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VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 14, 1915.

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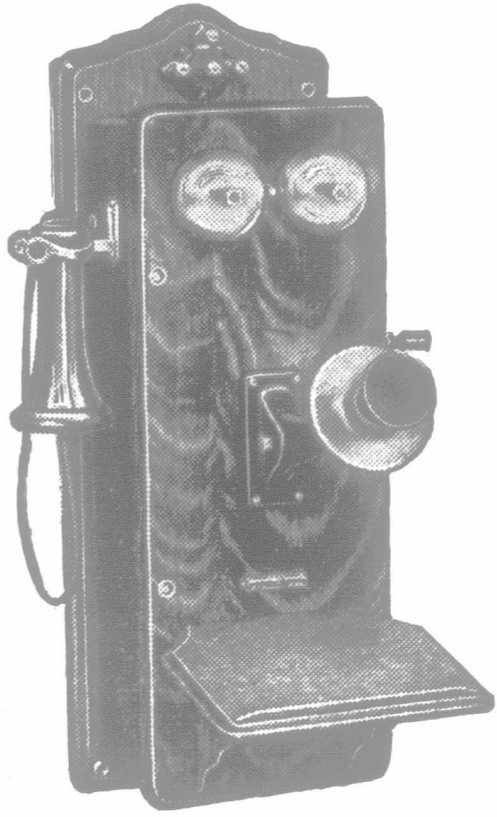
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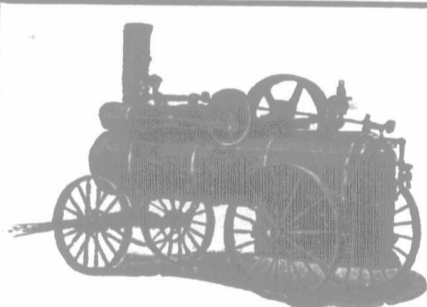
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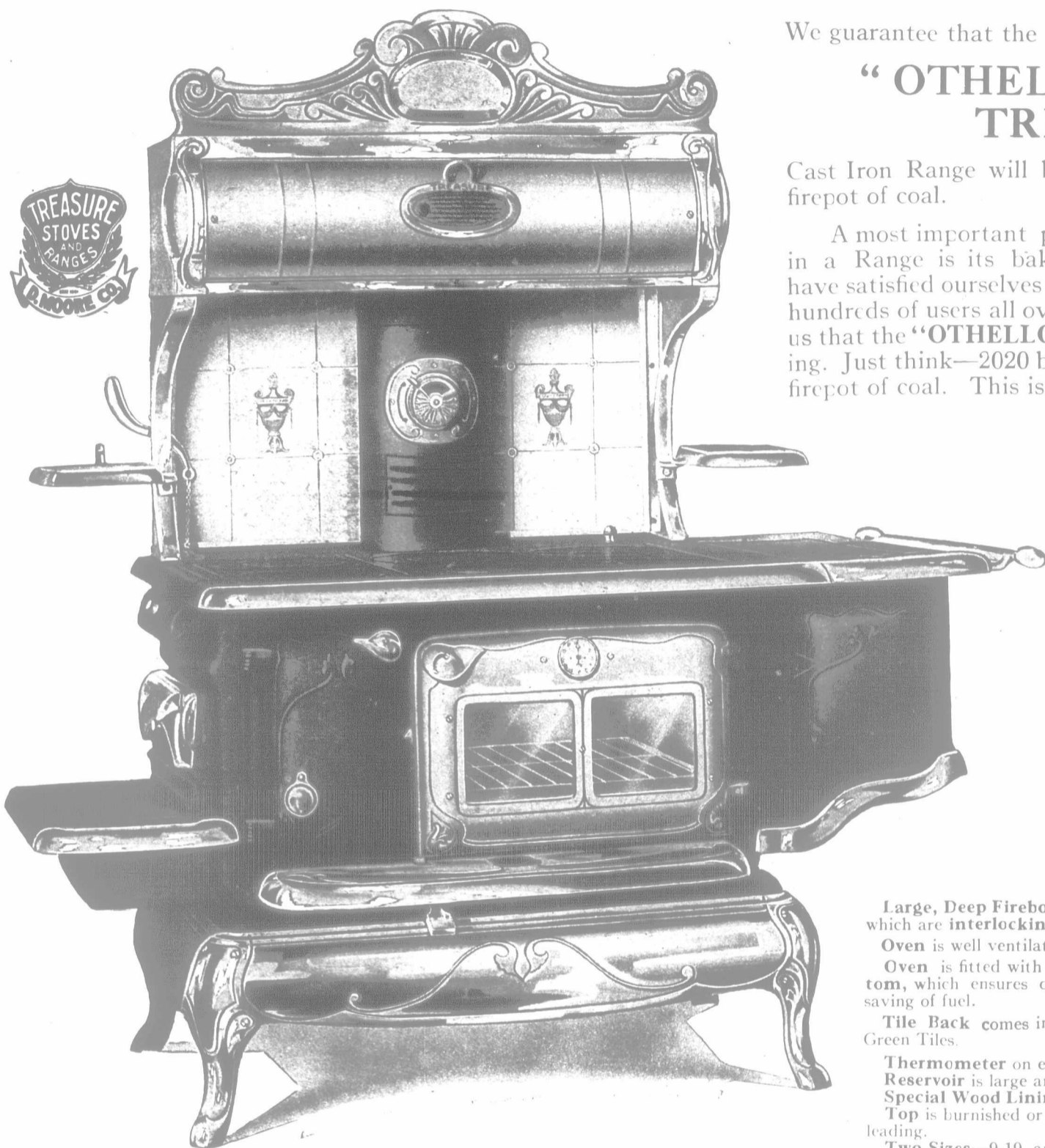
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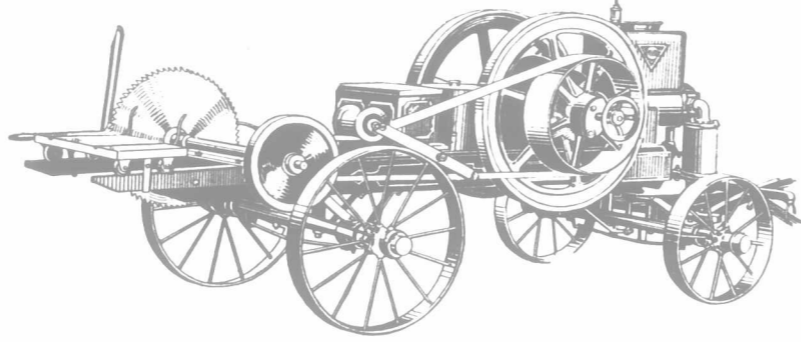
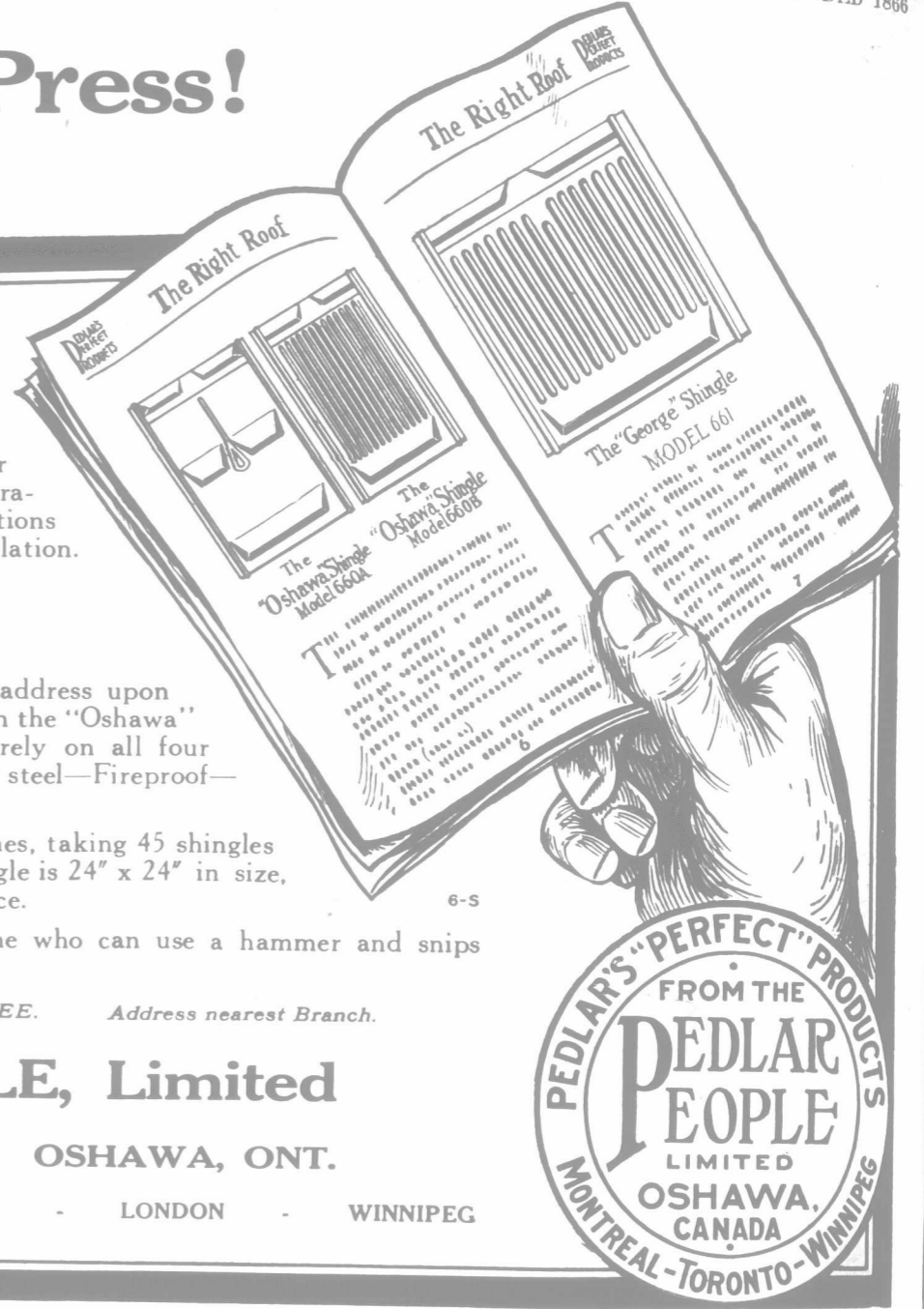
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

Suspended Spirit.

That "The Farmer's Advocate" was not astray or unfair in its recent estimate of the general American attitude toward the war is illustrated by reference to an editorial in the last issue of the "Metropolitan Magazine" of New York in which danger signals are thrown out of the likelihood of industrial inflation and another great U. S. get-rich-quick boom growing out of the prevailing, complaisant, money-making spirit. The heroic arousal of France and Great Britain is freely conceded with the admission that "It will be unfortunate for us (the United States) if something of the new spirit of self-sacrifice does not permeate to this side of the Atlantic. We were as a people sunk in the material side of life before this war broke out. The tragedy has not yet awakened us to a new sense of responsibility. We hate war and are determined to avoid it. But our hatred is rather a physical loathing than a spiritual feeling. There is no heroism in our determination not to be as other nations are. Officially we pretended that it is impossible to apportion the blame for beginning the war, whereas in our hearts we know that only one power really wanted to fight and was ready to fight. We almost counted it a virtue to have refused to have lived up to our plight—word (under the Hague Convention) and have evaded our obvious duty (of protest) when Belgium was attacked. In our dealings with Germany over the Lu Itania and the Arabic we like to think we have shown restraint whereas we have displayed something akin to fear. Our moral fibre was never so slack as it has been in the past years. All these signs go to prove that we are still without an awakening and are running great risk of continuing our present moral lethargy until the time of our ordeal arrives."

In "Life," chief among the American cartoonist weeklies, shadowy "Uncle Sam" is depicted, feet up and leisurely reading off the rise in the stock exchange quotations, while John Bull, Republican France, freedom-loving Italy, Russia and Serbia struggle to fight off the mad military tiger of Europe which has sprung upon humanity.

Confirmatory evidence in the same direction appears in a volume from a reputable American publishing house dealing with problems arising out of the war, contributed by seven eminent American university professors. With studied aloofness they view the conflict as a laboratory entomologist might a new pest. One of these intellectual acrobats arrives at the conclusion that nobody was responsible for the outbreak of war and that it is useless to speculate whose torch "set fire to the conflagration." He has probably not heard yet that the Kaiser signed the declaration of war against Russia and flung his armies upon Belgium so that he could dictate terms in Paris "in six weeks"!

In all fairness it must be said that the press of the United States represented by its most important and widely-known papers has distinguished itself by a fearless candor in support of the Allies and in condemnation of the perfidy and outrages of Kaiserism in the war.

Why I Stay On the Farm.

Clyde Corbet, described as a farmer and stockman, addressing the Kansas State Board of Agriculture gave a history of some of his personal experience, and a few comparisons which fits the case in Canada. If you are interested in the "Rural Problem" read the following from his address.

When confronted with the question, "Why I stay on the farm," I reply, "It is because my interests are on the farm." No doubt I chose to place them there. Why? Because I really like the farm. I care for the country and country folk. Of course, I am fond of my city companions. How I do value their friendship! But when I put this test question to myself, "To whom, outside your own family, would you turn if in actual need, or distress," instantly the names of three staunch, loyal friends, tried and true, flash through my mind. From any one of these I could ask and accept anything as freely and abundantly as the air I breathe or the sunshine I enjoy; one a cowman of the plains, an uncrowned king of the West; one a neighbor lad, a hardy son of toil, who is truly "an honest man, the noblest work of God"; and the third, they make none better, none finer, a farmer and leader of the Kaw Valley. Why should I think first of these country fellows? That is very easily answered. It is because they understand my feelings; they understand me, they are near me; they are my kind.

I realize that I am quite favored, country bred as I am, to have so many city friends of worth and am privileged to enjoy their companionship and their pleasure, and what I have to say in these observations means not that I love the city and her people less, but that I love the country and her people more, and my observations are, perhaps, more individual than typical. To say the least they are taken from my own personal viewpoint.

It is only fair to say that my experiences in farming are not of the laborious "Harvester" sort, nor yet of the smooth satisfactory kind of the "David Grayson" type. They are, mayhap, a bit more diversified, having tilled both upland and lowland, tended almost every kind of crop adapted to this climate, and in the meantime always handling live stock, cattle and hogs, more or less.

Naturally I like the farm for I was born on a farm on Sunflower Avenue, Jefferson County, Kansas. My early education was received in a rural district school and from my mother and father. I never recall asking my mother for one bit of information on any subject, that I did not get what I sought, and that without hesitation or reference. She is a self-educated woman, country bred and born. Much wisdom, the understanding kind, gleaned from the severe school of experience, did I obtain from my father, who has always been a dweller of the rural districts. When a lad, as I trudged by his side, father was ever gently and quietly giving me advice, hints and suggestions about tilling the soil, caring for the crops, selecting of live stock, the managing of general work. This knowledge obtained in my youth means much to me in these after years, for I am profiting by my father's experience. Our wholesome, rustic home life has always taught many helpful lessons from association with three fond sisters and a cherished younger brother.

In due course of events came the years of schooling for my higher education. About this time father removed his family from Jefferson County to Shawnee County in order that he might be able to give us children the educational advantages afforded by our capital city. It was during these years of high school and college life that the allurements, the attractions, the seeming advantages of the city tempted me with all its bright lights and gay pleasures. I was reaching the age when I had to be choosing my life vocation. I was charmed with the city. The country seemed dull. I was laboring under the impression that a salaried city man's life was ideal. He had no real responsibilities; his work was planned for him; his hours were regular; his efforts were not strenuous. Every phase of his living was apparently one of peace. So with a flourish of independence I tried it, finding employment with one of the leading firms of the city at a fair wage. All went very well until the surplus money I had saved while yet on the farm was spent. Then soon things began going amiss. Under closer observation I found that the salaried man's life was not so pleasing. His advance was in short steps when financially measured, and demanded much time for each step. When a day was lost a subtraction of coin occurred and income ceased. It had not been so on the farm.

I was not contented in the city; a restlessness, an uneasiness, came and stayed with me. I noticed it in others. I became impatient with myself. I was having a gay social time, yet why was I unhappy. Well, a week's sickness told me. During that time my salary stopped, my doctor bill came, and with it came the realization that I had no money with which to meet it, small as it was. I had been putting aside not a cent for a rainy day, in fact I had been stretching just a bit beyond my bounds. This was the source of my discomfort. Watchful observation soon revealed that despite our cry of "true democracy" we have a subtle classification of society, and that too many, dazed by the glare of showy allurements, are living beyond the class to which their financial condition assigns them. The average \$75 man tries to travel in the \$125 class; the \$125 man strives to make as good a showing as the \$150 one, and so on. This combination does not produce highly satisfactory results at the end of the month.

In speaking of these conditions with an acquaintance, he remarked, "If I had enough to start, I'd go out in the country and begin farming, the farmer is such an independent man." Now, I had heard this oft before, but it never meant so much to me. I was really lonesome for the country, for independence. One day about this time, I engaged in conversation with a street-car conductor. He told me that thirty-one years before he had, as a young man, left the farm to seek the pleasures of the city. He had found employment in the street-railway service and had there remained faithful and steady. All he had accumulated besides caring for his family was a small house and lot. As he rose to be about his duties, he said with a sigh, "If I had given that old farm thirty-one years of such service as I've given this company I could buy them out to-day, but I realize this too late."

Again I was doing some serious thinking. I was beginning to find out what other fellows from the country were doing in the city and to compare their lot with that of those who had remained on the farm. Many country youths had come to the city, attended business college and graduated to become a part of that great human machine that grinds for others. Not a few were barbers, policemen, street-car men, shop men, in a rut, taking orders from superiors, working under some other man's rule. Had these youths remained on the farm and given to the soil as regular and as careful service, they could have been independent, rich in this world's goods, and have had far more self-respect. To be sure, there were a few instances of boys from the farm making fast progress in the city, but the general lot was not one to be envied, as a rule. Choice positions are handed down from father to son. Like begets like, city men are fathers of city boys.

My vision began clearing, and that right in the light of the great white way. I, like the prodigal son, was ready to go to father and say, "I'll work for you as I have for my city employer, be as faithful, as regular, as loyal." I went. When a son does this to his farmer father, what are his returns? Not a mere \$5.00 raise, but a many-fold increase, an astounding yield, a gratifying profit, and added interest for the fond father who has always loved his son, secretly longed to have him be a farmer, and knows that the son's interests are also for him and with him and the farm. So a share of the holdings is designated for the son and the joy of possession becomes his. It is his incentive; it is his reward; it is his anchorage to the farm. His social life need not die. The country affords greater opportunities for entertainment and pleasure seeking than the bright spots of the city, if one but

"Two hundred and eighty pounds of cooked potatoes mixed with cut straw are equal to 100 lbs. of meadow hay."

"Three hundred and fifty pounds of carrots cannot quite replace 100 lbs. of good meadow hay."

"Four hundred pounds of turnips (swedes) are about equal to 100 lbs. of meadow hay."

From the foregoing figures we learn that 4 lbs. of turnips, 3½ lbs. of carrots or almost 3 lbs. of cooked potatoes are approximately equal to one pound of meadow hay. Thus for every pound of hay deducted from the 17 lbs. required for maintenance an equivalent amount of roots should be added provided, in the case of turnips, it does not amount to too many. Small, unmarketable potatoes or carrots and some turnips might well be utilized this winter in place of some expensive grains for idle horses.

In addition to all the different roughages which have been referred to silage remains to be mentioned. This fodder should either be fed under careful supervision to horses or denied them absolutely. The writer has seen colts wintered very cheaply yet satisfactorily on clover and alfalfa hay and some silage; they were fond of the latter and seemed to thrive and grow on their frugal ration. Older horses, too, will do very well with some silage, but it must always be borne in mind that silage made from immature corn, which will be sour or contain too much acid, musty or moldy silage or frozen silage, should not be fed to horses. Furthermore, the animals must become accustomed to the feed before given any appreciable quantity. It is necessary to acquaint the animal's system with that sort of roughage before any quantity is fed. If these precautions mentioned in this paragraph are not observed the owner should not be surprised to find one of his horses with throat paralyzed or otherwise physically wrong, and the sequel to such troubles has often been the loss of the beast. There is an element of danger about feeding silage to horses, but where a farmer is sure the quality of his product is right, from 6 to 10 lbs. twice a day might be given with very good results to a horse weighing between ten and twelve hundred pounds.

We have now almost exhausted the list of fodders or coarse roughage. Idle horses could be wintered to good advantage we believe on clover hay, some straw, silage or roots. Growing foals will require more clover or alfalfa hay and less straw, while the in-foal mare should have plenty of clover hay, a few roots and perhaps a small amount of grain mixture including some bran. The young, growing stock should have a couple of quarts of oats per day if the more frugal ration is not producing sufficient development. Likewise the horse on a maintenance allowance should receive a few quarts of oats, wheat or corn if flesh is being lost. Wheat if used should be ground and fed along with some other grain to horses or sprinkled on dampened hay or straw. When fed alone a pasty or sticky mass in the animal's mouth renders mastication difficult.

Farmers who desire to winter their horses cheaply should, if possible, put them in the stable in good heart and flesh. Then by gradually reducing the allowance of grain and increasing in such roughages as have been mentioned, a ration can at least be determined on that will maintain the animals in proper condition with least expense. Some exercise should be given regularly, and care taken not to give less than the amount of fodder and grain required to keep the animals in good heart or, in the case of young animals, growing well.

"Educate," Do Not "Break".

The other day it was our privilege to attend a big School Fair. There were many things at the Fair to attract and please the older people as well as the children. One of the best exhibits of them all was the class for heavy draft foals in which four came out, handled by four little boys in knee trousers and apparently averaging about ten or eleven years old. The boys were getting a great training, but they were not all to value by the time taken in getting the colts ready for the final test. The colts themselves had been given lessons which they will never forget—lessons which will stand their owners (the boys' fathers) in good stead when the time comes for further training. These colts were quiet, led well at the walk and trot, and showed better ring manners than most sucking colts exhibited at our larger exhibitions. There should be a lesson in the accomplishments of the schoolboys for the older men. A colt's training should commence very soon after birth and never should cease until the animal is matured, thoroughly trained and well educated in "manners", at whatever use may be made of him. If these colts, which the boys have so well started, are carried forward and have their training kept up there will never be need of "breaking" them. Their education will help to kill the mistaken idea that any horse must be "broken." When boys so young

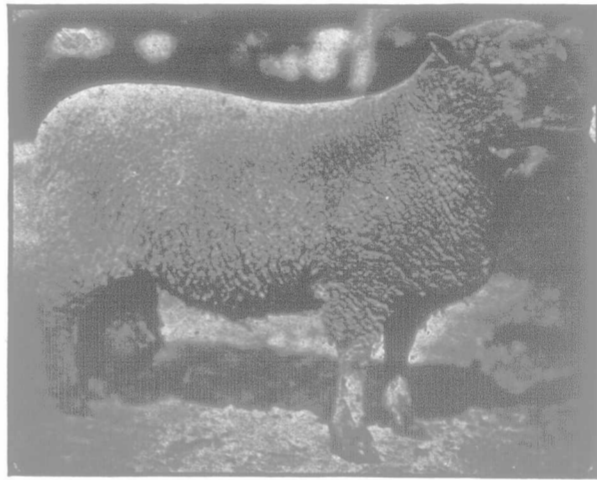
in years and small in stature are able to teach young colts to lead and behave and then show them at a Fair surely there is no excuse for the man of the farm allowing the colts to go unhalter-broken for several years and then having a battle royal to domesticate the partially wild animals. The results of these boys' efforts are a good object lesson for the older men. "Education" do not "break."

Orme, described as one of the greatest race horses that ever trod the Turf, is dead. He was 26 years old and was sired by the world's greatest race horse of the time, the unbeaten Ormonde. Orme won in his racing career £32,528 in stakes for his owner the Duke of Westminster.

LIVE STOCK.

Feeding Wheat.

There is much wheat in Ontario that will either be used for feeding purposes or sold at a low figure. In the issue of August 26, 1915, we endeavored to set forth the properties of wheat that farmers might arrive at some conclusions as to the value of the crop to them as feed and not dispose of it for less than its actual worth. However, in the feeding of wheat it should be borne in mind that to feed it alone as

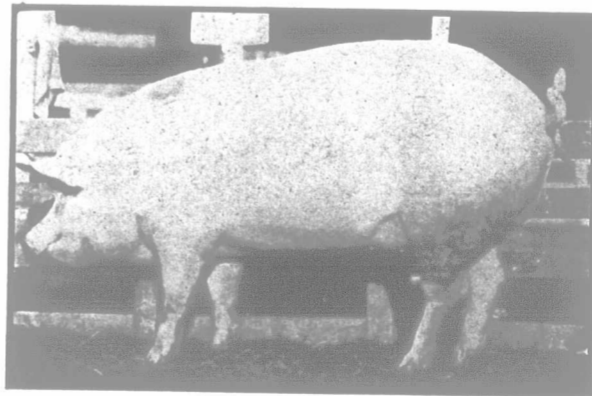


A Winning Southdown.

First-prize Shearling Southdown ram, and champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1915, for Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

the grain ration is not advisable, for under such a system the feeder will not get as good results as when fed in conjunction with other grains.

In the dairy department of the issue of October 7, 1915, an article appeared in reply to a query about a ration for dairy cows, and in the ration recommended there wheat constitutes a part. It is very rich in carbohydrates and for dairy cows it does not serve its best purpose unless united with other feeds carrying a high percentage of protein. When fed with clover hay, bran, middlings and such, a fairly well-balanced ration might be made up in which was a liberal amount of wheat but as a general thing wheat cannot be associated with silage, roots, mixed



A Good Sow.

Yorkshire sow; winner of first prize at Toronto and London. Owned by John Duck, Port Credit, Ont.

hay, and oat and barley chop to give economical returns. There must be some protein-rich concentrate fed as well in order to balance the ration.

Fattening cattle can utilize a liberal amount of wheat. They are producing fat which should be distributed proportionately in and throughout the muscles or lean meat but, even so, too wide a ration, or one in which the carbohydrates and fats are too much in excess of the protein is not profitable. Last winter when cottonseed meal could be purchased at a reasonable price some

feeders got good results from feeding hay, silage and cottonseed meal which would produce a narrow ration or one rich in protein. This goes to show that even for fattening cattle a ration should not be compounded without regard to the relation of the protein to carbohydrates and fats. Oat and barley chop along with ground wheat, would make a suitable mixture with, possibly, some bran if clover hay is lacking to supply protein, and roots or silage cannot be fed to give the required succulency. Experiments have shown that, pound for pound, wheat may not be quite as good as oats or barley for fattening steers but when these grains are combined the mixture is superior to any one of the three for fattening purposes. Wheat should never be fed whole to any class of stock except sheep, and when ground it is better mixed with some other feed in order to avoid that pasty, sticky condition while being masticated.

An experiment in the State of Michigan where sheep raising would be similar to that carried on in Eastern Canada resulted in showing that 100 pounds of gain on lambs could be produced with approximately 550 lbs. of wheat and the same weight of clover hay. Experiments with range lambs have led investigators to claim a slight advantage for corn over wheat in producing gains. However, a mixture of oats and wheat would be useful but too much wheat should not be fed to the breeding stock.

At the Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Prof. Grisdale found that 350 to 400 lbs. of frozen wheat were required to produce 100 lbs. of gain in hogs. Grinding to a meal saved 16 per cent. and crushing or rolling saved 29 per cent. over the whole grain. These gains are very satisfactory indeed for the average results of the work conducted by five Experiment Stations in the United States showed that 463 lbs. of wheat were required to produce 100 lbs. of gain. Barley will produce a better quality of bacon than wheat or corn so a mixture of wheat and barley should prove useful in pork production. This combined with some milk would make an excellent ration for shoats.

A small quantity of wheat mixed with oats is a valuable addition to the allowance of the work horse or brood mare. Musty wheat, of course, should not be fed to horses, but the quality so general this year which is sprouted only can be used for many purposes.

Screenings as a Feed.

Feeding experiments with grain screenings should be interesting to a large number of readers, who each year have screenings of their own to feed, or, on a larger scale, may have access to screenings from western wheat. A bulletin of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, prepared by John R. Dymond, Dominion Seed Analyst, E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, and F. C. Ellord, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, has recently been issued, and its contents should be read by all those who have anything to do with the feeding of screenings.

It was found on a car load of 1,200 bushels of wheat carrying 3 per cent. dockage the grower loses 36 bushels as screenings, 60 per cent. of which is valuable feed, worth at least \$25 a ton when bran sells at \$28 a ton. This means a loss of \$16.20 in feed. Transport charges on 36 bushels from the average Saskatchewan farm to the lake front amounts to \$7.02, making a total loss of \$23.22 on a car. To avoid this loss farmers should insist that the thresher operate his machine so as to clean the grain more thoroughly at threshing time. When the grain is very dirty more attention must be given to the cleaning, which may mean slightly slower threshing. The thresherman should, of course, be allowed for the slower rate and for the screenings separated. The finer weed seeds, called in this bulletin black seeds, those of the finer weed seeds which pass through a 1-14 inch perforated zinc screen and containing principally: lamb's quarters, tumbling mustard, wild mustard, false flax, hare's ear mustard, stinkweed, wormseed mustard, shepherd's purse and pepper grass, and other weed seeds as pigweed, catchfly, green foxtail, plantain, cinquefoil, etc., should be separated from the rest and burned. They decrease the feeding value, according to experiments held, of the larger and valuable portion of the screenings, and besides this are dangerous from the standpoint of contamination. An ordinary grinder will not crush these seeds.

The impossibility of pulverizing all the weeds when the grain is all ground up together in an ordinary chopper is well illustrated by the analysis of a sample that had been ground to be placed on the market as a feed. One-eighth of an ounce of this contained the following weed-seeds: noxious—tumbling mustard, 215; western false flax, 8; wild mustard, 2; hare's ear mustard, 2; stinkweed, 2; small seeded false flax, 1; tickseed, 1; campion, 1; perennial sow thistle, 7; other kinds—lamb's quarters, 460; cinquefoil, 7; green foxtail, 6; timothy, 3; wormwood, 3; plantain, 1; evening primrose, 1; yarrow, 1; tickseed,

good results from feeding hay, silage, linseed meal which would produce a narrow margin or one rich in protein. This goes to show that even for fattening cattle a ration should be compounded without regard to the protein to carbohydrates and fats. Barley chop along with ground wheat, make a suitable mixture with, possibly, if clover hay is lacking to supply protein roots or silage cannot be fed to give good succulency. Experiments have shown that for pound, wheat may not be quite so good as oats or barley for fattening steers but the grains are combined the mixture is to any one of the three for fattening. Wheat should never be fed whole to any stock except sheep, and when ground or mixed with some other feed in order to keep it from getting sticky while being

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Based on a car load of 1,200 bushels of screenings yielding 3 per cent. dockage the grower would have as screenings, 60 per cent. of a ton of feed, worth at least \$25 a ton and sells at \$28 a ton. This means a net gain of 20 in feed. Transport charges on 36 bushels to the average Saskatchewan farm to the mill amounts to \$7.02, making a total loss of \$2.22 on a car. To avoid this loss the farmer should insist that the threshing machine be so adjusted as to clean the grain more thoroughly at threshing time. When the grain is more attention must be given to the cleaning machine which may mean slightly slower threshing but the loss of the slower rate and for the screenings is more than made up by the cleaner grain.

