculosis largely has its origin through the food of the calf, or the heifer becomes affected during her first years in the dairy. If cattle breeding and dairying are to be placed



Vixen.

Champion Jersey cow at Toronto and London, 1915. Formerly owned by B. H. Bull & Sons, now the property of John Pringle, London, Ont.

immunity. The animal has with age acquired a higher degree of resistance to abortion than she enjoyed as a heifer.

In view of the facts thus far elicited, it is doubly inexpedient to fight abortion by selling abortors. If there is truth in the belief that an animal from a herd where abortion is virulent may introduce a more highly virulent strain of infection into another herd, it is evidently wrong to sell such animals. The greatest objection to the selling plan for the control of abortion is that it causes a serious and needless drain upon the herd. As already stated, the resistance to abortion increases with age. If an aborter will again breed, she has in the meantime aged one year, has acquired increased resistance, and is on the whole a safer breeder than the previous year. Moreover, if properly handled at the time of aborting, as Bang early pointed out, the danger from reaborting may be very largely eliminated.

McFadyean and Stockman and others suggest the possibility or probability of establishing an efficient immunity through the use of biological products (abortions, bacterins), but the investigations in this direction have not yet afforded definite results. Nor can we see hope that the plan will succeed. Apparently their hopes are predicated upon an alleged natural immunity following one or two abortions. If our data are correct, the power to control abortion by this means is predicated upon our ability to induce an artificial immunity in a chronic disease incapable itself of producing natural immunity.

Sven Wall, Holth, and others have enthusiastically embraced the hypothesis that the

idleness an' wastin' his money, there's a tendency among us in an' I dinna' believe in it. Gin wha cam' ower frae the auld land, honest, God-fearing men we are here, there must hae been a reason for one haena' a doot that it was aggie they had that made them then they were. It wis the hard an' what they had tae dae wif backbone intae them. I dinna' should rin oor heids up against a' the sake o' the hardship o' it, can help oor business by usin' every an' sic conveniences I think we But what I want tae say is that us want tae hae it easy a' the ooks o' things, an' gin we see a way we're mair apt tae look for around it than we are tae mak' e climb richt over it. As lang as we canna' expect tae develop the cle that comes frae climbing, an' muc'le satisfaction out o' it either, uplishing something that we get oot o' life an' mak' it worth the

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SANDY FRASER.

### Plowing for Corn.

Farmer's Advocate":

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SILO MAN.  
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### By the Seed Corn.

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upon a more secure basis, it is first of all essential to maintain in health the new-born calves.

Calf scours and pneumonia have been sufficiently investigated that their nature is well enough known to undertake prevention with a reasonable measure of confidence. A method has been pointed out and its feasibility demonstrated whereby calves may be raised free from tuberculosis in spite of tuberculous parents. The measures advisable for the repression and prevention of these can be made to answer in large measure for the control of abortion and sterility, and any needed additions to the sanitary measures for the control of abortion would add to the efficiency of the measures relating to the other maladies.

The maternity and calf stables of our larger dairies and more important breeding herds constitute the fundamental source of the chief losses amongst dairy cattle. It is a notable fact that in many of our highest class, or highest classed, dairies the dairy stables are extravagantly well built, while the maternity and calf barns are disgraceful old ramshackles, more worthy of being called pest houses. The control of dairy plagues must begin and be most exact with the newborn calf when it is most vulnerable to disease, and in large dairy and breeding establishments the proper handling of the cow at the time of parturition and the care of the newborn calf should have first place in the entire scheme.

The infections causing calf scours and pneumonia, abortion and sterility, and tuberculosis are so thoroughly disseminated that for practical purposes, with some exceptions in relation to tuberculosis, all cows should be regarded as suspicious and all newborn calves treated as being in danger of exposure to the infection of any or all of these dairy plagues.

While the prospect for preventing abortion (and sterility) appears quite feasible, in the present state of our knowledge we can lay down no reliable means for wholly avoiding the infection of the granular venereal disease. If we accept the hypothesis of any recorded investigator or group of investigators, we have as yet no more promising method of getting a herd free from abortion than by taking the newborn calf and guarding it perpetually. The plan can at most be criticized only as beginning too early, because the fight against abortion might be delayed for economic reasons until the animal has reached the age of 6 to 12 months, when, according to Bang, McFadyean and Stockman, and others, they may take the bacilli in their food, and the infection lie in wait until pregnancy affords fuel for a conflagration. In the meantime the isolation is needed because of scours and pneumonia and tuberculosis, and while these two are being evaded the third may be simultaneously parried. The growing of sound calves in relation to the three scourges named appeals to us as the most interesting and urgent problem before the cattle breeder. In order to accomplish results radical changes in the handling of newborn calves must be established. Maternity and calf buildings must meet fully all demands for light, air, and temperature, and to these must be added practicability of thorough cleansing.

#### A PLAN FOR BREEDING SOUND ANIMALS.

We would outline the following plan for the breeders of pedigreed and valuable dairy cattle with a view to the production of cleaner and more efficient herds.

1. The construction or arrangement of independent maternity and calf nursery stables embodying all modern requirements for ventilation, light, heat, convenience for disinfection, and ample facilities for the exclusion of flies. The stables should provide sufficient individual stalls for all calving cows and individual stalls for calves until at least three months old.

2. A cow which is about to calve should be well cleaned and her posterior parts disinfected, after which she should be placed in a clean stall some days prior to expected parturition. Pending parturition the stall should be kept scrupulously clean and well disinfected. The tail, vulva, buttocks, and udder should be disinfected twice daily. In order to avoid the danger of infection to the calf while passing through the vagina of the cow during birth either by the infection of white scours, the granular venereal disease, or other malady, the vagina should be irrigated daily with a mild disinfectant such as 0.5 per cent. Lugol's solution. Such attention to the vagina also tends to carry away any infections within the vagina which immediately after the opening of the cervical canal of the uterus at the time of calving may otherwise drop into the uterine cavity and there establish disease.

3. When the calf is born it should be received upon a clean antiseptic sheet and at once carried to a clean calf stall and rubbed dry. If it is desired to allow the calf to remain temporarily with the cow, great care should be taken to see that the bedding is kept clean.

After the calf has been dried, if not earlier the stump of the navel cord should be disinfected. It should not be ligated. Prepare a warm 1 to

1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, fill a goblet or cup with it, and, having the calf held in a standing position, press the vessel against the floor of the belly so that the stump of the navel cord is submerged in the disinfecting fluid. Retain it in this position for at least 10 minutes. Immediately afterwards dust the stump of the cord over liberally with a disinfecting desiccating powder, as alum and camphor, and repeat every 30 minutes until the stump is dry.

The body openings (mouth, nostrils, vulva of heifer, and sheath of bull calf) should be disinfected with a 0.5 per cent. Lugol's solution.

4. Prior to drawing milk from the dam or other cow for feeding the calf, or permitting the calf to suck, the udder and adjacent parts of the cow should be thoroughly disinfected. The milk should be drawn in a sterile vessel under the strictest cleanliness. If the milk is from a cow not known to be free from tuberculosis, it should be sterilized before feeding. Individual feeding vessels should be used and regularly sterilized.

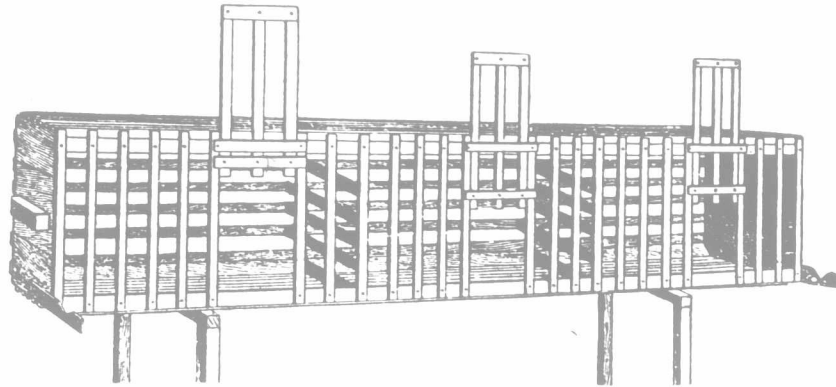
When calves have reached 3 months of age, it may usually be fairly determined if they are free from disease, in which case they may be handled in groups. These, however, should be kept as small as economically practicable until the heifers have calved and are ready for the dairy. Even then the larger the number of animals in one stable the greater the risk of infection and the more destructive will it be if it gains entrance.

5. When breeding time for the heifer grown under the foregoing conditions is approaching, we would advise that her vagina be douched once daily for at least three weeks before breeding, at first with a 0.5 per cent. Lugol's solution, and thereafter each second day with a 0.25 per cent. solution. The douching should extend over at least one estrual period, or 21 days prior to breeding, and followed for an equal time after breeding, or until it is determined she is pregnant. The bull should preferably have been grown in the same manner as the heifers he is to serve and his genitals douched in a similar way.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

1. Abortion in cattle is essentially always the result of a chronic infection within the utero-chorionic space, revealing itself post-mortem by the presence of the so-called abortion exudate, which contains generally, if not always, the abortion bacilli.

2. The granular venereal disease of cattle is, so far as known universally distributed. From clinical observation it has a vital relation to



A Regulation Fattening Crate.

contagious abortion. It is incurable in the present state of our knowledge, but may be greatly decreased in virulence.

3. Contagious abortion of cattle has attained an essentially universal distribution, frequently present merely as an unrecognized infection of the genital organs, not inducing actual abortion but causing premature birth, retained afterbirth, and sterility.

4. The ordinary if not sole avenue of the entrance of the infection of contagious abortion is the genital canal, and the invasion antedates the sealing of the uterus, which ordinarily occurs within 30 days after conception.

5. When conception has occurred and the cervical canal has been sealed, the fate of the fetus is settled. If a sufficiently virulent and voluminous infection exists in the utero-chorionic space, abortion may result; if such infection does not exist within the sealed utero-chorionic space when the formation of the seal is completed, it will not enter thereafter during pregnancy.

6. In the present state of knowledge little or nothing can be done to prevent abortion once the pregnant uterus is sealed and the infection of contagious abortion exists within the hermetically sealed cavity.

7. By systematic disinfection of the genitalia immediately following abortion or premature birth and also in retained afterbirth and kindred infections of the uterus, the affected animals may be largely guarded against future sterility and abortion. It is even more important that the vagina of heifers, whether virgin or previously bred, and cows shall be systematically disinfected for a period before and after breeding, until conception is assured.

8. It is equally important that the genital organs of breeding bulls be kept clean by regular

disinfection, including washing immediately prior to and after service.

9. Most important of all, breeders of valuable cattle should institute definite, energetic, and permanent efforts to guard new-born calves simultaneously against the three great dairy scourges—calf scours and pneumonia, abortion and sterility, and tuberculosis.

## POULTRY.

### Making the Most of the Chickens.

One branch of the poultry industry that is sadly neglected on the average Ontario farm is the fattening of cockerels and surplus pullets to be sold in the fall. The average farmer makes no great attempt to put extra meat on these birds, simply feeding them well as they run and killing them from time to time and sending them to market. There is a loss in this because the bird so fed and cared for does not carry so large a percentage of meat as the crate-fattened bird and, therefore, does not command quite as high a price on the market. Besides this the extra meat can generally be put on at a profit, so that we are led to believe with Prof. Graham and other poultry experts, that the selling of lean chickens is wasteful. The farmer could at least place his birds in a box stall or small pen and feed them mash feed for between two and three weeks to finish them up for market, and this, provided he could not find it convenient to make and place crates, would prove a great improvement on the present-day common practice of throwing grain to the chickens on free range and killing them without special fitting. The wholesale dealer has found that it pays him to crate fatten the chickens which he buys from the farmers in large quantities, and some dealers make quite a specialty of what they call milk-fed chickens which are really crate-fattened chickens fed on a mash moistened with sour milk.

Bulletin 217, by Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, tells us that there is ordinarily from two cents to seven cents a pound difference in the price paid for crate-fattened chickens and the ordinary range birds and that there is always a market for the prime quality article. This should be particularly applicable this year when chickens are not selling high in price and are not in great demand. The well fattened birds are sure to find sale when the

thin, unfinished product may go a begging. It might be here said that it is not usually profitable to crate feed such birds as Leghorns, Minorcas or others of the Mediterranean breeds, but the heavier breeds or general-purpose fowl such as Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., generally make satisfactory returns if put in to feed at the proper age and weight and fed on the most suitable feeds. Experience has taught that the birds usually make the greatest gain when from three to four months of age at which time they should weigh 3½ to 4 lbs., and the average birds put into crates make the best gain during the first two weeks of feeding, and ordinarily under good feed and care three weeks, or at the most 24 days, will find the birds finished to the limit of profitable crate feeding.

When the birds first go into the crates it is necessary to be very careful not to overfeed. The general tendency is to start cramming the birds as soon as they are placed in the fattening pens and this practice invariably proves disastrous, for the birds once thrown off their feed will never make the gains they would otherwise have done. Feed so lightly the first few days that the birds become very hungry.

No set ration can be found suitable for all the feeding because under different circumstances the feeder is warranted in using different feeds, but in all rations used the grain should be finely ground. It is well also to remember that chickens being so fattened require some grit at least once a week. The ground meal should be carefully mixed together and then mixed to the consistency of a pancake batter or thin porridge just so the mixture will pour, using milk as the liquid. Prof. Graham states that the best ration that has been used at Guelph is one composed of two parts of finely ground oats, two parts of finely ground buckwheat, and one part of finely ground corn; to this is added sufficient sour milk to make a batter which ordinarily requires from two to two-and-a-half pounds of milk to one pound of grain. Very good results were also obtained from a ration composed of equal parts of cornmeal, middlings and buckwheat meal. Very often barley meal can be substituted for the buckwheat, or oatmeal for the middlings. It is always desirable to use sour milk to moisten the feed. Where milk is not available it is necessary

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including washing immediately prior to service. It is important of all, breeders of valuable stock to guard new-born calves against the three great dairy scourges, pneumonia, abortion and sterility.

**Poultry.**

**The Most of the Chickens.**

of the poultry industry that is on the average Ontario farm is cockerels and surplus pullets to all. The average farmer makes it to put extra meat on these birds as well as they run and in time to time and sending them to market for does not carry so large a profit as the crate-fattened bird does not command quite as high a price. Besides this the extra profit to be put on at a profit, so that the farmer believes with Prof. Graham and experts, that the selling of lean birds is profitable. The farmer could at least have a box stall or small pen and feed for between two and three months for market and this would not find it convenient to make a great improvement in the common practice of the chickens on free range and out special fitting. The wholesale price that it pays him to crate fatten which he buys from the farmers, and some dealers make a profit of what they call milk-fed birds really crate-fattened chickens moistened with sour milk.

Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, tells us that there are two cents to seven cents a pound the price paid for crate-fattened birds and the ordinary range birds and always a market for the prime birds. This should be particularly apparent when chickens are not selling in great demand. The farmer is sure to find sale when the thin, unfinished product may go to a beggar. It might be here said that it is not usually profitable to crate feed such birds as Leghorns, Minorcas or others of the Mediterranean breeds, but the heavier breeds or general-purpose fowl such as Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., generally make satisfactory returns if put in to feed at the proper age and weight and fed on the most suitable feeds. Experience has taught that the birds usually make the greatest gain when from three to four months of age at which time they should be put into the crate and the average birds put into the crate during the first two and ordinarily under good feed conditions, or at the most 24 days, finished to the limit of profit.

When the birds first go into the crates it is very careful not to overfeed. The birds should start cramming the birds in the fattening pens and invariably proves disastrous once thrown off their feed the gains they would otherwise get so lightly the first few days come very hungry.

It can be found suitable for all the different circumstances the birds are in using different feeds, but the grain should be finely ground and well also to remember that fattened require some grit at all times. The ground meal should be mixed with water and then mixed to a pancake batter or thin porridge and will pour, using milk as the liquid. It is stated that the best ration at Guelph is one composed of 1/2 ground oats, two parts of fine wheat, and one part of finely ground corn. This is added sufficient sour milk which ordinarily requires from 1/2 to 1 pound of milk to one pound of feed. Very good results were also obtained with a ration composed of equal parts of ground oats and buckwheat meal. The meal can be substituted for the ground oats in middlings. It is not available it is necessary

to add blood meal and beef scrap, but not in a proportion of more than 15 per cent. of the ration, and the blood meal and beef scrap should be soaked in warm water for about 12 hours before mixing with the grain meal.

A. W. Foley, Supt. of Poultry Department of Agriculture, Alberta, states that the most suitable meals for fattening are ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low grade flour, all ground fine, of course. He gives five fattening rations as follows: 1, finely ground oats; 2, two parts finely ground oats, one part finely ground shorts; 3, two parts finely ground oats, one part finely ground barley, one part of fine shorts; 4, two parts finely ground oats, one part of fine shorts; one part of low grade flour; 5, equal parts of ground oats, barley, fine shorts and low grade flour. In all these rations sour milk, skim-milk or buttermilk should be used to make the batter.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a great variety of grains may be used in different proportions according to the cost of these and to their availability on the farm.

All birds to be placed in the fattening crates should be carefully dusted with some insect powder before going into the crates in order to free them of vermin. It might be well to give them a second application in a week's time. Place the birds in a cool place and be sure to keep their appetites keen. Prof. Graham gives in his bulletin some idea of what amounts of feed are required during the three weeks of feeding which may be gleaned from the following table. The ration used was equal parts of oatmeal, cornmeal and barley meal, mixed with sour milk:

Weight of birds at commencement.....	53 lbs. 4 ozs.
Weight at first week.....	55 lbs.
Weight at second week.....	66 lbs. 4 ozs.
Weight at third week.....	70 lbs. 2 ozs.

These birds ate on the day they went into the feeding pens 12 ozs. of meal and 1 lb. 8 ozs. of milk in the morning, and 12 ozs. of meal and 1 lb. 10 ozs. of milk at night. The next day the meal ration was increased 2 ozs. in the morning, and so on up to the sixth day when it was found necessary to drop back from 1 lb. 6 ozs. to 14 ozs. of meal in the morning, and from 2 lbs. 12 ozs. of milk in the morning to 1 lb. 12 ozs. The birds were eating the maximum amount of feed about the twelfth and thirteenth days in the crate, which was 2 lbs. 8 ozs. of meal and 4 lbs. 8 ozs. of milk in the morning and 2 lbs. 12 ozs. meal and 5 lbs. of milk in the evening. Toward the end of the feeding period they dropped off to 1 lb. 12 ozs. of meal and 3 lbs. 8 ozs. of milk in the morning and evening. This will give readers some idea of what birds of a similar weight will eat, but it is necessary to watch them closely and whenever any signs of easing off in appetite are apparent drop the feed allowance immediately. Keep all troughs clean, going over them after the birds have finished feeding and cleaning them out if any food should be left. Feed at exactly the same hour night and morning. Twice-a-day feeding is enough.

We may say for the information of those who are beginning in this work that fattening crates are usually made 7 feet 6 inches long, 18 to 20 inches high, and 18 inches wide. These crates are divided into three compartments of equal size, each holding from four to five birds according to the size of the chickens being fed. The crates are entirely made of slats with the exception of the ends and partitions between compartments. All slats run lengthwise of the crates with the exception of those in front which run up and down. Slats may be one and a half inches wide, and five-eighths of an inch thick. Those in the front are placed two inches apart to give plenty of space for the chickens to put their heads through while feeding. Slats on the bottom are three-quarters of an inch apart and the birds feed from a V-shaped trough fastened along the front of the crate.

**Winter Work Raises The Records.**

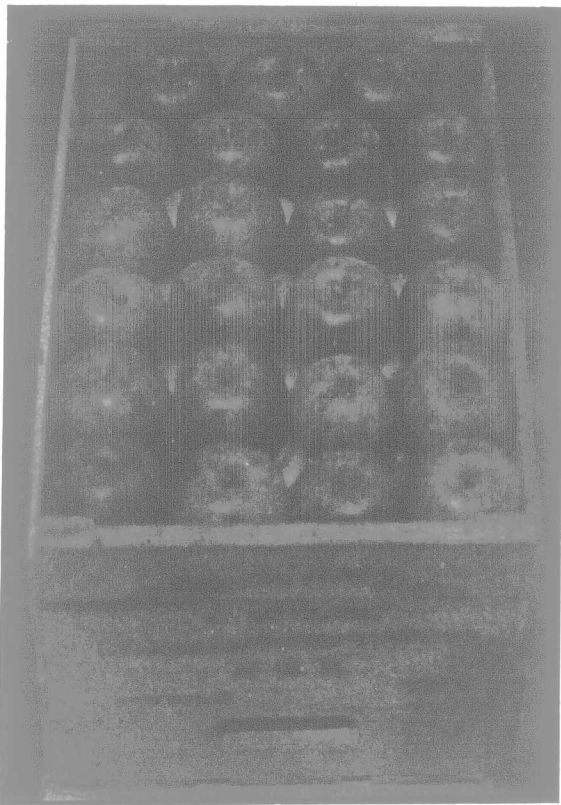
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In your issue of October 14, our friend "Wyandotte" has a second letter regarding his "bred-to-lay" hens. He has certainly brought out some good points, and the figures are interesting to any one who keeps records of a flock of hens. I cannot give the cost of all the feed, as our hens are farm fed, and we do not weigh and measure what they eat. His figures show a very good profit. Now what we want to get at is how can this profit be increased. As to his contention that because his "bred-to-lay" hens, did not come up to the hundred standard, the mongrel-scrub cannot possibly do so, I think we all agree that the hen that produces the most eggs in winter, when the price is high, is the one we want, and if the "bred-to-lay" does not do it, in what way is she better than the scrub that does? I find by my records that our hens had laid, beginning December 1, one dozen eggs per hen up to January 19; 2 dozen per hen to February 14; 3 dozen to March 9, and 4 dozen to March

31, so that in the four winter months they had laid 48 eggs each, or a fraction over half the number of eggs that his did in the whole year. In 1914, our hens made a lower average than for four years; only 100 eggs each. We found that the falling off was in the four winter months, and they never did enough extra in the warmer weather to make up the difference. I find that they will not do well in the first four months, they will be short at the end of the year. "Wyandotte" says his were selects; ours were all pullets we raised, and the yearlings were the same about half and half as I stated in my former letters, no culls taken out. I feel sure that if a few of the best had been selected, a much better showing would have been made. I am not advocating scrub stock, but I think it makes little difference to the average farmer, what breed he keeps, if they are strong and vigorous birds, and fed right. I hope some of the big-record men will favor us with figures. I might say that the principle grain feed was barley, a little corn and wheat, some bran, mangel and milk but we never feed oats or buckwheat. The house is kept cold. Shefford County, Que. P. P. FOWLER.

**HORTICULTURE.**

**A New Apple Box.**

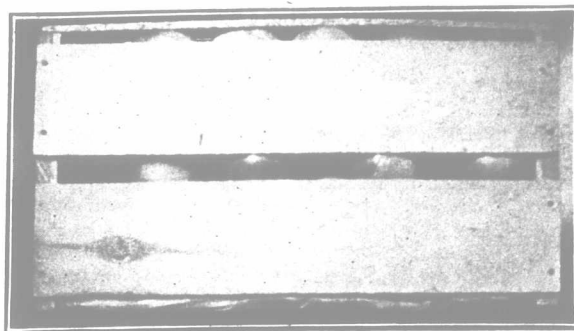
The unusually high percentage of poor-quality apples in Ontario this year, due chiefly to apple scab and ink spot, is responsible for the inception of a new type of package which should interest a great number of growers. This new container



**An Uncovered Box.**

This illustration shows a box with the face covering removed. This layer is the only part of the contents that is placed or packed in layers.

is not a closed package and does not come under all the limitations of the Fruit Marks Act, consequently, growers are taking advantage of the package to supply consumers with fruit which will not grade as No. 1 or No. 2 yet, for domestic use, is very desirable. In closed con-



**The Closed Package.**

The consumer sees the "consumer's crate," or "economy crate," as shown in this illustration.

tainers much of the fruit would necessarily be branded as No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3, and this entails considerable labor when a very large percentage must be placed under the latter brand. The majority of it is well matured, of good color and size yet a small defect will bar it from

grading as No. 1 or No. 2. Therefore, a very heavy percentage will be No. 3, but a No. 3 apple in normal years is nothing more than a cull, for as the law reads now almost any class of fruit can be put into a package under this brand so long as the first layer or face of the barrel or box represents the quality of the contents. Thus, the No. 3 brand is held in disrepute and such good fruit as exists this year would be done a very great injustice to be classed as No. 3, for under this system the grower must dispose of some very highly colored, smooth fruit, which, but for a small spot or blemish, would ordinarily grade as No. 1 or extra. This fruit would be sold at a price that a No. 3 would command.

In order to put the fruit up in such a way that it may sell on its merits this new type of box is being used. At C. W. Gurney & Sons', in Brant County last week a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" witnessed these boxes being filled and covered. The container itself is 10 inches deep, 12 1/2 inches wide, and 18 inches long, all inside measurements. The box is reputed to hold about the same quantity as the standard apple box, as used in Ontario, namely one bushel. The ends are solid, but not necessarily all one piece. The box as seen had the ends made of two pieces, but a thin strip of wood at each corner of the box held the pieces of the end together. The side was composed of two strips or slats and three strips were used on the top and bottom. The thickness of the side and the top pieces was very similar to those used in the standard box, which are about three-eighths of an inch thick. The new container was light, easy to handle and neat when complete. Mr. Gurney paid 11 cents each for these boxes laid down at his nearest station.

In packing it is necessary to face or lay only the first layer, the remainder of the apples are put into the box without any effort to pack them or lay them, as is the case with the ordinary box. Unlike the standard apple box, also, there is no "bulge" on the top or bottom when the package is complete. In the orchard visited an excelsior pad was used on top in order that the box might be full when the cover was put on without the apples being bruised.

The advantage of this crate or box is that on both the top and bottom, as well as the sides, the contents are exposed to view. It is hardly likely that any packer would endeavor to conceal poorer fruit within the centre of the package than would be observable at the sides. In fact, very much poor fruit could not be so concealed. On four sides the contents may be seen by the prospective purchaser, hence any brand on the outside cannot deceive. The particular fruit we saw being packed was matured, well colored and of good size, yet some spot was in evidence, so it was deemed advisable to put the better quality of the apples into this type of package and label them the "Consumer's Brand." The container might well be called the "consumer's box" for it will be used to carry a class of fruit that will be very serviceable for domestic use. Both the Provincial and the Dominion Fruit Branches are watching this package very closely. It is being put to a test this year for the price of barrels or the standard box together with the cost of packing has caused growers to consider a cheaper package of some kind. When compared with any other package yet used, Mr. Gurney believes that the price of this new box makes it possible to purchase them and pack them for less than the other containers would cost in the first place. There is considerable saving in the cost of packing these boxes for the first layer in the bottom can be laid by anybody without very much previous experience in the work, and since the remainder of the quantity is simply put in without being placed the entire package can be filled very quickly.

