

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1877

Director Central Exp Farm  
Dec 31, 18

\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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VOL. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 24, 1918.

No. 1361

## WE MUST FEED OUR SOLDIERS

### By using substitutes for wheat flour we release the wheat our armies need



Nutritious, palatable and economical

# PURITY OATS

is the world's best substitute for wheat

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg.

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## "Unto the least of these"

**RIVET** your eyes on this picture of a Belgian mother and child, until you feel the full horror of the situation! Thousands of these orphans, dying of starvation, might now be living in comfort and plenty, had their soldier fathers not flung themselves into the breach when the Hun invaded Belgium.

The fathers died to save us. Are we going to let the orphans starve? Conditions are simply ghastly. The United States loans to the Belgian Government finance the general relief work, but this only provides a bowl of soup and two pieces of bread to each person per day.

What is that for a growing child? The Slaughter of the Innocents is less terrible than what is now occurring in Belgium—practically a whole generation of the Belgian nation in the grip of Consumption, Rickets and other ills all directly due to insufficient nourishment.

The Canadian Bureau in Brussels will administer funds, and provide means for getting the ailing children into Holland and into orphanages where they can be saved from a hideous death.

Before you sit down to another meal, do SOMETHING for the Belgian children. . . . .

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

# Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

115

to your Local Committee, or to

**Ontario Branch, Belgian Relief Fund**  
95 King St., W., Toronto, Ont.

**"GOES LIKE SIXTY" We Want to Demonstrate on Your Farm**

We will send a Gilson engine, any size, without charge, to any responsible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm, at his own work.

Write for further particulars of free trial offer, catalogue, and special introductory prices.

**Gilson Mfg. Co. Limited**  
269 York St., Guelph, Ont.

## Use Your Car all Winter with a Cozy-Top

Motoring in the cold or rain drives the chill through and through the clothing, causing discomfort and sometimes causing illness. By putting a Cozy-Top on your Roadster, you can travel to spite the speed limit and still be comfortable and warm inside the Cozy-Top. It is foolish to lay up your car for the winter when, with a Cozy-Top, you could have the use of your motor every day. Cozy-Tops are made for Ford Touring cars, as well as Roadsters, and fit the 1914, '15, '16, '17, '18 Ford models, also Chevrolet 4-90. The entire stock is of selected materials; roof is stretched firmly over wood bows; the rear windows are permanent with glass of double strength; the fore windows roll up when desired, giving full ventilation and freedom for signalling. It is not necessary to tear out seat trimmings; top goes right on snug, with no trouble, furnished with all irons and bolts. Full instructions for attaching. Net weight of Roadster Cozy-Top is 75 pounds and crated weighs about 100 pounds. The price \$75 is direct from factory to you; no margin for middleman at this close figure. The Touring Cozy-Top is \$98. Whether you motor for business or for pleasure, you will get five times as much use and a thousand times as much comfort in driving, winter and summer, if you put a Cozy-Top on your car. Treat yourself to a Cozy-Top; you would like one, so do not deny yourself the pleasure and benefit. The cost is trifling for the advantages you get. There are 90,000 Ford car owners in Canada; and as our supply is limited, we advise that you mail your order to us NOW. Shipped promptly to any station in Canada, f.o.b. Montreal, on receipt of price. Illustrated literature on request.

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**Touring Top \$98**  
**Roadster Top \$75**

**CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LIMITED**  
Exclusive Manufacturers in Canada  
306 Excelsior Life Building,  
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## The Auto-Home Garage

is just what you need for your car. It is built in sections; any one can erect it. It is painted and glazed complete. Built in four sizes. Place your order early, have a neat warm place for your car in cold weather. Send for full particulars.

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**The New Montreal-Ottawa Short Line**

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Through Parlor Cars	* 6.15 p.m. † 8.15 a.m.	Lv. MONTREAL, Ar. OTTAWA	† 11.00 p.m. * 12.00 a.m.
Through Sleeping Cars	10.15 p.m. 12.15 p.m.	Lv. OTTAWA, Ar. MONTREAL	7.00 p.m. 8.00 a.m.
	10.45 p.m. 12.45 p.m.	Lv. MONTREAL, Ar. OTTAWA	6.30 p.m. 7.30 a.m.
	* 7.30 a.m. † 9.45 p.m.	Ar. TORONTO, Lv. MONTREAL	† 10.00 a.m. * 11.00 p.m.

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or write General Passenger Department, Montreal Que., Toronto, Ont. or Winnipeg, Man.

# CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

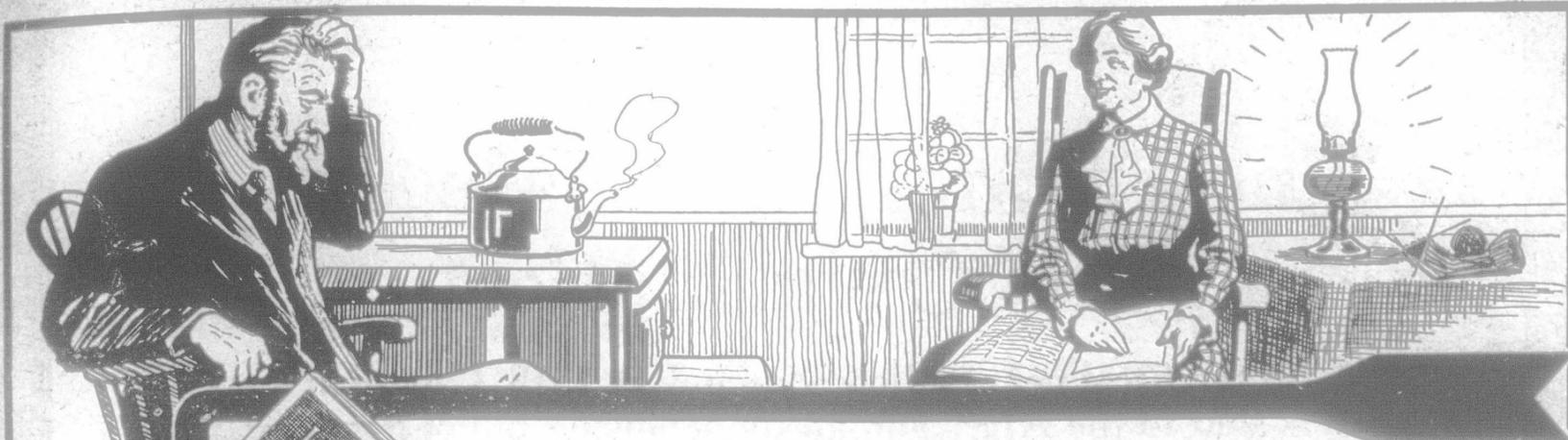
## Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50, 20 years to pay. Loans to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from:

**G. A. Muddiman,**  
Land Agent, C.P.R.  
Montreal, P.Q.

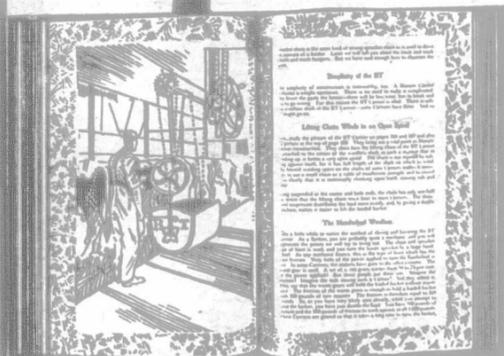
### FERTILIZER

Blood Bone and Tankage Fertilizer, Bone and POTASH Fertilizer. Green Cut Bone, \$5 per 100 for fowl. Stirling feed for hogs any quantity. George Stevens, 364 Mark St., Peterborough, Ont.



"You are frowning, John, What's the trouble?"  
 "Oh those chores Mary! 30 cows to look after and the horses, and all."  
 "Hard indeed it is for you John! Since the boys and hired man have gone you have everything to do."  
 "Everything, Mary, everything. Why it takes me hours to clean the stable every day. Hours! It's a back-breaking job, with that wheelbarrow, too."  
 "Well, John, I see the BT Manure Carrier advertised in the farm papers. Beatty Bros. offer a new book about it, free. Why not get the book anyway?"

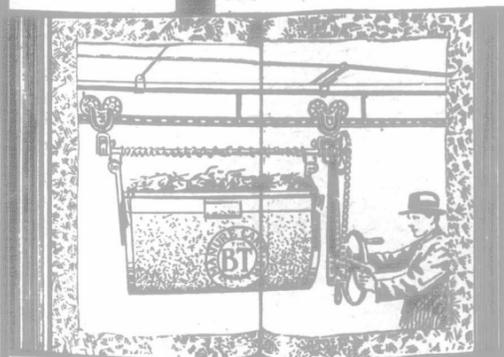
# Manure **B**arrier Book



Quickly lower bucket to gutter



Load up in a jiffy



Run her out to the pile

It is a new book of 48 pages that tells all about easier, simpler, quicker, ways of doing the stable work.

It tells how the BT Manure Carrier takes out 4 barrow loads of manure at a time. It runs on a level overhead track behind the stalls in the stable. Quickly throw on the load then run out on the level overhead track as far from the barn as you please. You don't need to lift anything, because all the weight comes on the overhead track. One or two big loads and the job is done.