The finer weed seeds, called in this bulletin, those of the finer weed seeds through a 1-14 inch perforated zinc screen, containing principally: lamb's quarters, wild mustard, false flax, hare's ear, stinkweed, wormseed mustard, wild radish, and pepper grass, and other weed seeds, catchfly, green foxtail, plantain, etc., should be separated from the rest.

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An ordinary grinder will not crush the possibility of pulverizing all the weeds in all ground up together in an upper mill is well illustrated by the sample that had been ground to be a market as a feed. One-eighth of this contained the following weeds: 8; wild mustard, 2; hare's ear mustard, 2; small seeded false flax, 1; campion, 1; perennial sow thistle, 1; lamb's quarters, 460; cinquefoil, 7; timothy, 3; wormwood, 3; plantain, 1; yarrow, 1; tickseed,

1; western wall flower, 1. This is equivalent to 29,800 noxious weed seeds and nearly 62,000 others per pound. These seeds have more value as fuel than as feed. However, screenings after being cleaned over a 1-14 inch perforated screen to remove the fine seeds make a valuable feed for any kind of stock. They may be fed to sheep unground if care is taken to prevent the spread of weeds, for hogs they may be ground or fed whole if soaked or boiled. They are better ground for horses or cattle and experiments have proven them valuable as a poultry feed.

Taking the question at all its angles it is believed that the most economical and best solution of the problem is to separate the screenings so far as possible on the farm where they are produced, but even when this is practiced the recleaning at terminal elevators and flour mills will continue to yield large quantities of screenings.

In purchasing screenings or any mill feeds such as middlings, shorts or bran or any similar stock feed the stockman should be careful not to buy any having black seeds contained therein. Black seeds are useless as feed, expensive adulterants, and dangerous in spreading weeds. Screenings vary widely in composition. Before buying send samples to the seed laboratory, Ottawa, for analysis.

If the black seeds have not been removed from the screenings it will pay to screen them out, after which the screenings may be safely fed to all classes of live stock, but experiments have proven that it is more profitable not to allow the screenings to compose more than 50 or 60 per cent. of the total grain ration. Use the screenings as a basis and add coarse grains or meals to make the ration suitable for the kind of stock being fed. Sheep and horses make good use of these fed whole, but swine should have the screenings either ground or soaked for 24 hours to increase the digestibility. For cattle they are better ground and mixed with other grains. If it is possible to screen out the flax and the wild buckwheat, these are very valuable as the basis of a good home-made calf meal. By adding oat and blood meal such a pulverized mixture makes an excellent milk substitute. There is, however, some danger in feeding flaxseed screenings, cases of poisoning have resulted from some of these screenings tried. There is a grave danger where feeding stuffs manufactured from screenings and not properly recleaned are used that some of the thousands of vital noxious weed seeds which these contain may gain access to the fields and introduce weeds that will entail great loss to the farmer.

During the winter of 1913 the poultry division of the Central Experiment Farm conducted experiments in the feeding value of screenings, scalplings, black seeds, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, wild mustard, and tumbling mustard. The last four weed seeds were obtained practically pure for the work. Some mixtures were made including some of the ingredients. Seventy-two birds in all were used, being cockerels 6 to 8 months old. They were fed in crates, four birds to the compartment. Feeding was done twice a day and after taking all they would eat their troughs were cleaned. The most palatable ration of 18 made up was composed of wild buckwheat entirely. A ration of buckwheat and mash, the buckwheat making two parts, corn meal 1 part and finely-ground oats 1 part, stood second, then came two rations composed of mash. This indicates that poultry is very fond of wild buckwheat, and the experiments showed that scalplings 2 parts with 1 part of corn meal and 1 part of oats was slightly more palatable than the ration of screenings alone. Scalplings is valuable for crate feeding.

Wherever either of the mustards or lamb's quarters was present in the mixture the birds practically refused the food, and even when forced to take it by use of the cramming machine they disliked it so much that they lost flesh so long as the operation continued. Results indicated that no ration including black seed should be fed. It might further be said that the quality of the flesh produced from wild buckwheat seemed to be good.

Experiments with lambs, hogs and dairy cattle proved that any possible food value of black seeds is overcome by the cost of grinding. The black seeds are unpalatable whether fed alone or in complete screenings, and no matter how they are fed they are detrimental. When made palatable with an addition of molasses it was clearly proven that the greater the quantities consumed the smaller the gain and profits resulting.

Black seeds for swine are very unpalatable, however fed. In all experiments they showed little or no food value and often detracted from the value of the other constituents in the ration. Palatability is the secret of pig feeding, and black seeds will spoil a tasty ration.

Black seeds for dairy cows are very unpalatable whether fed alone or in the complete screenings. When compelled to eat a small quantity, the cows fall off in milk. It is safe to say that

cows will produce more on two-thirds of their regular meal than when they receive the full quantity of meal, composed of one-third black seeds.

In these experiments complete finely-ground screenings were, to all classes of stock, somewhat unpalatable due to black seeds. It required several weeks for animals to overcome their dislike of these seeds.

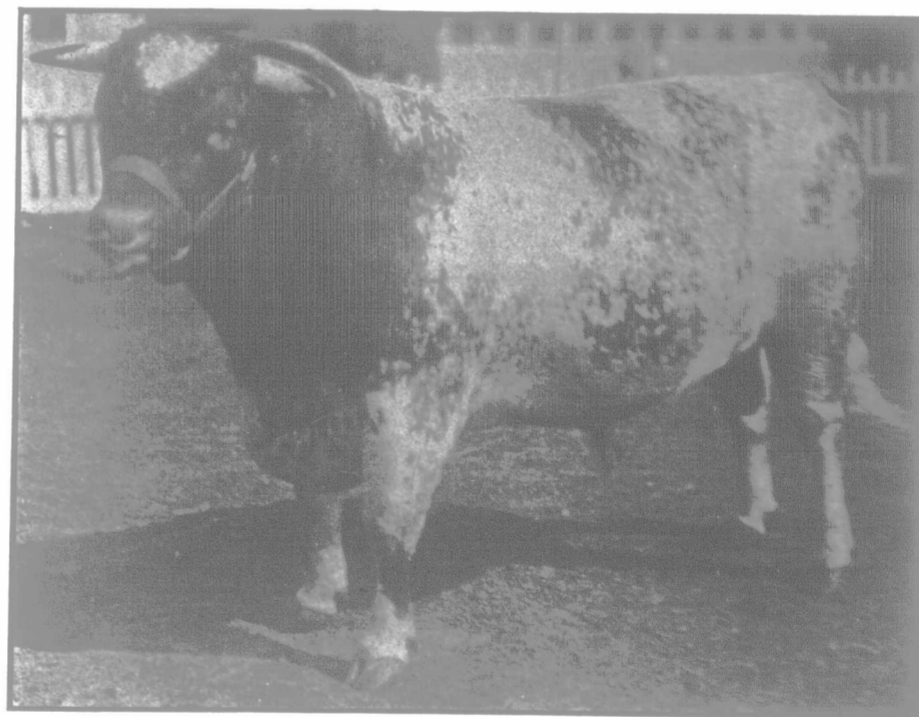
Complete screenings proved a very valuable meal, but best when comprising only a part of the total meal ration.

Complete screenings for lambs in these experiments when compared with grains and roughages at market values, have a value of \$39 per ton when comprising 50 per cent. of the grain ration and \$26 per ton when comprising the total grain ration.

W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., reports screenings of about equal analysis to be worth in lamb feeding from \$10 to \$35 per ton, depending on methods of feeding and values of other foodstuffs.

Complete screenings for swine give fair returns. When mixed with feed flour in proportions of 3 to 1, the mixture is worth \$18.40 per ton. Had the black seeds been removed this feed would undoubtedly have increased \$10 per ton in value.

Complete screenings for dairy cattle were somewhat unpalatable due to black seeds. When composing 20 per cent. of the grain ration, the screenings acquired a value of \$34 per ton. The addition of molasses makes the ration palatable but detracts from the food value, making the mixture of screenings and molasses meal worth only \$25 per ton. This is clear evidence that the most economical way of making screenings more palatable is not to add other constituents but to remove the black seeds.



Gainford Perfection.

The unchallenged champion Shorthorn bull of the Western Show Circuit, and only beaten by his sire at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1915. Exhibited by J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

In the lamb feeding experiment it was clearly proven that screenings with black seeds removed are worth \$10 more per ton than the complete screenings. The increased palatability alone would account for most of this difference. Undoubtedly this would apply equally well to the feeding of screenings to other classes of stock.

In the feeding of young pigs buckwheat screenings is a valuable meal, worth, according to this test, \$27.60 per ton. This feed would undoubtedly have proportionate value in feeding sheep and cattle.

To illustrate the danger of spreading weed seeds from screenings on to a clean farm the following from bulletin 168 of the Maryland Experiment Station is of especial interest: A cow and horse were each fed two pounds of unground grain screenings, with middlings, bran, and wheat straw each morning and night for seven days. On the evening of the seventh day they were bedded with sawdust and the dung of one night collected. The sawdust and dung were thoroughly mixed and put in boxes and set on a bench in the greenhouse. The dung was collected on May 24. On June 21, the following weeds had grown: Cow dung—149 lamb's quarters, 12 pigweed, 14 bindweed, 4 foxtail, 2 timothy; horse dung—1,213 lamb's quarters, 28 foxtail, 11 pigweed, 12 bindweed, 6 timothy, 3 clover, 2 morning glory, 5 mustard. This clearly proves that the greatest care should be exercised in the feeding of noxious weed seeds either in grain or screenings.

FARM.

False Economy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was out for a wee visit the ither nicht at ane a' ma auld acquaintances; a chap that is farmin' like masel' an' wha lives in the next county, a couple or three mile back frae here. In the coorse o' conversation he says tae me, "I tell ye Sandy, the times is hard, there's no use talkin'," says he. "The price o' cheese is no' sae bad, but it costs us a lot mair than it used tae tae feed oor cattle, an' then look at what we hae to pay for onything we buy in the stores, an' for machinery an' a' that. It's juist comin' tae the point where we'll hae tae quit buyin' altogether an' gae back tae the habits o' oor ancestors that used tae raise everything they needed for eatin' an' wearin' on their ain farm. It's mair savin' we'll hae tae be onyway," says he. "Weel, Peter McFarlane," says I, "I guess you'll juist hae tae set us the example then, for one guid example is worth a hale barrel o' sermons. Hae ye been tryin' tae economize in ony way lately?" says I. "De d' th n, I hae," says Peter. "What dae ye think o' that?" an' he pulls up the ends o' his trousers sae that I could see his boots. "Hoo's that for economy," says he, "did ye ever see cheaper shoe-laces than that?" "Weel," says I, "I dinna ken that I did;" for gin ye will believe me he had both shoes laced up with binder-twine. "Gin oor ancestors had onything that cost less money than that," I went on, "it must hae been moose-wood strings. Ye're certainly gettin' lack tae the simple life, Peter, I dinna ken as the new style in laces will become vera fashionable, but you've set us the example onyway," says I.

When I got hame that nicht I telt the auld wumman a' aboot the savin' streak that had come over auld Peter McFarlane an' hoo he was usin' binder-twine for shoe-laces, "I tell ye Jean," says I, "we'll hae tae be mair economical oorselves. There's mair goin' tae waste on this farm an' aboot this house than is richt," says I. "Aye, Sandy," says Jean, quiet like, "I hae na doot we waste enuch tae keep Peter McFarlane in shoe-laces, even gin he used a pair ilka day. But what aboot Peter's savin' propensities in ither ways. Is he as carefu' aboot everything else on the farm as he is o' the laces? I heard he lost a cow the ither day. Hoo did that happen?" "Weel," says I, "it was Peter's ain fault I guess. His fences weren't sae guid as they might hae been, an' his cattle broke intae the corn through the nicht, wi' the result that this coo ye mention got mair than she could take care o' properly an' just up and died." "I suppose it was the best one o' the lot as usual," says Jean. "Weel, I heard Peter say he wouldna' hae taken fifty dollars for her, sae ye may pit it at thirty onyway," I answered. "A'richt, says Jean, how many pair o' boot-laces would thirty dollars buy?" "It wad buy," says I, "aifter a wee bit o' figurin' "just fifteen hundred pairs o' laces at two cents the pair, allowin' no discount for cash or buyin' by wholesale. An experienced buyer wad na doot get two thousand pair o' laces for the money." "Weel," says Jean, "it looks as though it might hae paid auld Peter better 'to hae looked aifter his fences than to hae wasted sae muckle o' his time tryin' tae wark binder-twine through the lace-holes in his shoes." "An' I'm thinkin' frae some things I've seen as I hae been passin' his place in the last few years," she went on, "that Peter McFarlane has mair opportunities for savin' the bawbees that he's thinkin' sae muckle aboot than he's takin' advantage o'. What aboot that front field o' his that he canna' plow till midsimmer on account o' it bein' sae wet, an' then half the time he has his wark for naethin' on account o' it bein' drowned out? Dae ye no' think it wad pay him tae rin a ditch through the field as weel as it does tae practice some o' his ither lines o' economy? Anither thing I hae notice-d is that a guid deal o' his

farm machinery is left tae pit in the winter oot o' doors. His ploos an' his cultivators dinna' look as if they were overworked, but they're no' healthy lookin', an' I'm dootin' it's the winters. I canna' help thinkin' that he wad be a guid mony shoe-laces ahead gin he had built a machine shed ten years back. Noo, I dinna' like tae criticise," went on the auld lady, "but there's a guid many ither things in Peter's style o' farm-in' that are no' vera much in line wi' a' this talk about economy. What about the weeds that are usin' up mair o' the strength in his land than the grain that he sows, an' the stable manure that is runnin' tae waste about his buildings a' simmer? Tell me, gin ye can, what it wad come tae in a year, the money he loses by his style o' farmin' an' hoo many pairs o' shoe-laces it wad buy?" "Weel, auld wumman," says I, "it wad tak' me some time tae figure it oot an' I'll juist mak' a rough estimate for ye. There's somethin' in what ye say about the money that gae tae the bad through Peter McFarlane's system o' agriculture, an' I wad say that the money he might get o' his farm that he don't get, in the course o' a year, wad buy about three hundred and fifty thousand pairs o' boot-laces." "Weel," says Jean, "there ye are, an' gin there's ony doot about it I can settle it by mentioning twa ither things that are no' exactly along the same line, but they fit intae the case a' richt. The first is the fact that auld Peter let his wife wark hersel' half tae deith before he wad think o' gettin' a lassie tae help her, an' then had tae pay oot mair nor a hundred dollars in doctors' bills before he had her on her feet again. An' the second fact is that Peter can aye buy tobacco for himsel' na matter what comes or goes or hoo hard the times are. An' gin there's ony economy in a habit like that I haena' been able tae notice it." "Hoot Jean," says I, "ye manna' tak' awa a mon's tobacco, maybe it's a' that mak's life worth livin' for him." "Aye," says Jean, "I suppose it's easier tae gle up shoe-laces than the tobacco, but I'm thinkin' his wife wad rather he'd quit the tobacco. But onyway ye'll admit that I've proved ma point, an' that is that Peter McFarlane (an there's lots more like him) has got hauld o' the wrang end o' the economy idea an' has his mind sae takin' up wi' the small an' trivial things in his business that he doesna' notice the chances tae economize in bigger things, an' he misses the opportunities tae branch out in ways that wad help him tae mak' a reasonable success o' his callin', baith frae the standpoint o' money an' frae that o' makin' a better an' mair broad-minded man o' himsel'." What like mind, think ye has a mor' got wha is taken up in what he can save on a pair o' boot-laces." "Noo Jean," I interrupted, "div ye no' mind where it says, 'tak' care o' the pennies and the pounds will tak' care o' themselves.'" "Aye," she returns, "an' maybe ye remimber too anither proverb that tells ye gin ye pit a saxpence too close tae yer eye it will hide the shilling a wee bit further off. But what I'm tryin' tae show ye is not sae much the best way tae gather up the siller as tae prove tae ye that gin a mon allows his mind tae be taken up wi' the sma' an' unimportant things in life he willna' mak' muckle progress. That's juist what is the matter wi' this auld warld at the present time. "There's too mony o' the capable men in it giein' up their

hale lives tae the pilin' up o' money at the expense o' their fellow-men, when they should be spendin' part o' that time at least in the effort tae improve oor social condeetions an' mak' life mair tolerable for humanity in general. Gin they did that their ain mind an' character wad be broadened an' developed instead o' being narrowed an' made selfish by the chase after the dollars that aye get awa' frae them in the end." "Weel Jean," says I, "ye can preach quite a sermon frae a vera ordinary text. How comes it ye never thought o' goin' intae the ministry?" "Ma mither brocht me up tae wark," says she. SANDY FRASER.

A Great Movement of Fertility Eastward

One great phenomenon noticeable in America's agriculture is the stupendous movement of fertility from the prairies eastward to Maritime farms and even across the Atlantic to the older-settled portion of the Earth. As regards this movement in Canada a few figures will explain the significance of a condition that must sometime be altered. In former years approximately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat have been exported annually from Canada. It is said that one bushel of wheat will make approximately 44 pounds of flour and 16 pounds of bran and shorts. One bushel of wheat contains plant food that would cost at least 24 cents on the market to-day. Assuming then that the figures of export be correct, Canada ships abroad each year \$24,000,000 worth of plant food. In addition to this, much wheat is milled in Canada, and the by-products are purchased willingly by the farmers of Eastern Canada. These are fed and the manure applied to Eastern Canadian farms. Out of an estimated crop of 225,000,000 bushels of wheat grown on the Prairie Provinces this year perhaps 150,000,000 bushels will be exported. This will signify a loss of 150,000 tons of those valuable plant foods such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, having a value of \$36,000,000.

These figures only interpret in part the significance of the great movement of fertility eastward. Oats, flax and other grains leave the Prairie Provinces each year in enormous quantities. With them goes a large quantity of plant food robbed from the once virgin land of the West. The United States exports as much as \$80,000,000 worth of plant food, and in return very very little goes back to the land. Is it any wonder that the soils of the British Isles and of other European countries are fertile when they have such extensive fields as Russia, Argentina and America from which to draw? We in Eastern Canada are simulating the "taking way" of Europe for large quantities of milled and unmilled grains are fed annually in Ontario and east.

When one says that this must some day cease he is correct in part, but Western Canada is larger than most people can conceive of, and only the outer fringe of the possibilities there have been exploited. Exclusive grain growing is being pushed farther and farther back, but there is a long, long way for it to go, and as mixed farming supersedes the mining practice of growing grain only the new settler and the man who cannot change will be causing history to repeat

itself in the West. For many years they will constitute a great number, probably sufficient to even increase on the present export figures. This movement of plant food has been going on for years. It is a part of the World's great system of distribution and exchange, when it will end or what it will mean to future generations no man can realize.

Smaller Corn Stalks.

Some idea of the difference in the yield of many corn fields as compared with that of last year in the same districts may be had from looking at the size of the stalks. Of course, most farmers have their silos filled by this time and know just about how their corn yielded as compared with last year. At Weldwood our 14 by 40 foot silo was scarcely filled from 12 acres of corn, which, when standing, was remarked by all who saw it as one of the best fields seen this year. Last year the silo was filled up, allowed to settle and again filled, and after this there was between 4 and 5 acres of corn to husk from a 15-acre field, so that it is quite evident that there was a difference in yield. So far as careful observation could ascertain the corn this year grew to just as great length as that of last year, but the size of the stalks would not average more than two-thirds that of those of a year ago. This is where the great difference in yield came in. Apparently the corn was just as well cobbled this year as last and, of course, the great reason for a smaller yield of stalk was the lack of cultivation. Rain after rain precluded cultivation nearly all summer, and from our observations we are led to believe that the lack of cultivation has a greater influence upon the size of the stalk than upon the length or cobbing of that stalk.

Drain Now.

Perhaps never before in the history of farming operations in Eastern Canada has there been a year which has demonstrated the value of under-drainage to the same extent as the wet season of 1915 has done. Many fields have been under water the greater part of the summer, and, on such, hoed crops did not get the cultivation and attention they required, while other fields in grain crop could not be harvested on account of the wet and soft condition of the soil. Drained fields were different. While they suffered from the wet they were not injured to anything like the same extent as the undrained land, and on such fields the crop was harvested in fairly good condition. For those who have been convinced that drainage pays and who intend to improve the condition of their land before another season, this fall would be a good time to commence the work. We have never known a better season for digging than this is; the ground is much softer than usual and better time may be made, and besides this the drainage will be needed in order to place the land in the best condition for working next spring. For those who contemplate putting in under-drains no better time than the present could be had for doing the work. Start now.

When Do You Plow For Corn?

Farmers in different sections of the country have different ideas as to the advisability of plowing sod land for corn in the fall or in the spring. At our own farm, Weldwood, which is rather heavy clay, we have found that it pays better to plow the sod in the spring, work it down well, and sow the corn as early as possible. This practice seems to produce a warmer seed bed which hastens germination and the early growth of the crop, and much of the success with the corn crop depends on the start it gets. An Elgin County subscriber who called at this office about a year ago brought up this question, and our advice to him was to try it out on his own farm. He did so this year, plowing part of the sod land last fall and part this spring, and his report is to the effect that his corn on the spring-plowed land was a much better crop than that on the fall-plowed sod. Of course, the experience of a few farmers is not enough to be convincing proof that spring plowing is the proper thing under all conditions. Down in Essex and Kent, the real corn belt of Canada, most of the land planted to corn is plowed in the fall and growers there seem to favor fall plowing. However, it must be remembered that most farmers in those counties plant so much corn that it would be utterly impossible for them to plow and prepare all the land in the spring. We desire to get the experience of readers on this important subject, and invite a discussion of it just now when the question of fall plowing is prominently before the farmer.

Uncle Bije thinks that the felon's dungeon and scaffold will not have their own till Kaiser and prospective Kaiser walk from one to the other. Charles I and other potentates lost their heads for offences against humanity infinitely less.



A Silage Cutter and Loader in Operation.

Plow the Corn Ground.

Owing to the very bad season which farmers have experienced this year most of the corn grown in Eastern Canada received all too little cultivation and much of the land, now that the corn is off, has a very dirty appearance and is sad and clammy. In the past, when the weather has been such that the corn could be cultivated frequently, many farmers did not attempt to plow the corn ground in the fall, preferring to leave it until spring and then simply cultivate or disk to prepare a seed bed for the grain. Conditions are vastly different this year and most farmers will find it necessary in order to get their corn fields in any kind of suitable tilth for next year's crop to plow, and possibly further cultivate this fall. The plowing will be necessary not only to get rid of the weeds but to put the soil in a more friable condition and better tilth for next year's work. Not being cultivated throughout the summer, and being subjected to frequent heavy downpours it has more or less run together and needs a stirring up so that the frosts of winter may get at it and crumble it ready for the spring. In fact, we believe it would pay on some fields to cultivate after they are plowed, and then follow this up just before it freezes too hard with the double-mold-board plow ridging it for the winter. This ridging may be done with a single plow by following the common practice of cut and covering, but the plow with the double mold board does a little better work. We believe it would pay to ridge up a great deal of the land this fall, especially the heavy soil which has retained so much of the water soaked into it this year. Ridged land dries out much more quickly in the spring and works down to a better seed bed as a usual thing. Of course, ridging is not necessary on light land. In plowing the corn ground be careful not to go too deeply unless the manure was plowed down to a considerable depth in preparation for the corn. While on this point we may say that a great deal of the manure applied to farms in Eastern Canada is plowed down altogether too deeply. When one stops to remember that the natural tendency for the manure is to leach, and through leaching the greater portion of the loss sustained results, and when one further considers that most of our plants, cereals particularly, feed near the surface of the ground it is readily seen that manure should be worked into the surface soil and not plowed down eight or nine inches as is sometimes done. Manure plowed in at this great depth represents a considerable loss of fertility as much of it never again gets to the surface to be useful in feeding the plants. All corn ground should be plowed this fall to a reasonable depth, and if possible ridged up just before winter sets in.

Harvest Roots Early.

The bad weather, which has prevailed throughout the summer and well on into the fall, has made it extremely difficult for farmers to keep in advance of their work. While the good manager and the man, who, whatever comes, has his work well in hand always gets along well, he has had more difficulty this year than for many years past. The season has been one, however, which has demonstrated the fact that the man who makes it a point to be a few days ahead of the work rather than allow the work to be a week ahead of him is the man who comes out best in the end. There is, in the country, a big acreage of roots, mangels and turnips, to be harvested, and it would be well for those having these crops to attend to them if they would endeavor to get them harvested as early as possible. It is bad enough attempting to get in roots late in a good year; it is much more difficult when the ground is soggy and water-soaked and the roots do not come out dry and clean. The mangels and turnips should be started in plenty of time to permit of getting them housed on dry days, leaving them alone in showery weather. Roots will not keep satisfactorily if dumped into the cellar wet and covered with mud. It is just as necessary that they be dry when harvested as it is that the grain and hay be dry when it goes to the barn.

More difficulty will be experienced this year in getting the roots out clean than has been the case for some time. With mangels, about the only method which can be successful is hand pulling and twisting, or jerking the tops off. Four rows are thrown into one, leaving plenty of space between the rows for the wagon to pass. Most of the turnips grown in Eastern Canada are now pulled with the harrow, but unless the ground dries out very rapidly, which is not very likely at this season, those roots grown on clay or very heavy loam soil will not likely come out very clean with the harrow this year. Others pull with the plow, arranging a winged share so that it runs under the row of roots cutting the top root and rolling the turnips over. Two rows are plowed into one, and in order to rattle the dirt off them they are sometimes allowed to dry in

the sun, after which the harrow is run once over lengthwise of the rows. We may say for the harrow that it will clean turnips very well, provided they are dry. If one can by any means get them out of the ground and allow them to remain on top to dry in the sun and then harrow again they should be fairly clean. Where harrowing out is practiced we would advise that the roots be first harrowed from the ground and left to dry, as suggested, after which, just before drawing, they could be again harrowed over to remove dirt. Those who pull with a mattock will find difficulty in getting their roots cleaned this year, unless they run the harrow over them or are very careful in screening them into the cellar.

Indications point to a poor year for the dump box for drawing, and where it is used care should be taken to throw all the roots over from the hole into which they drop and allow the dirt to sift to the bottom, as roots do not generally keep well in their own dirt, particularly when there is much of it and it goes in wet.

Hand pulling is a laborious job, but it is a clean way to take up the roots. Those who practice it will find it very satisfactory this year. In putting the roots into the cellar a slatted wooden screen should be used. This takes out a large proportion of the dirt which adheres to the roots from the field. We would advise taking up the roots early, as plowing can be done in bad weather to better advantage than root harvesting.

Sowing Lime with the Manure Spreader.

From time to time questions come to this office regarding the best way to sow lime on the soil. We may say for the information of our readers that we sowed a considerable quantity of lime on our farm, Weldwood, this fall and accomplished it very handily by using the manure spreader. A very little chaff was first placed in the bottom of the spreader and then about five or six inches of lime on top of it. We may also state that other commercial fertilizer was mixed with the lime by mixing a thin layer through it. The spreader was set in the first notch, that is to sow three loads of manure per acre, and it worked very well indeed spreading the lime quite evenly over the soil. Of course, it was not a particularly fast method, but it seemed to be about the best we have tried for spreading lime.

THE DAIRY.

How Feeds May Influence Milk.

Ordinary feed stuffs will influence the milk of a cow mostly in one way, and that is in quantity. After many heated arguments by men who know something about dairying and men who don't; after trials, experiments and reliable tests the conclusion is pretty universally approved of that feeds will influence the quantity of milk but not the quality. We have heard of ridiculous statements uttered by urban officials, along these very lines, who were ambitious to improve the quality of their milk supply. Conclusions leaped at relative to farming and its specialized branches usually land the uninformed in deep water. However in their unwise antics these sources of information who really know nothing about farming may sow the seeds of doubt in many minds where the small rootlets of the real truth should have absolute possession.

Some unnatural conditions and abnormal feeding may influence the quality of milk to a certain extent. An animal in poor condition may give milk much above or below her usual standard in butter-fat. Scant or liberal feeding may cause a cow to give milk that is abnormally rich or poor. For instance, if a cow be taken in good flesh and fresh in milk and put upon a

ration of straw and other unnutritious feeds she may for a time exist upon her stored-up or latent supply of substance and give excessively rich milk at the expense of her own body. Similarly excessive feeding may disturb the balance of the system to such an extent that the cow may depart from her customary quantity and quality. Feeding large quantities of fats may, for a time, influence the butter-fat test of milk, but even that condition is temporary for the animal will soon revert to her flow of natural quality. Milk drawn in the morning is usually richer than that drawn at night; the first-drawn milk is also poorer than the last. The shorter the periods between milkings the richer will the product be. The longer a cow has been in milk the richer will her product be in fat content. Over-work or excitement may also alter the customary quality of the milk. These are a few of the influences that may be brought to bear on the quality of a cow's milk; yet they are usually only temporary in their effect and the question resolves itself into one solution: more feed more milk.

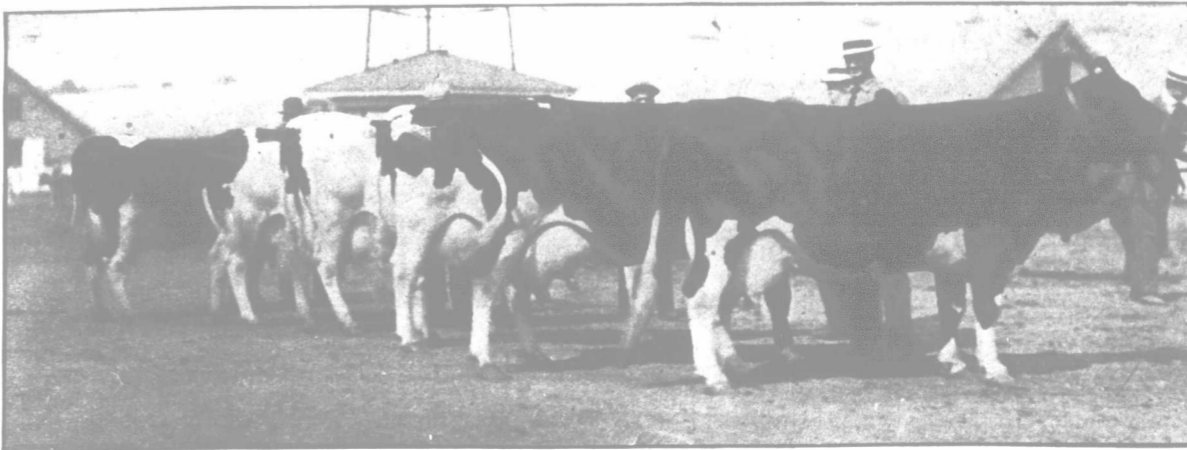
Every milking cow has an in-bred tendency to produce milk of a decided quality. If a change in conditions environment or in the quantity or quality of the feed would alter the character of the milk, the life of the young calf would ever be in jeopardy.