This "Consumer's box" probably will enter into the future trade for a cheaper package is being sought, and this container is both less expensive and more easily filled and covered than the barrel or standard box. British Columbia growers have been using them under the name of "economy crates" which are listed in the reports of the Dominion Fruit Commissioner.

During the second week of October a Middlesex subscriber, A. T. Baty, brought to the office of "The Farmer's Advocate" a small branch of an apple tree upon which was a spur bearing five blossoms. Some abnormal condition of the tree must have been responsible for Nature so violating her own laws as to the seasons.

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**Foot and Mouth in Britain.**

The following communication has just been received from Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director General. "Owing to a recent outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in Great Britain, no permits to import cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom will be issued until you are further notified."

Hill View Farm Holstein Sale.

Bright sunny days have not been frequent this fall but the sale conducted by D. Campbell and D. H. Sells, at Hill View Farm, Komoka, Ont., on October 20, 1915, was particularly favored with fine weather and a comfortable temperature. Owing to the farmers being especially busy at that season of the year the attendance was not large but inspired by the straightforwardness which has been a feature of Mr. Campbell's sales in the past the buyers bid freely and bought cattle. Lindsay and Pound, of Aylmer who wielded the hammer were responsible to a large extent for the success of the sale. They pleased both the buyer and seller. Competitive bidding on all offerings aided in securing satisfactory prices. Daisy Zeeman, a six-year-old cow brought \$170.00, the highest bid of the day. Twenty-one cows, sold for \$2,772.50, or an average of \$132.02. The 30 pure-bred Holsteins offered realized \$3,331 or an average of \$111.03. Five of these were calves which sold for \$253.50 or an average of \$50.70. Nine grade cattle sold for \$551.50 and one Shorthorn bull calf sold for \$55, making the total for the sale \$3,937.50. Following are the names of the animals which sold for \$100 or over and their purchasers:—

Table listing Holstein sale results with columns for animal name and price. Includes entries like 'Hyde Park \$140.00', 'Rose Netherland; Maynard Hyatt, Mt. Bridges 165.00', etc.

The Sprucedale Shorthorn Dispersion.

One of the best Shorthorn sales held for many a day was that conducted at Sprucedale Farm, St. Thomas, Ont., Thursday, October 21. Owing to the sudden death of W. J. Beaty, his entire herd of dual-purpose cattle were dispersed and prices ruled fairly high. Braemar Beauty, a Gueld and Ottawa dairy-test winner, a four-year-old heifer with a record of 9,400 lbs. of milk testing 4.5 per cent. fat from Aug. 2, 1914 to June 31, 1915 topped the sale at \$660 and went to L. D. May, of Pennsylvania. The same buyer took Buttercup at \$350, an eight-year-old cow with a 10,000-lb. record and Ramsden's Pearl, a nine-year-old, at \$250. Kentucky Rose, one of the choice of the heavy milkers went to Dr. A. D. Robinson, St. Thomas, at \$330. The herd bull Braemar Victor fell to the bid of James Burton, of Yarmouth, at \$295. Forty-eight head including fourteen calves under a year old, several of them very young, and several young heifers brought a total of \$7,592.50, an average of \$158.18. Thirty-four head over one year old brought \$6,410, an average of \$188.52. The fourteen youngsters brought \$1,182.50, an average of \$84.46, most of them being small calves. Considering the ages of some of the cows and calves it was a very successful dispersion. The following is a list of all animals selling for \$100 or over with their purchasers:

Table listing Shorthorn dispersion results with columns for animal name and price. Includes entries like 'Dorothy Ramsden; H. Walls, Iona, 185.00', 'Bull Calf; D. A. Dempsey & Son, Stratford, 100.00', etc.

Table listing various cattle sales with columns for animal name and price. Includes entries like 'Braemar Beauty' L. D. May, 660.00', 'Golden Princess; Harry McGee, Toronto, 290.00', etc.

A Swedish traveller, E. Knutsson, from Christiana, in Canada recently stated that though neutral Denmark was for the Allies in the war and also Norway, in Sweden only about 20 per cent. of the people were favorable to the Allies because of the traditional fear of Russia but still they trusted Great Britain to restrain Russian inroads even after this war. In concluding an interview, Mr. Knutsson said: "This war is due to the awful lie that 'might is right.' A greater falsehood was never uttered, and when the bloodshed ceases you will see an International Commission, with power to regulate armaments on the basis of population, and to inspect gun and munition factories. This international court will curb any aggression, and the millions now spent in death will be devoted to life."

The auction sale of Oxford Down sheep and other stock, the property of R. J. Hins, St. Mary's, Ont., which was held Oct. 20, was very well attended and prices ranged fairly high. In sheep the aged ewes sold for from \$19.50 to \$30.50 each. Shearing ewes sold from \$18.50 to \$25.50 each, and lambs from \$12.50 to \$14.50 each. Ram lambs brought up to \$18 each. Most of the buyers were local breeders, among them being U. Stevenson, J. Barr, J. Roy, S. Tye, Phil. Sharp, and J. Mountain. A few head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle brought fair prices.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, October 23, to Monday, October 25, numbered 331 cars, comprising 4,554 cattle, 269 calves, 1,541 hogs, 3,170 sheep, and 1,957 horses. Cattle generally of common and medium quality; trade slow and steady. Export steers, \$7.90 to \$8.50 (Friday); choice butchers', \$7 to \$7.40; good, \$6.50 to \$6.90; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5.50 to \$6; cows, \$5 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.10 to \$6.75; feeders, \$5.75 to \$6.40; stockers, \$4.50 to \$5.70; milkers, \$7 to \$100; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, \$8.60 to \$9. Hogs, \$9.40 to \$9.65 off cars, \$9.25 fed and watered, and \$8.90 to \$9 f. o. b.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The Friday market day for Canadian-bred, heavy, export cattle, was a fair success week before last, and last week's day was better. There were more cattle and more buyers. Prices paid the previous week were more than favorable in comparison with American markets for the same class. In the butcher cattle last week the large consignment of 5,000 cattle on Monday caused a slow trade and bearish activity at the opening, and continued so all day until the last minute of close, when values had dropped 25c. per cwt. under the previous week's quotations, and many were unsold. Tuesday and Wednesday were more ragged and draggy, and the market closed with 15c. per cwt. additional cut. The bulk of butchers' steers and heifers sold from \$6 to \$7, and the bulk of cows from \$4.50 to \$6. Canners were not bid at much over \$3.25. It was the old story of too many cattle on Monday. Stockers and feeders broke in sympathy with killing cattle, and the best of them sold from \$5.75 to \$6.25. Good yearlings have the best demand, and those weighing around 650 lbs. brought the same prices. Milkers and springers were the same as for some

time past, high-prices and active. Lambs had a mid-week advance of 15c. per cwt., and held firm at the close. The demand was strong, and shipments light. Heavy lambs sold from \$8.50 to \$8.60, and light at \$8.75 to \$8.85. Sheep also were strong to a 25c. per cwt. raise, as few were offered and buyers had to have them. Calves weakened slightly under pressure of poor quality, and little demand except from one buyer with orders to fill. Hogs had a more settled trade last week, but have every indication of going lower. In spite of information from some papers, they will not improve for the present.

Export Cattle.—Heavy, choice, export steers, 1,300 lbs. and up, \$8 to \$8.50 (Friday market).

Butchers' Cattle.—Best butcher steers, \$7 to \$7.25; good, \$6.50 to \$6.90; medium, \$6 to \$6.40; common, \$5.50 to \$6; inferior, light steers and heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.15; good cows, \$5.50 to \$5.85; medium cows, \$5 to \$5.50; common cows, \$4.35 to \$4.75; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.25; bulls, \$4.15 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice feeders 850 to 1,000 lbs., sold from \$6.25 to \$6.40; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.25; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; common stock steers and heifers, \$4 to \$4.75; yearlings, 600 to 650 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.25, 4c. per lb. advance over above prices for selected, dehorned reds and roans.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers sold at \$90 to \$105; good cows, \$70 to \$80; common and medium cows, \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$10.75; good, \$8.50 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$8; common calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep, \$5 to \$6.50; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$3 to \$5; spring lambs, \$8.50 to \$8.90; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.75.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$9.55

to \$9.80; fed and watered hogs, \$9.40; f. o. b., \$9.05. Heavy, fat hogs, weighing over 230 lbs., 50 cents per cwt. deducted. Sows sold at \$2.50 per cwt., and stags \$4 per cwt. less than prices paid for selects.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, 93c. to 95c.; slightly tough, 87c. to 91c., according to sample, sprouted or smutty, 70c. to 85c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.09 1/2, track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, \$1.07 1/2, prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 39c. to 40c., according to freights outside; No. 3 white, 37c. to 39c., according to freights outside; No. 1 commercial oats, 35c. to 37c.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 72c., track, lake ports; Canadian, No. 2 yellow, 72c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—No. 2 nominal, 87c.; tough rye, 70c. to 75c., according to sample.

Barley.—Good malting barley, 53c. to 56c., according to freights outside. Feed barley, 40c. to 48c., according to freights outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, nominal, car lots, 78c., according to freights outside.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.75; second patents, \$5.25; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5.05; in cotton bags, 10c. more; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.60 to \$4, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$22 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$24 per ton, Montreal freights; middlings, per ton, \$25, Montreal freights; good feed flour per bag, \$1.50, Montreal freights.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$6.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Butter remained stationary on the wholesale during the past week. Creamery pound squares sold at 32c. to 33c. per lb.; creamery solids at 31c. per lb., and separator dairy butter at 29c. to 30c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs were very scarce, the cold-storage remaining stationary in price during the past week. New-laid eggs, 40c. to 45c. per dozen; cold-storage, 30c. to 33c. per dozen, wholesale.

Cheese.—New, 16c. to 16 1/2c. per lb.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.75; primes, \$3.60.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are still very scarce, the Ontario selling at \$1 to \$1.05 per bag, track, Toronto, and New Brunswick at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live weight: Turkeys, per lb., 16c.; spring ducks, 10c. per lb.; spring chickens, 12c. per lb.; fowl, heavy, 10c. per lb.; light, 7c. per lb.; squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, \$3.60 (dressed).

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, part cured, 17c.; country hides, green, 15c.; cured, 16c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.35; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 7c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool, combings, washed, per lb., 35c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 30c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 28c.; rejections, per lb., 28c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel; bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bunch; cantaloupes, \$3.50 to \$4 per case; grapes, California, Tokays, \$2 per case; Emperor, \$4.50 per

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'OCTOBER', 'THE', 'Capital', 'Reserve', 'Total', 'HEAD', 'Branch', 'of', 'A', 'S', 'Savings', 'keg; Canad', 'quart bak', 'wares and', '6-quart ba', '\$4.25 per', 'per case;', '11-quart', 'per case;', 'case; peach', '15c. to 30', '60c.; pears', 'per case;', '40c. to 75c', '25c. per 6-', 'per 11-quar', 'cabbage, 40', 'flower, \$1', '20c. per 13', 'corn, 15c', 'to 30c. per', '\$1.50 to \$', 'to 60c. p', 'green, 20c.', 'red, 40c.', 'sweet green', 'potatoes, \$', 'toes, 6-quar', 'quart bakke', 'Receipts', 'market la', 'large. The', 'ordinary st', 'ly few real', 'ket. Choic', 'per lb., w', 'and medium', 'grades rang', 'and 5c. a', 'were in fair', 'from 4 1/2c.', 'Offerings of', 'ately large', 'on the mar', 'lb. There', 'small meats', 'These were', 'local acco', 'United Sta', '8c. to 8 1/2c.', '7 1/2c. per lb', 'demand at', 'Some very', 'the market', 'from 8c. to', 'ary grass-f', 'per lb. T', 'liberal and', 'the market', 'hogs sold', 'weighed off', 'Horses.—T', 'tinued very', 'very few an', 'were unch', 'draft horse', 'Da. each, \$', '1,400 to 1', 'small anima', '\$25 to \$75', 'carriage an', 'Dressed', 'market for', 'the market', 'off about', 'Fresh-killed', 'to 14c.', 'Honey an', 'was a little', 'very active', '14c. to 14 1/2c.', 'to 14 1/2c.', 'was 11 1/2c.'

FOUNDED 1866

L. D. May, .....	660.00
Harry McGee, Toronto, .....	290.00
Estlake, London, .....	280.00
C. Luard, .....	250.00
McLean, Pt. Stanley, .....	120.00
A. D. Robinson, .....	100.00
A. E. Cameron, .....	125.00
Matthew Driver, Muirkirk, .....	310.00
James Burton, South .....	295.00
E. Cameron, .....	155.00
G. A. Garnham, Tillson- .....	100.00
b. Clark, Iona, .....	135.00
Jack Clark, Fingal, .....	140.00
ones, .....	105.00
Evans, Iona, .....	125.00
4th; Harry McGee, .....	125.00
Bobier, Wallacetown, .....	205.00
McCreadie, Yarmouth, .....	100.00
McCreadie, .....	100.00
cup; Walter Miller, .....	105.00
F. Jac son, Pt. Stanley, .....	135.00
er Miller, .....	137.50
C. F. Jackson, .....	122.50
7. Clarke, Iona, .....	100.00

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid up - - - 11,500,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,000,000  
 Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province  
of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers  
Invited

Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all  
Branches

10 1/2c. Buckwheat honey was 8c. to 9c. per lb.  
 Maple syrup sold more freely, but prices were steady, at 90c. in 8-lb. tins, \$1.05 in 10-lb. tins, and \$1.45 in 18-lb. tins. Sugar sold at about 13c. per lb.  
 Eggs.—Fresh-laid eggs were very scarce. Prices were all firm, but steady at 40c. per dozen. Selected eggs were 32c., No. 1 candled being 28c., and No. 2, 25c. per doz. Supplies in store are not liberal and there was demand for export.  
 Potatoes.—Supplies were scarce and the proportion of choice quality was smaller than usual. The price of Green Mountains was \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs. in car lots, Quebec stock being 95c. to \$1. In a smaller way the price was 15 cents above these figures.  
 Butter.—The tone of the butter market was very firm. The supplies are light, both here and on the other side of the Atlantic. Finest creamery was quoted rather higher than a week ago, at 32 1/2c. to 33c. per lb. Fine was quoted at 32c. and seconds at around 30 1/2c. to 31 1/2c. per lb. Dairy butter also advanced and prices were 26c. to 27c. per lb.  
 Cheese.—The market for cheese was exceedingly strong during the last week and prices experienced a sharp advance. The strength was due in part to better export demand and in part to the approaching close of the season, finest colored being 16c. to 16 1/2c.; white, 15 1/2c. to 16c.; Eastern, 15 1/2c. to 15c.; undergrades, 14 1/2c. to 15c.  
 Grain.—Wheat was up one day and down the next, partly depending upon the Dardanelles situation. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white oats, ex-store, were 47c.; No. 3, were 46c., and No. 4 were 45c. per bushel. Ontario malting barley was selling at 66 1/2c. to 67c. for choice grades, ex-track.  
 Flour.—The market was unchanged last week and firm. Manitoba spring wheat patents were \$5.85 per bbl., for firsts and \$5.35 for seconds, with strong bakers at \$5.15, in bags. Ontario winter wheat patents were \$5.60 per bbl., straight rollers being \$4.90 to \$5 in wood, and the latter being \$2.35 per bag.  
 Millfeed.—Bran was \$1 lower, at \$22 per ton, while shorts were steady at \$25, middlings at \$30 to \$31, mixed mouille \$30 to \$31, and pure, \$32 to \$33 per ton, in bags.  
 Hay.—Prices were unchanged, at \$18.50 per ton for No. 1 baled, car lots, ex-track; \$17.50 to \$18 for extra good No. 2; \$17 for No. 2, and \$15 to \$16 for No. 3.

**Montreal.**

Receipts of live stock in the local market last week were moderately large. The bulk of the offering was of ordinary stock, there being comparatively few really choice animals in the market. Choice steers sold at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb., while fine ranged around 7c., and medium 6 1/2c. to 6 3/4c. a lb. Lower grades ranged all the way down to 4 1/2c. and 5c. a lb. Butchers' cows and bulls were in fair demand, and the price ranged from 4 1/2c. to 6 1/2c. per pound. Offerings of canners cattle were moderately large, and packers took everything on the market at from 3c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. There was a good demand for small meats and particularly for lambs. These were being purchased both for local account and for export to the United States. Ontario lambs sold at 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb., and Quebec 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb. Sheep were in moderate demand at from 4 1/2c. to 5c. per lb. Some very good milk-fed calves were in the market, and sales took place at from 8c. to 9c. per lb., while the ordinary grass-fed sold at from 5c. to 7c. per lb. The offerings of hogs were liberal and as a consequence the tone of the market tended to easiness. Selected hogs sold at 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per lb., weighed off cars.  
 Horses.—The market for horses continued very dull and uninteresting and very few animals changed hands. Prices were unchanged, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$225 to \$275; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$275 each; small animals, \$100 to \$150 each; culis, \$25 to \$75 each, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250 each.  
 Dressed Hogs.—The easiness in the market for live hogs was reflected in the market for dressed, and prices eased off about one-half cent per pound. Fresh-killed abattoir stock sold at 13 1/2c. to 14c.  
 Honey and Syrup.—White comb honey was a little higher in price and was not very active. White clover in comb was 14c. to 14 1/2c. per lb., and brown was 12c. to 13c. White extracted honey was 11 1/2c. to 12c., and brown 10c. to

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—While receipts were liberal last week, there were comparatively few of the real good shipping steers included. On Monday, with the offerings running close to three hundred cars, not exceeding fifteen to twenty loads were steers of anything like decent finish and weight. There were plenty of the in-between kinds of steers, running from eleven and a half to twelve and a half, but it was generally the case that these were plain, and not wanted by the Eastern killers, because they were not good enough, and by local killers because they were a shade too heavy and not finished up right. There were the fewest number of choice handy cattle of either steers or heifers, but a large percentage of little stuff running to the stocker and feeder order. Market ruled full steady on the better kinds of shipping steers, while some plain and less-desirable ones were a shade easier, and on the in-between grades that lacked quality and fat, it was mostly a 25c. to 35c. lower deal. Mixed butchering cattle sold lower, some fair kinds of cows showing as much as a quarter to half a dollar under the previous week, but on the choice heavy cows, it was about on a steady level. Not many good heifers the past week, about the best landing between \$6.50 to \$6.75, some few heavy, fancy ones, up to \$8. Little common heifer stuff, was slow and lower sale. On stockers and feeders supply was rather liberal the past week, and trading was fairly satisfactory. The demand is for something with quality, and none too many of these are coming. A load of very light Canadian stockers, load of the best for their weight seen here in some time, sold at \$5.50. Feeders sold up seven cents and better. Milkers

1864 1915

**In 1877** the Debenture Department of The Huron & Erie was organized for the convenience of those having funds on deposit, who desired for their money a higher interest return coupled with real safety.

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\$100 or more will yield YOU that profitable interest return.

Call in at one of these Branches.

**Huron & Erie**  
Mortgage Corporation

INCORPORATED 1864

Main Branch - - - 442 Richmond Street, London  
Market Branch - - - 4-5 Market Square, London  
St. Thomas Branch - - 346 Talbot Street, St. Thomas  
T. G. MEREDITH, K. C., HUME CRONYN,  
President. General Manager.

aveller, E. Knutsson, from Christ- recently stated that though neutral for the Allies in the war and also in only about 20 per cent. of the war to the Allies because of the of Russia but still they trusted to restrain Russian inroads even In concluding an interview, Mr. "This war is due to the awful is right." A greater falsehood red, and, when the bloodshed see an International Commission, regulate armaments on the basis and to inspect gun and munition international court will curb any the millions now spent in death to life."

sale of Oxford Down sheep and the property of R. J. Hine, St. which was held Oct. 20, was very and prices rang'd fairly high. In d ewes sold for from \$19.50 to \$21.50 and Shearling ewes sold from \$18.50 and lambs from \$12.50 to \$14.50 imbs brought up to \$18 each. yers were local breeders, among Stevenson, J. Barr, J. Roy, S. p, and J. Mountain. A few head orthorn cattle brought fair prices.

**ing Markets.**

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

utter.—Butter remained stationary on wholesales during the past week. amery pound squares sold at 32c. to per lb.; creamery solids at 81c. per and separator dairy butter at 29c. 30c. per lb.  
 Eggs.—New-laid eggs were very scarce. cold-storage remaining stationary in e during the past week. New-laid s, 40c. to 45c. per dozen; cold-storage. t to 33c. per dozen, wholesale.  
 Cheese.—New, 16c. to 16 1/2c. per lb. oney.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; comb, 50 to \$3 per dozen sections.  
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**HIDES AND SKINS.**

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**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

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and springers showed a satisfactory out- let, and sellers look for a good outlet for the best kinds, with the common grades slow, and possibly lower. Receipts last week were 8,325 head, as compared with 7,300 the previous week, and 6,800 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:  
 Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; plain, \$8 to \$8.50; very coarse and common, \$7 to \$7.50; best Canadians, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.15; medium to good, \$7 to \$7.50.  
 Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; best handy, \$7.75 to \$8; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; light, thin, \$5 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.35; yearlings, common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50.  
 Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.60; best heavy fat cows, \$6 to \$6.25; best butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.65.  
 Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.  
 Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6 to \$6.65; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; good yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; common, \$5.25 to \$6.  
 Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$100; in car lots, \$65 to \$75; medium to fair, in small lots, \$55 to \$65; in car lots, \$50 to \$60.  
 Hogs.—Prices, under heavy receipts, were given a hard jolt at all the market- ing points last week. Buffalo's run for last week reached approximately 48,200 head, being against 33,856 head for the previous week, and 41,600 head for the same week a year ago. On the opening day the top was \$8.65, with the bulk going at \$8.40; Tuesday's market was about steady; Wednesday the majority sold at \$8.25; Thursday prices were declined a quarter to fifty cents, and Friday's trade was about steady with Thursday, top for the day being \$7.85, with the bulk going at \$7.75. Monday pigs sold at \$7.25 and \$7.35, and b f r: the week was out buyers got the weights down to \$6 and \$6.25. Roughs the fore part of the week sold up to \$7.50, with stags \$7 down, and Friday best roughs landed around \$6.50, with \$6 down.  
 Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values showed a narrow range last week, but the trade was slow, and several loads had to be

carried over from day to day. On the opening day the top was \$9, with the bulk selling at \$8.90, it being the first time in many weeks past that buyers got the bulk below the \$9 mark, and the next four days top lots sold from \$8.75 to \$8.90. Cull lambs got better action than tops, and they sold from \$8 down. Sheep, which were a quarter lower than the week before, were held steady all week, range on wethers being from \$6.50 to \$6.75, while ewes sold mostly from \$5.50 to \$6. Receipts last week figured approximately 21,200 head, as compared with 20,311 head for the previous week, and 23,800 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6 to \$10.40; cows and heifers, \$2.85 to \$8.85; calves, \$7 to \$11.  
 Hogs.—Light, \$6.80 to \$7.80; mixed, \$6.80 to \$7.95; heavy, \$6.60 to \$7.80; rough, \$6.60 to \$6.80; pigs, \$4 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$7.50.  
 Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$6 to \$6.65; lambs, native, \$6.80 to \$8.85.

**Cheese Market.**

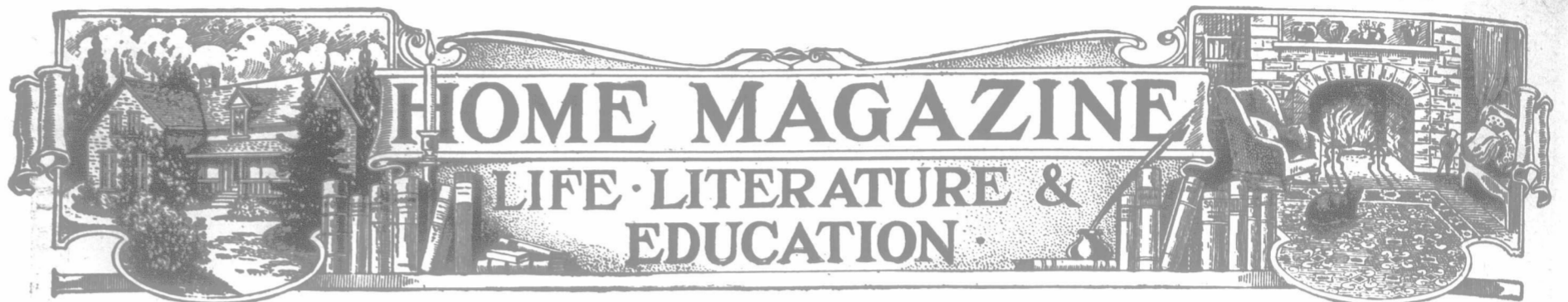
Montreal, finest Westerns, 15 1/2c.; finest Easterns, 15 1/2c.; New York, State, whole milk, fresh flats, white and colored, specials, 15c. to 15 1/2c.; average, fancy, 14 1/2c.; Utica, N. Y., 13 1/2c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 15 1/2c.; Belleville, 15 1/2c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14c.; Campbellford, 15 11-16c.; St. Paschal, Que., 15 15-32c.; Stirling, 15 1/2c.; Woodstock bid 16 1/2c.; Kingston, 16 3-16c.; Brockville, 16 1/2c.; Vankleek Hill, 16 1/2c.; Picton, 16 11-16c.; Perth, 16 1/2c.

**Trade Topic.**

**BIG GAME DISTRICTS ARE CON- VENIENTLY REACHED VIA CANA- DIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

Canada's most famous hunting grounds are easily reached via Canadian Pacific Railway. Year after year organized hunting parties visit these localities, and practically always bag the limit. Small game and wild fowl are plentiful, while the fishing is unsurpassed. Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Attention is directed to the advertise- ment re E. W. Nesbitt's Yorkshire pigs. It arrived too late for classification.



### Serbia to the Hohenzollerns.

I am she whose ramparts, ringed with  
Christian swords,  
Bore the first huge batterings of the  
Paynim hordes.  
Ground beneath their horse-hoofs, broken  
by their blows,  
I was made a pavement for the feet of  
foes:  
Mighty lords from Asia, proud above  
their peers,  
Rode over my body for three hundred  
years:  
Buried under armies, hopeless did I lie,  
Hanging on to honor, sick for liberty;  
Cried to Christ for justice, grasped a  
broken rod,  
Saw each hope that flickered, stifled,  
drowned in blood;  
Saw through torturing ages, dreadfully  
arrayed,  
Antichrist, all armored, riding in Bel-  
grade!