Send for the book. It is interesting. There's a clean hand-wheel to push on too. No chain to go flopping into the manure. The track is l-beam, not flat.

Send for this Free Book

**Beatty Bros. Limited**  
 K254 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

The wheels run smoothly on it around curves and it won't collect snow and ice where it runs out into the yard.

Many thousand BT Manure Carriers are in use in Canada. In some communities over a 100 are in use and in other parts every farmer has one of them. The first BT Carriers were installed 8 years ago and are still doing their work well. They are no experiment. In every barn where they have been used, they have paid back their cost in the work they have saved. They will pay you just as well as they have paid others.

**FREE COUPON**

**Beatty Bros. Limited**

K 254 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

Send me this free 48 page book about BT Manure Carriers. I want to learn the easy way to clean my stable.

I have \_\_\_\_\_ cows.

When are you thinking of putting in a BT Carrier this fall? \_\_\_\_\_

Your Name \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

## The Farmer Must Safeguard His Own Market

In the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1918, Canadian Farmers sold to the Allies abroad the following bill of goods:—

Butter and Eggs	-	4	million	dollars.
Cheese	-	36	"	"
Grain and Flour	-	500	"	"
Vegetables	-	19	"	"
Meats	-	76	"	"
A total of	-	635	"	"

Yet, most of this was paid for with Canadian Money—the money subscribed to Canada's War Loans. Canada had to finance these sales to the Allies—"carry" them, as a store-keeper "carries" good farmers' accounts.

If the money had not been available; if Canadians had not bought heavily of Victory Bonds, most of that surplus crop would still be in Canada—unsold: that highly profitable market would not exist.

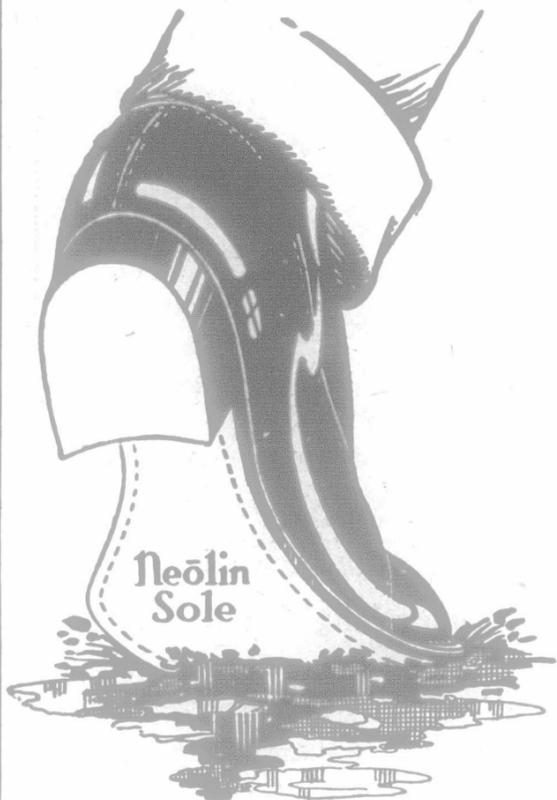
Canada can sell abroad now, only as much merchandise as she herself can finance. She must give "credit" to her best customer. Canada must accumulate her own working capital if she wants to hold her market. She must save the profits on this year's trade and re-invest them in Victory Bonds—or the market, and the high prices that depend upon it, will pass out of her control.

Every Canadian Farmer should, therefore, realize the vital importance at this moment, of the Victory Loan 1918. This is the time for building a solid national structure. Canadian Farmers are making money. Let them use it now to maintain their own market. Let them invest it now, in Canada's Victory Loan 1918 that there may be enough funds in Canada to pay for the tremendous crops now seeking a market.

## Get Ready to Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada.

# Neolin Soles



For the days when it's wet under foot there's great comfort in Neolin Soles.

Of course, you buy Neolin for the extra wear—that's sound business sense. But think of the extra value you get because of the comfort of Neolin.

Neolin Soles bend as you walk. They grip—making you sure-footed. There's no slip, no wearing shiny and smooth on the grass—and no chance of water soaking through.

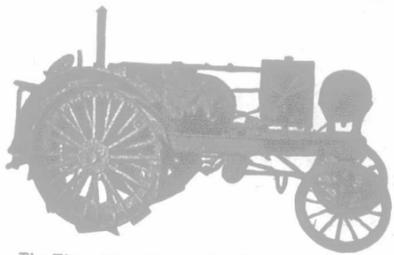
With Fall coming on—wet grass and muddy yards—its worth a lot to go about with dry feet.