Palmitin, olein, stearin, butyric and other fats all combine to make up the composite substance known as butter-fat. Different feeds will so alter the quantities or quality of these different ingredients in butter-fat as to change the properties of the resulting or component mixture. Cottonseed meal will tend to produce a butter-fat which is tallowy and hard, possessing a high melting point. Linseed meal on the other hand will cause a soft butter with a low melting point. While the amount of butter-fat in milk is not influenced to any great extent by these feeds yet the quality of the fat is. Investigators, however, have not carried their work sufficiently, far in this direction in order to arrive at any definite conclusions or expound a theory that will apply usefully to dairying at large.

Odors and flavors in milk are sometimes caused by feeding stuffs such as rape, turnips or grass. Silage was formerly condemned because of a flavor in the milk which could be detected by many and not recognized by others. An odor or flavor may be detected and while the cow is producing milk under the same conditions for some time the objectionable feature disappears. Whether the consumer forgets the condition of the milk that at one time repelled, or the odor and flavor themselves disappeared it is hard to say. When an animal is fed such things as roots, silage, or other feeds reputed to cause flavors, shortly after milking the trouble will be at its minimum, for the vapors of the stable will have escaped before the next milking, or the animal itself will be freed, so far as possible, from volatile oils that sometimes excite the undesirable condition of the milk. Contamination of the stable is frequently responsible for objectionable odors or flavors charged to the feed.

Feed the Dairy Heifers Well.

In a few weeks a large number of dairy heifer calves, yearlings and two-year-olds will go into winter quarters. It is these youngsters which, in a very short time, will compose the milking herds of the country, and upon their care through the early winters of their lives depends to a great extent the success of the herds in future years. Dairymen, nowadays, do not believe that a heifer should be kept in low condition to maintain the pronounced wedge-shaped dairy type favored in the older animals which have matured and been milked down in flesh. Accordingly, a little thickness and fleshing may be excusable in the young heifers and in fact it is a very good point in most, because it generally indicates hardiness, constitution, and capacity. Through



Six of the Best.

Prizewinners of the aged class of Holstein cows at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1915.

st. For many years they will at number, probably sufficient to the present export figures. This part of the World's great system and exchange, when it will end or an to future generations no man

Miller Corn Stalks.

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Drain Now.

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You Plow For Corn?

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ks that the felon's dungeon and ave their own till Kaiser and walk from one to the other. er potatoes lost their heads st humanity infinitely less.

the coming winter it would be well to plan to feed all the young heifers as judiciously as possible. Feeds will be fairly high in price but such heifers can be very well wintered on feeds produced on the farm and which are generally classed as roughage. Silage and clover hay or good roots should form the basis of the ration for the growing heifers. The younger heifers would do better with a few roots along with the silage than on silage alone and we are not so sure but that it would prove profitable to mix roots and silage for all the young, growing stock. There is a certain something about roots which places them in a class by themselves for young animals, dairy heifers included. If it is desired to push the heifers, a light grain ration composed principally of oats would work out to good advantage. There are bushels and bushels of oats in Ontario this year which were so badly damaged by the continued wet weather that feeding them will be about the only profitable way of turning them into dollars, and we believe the dairy heifers could consume to advantage a portion of these. Heating and fattening feeds should be avoided and we believe plenty of exercise should be given. There is nothing like light, well-ventilated, box stalls for the heifers, but in most stables the few of such stalls provided are taken by the calves, so that the yearlings and old heifers must be tied. Where tied we believe heifers should spend several hours each day in the farmyard, provided this is protected by buildings and the weather is not too severe. There is a tendency, which goes with the production of milk records, to pamper the cattle a little too much and possibly to their own detriment, constitutionally. Feed the heifers well, allow them plenty of exercise out in the open air and develop them into strong, robust cows, capable of standing the strain of heavy production which will come later on.

HORTICULTURE.

What the Season Brought Forth in Fruit.

There have been many surprises and in some cases severe disappointment since the early spring when fruit trees were in bloom. Late frosts, and weather favorable to the development of scab caused considerable drop and otherwise marred the quantity and quality of the fruit. This condition applies to many States of the Union as well, and the result has been that apples that would in any way conform with the Fruit Marks Act have commanded a very fair price. The latest report of the Fruit Commissioner describes the condition much as follows:

In the counties which lie north of Lake Erie apples were indeed light. The southwestern part of the peninsula was probably affected by the frosts of May 27 and the cold, damp weather which followed. Norfolk County and district is harvesting one of the lightest crops it has ever had in the last ten years. The principal fruit growers' association in that county will probably market 7,000 barrels this year, whereas 65,000 barrels in 1914 and 45,000 barrels in 1913 were the output. In the Niagara, Hamilton and Toronto district the crop has been estimated to be about 35 per cent. of 1914. The counties of Lambton and Huron have a similar tale to tell, over; the major part of the fruit-growing area, yet there are some small districts in those two counties that may reach 75 per cent. of last year's crop. In Central Western Ontario the crop has been practically a failure. The Georgian Bay apple crop has been estimated at 15 to 30 per cent. of last year, with the exception of a small area near the lake, which gives promise of about half a crop. Throughout the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valley districts the McIntosh Red and Fameuse are reported to have spotted considerably and the total crop will be exceedingly light. Farther east throughout Quebec and New Brunswick the crop is light and will not be a factor in the market, considerable quantities of fruit having been already imported from Nova Scotia and Ontario. The Nova Scotian crop is turning out very well especially in sprayed orchards, but, of course, not nearly so large as was estimated early in the season. A large part of the Maritime production will probably find its way to the Old Country where a strong demand exists. On the Pacific Coast the apple crop is generally light. In the Kootenay district the crop will not be as large as last year and the fruit in some sections is affected with scab. In the Okanagan Valley, where by far the largest part of the British Columbia apple crop is grown, a slight increase is expected over the production of last year.

The peach crop of Ontario has been a large one. Grapes will probably amount to 60 or 70 per cent. of a normal crop. They have been

seriously affected by mildew. Plums are practically all harvested, and the crop has been about two-thirds that of 1913. The pear crop has undoubtedly been a light one. The early varieties realized good prices, while later varieties are a fair to medium quality and will no doubt make satisfactory returns.

Putting the Winter Clothes on Strawberries.

In some sections mulching strawberries is unnecessary and therefore unprofitable labor, but considering the question from a more general viewpoint and taking into account the great element of danger that exists in the spring from alternate freezing and thawing there can be no doubt as to the advisability of adopting the practice both where berries are grown extensively and in the garden. In some of the more southerly parts of Ontario and perhaps on the Pacific coast this danger is not so important for it is less pronounced, yet throughout the length and breadth of the land there is no inconsiderable loss each year resulting chiefly from the lack of protection in the spring months when the injury occurs.

Some growers cover their berries before the ground freezes permanently, thus preventing the frost entering the soil to any great depth, and making it easier to control approximately the exact time in the spring when they may induce the plantation to bloom. Others wait until the land is firm on top as a result of the cold weather, and then conceal the plants beneath the protective covering. No great advantage can be claimed for either time of mulching, as the greater part of the influence of the mulch is exerted in the spring. So long as the material has been spread sometime in the fall it should serve the purpose. There are those, however, who wait until spring before doing anything in this regard, but only where the snow comes early in the winter and is sure to remain with considerable depth is it wise to defer the operation.



Jennie Bonerges Ormsby.

The only cow in the world that has made better than thirty pounds butter a week five years in succession. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son.

For material there is usually little choice. Straw is most commonly used, and the coarser the quality the easier is it to shake it free from weeds and weed seeds. Marsh or swamp grasses are preferable to other material on account of their freedom from seeds that would give rise to troublesome weeds in field crops or berries. The choice of many growers is the coarse, strawy manure that can often be cleaned up about the horse stable. It should be brittle so in the spring it can be put between the rows and allowed to conserve moisture and prevent the growth of vegetation without making it awkward to work at the berries. The one undesirable feature about mulching berries is the increase in weeds resulting from this practice. However, it is usually a choice between a few more weeds or fewer berries.

New York State Apples.

A leading New York State orchardist offers, by circular, this season the product of his own and neighboring orchards not far from Rochester at the following prices: Baldwins, \$4.00; Gracings, \$4.25; Kings, \$4.75, and Northern Spies, \$5.00 per barrel, f. o. b. at the local freight station, barrels included. The quality of the fruit is reported fine though less in quantity than last year, and the market prices show an advancing tendency.

POULTRY.

Selecting the Layers.

A great many people are asking the question, "When and how shall I pick out my breeding hens to improve egg production?" This question should rightly receive careful consideration, as it is usually the deciding factor which means profit or loss on the commercial farm.

The first question is, "When shall we pick out the breeders? Is there any one time of the year when a high producer can be distinguished from the low producer?" I think we can safely say "yes." Heavy production leaves its mark and we can select the highest producers in the late summer and fall with a fair degree of accuracy. If selection is left until just before the breeding season in the spring a great many of the high-producing characteristics will have disappeared and we will be working in the dark.

Second, "How shall we pick out the high producers?" We must admit that the trap nest is the only accurate way of obtaining records. The trap nest does more than simply give a record of egg production. Without the trap nest we see our birds as a flock; with the trap nest we see and study them as individuals. It is this close acquaintance that has enabled us to detect certain characteristics which always appear in high producers. Some of the characteristics are as follows:

1. Late moult and rough appearance.
2. Pale shanks, beak and ear lobes.
3. Widespread pelvic bones.
4. Capacity, full crop, distance between end of breast bone and pelvic bones.
5. Quality, thin pliable skin over breast bone and abdominal cavity.
6. Activity, first down in the morning and last to roost at night.
7. Growing new feathers and laying eggs demand practically the same kind of food materials.

It is evident then if a hen is to make an unusually high year's record she must postpone moulting until after that year has been completed. There are sometimes a few hens in a flock that moult slowly and lay irregularly at the same time, but they are very few. It is safe to take a flock in August that is to be used for breeders the coming year and cull out all that are moulting or have grown a new coat of feathers. Should these hens be kept over with the belief that early moult means fall and winter production, the results would be very disappointing. The birds that lay late in the fall often moult and begin to lay again as soon as those that moult early. The high producer must be found in her working clothes during August, September and October.

We pick out the birds with pale shanks not because they are naturally that way, but because the color matter has been used by heavy production.

The color used in the yolk of the egg is taken from the body. Continued production will bleach out the shanks, beak and ear lobes in all breeds where these parts are supposed to be yellow. After production stops the color slowly returns, consequently a test in the spring would be worthless where a test in August, September and October is very reliable. Even though production was good it is probable that birds kept on good range with plenty of green feed would show more color than those kept in bare yards. However, the birds in any flock are comparable, and the best layers are easily detected. All birds with bright yellow shanks and beak in August may as well be sent to market, for in all probability they have not paid their board for the past year.

The pelvic bones in a bird are the long, slender bones projecting back either side of the vent and between which eggs must pass.

The present laying condition of the bird may be judged by the spread of these bones, in terms of one, two, three and in some cases four fingers wide. The bird with a spread of two fingers or more may be picked out as a good layer provided other indications are favorable, while those with a spread of only one finger may be safely discarded. The best layers usually have slender, pliable pelvic bones, while the poor layers have hard, rigid bones even though they are spread during production.

add to the enjoyment of life but the doctors assure us that a proper variety of foods does as much as anything else to keep us in good health.

A prominent fruit-grower made a surprising statement to me a few days ago. He said that in his opinion there would be an apple famine in the towns and villages of Ontario this winter. The scarcity will be felt most in the districts where apples are grown, and those who want to vary their diet with apples must bestir themselves. In ordinary years the people living in the apple districts have been getting their supply whenever they felt inclined to buy it, but in the past few years a great change has taken place in the handling of apples. The farmers who are raising apples that are worth while are all combined in Associations and have learned to seek their market in towns and districts outside of the fruit belt where the people are organized to buy. Practically all the apples in this district will be shipped to markets in the West and at other distant points where a trade has been established. The sections where apples have to be imported are arranging to import as usual, and as the supply is short they will probably take all our apples at a good price. And then when the people in our home towns and villages want to buy there will be no apples on the market. With the fruit-growers organized as they are now it becomes just as necessary for people in the fruit belt to organize and buy in quantity as for those who live where no fruit is grown. Members of organizations are pledged not to sell except through their association and associations find it more profitable and much less trouble to sell in car-load lots. It seems absurd, but my informant was undoubtedly right when he said that there will be a greater scarcity of fruit in the fruit-growing districts than anywhere else next winter. Only the growers who keep a supply for their own use will be likely to have any apples.

Perhaps the most important question of all in preparing for the winter months is the necessity

for plenty of wholesome entertainment. With the war on our newspapers and all other publications are devoting most of their energy to war news, until we are surfeited with blood and horrors. The ordinary news of the country is confined to short paragraphs that do not carry enough detail to arouse interest so that the discussion of home affairs has practically ceased. Now that the heavy work is almost over and people will have more time to read they will be inclined to dwell more and more on the war and to become morbid. To avoid this we should have literary societies and mutual improvement clubs wherever possible. Last winter we organized a literary society in this district and the result was surprising. Those who promoted the scheme would have been satisfied if they had managed to gather forty or fifty people at each meeting to enjoy the debates and general programs. On the contrary there were a couple of hundred people at every meeting during the season and excellent programs were rendered. Young people who had never taken part in public entertainments showed unexpected talent as debaters, singers, musicians and readers. Before the season was over, instead of having trouble in getting up programs the committee in charge was embarrassed in keeping the entertainments within bounds. Both old and young attended and took part, and a community spirit was developed that was excellent. Feeling that the entertainments were their own, everyone was interested in keeping good order and a spirit of courtesy and good feeling developed that was in every way admirable. The meetings were held every two weeks, and in the intervals the young people had many meetings of their glee club and committees and the work of the society was a constant subject of conversation, to the exclusion of futile guesses about the war, talk of sports and other things less profitable that would have engaged their attention had not the society been organized. Next week the society is to resume its meetings, and with the excellent start made last year everyone is hopeful that it will do much to break the monotony of the winter and to keep us from dwelling too much on the war.

In connection with literary societies of this kind it should be possible to provide high-class reading at a minimum cost. At the present time the best books are the cheapest. It is now possible to get good, serviceable editions of the best books in the language for twenty-five cents each, or even cheaper if bought in quantity. If members of the literary society would each contribute twenty-five cents, a dozen or a score of members could provide for themselves all the good reading they would need for the winter. There is no longer any excuse for being without good books and plenty of them. In the past, when decent editions of books cost a dollar each or more and when money was scarcer than it is now those who were fond of reading could only get a supply by joining a public library and public libraries were not always convenient. At present there are book clubs in many towns in which each member provides a book, and these books are then passed in a definite order from one member to another until each member has had each book for a week, or two weeks, according to the extent of the membership. Where the membership is large enough it would probably be the best plan to have a librarian to keep track of the books and keep a record of the books borrowed by each member. However, that is a detail that can be arranged readily. The important point to remember is that the best books, the acknowledged classics, are now cheap and easy to secure, and no literary society need be without a library of books that can be read with profit.

Embargo Against Potatoes Removed.

The Dominion Government regulations requiring the inspection and certification of all potatoes to be shipped from Canada to the United States and in force since 1913 have been repealed. No potato canker has been found in Canada. It is likely that the American authorities and their regulations against Canadian potatoes are likely to be repealed at once.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, October 9, to Monday, October 11, numbered 405 cars, comprising 4,681 cattle, 250 calves, 1,383 hogs, 2,032 sheep, and 3,511 horses. Market fairly active, and quality was well balanced; demand for cows; trade steady. Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; best butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.40 to \$7.70; good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; medium, \$6 to \$6.70; common, \$4.75 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.75; bulls, \$4 to \$6.75; feeders, \$6 to \$6.75; stockers, \$4 to \$6; milkers, \$60 to \$100; calves, \$4.50 to \$11.25. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.50; lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.75. Hogs, \$10 to \$10.25 off cars; \$9.85 fed and watered, and \$9.50 f. o. b.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	46	866	912
Cattle	245	7,338	7,583
Hogs	473	9,132	9,605
Sheep	1,806	8,703	10,509
Calves	30	720	750
Horses	33	6,736	6,769

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	62	533	595
Cattle	1,057	5,345	6,402
Hogs	512	8,357	8,869
Sheep	1,488	4,856	6,344
Calves	343	856	1,199
Horses	67	3,540	3,607

The combined receipts at the two markets show an increase of 317 cars, 1,181 cattle, 3,162 horses, 736 hogs, and 4,165 sheep and lambs, but a decrease of 449 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

The largest market for some time was held here last week, and the values remained remarkably steady under pressure of numbers. Any good to choice butchers' steers and heifers sold well. Butchers, in the classes mentioned above, brought \$7 to \$7.60; butchers' cows and bulls of the same classes, \$6 to \$6.75, and were active throughout. A great preponderance of medium stuff was con-

signed during the week, and exceeded the demand; the grade and lower grades were draggy, and must be quoted easier than the previous week. Stockers and feeders opened slow on Monday, went slower and easy, from 15c. to 25c. per cwt. at mid-week sales, and came back strong at the close, due to buying by speculators, shipping to Buffalo, and a shortage of good yearling stockers weighing from 600 to 650 lbs. Shippers will be well advised if they have any Shorthorn dehorned yearlings to bring them along as they will receive competitive bids from many buyers with orders to fill. Milk-ers and springers, especially the latter, were in strong demand all week. Lambs had a brisk trade every day, without any appreciable variation, the bulk selling at \$8.35 to \$8.50 per cwt. Light choice black-faces going to \$8.75, and in demand. Light ewes and wethers were strong, at 6c. to 6½c. per lb., while choice veal calves were readily bought at 10½c. to 11½c. per lb. The lower classes of calves were steady, and all grassers were disposed of at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb. The hog market has been very unsettled, and shippers should use caution, for the week end saw many half-finished animals that should be at home yet, and buyers were quite ready to take advantage of this to break the price. Some extravagant prices are being paid in the country that may bring evil results if many are brought in, for several packers are buying direct in Ontario and the West.

Butchers' Cattle.—A few choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; best butcher steers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; good, \$6.75 to \$7.15; medium, \$6 to \$6.60; common, \$5.50 to \$6; inferior, light steers and heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.65; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$4.15 to \$6.65.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice feeders, \$50 to 1,000 lbs., sold from \$6.50 to \$6.75; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; common stock steers and heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; yearlings, 600 to 650 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.25, 4c. to ½c. per lb. advance over above prices for selected, dehorned reds and roars.

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 \$11.50; 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.—Heavy lambs are inclined to be draggy. Light sheep, \$5 to \$6.25; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$3 to \$5; spring lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.60; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.75.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$10.50; fed and watered hogs, \$10.25; f. o. b., \$9.75. Heavy, fat hogs, weighing over 230 lbs., 50 cents per cwt. deducted. Sows sold at \$2 per cwt., and stags \$4 per cwt. less than prices paid for selects.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, 90c. to 92c.; slightly tough, 80c. to 87c., according to sample; sprouted or smutty, 65c. to 80c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.07½, track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, \$1.06, prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 37c. to 38c., according to freights outside; No. 3 white, 35c. to 37c., according to freights outside; No. 1 commercial oats, 31c. to 34c.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 70½c., track, lake ports; Canadian, No. 2 yellow, 70c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—No. 2 nominal, 85c.; tough rye, 60c. to 75c., according to sample.

Barley.—Good malting barley, 52c. to 54c., according to freights outside. Feed barley, 40c. to 45c., according to freights outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, nominal.
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, \$3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment.

HAY AND MILLFEEED.

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

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Butter advanced one cent per pound on the wholesales during the week. Creamery pound squares sold at 32c. to 33c. per lb.; creamery solids at 30c. per lb., and separator dairy butter at 29c. to 30c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs advanced from two to three cents per dozen, wholesale, during the past week, selling at 30c. to 33c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 15½c. to 16c.
Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.75; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are very scarce. Both Ontarios and New Brunswicks advanced materially during the past two weeks, and are now bringing \$1.10 per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live weight: Turkeys, per lb., 20c.; spring ducks, 12c. per lb.; spring chickens, 14c. per lb.; fowl, heavy, 12c. per lb.; light, 10c. per lb.; squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, \$3.60 (dressed).

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c.; country hides, part 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., 5½c. 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.

Peaches were rather scarce on Monday and Tuesday, and the price advanced slightly, but they came in in such large quantities on Wednesday, and fairly large on Thursday, that the prices declined, the bulk of the choice fruit selling at 35c. and 40c. per 11-quart basket.

Bartlett pears were scarce, and brought 60c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket, the other brands going at 48c. to 50c.

Cucumbers are just about over, and sold at 50c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket, the gherkins going at \$1.25 to \$2 per 11-quart basket.

Tomatoes firm, the 11-quart baskets selling at 40c. to 60c.

tion with literary societies of this kind would be possible to provide high-class books at a minimum cost. At the present time books are the cheapest. It is now possible to get good, serviceable editions of the best in the language for twenty-five cents a copy. If the literary society would each contribute five cents, a dozen or a score of copies could be provided for themselves and they would need for the winter, no longer any excuse for being without a library of books. In the past, editions of books cost a dollar each when money was scarcer than it is now. Who were fond of reading could only get books by joining a public library and these were not always convenient. At present, book clubs in many towns in the member provides a book, and these are passed in a definite order from one member to another until each member has a book for a week, or two weeks, according to the extent of the membership. Where the plan is large enough it would probably be possible to have a librarian to keep the books and keep a record of the books by each member. However, that can be arranged readily. The point to remember is that the best, most knowledgeable classics, are now cheap, secure, and no literary society need a library of books that can be read

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

Crab-apples are of better quality, and sell at 40c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket. Potatoes are very scarce, and have advanced from 75c. to \$1.20 and \$1.25 per bag, wholesale, in a little over two weeks.

Apples, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 per bunch; cantaloupes, 30c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket, and 50c. to 90c. per 16-quart basket; grapes, California, \$1.80 to \$2 per case; Canadian, 15c. to 25c. per 6-quart basket; lemons, Verdillii, \$4 to \$4.25 per case; California, \$3.75 to \$4 per case; crab-apples, 40c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; oranges, \$5 to \$6 per case; peaches, Canadian, 6-quart baskets, 12c. to 25c.; 11-quart baskets, 25c. to 40c.; extra fancy, 50c. to 60c.; pears, California, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; Canadian, 40c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; plums, Canadian, 25c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; beets, 60c. per bag; cabbage, 75c. per crate, 35c. to 40c. per dozen; cauliflower, no good on the market; carrots, 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; 85c. per bag; corn, 8c. to 11c. per dozen; celery, small, 20c. to 30c. per dozen; large, 40c. to 50c. per dozen; cucumbers, 50c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket; gherkins, \$1.25 to \$2 per 11-quart basket; eggplant, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; peppers, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; red, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket; potatoes, \$1.20 and \$1.25 per bag; tomatoes, 40c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket; 20c. to 40c. per 6-quart basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The cattle market was moderately active last week, and prices held about steady. The supply of cattle offered on the market was rather smaller than the previous week, but as demand was not very active, it was quite sufficient to meet requirements. The scarcity of choice, and of even fine quality of steers, continued to be marked, and the best quality offered failed to bring more than seven cents per pound. The general range was from 6c. to 6c. per pound for choicest, while fair stock sold at 6c. to 6c., and lower grades down to 4c. per pound. Packers were keen after canning stock, and as the supply of this quality was fairly large, an active trade was experienced. Cannery bulls sold at 3c. to 4c. per pound, and cows at 3c. to 3c. per pound. There was a fair demand for sheep and lambs, and the market for lambs was firm, owing partly to demand from the United States. Ontario lambs sold from \$8 to \$8.25 per 100 lbs., and Quebecs from \$7 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs., while sheep brought from 4c. to 5c. per pound. Offerings of calves were mostly of inferior grades, choice stock being very scarce. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6 per head for common, and up to \$13 each for the better grades. The market for hogs showed very little change, but the tone was firm. Selected hogs were bought at 9c. to 10c. per pound, and rough lots at as low as 8c. per pound, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The demand for horses continued very dull, and prices showed no change, as follows: Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, \$175 to \$275 each; small horses, \$100 to \$150; culls, \$25 to \$75 each, and fine

saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was well maintained, but prices showed very little change. Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs were quoted at 14c. to 14c. per pound.

Honey and Syrup.—There has been a fair trade in honey, at steady prices, being 13c. to 14c. per lb. for white-clover comb, and 11c. to 12c. for white-clover comb, and extracted 10c. to 10c., with buckwheat honey 8c. to 8c. There was very little doing in maple syrup, and prices continued steady, at 90c. per 8-lb. tin; \$1.05 per 10-lb. tin; \$1.45 per 13-lb. tin. Sugar was about 12c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was very high for the time of year, and this had the effect of limiting the demand. Strictly fresh stock was very scarce, and was quoted at 38c. per dozen. Selects cannot be had at less than 32c., while No. 1 candled were 28c., and No. 2 candled 25c.

Butter.—The market for creamery was very firm, and prices were still higher than the previous week. Finest creamery was selling at 32c. to 32c. per lb., while fine creamery ranged from 31c. to 32c., and seconds down to 31c. Dairy butter continued to change hands at 24c. to 25c. per lb.

Cheese.—The tone of the market for cheese was rather easier last week. Prices were a little lower on country boards, and also locally. Finest colored was quoted at 14c. to 14c. per lb., and finest white at a range of one-quarter cent below colored. Finest Eastern cheese was 14c. to 14c. per lb.; undergrades, 13c. to 13c. per lb.

Grain.—Wheat was quite firm, and oats higher. Car lots of Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white sold at 44c. to 45c. per bushel; No. 3 at 43c. to 44c.; No. 4 at 42c. to 43c. per bushel, ex store.

Flour.—There were a few changes in the price of flour last week, and the tone of the market was firm. The Manitoba spring-wheat patents sold at \$5.85 per barrel, in bags, for firsts; \$5.25 for seconds, and \$5.15 for strong bakers'. Ontario winter-wheat patents were \$5.40 per barrel in wood, straight rollers being \$4.70 to \$4.80, and \$2.25 per bag.

Milled.—The market for milled was rather dull, and there was no change in prices. Bran was \$23 per ton in bags, and shorts \$25; middlings, \$30 to \$31. Pure grain mouille was \$32 to \$33, and mixed was \$30 to \$31 per ton.

Hay.—Hay was unchanged, No. 1 being \$18.50 per ton; extra good No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2, \$17; No. 3, \$15 to \$16.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced to \$1.45 each, and other hides were steady, at 20c., 21c. and 22c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides; 18c. and 20c. per lb. for calf skins; horse hides, \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2c. for crude.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Buffalo had one of the worst markets on cattle last week for many months past. An excessive supply contributed in a measure, there being for the week better than three hundred loads, or around 7,500 head, and a large proportion were Canadians, the Dominion supplying approximately 140 to 150 loads, big end of which were medium-weight steers, but including several loads of weighty steers, some mixed stuff, and quite a few of the light, thin grades. In the neighborhood of ninety loads of shipping steers, and with Jersey City showing the excessive run of 150 loads of steers, New York killers found prices there low, and patronized that market rather freely. The large proportion of the steers here was of one kind, a medium class, and with the fewest number of real good steers. Order-buyers wanted choice to prime shipping steers, whether heavy or of medium weight, and the result of the supply of shipping steers running largely to one kind had the effect of the East being very indifferent. Prices on shipping steers were declined from 35c. to 50c., while on butchering cattle generally it looked like a fifteen to quarter take-off. Best Canadian steers offered sold from \$8.25 to \$8.50; best handy steers around \$7.75, and a few up to \$8. Yearlings brought up to \$8.50. Best heavy fat heifers sold at

\$7.35. The supply of real good butchering cattle was comparatively small, and more of these kinds were wanted, local packers having to resort to the heavier steers to meet their wants. Present demand appears to favor the best grades of handy cattle, whether steers or heifers, and very few of these right kinds are coming to market. On fat cows trade was steady to a dime lower, while the bull market ran from a dime to a quarter under the previous week's level. Receipts last week totaled 8,450 head, as against 5,700 for the previous week, and 5,425 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.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; best handy, \$7.50 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 carloads, \$65 to \$75; medium to fair, in small lots, \$55 to \$65; in carloads, \$50 to \$60.

Hogs.—On one or two days last week the market was very uneven, but generally speaking, prices held up better than most sellers expected. The feature of the market was on the good-weight grades. Heavies are getting very scarce, and they have forced their way to the front. On the opening day the top was \$8.75; few other decks that carried a weighty top sold at \$8.65, and the bulk of the crop moved at \$8.60, pigs ranging from \$7.50 to \$7.75. Tuesday, pigs were steady, and other grades were 10c. to 15c. higher; Wednesday followed with a decline of five to ten cents on best grades, while pigs went off a quarter, and Thursday further concessions of ten to fifteen cents had to be made on all grades except heavies. Friday, under a forty-car supply, prices were jumped fifteen to twenty-five cents. Heavies made \$8.95; mixed grades ranged from \$8.75 to \$8.90; Yorkers sold from \$8.65 to \$8.75, and the pig range was from \$7.40 to \$7.75. Roughs, \$7.25 to \$7.60; some fancy ones reaching \$7.75, and stags, \$5 to \$6.25. Receipts last week were approximately 31,100 head, being against 32,566 head for the previous week, and 35,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices showed a narrow range last week, top native lambs selling from \$9 to \$9.25. Monday best native lambs sold from \$9 to \$9.15; Tuesday bulk sold at \$9.25; Wednesday's trade was steady with Tuesday; Thursday prices were mostly a quarter lower, and Friday, Thursday's decline was regained, bulk selling at \$9.25. Cull lambs the past week sold mostly from \$8.25 down. Monday's receipts included three decks of Canadian lambs, and they sold with the culls and bucks at \$8.75. Sheep were stronger as the week advanced. Top weather sheep are quotable up around \$6.50, and ewes sold from \$5.50 to \$5.75, mostly, with some the latter part of the week selling up to \$6. Receipts last week figured around 18,200 head, as against 22,145 head for the week before, and 21,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—It was mostly a \$12 to \$12.50 market for top veals the first four days of last week, and Friday, under a light supply, best lots brought from \$12.50 to \$13. Cull grades mostly \$10 down; heavy fat calves, unless on the vealy order, could not be quoted above \$9, and grassers went from \$5.50 down, generally. Monday some good Canadian grass

calves sold at \$5.60, and Friday bids on some common ones were made as low as \$4. Receipts last week, which included around 300 head of Canadians, totaled 1,900 head, as against 1,898 head for the previous week, and 2,375 head for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.25 to \$10.50; cows and heifers, \$3.20 to \$8.60; calves, \$8 to \$12.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.80 to \$8.65; mixed, \$7.65 to \$8.70; heavy, \$7.55 to \$8.65; rough, \$7.55 to \$7.75; good to choice hogs, \$5; pigs, \$5.25 to \$5.70; bulk of sales, \$8 to \$8.60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.85 to \$6.65. Lambs, native, \$6.75 to \$9.