So the iron bit my soul; and that soul  
became  
Iron, fit for warriors' use, tempered in  
the flame  
By my sweat and anguish, out of my  
despair,  
Step by step I won it back, the name  
that now I bear.  
Upstarts! Can you teach me any wrong  
or woe,  
Tyranny or torture that I do not know?  
Bid your heathen armies glut all hell  
with crimes!  
Loose your hounds of carnage! 'Twill  
be like old times,  
Though your hand be heavy, though your  
head be high,  
Othman's head was higher in the days  
gone by!  
I, that died and am alive, call on God  
that He,  
Who shall judge the quick and dead,  
judge 'twixt you and me!  
—Cecil Chesterton, in the New Witness.

### Travel Notes.

#### FROM HELEN'S DIARY.

Vevey, Switzerland, Sept. 17, '15.  
The day after we left Zermatt there  
was six inches of snow in the village,  
and the men were going around with  
long poles knocking it off the trees.  
These early snows make the mountains  
very treacherous, and are the cause of  
many distressing accidents in the Alps.  
Almost every day now there are accounts  
in the Swiss newspapers of tragic oc-  
currences in the mountains caused by  
snowstorms and avalanches. Farming  
in the high Alps is full of dangers and  
hardships, and calls for tremendous  
energy, courage, and endurance, on the  
part of the farmer. Eternal vigilance  
must ever be his watchword. Just the  
other day a farmer and his two daugh-  
ters were driving a flock of goats down  
a steep path. The father was at the  
head of the procession and his daughters  
were at the end. They were rounding a  
curve in the path. All had passed ex-  
cept the two girls, when an avalanche  
descended and swept them over the precip-  
ice. One was found by the relief party  
in a terribly injured condition; the body  
of the other was not discovered for  
several days.  
The following story, which appeared in  
a Lausanne paper, is characteristic of the  
trials that beset the dwellers in the high  
Alps, and also illustrates their wonder-  
ful physical courage and endurance:  
On Saturday evening, September 4th,  
a goat-herd of the village of Grange, a  
young fellow about eighteen, failed to  
return home.  
As the weather was very bad—it had  
been snowing in the mountains and rain-  
ing in the valley all day—the father be-

came very anxious about him. Owing  
to the stormy weather the goats had not  
been driven up to the high pastures, as  
usual, but had been left in their stables  
all day. But up on the mountain there  
were seven runaway goats that never  
came down from the heights. Each  
evening when the goat-herd drove his  
flock down the slopes, he would climb to  
some high point from which he could see  
and count these seven runaways.

Saturday morning, in spite of the re-  
monstrances of his family, he insisted on  
going up on the mountain to see if these  
wild goats were safe.

Towards night, as he did not return,  
his father became alarmed, and, accom-  
panied by several other men, went up to  
look for him.

They lighted bonfires and kept them  
burning all night, so that the boy, if  
still alive, would know they were search-  
ing for him, and could call to them.

But not a sound did they hear.

On Sunday morning another search  
party started out to explore the higher  
and more perilous slopes, but as they  
were in constant danger of being swept  
away by an avalanche of new-fallen snow,  
they did not dare to climb to the high-  
est crests. All day long they kept up  
the search, but their efforts were of no  
avail, and they returned to the village  
in the evening without any news of the  
missing goat-herd.

But the father would not abandon the  
hope of finding his son. That night he  
engaged some professional guides, and in  
the gray light of the early morning the  
five men, including the father, went up  
the rocky mountain side to the highest  
ridge.

Suddenly, they heard a cry. They  
shouted back an answer, and a few min-  
utes later saw the goat-herd, some dis-  
tance down the farther slope. He was  
standing on one leg and leaning against  
a rock.

When they reached him, they discovered  
that he had met with a serious accident

supreme effort he dragged himself into  
the shelter of a great rock where he  
would be protected from avalanches.

This happened about the middle of  
Saturday afternoon. It snowed contin-  
uously all the afternoon and night, and  
he was covered with a deep blanket of  
snow.

On Sunday morning he dragged himself  
to an overhanging rock, beneath which  
the soil was dry. Here he ate a morsel  
of bacon and drank a little brandy, but  
he was devoured by a terrible thirst.

The second night arrived, and still his  
cries for help had not been answered.

Monday morning he determined to make  
a last effort. He gathered some bits of  
wood and bound them on his legs by  
way of splints. Then, after a fearful  
struggle, he succeeded in reaching a high  
peak from which he knew that the  
Chalet-Restaurant of Creuse was visible.

It was from this place that his cry was  
heard by the searching party. Although  
he had a fearful gash in one of his legs,  
and had lost a great deal of blood, he  
did not suffer much pain. The cold  
acted as an anesthetic. He had been  
on the heights, at an altitude of over  
seven thousand feet, for over forty hours,  
and had been buried under the snow for  
over 12 hours. Fortunately, before going  
up he wrapped his feet in paper before  
putting them in his shoes, and this saved  
his feet from being frozen.

If all Swiss mountaineers possess as  
much pluck, energy, endurance and cool  
courage as this humble goat-herd, it is  
no wonder that they make good soldiers.

#### THE DAY OF THE POOR IN THE ALPS.

Not very far from Zermatt there is a  
little valley tucked away in the high  
Alps near the great Weisshorn glacier.  
Owing to its peculiarly isolated location  
and lack of communication with the out-  
side world, the people are still very  
primitive in their ways, adhere to old  
customs, and cling with childlike faith to  
old traditions.



Transporting Hay on Some of the High Alps.

This is a very frequent sight in haying-time on the hills above Vevey.

and had broken both his legs. He was  
carried on the back of one of the men  
some distance down the slope, and then  
placed on a litter and taken to the  
village.

The story the boy told of his experi-  
ences was quite thrilling. He was mak-  
ing his way over the crest when the  
snow slipped from under his feet on a  
steep place, and he slid downward over  
the craggy surface for a hundred yards  
or more and then tumbled over a precip-  
ice. He landed on his feet in deep  
snow. When he recovered from the shock  
of the fall he found to his sorrow that  
he had broken both his legs. By a

In the whole valley there is but one  
hotel (and this in Switzerland, the land  
of hotels), and that one is most incon-  
veniently situated on a mule-path far  
away from the main road. But although  
the valley is so poorly equipped with  
hotels, it is rich in legends. Strange  
costumes are worn, and strange customs  
are observed, one of the most curious  
and interesting survivals of days long  
past being the observance of the Day of  
the Poor, which takes place annually on  
the 14th of August.

If I am here next year in August (and  
it looks very much as if I might be), I  
am going to make a trip to the ancient

town of Gruber, in the Turtman Valley,  
and see this weird performance.

On this special day the poor people  
from all parts of the valley flock to  
Gruber to receive alms. They go with  
empty baskets on their backs and empty  
baskets in their hands, and they return  
to their homes with their baskets well  
filled with provisions. Many of them  
reach Gruber on the evening of the 13th  
in order to be ready for the distribution  
the next day. Each one receives his  
share of butter and cheese and bread (a  
sort of hard biscuit), and many of them  
also receive additional contributions of  
various kinds, including small sums of  
money. (I suppose a five-centime bit  
looks as big as a cart-wheel to some of  
those poor wretches.)

No one is too old or too young to go  
on this yearly pilgrimage. The lame  
and the halt and the bronchial are all  
there.

What a picture they must make, these  
ragged, sun-tanned, weather-beaten peas-  
ants, burdened with baskets, filing up the  
hill to the village. What a fine subject  
for a cinematograph. I suppose some  
day, some Burton Holmes in search of  
the photographically unexplored will go  
there with his moving-picture machine  
and snap-shot this weird scene.

When the morning of the 14th dawns,  
the village green of Gruber is hedged  
around with ragged peasants, patiently  
waiting to have their baskets filled. All  
day long they are coming and going from  
the little chapel, where special masses  
are said on this particular day. And  
when the evening comes they take up  
their heavy baskets, and trudge down the  
hill to their homes in the valley.

This curious custom dates back to time  
immemorial, and, of course, there is a  
strange legend back of it all.

Long, long ago, according to the  
legend, the Turtman Valley was so in-  
fested with snakes that it was impossible  
for the cattle to graze. The inhabitants  
of the valley were all at their wits' end  
to know how to get rid of the pest.  
They finally, at the suggestion of the  
priest, erected a little chapel at Gruber,  
and had special masses there, in the firm  
belief that prayers would drive the snakes  
out of the country. But the prayers of  
the priest were of no avail. (He was  
not as successful as St. Patrick in Ire-  
land.) The snakes became more numer-  
ous and more troublesome than ever.

The people were in despair, and knew  
not what to do.

Then an old man suggested that the  
farmers of the 17 "Alps" surrounding  
the valley should club together and help  
the sufferers of the snake-infested district.  
After considerable discussion it was de-  
cided to follow the old man's suggestion,  
and give to the poor people the harvest  
of the first day after the cattle had  
been driven up to the high Alps to  
pasture.

Ever since that time the poor peasants  
of the valley make a yearly pilgrimage  
to Gruber on the fourteenth of August  
to receive their dues. A special mass—  
called the serpent mass—is celebrated in  
the little chapel—the same chapel which  
was erected by the faithful of by-gone  
ages. And ever since then, says the  
legend, and this is the most curious part  
of the story, ever since the establishment  
of this special day of alms-giving—the  
snakes have disappeared from the  
country.

Now, why should benevolence scare a  
snake?

The inhabitants of Gruber say that no  
one has ever failed to do his duty to the  
poor on this day, and no one would ever  
dream of shirking it in the future, be-  
cause one and all are firmly convinced  
that the welfare of the cattle depends on  
this alms-giving, which they do not re-  
gard as an act of charity, but as an act  
of justice.



# Hope's Quiet Hour.

## Fellowship One With Another.

Ye are come unto Mount Zion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels . . . and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to JESUS.—Heb. xiii: 22-24.

We Christians have drifted far apart from one another in many ways; but this year let us forget our family quarrels—for we are all members of God's Family—and clasp hands on "All Saints' Day," November 1. Every year those who are left in this earthly life strain their eyes to see through the veil which hides from them friends or acquaintances. But this year! I saw in this morning's paper that it was estimated that at least 2,000,000 had been killed in the war. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to speak or think of those young men as "dead," in the sense of being without life? Or are we trying to learn something of the reality of that great mystery of fellowship which has for nearly two thousand years been proclaimed as one of the great articles of our Christian faith—"The Communion of Saints?" Our Lord was laughed to scorn by many who heard Him, when He said of the daughter of Jairus: "she is not dead." He was misunderstood even by the apostles, when He said of one whose body was lying in the tomb: "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth." When He spoke of His own death, He said, mysteriously: "A little while, and ye shall not see Me; and again, a little while, and ye shall see Me, because I go to the Father." Did He mean that when He vanished from the sight of their eyes they should see Him more clearly than ever before, see not His body, but Himself, with the eyes of the spirit?

Our friends are not really dead, although for a little while the veil hangs between us. Our text says that we are—even now—come to the heavenly Jerusalem, to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to our Lord Himself. He is the Mediator, the Link to join us with them. If we are in touch with Him we must be in living fellowship with them. St. Paul says that whether we "wake or sleep" we live "together" with Him. We are apt to speak as if we were "awake" and they "asleep"—but it may be the other way. They are probably far more awake than we, more conscious of love and fellowship, less blinded by anger and hate.

Lucine Finch has described the "passing out" of two foes who shot each other in the Battle of the Aisne, and suddenly found that they were friends. One had left a woman, white and trembling as a pale flower in the wind. He had kissed her as he held her to his heart, and gone to the war. The other had been forced to tear from his neck the clinging arms of his young wife and golden-haired child. Each had shot the other and passed out side by side. Then one exclaims:

"Here, take my hand.  
I would our women folk  
Could see us now,  
Together, arm holding arm;  
And weep upon each other's hearts,  
Each comfort each,  
For lack of us."

The other answers gently:  
"Here, take my hand,  
Dead brother whom I killed  
And who killed me.  
Let us go on together  
Up to God,  
And question with the rest."

At this season of "All Saints" let us try to catch something of that spirit of forgiveness. As we kneel to plead for God's blessing on some brave Canadian lad in the trenches, let us, in spiritual fellowship, take the hand of a weeping woman who is beseeching God's blessing on her fair-haired German son or husband. Love should wash hatred out of our hearts. Love for our Lord should inspire us with a kindly feeling for those

who are dear to Him—dare we say that He does not love our enemies?

Fleming has pointed out that it is comparatively easy to say, "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him," while the sword still lies sleeping in the scabbard. But "to say this when the glittering sword is bare, and its point is quivering at our heart—here is the patience and faith of saints." So it is very easy to talk about the nobility of loving and forgiving our enemies, while we have no enemies. Let us try to prove—now that it is not easy—that we can be Christians in reality as well as in name. Our Lord, in pity and loving

Him Who knows our every thought, then we can't expect to be able to say everything we wish when we write a letter to a friend, or even when we speak face to face. The words won't come, or they fail to express our meaning, or he is dull of comprehension and doesn't understand.

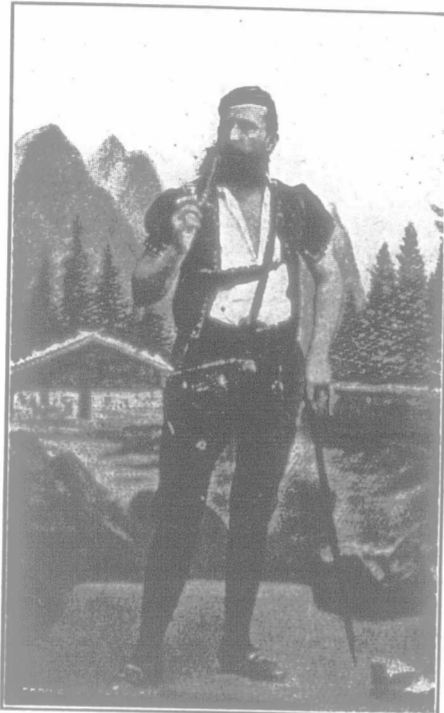
Perhaps your "friend at the front" doesn't care about spiritual things—or you think he doesn't. He may have been more interested in the "sporting extra" of the paper than in his Bible. Perhaps you gave him a pocket Testament when he went away, but have little hope that he will read it. Don't be too sure. Elijah thought he stood alone for Jehovah, yet there were 7,000 in Israel who were faithful to their God. It is a mistake to imagine that a man has no religion just because he talks eagerly about base-ball and is dumb about spiritual matters. Even if he did not heretofore think about God and the Life Beyond, he can hardly fail to be interested when he has stood day by day beside the open door which leads out of this world, and has seen comrade after comrade go through that door. "What lies on the other side?" Unless he is made of stone he can hardly fail to ask that question.

A volunteer who fought in the Boer War, said: "I learned to pray out in South Africa. You see, I was on sentry-go, a good deal at night, alone in the dark, with nothing to do but keep a lookout, and think. And the stars looked so wonderful out there."

God is often crowded out of the thoughts by work or amusement, but He is quietly knocking at the door of each heart; and when the stir and bustle inside is hushed for a time—perhaps when a soldier lies helpless on the battlefield or in a hospital—the rightful Master of the heart is at last heard and the door is thrown open to admit Him. A friend of mine in England sent me the following clipping:—

"A private in the Lancashire Fusiliers, writing from Gallipoli, says: 'I have just received the Holy Communion, with bullets sighing and moaning overhead. The altar was composed of biscuit tins, but I think it was one of the most beautiful services I have ever been present at.'"

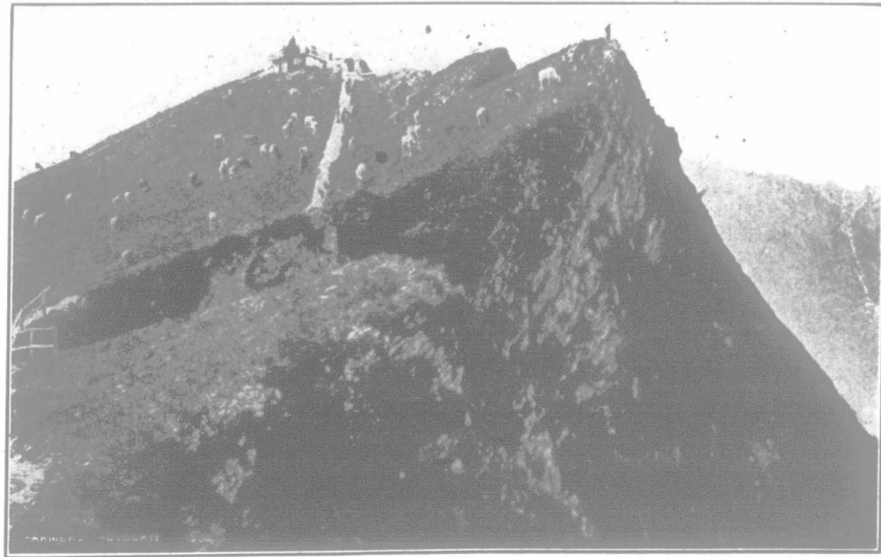
Why did that celebration of the Lord's Supper mean so much to him? Because separation from his friends had taught him the priceless value of fellowship, and he had found out by experience the truth of St. Paul's words: "We being many are one bread, and one body: for we are all partakers of that one bread." Death or absence cannot part those who gather about their father's table and eat the



A Swiss Shepherd.

forgiveness, prayed for those who were brutally treating him with shameful cruelty. Let us obey our orders and pray for our enemies, then we shall really be in touch with them, and may learn to love them even while we find it necessary to restrain them in their wild desire for conquest.

But, if we should try to reach our foes through Christ, how much more should we reach out through Him to clasp the hands of our friends. Letters may be slow in reaching the men "at the front." Their letters home may be short and unsatisfactory, with the most interesting sentences blotted out by the stern censor. Well, we can always copy the Scotch woman who said that she sent messages



Cattle Grazing on the Summit of the Rochers de Naye (Altitude 6,710 ft.). Every cow has a bell on its collar, and every bell is clanging like a fire alarm.

to her absent sons "by the overhead route." How often a message can't be written down. No words are living and burning enough to express the heart. Words are often so poor and meagre. We feel, but we can't express, the message which will go right to the heart of our friend. Why not trust it to God to deliver? St. Paul says that we can't even speak to God aright if we depend on our own words, but His Spirit within us "maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." If we can't explain ourselves in words to

Bread of Life. There are plenty of young men who are too shy to talk about their feelings, but who feel like the soldier who wrote to his mother from his dangerous post in the trenches: "Don't worry about me, mother, no shells or bullets in this world can take me out of the world until my time has come; and then God will have some work for me to do in the other, too." He was next day promoted to the higher work. The hero in the old mythology gained new courage to fight the monster in the labyrinth, gained it by the silent influ-

ence flashed along a silken cord. A woman—out of sight—held the other end of the thread. So women are inspiring countless men to-day to do and dare. Never let go your end of the cord of fellowship. Let your thoughts and prayers flash through the ether straight to the man who is looking to you for fellowship. Our Master, under the olive trees of Gethsemane, looked to his friends for silent, prayerful fellowship—and they left Him to fight the battle in loneliness. Let us stand beside those who are wistfully looking out over the sea—stand really, though invisibly, beside them. God can hold you close to one another always.

"The soul wherein God dwells,—  
What church could holier be?—  
Becomes a walking-tent  
Of heavenly majesty."

DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

Contributions for the week between Oct. 15th and Oct. 22nd, were as follows:

"Helen," \$5.00; "Toronto," \$2.00; Mrs. H. B. Sandwith, Stella, Ont., \$1.00; Alex. Brydon, Rockwood, Ont., \$1.00.

Amount previously acknowledged .....\$1,857.75

Total to Oct. 22nd.....\$1,866.75

Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

### THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for.—Jam, honey, marmalade, jelly.

Contributions for the week from Oct. 15th to Oct. 22nd:

Crates were received from the following:—

PORT CARLING, ONT.—Jam, jelly and socks—Mrs. Harry Penney.

DELAWARE, ONT.—Jam—Mrs. W. Jones, Miss H. Hill, Miss E. Heatly, Mrs. H. James, Miss I. Bodkin, Mrs. N. Bodkin, Mrs. W. Whiting, Mrs. Harry James.

BELGRAVE, ONT., R. R. 1.—Ladies' Aid and Women's Missionary Society of Westfield Methodist Church:—Twenty-four jars—Mrs. J. Ellis, Mrs. J. Mason, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. J. Tunney, Mrs. W. Walden, Mrs. B. Taylor, Mrs. W. Stackhouse, Mrs. J. Woods, Mrs. J. Parks, Mrs. W. Farrow, Miss Annie Whiteman, Mrs. N. Campbell, Mrs. F. Campbell, Mrs. W. McDowell, Mrs. J. McDowell, Jr., Mrs. J. McDowell, Sr., Mrs. R. McDowell, Mrs. M. McDowell, Mrs. B. H. Taylor, Mrs. R. Henry, Mrs. W. Howitt, Mrs. J. Stonehouse, Mrs. C. Whiteman, Mrs. A. Welsh.

PAISLEY, ONT., R. R. 4.—Mrs. Wm. Minto, Mrs. John McInnis, Mrs. Alex. Thornburn, Mrs. Lilla Thornburn, Mrs. Archie Sinclair, Miss Janet McDonald, Mrs. Jas. Mills, Mrs. Silas Haney, Mrs. H. J. Thornburn.

### Directions for Sending Jam.

PACK ALL JARS VERY CAREFULLY, AND PREPAY CHARGES IF AT ALL POSSIBLE. ADDRESS TO "THE RED CROSS," LONDON, ONT. WRITE "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE JAM SHOWER," ALSO THE NUMBER OF JARS, ON UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER OF BOX, AND, IN ORDER THAT CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE ACKNOWLEDGED IN "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," SEND A LIST OF NAMES OF DONORS, WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, DIRECTLY TO "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

Cholly (to shopman)—I say—aw—could you take that yellow tie with the pink spots out of the show-window for me? Shopman—Certainly, sir. Pleased to take anything out of the window any time, sir.

Cholly—Thanks, aw'fully. The beastly thing bothaws me every time I pass. Good mawning.

# Fashion Dept. The Ingle Nook.

## HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:

Name .....

Post Office.....

County .....

Province .....

Number of pattern.....

Age (if child or misses' pattern).....

Measurement—Waist, ..... Bust, .....

Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8570 Girl's Shirred Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8656 Child's Norfolk Coat, 4 to 8 years.

[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this Department for answers to questions to appear.]

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Next week will come the big Women's Institute Convention in London, and, closely following, without doubt, those to be held in Ottawa and Toronto, so it is somewhat natural, I suppose, that our thought should be running particularly, these days, on woman and her place in the world.

For a long time woman has been slowly winning her way—past the stage of being a slave, past the stage of being a mere doll and plaything—to her rightful place as a human being with many interests and many places in the world's work. Slowly she has won her right to be recognized as a thinking human being rather than as a mere female animal, and it seems to me that in view of present conditions in the world, it is exceedingly fortunate that she has won to the extent that she has. After the war there must be, of necessity, fewer wives than ever in a world in which women are already greatly in the majority, and well it will be, indeed, if those who are not wives can fill any and every place left vacant by those who have fallen in the trenches.

Needless to say, woman's demonstration of her fitness for various posts and occupations, even to the extent that it has been already demonstrated, must win for her privileges and recognitions for which she has long asked in vain. As a noted magazine-writer has said, "The world to-day has moved forward at a bound, and woman no longer strains at the leash, for the leash itself has been broken by a force above and beyond the power of man." But it is not for her to gloat and glory over the new status that has come, or may come, to her. Rather is it for her to hold up her head, glad and thankful that when the great hour of need has come she has been found ready, capable, and willing. For in filling any necessary niche capably, she is doing just so much to tide the world over this, the severest crisis that has ever come to it.

I expect the Women's Institute Conventions this year will be great events in the history of the institution. Women have been startled out of themselves by the world-disturbing events of 1915. They have become, in the words of Emerson, "greater than they know." They have been hurled out of the neighborhood and into the world. It is impossible that they can fail to be more universal, more cosmic than before. It is impossible that there can fail to come up in the conventions that bursting tide of sympathy and participation in the world-suffering that is banding together the women of this Dominion in their untiring efforts to provide such scanty comfort as they may, even with their best endeavor, for the agonizing ones on the fields of Europe. To be wholly unselfish (and by unselfish I do not mean selfish) is to be truly great, and surely the women of Canada are more unselfish to-day than ever before.

And now, just by way of contrast with our big women's conventions, and that one little glow of our sympathy may go out in yet another direction, I want to tell you about an article that I have been reading. It was written by Mrs. Booker T. Washington, and appeared in The Independent. Booker T. Washington, as most of you may know, is the great colored man of the United States. He founded the Tuskegee Institute, the university for colored folk in the United States, and is giving the best efforts of his life towards the raising of his brothers, no small or unimportant undertaking in a country which expresses a growing anxiety in regard to a possible coming "race-problem."

Mrs. Washington, it appears, is quite as much absorbed in the development of her race as is her husband and in the article to which I refer, she tells of her interest in coming upon a virtual "women's institute" in the heart of her country.

With the instinct of the artist, she be- they read, they study, and we should do gins her description by a picture that holds. She is driving along with her little black pony, Topsy. Topsy pricks up her ears, and the next moment she herself distinguishes, floating to her from somewhere, the "soft, plaintive tones, of a dozen or more women" singing:

"Don't call the roll till I get there, Don't call the roll till I get there, Oh Mary, oh Martha, don't call the roll till I get there. I want to answer to my name, I want to answer to my name, Oh Mary, oh Martha, I want to answer to my name."

Making way towards the "building,"—she is evidently a privileged visitor everywhere in these regions.—Mrs. Washington finds herself in the midst of a real women's club, for they are discussing "How to make hard water soft"—Now, doesn't that make you think of the very beginnings of the Women's Institute right here? And isn't it so always:—from the simple to the difficult, from the known to the unknown, from the concrete to the abstract.—Now, I know every ex-Normal student in the country is shaking hands with me; I can feel their fingers. But I am going on with the list:—From the local to the national, from the national to the international, from the international to the universal, from the universal to the cosmic.—And now I feel the hand-grips of the whole Women's Institute. If there is any hand lacking there is something wrong with it. True, we have not achieved all of these milestones, but we are aiming at them. That is, after all, the great necessity,—just to keep moving in the right direction. There is no limit,—just one great, grand, long road leading on and on, up and up, with the light growing ever brighter towards the end. Our Institute began with cookery; now it is handling national problems of health, and education, and culture, and, best of all, it is doing as well as talking. Once started on the mental world as well as the physical, it will find no boundaries; it can find none.