You can have Neolin Soles on work boots and Sunday shoes, on shoes for men, women and children. They come on new boots or they can be put on old ones. Neolin is also supplied in half-soles.

Ask your dealer for Neolin Soles. But see that you get the real thing—the name "Neolin" is plainly stamped on every pair.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

## The Waterloo Boy



The Three-Plow Tractor for Ontario.  
The Tractor that makes good.  
The Tractor that has stood the test.  
The Tractor that is guaranteed under all conditions.  
Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

**THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LIMITED**  
Selling agents for Ontario. Seaforth, Ont.

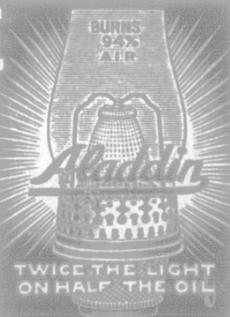
HAVE FIVE OR SIX CARS OF  
**SHAVINGS**

to offer for early delivery, at eighteen cents per bale, F.O.B., the cars our yard. Just the material you need for packing or litter purposes. Nothing better to mix with coal for factory firing.  
NICHOLSON LUMBER CO., Burlington, Ont.

## New COAL OIL LIGHT FREE

BEATS ELECTRIC or GASOLINE  
Here's your opportunity to get the wonderful new Aladdin Coal Oil Mantle light FREE. Write quick for particulars. This great free offer will be withdrawn as soon as some distributor starts work in your neighborhood. You only need show the Aladdin to a few friends and neighbors; they will want one. We give you yours free for this help. Takes very little time, no investment. Costs nothing to try the Aladdin 10 nights.

**Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon**  
common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, no pumping up, no pressure, won't explode. Tests by Government and thirty-five leading universities show the Aladdin gives three times as much light as best round wick flame lamps. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed. And think of it—you can get it without paying out a cent. All charges prepaid. Ask for our 10-day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free.  
**AGENTS WANTED**  
MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 233 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL.  
Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World



## NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others, free—are calling for cultivation.  
Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.  
For full particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write too:  
H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.  
G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

**PATENTS** Trade Marks and Designs Procured in all Countries. Special attention given to patent litigation. Pamphlet sent free on application.  
**Ridout & Maybee** Crown Life Bldg Toronto, Ont.  
**Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co.** The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.



## Hand or Power Feed Cutters

No farmer should be without a feed cutter, and nearly every farmer realizes that he could save tons of good feed if he had one. Write for our catalogue and prices to-day.  
Peter Hamilton feed cutters are easy running and will stand the hardest kind of work.  
**The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

## SEED CORN

Good hard flint corn, Longfellow, suitable for seed. \$5.00 for 75 lbs., sacks furnished. Apply to **W. B. Lancaster, R.R.1, Rodney, Ont.**  
When writing please mention Advocate

# BEAVER BOARD

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS



## Solid Comfort Hot or Cold

Within Beaver Board walls and ceilings there's solid comfort. The closely-meshed pure spruce fibre of this good lumber product resists heat, cold and sound better than lath and plaster, or other wall building materials. You'll find proof aplenty in the fact that Beaver Board is used extensively in the wintry North and throughout the sunny South.

You don't have to depend on outside labor for building Beaver Board walls and ceilings. Beaver Board is quickly nailed to the studding of new buildings or partitions or it is nailed directly over old cracked plaster and dingy wall paper.

Like other kinds of lumber, you can saw the big perfect panels of this knotless, crackless manufactured lumber. Beaver Board has endless uses about the farm. It's just the thing to line your work shop and it's even better for the building of a beautiful new room in some waste space in the house.

When you order Beaver Board from the lumber or building supply dealer in your town, just be sure you get the genuine Beaver Board—you can tell it by the Beaver Board trademark stamped on the back of every panel. In a new booklet "Building More Comfort into the Farm Home," you'll find many valuable suggestions. It's free, together with an actual piece of Beaver Board.

**THE BEAVER COMPANY, Limited**  
211 Wall Street, Beaverville, Ottawa, Can.  
Plants at Ottawa and Thorold, Ont.

Most lumber and building supply dealers carry Beaver Board. Write us for the name of your nearest dealer.



Made in Canada



Made in Canada

## Join the Great Outdoor Crowd

—be one of the legion who enjoy the freedom of Canada's silent forests and open places. Even a single day out for ducks will give you a taste of life as Nature intended you to live. And

## Dominion Shotgun Shells

will make the pleasure of that day complete. Leave the nerve-racking life of city or town—shoulder the gun and hike for the place where the ducks are in flight. Slip Dominion Shells into the breech of the old gun and watch 'em drop. Dominion Shells have accuracy and dependability that is backed by the big "D" trademark.

**Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited,**  
Montreal, Canada.

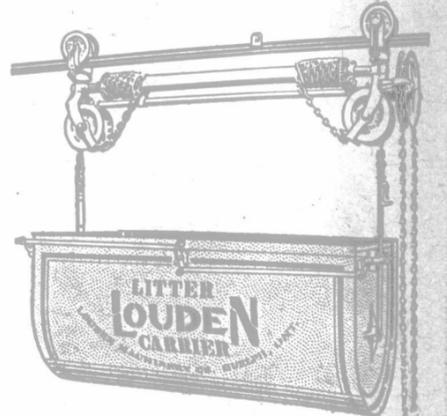
# LOUDEN

## LITTER CARRIERS

SAVE MONEY  
SAVE LABOUR  
SAVE TIME

Save your strength for more important matters. Why push a wheelbarrow through snow, slush, mud or accumulated matter, when a LOUDEN Roller Bearing Litter Carrier will do four times the work with half the labor?

The LOUDEN Carrier with its patented roller bearing track wheels and powerful worm gear hoist will elevate and carry a heavy load with less effort than any other carrier made. It will repay you many times over.



Write to-day for Catalogue—It is Free

THE LOUDEN LINE includes Stalls and Stanchions, Feed Carriers, Animal Pens of all kinds, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Hay Forks, Carriers and Slings, Power Hoists, Horse Barn Equipment, Water Bowls, Cupolas and Overhead Carrying Systems for Factories, etc.

We Make Everything for the Barn

**LOUDEN Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd.**

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50 MARTIN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.  
VANCOUVER, B.C. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Alberta Enquirers write:  
ALBERTA DAIRY SUPPLIES, LTD., EDMONTON, ALTA.

# TORONTO LITTER CARRIER



## DON'T BE A SLAVE TO WORK!

Having to push the old wheelbarrow around the farmyard, often ankle deep in muck and mire, has done more to make farm life a drudgery, than anything else.

Think of the difference with a

## TORONTO Litter Carrier

No more heavy work—no more wheelbarrow and sloppy work. A TORONTO Litter Carrier works with ease and speed, saving time, labor and money.

A note from you will bring a copy of our illustrated booklet. Write to-day, and learn also how a barn equipped with TORONTO Stable Equipment will be sanitary, clean, comfortable and satisfactory in every way.

**THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED**  
Atlantic Ave., TORONTO 12 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIII

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 24, 1918.

1361

## EDITORIAL.

Buy Victory Bonds.

Obtain seed corn this fall for use in the spring.

Clean, disinfect and whitewash the poultry house.

Start a live farmers' organization with live men as officers.

Renovate the stables before the cattle go into winter quarters.

Isolate unhealthy or diseased animals until they recover or die.

Several interesting events are chronicled in this issue; see the reports.

Keep the furrows turning. Every round with the plow means more bushels next harvest.

Good breeding stock will still be valuable after the war. Keep the herd up to a high standard.

A farm well stocked will yield large crops, and the live stock will be a valuable asset when the war is over.

The drive will soon be on for the Fifth Victory Loan. Buy at least one bond even if it hurts. Buy more if you can.

Put farm implements under cover. They will wear twice as long if protected from the destroying influence of wind and weather.

Don't plow away from apple trees in the fall. Many trees perish on account of the roots being exposed throughout the winter.

The "calf club" instituted in Peel County, Ontario, is an innovation, in a way, and should arouse a great deal of interest in more up-to-date dairying.

When the German people get ready for peace they will find the door open, but an agreement with the Kaiser would always be merely "A scrap of paper."

Cover the root-pit lightly at first and add more protection as cold weather arrives. Many roots are lost entirely on account of heating; ample ventilation will prevent it.

In the last Victory Loan, no fewer than 820,035 subscribers were registered, or one in every 9.62 of the population of the Dominion. Let us do even better in the next Loan.

In most cities Spanish Influenza has been allowed to become rampant before any steps were taken to control it. The old practice again of locking the door after the horse was stolen.

There is still dissatisfaction in many districts on account of the price millers are asking for bran and shorts. If farmers would get a receipted bill and forward it to the Food Controller, Ottawa, the matter would be adjusted.

The purchase of a leading newspaper in London, England, at an extravagantly high price has excited suspicion. Readers should know exactly who own the publications they read, and the stockholders' names should be published in every issue. Only in this way can we have a healthy public opinion.