Cheese Market.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 14c.; finest Easterns, 14c.; New York, State whole milk, fresh flats, white specials, 15c.; colored, 15c.; white and colored average fancy, 14c.; Woodstock bid 13c.; Peterboro, 14 9-16c.; Brockville, colored, 14 11-16c.; white, 14c.; Kingston, white, 14 9-16c.

Gossip.

This issue conveys the last call for the sale of milking Shorthorns, farm and implements, to be held at Sprucedale Stock Farm, St. Thomas, Ont., on Oct. 21, 1915. It is not yet too late to procure a catalogue.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 20.—D. Campbell and D. H. Sells, Komoka, Ont.; Holsteins.

Oct. 20.—R. J. Hine, St. Mary's, Ont.; Oxford Down sheep.

Oct. 21.—Estate of W. J. Beaty, Sprucedale Farm, St. Thomas, Ont.; Dairy Shorthorns, Berkshires, farm, stock, etc.

Oct. 27.—Ivey Bros., Jarvis, Ont.; Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

Oct. 28.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; pure-bred stock.

Nov. 10-11.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.; pure-bred stock.

Dec. 9.—H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.; Holsteins.

Trade Topic.

Surely someone could use the lumber and timber from two large barns advertised in these columns. These barns will be sold cheap. Anyone needing a barn, or lumber and timber, should see the advertisement and correspond with the McAllister Estate, 29 Rose street, Galt, Ont.

"Look here, conductor!" yelled a passenger on the spur-line local; "why don't you stop at that station? That was my station?" "We don't stop there no more," said the conductor. "The engineer's mad at the station agent."

"A train leaves New York," supposed the teacher, "travelling forty miles an hour. It is followed thirty minutes later by a train travelling eighty miles an hour. At what point will the second train run into the first?"

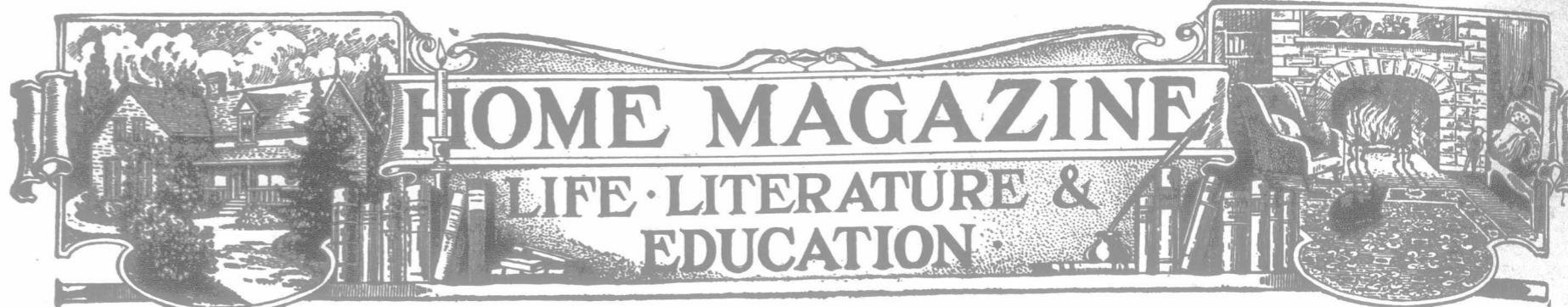
The class seemed at a loss; that is, all except Willie Green, who was standing in the aisle vigorously wagging his hand.

"Well, Willie?" said the teacher. "At the hind end of the rear car, ma'am," answered Willie.

A family which had only recently come into great wealth bought a huge country estate. One day at a reception the wife was telling of the new purchase. "It's all so interesting," she gushed. "We're to have our own cattle and horses and pigs and hens—"

"Oh, hens?" interrupted another guest, "and they'll lay fresh eggs for you!"

"I don't know," was the rather frigid response. "Of course our hens can work if they want to, but situated as we are, it really won't be necessary."



A Courageous Woman.

Mrs. Bartlett Boder, one of the first American women to drive an ambulance in the European War, has arrived in the United States, where she will take a brief vacation in her home town, New York. She brought back many thrilling stories of the months she spent at the front. She expects to return to England to do service again at the front, before Christmas. Mrs. Boder's experiences brought her to the hospital bases at Rouen and Boulogne, but now this ambulance driving has become too tame for the bold New Yorker, who was formerly a singer, and when she returns to England she will try her utmost to become assigned to a large motor truck carrying the provisions to the men at the front. "I can do it as well as any Tommy," she declared.—Underwood & Underwood.

Browsings Among the Books.

The following selections are from a new book of poems by the well-known Canadian poet, Arthur Stringer. Published by the John Lane Pub. Co., New York:

THE MEANING.

It isn't the Sea that I love,
But the ships
That must dare and endure and defy and
survive it!
It isn't the flesh that I love,
But the spirit
That guides and decides and controls and
outlines it!
It isn't the earth that I love,
But the mortals
Who give to it meaning and color and
passion and life!
For what is the Sea without ships?
And what is the flesh without soul?
And what is the world without love?

CHAINS.

I watched the men at work on the stub-
born rock,
But mostly the one man poised on a
drill
Above the steam that hissed and bel-
lowed about him
White in the frosty air,
Where the lordly house would stand.

Majestic, muscular, high like a god,
He stood,
And controlled and stopped
And started his thundering drill,
Offhand and careless and lordly as Thor,
Begrimed and solemn and crowned with
sweat,
Where the great steel chains swung over
the buckets of rock.

Then out of a nearby house came a
youth,
All gloved and encased in fur and touched
with content,
Thin-shouldered and frail and finished,

Leading a house-dog out on a silver
chain.
He peered at the figure that fought with
the drill
Above the billowing stream and tumult
of sound,
Peered up for a moment impassive,
With almost pitying eyes,
And then went pensively down the
Avenue's calm,
In the clear, white light, of the noon-
day sun,
Not holding, but held by his silvery
chain!

BLACK HOURS.

I have drunk deep
Of the well of bitterness.
Black hours have harried me,
Blind fate has bludgeoned my bent head,
And on my brow the iron crown
Of sorrow has been crushed.
And being mortal, I have cried aloud
At anguish ineluctable.
But over each black hour has hung
Forlorn this star of knowledge:
The path of pain too great to be endured
Leads always unto peace;
And when the granite road of anguish
mounts
Up and still up to its one ultimate
And dizzy height of torture,
Softly it dips and meets
The valley of endless rest.

DREAMERS.

There's a poet tumbled in you,
Man of blood and iron!
There's a dreamer dead and buried
Deep beneath your cynic frown,
Deep beneath your toil!

And deep beneath my music,
There's a strong man stirs in me;
There's a ghost of blood and granite
Collined in this madness
Carpentered of Song!

You live your day and drain it;
I weave my dream and lose it;
But the red blood lost in me awakens
still at times,
At all your city's sky-line,
At all your roaring market-place,
At all its hum of power—
And the poet dead within you stirs
Still at a plaintive note or two
Of a dreamer's plaintive song!

School Sanitation and Decoration.

[A paper by Miss Husband, read at a meeting of the Kemble branch of the Women's Institute.]

Sanitation has become one of the most vital questions of the present day. Humanity is awakening to its importance to the citizen and to the community, and thus to the nation as a whole.

Nowhere can Sanitation, this question of the preservation of health and prevention of disease, be of more importance than in our educational institutions, and most particularly in our public schools, where the child has laid for him the foundations of his life work, which, no matter what course it takes, whether it be that of farmer, doctor, lawyer, minister, etc., reaches its true purpose only when it spells service to humanity.

The world and our country needs godly men and women, with strong, healthy, vigorous bodies, and bright, clear intellects. Our boys and girls are the men and women of to-morrow—the future nation builders. Should not great precaution be used, then, to surround them with influences that tend to develop them into the men and women that the world and our country require?

Realizing all this, and that healthy bodies and minds are strong assets, educational workers, school boards, and teachers of the present day are taking

more of an active interest in the question of sanitation in the schools.

New schools are being built with a view to the best of sanitation principles; magazines and all kinds of literature dealing with this question are sent out through the country; in Normal Schools, for teachers in training, every law of sanitation is very strictly adhered to.

Perhaps the first condition necessary for pure sanitation of schools is cleanliness. Of course, our schoolrooms are swept every evening and dusted every morning. As to scrubbing, that is done in very few schools once a month, and in the vast majority only once in a long time. The school regulations require the trustees to have the floors washed quarterly, and advise that it be done monthly. Is this often enough? In order to get some standard of cleanliness, let me ask how often a kitchen or dining-room is cleaned in a clean house, and then consider whether a school-room should not be kept equally as clean.

It seems to me that a school-room should be kept cleaner, because there are a great many more children in it than in a kitchen, and they bring in much more dust and mud. How often is a kitchen swept, dusted and washed? In many homes the sweeping and dusting are done once a day and the washing once, twice, and even three times a week. If this is necessary in keeping a kitchen clean, surely our school-rooms should be swept and dusted once a day, and washed three or four times a week. Some of us may object that this is a pretty high standard of cleanliness, but surely no standard can be too high when we wish to control the spread of disease and bring up good, strong, healthy children. Walls should be dusted several times during the year, and washed at least twice.

Then a class-room must have plenty of pure, fresh air, and there must also be a means of escape for the bad air. Impure air weakens the body and dulls the intellect. Ventilation by means of lowering windows is not sufficient, for the foul air below has not enough means of escape; and, besides, in cold weather this is a dangerous method, as the children are liable to be exposed to a draft. The best method of ventilation is that of fresh air being passed from outside into the furnace, where it is heated, and then fanned up into the class-room. This plan has the advantage of warming the pure air. There should be ventilation also for the escape of the foul air, one near the ceiling and one near the floor.

Plenty of sunlight should enter the class-room, as it kills the invisible germs of disease. For this purpose there should be sufficient windows, and these should be large enough to let in plenty of sunshine. Children should be taught the practice of sanitary principles. They should be taught to care for their bodies, to keep them healthy, clean and beautiful. Each child should be provided with a full compliment of school supplies, and taught never to lend them or borrow those of others.

It is not enough that our class-room be sanitary, though this is the first and most important consideration. It is also an undeniable fact that the appearance of the class-room itself, wherein the pupil spends day after day at his work, has a considerable part in his education. It affects his conduct, it gives him a standard by which he continues to be influenced long after he has left school.

For culture is due, often, more to surroundings than to books. Therefore the class-room should be more than a light airy place of study for the pupil. The room in which the pupil passes so much of his time should be, so far as possible,



A Woman Physician at the Front.

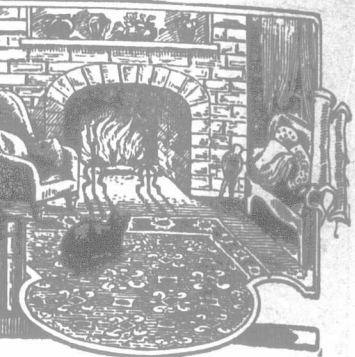
That women should be doctors on the battlefield is something unusual, but that an American woman physician should volunteer her services to the Russian Medical Division, and actually serve at the front as a medical assistant to a Siberian regiment, is something extraordinary. This American woman doctor (name deleted by censor), probably attached to the American hospital at

Petrograd, has been with a Siberian regiment that has battled its way to the gates of Craew, and has accompanied the retreating regiment into the interior of Russia. Now that the Czar of Russia has taken supreme command of the Russian armies, she expects that her regiment will soon resume the offensive. She is seen here on horse-back with several officers.—Underwood & Underwood.

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a place of beauty, adorned so as to exercise an elevating influence upon him. School-room decoration is fast becoming a problem of great importance in our systems of education.

As a first step in making the classroom attractive, the walls should be prettily tinted with quietly harmonizing colors. Windows should be made attractive by good blinds,—and why not little curtains? They do add a touch of cheer and hominess to a class-room. Whenever possible there should be flowers in the windows. Side black-boards should be used for drawings, made either by the teacher or pupils, but preferably by pupils, to illustrate lessons in nature study, geography, history, or may be used for a reproduction story.

Perhaps most important in school decoration are the pictures. One should try to obtain direct reproductions from the original work of art, instead of a reproduction from a reproduction, for to create in the minds of the pupils the ability to recognize and appreciate the beautiful in art, should be the aim of every school. Only good art, and none but the finest reproductions, should ever enter a school. These may represent scenes from Bible stories, nature, history, or may be photos of great men and women. The teacher should talk about them, have children write compositions on them, etc.

These two problems, Sanitation and Decoration, should be of great import to every parent, as they affect the lives and characters of their children to such a remarkable degree.

Spectres of the Bay Chaleur.

By Margaret Grant MacWhirter.

Beautifully situated between northern New Brunswick and the southern part of the Peninsula of Gaspé is the Bay of Chaleur. Deeds of history and of legend are told about this region, of which, amongst the latter, the best known is that of the "Phantom Ship," or the "Burning Ship."

Very realistic and fearsome are the visions of this fiery visitant, which frequents the bay—being its own peculiar spectre. The entire bay is her preserve, but it would appear that she is partial to the south side, as she is more frequently seen there than elsewhere.

The tale runs that once in the olden days a pirate ship had been chased up the bay by a man-of-war, and, taking fire, had been burned to the water's edge, all on board perishing. At certain times, generally before a storm, she appears: a ship on fire, rigging and hull enveloped in a mass of flames. She has been seen by many persons at different times, for she evidently loves to re-visit her old haunts. From Percé to Dalhousie she appears, and always as a square-rigged ship. On one occasion a number of men returning from Jacques River were about three-quarters of the way over, when suddenly the Burning Ship appeared, sailing up the bay. Seeing that they were in danger of a collision, they turned out of her course to give her the "right-of-way," and thus had a good view of her, and the sight was enough to frighten the stoutest heart among them. The ship was aflame, rigging, masts and hull. A man stood at the helm, and the sailors, men (or fiends in the guise of men) were running up and down, climbing the rigging, hither and thither. On the quarter-deck, clearly in view, stood a beautiful woman, gazing straight ahead, with extended arm, evidently giving orders, while above, beneath, and all around the ship, was one seething mass of fire. She passed on, and they resumed their course.

At different points on the coast men have rowed out to see her, but found it impossible to come up to her, as she kept moving away. One Christmas Eve, some years ago, the Roman Catholic congregation of Grand Anse, on their way to midnight mass, saw the ship—a square-rigged under full sail—sailing on the ice, all on fire. There are people still living who vouch for the truth of this story. The same night, at Petit Roche, the congregation also going to midnight mass, saw her sail close into the shore and disappear. The old cure told that he knew of one place on the coast of Florida where a burning ship had sailed ashore and vanished.

Another time she anchored in Ellis Cove, N. B., and being seen by people a mile away, they hastened to assist what they supposed was a ship in distress. The sailors were plainly visible, engaged in their various duties. Finally a boat was lowered, men entered, and rowed towards the shore: half-way to land all disappeared.

On still another occasion a captain on his way to Stonehaven, near the mouth of the bay, saw the burning ship. On reaching harbor he immediately made enquiries relative to a ship having been destroyed by fire, as he had seen a ship in distress and hailed her, but received no answer, although they were so close together that he had seen the officers in blue uniform leaning over the rail.

An old lady in Janeville also claimed to have seen the Phantom one night sailing up the bay in a blaze of fire. She saw decks crowded with grand ladies and gentlemen, and it would appear that a ball was in progress, as the ladies were all dressed in gold lace, and merrily the dance went on—as they went through the figure eight in the old-time dance, but the ship did not enter the Cove. As far up the bay as she was visible the happy crowd held high carnival.

Yet another tale of the "Phantom Ship": A number of years ago a priest, substituting in Caraquet, asked a dying man to tell him what he knew of the spectral light. The sick man told how he had followed the light, rowing over the place where it had appeared, and to his horror he heard groans, as of persons in sore pain, intermingled with the rattling of chains.

With these variations is the tale told of the "Phantom Ship of the Bay Chaleur."

Of late years her visits have been more infrequent, and probably to coming generations the burning ship will only be a tale that has been told.

The Phantom Ship, however, is not the only spectre of the Bay Chaleur. Usually before an easterly storm, a fire known as "Roussie's Light" is seen at different places in the bay, between the entrance and Petit Roche. The light appears to be a fire, three by four feet in extent, and viewed through a glass, resembles a fire of chips.

The origin of the light is said to be as follows: Two men, crossing the bay in a schooner laden with cattle, quarreled on the voyage; one killed the other. Later a storm arose and the vessel was wrecked. In Shippegan, the remains of a vessel is still pointed out as all that remains of Rousse's schooner.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Defenders of the "Inner Line"

These verses were read by Mrs. Boomer at a meeting to organize "Leagues of Prayer" among the women of London, Ontario. The poem was given to her by a mother who has a soldier son.

"Behind the roaring cannon, behind the flashing steel,
The defenders of the Inner Line, steady and constant kneel;
Some bent, some gray, some crippled,
Some three-score years and ten,
Just praying, always praying, for the front-line fighting men.

"These cannot lend a sortie nor breast the ocean's foam,
But their fervent prayers, as incense rise, from church and cottage home,
The poor man and the wealthy all form the Inner Line,
Wherein a common sorrow makes a brotherhood divine.

"You can hear old voices quiver, you can see the slow tears fall,
Yet the Inner Line keeps steady, England and honor call;
They pray, and who can measure such prayers' resistless might,—
They trust the God of Battles, Who will defend the right."

Behold, I Thought —

Elisha sent a messenger unto him, saying, Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean. But Naaman was wroth, and went away and said, Behold, I thought, He will surely come out to me, and stand, and call on the Name of the LORD his God and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper. . . . So he turned and went away in a rage.—2 Kings v.: 10-12.

This morning I woke with the words of Naaman echoing through my brain. I had not been reading the story of his cleansing, nor thought of him lately in my waking hours; neither had I—so far as I know—been dreaming of him. What special meaning had those words? I was bewildered at first, then they seemed full of meaning.

The great Syrian general had heard from his young servant that her God could cleanse him from the loathsome disease of leprosy which had blighted his otherwise prosperous life. He hurried to Elisha the prophet, not as humble suppliant, but with a great retinue of horses, chariots and servants. Naaman expected that as soon as he—the mighty favorite of the king of Syria—humbled himself to ask a favor of the God of the despised race of the Hebrews, it would be instantly granted. The prophet would gladly work the necessary enchantment and the corrupt flesh would be healed. He was ready to pay liberally—in princely fashion—but he was not prepared for the great message of Elisha.

Is it not much the same to-day? Men, who have never given a thought to God before, hear that prayer can work wonders. They are bent on victory, or anxious about the safety of someone who is very dear. Having exhausted every other device they can think of, they turn at last to God and demand that He shall give them what they want. Perhaps they feel that they are stooping, in praying to God at all. They—"progressive men of the world"—think that "religion is all very well for women and children!" It is, they feel, an amiable weakness which they have long outgrown. But—"well, there may possibly be something in it, after all. It is worth trying, anyway." They bend their unaccustomed knees in prayer, expecting that God—if there be a God—will be very glad to welcome them, and grant their requests. There is none of the heart-broken humility and penitence of the prodigal son. There is rather a high-handed demand: "Give me what I want. I will pay well for it!"—as if man could ever pay Almighty God anything! Gifts we may offer, but when it comes to paying our debts we find ourselves bankrupt, and can only beg for forgiveness.

The man makes his request and does not get what he expects in the way of a reply. He hears only the startling command, "Go and wash." God has provided a Fountain for sin and uncleanness. It is mockery to stand before Him, demanding what we desire, unless we place ourselves unquestioningly in His hands.

We pray for victory—do we pray for cleansing, and do we obey God's commands? We talk boastfully about the righteousness of our cause and the sins and cruelties of our enemies. God knows all about the matter. Vengeance is in His hands—not in ours—and it would help us more to repent of our own sins than to confess the sins of our foes. Have we, as a nation, no sins to confess? Is there not bribery and corruption in high places? Does not impurity, with sly tread, poison men and women—yes, and even the children, who ought to be as fair lilies in God's Garden? Only those who are pure in heart can see God's beauty of holiness—and pure-heartedness is within the reach of us all. St. John reminds us that it is only self-deception to say that we have no sin, but if we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. Have we no selfishness, worldliness and pride to lament?

We thought that God's way of answering prayer was to drop the desired gift instantly at our feet, whether we were ready for it or not? We ask victory for our armies, and God's answer is a demand for the cleansing of our nation.

Dare we say it is already clean? It seems to us that victory for Germany would be disastrous to that nation itself, and to the world. If that is so, it would be a cruel answer to the trustful prayers of the German patriots to give their nation the victory which would mean ruin. Perhaps a swift and speedy victory would be a terrible injury to us also. God knows. It might result in greater vice and more determined selfishness than is ours at present. Our prayers are being answered. God has awakened a marvellous courage and spirit of self-sacrifice in millions of men and women, He has given strength, skill and tenderness to nurses, doctors, and chaplains, and He has done many other great things for us. The great cloud of prayer, which is constantly going up, is bringing our hearts and spirits nearer to God. Seeing Him as He is, we cannot help seeing our own sins, and crying out for mercy, as the publican did.

Our greatest need is cleansing—let us pray for it. God will give us victory and healing peace when He sees it is best for us. Let us trust Him and humbly obey His command to wash and be clean.

A few days ago I was visiting a patient in the hospital. He laid his hand on his breast and said: "The doctor has inserted a tube here, and when he takes it out it will only be to put in a larger one." For many months that wound has been kept open, so that the poison may drain away, instead of going through the whole body. The disappointed sufferer might have said to the surgeon: "Behold, I thought you would soon heal my sore, when I asked you to undertake the case." But he did not question the surgeon's skill or kindness, and went on trusting him even when the sore was made larger.

It is not our place to dictate to God. We come before Him to ask for healing—for our own souls and for our loved Empire, as well as for our allies and also for our enemies. If He were to put an end to the war instantly, it may be that the poison of hatred and greed, which has now broken out into a terrible open sore, would work secretly among the nations and fester—out of sight—for a few years. Only God knows what horrors might result after another decade or two. The prophet Jeremiah warns us of the harm that is done when a nation's hurt is "healed slightly," when its leaders cry, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace."—(Jer. vi.: 14.)

When we place ourselves in the hands of the Good Physician and find He does not treat us exactly as we expected, let us not say foolishly and despairingly: "I thought He would have healed the disease quickly!" A good surgeon knows that it is dangerous to heal a festering sore "slightly"—only on the surface. Let us pray on, in full confidence that God will do what He sees to be best, not what we think best.

Naaman was not healed when he turned his back on the prophet and went away in a rage; but when he returned, in humble trustfulness, and obeyed the command to wash seven times, his flesh came again as the flesh of a little child.

Our Good Physician is also our Elder Brother, Who died that we might live—dare we doubt His love? He is God, and cannot make a mistake—do we doubt His wisdom? Christina Rossetti voices our anxious questioning and the reassuring answer of our Lord.

"But, Lord, to-morrow!
What of to-morrow, Lord?
Shall there be rest from toil,
Be truce from sorrow?
Be living green upon the sward,
Now but a barren grave to me,
Be joy for sorrow?"

Note the answer—
"Did I not die for thee?
Do I not live for thee?
Leave the 'To-morrow!'"
DORA FARNCOMB.

The leaves in autumn do not change color from the blighting touch of frost, but from the process of natural decay. They fall when the fruit is ripened and their work is done, and their splendid coloring is but their graceful and beautiful surrender of life when they have finished their summer offering of service to God and man. And one of the great lessons the fall of the leaf teaches is this: Do your work well, and then be ready to depart when God shall call.—Tryon Edwards.



So Good for Children

Millions of pounds of delicious "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup are sold every year to mothers, just for the children.



EDWARDSBURG

"Crown Brand" CORN SYRUP



Mothers know it is practically all nourishment. They know it is a food—that Bread spread with "Crown Brand" makes a well balanced food that sustains and builds up the strength.

Mothers know, too, that "Crown Brand" is the most economical "sweetening" for all sorts of Cakes, Pies, Puddings and Sauces—and is the whole thing for delicious homemade Candies.

"LILY WHITE" is our pure white Corn Syrup—not so pronounced in flavor as "Crown Brand"—equally choice for the table and for candy making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 POUND TINS.
The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal

Men! Here's the logical underwear for you.

In the first place, it's fine, soft, elastic and long-wearing. What is more, it fits right from the day you start to wear it until the time you lay it by.

It is made with the famous Klosed Krotch—the feature that revolutionized underwear comfort and convenience.

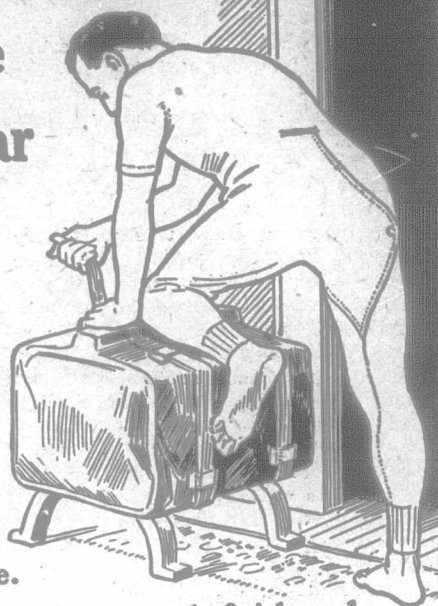
The evenness of texture, strength, smooth finish and durability are due to the superior Spring Needle Rib fabric.

So, for all 'round satisfaction wear Watson's Union suit.

We also make men's and boys' two-piece underwear in all weights and styles. Ask your dealer.

THE WATSON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Brantford - Ontario

Watson's UNDERWEAR



A GLOWING COMPLEXION

Princess Skin Food is the choicest unguent of the kind made. It supersedes the various cold creams, as it is more satisfactory for the neglected, faded and wrinkled skins, and excellent for removing the wrinkles and marks that Old Time's fingers are tracing in so many good complexions. Try a sample at our expense. Send 5c to cover postage.

Ask for Catalog "F." It gives valuable hints on the care of skin, hair, scalp and complexion and describes our method of permanently removing superfluous hair, moles, etc.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 College St. - TORONTO
Established 1892

Please send booklet "F" and sample of Skin Food. 5c enclosed.
Name.....
Address.....

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 from Oct. 1st to Oct. 8th were as follows:

Ebenezer Methodist Church, Ida, Ont., \$17.25; Isaac S. Graves, Minesing, Ont., \$1.00; Arthur Fisher, Willow Bank, Ont., \$1.00.

Amount previously acknowledged\$1,824.50

Total to Oct. 8th.....\$1,843.75

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. 1st to Oct. 8th:—

Jar sent by Mrs. Caffyn, Ingersoll, Ont.

Crate from Forest, Ont., 16 quarts and 5 pints:—Mrs. Henry Vance, Mrs. Dan Thompson, Mrs. W. H. Luckham, Mrs. W. J. Vance, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Ella Thompson, Mary C. Thompson, Sara Cundick, Vera and Harvey Richardson, Mildred Brent, Ada Hall, Jennie Vance, Addie Mellor, Myrtle Goodhand, Styla Goodhand, Jean Smith, Mabel Cable.

Crate from Hawkesbury, Ont., 6 quarts jelly:—Marion Robertson, C. W. Robertson.

Crate from Consecon, Salem Sunday School:—Mrs. C. Carnrike, Miss Jennie Carnrike, Mrs. A. D. Henssey, Mrs. F. Henssey, Mrs. S. Carnrike, Mrs. A. Parliament, Mrs. C. M. Kemp, Mrs. D. H. Vancott, Mrs. E. C. Wannamaker, Mrs. V. Brown, Mrs. E. H. Wycott, Mrs. A. Blakely, Mrs. S. A. Vancott, Mrs. C. G. Fox.

Consignment from the Women's Institute of Jarvis, Ont., 52 quarts, packed in excelsior in molasses barrels, ready to ship to the front:—Mrs. Andrew Miller, Mrs. Histed, Mrs. J. Parsons, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. R. McCarter, Mrs. Allan Ross, Mrs. Hoover, Miss E. Snyder, Mrs. Stader, Mrs. D. Steele, Mrs. G. Steel, Mrs. Chas. Howard, Mrs. Glanfield, Mrs. (Dr.) Jacques, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Fred. Brown, Mrs. Whibley, Mrs. Yule, Miss Fallis, Mrs. Meehan, Miss Abraham, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. J. Jacques, Miss A. Hyde, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. J. Smith, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Guyler, Mrs. Simpson, Miss V. Schuyler, Mrs. J. Jonson, Mrs. J. Saunders, Mrs. Wodhan, Mrs. Belbeck, Miss P. Roberts, Mrs. H. Jackson, Mrs. Chas. Jackson, Mrs. Elva Rodgers, Mrs. A. Rodgers, Mrs. A. Porter, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Sowter.

Crate containing jelly from Mrs. A. Jamieson, Woodville, Ont.

DIRECTIONS FOR SENDING JAM.

Contributors are doing splendidly, but may we ask again that senders will be good enough to prepay all contributions if at all possible. When several club together in sending a box, a few cents from each will cover the charges. When, on the other hand, the Red Cross has to pay from 60 cents to \$3.00 or more on a great number of boxes coming from all over the country, a great many dollars of their funds are swallowed up. That means that just so much less money is left to be spent on bandages, socks, shirts, and medicines, that our boys so greatly need. Surely the small sacrifice of prepaying charges on individual boxes is not to be weighed in the balance against their sufferings.

It was unfortunate that a confusion in regard to this matter existed for a time, but things have at last clarified, and the following directions will not be altered:

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" 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.

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 Machines 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, said I 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. Surely 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 washwomen'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 earns 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. N. MORRIS, Manager,
Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 357
Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto.

Our "Gravity" design gives greatest convenience, as well as ease of operation with quick and thorough work. Do not overlook the detachable tub feature.