Don't you think it very suggestive that, a fortnight or so ago, in the State of Indiana, a State holiday was proclaimed to celebrate the birthday of the poet of Indiana, James Whitcomb Riley? It seems to me that, when the war is over, all of these people, in like manner, must come to their own,—these poets, and composers of music, and painters of pictures, and great scientists who burn the lamp late and early for the good of humanity, and great statesmen who may all, God grant, in the evolution of the future, learn to put their zeal into public welfare rather than into private aggrandizement. Sickened of war and all that pertains to it, people everywhere, if my visioning be true, will gladly turn to new ideals, crown new kings.—Nor must these kings of song and of thought and of usefulness ever assume arrogance, or drop their royal cloak of beauty and of service, for if they do they will at once depose themselves. Brotherliness will be the sign and proof of their royalty, not crowns and sceptres.

To resume—for I am interested in this little southern women's institute—aren't you?—"These women," says Mrs. Washington, "work in the fields until Friday night or Saturday noon, when they go down to the creek to do their week's washing, and the hardness of the water is of the greatest interest to them. It had set them to thinking, and where a community of women begin to think there is sure to be action, the result of which will be their general intellectual development."—To be set "thinking," isn't that the great thing for you and for me, and for all of us?

But she finds the colored women everywhere "thinking, studying, interested thoroughly in their own salvation, morally as well as intellectually." The questions asked at some of the meetings are interesting. Here is a sample: "How many little babies have been born in my community in the last twelve months, and where are they?" And then, "How shall I keep the affection of my husband?"—I don't think our Women's Institute ever tried that question. One woman's solution of the enigma was this: "We women ought to go to all the conventions and things where our husbands go. They travel,

this, too, or fall behind them." There is some truth in that, as well as in another suggestion: "Don't let us be so tired all of the time when he comes home."

"Where will it all end?" asks Mrs. Washington. "No one can tell, except to see that the revolution has begun, regeneration has set in."—What, then, can we not hope for our women, with so many advantages to begin with?

And now, how can I close better than with still another quotation from this very interesting article: "Over and over again scholars have told us that no people can rise above their source—the mothers of the land—and there at the fountain head must the work begin. The home and the family is the starting point. Since the spirit of the age demands that the mother should have a wide knowledge of all matters pertaining to the moral, spiritual and intellectual training of her children, we women must meet the demands by making our organizations avenues of help to the better way."

Apropos, that, surely, to the great concourse of women that will meet, next week, in our city—one of the "women's parliaments," whose aim is to consolidate and inspire in all good work.

JUNIA.

## FORTUNES BY TEA LEAVES.

Dear Junia,—Would you kindly publish in your valuable paper, "The Farmer's Advocate," how to tell fortunes by "tea leaves"?

Dufferin Co., Ont.  
Certainly,—and just in time for Hal- lowe'en, too.

## TOLD BY TEA LEAVES.

First, the one whose fortune is to be told should drink a little of the tea while it is hot, and then turn out the rest, being careful not to turn out the grounds in doing so. Also, not to look at them, as it is bad luck.

Then she must turn the cup over so that no water remains, for drops of water in the grounds signify tears.

Next, she must turn the cup over slowly towards her, three times wishing the wish of her heart as she turns it.

After this she must rest it a minute against the edge of a saucer—to court luck.

Then the fortune-teller takes it and reads the fortune.

Three small dots in a row stand for the wish. If near the top it will soon be realized, if at the bottom, some time will elapse.

If the grounds are bunched together it signifies that all will be well with the fortune-seekers, but if they are scattered it means much the reverse.

A small speck near the top means a letter. What it is depends on the shape of the speck.

The sticks are people—light or dark, short or tall, according to their color and length. A small one means a child, a thick one a woman.

If they lie crosswise, they are enemies. If straight up, intimate friends or pleasant acquaintances.

If a larger speck is near them, it means they are coming for a visit, bringing a valise or trunk.

If there is a bottle shape near a stick, it means a physician. If a book shape, a minister or lawyer. If many fine specks, a married man.

The sticks with a bunch of grounds on their backs are bearers of bad news, or they say things about you.

A long line of grounds with no openings between, foretells a journey by water. If openings, by rail.

A large ring closed means an offer of marriage to an unmarried woman.

To a married woman, it means a fortunate undertaking. To a man, success in business.

A small ring means an invitation. Dust-like grounds bunched together at the bottom or side is a sum of money.

A triangle signifies good luck, so does an anchor or a horseshoe.

A half-moon or star to married people means a paying investment.

A pyramid is extremely lucky. A square or oblong, new land.

Flowers, a present, what it is depending on the shape, or the present may be flowers.

Leaves, sickness and death.

Fruit of any kind, health.

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## The Beaver Circle

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

#### At The Garden Gate.

By Timothy C. Murphy.  
The poor old dog at the garden gate  
Was worn and tired and sad,  
Things hadn't been going so well of late,  
So the poor old dog felt bad.

The bones he had hid by the garden wall  
Were gone, and the neighbor's cat  
Was now curled up in his master's hall,  
And he didn't approve of that.

The neighbor's hens were abroad on the lawn,  
He'd been ordered to leave them alone,  
Their rooster had crowed on our fence at dawn  
As proudly as if 'twere his own.

His rest was disturbed by the children at play,  
And thus by the turning of fate  
The world was looking quite dark to-day  
To the poor old dog at the gate.

But someone's coming! the world grows bright,  
He's off, for the step in the lane  
Will surely set all these things aright—  
'Tis his master's coming again.

His master's caress all his troubles dispel,  
And nothing his heart can annoy,  
The long, sad story he meant to tell  
Is forgot, in his boundless joy.

And as for the hens, an affair so small  
Like the rest of the troubles can wait,  
The world is a good place after all  
For the glad old dog at the gate.

#### Funnies.

The teacher had worked that morning explaining the injustices done by Nero, and believed he had made an impression on the boys. Then he asked questions: "Now, boys, what do you think of Nero? Do you think he was a good man?" "No one answered. Then the teacher singled out a boy. "Chancy, what do you think? Do you think he was straight?" "Well," returned the boy, after a long wait, "he never done nuthin' to me."

#### A MERE TRIFLE.

"Now, children, I want you to be perfectly quiet when the bishop is here, and not say anything that will mortify me." "But, mama, can't we just ask him if he will baptize the new kittens?"—Life.

#### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember, and like it fine. The school is on the corner of our farm. I have a quarter of a mile to walk to school. I am not going to school now, but expect to start this fall. Our teacher's name is Miss Irene Shields; we like her fine. We had a school fair here on the 22nd of September. I got first prize for a colt, and first prize for a pair of chickens. Lake Manitou runs along the lower end of our farm. Two of my brothers are out west; one in British Columbia, and one in North Dakota, U. S. A. We are through threshing and our fall wheat is up good. As my letter is getting rather long I will close with a riddle.  
What is the best way to make a coat last? Ans.—Make the trousers and vest first.  
Which is the drake; the white duck or the gray duck? Ans.—Neither one, for they are both ducks.

WALTER JOHNSTON,  
(Age 15, Sr. IV.)  
Big Lake, Man. Is., Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Please excuse me for being such an absent member. This time I have a riddle which is rather long, so I will not write any more.  
White looked out of white and saw

white, and told white to go and chase white out of white. Ans.—Once upon a time there was a man who belonged to the white race; he lived in a large white house; he had a white cow, a white dog, and a field of white clover. One morning he looked out of his white house and saw his white cow in the white clover. So he told his white dog to go and chase his white cow out of the white clover.  
ALTA CLARK,  
Fonthill, Ont.

Dear Beavers,—I thought I would write another letter to your charming Circle. I have a brother who fell forty feet; he is strong, so soon got over it.

Say, Beavers, what do you think of this terrible war? I wish I were old enough and I would join as a nurse. The poor fellows are just shot down like dogs. A young fellow has gone; he was earning a hundred dollars a month. He was asked why he was going, and he said, "To serve my country."

I hope that terrible w.-p. b. will not get at my letter.  
IDA THOMPSON (age 12, Bk. IV.).  
Belgrave, Ont.

P. S.—I wish some of the Beavers would write to me.

#### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. We have a new teacher; her name is Miss Springstead. We had a school fair this year, on the 15th of October. We marched with flags, and sang the first verse of "The Maple Leaf Forever," and the chorus. One day at school we marched around the school and stopped at the front and sang. The two leaders were carrying flags.  
To go to school we have to walk two miles and a half. My brother and I have to go to school alone.

foyle. We got some prizes. As my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle.

There is a red heifer down in the meadow; give her hay and she will eat; give her water and it will kill her.  
Ans.—A fire.

ANNIE MacLEAN (age 8, Jr. II.).  
Puslinch, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. We like it fine. I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters. For pets I have a dog named Barney; he is a Spaniel. There is a creek running through our farm, and there is a beaver's dam. The beavers used to cut down trees and dam back the water. There are large beaver meadows behind this dam where papa cuts hay for the cattle to use in winter; and there is a long gravel-pit on our farm near the railroad track. There is a switch running to it; in the summer-time some days there are one hundred carloads taken out. Papa worked there, and used to come home late at night and go away again early in the morning. It was very tiresome work. I go to school every day. Our teacher's name is Miss Currie; I like her fine. I will close, as my letter is getting rather long, hoping to see my letter in print.  
SARAH WHITE (age 12, Jr. III.).  
Clarendon Station, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to your charming Circle I will not write a very long one. We have a dog called Boxer, and two kittens and one rabbit. My rabbit got away from me three times, and the last time it stayed away for about a month, but one day when I was coming from school I found her, and she has never got away



A Belgian Ambulance Dog at Work.

We had a concert school on Friday, from recess till nearly four o'clock. It was just for the school children alone. I had a reading, and my brother had one, too. His was about "The First Thanksgiving Day." As my letter is getting long, I must close.  
BESSIE CLARK (age 9, Jr. III.).  
Smithville, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. For pets I have three cats; their names are Kitty, Snowball and Daffy. He is just a kitten. Snowball is a white cat, and very playful. It will run up to your shoulder, and Kitty will jump up. I have one dog; his name is Carlo, and is very wise. I like my teacher fine. I hope the waste-paper basket isn't hungry when this arrives.  
JEAN MUSTARD (age 9, Sr. II.).  
R. R. 2, Exbridge, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I go to school every day. Our school-teacher's name is Miss Morgan; she comes from Ripley; I like her fine. I have not far to go to school. For pets, I have three cats, and a dog named Sport. He is a good watch-dog. I was at our Agricultural Show at Aber-

League has been active in urging the use of the schools after school hours as places for social and intellectual intercourse. The dearth of suitable meeting places for this purpose in most great cities is evident, and the schools, by maintaining lodge and assembly rooms, may become powerful competitors of the saloon and the dance hall.—The Outlook.

An illuminating article in The Independent (N. Y.) sets forth Germany's ambitions in her attack on Serbia, as gathered from the Hamburger Fremdenblatt. This plan is no other than to win through to Constantinople, then on to the Persian Gulf, connecting Hamburg with Bagdad by a continuous railway. Also, with the help of Turkey, she meditates an attack upon Egypt: "Thus it is in truth," says the German paper, for the supremacy of Great Britain that the fight is being fought when shells fall upon Serbian regiments."

The following is also quoted from The Independent:

"The most extensive, the most atrocious of religious massacres which the world has seen for centuries is now being perpetrated in Turkey. It had seemed that the measure of her iniquity was full. Almost before she had had time to get over the first intoxication of her revolution which promised liberty, equality and fraternity to Moslem, Christian and Jew alike, the massacres of Adana and the vicinity occurred. But now the fury of slaughter has spread from the Mediterranean to the Caucasus. This is no frenzied dream, but the authenticated fact. We have it from many sources which must be credited. Our mission boards are receiving the story. Very slow were they to publish the facts, for missionaries must not be involved in political affairs, and massacre is political. Our old friend, Ambassador Bryce, confirms the unmentionable details, and calls on America to do anything she can to save those who remain. This is no local affair; it is so general that it is intended, planned and ordered, through the opportunity of war, to exterminate the Christians, Greek and Armenian, Protestant and Catholic. The tale comes from Marash and Ruitab on the west, from Trebizond on the north, from Bitlis and Van on the east, of men slaughtered by the tens of thousands, of women and girls buried in Moslem harems to bear future soldiers for the Turkish Government and the Moslem faith. Others are driven in herds from their homes, families separated, to go they know not where, and to perish by hunger on the road—first deprived of property and then of life. No massacre of modern times compares with this.

"What can we of the United States who have given so much money and so many devoted lives for the regeneration of Turkey do in this fearful emergency? Indeed, what! Turkey is in the throes of the great world-war. We cannot reach Turkey with army or navy. Mightier armies than ours are now attacking and defending her. Indeed, Turkey is not her own. The munitions defending Constantinople come from Germany. The Turkish army is led by German officers. Germany's will rules at the Porte. Are we then to say that Germany is responsible for these massacres? Surely, surely, not directly. She could not have desired them. But she has been busy in the war, and it has not occurred to the War Office to forbid or prevent them. The Armenians do not love Turkey, doubtless they would help the Allies if they could. Many thousands have fled and are fleeing over the line to meet the Russian army in the Caucasus. The Armenians hate the Turks, and no wonder, and the Turks are taking the opportunity to give the old alternative of death or the Koran. But the one and only power that can stop these massacres is Germany. We are powerless, the allied nations are powerless, the neutral states are all powerless. Only Germany can do it.

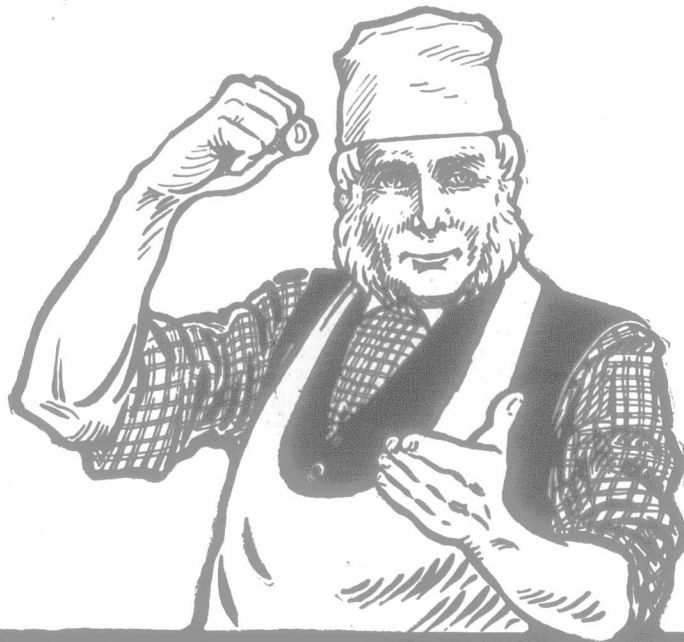
"We appeal to Christian Germany to forbid Turkey utterly to exterminate Christianity in her empire. We call upon every organ of public opinion in this country to join in this appeal. The public conscience of the world may not be listened to in Constantinople, but it must be heard at Berlin.

"But the doom of Turkey must be near

#### The Windrow.

In many parts of the world, even in our own Ontario, there are tracts of country covered with moving sand-dunes, which shift on and on, often covering valuable agricultural land. In France, about 1801, the Government took up the task of planting to check these dunes, and since then the fight has been undertaken in many other places. The system is to sow the dunes first with herbaceous plants having thread-like roots to begin binding the sand. In France the plant used is *Ammophyla arenaria*. Afterwards conifers and other trees are set out.

The use of public-school buildings as social or neighborhood centers is growing. The plan is now to be tried in Boston, where the Woman's Municipal



## I'm the Cream of the West Miller, and I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll guarantee your next batch of bread

**I** WILL guarantee it to rise away up out of the pans, and make as delicious bread as you ever tasted. The loaves will be the biggest and most wholesome you ever baked with the same amount of flour. I'll guarantee it or you get back the money you paid for the flour! Now see:

Just go to your grocer and buy a bag of Cream of the West Flour. Take it home and bake it up.

Give it a trial.

Give it a couple of trials. Your oven or yeast might not be just right the first time.

Now when you give it a fair trial, if you honestly feel that you have not

had splendid satisfaction with Cream of the West Flour, return the unused portion of the bag and **get your money back.**

Just tell the store man your bread didn't come out right and you want your money back as guaranteed.

It's not the grocery man who loses. It doesn't come out of his pocket. It is the Campbell Milling Company, Limited, of Toronto, who pay, and they are satisfied to pay if you'll be satisfied to try Cream of the West Flour.

Ask your store-keeper about this guarantee. He knows. He will tell you. Try a bag next baking day.

# Cream <sup>of</sup> the West Flour

*The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread*

### Guarantee

**W**E hereby affirm and declare that Cream of the West Flour is a superior bread flour, and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as represented.

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited  
(WEST) TORONTO, ONTARIO



at hand. The world has endured the intolerable Turk to the end. Her crimes cry to Heaven for punishment. Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints!

The Times, New York, in reviewing Ninian Hill's book, "Poland and the Polish Question" (Frederick A. Stokes Pub. Co., New York), says:

Wars have devastated Poland even more terribly than Belgium, as one realizes, so far as the past is concerned, by reading the historical romances of Henryk Sienkiewicz, Poland's Sir Walter Scott. "With Fire and Sword" is founded on the Cossack rebellion; "The Deluge" on the Swedish invasion, and "Pan Michael" on the war of the Turks in the time of John Sobieski. The present tragedy is deepened by the fact that the 5,000,000 Poles in Austria and the 3,000,000 in Prussia are compelled to fight against their 12,000,000 kinsmen in Russia.

In "Poland and the Polish Question," Mr. Hill, an English author, tells again the story of the partition of Poland, how "Freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell," and how each section of the severed nation views Russia's recent offer of freedom in faith, in language, and in self-government to a reunited Poland under the Czar. At present the Czar's project seems far from realization, but Mr. Hill's volume at least indicates that it is favored by the Poles in general, and that no one would more deeply regret the spread of German power than the Poles who have been living under German rule.

Mr. Hill spent the year preceding the war in studying conditions in all parts of Poland, and he found prosperity everywhere. Alike under the German, Austrian, and Russian Governments, the people were busy in factories and farms; but in Austria alone were they happy, because they had self-government and the right to use their own language. This was due to no voluntary liberality of the Hapsburg dynasty, but to the fact that in 1867 Austria was threatened with dissolution and had to grant Constitutions to the Poles and Hungarians to save herself.

Thus, for nearly half a century, Poland in Austria has been contented. The Polish language has been the official language of Galicia, though German and Ruthenian have been used as circumstances required. The Galician Diet has full political powers, and even the Lieutenant-Governor is elected by the people. The Czar's proposal of a reunited nation has nothing in it for the Austrian Poles, according to this author, save as it might help their kinsmen. In the presence of this appeal to their race patriotism, therefore, they are torn by conflicting emotions.

As for the Polish troubles in Russia, Mr. Hill says they were all due to attempts at Russification. The Poles only became more intensely Polish under the Czar's coercive measures. By insisting on the use of the Russian language in the schools, the Government has driven almost all the children into private schools. The author presents the Russian as well as the Polish side to this controversy, and sees some reason to hope that the present war will bring mutual concessions and a final adjustment.

In Germany the case is worse. All Poles, says Mr. Hill, consider Germany their greatest enemy. The Kaiser's Government has made the same mistakes as Russia, but has enforced them more brutally and added fresh ones. Until 1871 the Poles in Germany were free to live their own life and speak their own language. Bismarck created a steam-roller to crush out Polish individuality, changed the names of their towns and streets, began a campaign against their language, and started a policy of petty oppressions that has grown worse with the years.

The Poles are Catholics, and they feel it to be an intolerable tyranny for their children to be forced at school to pray in the German language, which they regard as a Protestant language. Insistence on this has caused endless trouble. One case, where a child was flogged by the schoolmaster for refusing to pray in German, caused such widespread excitement that 100,000 school children went out on strike. The repressive measures that followed made matters worse. Another cause of Polish hatred of Ger-

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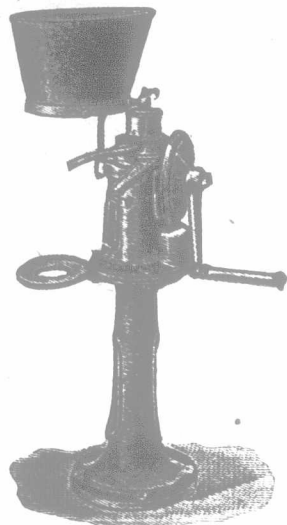
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BEST WEATHER STRIP CO., LIMITED Dept. F, Hamilton, Ontario

man rule is the law forbidding a Pole to build a house on his own land. Under an act of 1908 the Poles of Posen and other Polish Provinces see their own tax money used to promote the forcible expulsion of their fellow-countrymen from their ancestral soil, and the colonizing of it with people of a strange speech and different faith. This injustice is part of a determined plan to Germanize the Polish Provinces. It is enough in itself to explain why the Russian Poles, whatever their grievances, have no desire to fall under German domination.

In his historical chapters, Mr. Hill sketches Poland's long history as an independent nation, and tells the story of its fall through internal dissensions and foreign aggressions. He notes that religious and racial intolerance has been the curse of Poland, and remarks that it is still too large an element in Polish patriotism. The partition of the country began with Austrian aggression in 1772, and ended in 1795, when Prussia seized all it could get and Russia took the rest, the lion's share. Kosciuszko, the friend of Franklin and Washington, who had helped to gain liberty for the American colonies, went down in the hopeless struggle to free his own land.

Poland's last revolt, in 1863, furnishes a chapter full of dramatic episodes. When a bomb was hurled from the Zamoycki Palace in Warsaw, the house was confiscated and given over to the Russian troops for pillage. Chopin had apartments in it, and his piano was thrown from the window and piled on the bonfire that destroyed nearly a million dollars' worth of furniture and valuables. Russia crushed the revolt with relentless cruelties, shooting and hanging on a great scale, confiscating estates, exiling 50,000 persons to Siberia, and wiping the very name of Poland off the map. Yet to-day, Mr. Hill thinks, the Poles may again sing with some hope the forgotten song that sprang out of those dark days:

It is not yet all over with Poland, Not so long as we live!

The volume is temperate in tone, pleasing in style, and full of timely information.

### News of the Week

Ontario last week raised over \$1,000,000 for the British Red Cross.

The King is calling for more men to enlist.

Wireless telephonic communication was successfully tested, on Oct. 21st, between Washington, D. C., and Paris, France, a distance of 3,800 miles.

The British Empire and the rest of the civilized world stand aghast at the revelation of the execution by the Germans, in Brussels, Belgium, of Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, whose offence was the helping away of some wounded soldiers of the Allies, cured under her care. She had taken care of German soldiers also, but that did not save her. She was shot to death, bravely standing, with eyes unbandaged and a Union Jack pinned at her breast. During her trial Miss Cavell admitted the charge, even added to it, stating that she had helped the men because she knew they would be shot, and considered that she was doing her duty to her country and humanity in saving their lives. The American Minister to Brussels appealed, in vain, for her life.

At time of going to press, the Bulgars have cut off railway communication between the Allies and the Serbs, who are fighting desperately, even women and children taking part in the defence of their homes. On account of the uncertainty as to what will be done by Greece, Salonika may be abandoned as a landing base for the Allied troops, and Dedeaghat, on the Bulgarian coast, chosen instead. It has been officially announced that an Anglo-French squadron began a bombardment of that port, and of the shore for 38 miles towards Porto Lagos, on Oct. 21st. British troops have landed at Enos. . . On the west front, French guns have been doing splendid work during the week. . . The Russians still continue to make progress in Volhynia and Galicia, where General Ivanoff has forced his way to the bank of the Sty.

During the week Sir Ian Hamilton was recalled from his command of the Dardanelles forces, and General Sir Charles Monro appointed in his stead. Sir Edward Carson, also, resigned from the British Cabinet, and there has been talk of other changes in the personnel of the Government.

### A Perfect Lady.

A philanthropic New York woman was entertaining, in the spacious grounds of her suburban residence, a large number of East-Side children. On her rounds of hospitality she was impressed with one strikingly beautiful little girl. She could not have been more than nine years old, but her coal-black eyes flashed with intelligence. The hostess introduced herself and began a conversation "Does what you see here to-day please you?" she asked. The child eyed her hostess in silence. "Talk away," said the lady. "Don't be afraid." "Tell me," then said the child, how many children have you got?" Astonished at the question, the lady hesitated for a moment, and then entered into the fun of the situation. "Ten," she replied. "Dear me," answered the child, "that is a very large family. I hope you are careful and look after them. Do you keep them all clean?" "Well, I do my best." "And is your husband at work?" "My husband does not do any kind of work. He never has." "That is very dreadful," replied the little girl earnestly, "but I hope you keep out of debt." The game had gone too far for Lady Bountiful's enjoyment of it.

## Edwardsburg "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

**POUR IT ON PORRIDGE**

**YOU** can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

**ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.**

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED**  
Makers of the Famous Edwardsburg Brands.  
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**Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon**

common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

**\$1000 Will Be Given** to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubts as to merit of the Aladdin? We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our 10-DAY FREE TRIAL COUPON special introductory offer under which you get your own Aladdin lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in your Easy Delivery Plan, under which in their orders. Write quick for 10-Day Absolutely Without Capital. This in no way obligates me. Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 222 Aladdin Bldg. Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World. Montreal, Can. Winnipeg, Can. Name..... P.O. Address.....

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To the Largest, Most Reliable and Oldest House in Canada

We Pay express and postage. Prompt returns.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front Street E., TORONTO**

### THOUSANDS Harab-Davies Fertilizers

of farms and city properties for sale or exchange. Send to us for our catalogues—Free.

A number of Western farms to exchange for Ontario property. Tell us your wants.

**THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited** 78 Dundas St. London, Ont.

**Harab-Davies Fertilizers** Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet. **THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.** West Toronto

## There's a Subtle Charm about the delicious flavour of "SALADA" B106

This flavour is unique and never found in cheap, ordinary teas. Let us mail you a sample. Black, Mixed or Green.

The surest thing you know on bakeday is—

**PURITY FLOUR** 15  
"More Bread and Better Bread"

## Spring of 1916 should see your stock sleek and fat

and in prime condition for a summer of heavy production.