### An Awakening in the Corn World.

Since the advent of the silo, corn has been one of our most important field crops, and on many farms where silos have never been erected it is held in high esteem; nevertheless, farmers have been lamentably indifferent, generally, concerning the quality of seed used to produce this essential and important crop. We had an awakening last fall and this spring when Ontario found itself almost destitute of seed, and the States of the Union, with conditions and climate similar to ours, failed to bring their corn to anything like suitable maturity. Then it was that we had to go far South and bring in something to tide us over the present year. Had 1918 not been a fairly satisfactory corn year we should have had a very poor quality of silage and husked corn would have been out of the question. As it is, Ontario, at least, is pretty well supplied with corn, but we have had an awakening which will impress upon farmers generally the fact that we are constantly on the border between seed and no seed, and at any time we may find ourselves on the wrong side of the line.

In spite of the effort made this year we are not back to a normal condition in regard to corn. The protected corn-growing area in Southwestern Ontario did not have sufficient home-grown seed last spring to give anything like the usual acreage of seed corn, and it is feared those who were fortunate enough to produce a crop from native stock will not care for it as they should and save all they can unless the demand is keen and the price high. This suggests that orders be placed this fall for next year's seed, and, if possible, that deliveries be made. The corn will not likely be dry enough to ship until early in November, but growers should obtain it then and store it for the winter.

There is another lesson to be learned from our recent experiences and it is, that supply for two years' seed should be kept on hand. It has been the custom to trustfully sow the last kernel and depend upon Providence to return a bountiful harvest from which the next season's seed could be taken. Last year's results demonstrated plainly enough that a safer practice would be to provide for two springs' needs when we have a good crop.

In addition to all these precautions there is need of a closer and more intelligent selection of corn for seed. Just as in live stock we find type in corn, as well as desirable and objectionable characteristics. These are referred to in an article appearing in this issue, and growers should pay more attention to a crop which means so much to them.

### The Future of the Horse Market.

A review of conditions the world over indicates that horses are going to command higher prices in the near future. We are just waking up to the fact that horses are scarce all over the world. The advent of the tractor and automobile materially lessened the demand for horses, and the horse market reacted accordingly. While farmers, during the past few years, have been exhorted to breed cattle, sheep, hogs, and produce grain, the agricultural prophets and advisers have been strangely silent on the matter of increasing the production of useful horses.

We are inclined to think that the horse-breeding industry has been neglected. The horse, in spite of the invasion of the tractor, is a mighty factor in the world's agriculture to-day. We cannot farm properly without horses. The farmer who tries it will soon be a source of worry to his creditors. Taking it by and large, the horse population of North America cannot be much reduced if our farms are to be properly and profitably worked.

But against this is the fact that good horses are scarce to-day in most parts of the world. Thousands have been destroyed by warfare, thousands are now in constant use on the battle grounds of Europe, and

multitudes of Europeans are eating horse-flesh at the present time. If we consider these facts we can understand why pure-bred horses are selling for unheard-of prices in England, and why good geldings bring as high as a thousand dollars apiece in Scotland. Good horses are scarce all over the world, and they bring high prices accordingly, just as good sheep do at the present time.

It is not unreasonable to expect that this world's shortage of equines will shortly affect the horse market in Canada. At any rate, it seems reasonable to suppose that there are better times awaiting the breeder of good draft horses. The next few years will likely see the man with horses to sell catering to an unusually good market, for the renovation which the horse business is now undergoing cannot help but strengthen the demand for good animals suitable for draft or agricultural purposes.

### Agriculture Lagging in Organization

Those who give any thought to the welfare of husbandry cannot help but view with concern the growing strength of industrial and labor federations, while Canadian agriculture lags indifferently behind. True, there are clubs, associations and all kinds of sectional organizations, which have been given birth in order to foster some branch of agriculture or guard the interests of producers in certain districts. However, there is lacking that cementing force which binds Canadian farmers together in a national organization which can speak for the industry as a whole.

Manufacturers protect themselves with an alliance which is often cited as an example of effectiveness, and the millers have an association that stands between them and everything detrimental to their interests. All down the gamut from the biggest and most powerful capitalistic enterprises to the humble boot-black, there exist agreements, federations, associations, unions, and what not. Capital, Labor and Agriculture are three leading factors making for national development, and while there will likely always be differences of opinion between the first two mentioned, they will agree better, no doubt, than will capital and agriculture, or labor and agriculture. The reason for this is obvious. Capital and labor are interdependent. Without one the other would fall. Consequently, it is reasonable to expect that the farming fraternity will have few allies in the years to come just as they have in the past. There is no reason why all branches of our economic and social life should not work in harmony, for a country without agriculture is nothing but a workshop, while a country without manufacturers can never develop into a nation worth while. All classes should have a chance, but if history can be brought forward as evidence at all it proves beyond a doubt that no industry or no class can obtain its rights without fighting for them.