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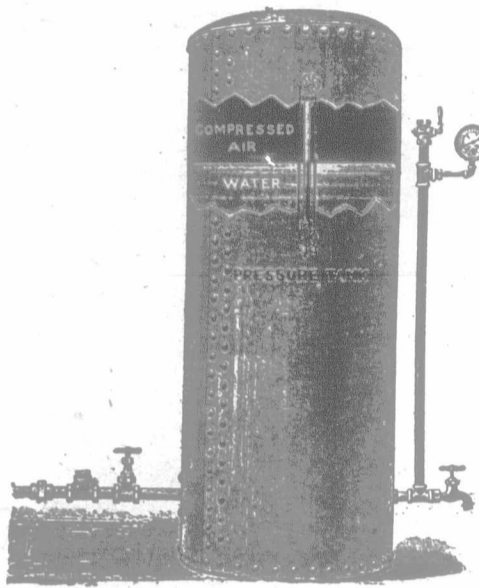
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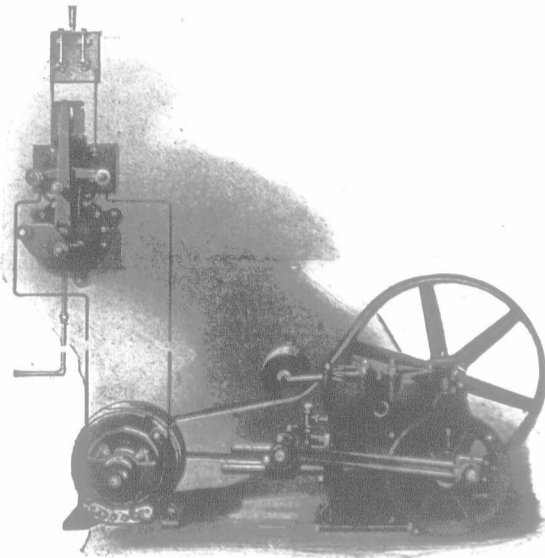
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THE L. E. S. WATER WORKS SYSTEM

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

will do nicely. Cut the goods into a circle of the size needed, hem, and finish the edge with lace. One-half inch from the edge, sew on a tape to run a drawing-string through. Draw the cap up to the proper size. If you choose, you may make a turn-back brim and sew it across the front. The embroidered collar of the waist may be made to do duty here.

(2) An Attractive Cushion Cover.—Make the cover of brown linen, but before sewing the two sides together stencil the upper one, or work it with heavy silk, according to the accompanying pattern. Anyone can draw out the stencil by copying from this picture. Draw it on heavy paper, cut out the design to leave holes to paint through, then shellac both sides of the paper. When dry, pin down tightly over the linen, which in turn is placed over blotting paper, then paint in the pattern, using tube-paint thinned very slightly with turpentine.

(3) A Fancywork Bag (But don't give it to someone who has half a dozen already).—Crochet a bag with heavy linen-colored thread, then line it with silk of a pretty color.

(4) Table runners or dresser runners of brown linen may be stencilled or worked.

(5) Small aprons trimmed with lace, corset-covers, undervests with crocheted tops, pretty handkerchiefs, and silk stockings, are Christmas gifts that may be always depended upon.

Crinkle Paper Baskets.—Buy a roll of Japanese crinkled paper, and cut it into strips one inch broad. Use five strips for plaiting, making the joints firm and even. When the plait is ready, coil round and sew sufficient to make the flat bottom before forming the sides. A piece of plaiting is used for the handle, which is decorated with a bow of ribbon. Fill with bon-bons or candied fruit, and decorate with holly. Green and white baskets are very pretty.

A Prize Box.—Make a folding box of prettily-covered pasteboard, about twelve inches long, seven wide, and five high. Make eyelets along the edges and lace together with tape tied with small bows at the ends. Into the box put cheese-cloth dusters, a crocheted dishcloth or two, tea-towels, and two lemon-holders, for holding and pre-erving for a few days, a cut lemon. To make the latter, take a circular piece of celluloid, three inches in diameter, for the bottom, and make the bag about four inches long, of unbleached muslin, putting a drawing-string around the top. The bag is to be hung up, with the cut-side of the lemon next to the celluloid.

A Spool-boat.—Make a "boat" of pasteboard covered with silk, and string spools in it with narrow ribbon. The spools will be always in place, and the thread can be taken off without removing them.

A Tambourine Duster Holder.—An attractive duster holder can be made in the form of a tambourine as follows: Cover two pieces of pasteboard 7 1/2 inches in diameter with gay chintz or cretonne. Join these together with four brass rings

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 1/2-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, Silos.

Head Office: TORONTO. Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina

Shropshires 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

Shropshires of superior quality; both rams and ewes. Special offering for 30 days in Shropshires, Welsh ponies and Berkshire pigs.

J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results

Write for Booklet.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.

West Toronto

Please Mention Advocate

covered with crochet in a thread matching the material, and through these run inch-wide satin ribbon. Tie the ends in a bow, leaving enough to hang on the back of a chair or elsewhere. Into the holder thus formed slip two dusters, feather-stitched around the edge in silk or cotton the same color as the ribbon used.

A Strainer Pin-Cushion.—Take an ordinary tea-strainer that can be bought for five or ten cents. Fill it with cotton batting and cover with pretty silk, ruffling it over the edge. Wind ribbon around the handle, and finish with a rosette. Stick pins with heads of various colors in the cushion.

Fountain-pen Holder.—Take a piece of kid or leather a little larger than the pen, and stitch one end and the two sides on the machine, leaving a little flap at the top. Take the holder to a jeweler's to have a snap-clasp attached, also a little hook and chain to attach it to the belt. This is a nice little present for a woman who writes much.

Twine-ball Holder.—Make a bag of leather or crocheted colored cotton, having it square at the top and pointed at the bottom, with a tiny hole, button-holed strongly about, at the bottom to put the end of the twine through. Put in the ball of twine, draw up with a drawing-string, put ribbon loops to hang the bags up with, and attach a tiny scissors, by loops of ribbon, for cutting the twine.

The rest of the suggestions are for children's presents:

Picture Slips.—Save up pictures of animals, birds, fruits, buildings, etc. Paste the pictures on pasteboard the same size and shape. Then cut in strips an inch wide. Mix the slips up in a box. The children love to put them together. If you like you can cut the pictures in all sorts of shapes instead of in strips.

Story Books.—Make books of stiff cotton, with pretty chintz covers, and paste stories, riddles, puzzles and pictures on the leaves.

Pickling Walnuts.

[The following recipe has been kindly sent us by E. Sutton, Grenville Co., Ont. Will those who are interested kindly keep the recipe for next year?]

Seeing an inquiry for pickling walnuts, I am sending a recipe I always use very successfully. The nuts should be pickled before the wood forms, when they can be pricked with a knitting needle. Prick them through and through, then put them into a brine made of salt and water that will bear a new-laid egg. Keep here for nine days, changing the brine every three days, then take them out into a dish and put in the sun. They will turn quite black. Then pickle in the usual way. They should be kept six months before being eaten.

This is an Old Country recipe. I have never been able to get walnuts to pickle since I have been in Canada.

Using Up Left Overs.

The best way to use up left-overs, to be very Irish, is never to have any. Perhaps this is rather impossible, yet a great surplus of odds and ends may be avoided by trying to prepare as nearly as possible just what will be necessary.

When things happen to be left over they may be used in many ways, but should always be prepared in such a way that "nobody will know." No matter how nutritious a dish may be, it is impossible to find it as appetizing if one recognizes at once that it has been made from scraps.

And now to detail:
Bread.—Keep all bits of bread, dry them in the oven, then put them in a stout paper bag, roll them fine with a rolling-pin, and put them away in a sealer for future use. They may be used in pancakes, in bread puddings (as given in last issue), in beet and carrot puddings, for stuffings for fowl and "mock duck," for bread-sauce, and for rolling fish, chops and croquettes in before frying. Stale pieces of bread of any size may be cut in squares, buttered, toasted brown in the oven, and served with vegetable soup for supper.

Vegetables.—Nearly all left-over vegetables may be used as the foundation for soups, which are especially nice in cold weather either as an appetizer with

covered with crochet in a thread matching the material, and through these run a half-inch wide satin ribbon. Tie the ends in a bow, leaving enough to hang on the back of a chair or elsewhere. Into the holder thus formed slip two dusters, rather-stitched around the edge in silk cotton the same color as the ribbon.

A Strainer Pin-Cushion.—Take an ordinary tea-strainer that can be bought for five or ten cents. Fill it with cotton batting and cover with pretty silk, pulling it over the edge. Wind ribbon around the handle, and finish with a sette. Stick pins with heads of various colors in the cushion.

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Twine-ball Holder.—Make a bag of either crocheted colored cotton, having it square at the top and pointed at the bottom, with a tiny hole, buttoned strongly about, at the bottom to let the end of the twine through. Put the ball of twine, draw up with a drawing-string, put ribbon loops to hang the bags up with, and attach a tiny scissors, by loops of ribbon, for cutting the twine.

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Using Up Left Overs.

The best way to use up left-overs, to me, is very Irish, is never to have any. Perhaps this is rather impossible, yet a great surplus of odds and ends may be avoided by trying to prepare as nearly as possible just what will be necessary. When things happen to be left over they may be used in many ways, but should always be prepared in such a way that "nobody will know." No matter how nutritious a dish may be, it is impossible to find it as appetizing if one recognizes at once that it has been made from scraps.

And now to detail:

Bread.—Keep all bits of bread, dry them in the oven, then put them in a paper bag, roll them fine with a rolling-pin, and put them away in a jar for future use. They may be used in pancakes, in bread puddings (as given last issue), in beef and carrot puddings, for stuffings for fowl and "mock chicken," for bread-sauce, and for rolling "chops and croquettes in before frying." Stale pieces of bread of any size may be cut in squares, buttered, toasted in the oven, and served with vegetable soup for supper.

Vegetables.—Nearly all left-over vegetables may be used as the foundation for soups, which are especially nice in cold weather either as an appetizer with

which to begin dinner, or as the principal dish for supper. For dinner-soups, mash the vegetables and add to soup-stock taken from "boils," or made by soaking soup-bones in cold water, then boiling until all of the extracts are drawn into the water. For supper-soups, use milk instead of water for all vegetables which will permit of it, e. g., potatoes, salsify, artichokes, peas, celery, onions. Put the vegetables through a sieve, add the milk, heat, season nicely, and serve with a little whipped cream, or grated cheese, or a dash of paprika on top of each plate. Croutons of toasted bread, or tiny biscuits, should accompany the soup.

Many boiled vegetables, cabbage or beans, for instance, may be mixed with mashed potatoes and a little cream, made into croquettes and either fried or baked in the oven with a bit of butter on top of each. Beets, dried beans, etc., may be made into a salad by mixing with good salad dressing, and served cold with cold meat. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg, lemon and parsley.

Meats and Fish.—The number of ways in which left-over meats may be served is legion, but probably meat-pies, meat-loaves, and croquettes, are the most popular. To have any of these appetizing, however, it is well to have on hand plenty of flavorings and seasonings,—onions or onion juice, Worcester sauce, cayenne, curry, celery salt, catsup, paprika, "kitchen bouquet," and horse-radish. There is all the difference in the world between left-over meat cooked up anyhow, and that cooked with the touch of a chef. Here are a few recipes:

Curried Beef.—Put 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon minced onion into a frying-pan. Let brown, then add 1 teaspoon curry powder. Cook slowly for a few minutes, pour in 2 cups brown stock or gravy, and season to taste. Let simmer until reduced about half, then add 1 cup cold roast beef cut in cubes. Serve in a hot platter with a border of boiled rice or mashed potato.

Beef with Tomato.—Cut enough cold beef to make 3 cupfuls. Cook 1½ cups canned tomato and put through a sieve or vegetable ricer. Reheat the tomato, adding 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon onion juice, and salt and pepper to taste. Last of all add the beef. Let heat, not boil, and serve very hot with mashed potato.

Meat Cakes.—Mix together 2 cups chopped meat, 1 chopped onion, an egg slightly beaten, salt, pepper and mustard to taste. Make into flat cakes and fry in butter or dripping until light brown on each side.

Fish balls may be made by mixing fish with potato, a little cream or butter, and seasoning. Make into cakes and fry, or bake in the oven, first putting a bit of butter on top of each.

Cake.—Stale cake may be used up as follows: (1) Cut in slices, steam quickly, and serve with pudding-sauce. (2) Cut in thick slices, fry in a little butter, and serve with a very little jam as a pudding. (3) Trifle.—Break the cake in bits in a dish, and add any left-overs of canned or preserved fruit. Last of all, pour a thin, boiled custard over all, and sprinkle with nuts. If you like you may bake the trifle and cover with a meringue made with the whites of eggs.

Fruit.—A very little left-over fruit may be used for trifle as above, or may be baked out with cornstarch and used as a pie-filling. Add boiling water to the fruit to make enough for the pie, thickened with a little cornstarch blended with water, add more sugar if necessary, also a little lemon juice or butter. Fill the pie, cover with whipped cream, or with a meringue of beaten whites of egg.

Pie-pastry.—Use stated quantities in making pie-paste, so that none will be left over. If, however, a quantity should be on hand, keep it on ice until needed, and use it to cover, lattice-wise, a deep fruit pudding. It may also be made into cheese-straws to serve with soup in this way: Roll it out, cut into strips, sprinkle with grated cheese, and bake.

Porridge.—Left-over porridge may be converted into pudding as follows: (1) Cut it in thick slices, fry, and serve with syrup. (2) Heat in a saucepan, adding a little water if necessary. Add nuts and raisins. Serve with cream and sugar. (3) Heat as in No. 2, add a little molasses, spice, sugar, fruit, and flour. Serve with pudding sauce.

MORE MILK & BUTTER

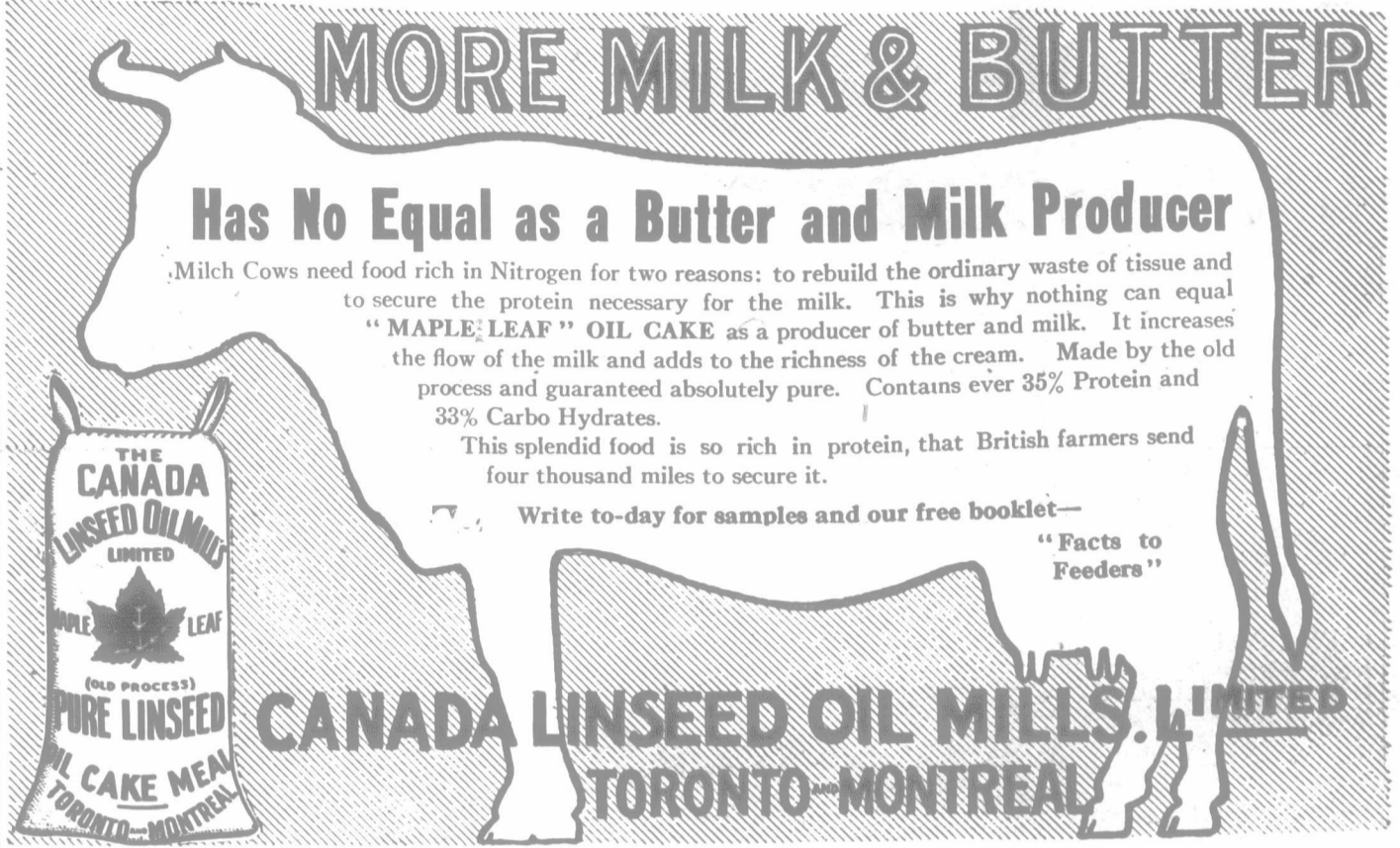
Has No Equal as a Butter and Milk Producer

Milk Cows need food rich in Nitrogen for two reasons: to rebuild the ordinary waste of tissue and to secure the protein necessary for the milk. This is why nothing can equal "MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE as a producer of butter and milk. It increases the flow of the milk and adds to the richness of the cream. Made by the old process and guaranteed absolutely pure. Contains over 35% Protein and 33% Carbo Hydrates.

This splendid food is so rich in protein, that British farmers send four thousand miles to secure it.

Write to-day for samples and our free booklet—
"Facts to Feeders"

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, LIMITED
TORONTO—MONTREAL



DILLON OSHAWA

SLITTER CARRIERS
THE DILLON LINE
STALLS & STANCHIONS
HAY TOOLS ETC.

DILLON STANCHIONS

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.

DILLON STALLS

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 separately. Stalls also 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.

DILLONS SELL DIRECT
You Save the Agent's Profit

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.

R. DILLON & SON
14 Mill Street, - OSHAWA, ONT.
We also manufacture—cow pens, hay tools, hardware specialties, litter carriers, etc.

Our Guarantee

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.



When Writing Advertisers Will You Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Righton's

DRESS, COSTUME,
BLOUSE and COAT FABRICS

You will effect a great saving by sending for our range of magnificent patterns of

Dress, Coat and Blouse Fabrics

Post free on receipt of application.

Value and variety unequalled.

We are in the heart of the world's best centre, and can supply you with materials of the utmost value. Write now to

WILLIAM RIGHTON LIMITED
Dress Warehouse All Saints', Manchester, Eng.

Dress Fabrics

Tile Drain Contracting

An Independent Business

Suitable for the farmer, and sure of work ten months in every year. Thousands of miles to be put in afford unequalled opportunity for active men. Here is one who has found an ample field and made a success:

Continental, Ohio, May 22nd, 1915.
"The machine cut 3,075 rods of ditch, averaging 29 in. deep in 22 days of ten hours each. For this I received 19c per rod on an average, except for two outlets where the prices obtained ranged from 30c to 35c. Total money received, \$603.00. Expenses, \$137.65, leaving me a total net profit of \$465.35, or \$21.15 per day. In one week with my Buckeye I cut 1,000 rods. At the average price of 19 cents per rod, this totaled \$190.00 and allowing \$40.00 for expenses, I netted \$150.00."
J. C. HOFFMAN.

"A Perfect Trench at One Cut" BUCKEYE Traction Ditcher

has proved itself equal to every test and a money-maker for its owners. Works perfectly and economically through any soil, leaving a trench ready for the tile, in perfect grade, and with finely pulverized dirt easily replaced. Hundreds of farmers and contractors are getting excellent service.

LET THESE MEN TELL THEIR OWN STORIES:

Riga, Mich., Jan. 22, 1915.
"I am sending you a record of my Ditcher that I have made in 115 days. The expense of running the machine was \$206.35 for gas and repairs, and for the labor I paid \$230.00. I paid my man \$2.00 a day. That made my total expenses \$436.35 for running the machine with my time figured nothing. I dug 13,312 rods of ditch and the work came to \$2,945.26 that I received, so that left me for my work \$2,508.91, and my machine was just as good when I got through as it was when I got it."
JOHN COLL, JR.

Upper Sandusky, O., July 9, 1915.
On one job I cut 598 rods in five days, for which I received at 20c per rod \$119.60. My expense for this time was \$35.00 or \$7.00 per day. Deducting this expense of \$35.00 from the total money received, \$119.60, left me clear \$84.60 or \$16.92 clear profit per day. This was very pleasing to me and I would, indeed, have been satisfied with \$10.00 clear per day. On another piece of work I cut 2,000 feet in a single day. I have no trouble whatever in obtaining all the work my machine can possibly do."
E. H. WENTZ.

You may duplicate their successes yourself

Write to us for full particulars, catalog, and many testimonials of farmers who have found it profitable for individual use and contractors who have made good returns for their efforts.

The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co., 201 Crystal Ave., Findlay, O.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada

Insures Against Fire, Explosion and Self-Ignition
FORD AUTOMOBILES for the following amounts and rates:

	Amount	Premium
New Touring Car.....	\$500	\$6.00 for one year
Touring Car, 1 year old.....	400	5.50 " " "
" " 2 years old.....	250	3.75 " " "
New Runabout.....	450	5.40 " " "
Runabout, 1 year old.....	350	4.80 " " "
" " 2 years old.....	200	3.00 " " "

Other types of Ford cars and cars over three years old that have been kept in specially good repair will be insured for amounts and at rates made to suit individual cases. The cars will be insured whilst in any building or whilst on the road. See our local agent, or write for his address to

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. 33 Scott St. Toronto
F. D. WILLIAMS, Manager

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

Scrap Bag.

THE MEAT-CHOPPER.

A meat-chopper, or at least, a chopping-bowl and knife, should be in every kitchen. By means of it labor may be lessened, and all sorts of odds and ends of vegetables and meat chopped up for salads, meat-pies, croquettes, etc. At pickling-time, for making relishes, chowchow, etc., it is very valuable.

KEEPING LEMONS.

Lemons may be kept fresh for a long time by putting them in cold water and changing it every day. Lemon and orange peel both improve the flavor of apple-sauce, bread-pudding, pudding-sauce, etc., if grated into them before cooking. Keep the rinds not used in this way for making "candied peel." This is made by soaking the rinds in weak brine, then boiling in a syrup of water and sugar until clear.

ECONOMY IN DOUGH.

When making cookies, roll out the dough and cut it in long strips. Cut these into pieces of even length, and join the ends of each piece to form a ring, then bake. This will prevent the accumulation of bits of dough to be rolled out again, and, as everyone knows, cookies or biscuits made of worked-over dough are never as good. To prevent the same thing from occurring when making biscuits, cut the biscuits square.

MENDING AN UMBRELLA.

Instead of gluing on the handle of an umbrella which has become loose, try winding a thread around the stick and then screwing on the handle.

CLEANING CARPET-SWEEPERS.

Try using a very coarse scrubbing-brush to clean the carpet-sweeper. It removes the thread, hair, etc., which are usually so difficult and disagreeable to remove from the sweeper-brushes.

The Beaver Circle

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

Grandma.

(Sent by "Jeannette.")

Grandma's always busy,
Busy as can be,
Always making something,
Something nice for me.

Grandma calls me "Angel,"
"Angeline" won't do,
For she says that Jesus
Calls me Angel, too.

Grandma sings of heaven,
Such a lovely place,
Where, she says, the Angels
See their Saviour's face.

Grandma says I'm noisy,
Sometimes mussy, too,
And she says that mischief
Is the work I do.

When I'm big like mamma,
I will busy be,
Making clothes for grandma,
When she cannot see.

I will knit her stockings,
Lace and tie her shoes,
Bring to her her glasses,
Read to her the news.

All about the trenches
Which she says must be,
And the gallant soldiers
Who were drowned at sea.

I'll brush her silver tresses,
Comb them back in place,
Bow my head in reverence
When she's saying grace.

Won't grandma be happy
When in heaven she'll be,
For she'll see the Angels,
Little ones like me?

WANTS & FOR SALE

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.

FARM hand wants to rent house and lot in good farm community. J. Ramus, care of Mac-Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

VALUABLE Oxford County farm for sale by tender—I hereby offer for sale by public tender my farm, consisting of lot No. 3, Con. 5, East Oxford Township, supposed to contain about 240 acres. Ten acres of young orchard, choice fruit, just beginning to bear; small fruits, pears, plums, cherries, etc. Thirty-five acres of first-class alfalfa. Fifty acres seeded to timothy and clover. Eighteen acres fall wheat sown. Well fenced and drained. Fourteen acres good hardwood bush. Abundance of water, both spring and well. Spring creek through centre of farm; water in buildings. One of the best barns in township, with ample room above and below. Excellent brick house, thirteen rooms; large woodshed. Farm is nine miles from Woodstock and five from Eastwood railway station; rural mail delivery; Princeton and Drumbo phone; five minutes' walk to school. Two butter and cheese factories within one and a half miles. Soil deep loam with clay subsoil. This is one of the best farms in Oxford County. Intending purchasers must come and see farm. No enquiries answered. All tenders must contain terms, stating cash payment, and amount for which mortgage will be given and interest, and must be directed to P. McDonald, Barrister, Woodstock, Ont. Tenders will be opened on November 1st, 1915. Strictly confidential. Any tender not necessarily accepted. N. P. Holdsworth, R.R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

WANTED—Situation by young man, single on good stock or dairy farm; experienced; total abstainer, non-smoker. Can furnish references. Could start Nov. 8th. William Eade, Elmvale Post Office, Ontario.

250 ACRE Ontario farm for sale in Huron County. C. P. R. at Walton, five miles north, and G. T. R. Searforth, four miles south. The very best of land, all under cultivation. One frame house and one brick; also workman's house. Bank barn; sixty by eighty-four, and other necessary farm buildings. It adjoins the village of Winthrop. Have churches, school, rural mail, telephone and other modern conveniences. Ill health prevents my farming satisfactorily. R. H. Govenlock, R.R. No. 1, Searforth, Ont.

Two Central Alberta Improved Farms—100 acres each—well situated, first-class soil, good for mixed farming or grain growing; close together. For sale, or will exchange for Western Ontario farm. Write owner, F. W. TWEDDLE, Innisfail, Alta., for particulars.

For Sale—Creamery, in Southern Ontario doing good business. Good reasons for selling. A good opportunity for right person. Particulars to those only who mean business. Address: Box J, Farmer's Advocate.

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 advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

Crate - Fattened Poultry

We are open for shipments of crate-fattened poultry of all kinds. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Prompt returns. Write us for quotations.

Henry Gatehouse & Son
348 Dorchester Street West
MONTREAL

Eggs Wanted—Have you any new-laid eggs? Highest price paid by
J. D. ARSENAULT
142 Sanguinet Street Montreal

WE WANT— CREAM

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

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

"A Duart sent full name—has kindly s which we pu also a nicely schools of Dus Cleaves, which at Duart on to pass this p tion, in the inspiration for

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"Interesting, was the verdi fair held in t 28rd. While fancy, they p terest in agri the rural sch may to con ness, not as

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by the Wou four differer it, namely and Muirkin

This has grand succe come when a school fa of our l directly to their chose

Senior Dear Puc first letter father has

A School Fair.

"A Duart Pupil,"—who should have sent full name and address, by the way,—has kindly sent us the following letter, which we publish with much pleasure; also a nicely-printed prize list, for the schools of Duart, Muirkirk, Clearville and Cleaves, which combined for the fair held at Duart on Sept. 23rd. We are going to pass this prize list on to another section, in the hope that it may be the inspiration for another school fair.]

Dear Editor,—A school fair was held in the village of Duart on Sept. 23rd, and I thought that I would write and tell you about it.

"Interesting, instructive, profitable," was the verdict passed on the school fair held in the Duart Town Hall Sept. 23rd. While school fairs are in their infancy, they promise to stimulate an interest in agriculture among the pupils of the rural schools, and will possibly lead many to consider farm work as a business, not as a mere drudgery.

"We learn to do by doing." With this in view, the school fair is certainly the way of getting children "to learn to do by doing."

The pupils grew their own beets, carrots, etc., raised their own chickens, and in this way took great interest in looking after their gardens and chickens during the summer months, often comparing their crops with those grown by their fathers. In this way father and son discuss the methods of growing the best possible "garden stuffs," or raising the largest and best chickens.

But the crowning feature of the work was the fair. On the morning of Sept. 23rd, the products of the children's gardens, the chickens, collections of weed seeds, curiosities, and insects, compositions, etc., were placed on exhibition, pupil competing against pupil and school against school for the prizes offered. Early in the morning the exhibits began to arrive, boys with their pullets and cockerels, the best of their flock; the grain, corn and potatoes from their gardens, better in quality and yield than father ever grew. The girls also were there early with their sewing, cooking, compositions, and collections of weed seeds and curiosities.

Prizes were given for the best collection of weed seeds correctly named, and the neatness of arrangement and correctness of the collections would put many a Normal student to shame.

By 10 o'clock all the exhibits were in their places and the judging commenced. The judges soon realized that a task was before them when they began to pick out the best pen of birds from thirty or more exhibits, and nearly all being worthy of a prize; or the best grain, roots, etc., from as many exhibits. The girls' work was judged by the women, who also had a difficult task. The crops from their gardens were so carefully selected and arranged that they offered no small problem for the judges.

Great interest was shown in the work by the hundreds of parents and pupils that attended from the different schools, the parents showing almost as much interest as the children, and many a proud father will be showing his neighbor the result of his son's work.

Sports were the feature of the afternoon, which added interest, the teachers entering a race with as much zest as the boys and girls. This race was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone, and particularly the pupils, who were anxious to see if "their" teacher would win. Addresses were given by prominent men, and were enjoyed by all. This was the first school fair held in Duart, and was gotten up by the Women's Institute. There were four different schools that took part in it, namely: Duart, Clearville, Cleaves, and Muirkirk.

This has been the first fair, and was a grand success, and may the time soon come when every rural school will have a school fair to give the boys and girls of our land a knowledge pertaining directly to their environment and to their chosen calling.

A DUART PUPIL.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has been taking "The Farmer's

FAIRY SOAP
A pleasure for toilet and bath

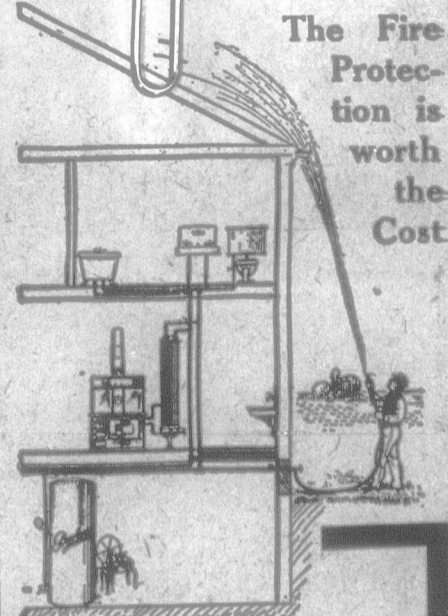
Made by expert soapmakers who convert choicest materials into a true soap which is unsurpassed for use on what is more delicate than the finest fabric—the human skin.