Most feeds are cheap now, and will be throughout the winter. This means that feeding will generally be heavier than usual. Heavy feeding makes the use of

## CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

almost imperative, because it aids digestion, adds palatability and increases the nutritive value of other feeds at least 25% owing to its qualities of assimilation.

The use of "Caldwell's" Molasses Meal with your regular grain rations will increase the flow of milk from your dairy cows, in addition to keeping them in prime condition. Feeding it to your horses will keep them in good health and perfect condition for the spring work.

The prices this season are slightly higher than last, but the cheapness of other feeds makes it all the more necessary for a well-balanced ration.

**84% Pure Cane Molasses and 16% Edible Moss. This analysis is guaranteed by the Government. Never varies.**

If you cannot obtain "Caldwell's Molasses Meal from your dealer, write direct to us.

**The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Limited**  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO

Manufacturers also of "Caldwell's" Molasses Horse Feed, Molasses Dairy Meal, Dry Dairy Meal, Calf Meal and Poultry Meals

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

"You are a very rude and impertinent child," she burst out. "to speak like that, and to me."

The child became apologetic. "I'm sure I didn't mean to be, ma'am," she explained. "But mother told me before I came that I was to be sure to speak to you like a lady, and when any ladies call on us, they always ask us those questions."—New York "Evening Post."

## Our Serial Story

### "THE CHAPERON."

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

Copyrighted.

Chapter XX.

RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

The Mariner was restless when we landed at the strange town of Monnikendam, and had the air—or I imagined it—of expecting something. As we walked through the wide Hoog Straat, he glanced absent-mindedly at the rows of beautiful seventeenth century houses, as if he feared to see Sir Alec MacNairne spring from behind some ornamented, ancient door, to accuse him as a perjured villain. Even the exquisite church tower, which has the semblance of holding aloft a carved goblet of old silver, did not appeal to him as it would if he had not been preoccupied. And instead of laughing at the crowds of children who clattered after us, wailing the clean and quiet streets with the ring of sabots, he let them get upon his nerves. The girls were amused, however, and said that the little pestering voices babbling broken English without sense or sequence, were like the voices of the story in the "Arabian Nights"—haunting voices which tempted you to turn round, although you had been warned beforehand that, if you did, you would lose your human form and become a stone.

Tibe was the real attraction; a sadder and wiser Tibe than the Tibe of an hour ago, so sad and so wise that he did not even attempt to insist upon a friendship with three snow-white kids which joined the procession of his admirers.

Starr walked beside his aunt, as if to protect her in case of need; and once or twice when I tried to attract their attention to some notable facade or doorway, they were absorbed in conversation, and might as well have been in New York as in Monnikendam on the Zuider Zee.

When I had shown the party what I thought best worth seeing, I had to leave them to their own resources, and go alone to the boat. Hendrik could not navigate "Lorelei" and her square-shouldered companion through the series of locks by which the canal pours its soul into the heart of the Zuider Zee.

It took me half an hour to do it, and when I had brought the two craft to the last of the sea-locks, the four people and the one dog were waiting for me, the most persistent of the children hovering in the distance.

"It's a bigger town than Broek-in-Waterland, but not as interesting," said the Chaperon, looking back disparagingly in the direction of Monnikendam. "nor as clean. I saw five bits of paper in as many streets, and a woman we met didn't appear at all inclined to commit suicide because she'd desecrated the pavement by upsetting a pail of milk; whereas in Broek she'd have been hauled off to prison. Each house in Broek looked like a model in jewelry, and the whole effect was like a presopio cut in pasteboard; but the Monnikendam houses are big enough for people to lie out straight in, when they go to bed, which seems quite commonplace. Except for that church tower, and a few doorways, and the wonderful costumes, and the shoe-shop where they sell nothing but sabots, I don't see why we bothered to stop at Monnikendam."

"I thought you were keen to visit the Dead Cities of Zuider Zee," said I.

## Labour Troubles, Mr. Farmer? Then Write For This FREE Book

Would you be willing to hire a "fellow" like this if you saw his advertisement?

**JOB WANTED**—Willing worker, no board, or time off for meals or holidays; will saw wood, thresh, turn churn, pump water, and all work of that nature. Wages about \$3 a month, working 16 hours a day; permanent job. Apply Empire "STA-RITE" Farm Engine.

Wise farmers are solving their labor problems by using gasoline power wherever they possibly can.

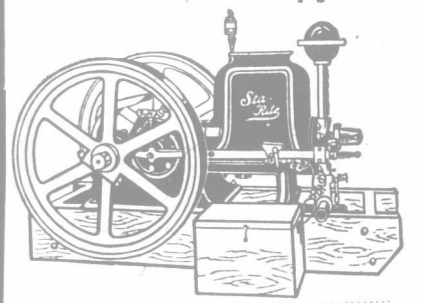
With a farm engine you can cut down the number of men on your farm—you have help that doesn't demand more money or quit in the busy season; there is no cost for board and no kicking about long hours.

You have no trouble with an Empire "STA-RITE" Farm Engine. Most gasoline engines require a qualified engineer to keep them running. The Empire "STA-RITE" is the simplest form of power generation by gasoline, suited to the farmer's limited knowledge of machinery.

The Empire "STA-RITE" is easy to start and it stays right without a lot of delicate adjustments.

You won't realize fully all this means to you and to your profit, unless you read the Empire "STA-RITE" Farm Engine Book. That is why we want you to cut out the coupon below right now, fill in at once and mail to

**The Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Limited**  
Toronto and Winnipeg



Without obligation to me, please send the Empire "STA-RITE" Farm Engine Book. "C"

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(Address)

## BULBS

Hyacinths, separate colors, 45c. to \$1.10 per doz.  
TULIPS—Red, White and Pink, 20c. per doz., \$1.10 per 100.  
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We pay all postage.

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Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time.  
J. W. Westervelt J. W. Westervelt, Jr., C. A.  
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**CENTRAL Business College**  
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is affiliated with Elliott Business College, Toronto, Ont. These are two of the largest and best business colleges in the province. Write either school for free catalogue.

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A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal  
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont. 63

**Labour Troubles, Mr. Farmer?**  
 Write For This **FREE Book**

Would you be willing to hire a "fellow" like this if you saw his advertisement?

**WANTED**—Willing worker, no board, time off for meals or holidays; will saw wood, thresh, turn churn, pump water, and all work of that nature. Wages about \$5 a month, working 16 hours a day; permanent job. Apply Empire "STA-RITE" Farm Engine.

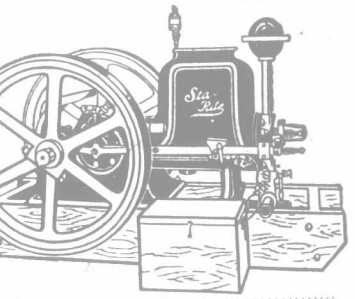
Wise farmers are solving their labor problems by using gasoline power wherever they possibly can. With a farm engine you can cut down the number of men on your farm—you have help that doesn't demand more money or quit in the busy season; there is no cost for board and no kicking about long hours.

You have no trouble with an Empire "STA-RITE" Farm Engine. Most gasoline engines require a qualified engineer to keep them running. The Empire "STA-RITE" is the simplest form of power generation by gasoline, suited to the farmer's limited knowledge of machinery.

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Without obligation to me, please send me the Empire "STA-RITE" Farm Engine Book.

(Name)  
 (Address)

**BULBS**  
 25ths, separate colors, 45c. to \$1.10 per doz.  
 25—Red, White and Pink, 20c. per doz., \$1.10 per 100.  
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 We pay all postage.  
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**BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND**  
 assisted to positions. College opens Sept. Catalogue free. Enter any time.  
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 STRATFORD, ONT.  
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**St. Thomas (Ladies) College**  
 A Christian college-home, healthful situation.  
 For prospectus and terms, write the Principal  
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## 20 Below Zero Outside. Summer Weather Inside

There's no reason why the farm home shouldn't have this kind of comfort. Give the new and better way of heating the home, by a Gurney-Oxford Hot-Water Plant, a chance to tell you what it can do and how much it will cost.

Twenty years ago, or even ten years ago, the idea of Hot Water Heating for the farm home would have caused a smile. Farmers hadn't then learned to figure how much cheaper it is to be comfortable on the farm during the winter. Now, we're so busy corresponding and filling the needs of farmers who want Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating that we believe the farmer to be the keenest business man in the community. All he needs is to be "shown"—and that's all we ask for Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating; just a chance to show you what it has done for others and what it can do for you.

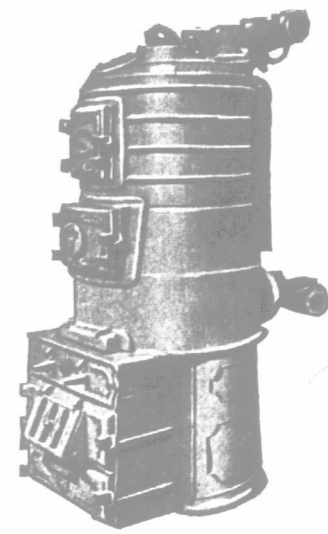
### THE BEST WAY TO LEARN IS TO SEND FOR OUR LATEST BOOKLET, "CITY COMFORT FOR COUNTRY HOMES"

It's an easy-to-read and easy-to-understand article on just what is meant by the Gurney-Oxford plan of heating the house by hot water. Of course you know practically every good city home is so heated, because it gives far and away better value for fuel used, a more even distribution of heat all over the house, and the right kind of heat. That is, the house is warmed by hot water passing through and through the radiators, not by pouring currents of hot air into a room; air that may be laden with gases and dust; air that has all the vitally needed moisture dried out of it.

With the Gurney-Oxford System, the radiator in the farthest room in the attic is just as warm as any other. The radiators on the "windy side" of the house are not affected by the outside temperature in the least. The temperature is absolutely even all over the house, by night as well as day.

You can have the temperature at any degree you want it. The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer", a patented draft-controlling device, enables you to regulate the amount of heat to quickly respond to a sudden drop in the mercury, or a mild spell. Moreover, no "water system" is needed—the few buckets of water you put into the pipes and radiators in the fall last through until Spring.

All this is told much clearer and with pictures in our booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes". We want you to write for it to-day. And, remember, the Gurney-Oxford Plant is installed with so little carpentry or bother that you still have time to get it in before the winter sets in. Write for your copy to-day. Address:



**The Gurney Foundry Company, Limited**

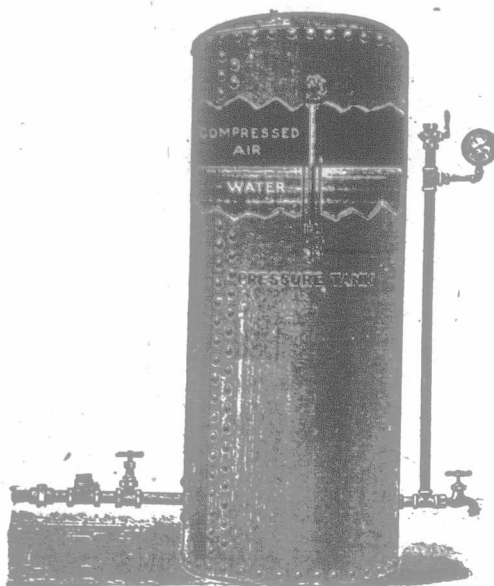
502-550 W. King Street, Toronto

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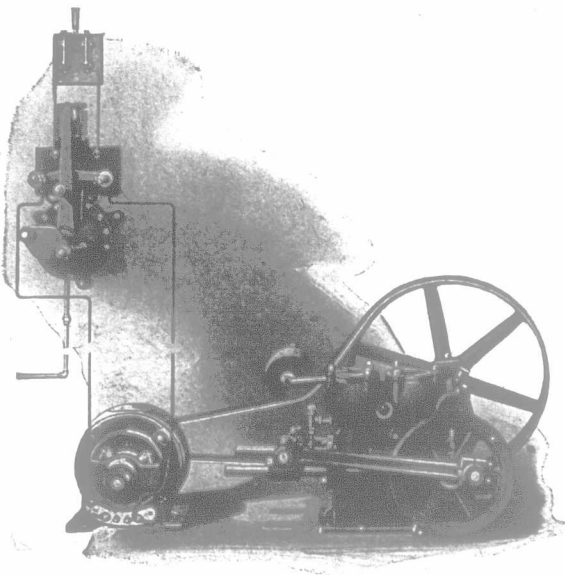


# THE L. E. S. WATER WORKS SYSTEM

Is a frost-proof system placed in the cellar, barn, or in the ground. Water is your biggest asset; you cannot afford to lose it.



Our Seal of Quality is Your Guarantee for the Merit of this System.



London Engine Supplies Co., Limited, 83-85 Dundas St., London, Ontario

## Western Ontario Consignment Sales Co., Ltd.

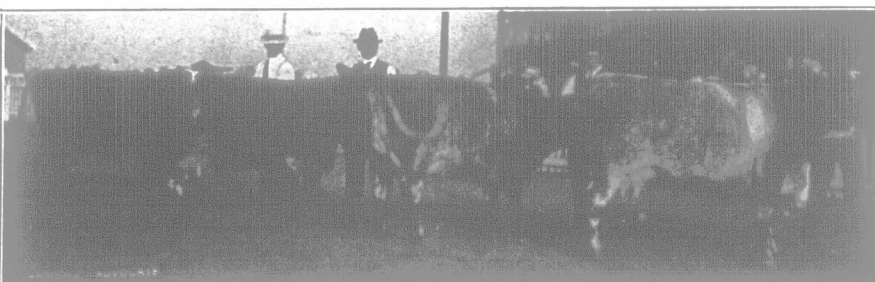
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### Breeders' Sale in London

At Fraser House Stables, King Street

Wednesday, November 10th, 1915



### Shorthorn and Holstein Cattle Lincoln Sheep and Berkshire Hogs

45 Shorthorns, 15 young bulls, several fine prospects for herd bulls, others are good farmers' bulls bred along dual purpose lines. Cows with calves at foot, heifers that were winners at leading shows from the herds of A. F. & G. Auld, The Nicholsons of Parkhill, Capt. T. E. Robson, J. T. Gibson, E. Brien & Son, Herb. Lee, Wm. Waldie, Harry Smith, and others. Five good Holstein cows (near calving) from W. C. Bryant, Strathroy. 10 Lincoln ewes from R. S. Robson & Son. High-class Berkshires from E. Brien & Son.

Write for catalogue and arrange to attend the sale.

Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Manager of Sale

Contains over 35% protein  
Contains over 33% carbohydrate  
Keeps all live stock healthy if fed daily

**MAPLELEAF OIL CAKE MEAL**

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE & PRICES  
**THE CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, LTD.**  
TORONTO & MONTREAL

**Richards**  
QUICK NAPTHA  
THE  
WOMAN'S SOAP  
MADE IN CANADA

She stared at me as blankly as if she had not been prophesying my doom a little while ago.

"What's that got to do with Monnikendam?" she demanded.

"Only that Monnikendam is one of the Dead Cities; your first," I explained; but she cried incredulously—

"Monnikendam a Dead City of the Zuider Zee? Say it isn't true."

"I'm afraid it is."

"Oh, then I am disappointed! I thought we should come to the Dead Cities along the shore of the sea. That we'd see grass-grown streets lined with empty houses fallen half to pieces, and that perhaps if the water were clear we could look down, down, and spy steeples and ruined castles glimmering at the bottom. Won't some be like that?"

"Not one," I said. "They won't be any deader than Monnikendam, which was once the playground of merchant princes. I thought it was dead enough."

"Not to please me," she answered,

WE WANT—  
**CREAM**

We offer highest prices for churning cream. Write us for quotations.

**"SANITARY DAIRY"**  
H. W. Newhall, Mgr. ST. CATHARINES

When Building—Specify  
**MILTON BRICK**  
Smooth, Hard, Clean-cut.  
Write for Booklet.  
**MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY**  
Milton, Ontario

**LINDEN** We are offering a number of Shearling Rams, Ram Lambs, Shearling Ewes and Ewe Lambs of first-class quality, foundation of flock imported by R. J. Hine, Joseph Mountain R.R. No 5, St. Mary's, Ont.

with the air of a Madame Defarage in blue spectacles.

The Mariner came up before we had got into open sea. For the moment the three ladies were occupied in watching Tibe, who had fallen asleep in his cape, and was running with all his feet in some wild dream, flickering in every muscle, and wrinkling his black mug into alarming grimaces.

"Look here," said Starr cautiously, "do you think we can paint out the name of 'Lorelei' when we get to Volendam, or must we engage a man to do it? Of course, if we could, it would cause less remark, especially if we did the job in the evening or early morning."

"Certainly. It was a brilliant one."

"I doubt if Miss Van Buren would consent," said I.

"She has, already."

"By Jove! What excuse did you make for asking her?"

"I didn't ask her. What I did was to put the notion into darling Auntie's head. I knew after that, the thing was as good as done. I remarked in my vaguest way that it was a wonder some catastrophe hadn't happened to Tibe or other less important members of the party, on board a boat named 'Lorelei.' I didn't exactly say it was an unlucky name, but somehow or other she seemed to think so at the end of our conversation. Then she had a conversation with Miss Van Buren; and the consequence is that the sooner 'Lorelei's' name is changed to 'Mascotte' the better the owner will be pleased; and no questions asked."

"By Jove!" said I, again. There's something uncanny about the Mariner's adopted relative. I would give a good deal to know what she's planning to do for me; for if she has decided that my name had better be painted on or off any heart of her acquaintance, I have little doubt it will be.

Once out of the sluice, we were immediately in the Zuider Zee, whose yellow waves rocked "Lorelei" as if she were a cradle, causing the barge to wallow heavily in our wake. Should the weather be rough at any time when we have seaports to visit, "Lorelei" and her consort will have to lie in harbor, and the party must be satisfied to do the journey on a commonplace passenger-boat. But on such a day as this there was no danger, no excuse for seasickness, although I half expected the ladies to ask if we were safe. Apparently, however, the doubt did not enter their heads. So far we have had neither accident nor stoppage of any kind, and they have ceased to think it possible that anything can happen to the motor.

Marken, with its tall-spired church, soon appeared to our eyes, the closely grouped little island-town seeming to float on the waves as San Giorgio Maggiore does at Venice, in the sunset hour. In spite of my sneers at the island theater and its performers, eagerness betrayed itself in the manner of my passengers, as we approached Marken, full petrol ahead.

"They see us," I announced, as we drew near enough to make out that a crowd of huge green and yellow mounds massed in the harbor were hay-boats. "They're congratulating themselves on an unexpected harvest, as the big audiences for which they cater every morning and afternoon in summer are gone for the day. When we arrive, there'll be a stage-setting and a stage-grouping, which would make a 'hit' for a first act in London."

Still nearer we came, and now we could see men and women and little children playing at unloading the hay with pitchforks from boats large and small. It was the prettiest sight imaginable, and one felt that there ought to be an accompaniment of light music from a hidden orchestra.

The men were dressed in black and dark blue jerseys, or long jackets with silver buttons, and enormously loose trousers, each leg of which gave the effect of a half-deflated balloon. At their brown throats glittered knobs of silver or gold, and there was another lightning-flash of precious metal at the waist. Their hair was cut straight across the forehead, over the ears and

OCTOBER

HUNTS

Advertisement heading, such Situations Wanted. TERMS—Each initial cost two words. N Cash must accompany advertisement.

FOR Sale—Prize-winning B. Armstrong.

FARM in Centre of town for the purchase of a farm in a famous town (Lacombe, Alberta). Large farm built good water from 250 and 350 per acre around held at stock if desired. 181, Lacombe, A.

HORSE Racer must be good 452, Halifax, N.

THOROUGHbred No. 6, St. Thomas.

WANTED—A Must be good references. Steady right man. Elm.

WANTED—E farm, single man. State wages and particulars. Farmer's Advocate.

WANTED—P experience Thoroughly capable stainer; references.

WANTED—F and take He must be capable, etc., honest good house on giving experience Wood Ave., We.

Two Central acres each good for mixed farming. For sale Ontario farm. Write Innisfail, Alta.

POV EG

Condensed advertisement under this heading. Each insertion. Each figure for two weeks counted. Cash for any advertisement will find plenty of using columns. less than 50 cents.

COCKERELS Rhode Island 220 egg strain White Leghorns, Ilderton, Ont.

EGGS wanted—Highest price 142 Sanguinet St.

Please mention



the air of a Madame Defarage in spectacles.

Mariner came up before we had into open sea. For the moment three ladies were occupied in watching, who had fallen asleep in his and was running with all his feet the wild dream, flickering in every, and wrinkling his black mug in grimacing.

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# HUNT'S

Established 1854

A never varying combination of the best wheats of Manitoba and Ontario. You can depend on it—always the same.



## DIAMOND FLOUR

1675

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR Sale—Pedigreed Collie pups from imported prizewinning parents. Both Splendid workers. B. Armstrong, Codrington, Ont.

FARM in Central Alberta—An opportunity occurs through the break-up of a family by the war for the purchase at a low price of a first-rate farm in a famous mixed-farming district. Crop failures unknown. Two miles by good road from town (Lacombe) and Government Experimental Farm. House (9 rooms) in beautiful situation. Large farm buildings, smith's shop, etc. Unlimited good water from deep-drilled well. Area, 622 acres; 250 under cultivation. Price for prompt sale, \$35 per acre, on easy terms. Similar land around held at \$45 and \$50. Machinery and live stock if desired at moderate valuation. P.O. Box 181, Lacombe, Alta.

HORSE Radish Wanted. State price. Roots must be good and thick. Address: P.O. Box 452, Halifax, N. S.

THOROUGHbred Collies for sale. Price \$2.00 and \$4.00. Apply; Truman Macpherson, R.R. No. 6, St. Thomas, Ont.

WANTED—A good steady man to drive milk. Must be a good driver of horses and have references. Steady work and good wages to the right man. Elmhurst Dairy, Montreal West, Que.

WANTED—Experienced young man for dairy farm, single, Oxford County, good home to right and particulars in first letter. Box P, care of Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—Position on farm by Canadian; life experience; middle age, with small family. Thoroughly capable of taking charge of a farm; ab- stainer; references. Apply Box 36, Brantford Ont.

WANTED—For next Spring; farmer to work and take charge of farm in the North-west. He must be capable and experienced in care of cattle, etc., honest and trustworthy. There is good house on the farm for his family. Address, giving experience and reference, Jas. Kent, 458 Wood Ave., Westmount, Que.

Two Central Alberta Improved Farms—160 acres each—well situated, first-class soil, good for mixed farming or grain growing; close to- gether. For sale, or will exchange for Western On- tario farm. Write owner, F. W. TWEDDLE, Innisfail, Alta., for particulars.

### POULTRY AND EGGS



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our adver- tising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

COCKERELS from 242 egg strain Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, one dollar and one-half; 220 egg strain White Wyandottes and Single Comb Eldons, dollar each. Wesley Shanklin, London, Ont.

EGGS wanted—Have you any new laid eggs? Highest price paid by J. D. ARSENAULT, 142 Sanguinet Street, Montreal.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

at the back of the neck, as if the barber had clapped on a bowl and trimmed round it; and from under the brims of impudent looking caps, glowed narrow, defiant blue eyes.

But though the men are well enough as pictures, it is the women and children of Marken who have made the fortune of the little island as a show place; and to-day they were at their best, raking the golden hay, their yellow hair, their brilliant complexions, and still more brilliant costumes dazzling in the afternoon sunlight.

We landed, and nobody appeared to pay the slightest attention to us. That is part of the daily play; but I was the only one who knew this, and seeing these charming, wonderful creatures peacefully pursuing their pastoral occupations as if there were no stranger eyes to stare, I was reproached for my base insinuations.

"How could you call them 'sharppers'?" cried Phyllis. They're loves—darlings. I could kiss every one of them. They have the most angelic faces, and the children—why, they're cherubs."

It was true. The picture was idyllic, if slightly sensational in coloring. There was scarcely a woman who was not pretty; and a female thing must be plain indeed not to look charming in the gorgeous costume of Marken. The snow-and-rose complexions, the sky-blue eyes, the golden fringe and two long yellow curls, one on either side the face, falling to the breast from under tight-fitting mob caps covered with lace; the short, very full blue and black skirts, the richly embroidered bodices, brilliant as the breast of a parrot; the filmy fichus and white sleeves; the black sabots with painted wreaths of roses, turned the lit- tle harbor of Marken into a rare flower- garden. The expressions of the fair faces were beautifully mild, also, and it was not strange to hear Miss Rivers pronounce the women angels and the children cherubs.

The group at the hay-boats formed the chorus; but we had not been on land for many minutes before the principal characters in the play began to appear. A young girl, who might be called the leading lady, came tripping down to the harbor with a tiny child hanging to each hand. All three were apparently dressed alike, in rich embroideries and full skirts to their ankles, worn over an incredible number of petticoats; but I could tell by a small rosette on the cap of the middle child that it was a boy.

The trio approached, smiling saphi- rically; and it goes without saying that the three ladies began petting the two fantastic babes.

"How do you do? You like see in- side a Marken house?" asked the pretty girl, speaking English with the voice of a young siren.

They all answered that they would be delighted.

"I show my home. You come with me."

Starr and I were forbidden to follow, and I would not spoil the sport by let- ting it be known to the actress that one member of the audience was a Dutch- man. The charming creature with her two bobbling golden curls was knitting a stocking almost as long as her little brother, and as she turned to show the way, she never for an instant ceased work. Toiling after her, we walked along the dyke where the fishermen's houses stand in rows, hoisted on poles like storks' nests, out of the reach of inundations.

Needles glittering, our guide led us to the foot of a steep flight of steps be- longing to a house like all the other houses; so much like, that it would seem we were being ushered into an ordinary specimen of a fisher-family dwelling; but I knew better.

Now the scene changed—The first stage-setting was Marken Harbor with the hay-boats. For the second act we had the interior of the honest fisher- man's cottage. And what an interior it was!

In all Europe there is no such place as Marken, no such dresses, no such golden curls, no such rooms as these in- to which a coquettishly capped mother with a marvelous doll of a baby in her arms, was sweetly inviting us.