It has been said time and again that farmers will never do for legislators. Western agricultural organizations have developed leaders equal to the best in any industry or profession. The Saskatchewan Legislature, made up largely of farmers, is commended for its progressiveness and efficiency. The time is past for this piffle about farmers lacking executive ability.

Political parties since confederation have made a football of agriculture. Shortly before election a plank is stuck temporarily into the platform to catch the farmers' vote, and there is nobody representing Canadian agriculture to consider the proposals and advise. The cohorts get busy and line up the staunch supporters of the "good old party," but those who would cast an independent vote are at sea usually because of lack of guidance free from party prejudice. We are entering upon a new era when all should hold the State above the party, when agriculture should speak with one voice, and when farmers should be represented by farmers in the Parliament of Canada.

EN



It is Free

loans, Feed Carriers,  
rangers, Hay Forks,  
Equipment, Water  
for Factories, etc.

the Barn

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armyard, often  
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Farmer's Advocate.

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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### Doing Our Part For the Returned Men.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Is it likely that we can get the returned soldier to take up with farming after the fighting is all over and thousands of our boys are here looking for an occupation to take the place of the one which they themselves have helped to put out of existence? This is a question that cannot be positively answered by anyone at present. A good many of our magazine writers and newspaper men are giving us their opinions on the matter but they seem to be more or less divided in their views. Some say that the soldier will never want to go back to the office or factory after experiencing life in the open, while others think that he will have had more than enough of "the open" and will choose some occupation as far removed from soldiering as possible.

The probabilities are that the upholders of both these lines of argument will be right to a certain extent. If conditions are at all favorable there can hardly be any doubt that a large proportion of the men who will return from Europe will want to get on to the land, not only because, as it would seem, the life must appeal to the soldier, but because the prospects for making a comfortable and independent living are as good on the farm as anywhere else. Some tell us they are better. The tastes and natural abilities of the individual farmer have a good deal to do with settling that point.

However, taking it for granted that at least a fair proportion of the soldiers will want farms, it would seem to be worth while giving the matter some thought, even if the war is still far from over. If, on the other hand, the end is in sight, as some optimists tell us, we can't be giving our thought to the subject any too soon. Australia is doing it, many of the European countries as well, and now the United States is beginning to bestir itself to some extent, if we can judge by what we read of their papers.

The returned soldier has the undoubted right to choose for himself what occupation he will follow, but if we can make the particular line of work in which we would like him to engage sufficiently attractive, we can bring to bear a force on him that will accomplish our purpose and which will not at the same time antagonize him or make him feel that he is working in any way but towards his own best interests. To try to force a man, who has done our fighting for us, to go on to the land against his will, wouldn't be showing very much gratitude on our part, to say the least. But to enable him to make a fresh start in life on a farm where he has a reasonable prospect of supporting himself and his family in comfort and eventually paying for his farm and so becoming independent, this, I say, would be making the most appropriate return in our power for the services which we all gratefully acknowledge he has rendered us.

### One Fifty Dollar Victory Bond Will:

Buy 1,400 rifle cartridges, or,  
100 hand grenades, or,  
104 rifle grenades, or,  
10 gas masks, or,  
50 pair of soldiers' socks, or,  
10 pair of soldiers' boots, or,  
Knives, forks and spoons for a company,  
or,  
Pay Canada's war bill for 4½ seconds, or,  
One soldier for 40 days, or,  
Feed 100 soldiers for 40 days, or,  
Buy 1,000 yards of adhesive tape.

I don't believe in making an outright gift to any man, under ordinary circumstances. Results hardly ever justify it. The one thing that every-one should want, however, and has a right to, is a chance. And I am sure that our boys in France will ask no more from us when they return. I speak, of course, of those who come back in the physical condition that makes the earning of their living a possibility.



Leaving Camp.

And after the rights of the soldier have been considered there is another side to this question that is worth looking at. It is a matter that will have to be looked at in earnest some day not so very far ahead, if we refuse to give it our attention at present. That is, the food supply of this country, as well as that of the rest of the world. In the past few years every country in Europe has been uncomfortably near starvation. In this country we can still get enough to eat if we have the price, but that price goes higher every day and no one knows just how soon it may become impossible to exchange money for some of the things that we consider the necessities of life. An unfavorable growing season for the crops throughout the world, combined with the smaller acreage in so many places, might possibly turn our thoughts from war, for a time, to that of famine.