Fairy Soap costs little, but money cannot buy purer soap.

The floating oval cake fits the hand

THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY LIMITED MONTREAL

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The Fire Protection is worth the Cost

DON'T Keep the Women Waiting for WATER

Have pure water on tap throughout the house, gardens, barns. Let your wife have city conveniences—hot and cold water, a bathroom. Don't make her wait for water until one of the men come in. You will be astonished what a little it costs to

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Operated by hand, electricity or gasoline. Costs practically nothing to run. Water is pumped into an airtight tank in the cellar or outhouse. Then by the air thus compressed a fine pressure of water can be obtained at all taps—a stream of 30 to 80 feet high can be obtained with hose, in case of fire.

If you already have power, connect a Peerless pump and tank to it.

Let us send you full particulars. Our Engineering Department is glad of the opportunity to help you solve unusual problems. Write now to

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Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time.
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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.

Pine Grove Yorkshire—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.
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LANDS & FOR SALE

ments will be inserted under this chas Farm Properties, Help and Wanted and Pet Stock.

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d wants to rent house and lot in good community. J. Ramus, care of MacSons, Northwood, Ont.

E Oxford County farm for sale by ten, hereby offer for sale by public tender consisting of lot No. 3, Con. 5, East township, supposed to contain about 240 acres of young orchard, choice fruit, including bear, small fruits, peaches, plums, etc.

Thirty-five acres of first-class alfalfa, seeded to timothy and clover. Eighteen acres of young orchard, choice fruit, including bear, small fruits, peaches, plums, etc. Well fenced and drained. Excellent hardwood bush. Abundance of good spring and well. Spring creek runs through farm; water in buildings. One barn in township, with ample room for stock. Excellent brick house, thirteen rooms. Farm is nine miles from Duart and five from Eastwood railway station. Delivery; Princeton and Drumbo phone; walk to school. Two butter and creameries within one and a half miles. Soil with clay subsoil. This is one of the best farms in Oxford County. Intending purchaser come and see farm. No enquiries unless accompanied by cash or cheque. All tenders must contain terms, stating price, and amount for which mortgage is offered, and interest, and must be directed to J. Barrister, Woodstock, Ont. Tenders close on November 1st, 1915. Strictly cash. Any tender not necessarily accepted. J. Barrister, R.R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

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are open for shipments of fattened poultry of all kinds. At market prices paid, according to quality. Prompt returns. Write for quotations.

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That Home of Yours

Is there a mortgage against it? In that case, what will happen if you should die suddenly? Will your widow be able to pay off the indebtedness? Or will she and the kiddies be thrown out on the street?

A few dollars saved each year and invested in an Imperial Endowment policy will provide for a mortgage repayment whether you live or die. We'll tell you all about it if you write to

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

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A Coal and Wood Range with a HIGH OVEN

Patented in Canada



Not a Gas Range

MOOTHER too often sits down to the meal she has prepared too tired to enjoy it. Happy—but oh, so weary! Stooping constantly to attend the oven—to watch the roast, the pies, the cakes! It's a back-breaking task.

Yet baking need not be wearisome. This new coal and wood range makes it what it always should have been, the most interesting part of housework. It has so many ways of lightening housework!

LIGHTER DAY HIGH-OVEN RANGE

6 pot-holes—4 outside 2 inside—cooking odors cannot escape.

What a difference to have Lighter Day in the kitchen.

Never to stoop to do your baking! No lifting up and down of hot, heavy pans! The High Oven makes all the difference between "weariness" and "pleasure" in baking. Everything that used to tire a woman's back is changed in this wonderful High Oven Range.

The thermometer and cooking chart meet you at standing height. The warming closet is just above the oven—and it is heated so that things are kept piping hot.

The oven door is clear glass—you can watch your baking without opening the door—and without stooping. There are pot-holes in the oven and in the warming closet. Vegetable odors need never get into the house.

You have a toasting lever to raise the whole section of the top over the coals. You have grates that shake down easily and without striking.

Extra long pieces of wood can be burned in the LIGHTER DAY High-Oven RANGE. It has a 26-inch fire box. Or special Duplex reversible grate for either coal or wood can be supplied.

You could hardly imagine an oven that heats so quickly. The reason is simple—there is no heat wasted waiting for the fire to "blow up." The oven starts to heat as soon as the kindling is lit.

So the Lighter Day makes lighter coal bills, too.

The Photographer Tells The Story

Wouldn't you like to see a Lighter Day Range? Every day, more stores are ordering Lighter Day Ranges, but if you want to see the range right away, if you want to see how your own work can be lightened—we will send you a wonderful little book. The photographer made this book. He took pictures of a woman using the Lighter Day Range, and really, it's almost as good as seeing the range itself. Let us send you this little book and if you have a friend who thinks as you do about planning for "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen," write her name on the coupon, too. Just mail the coupon to-day, so you won't forget.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, Preston

Send me your photo-story of the Lighter Day Range, FREE.

Also send a copy to

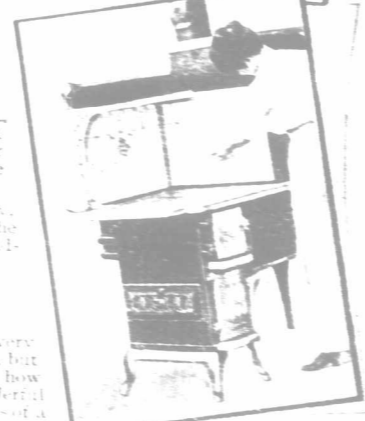
F.A.

Handy Storage for Pans

Cooking utensils are kept right at hand and out of sight. This storage closet is heated and can be used as a big warming closet.

Clear Sweeping Space

It's as easy to clean the floor under the Lighter Day as under the table.



Porcelain Enamel or Tile

You may choose a finish of either porcelain enamel or tile. Both are very durable and are easy to keep clean and of course, sanitary.

Read This Guarantee

In the 58 years we have been making ranges we have never expected a woman to keep one that did not give perfect satisfaction. We guarantee THE LIGHTER DAY High-Oven Range unconditionally.

CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED
Makers of Hecla Furnaces
PRESTON - ONTARIO

Advocate" for quite a little while; he likes it very much. I live in the country on a farm. We milk twenty-one cows, and have seven horses and quite a lot of young cattle. We live between two pinnacles, one is quite large, and the other is small. We have nice spring water, it runs in the house and barn. We always have it, and a few miles away the people have to draw water. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother is married, and has a little girl ten months old, her name is Grace. My oldest sister is married and has a little girl two years old; her name is Leola. I like to read the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." We have a telephone in our house. I hope this will escape the w.-p. b., because it is my first letter to your paper. Well, I guess my letter is getting rather long, so I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.

BERTHA DYMOND (age 13).
Frelighsburg, Que., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, and I wish to join it. May I? I have two brothers and two sisters. For pets, I have a dog named Watch and a cat named Purr, and a bull named Casey Jones. I broke him when he was a calf. One day my chum, "Karn," came over, and we took an old buggy and tore it to pieces and made a cart to drive him on. I hitched him on it and he went all right, so I took Karn home. One day my cousin came down to my place and we hitched him up and went down to the factory and back. I ride him up when I go down after the cows. He is now two years old, and I do not drive him much.

I wish some of the Beavers of my age would write to me.

LLOYD HICKS (age 12, Jr. IV.).
South Bay, Ont., R. M. D. 1.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. As I did not see my first letter in print I thought I would try again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about twenty-five years, and I enjoy reading the letters in the Beaver Circle very much. I was much pleased when school began after the holidays. We have a nice, new, up-to-date school, just about completed, with teacher's room, and cloak-rooms for the scholars, and a small wash-room. It has a basement with a furnace in it for heating, and individual seats of different sizes to suit the pupils; also a bell tower and a flag-pole on top. The trustees intend having the flag floating all the time. I will close now, wishing the Beavers every success.

RIHENA LIVINGSTON.
(Age 10, Jr. III, Class.)

What a lucky girl you are to have such a nice school-house, Rihena.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As my papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate" I thought I would write to the Circle. I live on a 200-acre farm. I have a dog called Rover, he and I go for the cows every night. I have a black kitten at the barn, and always at milking time she comes around for her dish of milk. We have a driver called Flora, and my papa says when I get big enough I can have her for my driver. I have a little sister called Marjory. Hoping to see my letter in "The Farmer's Advocate," I will close with a riddle.

What are the two most reasonable things of the year? Ans.—Salt and pepper.
FLORENCE WALDON.
Queensville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your charming Circle. My grandfather has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember, and we like it fine. We have three cats; one named Thomas, one named Topsy, and the other one Molly. I am a very interested reader of your paper. I will close with a riddle.

What has a head and never sleeps; has a body, and never eats, and always keeps moving? Ans.—A river.
MARJORIE HAM.
Conway, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My brothers



Colonial—Style 70

Save \$100 When You Buy a Piano And Get

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Write Dept. 4 for our handsome Art Catalogue L, and get full particulars of our highest-grade, ten-year guaranteed piano selling for \$100 less than any first-class piano made. Do it now!

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.
London, Canada
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A Complete Power Laundry Outfit

Condensed into a SIMPLE SAFE SILENT machine that rivals the vacuum cleaner and sewing machine as a

HOUSEHOLD LABOR SAVER

It does everything by power, washes and wrings at the same time or separately. The wringer swings to and works in any position, in either direction, over stationary or other tubs.

Full information mailed on request.

Ask your dealer about it 1914
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Hamilton, Ont.

MADE IN CANADA.



Early Layers lay the most eggs

Start your pullets and hens laying before you will not only get more November and December eggs, but your birds will make higher egg records. Pratts Poultry Regulator turns food into eggs by aiding digestion. Costs only one cent a bird per month, and increases the value of the food.

Money back if you don't get more eggs.

Pratts, POULTRY REGULATOR

Sold by all dealers. Poultryman's Hand book, 160 pages. Send 10 cents for copy.

Pratt Food Co. of Can. Ltd.

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Write for our large Photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.
THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited
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Experiences Can you

The can be eco a big wood half-comfo tinual labor pend on st Gurney-Ox enjoy abso except for

One f only 6½ stoves, and "No more and all nig catching cold Gurney-Ox the temperat These advantages

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Excellent A and 30

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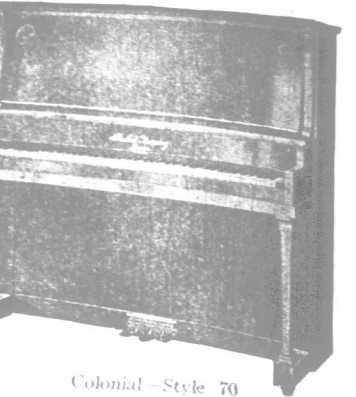
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Full par

J. H. Radcliffe,

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Colonial-Style 70

Save \$100 When You Buy a Piano And Get "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

Write Dept. 4 for our handsome Art catalogue L, and get full particulars of our highest-grade, ten-year guaranteed piano selling for \$100 more than any first-class piano made at this time!

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co. London, Canada (No street address necessary) 81

NEW IDEA ELECTRIC

A Complete Power Laundry Outfit

Condensed into a SIMPLE SAFE SILENT machine that rivals the vacuum cleaner and sewing machine as a HOUSEHOLD LABOR SAVER

Does everything by power, washes and wrings at the same time or separately. Wringer swings to and works in any position, in either direction, over stationary or floor tubs.

Full information mailed on request. Ask your dealer about it 13-14 CUMMER-DOWSWELL, Ltd. Hamilton, Ont.

MADE IN CANADA.

Early Layers lay the most eggs

Start your pullets and hens laying before winter sets in and you will not only get more November and December eggs, but your birds will make higher egg records. Pratts Poultry Regulator turns food into eggs aiding digestion. Costs only one cent a bird per month, and ceases the value of the food. Money back if you don't get more eggs.

Pratts, POULTRY REGULATOR

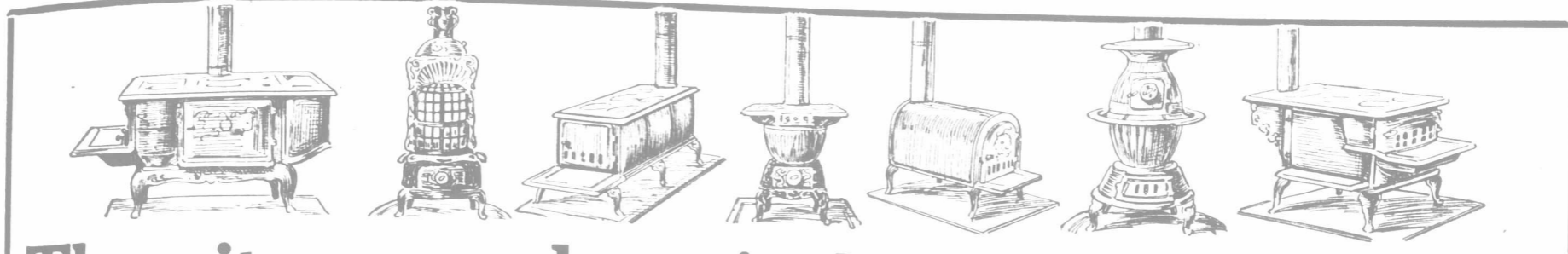
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Pratt Food Co. of Can. Ltd. 100 Bloor St. East, Toronto

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Write for our large Photo-illustrated catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.

DAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited Toronto, Ontario



The city man doesn't depend on stoves to heat his house. Why should you?

Experience and economy long ago taught the city man to rely on HOT WATER to heat his home. Can you farmers afford to throw away dollars where the city man can't? As far as COMFORT goes, there is simply no comparison. Hot water wins heavily.

The day has gone by when stoves, any number of them, can be economically used for farm home heating. Even if you have a big wood-lot, and most farmers haven't, you can't afford the half-comfort, the sickening cold of the early mornings, the continual labor of carrying ashes and fuel that result when you depend on stoves. The proper, modern, sensible thing is to install a Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating Plant (it doesn't cost much), enjoy absolute comfort all winter long and do away with all stoves except for cooking purposes.

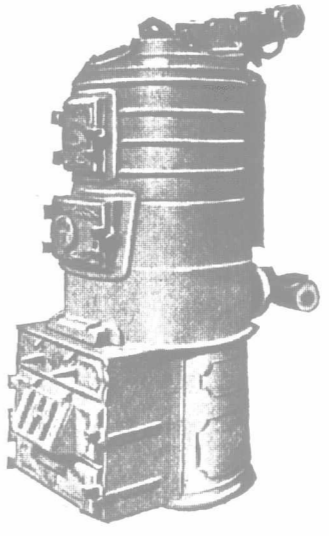
One farmer found that his Gurney-Oxford Boiler used only 6½ tons of coal; he used to burn over 5 tons in each of two stoves, and then only got real comfort in two rooms. As he says: "No more freezing cold floors, no more stoking up two fires all day and all night; no going out of a warm room into a freezing hall and catching cold; nothing but comfort, no matter how cold it gets, because with the Gurney-Oxford "Economizer" (a special, patented draft control of ours) I can suit the temperature of the house to agree with a sudden cold spell, or a thaw outside."

These are only a few of the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating advantages. One of the biggest he didn't mention at all—that is with our system

the moisture in the air of the house is not dried out. You know you can't live in a kiln-dry atmosphere. Your body needs moisture in the air you breathe. Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating does not rob the air of the vitally necessary moisture. Neither does it add any dust, gases, etc., to it. It warms the air in the house just as it stands.

No warm air passages, no cold air ducts are needed. Just a simple installation of boiler, pipes and radiators that go in with surprisingly little carpentry. No "water system" is needed, no water chamber to fill up every day—the few buckets of water you put into the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Plant in the fall lasts until the spring. And you have comfort every day and all the time. Think what this means to your family.

All the information you would like to have about the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Plant, pictures showing it in use, photos and letters from satisfied users, etc., etc., is embodied in our booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," and we want you to write us to-day for a copy. You owe it to yourself to make your home comfortable, livable and loveable. Good heating is essential. Write us to-day. Address:



The Gurney Foundry Company, Limited, 502-550 W. King Street Toronto
(Also at Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver)

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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some time. I like reading the Beavers' letters very much. I go to school. I have four brothers, one brother going to school, he is 13 years old. I am 8 years old. I am in the First Class. There are three in my class. For pets I have a cat and dog. The cat's name is Thomas; the dog's name is Snap. I think I will close. I hope my letter will escape the w-p. basket.

LILLIAN COLTTER, Creemore, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Copyrighted. Chapter XVIII.

RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

Returning by way of wooded Baarn, we spun back to Amsterdam when violet shadows lengthened over golden meadows, and gauzy mist-clouds floated above the canal, burnished to silver by the sunset.

It was too late to do anything but dine and plan for to-morrow, which I had mapped out in my mind, subject to approval. But I let them all talk, as I often do, without saying anything until they turn to me with a question.

"There's an island which people say is wonderful, and you mustn't miss it," remarked the Chaperon. "But I've forgotten the name."

"Why is it wonderful?" asked Miss Rivers.

"I can't remember. But there was something different about it from what you can see anywhere else."

"Dear me, how awkward. How are you to find it?" sighed Phyllis.

"Ask Alb to rapidly mention all islands in Holland, and perhaps it will come back to you," suggested the Mariner. "Begin with A, Alb."

"Not worth while wasting the letters of the alphabet," said I. "Lady MacNairne (the name invariably sticks in my throat) means Marken."

"That's it!" exclaimed the Chaperon. "How could you guess?"

"There's only one island that people talk about like that," I replied. "It's the great show place, and it's like going to the theater. The curtain rings up when the audience arrives, and rings down when it departs. You'll see to-morrow."

"To-morrow?"

"My idea was to take you there to-morrow, unless you prefer another place."

"I looked at the mistress of the boat, and no hardness came into her eyes. The contrast between her manner yesterday and her manner since this morning was so marked that, instead of being wholly pleased, I was half alarmed. It seemed too good to be true that her feelings should have changed, and that the sun should continue to shine.

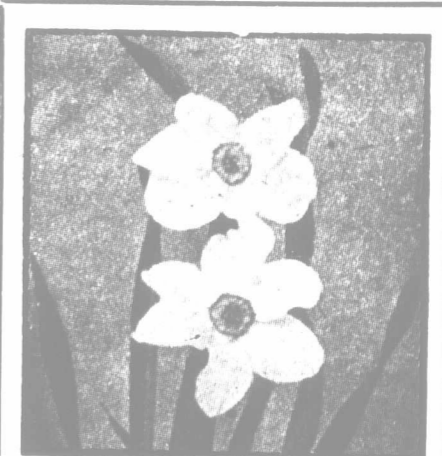
"Why, certainly, let's go to Marken," she said. "I was thinking of Brook-in-Waterland, as I read it was near, and the sweetest place in Holland; however, we can go by-and-by, if—"

"But my plan includes Brook-in-Waterland, gives you a glimpse of Monnikendam, takes you to Marken, and winds up at Volendam, beloved of artists," said I. "I don't believe we'll find it easy to tear Starr from Volendam."

So it was settled, and every one agreed to be ready at ten o'clock next morning. But ten o'clock came, and no Nell, no Phyllis, no Chaperon.

My car was at the door, as I intended to save time by motoring to the Club harbor, where the yacht was lying, and when Starr and I had waited in the hall for some minutes, Aunt Fay appeared.

"Haven't the girls come in yet with



Nothing that cheers the home more during the winter months than choice

BULBS

We have all varieties, easy to grow—low in price.

Hyacinths, separate colors—35c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

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Try some this fall. Send for catalogue.

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CREAM

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

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Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA Registered

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COWAN'S
Perfection
COCOA

It's what's inside the cup that counts.

MILK CANS

Freed of Clots and Grime Thoroughly and Quickly by

Large Sifter Can, with Full Directions, 10c

Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt
MAKES EVERYTHING "SPICK AND SPAN"

Backed by a reputation earned in the kitchens of Canada

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

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

Tibe?" she asked. There was a note of anxiety in her voice, though, owing to the fact that the blue spectacles are very large, the wings of gray hair droop very low, a perky bow of white gauzy stuff worn under the chin comes up very high, and the face is very small, it is difficult to tell by the lady's expression what she may be feeling; indeed, there is remarkably little room for an expression to be revealed; which adds to the mystery of the Chaperon's personality.

"Are they out?" asked Starr.
"Yes. But they promised to be back at a quarter to ten, without fail, or I shouldn't have let them go. Tibe's had no breakfast, and he must have his teeth brushed before we start. Oh dear, I'm afraid something's happened."

"For goodness' sake, don't be excited. You get such an American accent when you're excited," whispered the Mariner, fiercely. "Be brave. Remember you're a Scotswoman."

"If I lose Tibe, I shall be a madwoman," she retorted.

"You won't lose him. Alb and I care at least as much for the girls as you do for your dog, and we're not worrying—"

"That's different. The girls don't belong to you," almost wept the tiny creature. "You haven't fed them, and brushed them, and washed their feet every day of their lives since they were a few months old, as I have with Tibe, and if you're not very nice to me, you never will."

"We never dared hope for quite as much as that," said Starr, "but we are being nice to you. What do you want us to do? They're half an hour behind time. Shall we give an order for the Town Crier? I dare say there's one in use still, as this is Holland."

"If you're sarcastic, Ronald, I'll leave you the moment I have my darling Tibe again," replied the Chaperon, and the threat reduced Ronald to crushed silence.

"What took them out so early in the morning?" I asked.

"Oh, Tibe escaped from my room for a minute, and was eating a boot which he found at somebody's door—a horrid, elastic-sided boot; I'm sure it couldn't have been good for him—and the two girls brought him back. They were going out for one last glimpse of that quaint, hidden square you call 'the village,' which they longed to see again, and they asked if they should take Tibe, so I said yes, as he's fond of driving."

"Oh, they were driving?" said I.
"Yes. They could easily have been in long ago. There must have been an accident. Miss Rivers is always so depressingly prompt. Such a strange girl! She considers it quite a sin to break a promise, even to a man, and she seems actually to like telling the truth."

We soothed the Chaperon's fears as well as we could; but when half-past ten came, and there were still no signs of the missing ones, we both began to be troubled.

"If they don't appear in ten minutes, I'll drive slowly in the direction by which they should return," I said; but the words had hardly left my lips when the girls walked into the hall, with Tibe. Both charming faces were flushed, and it was evident that something exciting had happened. But whatever it was, nobody was the worse for it. Tibe flew to his mistress, knocking down a child, and almost upsetting an old gentleman by darting unexpectedly between his legs, while the girls rushed into explanations.

"We're so sorry to have kept you waiting, but we've had such an adventure!" cried Nell. "We were driving back from the 'village,' when Tibe gave a leap and jumped out of the cab before we could hold him."

"We were terrified," broke in Phyllis. "And he disappeared in the most horribly mysterious way," finished Nell.

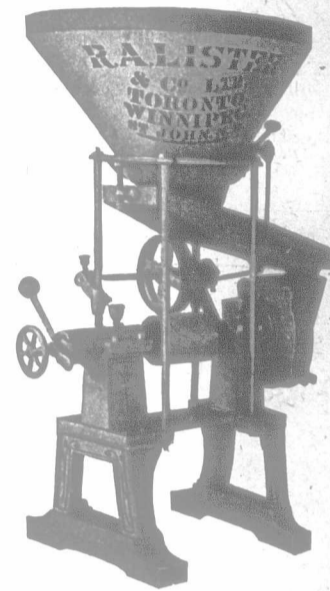
"We thought some one in the crowd must have stolen him, so we stopped the cab—"

"And began tearing about looking for him, asking every human being in every known language except Dutch, if they'd seen a dog, or a chien, or a hund—"

"But nobody understood, so we went into a lot of shops, and he wasn't in any of them—"

LISTER FARM LINES

A Grinder with a Guarantee



MOST GRINDER MANUFACTURERS give some kind of a guarantee with their machines, but the guarantee which we give with the LISTER GRINDER is DIFFERENT. We guarantee it to do TEN PER CENT. MORE WORK WITH THE SAME POWER. Is that worth something to you?

Write to Department G for Catalogue on Lister Threshers, Grinders, Feed Cutters, Silos, Milking Machines, Lighting and Pumping Plants, Melotte Cream Separators.

R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd.
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Works: DURSLEY, ENGLAND

Windsor Circular Saws

High grade. Low prices. All sizes. Fully warranted.
Windsor Stock Feed Cookers
A safe, simple and cheap means of cooking feed. Many superior points of merit. Price \$9 up.
Windsor Combination Outfit
for repairing boots, shoes, harness and tinware. Practical tools, no toys. A useful and profitable outfit for only \$2.75.

Windsor Tank Heaters
filled with either wood or coal morning and evening will keep a 40-bbl. tank from freezing in any weather. Price \$4.75.
Windsor Steel Wheels
for farm wagons. Highest quality. Low price.

A full list of self-educational books.
Write for our Catalogue
Windsor Supply Co.
Windsor, Ont.

Do you want to earn \$10 a week or more in your own home?

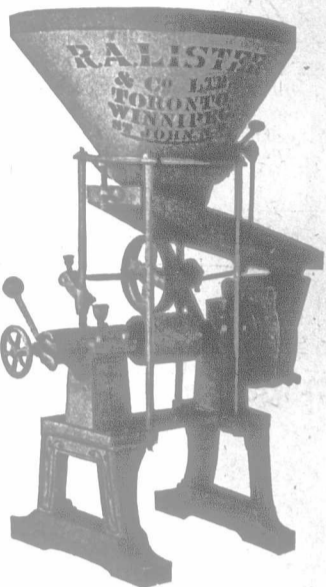
Reliable persons will be furnished with profitable, all-year-round employment on Auto-Knitting Machines, \$10 per week readily earned. We teach you at home, distance is no hindrance. Write for particulars, rates of pay, send 2c. stamp.

AUTO-KNITTER HOSIERY CO.
Dept. 221 257 College St. - Toronto
(Also at Leicester, England)

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the author.
H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S.
118 West 31st Street
NEW YORK

LISTER FARM LINES
A Grinder with a Guarantee



MOST GRINDER MANUFACTURERS give some kind of a guarantee with their machines, but the guarantee which we give with the LISTER GRINDER is DIFFERENT. We guarantee it to do TEN PER CENT. MORE WORK WITH THE SAME POWER. Is that worth something to you?

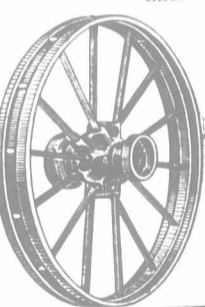
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118 West 31st Street
NEW YORK

Mailed free to any address by the author.

"And we were in despair. We shouldn't have dared come back without him—"

"I should think not!" cut in the Chaperon.

"And we were on the way to the nearest police-station, with a dear old gentleman who could speak English, and a whole procession of extraneous creatures who couldn't, when we saw Tibe, calmly driving in a carriage with—"

"A strange man, and—"

"He never so much as looked at us, but we were sure we couldn't be mistaken, at least Nell was: so we deserted our old gentleman, and began running after Tibe's carriage, shrieking for it to stop."

"Naturally, every one thought we were mad; but we didn't care, and at last the man in the carriage realized we were after him. If he hadn't stopped, we should have known that he'd deliberately stolen Tibe; but he did stop, and we said, both together, it was our dog."

"The man took off his hat and answered in English, such a nice man, and quite good-looking, with a big mustache, and quick-tempered blue eyes. He said that the first thing he knew, Tibe had jumped into his cab, and he had no idea where he came from, as he'd been reading in a guide-book; but the strangest thing was, he felt certain Tibe had belonged to him when a puppy; only his dog wasn't named Tibe, but John Bull—Bully for short, and he sold him to an American, because it turned out his wife didn't like bulldogs in the house, she thought them too ugly."

"What a cat!" interpolated the Chaperon.

"Could it be possible that Tibe ever was his?" asked Nell. "He sold his dog just a year ago, when he was six months old—"

"I bought Tibe ten months ago, poor lamb, for a song, because he was ill—he'd been seasick on a long voyage, so I nursed him up, and see what he is now," said Tibe's mistress. "It may be he'd belonged to this man, for it's always the strangest things that are true. Tibe has a wonderful memory for faces; but I'm sure if I'd been with him, he wouldn't have run away from me for twenty old masters."

"The second queerest thing in the adventure is, that this 'old master' must be some relation of yours, Lady Mac-Nairne," said Nell. "He gave us his card. See, here it is." She handed it to the Chaperon, who gazed at it through her blue spectacles for a moment without speaking; then passed it to Starr. "Merely—a relation by marriage," said she. "Quite a distant relation. I never saw this gentleman myself; but I believe you've met him, haven't you, dear Ronny?"

There is plenty of room on the Mariner's face for expression. He grew red, and his eyebrows were eloquent as he looked at the card. "Oh—er—yes, I've seen him, I think," he mumbled, "when I was in Scotland last. Odd he happens to be here."

"He only arrived this morning, on important business," Nell explained. "If it weren't for that, he would have asked to bring us back to our hotel, but it was something that had to be attended to without a moment's delay, so he was obliged to leave us at once. He was on the way to the Hotel de l'Europe, where he hoped to find the people he'd come to seek."

No need for me to see that card. I knew well who was the hero of the girl's adventure, and would have guessed without the aid of Starr's expression. He saw that I guessed, and turned to me with a look of appeal.

"Well, at all events, Tibe is safe," I said, "and we ought to start, if we're to get through our program to-day. Ladies, is your luggage ready? I'll see that Tibe has a nice bone instead of breakfast. He can eat it in the car, going to the boat; and as it's dusty, you had better put on your motor-veils when you leave the hotel. Starr and I are going to wear goggles."