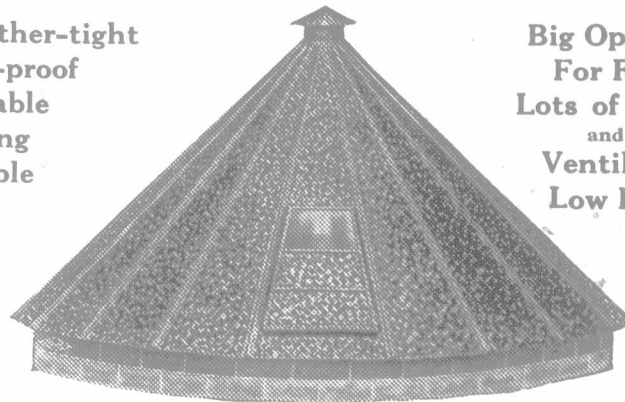
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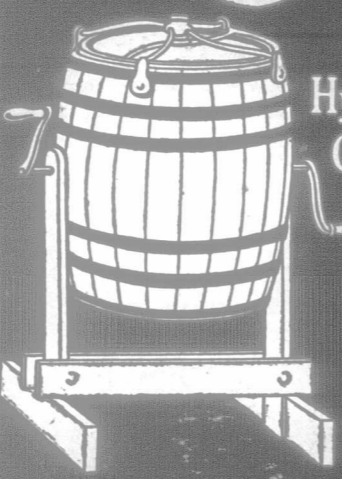
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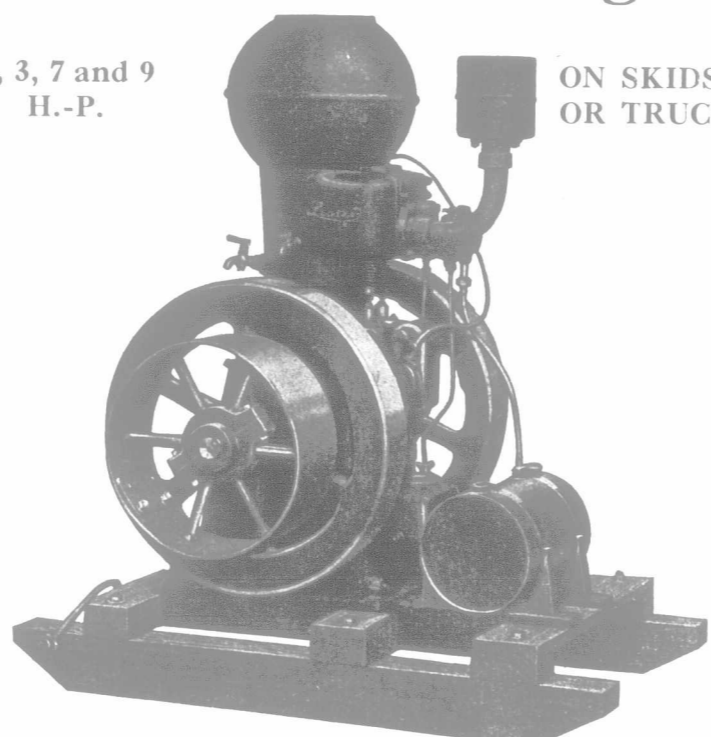


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in such wonderful little jewel-caskets of houses!" exclaimed Phyllis, to be echoed by murmurs of admiration from the others. But I said nothing. And it really was like wandering into a fairy picture-book. It was impossible to imagine any other house resembling this, unless that of Silverhair's Three Bears.

The polished green walls were almost hidden with brightly colored Dutch plaques, and shelves covered with little useless ornaments. The chairs were yellow, with roses painted over them, and varnished till they twinkled. The family beds in the wall had white curtains as crisp as new banknotes, and white knitted coverlets with wool-lace ruffles; but as the green doors of the beds were kept shut for the day, you would not have suspected the elegance within, had not the Siren opened them for inspection. Under the door of each bed was placed a little red bench, festooned with painted flowers; and as there were nine in the family and only four beds, counting the little one underneath for the babies, the disposition of forces at night did not bear thinking of.

All the tables had crocheted white covers, and were decked with vases and fresh flowers, glittering brass and pewter things, and gay old china. But it was the next room—a small one adjoining the big living-room—which roused the highest admiration. There was not much furniture, but up to the low ceiling the walls were concealed by shelves laden with gorgeously painted wooden boxes, little and big. They were of all colors and all brightly varnished. Some were plain blue, or green, or crimson; others had Dutch or Japanese scenery painted on their sides, and the largest could not have been more than a foot and a half long, by eight inches in height.

"This must be where they keep their cake and bread, and kitchen stores," said Miss Rivers; but with a smile the Siren began to open the boxes.

Instead of sugar and spices they contained the family wardrobe; folded neck-handkerchiefs in great variety; little embroidered jackets for the children; lace-covered caps; bodices, and even—in the largest boxes—petticoats.

The ladies, and Starr also, were charmed with everything, especially the dark, secretive loft, as full of suspended fishing nets as Bluebeard's closet was of wives. They had never seen such a distracting place as Marken, or such kind and pretty people. It was nearly an hour before it occurred to them that they had better say good-by, and by that time they knew the whole history of the interesting family.

They shook hands with each one of the nine, including the baby, patted the cat and then lingered outside, taking photographs. Some of the neighbors—young women and girls, with dimples in the roses of their cheeks—drew nearer, as if lured by admiration of the ladies. Nell and Phyllis, seeing them, beckoned, and the fair creatures obeyed the summons with an appearance of shyness. They, too, were photographed; and after many politenesses had been exchanged, Starr came to ask if I thought the dear things' feelings would be hurt by a small offering of money.

"They may, and probably will be—if the offering is small," said I dryly.

"What are you insinuating?" exclaimed Nell.

Meanwhile the Siren, her sisters and brothers, and a number of handsome friends of her own age, pinned wary eyes upon us. The dimples were in abeyance, for the guileless anglers had the subject of conversation, and were preparing for eventualities.

"I don't think they'll refuse money," I said. "In fact, they expect it."

"How much ought we to give?" asked Starr.

"Whatever you have handy, and whatever you think it's worth," said I, exploring my pockets for silver.

"I suppose the family would be delighted with the golden," suggested Phyllis. "We might hand one child another, to divide among her little friends, and buy them sweets."

"You can try that, and see if they thank you," I replied.

"Why, of course they will," said the Chaperon. "It's easy to see that they have lovely dispositions, except the lit-

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the boy who was afraid of Tibe, just because he tried to play to bite off the button on the back of his cap."

I stood still and watched the others reviewing their change, putting their bits of silver together to make up the sum decided upon, as small money is always at a premium. I did not add my mite to the fund, for I knew what would happen in the end.

Finally, Phyllis was chosen as emissary for the party.

"Good-by again," she said sweetly to our late guide. "Here's something for your little brothers and sisters to remember us by; and will you ask your companions to buy themselves some sweets with the rest?"

But in a second the Siren was transformed into a harpy. Her blue eyes turned to steel, and shot lightning. The children, understanding the situation, stood by looking like little sharks, and the handsome friends suddenly assumed the air of fierce wild birds in the Zoo, just tame enough to eat out of your hand if you offer what they like, but hating and scorning you in their cold hearts—the bright-plumaged things; ready to bite your finger to the bone, should you tease instead of feed them.

Our guide held up a hand with all her fingers spread out. "Five! Five!" she demanded shrilly. "Every one of you give one guilder. All this you gave is to my friends. Not enough for me. I have more. I always have more. One guilder every person."

"Nonsense," said I in Dutch. "Here's another guilder. Take that and go away. It's twice too much for you."

I flung her the money, and she clutched it; but she had not finished with us yet, nor had the others. Surprised and horrified at the sudden change in the pink and white angels, the ladies turned away, and hurried toward the boat. For an instant the creatures were abashed by my knowledge of Dutch, but it was only for an instant. The mother of nine, standing in the doorway of the green bandbox house, baby in arms, shrieked encouragement to her daughter. The Siren clattered after us with angrily ringing sabots, raging for money; the children cried; the friends shouted frank criticisms of our features, our hats, our manners. I would have gone away without rewarding their blackmail with another penny; but in desperation Starr turned and dashed four or five guilden at the crowd. The coins rolled, and the bright beings swooped, more than ever like a flock of gaudy, savage birds in their greed.

Thus we left them, and I saw that the ladies were thankful to be safe aboard "Lorelei" again.

"Fiends!" gasped the Chaperon, gazing shoreward in a kind of evil fascination. "And we called them angels and cherubs! I think you are good, Johk-beer, not to say, 'I told you so.'"

"They're terrible—beautiful and terrible," said Starr, "like figures that have been brought to life and have sprung at you out of a picture, to suck your blood—in answer to some wicked wish, that you regret the minute it's uttered."

"It was a shock to be undeceived, just at the last!" sighed Phyllis. "My nerves are quite upset."

"I shall dream of them to-night," said Nell; "so don't be surprised, everybody, if you hear screams in the dark hours. Still, I'm glad we went; I wouldn't have missed it."

"Nor I," added the Chaperon. "I feel as if we'd paid a visit to some village of the Orient, and been repulsed by savages with great laughter. And—I wasn't going to mention it if they'd stayed nice, it would have seemed so treacherous; but did you notice, in that wonderful little waxwork house, there was no visible place to wash?"

"They don't wash," said I, "except their hands and faces. Most Dutch peasants consider bathing a dirty habit. They say they are clean, and so, of course, they don't need to bathe."

"That makes them seem more like birds than ever," exclaimed Nell; "their clothes are only plumage. I think of them as real people living real lives. It's true, Marken's a theater, three thousand meters long and a thousand meters wide, and you pay the actors for your seats. The harbor itself isn't half as picturesque as Spaakenberg, with its

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crowding masts and brown haze of fishing-nets; but the people are worth paying for."

"Tourists like ourselves have spoiled them; they were genuine once," I said. "Probably Spaakenberg, which is so unsophisticated now, will be like Marken one day; and even at Volendam, though the people have kept their heads (which shows they have a sense of humor), they're not unaware of their artistic value."

"They look down on the islanders as theatrical; but it's partly jealousy. Marken has a history, you know; it was once connected with the mainland, but that was as long ago as the thirteenth century, and ever since the inhabitants have prided themselves on proud of the length of time they've dared to be Protestant; and no Marken man would dream of crossing to Papist Volendam for a wife, though Volendam's celebrated for beautiful girls. Nor would any of the 'fierce, tropical birds,' as you call them, exchange their island roost for the mainland, although Marken, in times of flood, is a most uncomfortable perch, and the birds have to go about in boats. But here we come to Volendam, and you'll be able to make up your mind which of the two fishing-villages is more interesting."

We had crossed the short expanse of sea, and passing a small lighthouse were entering a square harbor lined with fishing-boats. Stoutly built, solid fishing-boats they were, meant for stormy weather; and their metal pennons, which could never droop in dearest calm, flew bravely, all in the same direction, like flags in a company of lances in an old Froissart picture.

"Is Volendam celebrated for tall men as well as beautiful girls?" asked Nell, as we drew near enough to see figures moving. "There are several there, but one is almost the tallest man I ever saw—except my cousin Robert."

"He looks singularly like your cousin Robert," added Starr, not too joyously. "I think it is your cousin Robert," said I.

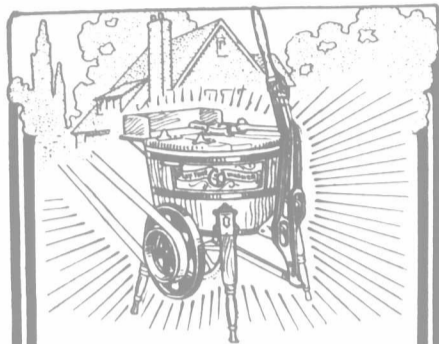
"I'm sure it is your cousin Robert," murmured Miss Rivers.

"But why is your cousin Robert here?" inquired the Chaperon. "Could he have known you were coming?"

"I didn't write to him," said Nell. "I didn't," said I.

Nobody else spoke; but Miss Rivers blushed.

(To be continued.)



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**Cutting Sweet Clover for Seed.**

It has been customary to handle sweet clover seed in many different ways. One will mow it with a scythe, let the clover get dry and throw all into a canvas, or into a wagon-box, and flail it out. This was our first way of getting the seed, but the method became tedious, so I began to plan for an easier and more staple method. For years we let hundreds of bushels of seed fall to the ground, all for lack of more efficient plans of harvesting. Afterwards we mowed the field and raked it, just as we had done with alsike or red clover. This method worked very well where cattle had been taken off the field, and a short crop had been allowed to produce seed. This fine, short growth could not be well handled any other way. We raked the seed crop into windrows only when damp with dew in the mornings, and gathered into small cocks, a forkful in a place, so no cock had to be torn apart at pitching-time. A canvas was spread over the rack, and was a great saver of fine seed. This canvas was emptied into the stack occasionally, and paid for itself many times over.

Where sweet clover is allowed to grow tall enough, the self-binder is the only proper method of harvesting the seed, and it is the simplest and requires the least labor of any plan that I know of. The bundles are usually ready to be stacked in two or three days after binding, and if well stacked, will turn water just like an oat stack, and can be hulled at any time after going through the sweat.

**THRASHING SWEET CLOVER.**

An ordinary threshing machine is best, only a set of concave teeth for the purpose of hulling clover is needed. We have employed a clover huller, which does a first-class job, but is much slower. Then again, there is no self-feed to cut the bands. The thrasher will handle these bundles and hull out the seed as fast as they can thresh wheat, but they have no recleaner, so the seed will have to be put through a good fanning mill before marketing. An ordinary red-clover sieve is just right for our variety of seed. The seed is of different sizes in different species of this clover, but the same outfit will hull all of the different varieties.

We run the binder very high, leaving just as long stubble on the ground as we can and get all the seed. This makes a shorter bundle, which is easier to handle. There will be a great plenty of straw at best. The straw when stacked keeps dry, turning all water, and if the seed crop has been gotten into the stack without too many showers, makes considerable roughage for cattle and horses—so much so that if cattle are allowed to run to these straw stacks, they will soon eat them down, and all will be under foot.

We use the straw, when not very ripe, for bedding, but it is most profitable to let the clover get quite ripe, as it means more seed. It is easy to cut the seed yield down one-half by harvesting before the seed is properly ripened, or filled fully. Three-fourths of the seed should be black and brown, and one-fourth a yellow-green. This last seed will nearly all ripen out, and if the stand is good, eight to twelve bushels can easily be hulled from one acre. There is a difference in the type of clovers as seed producers. We have a special strain that we have grown for thirteen years which is a very heavy yielder of seed, and ripens just as evenly as a field of oats, with an even top, a thing which is of vital importance to the seed grower.

Where one wishes to mature seed, the field should not be pastured unless the cattle are taken off and a mower, with the guards adjusted high, run over the field, so all will come on and ripen at once.

It is a very good plan to take the first cutting for hogs. After that a very dense, fine straw will grow up, and a satisfactory crop of seed will ripen in September. This later, finer straw, will make much better roughage and be nicer to handle. The bundles will hull very nicely from the shock, but will be found to shell quite easily in handling. The shocks should be set by twos without cap, and if for any reason the shocks

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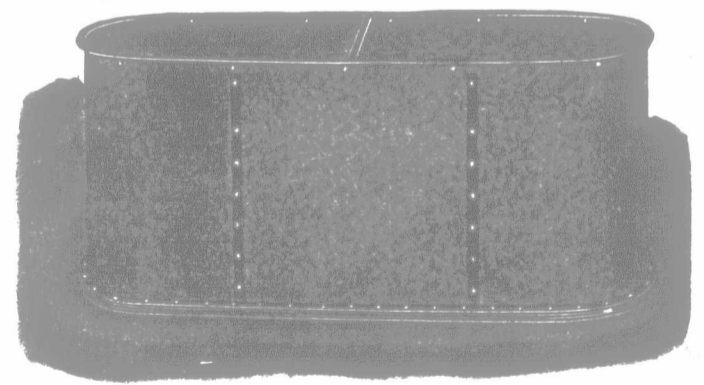
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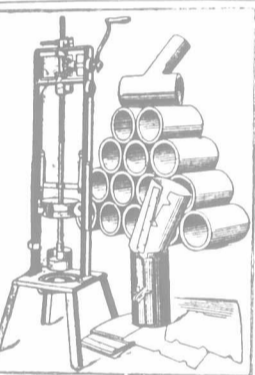
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**For Sale—Registered Clydesdale Stallion**

Pride of Maple Grove (14637) bay, stripe, feet white. Foaled Sept. 24th, 1912. Low set and should weigh a ton when full grown. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Address FRANK SPARROW, Arnprior, Ont.

have to stand long, the seed will drop into the bundles and be saved.

Melilotus alba is a very heavy yielder of seed, and can be gotten with the least labor of any of the clover family. When it becomes known by its value as a farm crop, there need never be any scarcity of seed, as it always fills to its fullest capacity, a thing which no other clover does here, aside being its nearest rival.—Frank Coverdale, in The Dakota Farmer.

**Some New Books.**

The following is a list of new books which may be had through this office at the prices mentioned, postpaid:

Poultry Production, by William Adams Lippincott, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College. Lea & Febiger, publishers, \$2.50.

Farm Accounts, by C. S. Orwin, The Cambridge University Press, \$1.00.

Practical Talks on Farm Engineering, by R. P. Clarkson, B.S., The Musson Book Co., Ltd., \$1.25.

Electricity for the Farm, by Frederick Irving Anderson, Macmillan's, \$1.50.

Principles of Rural Credits, by James B. Norman, The Rural Science Series, Macmillan's, \$1.50.

The True Makers of Canada, by Gordon Sellar, Gleaner Book Room, \$1.50.

Dyke's Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopedia, A. L. Dyke, \$3.50.

How Farmers Co-operate and Double Profits, by Clarence Poe, Orange Judd Company, \$1.50.

The Story of the Soil, by Cyril G. Hopkins, The Gorham Press, \$1.15.

Castration of Domesticated Animals, by F. S. Schoenleber, D. V. S., and R. R. Dykstra, D. V. M.; Orange Judd Co., \$1.25.

Forage Plants and Their Culture, by Piper, L. H. Bailey, Editor, Macmillan, \$1.40.

Canada and Sea Power, by Christopher West, McLelland & Goodchild, \$1.00.

Poultry Diseases, by E. J. Wortley, Orange Judd Co., 75c.

**Live Stock Pays.**


Records from 400 farms in Rice County, Minnesota, show that good live stock was the most important factor in making farming profitable. The labor income, or the amount of money the farmer earned above farm expenses, interest on the farm investment at five per cent., and the value of farm produce used in the household, was used as the measure of success.

The productivity of live stock is measured by the value of the returns to the farmer. Those farms having live stock returning less than 60 per cent. of the average of all the farms on the basis of the amount of live stock kept, gave an average labor income of \$19 less than nothing. In other words, these farmers had to take \$19 from the interest on their investment in order to pay their farm expenses. Farms with live stock returning from 60 to 100 per cent. of the average, gave an average labor income of \$148; those with live stock returning from 101 to 140 per cent. of the average, gave a labor income of \$506; those with live stock returning over 140 per cent. of the average, gave a labor income of \$911. Live stock did not give a high labor income in every instance. Yield of crops, size of farm business, efficiency of labor and the amount of live stock are all important factors.—A. H. Benton, assistant in farm management, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

**Trade Topic.**

**YARN FOR SOLDIERS' SOCKS.**

The Richards Pure Soap Co., Limited, will mail anywhere, free of charge, two skeins (one-half pound) of Regulation Gray Scotch Homespun Yarn (sufficient for one pair socks), as recommended by the Red Cross Society, for each one hundred Richards Pure Soap or Richards Quick-Naphtha Soap Wrappers sent to their address, Woodstock, Ont. If for any reason you cannot do the knitting, send your wrappers or the yarn to the Red Cross Society. This liberal contribution to the funds of the Red Cross Society deserves the support of every woman.



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SCIENCE tells us that the best place to carry a load is at the point of support. The nearer we come to that condition, the better off we are. A wagon has four points of support—the wheels. It is obviously impossible to support the load on top of the wheels, so in the Chatham wagon we support it at the point nearest to the wheels.

By lengthening the skeins and carrying them back a little farther over the ends of the axle, we secure the strongest support possible. By this construction the axle is strengthened at the crucial point, the load rests on the bolster, while the bolster rests on the lengthened skeins, bringing the weight of the load as close as can be to the point of support. This feature of Chatham wagons we call the giant skein end bearing axle. By its use we effectually prevent broken axles, we insure perfectly set skeins and, therefore, easy running of the wagon, and best of all, almost perfect security against exasperating accidents, delays, and expense. This is a feature worth knowing about.

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offers for quick sale at low prices one 2-year-old Shire stallion, champion at Toronto. One 2-year-old and one yearling Hackney stallions, both imp. and both first at Toronto. One Hackney pony horse foal, dam champion at Toronto. Two Clyde horse foals, sire and dam imp. Ten Shorthorn bulls. A few choice Leicester ram lambs.

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THE lock is constructed in such a way that the more pressure the cow puts on the stanchion, the tighter it holds. The hinge at the bottom is forged out of the bars of the stanchion so that the bars form the hinge, making the strongest hinge on any stanchion made. It is impossible for the cow to open the stanchion, and yet it is easily opened with one hand even with a heavy mitt on. Stanchions made in 3 sizes, 6 in., 7 in. and 8 in. wide. Fittings supplied for either cement or wood floor.



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THE simplest and strongest style of stall made. For connecting our stalls we use our new patented steel clamp, which only requires one bolt to make the joint absolutely rigid. This bolt which holds and tightens the clamp goes through the pipe, making it impossible for the joint to pull apart. Either stalls or stanchions can be supplied furnished for wood floors, but unless otherwise ordered we will send them for cement. We supply the end to complete the stalls at the end of a row, without extra charge.

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When buying from us you don't have to help pay an agent's salary or his expenses. Send for our catalogue on any of our lines. It will give you a good idea of what improvements you can make for a small outlay.

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We guarantee Dillon Stalls and Stanchions to be made of strong, durable material, by the most approved modern methods. Should any of them not live right up to our statements, we will replace them or refund every cent you have paid. Our goods must be a standing advertisement for us wherever placed. Any breakages due to defective material or workmanship occurring inside of six months will be replaced free of charge.

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Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited.

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SHORTHORNS, bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows milking 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's bull Mortimore in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. Thomas Graham, R.R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale, also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.

Choice stock to offer in SHORTHORNS, POLAND CHINA AND CHESTER WHITES. First prize Poland China herd at Toronto and London, 1913. Pairs not akin—bred from winners. Prices moderate. Geo. G. Gould, No. 4, Essex, Ont.

Fletcher's Shorthorns For Sale—Roan Saddle = 100457 = A choice dark roan, 15 mos. Roan Lady bull from imported dam. Our herd Toronto winners both 1914 and 1915. Geo. D. Fletcher, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. L. D. Phone, Erin Station, C.P.R.

BURNFOOT STOCK FARM, Caledonia, Ont. Breeders of Heavy Milking dual purpose Shorthorns. Present Offering a choice roan bull, born April 9th, 1915, a grandson of Dairymaid, 86086, the leading cow in the R.O.P. for Shorthorns in Canada. S. A. MOORE, Prop., Caledonia, Ont.

### Imported Shorthorns

We have, in quarantine, 16 imported bulls, four cows with bull calves at foot and safe in calf again and one good two-year-old heifer. These cattle were selected for us by one of the best judges in Great Britain. They are a good lot and represent the very best Scotch breeding. They will be released from quarantine early in November. We have eight young bulls some of which we would like to sell before our imported stock comes home. There are some choice ones among them.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT :: FREEMAN, ONTARIO  
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### The Salem Shorthorns

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.

J. A. WATT :: ELORA, ONT.

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21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

### Shorthorns

RICH IN BREEDING. HIGH IN QUALITY. My herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns was never stronger in number nor in quality than now. I have the most fashionable blood of the breed in pure Scotch, as well as the greatest milking blood strains. Visit the herd. Also some right choice Yorkshires, both sexes. A.J. Howden, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.

### PLEASANT VALLEY FARM SHORTHORNS

Your opportunity to buy a good shorthorn bull as a herd header or to raise better steers is right now. We have 10 good ones for either purpose by Imp Loyal Scot, also several cows and heifers. Write us before buying. GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat Station, C.P.R. (11 miles east of Guelph.)

### GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers, and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime, WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

### Shorthorns and Shropshires

Am offering six young bulls at reasonable prices ranging in age from 7 months to 19 months. A good lot. Also 10 Shropshire shearing ewes: a first-class start for a flock, low set and well covered.

Wm. D. Dyer, R.R. No. 3, Oshawa  
Brooklyn G.T.R. Myrtle C.P.R.

When writing advertisers, will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

### Gossip.

W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont., writes in changing his advertisement: "My trade in Shropshire ram lambs has been particularly good, and except in one case where I made a bad mistake, each customer has written to me saying that he was well pleased or entirely satisfied, and some even beyond their expectations. All these satisfied customers were supplied by correspondence, and while they are pleased, it is even more gratifying to me to have such satisfactory business. Two shearing rams, which were saved for an order last summer, are not to go now, and so are for sale. One is a right good, thick sheep, suitable to head a pure-bred flock, and the other is a big, strong ram, just right to sire a lot of thrifty, robust lambs, out of grade ewes. I have three little bulls born in January last which I want to sell at once, and if any of your readers want to get a young bull cheap, for use a little later in the season, they should see these at once. They are all of straight Cruickshank families, and all are sired by the great breeding bull, Archer's Hope. One is a red, and the other two are roans. They are in good growing condition, just right to go ahead in the new owner's hands. If older bulls are desired I can supply them, too, and would be glad to tell prospective purchasers what I have."

Prospective exhibitors of sheep at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, will be pleased to know that the prizes offered this year will exceed any former show. The classification has been enlarged, and there will now be a place for ram under one year, in each of the Breed Classes, \$10, \$7, \$5 and \$3, being the division of the money for this exhibit. The Breed Association Specials will remain the same as heretofore. The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association will donate \$200, to be divided among the eight Breed Classes, \$25.00 each for a pen consisting of ram lamb and two ewe lambs. Swine breeders will note that barrow, six months and under nine, and barrow and sow shown by amateurs, are dropped from the list as it was previously. Additions have been made for boar, six months and under nine; boar under six months; champion boar and champion sow, in all of the Breed Classes, as well as a class for butcher hogs, which will be a new feature at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. Formerly bacon hogs were shown in pairs, both alive and for the block test, whereas this year the exhibits will be single, and the difficulty that often confronted an exhibitor in getting a well-matched pair will be overcome. This should result in several more entries and hence competition. Throughout the Series Department bigger prizes are offered, corresponding to the general increase in other Departments of the Fair.