"Alb," said Starr, as the ladies moved away, "you may have a bad heart, but you have a good head. Disguise and flight are our only hope. If Sir Alec should recognize me—"

"As you like it"



TEA

SEALED PACKETS BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN. B 20

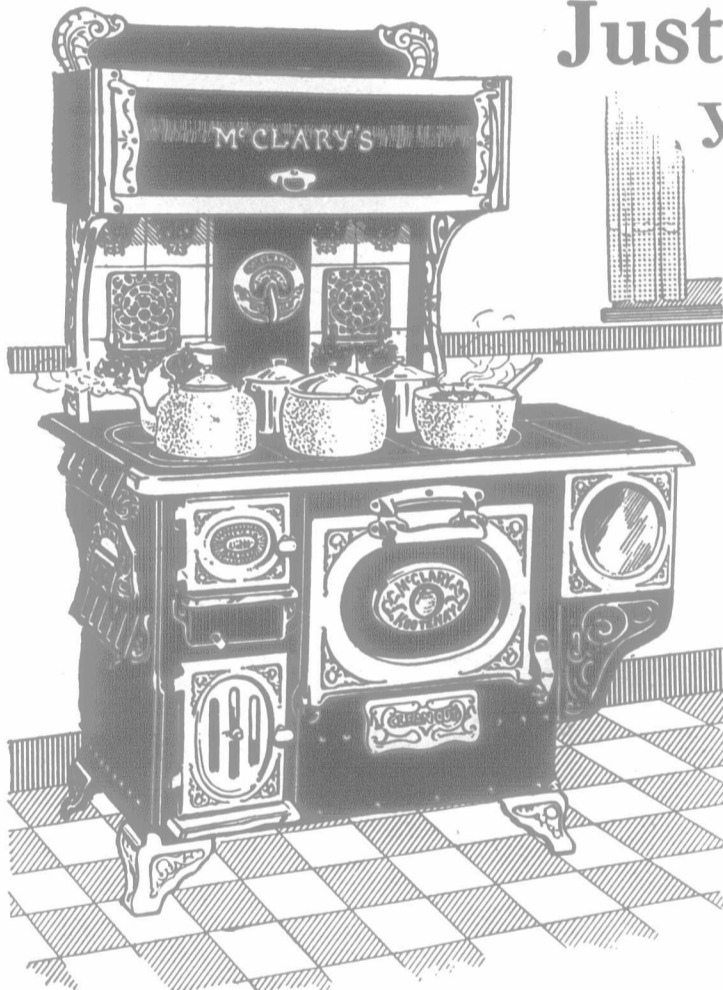
Chiclets

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

Alma (Ladies) College

A Christian college-home,
healthful situation.

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



Just the range you'd specify if you had one made to order

Most housewives have a very clear idea of what their ideal range would be—they are familiar with different ranges and know the features they like best and the features they do not approve of. We believe we know the features which would receive their approval, and the features which would not. In the "Kootenay" range we have combined all the good features and have left out other features which the majority of women would leave out. The "Kootenay" range will more nearly meet the ideal range you would have built according to specifications than any other range made.

McClary's Kootenay Range

The present model is the same sterling cooker and baker of former years, but made handsomer because the body is "ARMCO" rust-resisting iron, and firebox linings are McClary Semi-Steel; economical because its heavy Duplex grates give a clear fire from end to end and its firebox is built to save fuel; a wonderful baker because heat reaches every part of the oven, which is of nickelled steel, drawing and retaining heat better than any other material.

You can purchase a McClary Kootenay range by a personal examination of the range in the store of your nearest dealer, and you can write to the Company for full information, which is given in a booklet. It is a satisfaction and an advantage to have studied this booklet carefully and thereby know fully about the range before examining the article itself. With this information studied up you are able, when you go into the dealer's store, to intelligently discuss and examine the range itself.

For this reason we invite every reader of this advt. who is interested in the purchase of a range to fill out the coupon and mail it direct to our head office.

McCLARY'S, London, Can.

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

NAME

ADDRESS

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Montreal Winnipeg
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Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon



Save half your soap on wash day by using one tablespoonful of

Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia

to each pailful of water. Your clothes will be whiter, brighter and smell sweeter

Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake"

5 and 10 cent packages

Made in Canada

24

10 Days Free Trial

Charges Prepaid Send No Money

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT

Beats Electric or Gasoline

TWICE THE LIGHT HALF THE OIL



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco

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 doubt 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 lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which in their orders. Write quick for 10-Day Absolutely 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. P.O. Address.

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 Per Month With Rigs or Autos

delivering the ALADDIN on our easy trial plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who has never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 57 lamps out of 51 calls." Thousands who are ending money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly.

NO MONEY Required

We furnish capital for men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample sent for 10 days FREE TRIAL.

10-DAY FREE TRIAL COUPON

I would like to know more about the Aladdin lamp. Please send me your Easy Delivery Plan, under which experienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

222

("If he should recognize me," I echoed inwardly.)

"The game would be up."

"Speed, veils, and goggles may do the trick," said I.

"But afterwards? By Jove, what we're let in for!"

"We must set our wits to work. Change 'Lorelei's' name and disappear into space."

Five minutes later we were off, unrecognizable by our best friends, and Tibe well hidden, deeply interested in his bone at the bottom of the tonneau. But hardly were we away when Miss Rivers cried out—

"Oh, look, Nell; there's Sir Alec MacNairne. Oughtn't we to stop a minute, so that Lady MacNairne—"

"I'm afraid we haven't time," I said hastily, and put on speed, as much as I dared in traffic. We whizzed by a cab, and might have passed the gloomy-faced man who sat in it with his traveling-bag (hastily packed, I'll warrant) had not the two girls bowed.

Their faces were not to be recognized behind the small, triangular talc windows of the silk and lace motor-veils they bought in Haarlem; but their bow attracted Sir Alec MacNairne's attention, and those "quick-tempered blue eyes" of his looked the whole party over as he lifted his hat from his crispy curling auburn hair. He probably divined that the two veiled figures must be the girls of his late adventure; and as he was now acquainted with them and with Tibe, there would be one less chance of our boat slipping away from under his nose, in case he got upon our track.

I realized that Sir Alec could not have been in Scotland when the fatal paragraph appeared, which reached our eyes only yesterday. If he had been, he could not have arrived in Amsterdam today. My idea now is that he must have come abroad in search of his wife, have seen the Paris Herald at some Continental resort, and have rushed off post-haste to Holland, expecting to find her.

Exactly why he should have chosen Amsterdam to begin his quest, is not so clear; but he must have had reason to hope that he might get news of Lady MacNairne and my (supposed) motor-boat here. Doubtless he will sooner or later come upon a clue. If he turns up at the Amstel to prosecute his inquiries, he may hear of Tibe, and of the two beautiful young ladies. Then he will put two and two together, and will be after us—as Starr's favorite expression is—"before we can say knife."

At present I have all the sensations of being a villain, with none of the advantages.

(To be continued.)

Fill Your Silo Quicker with Less Power

We make all sizes of hand and power Feed Cutters for every kind of work. Our line embodies the latest improvements for lessening the danger and inconvenience met with in many machines of this class. Inspect the line of

Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

Our No. 7 Tornado Ensilage Cutter and Blower (illustrated) will handle 8 to 10 tons of corn per hour easily.

FRAME of selected Canadian hard maple, mortised and tenoned, always tight and rigid. FAN CASE is cast iron—stands friction and wear better than steel. FANS are hot-riveted in place, never get loose. KNIVES are high-grade steel, and adjustable for cutting all kinds of fodder. TOP ROLLER is self-conforming to uneven feeding.

Many other features will meet with your approval. Write to-day for booklet describing both hand and power outfits in full.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited
Peterborough, Ont.

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. dealers

13

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

Gossip.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement in this issue of C. & E. Wood's Leicester sheep.

In making change in his advertisement for this issue, Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont., calls attention to his young Short-horn bulls of deep milking strain which are offered for sale. He has also a large number of Tamworths to choose from. Look up the advertisement if interested.

R. Honey & Sons, Dartford, Ont., breeders of Holsteins, Cotswolds and Yorkshires, who are renewing their advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate," write: "Our cows being tested for R. O. P. are doing very well this season. A six-year-old cow has finished her year's test with 16,425 lbs. milk and 608 lbs. butter, and a two-year-old now running in R. O. P. has given over 13,600 in 10½ months, and is still giving 40 lbs. milk per day. We have a number of Holsteins, all ages and both sexes, of the same breeding, for sale. The April ram lambs are very choice. They are well covered, and weigh 160 lbs. each. In Yorkshires, we have some very choice young pigs of both sexes for sale."

A BIGGER PRIZE LIST FOR WINTER FAIR.

The prize list of the thirty-second annual Ontario Provincial Winter Fair is now being issued. The dates of the show are, December 3 to 9, inclusive. Owing to the generous Federal grant, the Executive has been able to increase the prizes very materially, at least \$4,000 being added to the 1914 fund. All classes will share in the larger prizes, and many extra sections are introduced. In the horse classes, prizes will be given for "three, get of sire," and "mare, and two of her progeny." In beef cattle, senior and junior Shorthorn and Hereford bull calves are added, while the class for export steers is dropped. Dairy cattle will have senior and junior Ayrshire and Holstein bull calves. Ram under 1 year has been added to the sheep classes, and boar 6 months and under 9, also boar under 6 months, have been added to the swine classes, while barrow under 9 months is cut out. In the Poultry Department the classification has been greatly extended, and \$1,000 is provided for extra prizes. The Seed Department has also several new classes, and the prizes are much better. A feature of much importance will be the Inter-County Judging Competition, for which a handsome silver trophy has been donated by the Honorable James S. Duff.

Charges Prepaid
Send No Money
NEW COAL OIL LIGHT
 Beats Electric or Gasoline

Don't ask you to pay a cent until you have seen this wonderful modern light in your own home. We even prepay transportation charges. You return it at our expense. You are perfectly satisfied after using it to every possible advantage for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want you to know that it makes ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gas or acetylene. Lights are put out like old oil lamps. Tests at 33 leading universities and Government Bureau of Standards show it

Runs 70 Hours on One Gallon
 and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame or acetylene. Lights do not smoke, soot, or explode. Several million people are using this powerful, white, clean, sunlike, guaranteed, **Will Be Given** shows us an oil lamp in our circular. Would you like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which you can get it without capital. This in no way obligates me.

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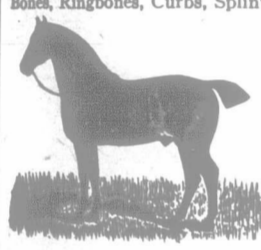
THE BEST LINIMENT
 IN PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gombault's
Gaustic Balsam
 IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body
 It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Blisters, Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions, GASTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
 Genial, Tex.—"One bottle Gombault's Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.
 Price 91.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet to THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure
 Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunched, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick pastern joints, cures lameness in tendons, most powerful absorbent known, guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address, price \$1.00. Canadian Agents: J.A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St., East, Toronto, Ont.



Filtered Well Casing

Exclusive manufacturer and patentee of which allows free inflow of water and prevents inflow of sand, for bored wells in water sand. Low Draft Filters used in connection with my patent Sand and gravel (column) system of procuring a good flow of water from water sand. Lock Filters for preventing inflow of sand in deep-drilled wells. Sand Pumps for pumping sand out of deep-drilled wells. Atmospheric Pressure System of elevating and storing water, thus greatly increasing the amount of water that can be taken from wells at low feed. Stockmen's Syringe Pumps, made of hard aluminum. There are none so simple, better, nor more sanitary. Tools for lifting lost pumps out of deep-drilled wells.

I.C. HOGARTH, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Cider Apples Wanted

We are prepared to pay the highest cash prices for cider apples in car lots. Farmers who have not sufficient to make up a whole car themselves can arrange with their neighbors for joint shipment. Write us if you have any to offer.
BELLEVEILLE CIDER & VINEGAR COMPANY
 Hamilton, Ontario

CHURCH BELLS
CRIMES AND PEALS
 MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
 FULLY WARRANTED
McNAME BELL FOUNDRY CO.
 BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
 Chicago Office: Room 64, 154 W. Randolph St.
 Established 1856



Holsteins, Cotswolds, and Yorkshires.

Minster Farms offer April ram lambs weighing 160 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.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly
Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ontario

CHOICE LEICESTERS

Good stock of both sexes, different ages. Write for prices, etc.
C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P.O.: Bell Phone

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Crops For a Tide-Flat on Coast.

I have a few questions to ask concerning the fitness for agriculture of a tide-flat on the British Columbia coast. It consists of a tide-flat of some 800 or 900 acres. Part of this is subject to tides and covered with swamp grass. The rest, with the exception of numerous holes, seems pretty dry in summer. There are two rivers, about a mile apart at the mouth, flowing at either side of the valley, and the flat has evidently been made by these rivers. The soil, being very black and very deep throughout, proves this. Above the flat are some thousands of acres of land, covered with cedar and fir; quite a bit is alder bottom land. Probably the flat would be subject to freshets in the late spring by the overflowing of the banks of the two rivers in years of heavy snow-fall. Now, this whole district has a precipitation of about 110 inches of rain in a year. A great deal of rain is, of course, expected in the summer.

1. I would like some actual figures concerning the rain-fall of Holland and Belgium.
2. Could any kinds of hay be produced there? If so, what kinds?
3. Would cattle do well? There is a considerable market at hand for beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, and eggs and vegetables.
4. Could potatoes be grown? I would think myself they would be very inferior in quality. Would any vegetables or fruits grow?
5. I have been thinking of using the place as a base for a butcher business, just pasturing beef and sheep there for a few months—four or five—in the summer, killing as required. Would this be practicable?
6. Would any grains grow?

R. R. S.

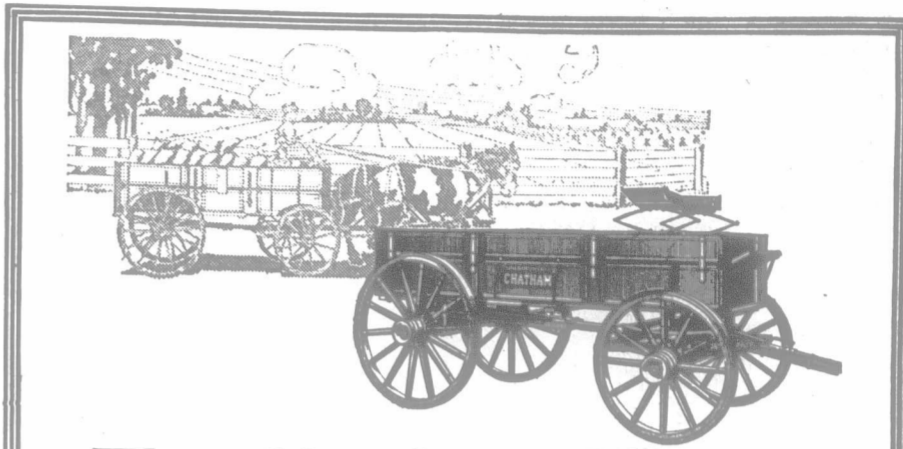
Ans.—During fifty years, the mean, annual rain-fall in Holland was 27.99 inches, or practically 28 inches. The mean, annual number of days with rain was 204. For Belgium, we have no actual figures to hand regarding precipitation, but the climate is reputed to be temperate, and very much like that of southern England. The moisture with which the people of Holland and Belgium have to contend is not due so much to precipitation as to the low-lying character of the land, which prevents the escape of water.

2. The land described in this query differs from the flats or marshes on the Atlantic coast, which have been reclaimed from the sea by dykes. Although they are very fertile, yet they do not have that great depth of black soil, the result of decomposing organic matter and the deposits of rivers. Flats such as our correspondent has described would probably grow timothy, red top grass, orchard grass, and alsike clover. However, the land may be so permeated with water that none of these grasses even would grow. If proper surface drainage could be provided, probably the grasses mentioned would be induced to grow profitably. In any case, it would be necessary for one to see the land and experiment on a small area. This would prove the advisability of entering into any extensive scheme.

3. The answer to this query depends very much upon the reply to query 2. If grasses can be induced to grow, and the land is dry enough to make suitable pasturage for the cattle, they would no doubt thrive there and do well.

4. The quality of potatoes grown on such land should not be inferior if they would grow. It would depend much on the amount of moisture present whether potatoes should be grown there or not. There are areas of black land in Ontario which have a depth of black muck amounting to 15 feet in some places. This is not exceptionally well drained, the water being carried off only by surface ditches, which are very level, yet luxuriantly there, and possess superior quality. We do not think that fruits would be very successfully grown on such land.

5. We are afraid that sheep could not be pastured successfully on such low



The Chatham Wagon Puts the Load Where it Belongs

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.

See the Chatham wagon at the I H C local dealer's place of business, or write to the nearest branch house for full information.

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We have a big selection of Imp. Clyde. Mares and Fillies, and others from Imp. Sire and Dam. Buy now, for another year will see them away up in price. We have always a big selection of stallions.

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For Sale—Three-year-old, grey, a 15 good one will make a ton horse and will be sold at a reasonable price.
ALBERT MITTLEFEHLDT, Port Davison, T. H. & B. R. WELLANDPORT, ONTARIO

Ingleside Herefords Established 1889
 Having decided to dispose of the "Ingleside Herd," I now offer the herd for sale, collectively or individually. No Hereford herd in Canada today has produced as many prize-winners as the Ingleside Herd. The cattle are in prime condition. It is your opportunity. Act quickly. Address:
H. Dudley Smith, R.R. 1., Ancaster Ont.



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

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—15 Bulls 8 to 14 months old, several of them prize winners at Toronto and London, sired by the noted Imported bulls Right Sort and Raphael. Also for sale—20 Heifers and cows of choice breeding and quality for show or foundation purposes. State your wants and we will send copy of pedigree and prices. Mail orders a speciality, satisfaction guaranteed.
MITCHELL BROS., Burlington P.O., Ontario
 Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns Five Scotch bulls, 16 months old, from good milking dams. Low-set, thick, deep, well formed, growthy fellows, showing breeding, quality and scale. You are invited to inspect this offering. Bell Telephone. **F. W. EWING, ELORA, R. R. No. 1**
 G. T. R. and C. P. R.

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.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

10 Bulls serviceable age, all good ones (some herd-headers) and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =; also four choice fillies all from imported stock.
A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS :: Long-Distance Phone :: STRATHROY, ONTARIO

Crippled Children

It's hard to realize that this healthy "husky" 14 year old boy was born with Club Feet and later was a sufferer from Pott's Disease of the spine. Read his father's letter. Write him if you wish.

"We took Lloyd to McLain Sanitarium in 1904. He had Club Feet and they were straightened so well that you could hardly believe that they were ever crooked. In 1907 we took him back to McLain Sanitarium suffering from Pott's Disease and hardly able to walk. He is strong and well and the picture of health. The McLain Sanitarium certainly saved our boy's life. H. J. DOWD, Spirit Lake, Ia.

The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium

a thoroughly equipped private sanitarium devoted exclusively to treating crippled and deformed conditions, such as Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Wry Neck, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, etc., successfully treats hundreds of such cases every year. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis" and Book of References, sent free on request. Owing to our more than 30 years' experience our advice should be valuable.

The L. C. McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium
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T. E. Bissell Co. Ltd.
Elora, Ont. 104

SHORTHORNS

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.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, 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.

land. However, if the land is suitable for the growth of the grasses mentioned previously, beef cattle could be pastured there no doubt with good success.

6. Grains would probably grow on such land very luxuriantly, but there would be a probability of them lodging and going down badly. We would advise our enquirer to investigate the possibilities of this land by growing a few crops on it and watching it throughout the different seasons of the year. Jumping into such a scheme might end in disappointment.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

The Hague.

1. Did the United States of America sign this "Hague Treaty" so much talked of since the war? If they did sign, by whom, and what year?

2. Also all the European Powers that signed this treaty?

Your answer to all these questions will much oblige and set right a disputed question.

Ans.—1 and 2. At the second Peace Conference held at The Hague, in 1907, there were 44 nations represented. Most of them subscribed to some of the Conventions (terms) brought up. Those who subscribed to none were Italy, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, and Montenegro. No nation subscribed to all. There were 14 conventions. Great Britain, for instance, subscribed to all but the first, fifth, tenth, and thirteenth. The United States ratified the first, fifth, tenth, and thirteenth, but not the sixth and seventh. The details of these are too long to publish, and we refer you to the Encyclopaedia Britannica on Peace Conferences and International Law.

Trade Topic.

Fabrikoid, made by the Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., and advertised in this paper, is very useful in automobile upholstery and in furniture upholstery. Major quality Fabrikoid is used for the former, and Craftsman quality for the latter. The firm guarantees these materials superior to coated split leathers and artificial leather. It is useful in re-upholstering old furniture, and buyers of new furniture should insist on getting it. See the advertisement.

AUCTION SALE OF

Purebred Stock

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be held at

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

GUELPH, ONTARIO, ON

Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1915

A Public Sale of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, comprising Shorthorn (including Dairy Shorthorns), Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle; Shropshire and Leicester sheep, and large Yorkshire swine.

The sale will be held on the College Farm, and will commence at 1.00 o'clock p.m.

For catalogues apply to

G. E. DAY,

O. A. C., Guelph, 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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Established 50 years our herd was never so strong as now, of strictly high-class quality and breeding we have young cows in calf, heifers all ages, high-class young bulls, show animals a specialty, Lincoln sheep, ram and ewe lambs of highest quality.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

WESTON, ONTARIO

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. These are a thick, mellow, well bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

WM. SMITH & SON,

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

I have now on hand a big selection in one, two and three-year-old heifers of richest possible breeding and highest possible quality, the best lot I ever had, also choice young bulls and high-class Shropshires.

JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN P.O.

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IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS

Bulls and heifers of the very best quality. Sired by Gainford Select (One of the great sons of the celebrated Gainford Marquis).

JOHN WATT & SON, R. R. No. 3, Elora, Ont.

Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. Prices reasonable.

G. E. Morden & Son, Oakville, Ontario

When you go after the big fellows—

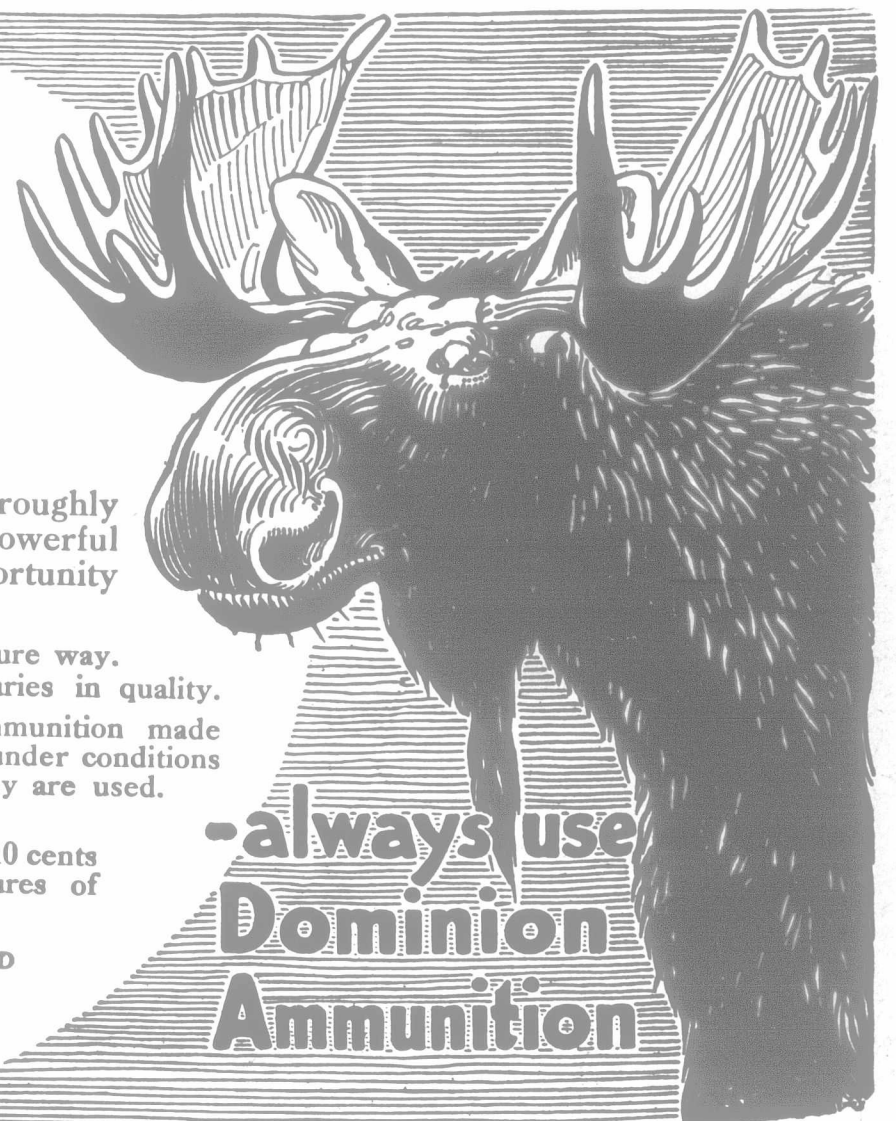
—be sure of your ammunition. Know it thoroughly before hand. Make certain that it is powerful and dependable—then when the opportunity comes—the prize is yours.

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Dominion metallics and shot shells—"the ammunition made wholly in Canada". They are tested and tried under conditions that are identical to those under which they are used. That's why they are dependable at all times.

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Plaster Six young bulls 8 those of breeding R.O.P. and other these some choice Terms F. Martindale Long-Distance Pho

SHOR Present offering: extra choice young they will produce and steers that the prices are to buy. Stewart M. Gr

Oakland—For Sale—Our stock of the finest aged 11 others from old and the Jno. Elder &

Spring Va Herd headed by t Newton Ringleader Ramsden 83422. C KYLE BROS. Phone an

SHORTHORNS, h quality, breeding milking 50 lbs. a d bull Mortimer in h eay. Thomas Gra

Fletcher's S Sailor=100457=A Roan Lady bull from herd Toronto winner Fletcher, R. R. N. Erin Station, C.P.F.

Shorthorn B bulls calved Januar Prices \$75, \$60 and Alfred Limoges,

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Minister of Agriculture, and at
CULTURAL COLLEGE
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28th, 1915

sheep, and Swine, com-
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Pure Scotch and
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number of thick, mossy heifers.
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of strictly high-class quality and breeding
as young bulls, show animals a specialty,
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of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding
lean Beautys, sired by Broadhops Prime,
ifers from calves up.
COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS
I three-year-old heifers of richest possible
e best lot I ever had, also
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SHORTHORNS
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Better Butter and better prices come with Windsor Dairy Salt.

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CROWN LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

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 preferable kind.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bull Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

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

Fletcher's Shorthorns

Young bull for sale. Sailor=100457=A choice dark roan, 15 months old. Roan Lady bull from imported dam. Our shorthorn herd Toronto winners both 1914 and 1915. Geo. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. L. D. Phone Erin Station, C.P.R.

Shorthorn Bulls

One two-year-old bull price \$100, three 1915 bulls calved January 6, January 28, and April 27. Prices \$75, \$60 and \$45 respectively.
Alfred Limoges, Verner, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Towers in Ontario.

Seven or eight years ago, two men came through our district finding the height of land above the sea-level at various points, and marking the number of feet on board fences, etc., at different points along the roadways. In the fall of 1908 a tower was erected on probably the very highest spot in the township. This tower was built of wood to a height of 85 feet. During the severe wind-storm that passed over Ontario two years ago last April, the tower was blown down, and another was erected in its place, of steel, to a height of 95 feet.

For a few weeks, some time during every summer since the first tower was built, a man would come and operate a light at the top of the tower. There has been a great deal of speculation as to the use of this tower, but no one seemed to be able to solve the problem.

This summer, after hearing and reading about the dark and devious ways of the infamous German espionage system, suspicions were aroused among the neighbors and some facts regarding the tower have become known.

The fact that this tower is only one of quite a number in Western Ontario has been pretty well known for some time. The ground on which the tower stands was leased from the owner for a period of ten years, at the rate of \$1 per year, the whole sum of \$10 being paid down at the beginning of the lease.

The lease is made between King Edward VII, through the Canadian Minister of the Interior, and, say, John Jones. The ground is to be used in the interests of an Astronomical Signal Service. At the expiration of the ten years, any timber that may be left on the place will become the property of the owner.

1. Is there in operation at the present time a system known as an Astronomical Signal Service?
2. If so, does the British Government carry on such a service through the Canadian Minister of the Interior?
3. If not, what will be the probable object of this signalling?
4. How many towers are there in Ontario?
5. Where are they situated?

A. T. B.

Ans.—This was referred to the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. W. J. Roche, who replies:

"1. The use of the towers referred to is not properly described as an 'Astronomical Signal Service.' The towers are triangulation stations of the Geodetic Survey of Canada.

"2. The British Government is not concerned in the service in any way. The survey is a Canadian one, conducted under the Minister of the Interior.

"3. The object of the triangulation is the accurate determination of points throughout the country to serve as a control for surveys of all kinds. The method is the usual triangulation method, observing the angles of the triangles with theodolites, and then computing the length of sides, etc., trigonometrically. On account of the greater steadiness of the atmosphere at night, the greater part of the work is done then. Powerful lamps are used, on which the observer sights his telescope. Besides thus serving as marks, the lamps are used for a certain amount of signalling between the observer and the light-keeper, in order to convey necessary instructions.

"4 and 5. There are about eighty towers in Ontario, from Vankleek Hill westerly to Lake St. Clair, and extending as far north as Collingwood and Ottawa. The distance apart average about twenty miles.

"With regard to the tower referred to in the beginning of the letter, of which it is stated that the original tower, of wood, was blown down, and replaced by a steel tower, this particular tower is not known here. All the Geodetic Survey towers are of wood; none of steel.

"From the description contained in the correspondence, the tower in question cannot be identified, but it is quite probable that it is a portable steel tower

Dispersion Sale of Dairy Shorthorns

At Sprucedale Stock Farm, St. Thomas, Ont.

LATE OF JANEFIELD STOCK FARM, GUELPH

ALSO 300-ACRE FARM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915

Estate of the late William James Beaty

Comprised of upwards of 50 head, including many dairy test winners and high producers. Every animal to be offered is of the very best breeding and type, cows weighing up to 1500 lbs., all being great milkers. The sale includes such cows as Lady Robins=59853—the highest three-day testing Shorthorn in Canada. Giving at the Ottawa dairy test 179 lbs. milk testing 3.9 per cent. butter fat in three days. Has given in the official R. O. P. test for six months and 13 days 7,676 lbs. milk testing over 4 per cent. butter fat. Other cows in R.O.P. test are Verchoyles Blossom=68277=gave at the Ottawa dairy test 129 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. Ramsden's Pearl=78680=Dorothy Ramsden=103238—and Meadow Queen=102467=have all high official records. Kentucky Rose 40th=96780=calved March 1st, 1910, won first prizes at Guelph dairy tests as a two and three-year-old, and has given from Aug. 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, 1915, 9,720 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. This cow is sired by Butterfly King, the greatest sire of dairy Shorthorns in Canada to-day. Has more R.O.M. daughters to his credit than any other dairy Shorthorn sire. Braemar Beauty=103077=calved Oct. 15th, 1911, won first prize at Guelph and Ottawa Dairy tests, has given since Aug. 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, 9,400 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. Braemar Beauty is a daughter of Braemar Champion=73730=(101606) the herd header of the Claresholm Experimental Farm, Alberta, and which has sired so many high producers. There are 25 of these big heavy producing cows, all in calf to Darlington Major and Braemar Victor=98751—a son of that great sire Braemar Champion. Braemar Victor, calved July 20th, 1912, is included in the sale, and is a great prospect to anyone wanting a purely-bred dairy sire. Two yearling bulls and six bull calves. Eighteen two-year-old yearling and heifer calves. The whole herd have been tuberculin tested.