### WOODHOLM SHORTHORNS.

One of the first principles of the livestock breeding law is to procure the very best individuals possible of the breed for the foundation stock. This was the fixed conviction of G. M. Forsyth, Claremont, Ont., when he set out to establish his well-known Woodholm herd of Shorthorns, and also in the additions he has since made to the herd. The tribes or strains selected by him show that he had a strong grasp of the most popular and best-doing families of the breed. Bruce Augustus and Bellas, Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters and Clementinas, Lavenders, Kiblean Beauties, Matildas and Fortunas, were the lines upon which he planned his faith, and the splendid success which has crowned his efforts in his breeding operations show that he made no mistake. Imported and Canadian-bred, the herd as a whole is a choice one. They are heavy of flesh and well balanced. The majority of them are daughters of such well-known and successful sires as Prince Gloster, Brilliant Star (imp.), Choice Archer (imp.), Dorothy's King (imp.), Royal Bruce (imp.), and the present stock bull, Lord Gordon (imp.), a Bruck with Bud-bred son of Golden Chief. He is a solid red, eight years old, straight of line, up to a large size, and as a sire is a pronounced success. His heifers are of breeding age, and he is for sale. He is safe, active, and sure, and a good bull to head any herd. Mr. Forsyth has also for sale a few sons of this bull, one a Bruce Lavender, one a Clementina, one a Bruce Bella, etc. He can also spare a limited number of heifers.

OCTOBER

THE

A MAN

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Gossip.

W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., writes in changing his advertisement: "My trade in Shropshire ram lambs has been particularly good, and except in one case where I made a bad mistake, each customer has written to me saying that he was well pleased or entirely satisfied, and some even beyond their expectations. All these satisfied customers were supplied by correspondence, and while they are pleased, it is even more gratifying to me to have such satisfactory business. Two yearling rams, which were saved for an order last summer, are not to go now, and so are for sale. One is a right good, thick sheep, suitable to head a pure-bred flock, and the other is a big, strong ram, just right to sire a lot of thrifty, robust lambs, out of grade ewes. I have three little bulls born in January last which I want to sell at once, and if any of your readers want to get a young bull cheap, for use a little later in the season, they should see these at once. They are all of straight Cruickshank families, and all are sired by the great breeding bull, Archer's Hope. One is a red, and the other two are roan. They are in good growing condition, just right to go ahead in the new owner's hands. If older bulls are desired I can supply them, too, and would be glad to sell prospective purchasers what I have."

Prospective exhibitors of sheep at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, will be pleased to know that the prizes offered this year will exceed any former show. The classification has been enlarged, and there will now be a place for ram under one year, in each of the Breed Classes, \$10, \$7, \$5 and \$3, being the division of the money for this exhibit. The Breed Association Specials will remain the same as heretofore. The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association will donate \$200, to be divided among the eight Breed Classes, \$25.00 each for a pair consisting of ram lamb and two ewe lambs. Swine breeders will note that arrow, six months and under nine, and arrow and sow shown by amateurs, are dropped from the list as it was previously. Additions have been made for year, six months and under nine; year under six months; champion boar and champion sow, in all of the Breed Classes, as well as a class for butcher pigs, which will be a new feature at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. Formerly bacon hogs were shown in pairs, both alive and for the block test, whereas this year the exhibits will be single, and the difficulty that often confronted an exhibitor in getting a well-matched pair will be overcome. This should result in several more entries and keener competition. Throughout the Swiss Department bigger prizes are offered, corresponding to the general increase in other Departments of the Fair.

WOODHOLM SHORTHORNS. One of the first principles of the livestock breeding law is to procure the very best individuals possible of the breed for the foundation stock. This was the fixed conviction of G. M. Forsyth, of Woodholm, Ont., when he set out to establish his well-known Woodholm herd of Shorthorns, and also in the additions he has since made to the herd. The best or strains selected by him show that he had a strong grasp of the most popular and best-doing families of the breed. Bruce Augustus and Bellas, quickshank Duchess of Glosters and Belmontinas, Lavenders, Kiblean Beauties, Matildas and Fortunas, were the ones upon which he pinned his faith, and the splendid success which has crowned his efforts in his breeding operations show that he made no mistake. Imported and Canadian-bred, the herd as a whole is a choice one. They are heavy fleshed and well balanced. The majority of them are daughters of such well-known and successful sires as Prince Chester, Brilliant Star (imp.), Choice (imp.), Dorothy's King (imp.), Royal Bruce (imp.), and the present Brock bull, Lord Gordon (imp.), a Breck Bull-bred son of Golden Chief. He is a solid red, eight years old, straight line, up to a large size, and as a sire has a pronounced success. His heifers are of breeding age, and he is for sale. He is safe, active, and sure, and a good bull head any herd. Mr. Forsyth has also for sale a few sons of this bull, one a roan, one a Clementina, one a Bruce, etc. He can also spare a limited number of heifers.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."



Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't alright, and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking. You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer. And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machine for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse. Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do. It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, I said to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time. Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Sure? That is fair enough, isn't it? Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself saves the balance. Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes. Address me personally, I. O. MORRIS, Manager, Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto.

Chiclets REALLY DELIGHTFUL THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

Insist on "GOOD LUCK" Brand COTTON SEED MEAL 41 to 48 percent Protein IT MAKES RICH MILK Write for feeding directions and prices to Crampsey & Kelly Dovercourt Toronto Road

Plaster Hill Shorthorns Six young bulls 8 to 14 months. Eight females, those of breeding age in calf. Some qualified in R.O.P. and others from R.O.P. cows. Among these some choice show animals. Prices right. Terms to suit purchaser. F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont. Long-Distance Phone Station and P.O.

SHORTHORNS Present offering—20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them. Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

Oakland—61 Shorthorns For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind. Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

Some English Ideas on Pig Keeping.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have often thought how foolish it is to keep boars in carelessly arranged and dirty quarters, abodes in which they are often to be found, perhaps also, ill fed and with no means of securing or taking exercise. Freedom of movement is of considerable importance with a boar, as it is a vital necessity with brood sows. Each boar sty should be large enough to permit exercise. Yet it will be often observed that some boars are lazy and are apt to grow too fat, and for these a pasture without much other feed is best, and some people in England say that this makes the best boar, in any case, if he has enough shade in summer, for pigs love to be cool. In other cases they will exercise themselves in a sty of moderate dimensions. There are few farm animals that receive less attention than the boar, but he should have more consideration than the average male animal, if we want to get the best results. While the over-fat boar does not make a satisfactory sire, the half-starved boar cannot transmit vigor and constitution to his progeny to the same degree that he would if properly managed. To get the best results, the boar should be in fair flesh, but should be allowed sufficient exercise to keep him in a hardy, vigorous condition. His pasterns should be short, and his neck muscular and of moderate length; a thick and short neck, though it may indicate feeding qualities, is not a good formation, nor are wide or upright shoulders. In fact, the more the flesh is laid on behind the shoulders, instead of in front, the better the profit, as the present tendency of the market shows. As with sows, a very long or a very short head should be avoided, as the former generally means a narrow head and a weak constitution, with rather too much bone, while the latter is very likely to be associated with too much weight in the fore end—a thick neck and heavy shoulders. All the same, a thick neck is a better formation than a long snout and thin forequarters, for a pig of this kind is a bad "doer" and of a roving disposition, whereas a thick neck betokens aptitude to easily fatten, and a peaceful disposition. A boar with a long snout, too, is not likely to be so prepotent as an animal which has been improved through more generations, because it is nearer the primitive type. A full flank is of great importance, especially in a bacon pig, the hams being also generally better developed when the flank is good, but to get good hams the legs should not be long, for this so often means a flat ham. Even more important, perhaps, is a thick loin, for a good loin almost always goes with a good rib and a strong constitution, and how often are flat-ribbed pigs, and narrow through the heart, seen? Whether for breeding, store, or stud pigs, the boar should be as good as possible in these two points, but the great depth of body which is sometimes seen, makes the animal unwieldy, if not weak. A good deal of importance is attached to the hair, an abundance of which seems to be most in favor. Whether it should be silky or curly, or not, depends to some extent on the breed, but too curly, or too coarse hair, or an over-abundant coat, is not desirable, since fineness of hair, bone and skin all indicate a good quality of flesh. Fine hair also indicates lean meat and a usually thriving pig, and where there is not too much, and the ears are not coarse (which shows a thick skin throughout), the skin is generally of a good quality. The feeding of pigs is a big question. There are many things which it might be good to feed, but not economical, and the problem which confronts the farmer is how to feed his breeding sows economically and yet to keep them in good condition so that they will be fit to bear and rear large, thrifty litters when called upon. The system of feeding, as far as possible, the crops which are grown on the farm in preference to buying feeding-stuffs will also commend itself to the practical farmer, for the pig is the chief

Turning Them Back



THE importations of foreign separators into Canada are declining. The Canadian-made Standard is turning them back, and at the same time making satisfactory progress itself in an invasion of United States territory. This proves beyond a doubt that Canadian capital, Canadian labor, Canadian brains and Canadian skill, as represented in the

Standard

Cream Separator, need not take second place to any other nationality. Government Dairy School reports have shown that the Standard is unexcelled as a close skimmer.

Leading creameries have found it profitable to install Standard Separators. Progressive dairymen who have used several makes have of late years been buying more and more Standard machines. This year the number of Standard Separators sold in Canada in proportion to foreign makes will be far greater than in other years. This is a Standard year. And you are invited to help swell the total.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Guelph, December 3rd-9th, 1915 \$25,000.00 IN PRIZES WM. SMITH, M.P., President Columbus, Ont. R. W. WADE, Secretary Parliament Bldgs., Toronto

The Auld Herd SHORTHORNS We have several young bulls yet and a select lot of females for sale. Our cattle all belong to fashionable Scotch families and are of the best individual merit. Bulls for sale are all of our own breeding. A. F. & G. AULD, R. R. No. 2, Guelph, Ontario

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

Maple Grange Shorthorns Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers. R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario

Northlynd R. O. P. Shorthorns and Jerseys For Sale—Our noted sire of big milkers, St. Clair = 84578 = a Clara bred son of Waverly. Several of his sons out of R.O.P. dams; also Shorthorns and Jersey females. Official records in our specialty G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW P. O., ONTARIO, WESTON STATION. When writing advertisers, will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."


**10 Pounds more Milk  
—3 Points Richer—  
on  
Gardiner's  
Sac-a-Fat**

SAC-A-FAT owes its remarkable success with dairy cows not so much to its actual food value, which is great, as to the fact that it is an excellent medicinal tonic.

By stimulating digestion and assimilation, Sac-a-fat increases both the quantity and the quality of the milk produced from a given ration, while the variety it adds to the diet improves the health of the herd.

Sac-a-fat is equally good for beef cattle and for working horses. Get it in 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags from your dealer—or if he hasn't it, write us for prices on this and Gardiner's other preparations—Calf Meal, Pig Meal, Ovatum and Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal.

**Gardiner Bros.,  
Feed Specialists  
SARNIA, Ont.**



**CANADIAN  
PACIFIC**

**Pacific Coast Tours**  
VIA THE SCENIC  
**CANADIAN ROCKIES**  
AT ATTRACTIVE FARES  
Through Trains—No Change  
See that your ticket reads  
**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
"Nature's Exposition Route  
to the California Expositions"

Particulars from J. H. Radcliffe, agent, or write M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**ALWAYS WINS  
field competitions because of  
its wonderful capacity**

See The  
**"Bissell"**

Disc Harrow in action and you'll buy no other. Write for Harrow Catalog to Dept. W

**T. E. Bissell Co., Limited  
Elora, Ontario**

Do you want a ten months' old nearly all white, **Holstein Segis Bull Calf**

Related to the famous cow, Funderme Holingen Fayne, with a year record of 24,612 lbs. milk, 1,116 lbs. milk-fat? If so, write or call on either of under-signed for particulars and price. Inspection of this calf invited. He closely resembles the ex-champion cow.

**E. Loree, Mgr. "Overlake Farm"**  
Grimby East, Ontario

**H. H. Dean, Owner** Guelph, Ontario

**Pioneer Farm Holsteins**—Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aaggie Mechtildie whose first junior two year old daughters averaged 14,000 lbs. milk, 656 lbs. butter in R.O.P., and five juniors now in R.O.P. test have averaged 10,893 lbs., have nearly four months to complete records and still giving from 40 to 50 lbs. each daily. For prices write **WALBURN RIVERS, R.R.No. 5 Ingersoll, Ont.**

**RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS** For Sale. One bull calf ready for service, and 3 young bulls, one of them sired by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate; also 2 young cows. Prices low for quick sale. **R. W. Walker & Sons, R. R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont.** Manchester, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Bell Phone

**For Sale**—Two year old registered Jersey bull, calved June 9, 1913, Brampton Harold 4285. Sire, Brampton Waldie Durbar (imp.) 2472; sire, Expectation 444, P.S.I.C.S., dam, Brampton Queen Mary 2nd (imp.) 2468. Dam, Radiance of Dentonia 276, 200835A; sire, Arthur's Golden Fox (imp.) 392, 61429A; dam, Brilliant of Dentonia (imp.) 134367A. A superior bull in every way and fit to head any herd. Am leaving the farm. All other stock for immediate sale. **WM. BACON, Orillia, Ontario.**

farm scavenger, and on mixed farms is kept mainly for the purpose of utilizing waste feeds of many kinds that could not be turned to better advantage. While rearing litters, sows must be liberally fed on feeds which are rich in nitrogen, in order to induce a full flow of milk, and it is advisable to feed a large variety in order to stimulate the appetite and cause the mothers to eat as much as they can digest and convert into milk. In this way large, healthy herds are raised, and up to the time of weaning, the sow will require a surprisingly large quantity of nutritious feed.

The notion is somewhat prevalent that sows should be kept in a very lean condition up to the time of farrowing, but I would point out that this is a mistake, and that the sow should be so fed that she will be in a nice, smooth condition, neither too fat nor too lean, so that she will produce a good flow of milk and will not look miserably starved as most pigs do after farrowing. The sow requires plenty of room and regular, nutritious feeding, to keep her in breeding condition, and she may well be allowed to go out on a pasture. Pasture is highly nitrogenous, and is freely eaten, so the sow which has access to it requires but little hand-feeding to keep her in fair condition. There will be no occasion for feeding roots or vegetables, but two light feeds per day may be given, and these may consist of ground grain of any kind that may be cheap and available, mixed with skim milk.

Pigs have the name of being dirty animals, but it will be found in practice that they do not thrive in filthy surroundings or on badly prepared and unpalatable feed. **G. T. BURROWS, London, Eng.**

**Gossip.**

Volume 24, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, has just been received at this office. It is a fine volume, containing entries from 184501 to 196500, from July, 1914, to May, 1915. Charles Gray is Secretary of the Association. The volume contains a fine index to breeders, and a list of members of the Association.

Attention is directed to the change in the advertisement in another column of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Cotswolds, offered by John Miller, Jr., of Ashburn, Ont. It is about time to stable stock, and Mr. Miller is crowded for room, so someone will surely get some bargains. If interested, it will pay you to see this advertisement.

**PURE-BREDS AT ROSEDALE FARM.**

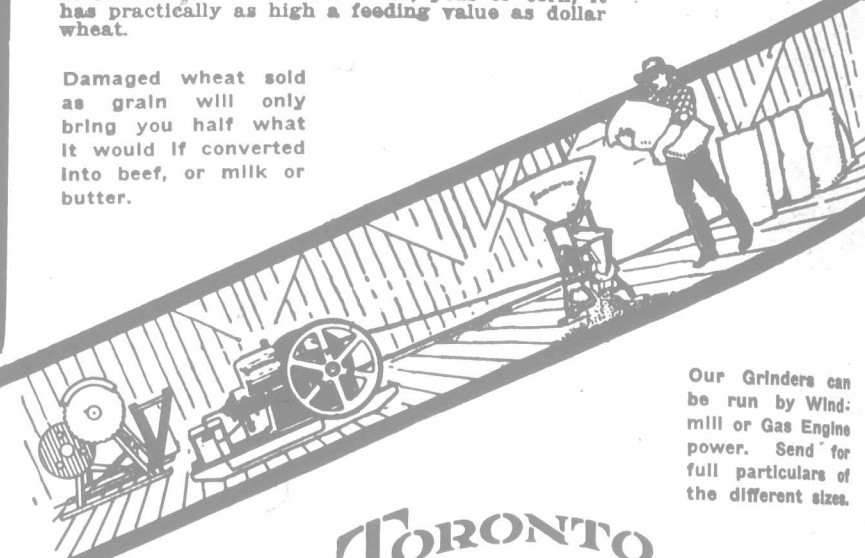
Things are booming these days at the Rosedale Farm of J. M. Gardhouse, near Weston, Ont. Trade is brisk in Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney horses, and Hackney ponies, Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. It is doubtful if there is another farm in Ontario carrying so large and varied a line of registered stock, and of so high a standard of excellence as the Rosedale Farm, on which are so many prizewinners and champions, particularly the horses, and this high-class stock is for sale, including the Toronto champion Shire stallion. He is a brown two-year-old of superb quality and choice breeding. Then there are half a dozen Clydesdale horse foals from imported sire and dams; one two-year-old and one yearling Hackney stallion, both imported, and both Toronto first-prize winners; Hackney pony horse foal whose dam was champion at Toronto; an array of horse excellence for sale that has few equals in the country. The standard of merit in the Shorthorn herd was never so high in the 42 years since the foundation of the herd as now, nor the breeding so attractive. A part of the number of breeding cows are imported, the balance got by imported stock. Fully a dozen cows could be picked out that would compare favorably with the same number in any herd on either side of the water. Just now there is a big selection of young herd-headers of high quality, and a few females. Also a limited number of high-quality Leicester ram lambs.

**Don't Dump Your Damaged Grain on the Market for Whatever you can get --- Grind it and Feed it.**

Grinding adds 30 cts. a bushel to the value of sprouted or smutty wheat.

OWING to its high nutritive value, wheat for feed is worth a dollar a bushel. Wheat that is sprouted or smutty is now selling for 70 cts. or lower, but if ground and fed to stock in combination with oats, peas or corn, it has practically as high a feeding value as dollar wheat.

Damaged wheat sold as grain will only bring you half what it would if converted into beef, or milk or butter.



Our Grinders can be run by Wind-mill or Gas Engine power. Send for full particulars of the different sizes.

**TORONTO  
ECONOMY  
GRINDING OUTFITS**

consist of a "Toronto" grinder belted to a "Toronto" or "Chapman" gasoline engine or to a "Toronto" geared Airmotor.

**SPECIAL FEATURES OF "TORONTO" GRINDERS**

They are built with heavy, solid, compact frames, heavy strong arms supporting the outer bearings. Main shaft is 1 3/4-in. cold rolled steel supported by three long bearings. The plate adjustment is controlled by a lever above the frame, away from the belt. The grain can be regulated and the plates thrown into service at the same time. This is a special feature which we control. Our grinders are built to give service, to grind steadily as long as required, and to stand up under the hardest usage. They have wide heavy bases, which helps to do away with vibration and shaking.

Send for particulars and prices of the different sizes.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. Limited**  
Manufacturers of the well-known "Toronto" Lines of Windmills, Pumps, Engines, Siles.  
Head Office: TORONTO. Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina

**HOLSTEINS** Holsteins, Cotswolds, and Yorkshires.

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Females any age.

**R. M. HOLTBY**  
PORT PERRY, ONT.

Minster Farms offer April ram lambs weighing 100 lbs. each. Holstein males and females all ages from R.O.P. dams and a son of a 19,375 lb. 4 year old dam. Also Yorkshires of both sexes. For particulars write **R. Honey & Sons, R.R. No. 1, Dartford Ont.**

**Holstein Cattle**

Canary Mercedes Pierte Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6,197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO**  
Long-distance Telephone

**OURVILLA HOLSTEINS** As we have 30 daughters of Royalton Canary Albat in our herd we are offering him for sale. Two of his sisters, his dam and 4 of her sisters average for the 8 cows 106 lbs. milk per day.

**LIDLAW BROS., R. R. No. 1 AYLMEER, ONT.**

**Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.** Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, 1915, out of a 25-lb. three-year-old dam, and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the world's champion two-year-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application. **E. F. OSLER, Proprietor.** **T. A. DAWSON, Manager**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE** Pure-bred cows, heifers, and heifer calves. 66 HEAD MUST BE SOLD, having disposed of my two stock farms. Come and make your selection. Price and terms to suit. Cattle will be in good working shape, not forced or fitted for sale purposes.

**SOUTHERN P.O., ONT. HAMILTON FARMS,** Farms 10 minutes trolley from Niagara Falls. Telegraph and Phone Niagara Falls.

**HOLSTEINS** Do you want a young herd header backed up by generations of record-makers, g. sons of an ex-world champion? If so, write me. Am now booking orders for Hampshire and Chester White Swine.

**C. E. KETTLE, Wilsonville P.O., Ontario**  
Long-distance telephone from Waterford

**Evergreen Stock Farm—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS** Present offering: Several bull and heifer calves, also a few yearling heifers bred and ready to breed. Write for prices and descriptions. Bell phone. **A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.**

**Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"**



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Milk Goats.

Can you tell me where I may purchase milk goats? I have not seen any ads. in your paper, but thought you might know of some breeders.

Ans.—We have no idea. Any breeders should advertise in these columns.

Keeping Cider Sweet.

How may apple cider be kept for winter use so as not to become sour or fermented?

Ans.—See article on "Cider and Apple Butter" in our issue of Oct. 21. We prefer to heat it to boiling point and seal in jars or bottles while hot. It will keep quite sweet.

Green Tomatoes as Feed.

I have a quantity of green tomatoes that will not ripen, and as there is no sale for them, what is the most profitable thing to do with them? Are they good for milk cows, and calves, and what quantity per day would it be safe to feed?

Ans.—We doubt whether they have much feeding value, even though you could induce stock to eat them. If the cattle will eat them, feed very carefully in small quantity, but we never heard of them being fed.

A Cement Root-house.

I have just been reading about Peter McArthur's root-house. He is surely proud of it, and I hope he will be as well pleased with it next spring, but I have my doubts about cement root-houses. Four years ago I built over my barn with cement foundation, and had a root-house under the bridge, which I thought was the finest part of the barn. The side walls were twelve inches thick, and the top was well covered with dirt, but my roots froze as hard as bullets, and the next year I lined up with good pine lumber, leaving a two-inch space, and yet the roots freeze. Now, if you or any of your readers could tell me any way to remedy it, I would be very grateful.

Ans.—Surely this root-house must be in a very exposed position. Can any of our readers suggest a remedy other than another hollow wall, made by the use of another coating of boards? We may say that we have such a cellar at Weldwood, and it is giving good satisfaction.

Worms in Mare.

I have a mare which has had worms for some time, and would like your advice as to treatment. This condition has been present for over a year now, and, although I dosed her once with raw linseed and oil of turpentine, followed by raw linseed and nux vomica, it had no effect. She continues in poor condition, although fed well and exercised regularly. The mare is not with foal and never has been. She frequently expels one or two worms while driving, but rarely in the stable. The worms passed are white, and about one to two inches long. I have read with interest "The Farmer's Advocate," and particularly the Questions and Answers column.

Ans.—Take 1 1/2 ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic, and 1 ounce of calomel. Mix and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or mixed with a little water as a drench. Give nothing but a little bran. After giving the last powder, in about 8 or 10 hours give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences.

Robert, the four-year-old son of a scientific man, had lived in the country most of his short life. One day a caller, wishing to make friends with the little fellow, took him on his knee and asked, "Are there any fairies in your woods here, Robert?" "No," responded Robert promptly, "but there are plenty of edible fungi."



Glenhurst Ayrshires For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60-lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you write me.

James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

Are a combination of show-yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ontario.

Show-ring winners. Dairy test winners. 75 head to select from. Bull calves and females of all ages for sale. Before buying, come and inspect our herd and get prices.

Humeshaugh Ayrshires Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R.No.3

We have several February, March and April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some of our best imported and home-bred females, which we offer at Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

Brampton Jerseys B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

Advertisement for Pratts Animal Regulator. Includes illustration of a cow's head and text: "HIGH MILK RECORDS are made only by healthy cows. Keep yours in top-notch condition with Pratts Animal Regulator 25c. up to \$3.50. Keeps appetite keen and digestion good. Sold on Money Back Guarantee. Pratt Food Co. Canada, Limited, Toronto 35"

Advertisement for Crown Bone Cutter. Includes illustration of a bone cutter and text: "EASIEST, Fastest, Feed fresh cut bone and get more eggs, higher fertility. Also dry Bone, Grain, Fertilizer and Shell Milk. All Sizes. Hand and Power. Write to-day for Free illus. Catalog. WILSON BROS., Dept. 46 Easton, Pa."

Advertisement for grain grinders. Text: "Damaged Grain on the you can get --- Grind... wheat for feed is worth a sprouted or smutty is now if ground and fed to or corn, it as dollar... Our Grinders can be run by Wind-mill or Gas Engine power. Send for full particulars of the different sizes."

Advertisement for grinders and pumps. Text: "TORONTO ECONOMY... GRINDERS... PUMP CO. Limited... Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina"

Advertisement for Holsteins, Cotswolds, and Yorkshires. Text: "Holsteins, Cotswolds, and Yorkshires. Minister Farms offer April ram lambs weighing 100 lbs. each. Holstein males and females all ages from O.P. dams and a son of a 19,375 lb. 4 year old m. Also Yorkshires of both sexes. For particulars write Honey & Sons, R.R. No. 1, Dartford Ont."

Advertisement for Cattle. Text: "Cattle. Your herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk and 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other for sale. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO Telephone"

Advertisement for Aylmer, Ont. Text: "AYLMER, ONT. Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, year-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application. T. A. DAWSON, Manager"

Advertisement for Registered Holsteins. Text: "REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. Calves, also a few yearling heifers bred by generations of record-makers, g. sons of an ex-world champion? If so, write me. Anchester White Swine. Isonville P.O., Ontario phone from Waterford"

When you buy a range look for these features

"Armco" (rust-resisting) iron body; Semi-Steel heat-resisting firebox linings; a burnished top smooth and glossy, that needs only a rub with a soft cloth occasionally; an oven that you can wash, and so keep sweet and hygienic; and a reliable oven thermometer that helps you bake.

These and many more you'll find in



McClary's Kootenay Range

The exclusive patented features of the Kootenay are fully described and pictured in a dainty recipe booklet.

This booklet is free. If you read it, you will know all about the Kootenay, and will be able to appreciate its fine points when you personally inspect it in the store of your merchant. This is a great satisfaction.

Fill out the coupon and mail it to-day if interested in the purchase of a range.

McCLARY'S, London, Can.