There will also be sold 9 horses, a number of pure-bred Berkshire pigs and Oxford Down sheep. The 300-acre farm will be offered for sale in two parcels. Hay, grain, feed and implements for a 300-acre farm, also all household furniture will be sold. Terms for live stock, 12 months' credit on approved joint notes or 6 per cent. per annum allowed for cash. Strangers to furnish letter of credit from their bank.

Lot No. 1, is the 200-acre farm formerly owned by the late Geo. E. Casey, Esq., M.P. On this farm there is a 2½ story brick dwelling with slate roof, beautifully finished inside in Italian marble, black walnut and other valuable woods, furnace heated; two large verandahs and colonial porch, surrounded by two acres of lawn, circular drive, beautifully laid out and planted with a variety of ornamental trees, also a house for hired help. Large bank barn 36x110, fitted in the most modern style, and other outbuildings. Parcel No. 2 consists of 100 acres on which is a good frame house, barns and other outbuildings. These farms are a rich clay loam, well drained and fenced. The implements must all be sold before lunch, which will be served at 12.30 o'clock. For catalog of stock apply to undersigned.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock sharp.

Terms of farm easy and will be made known on day of sale. Parties from a distance will be met at Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, on day of sale—all trains.

Auctioneers: Capt. T. E. Robson, London

Locke & McLachlin, St. Thomas

Mrs. W. J. Beaty, Prop., ST. THOMAS, 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
Burlington Jct. G.T.R.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS OF SHOW-RING QUALITY

We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred from the famous sire, Mildreds Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emmilines, they are all of show-ring calibre.

GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR P.O. AND STATION, R.M.D.

The Salem Shorthorns

J. A. WATT :: ELORA, ONT.

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.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.

H. SMITH :: HAY P.O., ONT.

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

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 is our specialty G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW P. O., ONTARIO, WESTON STATION.

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.

THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER

Michigan Farmer Cotton Seed Meal has no equal. Worth in feeding value from \$1 to \$3 per ton over cheap meal because it contains from 3 per cent. to 10 per cent. more protein than other brands.

MICHIGAN FARMER Brand Choice Cotton Seed Meal

is guaranteed 41 per cent. to 48 per cent. protein, 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. fat, and not over 10 per cent. crude fibre, is bright yellow in color, fine ground, free from lint and excess hulls. A positive milk producer. Increases the flow and reduces the feeding expense.

What One Canadian Feeder Says:

Mr. Geo. H. Bradley, City View, has written us as follows: "I have been feeding your 'MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND CHOICE COTTON SEED MEAL' and I find it is the best producer of milk I have ever used. Send me your carload price as I intend sending you an order for two carloads for the winter use."

Quality Unexcelled

Insist on having "MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND," the old reliable brand. A big yellow tag with complete analysis and feeding directions attached to every bag. It's sold by the best dealer in every town. If your dealer will not supply you with "MICHIGAN FARMER BRAND," do not take a substitute but write us, we will ship you direct from our nearest Canadian warehouse and save you money. Write for price, and for our free "Feed Facts" booklet.

J. E. BARTLETT CO.,
101 Mill Street,
"The Old Red Mill," Jackson, Mich.

How to Keep Well

Good health is the source of more genuine happiness than anything else in the world. Life has no richer prize to offer. To help you to keep well The Mutual Life of Canada has issued a "brief, bright and brotherly" talk on health conservation.

The booklet is authorized by the medical department of the Mutual, and if the suggestions contained in it are followed out, immense benefit must result. Drop a postal card and receive a useful manual of health rules.

Don't be afraid; you will not be persecuted with appeals to insure your life. We leave that to you.

This valuable little book is yours for the asking. Write us for a copy to-day.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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

HOLSTEINS

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
R. R. 4 PORT PERRY, ONT.

Farm Holsteins—Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde whose first junior two year old daughters averaged 14,600 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** Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

near Deerbrook, Essex County, which was erected by the United States Lake Survey in connection with the survey of Lake St. Clair. As the above-mentioned survey had finished with this tower, it was left standing for the use of the officers of this Department."

We may say for the further information of our readers that, according to the Canadian Almanac, there is a branch of the Minister of the Interior's Department called the "Dominion Astronomical Branch," and the correspondence sent to this from the man on whose place the tower is situated is addressed to Assistant Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Water from Spring.

Which is the better pipe to lay from a spring to house, galvanized or iron? The spring is about 600 feet from house, and seems to be boiling up out of the ground. As near as I can come by sighting it with a spirit-level and straight-edge, it comes to about five feet above the sink. I don't think there is any iron in water. Do you think water will run to house, or will I have to use pump?

Ans.—Iron pipe would be all right. You would likely require to use a pump. A hydraulic ram might work very well. From your description, we doubt if the water would run to the house without some means of pumping it.

All About Rye.

On account of the wet, many of us have been unable to put in any, or as much wheat as we intended. Now, what is the best thing for us to fall back upon? Oats can be sown next spring, but there is a quantity of oats which each farmer desires to sow. Peas are not in line. What about rye this fall? Is it a desirable crop to grow? About what is the best time to sow it? Will it winter-kill like wheat? Has it any enemies to fight against, the Hessian fly, wireworm, rust, and smut, etc.? About what does it usually yield, and what price does it usually sell for? Is there any sale now for straw to harnessmakers for collars? How much seed is required per acre? Is it good to seed down with next spring? Is it hard on the soil? Anything else you can tell about rye will be thankfully received.


Ans.—Rye is only a fair yielding crop. It should be sown the last of September. Rye does not winter-kill as badly as wheat. It is not injured by the Hessian fly or rust to any extent. The wireworm may attack it. There is sale for the straw for bedding in cities, but the sale would be limited for harness purposes. It now sells for about 70 cents per bushel. Sixty to seventy cents is a good price. From 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre is enough seed. It is all right to seed down with. Sow the timothy this fall and the clover next spring.

Gossip.

J. W. TODD'S TAMWORTH'S.
With hogs high in price, and grain again coming down to normal levels, there is bound to be a strong demand for breeding swine during the next few months. Few breeders are in a better position to supply that demand than **J. W. Todd, Corinth, Ont.** A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" who recently called on Mr. Todd was shown a bunch of twelve sows, about ten months old, mostly safely in pig, which, considering quality and breeding, will be sold well worth the money. An equal number of boars of the same age are also offered at attractive prices. Another choice offering is in pigs from four to five months old, of which about thirty are on hand. Taken all around, Mr. Todd has an exceptionally straight, growthy, well-bred lot of hogs. All are sired by his stock boar, a Toronto winner, and from sows that combine quality, size, and progeny in a marked degree. Intending purchasers will find it profitable to get in touch with Mr. Todd.

How Many Hides Has a Cow?

Sole leather is not adapted to soft, tufted upholstery of automobiles and furniture. Hides must be split into thin sheets to produce upholstery leather. The two lower, fleshy grainless sheets are coated, embossed and sold as "genuine leather." That is why so much "leather" upholstery cracks, rots and peels so quickly.



MOTOR QUALITY FABRIKOID
For Buggies and Automobiles

CRAFTSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID
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Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits

Fabrikoid is used by leading makers of automobiles, buggies and furniture, with entire satisfaction. It is the ideal material for recovering your couches, davenport, dining chairs and Morris chairs. Fabrikoid averages twice the tensile strength of coated splits. It is waterproof and gives the appearance and "feel" of the best grain leather.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or if you send us 50c, we'll send a large working sample 18 inches by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us today.

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"Fabrikoid" is made in Canada. Dept. 502 Toronto

ELMCREST HOLSTEINS

Show ring and dairy test winners. Herd headed by Lyndenwood Duke, whose dam, Daisy Posch, has a record of 29.01 lbs. in 7 days, 117.91 in 30 days, 100 lbs. milk in one day. Champion cow Ottawa Winter Fair, 1913. Yearlings and young cows for sale; also six young bulls at farmers' prices. Visitors welcome.

W. H. CHERRY, HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO

Holstein Cattle

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 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 Alban 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 AYLMER, ONT.

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.

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

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

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 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.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES 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.

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

Humeshaugh Ayrshires 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 **Alex. Hume, & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R.No.3** good value for quick sale.

Help Your Moulting Them
GILBERT HESLOP, M. D., D. V. S.

Here's My Guarantee
So sure am I of my Penitentiary Farm will make your healthy, help through the start your heifer's laying, have authorized dealer in your supply you with for your flock a doesn't do as I return the empty eggs and get money back.

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A few shearing out of in Y

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Our Shropshire lambs well balanced. They

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led by Lyndenwood Duke, whose
days, 117.91 in 30 days, 100 lbs.
Fair, 1913. Yearlings and young
ces. Visitors welcome.

VILLE, ONTARIO

Cattle

herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk
4.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There
ndred lbs. of milk a day than any
ers for sale.

, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
phone

30 daughters of Royalton Canary Alban
we are offering him for sale. Two of his
am and 4 of her sisters average for the 8

AYLMER, ONT.

ifers, and heifer calves. 66 HEAD MUST
disposed of my two stock farms. Come
ction. Price and terms to suit. Cattle
purposes.

SOUTHERN P.O., ONT.
minutes trolley from Niagara Falls.

you want a young herd header backed up
generations of record-makers, g. sons of a
world champion? If so, write me. Am
er White Swine.

ville P.O., Ontario
ne from Waterford

Breeders of high-class Holstein
Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A
choice young bull, born May 27,
chland Colantha Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2,
old milk cow. Price and particulars on
T. A. DAWSON, Manager

0 years I have been breeding the great
tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have
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ore purchasing elsewhere.

Dairy test winners. 75 head to select
and females of all ages for sale. Before
inspect our herd and get prices.

Oxford Co.,
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We have several February, March and
April, 1915, bull calves, bred from some
of our best imported and home-bred
Campbellford, Ont., R.No.3

Help Your Hens Moult. Tone Them Up

GILBERT HESS
M. D., D. V. S.



The quicker you get your hens over moulting, the sooner they will get on the job laying eggs. Moulting saps a hen's strength; to force out the old quills and grow new feathers needs lots of energy. Help your hens along with a tonic. In Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a you have a scientific preparation that puts vigor and health into your flock—it will aid their digestion, build them up, give your hens the vitality to ensure quick feather growth, tone up the dormant egg organs and help them lay.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a A Tonic—Not a Stimulant Formula printed on every package

My Pan-a-ce-a contains tonics, blood builders and internal antiseptics; it is formulated after a prescription of mine which has had a successful record for 22 years. In this prescription I have combined scientific knowledge with poultry culture; behind it is my long experience as a veterinarian, doctor of medicine and successful poultry raiser.

My Pan-a-ce-a is easy to feed—put it in the mash wet or dry. Pan-a-ce-a is sold by a reliable dealer right in your home town whom you know. Read my guarantee.

My new Poultry Book tells all about Pan-a-ce-a. It's free. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pack \$3.50 (duty paid). Pan-a-ce-a costs only 1c per day for thirty fowl.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic Expels Worms

It's almost a certainty that your hogs are wormy right now. I guarantee that my Stock Tonic will positively rid your swine of worms, tone them up and help them put on fat. I advise you also to feed my Stock Tonic to your horses, sheep and cattle as they go from pasture to dry feed. It will keep them in fettle, enrich their blood, keep the bowels regular and is a splendid aid to digestion. But especially as a hog worm expeller it will pay you to feed my Stock Tonic now and all winter. 25-lb. pack \$2.25; 100-lb. sack \$7.00 (duty paid). Smaller packages in proportion. Why pay the peddler twice my price?

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or keep it in the dust bath; the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., eggs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting top cans, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 85c (duty paid). I guarantee it.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Brampton Jerseys

B. H. BULL & SON,

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.

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

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. Telephone Guelph.
Long-distance phone in house.

Maple Shade Shropshires

A few shearing rams and ram lambs for sale. They are the right kind and out of imported ewes and sired by an imported "Buttar" ram. You may order any time now for delivery later.

Will A. Dryden

Brooklin, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3 shear ewes, an extra good lot of 1st. of August. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Clarendon, Ont.
Clarendon, C. P. R., 3 miles. Pickering, G. T. R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C. N. R., 4 miles.

SPRING VALLEY SHROPSHIRE

Shearing Rams, Shearing 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.

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 milking bred Shorthorns, young bulls, cows and heifers.

P. CHRISTIE & SON, Manchester, Station and P.O.
When writing advertisers, will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Gossip.

WON FIRST AT TORONTO.

Under the illustration of the prize-winning Yorkshire sow, on page 1550 of our issue of Sept. 30, it was incorrectly stated that the sow won second at Toronto and London. She was first at each exhibition for John Duck, Port Credit, Ont.

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND YORKSHIRES.

Stock breeding, like mercantile business, cannot be a success if run on haphazard methods. There must be system and business method in any line of work if success and financial gain are to be attained. This is the principle on which stock breeding is carried on by the Richardson Bros., on their large, well-equipped farm at Columbus, Ont. Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire hogs are the specialties bred there, and in the founding of their herds and flocks, more than the ordinary amount of care was exercised in the selection of breeding stock, both relative to their degree of individual excellence and to their high standard of blood-line breeding. In the Shorthorns the tribes represented are the noted Cruickshank Victorias, Duchess of Glosters, Crimson Flowers, Marr Missies, Campbell Rosemarys, and Wedding Gifts, as well as a few of the noted old Canadian milking tribe of Zaras. They are an extra heavy-fleshed lot of cattle, in prime condition. The stock bull in service is the big, thick, show-type roan, Proud Monarch, the Brawith Bud-bred son of Imp. Blood Royal, dam Imp. Floretta. For sale, out of these big, thick cows, and sired by the Broadhooks bull, Broadhooks Prince, are several young bulls, reds and roans, coming herd-headers of a high order. In Shropshires, for sale, are shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs, high in quality and perfect in covering. In Yorkshires are young ones of both sexes, bred from Oak Lodge and Glen Hodson stock. Write your wants to Richardson Bros.

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

For very many years W. D. Dyer, of Columbus, Ont., has made a specialty of the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. Reared as he was from childhood, amidst his father's noted herd and flock of these particular breeds of pure-bred stock, his intimate knowledge of their history has grown with his years, and this would naturally lead one to expect that in his breeding operations he would be in a position to show something pretty good. That he can do so is easily seen by an inspection of his large herd of Shorthorns and flock of Shropshires. Of the latter, he has a large and choice flock, of which there are for sale a number of shearing ewes and ram and ewe lambs, all sired by an imported Nock-bred ram. These are a particularly well-covered lot, low down, thick, and of extra quality. At the head of the Shorthorns is the thick, mellow bull, Newton Sort, a Jealousy-bred son of the famous sire Right Sort (imp.), dam, Imp. Jealousy. This is one of the good bulls, and his get are above the average in heavy, even fleshing. His predecessor was the intensely-red Sittytton Victor (imp.), than which there was in his time no letter-bred bull alive. The blood lines of the herd represent such fashionable tribes as the Marr Missies, Cruickshank Rosebuds, Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, Countess, Lady Edens and Lavinias. In young bulls, there are several reds and roans. The oldest is a roan, 18 months old, a Duchess of Gloster, a big, straight, mossy bull. Another is a red Lavinia, 12 months old; another 7 months old is a red Missie; another 8 months is a red Countess; another a roan 10-months-old Lady Eden, and another, same age, is a red Lavinia. All are sired by either Sittytton Victor (imp.), or Newton Sort. High-class show material can be got among them. If in want of an extra young bull, or a show heifer 10 months old, write Mr. Dyer.

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

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

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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.
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ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month:

Southdown Prize Rams

ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

Having sold my farm, will offer BY AUCTION, with other things, on

Wednesday, October 20th, 1915

Our Flock of OXFORDS

Composed of aged ewes, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and a few ram lambs, if not sold previously by private treaty. Farm three-quarters mile from Grand Trunk Station, Queen St. East, St. Mary's.

R. J. HINE

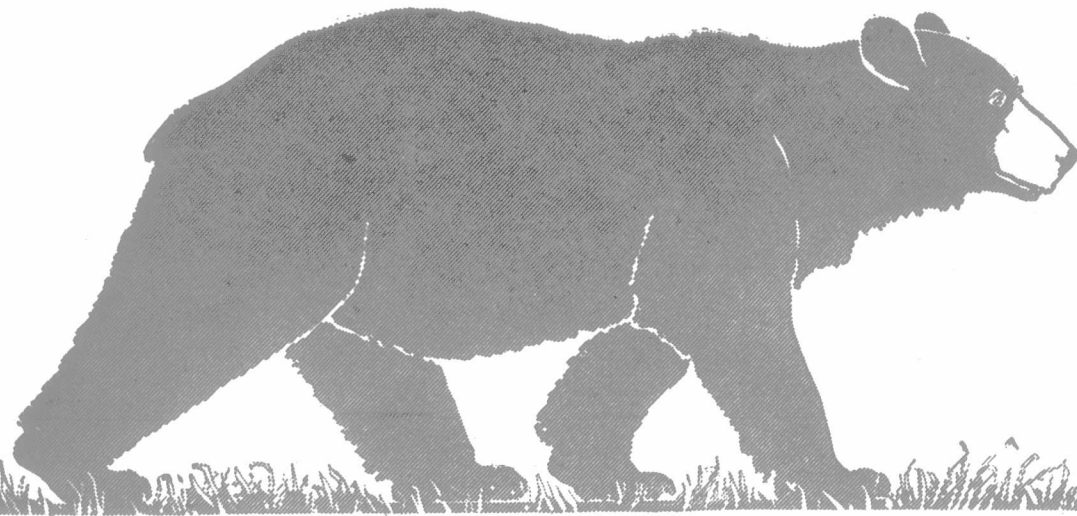
150 Pure Shropshires For Sale—50 ram and ewe lambs, descendants from imported stock, sired by a Campbell ram, price from ten to twelve dollars each including pedigrees. Also twelve yearling rams, young and old ewes and pure bred Jerseys all ages, male or female all at moderate prices.
H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm Knowlton, P.O.

TOWER FARM OXFORD SHEEP
Champion flock of Canada. A choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs bred from imported and prize-winning stock. See our winnings at Toronto and Ottawa shows. Erin or Hillsburg Stations. Long-distance Phone. E. Barbour, R. R. 2, Hillsburg, Ontario

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.

Fairview Shropshires We are offering 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 FOR SALE
FOR SALE Shearing rams and ram lambs, also one 2 shear ram. Prices right.
W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.



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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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Improved Yorkshires

A few choice young pigs, both sexes. All will be registered.

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. C. 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.

Poplar Lodge Berkshires I have something very choice in young Berkshires, both sexes, all ages. In Southdowns I have 2 aged and 2 shearing rams. Write for prices.
S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.

Poland-Chinas from Canada's Champion herd, 100 head including many noted winners and their produce. Also Chester Whites and Shorthorn heifers and calves. Right quality. Moderate prices.
Geo. G. Gould, R. No. 4, Essex, Ontario

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.

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, three extra fine red roan bull calves, eight months old, dandies, also choice cows and heifers of the deep milking strain.
Charles Currie, Morrison

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

"Could you be happy with a man like me?" quavered an old banker of a pretty young woman.

"Yes, perhaps," the girl answered, "if he wasn't too much like you."

MORE MILK

Keep a clean, constant supply of fresh water always before your cows. Save the cost of carrying water. The modern dairy man installs

Acorn Cow Bowls

Write for full information to

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED PRESTON

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Sows due 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 8 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

Poland-China Swine Duroc Jerseys 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.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires and Shropshires Your opportunity to secure stock bred from our CHAMPION hog which is winner of twelve firsts and five CHAMPIONSHIPS in the last four years and has never been beaten. Are offering choice rams of the best breeding. Stock guaranteed as represented.
Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

INGLEWOOD AYRSHIRES AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE—We are now offering boars four months old and pigs six weeks. Pairs or trios. Young sows of breeding age. Also a few bull calves. WILSON McPHERSON & SONS, St. Ann's, 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.

Gossip.

MILLGROVE HOLSTEINS—THE 100-LBS.-A-DAY HERD.

The renowned Millgrove herd of record-smashing Holsteins owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, near Hamilton, Ont., holds the unique position of having at its head three stock bulls whose dams have milk records averaging over 116 lbs. each for one day, and butter records averaging over 33 lbs. each for seven days, a position unequalled by any other herd on the continent. In the herd are five cows with milk records of over 100 lbs. a day each, something no other herd in America can lay claim to; and still further, in the herd is a cow that has made the world-breaking record of making 30 lbs. of butter in seven days for five consecutive years, a feat never equalled by any other cow. Surely all this is worthy of more than a passing thought, for with such an array of 100-lbs.-a-day blood, the time must soon come when the Millgrove herd will be in a class by themselves, the more so when the six daughters of the five 100-lb. cows are repeating the sensational performance of their illustrious dams. Further, relative to the producing ability of the herd as a whole, the R. O. M. official records of those of mature age range from 25 to 34 lbs., and this year in a R. O. P. test, at least three of them will easily make over 20,000 lbs. each, with twice-a-day milking. Worthy of special mention is the remarkable world's record feat of Jenny Bonerges Ormsby. For five consecutive years she has made an official seven-day butter record of 30 lbs. She is a daughter of the great sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, and in the herd are five of her daughters and two granddaughters, besides ten of her sisters and five of their daughters. Another of the great cows in the herd is Idelia De Kol Tensen, in her two-year-old form at first calving, she gave in one year a fraction less than 17,000 lbs. milk and 834 lbs. butter, and at the end of the twelve months she made a R. O. M. record of 19 lbs. butter, a record that still stands the world's best for the age. Last year as a four-year-old, with twice-a-day milking, she gave over 20,000 lbs. Two of her daughters are also in the herd. Coupled with this great production is the high standard of individual excellence and show-ring form, as well as a remarkable uniformity all through the herd. A word or two regarding the stock bulls may prove interesting. Senior in service is Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th. He is a son of Paul De Kol Royalton, which only sired 10 daughters when he was sent to the butcher. Six out of the 10 gave over 100 lbs. of milk each in one day. No other bull ever sired so great a sextette. On the other side, the dam of Canary Mercedes has a one-day record of 116 lbs., and a sixty-day record of 6,196 lbs. of milk, and a seven-day butter record of 34.60 lbs. Another of the bulls in service is Paul Plus Burke, whose dam, Daisy Pauline Pietertje, in one day, gave 110.7 lbs. of milk, and over 100 lbs. a day for 40 consecutive days. Her seven-day test is 28.59 lbs. of butter, and thirty-day test 116 lbs. Eight months after calving she made, in seven days, 325 lbs. of milk and 20.72 lbs. of butter, which is a world's record for that period. Her R. O. P. record is 23,807 lbs. of milk and 1,037 lbs. of butter. Her dam, Helena Pietertje Pauline, is the only cow in Canada with two 110-lbs.-a-day daughters. The dam of this bull's sire, De Kol Plus, was R. O. P. champion in 1910, with a record of 22,304 lbs. of milk and 956 lbs. of butter. The other sire in service is Lula's Prince of Glenspring, a son of the great cow Lula Keyes, which in one day gave 123 lbs. of milk; in seven days she gave 785 lbs. of milk and 36.05 lbs. of butter; in thirty days she gave 3,192 lbs. of milk and 144.39 lbs. of butter. As a two-year-old in R. O. P. test, she gave 19,258 lbs. of milk and 658 lbs. of butter. Without a doubt, here are three of the greatest producing bred bulls of the breed, and with their service on so strong a producing herd, sensational results are assured.

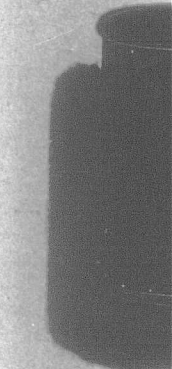
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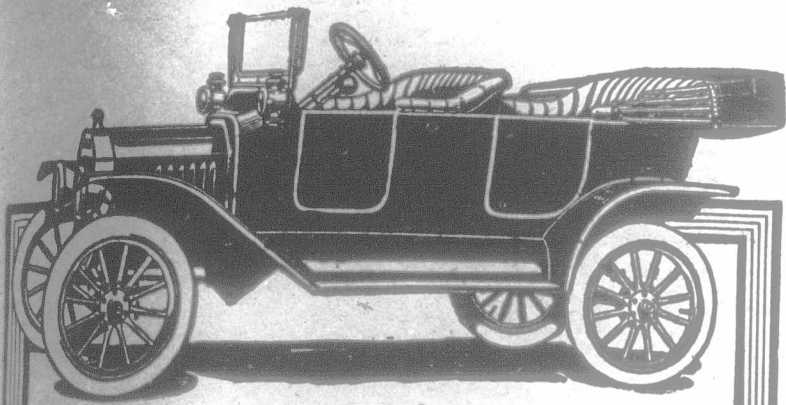
oven. See the

Gossip.

THE HOLSTEINS—THE 100-LBS.-A-DAY HERD.

owned Millgrove herd of record Holsteins owned by D. C. Flatt of Hamilton, Ont., holds the distinction of having at its head bulls whose dams have milked averaging over 116 lbs. each for and butter records averaging 30 lbs. each for seven days, a possibility by any other herd on the continent.

In the herd are five cows with records of over 100 lbs. a day for a passing thought, for with a record of 100 lbs.-a-day blood, it is not long before the Millgrove will be in a class by themselves more so when the six daughters of the great sire, Sir Ambrose, and in the herd are five daughters and two granddaughters, of her sisters and five of their daughters. Another of the great cows is Idelia De Kol Tensen, in her old form at first calving, she gave one year a fraction less than 100 lbs. of milk and 834 lbs. butter, and of the twelve months she gave 19 lbs. of milk, but still stands the world's record. Last year as a four-year-old she gave 100 lbs. of milk each day. No other bull ever sired a daughter that has made a record of 116 lbs. of milk, and a seven-day test of 34.60 lbs. Another in service is Paul Plus Burke, who gave 110.7 lbs. of milk, and 196 lbs. of milk, and a seven-day test of 34.60 lbs. Another in service is Paul Plus Burke, who gave 110.7 lbs. of milk, and 196 lbs. of milk, and a seven-day test of 34.60 lbs. Another in service is Paul Plus Burke, who gave 110.7 lbs. of milk, and 196 lbs. of milk, and a seven-day test of 34.60 lbs.



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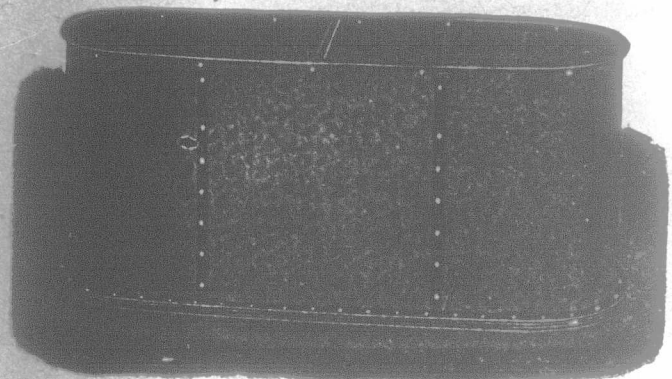
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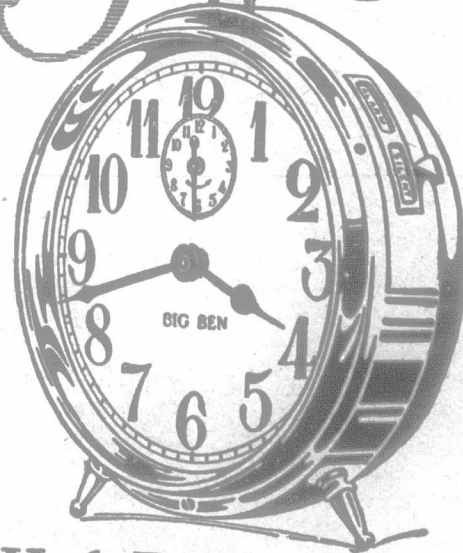
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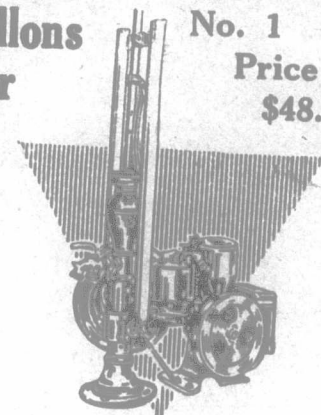
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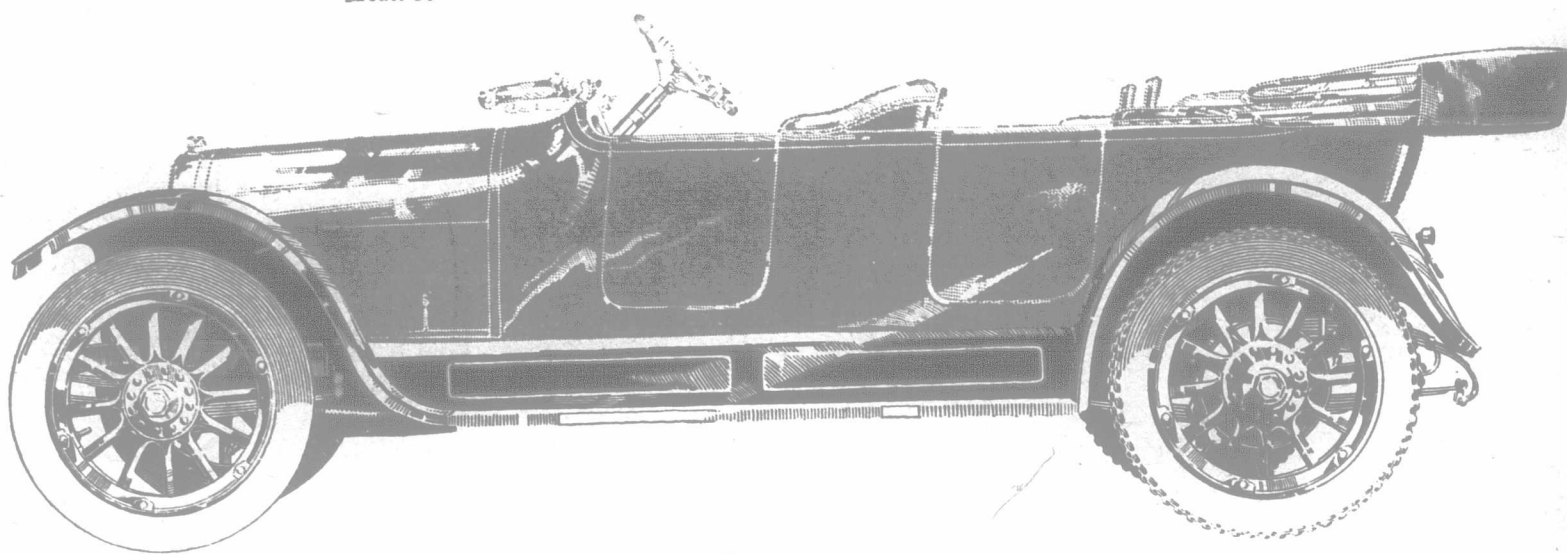
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