Please send FREE, a copy of booklet entitled "The Kootenay Range and You."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

McClary's London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

**Estate Late Guy M. Drummond**  
**AUCTION SALE**  
OF THE FAMOUS  
"Huntlywood" Flock

**100**  
**Southdown Sheep**

Including 10 imported ewes, 2 imported rams, valuable lot of lambs, always bred from finest stock available. The flock was founded by the late Sir Geo. Drummond in 1896, and has been noted for important winnings, among others being the Grand Championship for wether five times at Chicago International.

Sale by order of THE ROYAL TRUST CO. as executor, at "HUNTLYWOOD" FARM, BEACONSFIELD, P. Q. (near Montreal) on

**Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1915**  
At 10.30 a.m.

Further particulars may be had on application to the farm.

In addition to the flock of Southdowns, there will be sold the cattle, horses, poultry, pigs, farm produce, implements, waggons, sleighs, harness, etc., particulars of which may be found in poster to be had on application to

**Walter M. Kearns, Auctioneer**  
MONTREAL

**SUMMER HILL OXFORDS**

Flock established many years ago by the late Peter Arkell. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale, all recorded. Positively no grades handled except by order.  
**PETER ARKELL & CO. Prop.**  
Teeswater P.O., C.P.R., Box 454.

**Oxford Downs**—We are in a particularly favorable position this year to supply Oxford Down breeders with a right choice Ram Lamb, also Ewe Lambs and Shearlings.  
**Wm. Barnet & Sons, R.R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.**

**SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE**  
FOR SALE Shearling rams and ram lambs, also one 2 shear ram. Prices right.  
**W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.**

**CHOICE LEICESTERS**  
Good stock of both sexes, different ages. Write for prices, etc.  
**C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P.O.: Bell Phone**

**SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE**  
As we are breeding Leicesters this season we offer for sale two registered Shropshire rams (2-shear and 3-shear) bred by J. & D. J. Campbell, of Fairview, The Dunrobin Farms, Beaverton, Ontario

**150 Pure Shropshires For Sale**—50 ram and ewe lambs, descendants from imported stock, sired by a Campbell ram, price from ten to twelve dollars each including pedigrees. Also twelve yearling rams, young and old ewes and pure bred Jerseys all ages, male or female all at moderate prices.  
**H.E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.O.**

**Tower Farm Oxford Sheep.** Champion flock of Canada. Choice shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs bred from imported and prize-winning stock. See winnings at Toronto and Ottawa. Erin or Hillsburgh Stations. Long-distance Phone.  
**E. BARBOUR R. R. 2, Hillsburgh, Ontario**

**Improved Yorkshires**

A few choice young pigs, both sexes. All will be registered. Address:—

**WELWOOD FARM**  
Farmer's Advocate, LONDON, ONT.

**Elmfield Yorkshires** Four young sows about ready to breed, one boar farrowed in March, some young sows farrowed in April and May, and expect lots of young pigs for Sept. from good breeding stock on side of both dam and sire. **G. B. Muma, R.R. No. 3, Ayr, Ont.** Phone Ayr R.R. 55 ring 2. G.T.R., Paris or Drumbo; C.P.R. Ayr.

**Tamworths** Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice young boars. Registered. Before buying write for prices.  
**JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES**—Overstocked. We offer one champion silver sweepstake sow coming two years old guaranteed in pig, one year-old boar extra type, and any number of young pigs, to be sold weaned three weeks hence and later.  
**POMONA FARM, COBOURG, ONT.**

**Pine Grove Yorkshires**—Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.  
**Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns**, bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Choice Tamworths, both sexes, all ages, 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns, 3 extra fine red roan bull calves, 8 mos. old, dandies, also cows and heifers of the deep milking strain. **Charles Currie, Morrison**

**Mention Advocate.**

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Heifer Milking Before Parturition.**  
I have a Shorthorn heifer due in December. While out at pasture, calves got sucking her and she has come to her milk. What would you advise, milking her, or forcing her dry? **H. T. V.**

Ans.—Take her away from the calves and stop the milking, if it can be done without injury to her udder. Watch her closely. It may be necessary to continue milking, but avoid it if possible, as it is an injury to the fetus the heifer is carrying.

**A Water Privilege.**  
A, in 1903 secured by verbal agreement a hydraulic water privilege, and used the same about nine years, then drew a lease for forty-nine years, the consideration to be the use of waste water from this hydraulic to B's farm. B signed this lease, and B's wife drew a lease the same as A's and signed B's name. But the property that this lease was secured on was deeded to B's wife a short time before hydraulic was installed by B; but A was not aware of this fact. Both parties were present when this transaction took place, and both parties were quite agreeable. A did not register this document. B's wife sold this property to C, but C knew of this privilege before he bought, and now claims that this lease is not binding because the consideration should have been in money.

1. Is this consideration as binding as money?
2. Is the signature of B and B's wife legal and binding?

Ontario.  
Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. We think so.

**Marriage Licence—Widow's Rights—Teacher's Salary.**

1. Is there any special formality to observe (beyond the usual rule in Ontario) for a man from another Province in getting a license to marry in Ontario?
2. Has the wife any dower in Manitoba?
3. What property rights has she in case of the husband leaving no will?
4. Has the Public School Inspector the right to say what salary the trustees shall pay in rural schools?

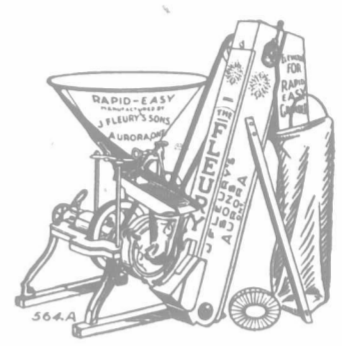
Ontario. ENQUIRER.  
Ans.—1. No. But we would mention, particularly, that one of the parties to the intended marriage must have had his or her usual place of abode in the county or district in which the license is to be issued for fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the license.  
2. No; dower, in Manitoba, was abolished from 1st July, 1885.  
3. If there are children, or representatives of children, one-third of the real and personal estate and property goes to the widow. If no children, then she takes all.  
4. No; the matter is one to be dealt with by the trustees.

**Silage for Horses—Cement Trough—Plowing for Corn.**

1. How much and how often could you feed silage to horses with safety?
2. Could you tell me how I could protect a cement water trough from the frost? The trough is built on the ground?
3. Please give your views on fall and spring plowing of sod for corn.

N. F.  
Ans.—Start with very little, and gradually increase up to six or ten pounds twice daily, provided the silage is absolutely sweet and of good quality. See article on "Feeding Horses Cheaply" in our issue of Oct. 11.  
2. Can any of our readers give our enquirer any advice? We use a cement trough all winter, and it sits outside, but has no protection, and the trough has come through several winters without injury from frost.  
3. We prefer spring plowing on our farm at Weldwood. It is heavy soil, and the corn seems to get a better start in the spring, and do better all season. See article in our issue of Oct. 11, entitled, "When Do You Plow for Corn?"

**A REALLY GREAT LINE**  
**Famous "RAPID-EASY" Grinders**



A size to suit YOUR power—small or large—and doing MORE WORK, with the same power, than others.

No. 1 — 8 " Plates.....	5 to 8	h.-p.
No. 2 — 10 " ".....	8 to 15	h.-p.
No. 2A — 12 " ".....	10 to 18	h.-p.
No. A — 6 " " (Flat).....	3 to 6	h.-p.
No. A — 7 " " ".....	4 to 8	h.-p.
No. B — 8 1/4 " " ".....	5 to 8	h.-p.
No. B — 10 " " ".....	8 to 12	h.-p.
"Busy Bee".....	1 to 2 1/4	h.-p.
"Little Wonder".....	3 to 5	h.-p.

Heavier Grinders for threshermen—Nos. 3, 3A, 4, 5. For custom mills—No. D, 9 1/4"; No. 6, 11"; No. 7, 13". Large and heavier Attrition Grinders, 13, 16 and 18 inch.

Tell us the power you use and we will advise best machine.

**J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONTARIO**  
Now receiving applications from implement dealers for direct contract from November 1st.

**ACORN CORRUGATED IRON**

No expense for up-keep on barns and out-buildings covered with Acorn Iron and Preston Safe-Lock Shingles. No danger of fire and lightning.

"Better Buildings"—12-page book tells all about barn-building with metal.  
FREE to farmers.

**THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED, PRESTON**

**Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs**

Flock established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.**  
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph.  
Long-distance phone in house.

**SPRING VALLEY SHROPSHIRE**

Shearling Rams, Shearling Ewes, Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs. Sired by a Milne's Ram (Imported). Let me quote you prices.

**THOS. HALL :: :: R.R. No. 3 :: :: BRADFORD, ONT.**

**Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale**—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3 shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram lambs from imported ewes. I expect an importation of rams of both breeds from England 1st of August. Prices very reasonable.

**JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.**  
Claremont, C. P. R., 3 miles. Pickering, G. T. R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C. N. R., 4 miles.

**OAK-LODGE SHROPSHIRE**

We have on hand for sale a large number of Shearling Rams and Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs, got by noted sires that has produced winners at Toronto for the last 3 years, highest quality.

**J. E. BRETHER & NEPHEW :: :: :: :: Burford, Ontario**

**Fairview Shropshires** We are offering a few yearling rams and ram lambs; also some young ewes, bred to imported Buttar ram, which we consider should be good value at the price we are quoting. Come or write. **J. & D.J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.**

**SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS** Our Shropshire lambs this year by a Butter ram are an extra lot, well grown well covered and well balanced. They are for sale, both sexes, also well bred Shorthorns, young bulls, cows and heifers. **P. Christie & Son, Manchester, Sta. and P.O.**

**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns** Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow, others bred and ready to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and championship stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milking strain. 2 bulls 5 and 6 months old. All at reasonable prices.

**A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO** Long-Distance Telephone

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

**H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R.R. 1 BRANTFORD, ONTARIO**  
Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE**

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.

**MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS :: :: :: :: NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

**Cloverdale Large English Berkshires!**

Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.

**C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R. R. 3.**

**Tamworths** Buy your breeding stock now, as they will be very scarce this fall. I have a nice lot of boars ready for service, and sows ready to breed. Prices reasonable.

**Herbert German, St. George, Ontario**

**Sunny Hill Stock Farm**

Prize-winners of the leading fairs. Be sure you write us before you order, our aim is quality and satisfaction.

**WM. MANNING & SONS :: :: :: :: WOODVILLE, ONTARIO**

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM**

**Chester White Swine** Champion herd at London Fairs; also Dorset Horn Sheep, young stock of both sexes for sale.

**W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ontario**

**Poland-China Swine** Duroc Jersey Berkshires and Chester Whites, also Dorset Horn sheep. Young stock of both sexes. Come and see, write or phone.

**Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ontario**  
Phone 284.

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**GREAT LINE "EASY" Grinders**

to suit YOUR power—small or and doing MORE WORK, with the power, than others.

8" Plates	5 to 8	h-p.
10" "	8 to 15	h-p.
12" "	10 to 18	h-p.
14" (Flat)	3 to 6	h-p.
16" "	4 to 8	h-p.
18" "	5 to 8	h-p.
20" "	8 to 12	h-p.
22" "	1 to 5	h-p.
24" "	3 to 5	h-p.

Grinders for threshermen—Nos. 3, 3A, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Grinders for heavy Attrition Grinders, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

the power you use and we will advise best

**AURORA, ONTARIO**

Implement dealers for November 1st.

**R.M.S.P.**

**FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS**

Twin-Screw Mail Steamers

FROM **ST. JOHN (N.S.)** AND **HALIFAX (N.S.)**

TO THE **WEST INDIES**

Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS

NEXT SAILING FROM HALIFAX: R.M.S.P. "Chaleur" Nov. 5, 1915

APPLY TO **The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.)**

OR TO THE **LOCAL TICKET AGENCIES.**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

**TORONTO-CHICAGO**

**TORONTO-MONTREAL**

FOR CHICAGO  
Leave TORONTO 8:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m., and 11:45 p.m. daily.

FOR MONTREAL  
Leave TORONTO 9:00 a.m., 8:30 p.m., and 11:00 p.m. daily.

Equipment the finest on all trains.

**Panama-Pacific Expositions**

Reduced Fares to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego

Full particulars and berth reservations on application to Agents.

Use for up-keep on barns and out- covered with Acorn Iron and Safe-Lock Shingles. No danger lightning.

Buildings—12-page book tells all about barn-building with metal.

FREE to farmers.

**ING CO., LIMITED, PRESTON**

**Oxford and Hampshire Downs**

1881 from the best flocks in England. Lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for ourselves have retired from the show ring to also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe shire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered.

**SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.**

Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph. distance phone in house.

**KEY SHROPSHIRE**

in Lambs, Ewe Lambs. Sired by a Milne's Let me quote you prices.

No. 3 :: :: BRADFORD, ONT.

For Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3 shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram of rams of both breeds from England

**JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.**

R., 7 miles Greenburn, C. N. R., 4 miles

**SHROPSHIRE**

ing Rams and Shearing Ewes, Ram and Ewe at Toronto for the last 3 years, highest quality.

:: :: Burford, Ontario

**SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS**

or Shropshire lambs this year by a Butter ram an extra lot, well grown well covered and well balanced. They are for sale, both sexes, also milk-bred Shorthorns, young bulls, cows and heifers.

Christie & Son, Manchester, Sta. and P.O.

horns Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow, others bred and ready to calve. Champions of imp. and championship stock. Several dropped: grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8

Long-Distance Telephone

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

Importer, R.R. 1 BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

**SE, JERSEY CATTLE**

1 age, bred from winners and champions for in calf and young bulls, high in quality and ing blood.

:: :: NORTHWOOD, ONT

**English Berkshires!**

vice; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not sold.

, Burketon, Ont. R. R. 3.

**CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES**

er many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. Sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.

DeCoursey, R. R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ont.

**BERKSHIRE SWINE, HOLSTEIN BULLS, SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

Stock of all ages for sale. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Prompt returns. Write us for quotations.

WOODVILLE, ONTARIO

**Poland-China Swine**

Duroc Jersey Berkshires and Chester Whites, also Dorset Horn sheep. Young stock of both sexes. Come and see, write or phone.

**W.C. STOBBS, Leamington, Ontario**

Phone 284.

**Gossip.**

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Western Ontario Consignment Sales Co., Ltd., which has appeared in this paper. Breeders of Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, Lincoln sheep and Berkshire hogs, should refer to the advertisement and obtain a catalogue.

Volume 25, of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record, has just been received at this office, containing pedigrees of Yorkshires numbering from 42279 to 47081; Berkshires from 82831 to 37802; Chester Whites from 9990 to 11603; Tamworths from 8571 to 9408; Hampshires from 907 to 1105; Poland Chinas from 3244 to 3955, and Duroc Jerseys from 2010 to 3333. The volume is compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

Volume 33, of the Holstein-Friesian Herdbook, edited and compiled by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has been issued, and through the courtesy of the Secretary and Editor, F. L. Houghton, Battleboro, Vt., a copy has been received at this office. Bulls numbering from 132640 to 155860, and cows numbering from 239855 to 278175, are recorded in this volume. The edition is also excellently indexed according to the names of the animals therein, as well as their breeders and owners.

On Thursday, Nov. 4, 1915, at the Davis Stock Farm, near Woodstock, 22 head of pure-bred registered Shorthorns, 12 cows, 10 young cattle, and 50 head of pure-bred Yorkshire hogs, will be sold by public auction. The estate includes a 200-acre farm, with buildings on each 100 acres. One house is new, with all modern conveniences. Any one interested in this class of stock, or a farm, should correspond with M. S. Davis, R. R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont., and get full particulars about the sale.

Kyle Bros., the well-known Shorthorn breeders of Drumbo, write: "While at the Ottawa Exhibition we sold to E. Paradis, of Ottawa, for his Orleans Stock Farm, three good Shorthorn heifers. Two are Golden Drops, sired by Newton Ringleader (imp.); their dam was by Bapton Chancellor (imp.). The other is an exceptionally good heifer, by our show bull, Nonpareil Ramsden. Mr. Paradis is getting a herd of Shorthorns together, and he is using good judgment in making the selections."

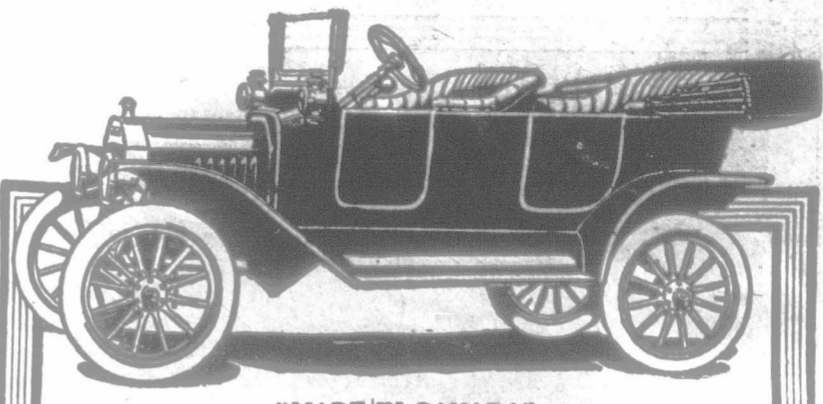
**SOUTHDOWNS AT AUCTION.**

We call attention to the advertisement elsewhere in this issue of the public auction of 100 Southdown sheep, the property of the Estate of the late Guy M. Drummond. Sheep are coming into their own as valuable live stock on the farm, and the Southdown is second to no other breed, being the mutton sheep much in demand. This is an excellent opportunity to procure some choice breeding stock. The sale will be held at Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, P. Q., November 2.

**Trade Topic.**

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the increased demand for raw furs. Several advertisements are appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate" asking for such.

John Jones was infuriated, but the editor shut him up in two seconds. "Is this the newspaper office?" enquired John Jones. "It is," responded the man at the desk. "Didn't this paper say I was a liar?" "It did not." "Didn't it say I was a scoundrel?" "It did not." "Well, some paper said it." "Possibly it was our contemporary down the street," suggested the editor, as he picked up a paper-weight. "This paper never prints stale news."




**"MADE IN CANADA"**

**Ford Touring Car**  
Price \$530

**Ford Runabout**  
Price \$480

**Ford Town Car**  
Price \$780

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective Aug. 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Write for catalog E.



**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

**You Save Time, Labor and Money**

and increase the earning power of your farm when you own a

**Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engine**

It will do half your heavy work—better, quicker and cheaper than you can do by any other means.

Simply made—easy to operate—requires but little attention—economical in fuel consumption—durable and reliable in every respect—35 years of actual use have proven it to be the best farm engine made.

Type "H"—5 h.p., 4 cycle. Price \$150. f.o.b. factory at Toronto.

Built in many sizes, vertical or horizontal, portable or stationary. Guaranteed.

Send for free booklet, "Power on the Farm." It's full of interesting information for the farmer. Address:

39 Fairbanks-Morse Bldg. (any branch)

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited**

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Saskatoon, Calgary, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John.

**CANADA'S DEPARTMENTAL HOUSE FOR MECHANICAL GOODS**

**We pay highest Prices For FREE**

**RAW FURS**

And Remit Promptly

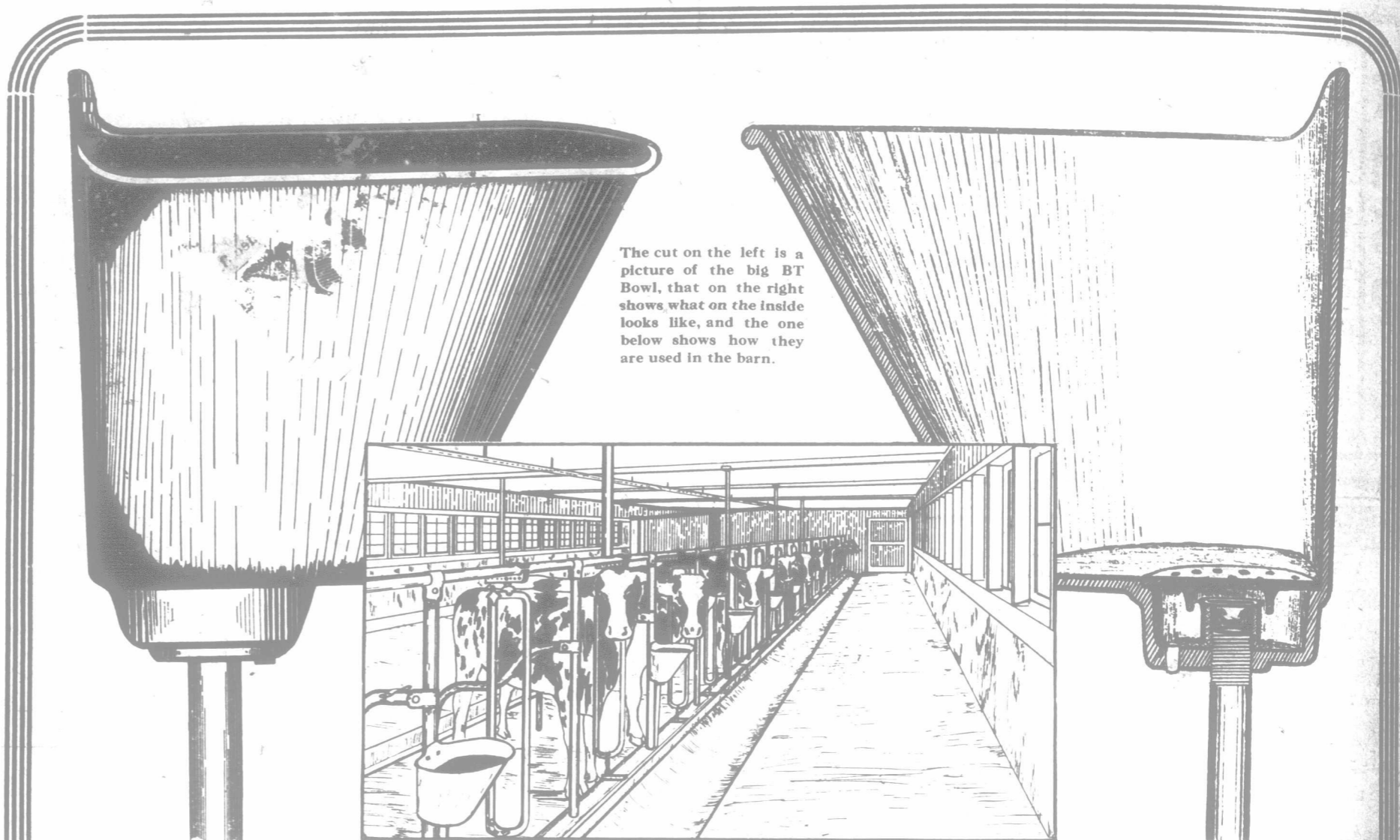
**John Hallam Limited**

313 Hallam Building TORONTO

More Trappers and Fur Collectors send their Raw Furs to us than to any other five houses in Canada. Because they know we pay highest prices, pay mail and express charges, charge no commissions, and treat our shippers right. Result, we are the largest in our line in Canada. Ship to us today and deal with a Reliable House. No shipment too small or too large to receive our prompt attention.

We sell Guns, Rifles, Traps, Animal Baits, Shoo-packs, Flashlights, Headlights, Fishing Nets, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Supplies at lowest prices. CATALOG FREE.

Hallam's Three Books "Trapper's Guide" English or French 96 pages, illustrated, tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for trappers; also "Trapper's and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog" "Raw Fur Price List" and latest "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and fur garments. All these books fully illustrated and sent FREE ON REQUEST.



The cut on the left is a picture of the big BT Bowl, that on the right shows what on the inside looks like, and the one below shows how they are used in the barn.

## These Bowls Must Pay for Themselves

We will guarantee to any farmer who is willing to keep an accurate record of the milk production of his cows both before and after installing a BT Water Bowl Outfit that the increase in milk production caused by using BT Bowls will pay for them in two months.

Put in your BT Water Bowl Outfit this fall. When we give such a guarantee as this, there is no reason for delay. We offer it with perfect confidence because we have installed BT Water Bowls in barns all over Canada and have proven that they will do what we claim.

### HOW DO THEY INCREASE MILK YIELD

85% of a cow's milk is water.

A cow that gives 58 pounds of milk must each day have at least 43 pounds (about 6 gallons) of water to put into the milk pail, besides that needed for use in her system.

Take any cow, turn her out on a bitter cold winter day and try to make her drink icy water from a frozen trough or stream. Watch her stand there and shiver. Will she take 6 gallons of that freezing water? Never. You will do well if you can make her take even one gallon. And, if she doesn't get the water, she won't give the milk. So, you see, you are losing money.

With the water bowls in the stable the cow can take a little sip as often as she requires. She drinks all she wants and all she needs. She can

drink in comfort, a point of which any merciful man will appreciate. You know she will never be neglected even in the worst weather and you are saved the task of driving cows out in the blizzard and digging paths for them. The milk yield is brought up to the maximum and the increase soon pays for the water bowls.

Then, bloat comes from drinking too much cold water.

It is safer to put in the water bowls. The water is kept warmed up to the temperature of the stable, the danger is avoided and the veterinary bill saved.

### GET OUR PAMPHLET

We want you to know all about this important subject before winter sets in. Now's the time to investigate the BT Water Bowls. We want you to learn about the feed they will save in a single winter. You should know how they will help to prevent disease. The BT Pamphlet about Water Bowls gives all these facts and you should write for it at once.

### TELLS ABOUT THE BT BOWLS

Let us explain how a BT Water Bowl is bound to give satisfaction as long as you will ever need it.

There is a cut in our pamphlet the actual size of the Big BT Bowl. It gives you an idea how deep, simple, strong and easy to clean it is.

No beast can drink the BT Bowl dry. The depth of the bowl gives a great pressure and fills it up as quickly as the cow drinks. This gives a great advantage over shallow bowls.

There is a very simple valve at the bottom of the bowl that keeps hay or dirt from clogging the pipes. The bowl can be cleaned quickly by pulling out the little rubber plug at the bottom of the bowl. The valve is aluminum, so it never rusts.

The BT Bowl weighs 20 pounds, more than double the weight of any other.

### NOW'S THE TIME TO WRITE

This is the time of the year to put in the BT Bowls. Don't wait until it freezes up solid and your cows are in the barn.

Get the free pamphlet that tells about the complete Water Bowl Outfit. Simply send us your name and address and tell the number of cows you keep.

### SEND THIS TO-DAY

Beatty Bros., Limited, 2041 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

**Beatty Bros., Limited, 2041 Hill Street, Fergus, Ont.**

BT Galvanized Steel Stalls, Stanchions, Pens, Hog Pens, Steel Horse Stable Fittings, Hay Carriers, Manure and Feed Carriers



BT stands for BesT

# BT

BT stands for BesT

# Water Bowls