Up the Riffles.

Humanity can only make rapid progress when it is freed from the fight for existence to a certain extent. With the danger of immediate starvation hanging over a nation not much thought can be given to the higher education and general advancement of the individuals composing that nation. And to remove this danger one way would be to find a workable scheme whereby our idle men will be given employment and our idle land brought under cultivation. It's up to the Government, I suppose. They have control of the land and of the country's spending money. It will mean expense at first. The would-be farmer will have to be given his land on long-term payments. Seed grain and money for implements will have to be advanced him. The Government will have to be a sort of father to him for a few years until he is able to walk alone, as it were. But everything must be paid for by the farmer. We don't want to pauperize anyone. As we said before, the Government should make a gift of nothing but the opportunity. If a man doesn't make good on these conditions he probably wouldn't if they were easier.

As outlined here there is nothing very original about this scheme. What we would wish to make it, more than anything else, would be a call to action. The plan works when the right men are behind it. The one idea

in it that we have not heretofore seen emphasized is that of Government supervision. Until his farm was paid for our soldier-farmer would be under the direction of Government experts in matters relating to the management and cultivation of his land, outlay for machinery, buildings, additional farms and so on. As the Government would be financing the undertaking this supervision would be no more than good business.

Of course there are any number of details to be worked out in any new scheme, and this, although not altogether new, would have its share. The most satisfactory way is to deal with these as they arise. Action would be guided by local circumstances in a good many cases. The main point is to get those of our boys who want them, on to homes of their own, where they will not only be self-supporting but will be still keeping up the good fight for the support and welfare and progress of the world. We have good reason to believe that the soldier is willing to do his part and we can't pay off our obligation to him in any better way than to give him the chance.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Towards the end of September we took a little canoe trip on which we came across many very interesting things. For studying nature on our inland lakes and streams there is no method of travel which compares for a moment with a canoe. If you are at all expert with the paddle you can make far better time in a canoe than in a boat, you can proceed without any noise and thus approach animals without frightening them, and, most important of all, you can navigate shallow and narrow water-courses which are impassable for craft of deeper draft.

Early in the morning we left our camp on the south shore of Lake Missanag, crossed the lake, and entered Rock Bay. This bay is very shallow and the muddy bottom is the home of many interesting water-plants. There were little tufts of Isoetes in abundance. Isoetes, otherwise known as Quill-wort, is a little plant closely allied to the ferns, though it looks like a small rush. At the base of the leaves are the spore-cases which bear spores of two kinds. It is not by any means a common plant in our waters, and is always worthy of record when found. Then there were Pondweeds of many species, some with narrow leaves, some with broad, big handsome tufts of Water Milfoil, and beds of the Yellow Water-lily, with its heart-shaped leaves and its huge root-stocks which lay about on the bottom like tree-trunks.

Going to the head of Buck Bay we entered the "Riffles," a very narrow, shallow and rapid piece of water which constitutes the lower part of Buck Creek. Here I had to get out and wade, and tow the canoe. After passing the "Riffles" we paddled up Buck Creek, a pretty, winding water-course, with wooded banks on one side, a high granite cliff on the other. At the upper end of the creek is another very shallow, narrow passage, which, however, had sufficient water to allow the canoe to be paddled up. In this passage were large masses of a very fine, fresh-water sponge, bright green in color, with long, finger-like projections extending upwards. Fresh-water sponges are not particularly common, and even when found are rarely recognized as such by the nature-lover. They may be identified on close examination by the numerous round holes of different sizes with which they are perforated, and also, in the case of all species which I have come across, by their peculiar, strong, and decidedly objectionable odor.

Emerging from Buck Creek we crossed Horse-shoe Lake, and entered Mud Creek. This creek well deserves its name, as it is very shallow as to water, and very deep as to mud. In the soft, muddy bottom grew a great variety of water-plants,—White Water-lilies, Yellow Water-lilies, Pondweeds of different kinds, Water Milfoil, the peculiar little Water-shield, with its oval leaf with the stem attached in the centre, and the handsome Bickerel-weed, with its spikes of blue flowers and arrow-shaped leaves. Along the margins were beds of reeds, rushes and grasses of many species.

Mud Creek wound about like a huge snake, and its "snakiness" was enhanced by the sight of a large Water Snake which we passed over as it crawled on the bottom. At the head of Mud Creek we came to a water-fall and this necessitated a portage. Lifting the canoe we carried it along the portage road, and re-embarked on the rapids above the falls, and thus out on to Buck Lake. On this lake we landed on two islands, and on one of them we came across a poplar tree upon which Beavers had been at work. It was cut about half-way through and the big chips which they had cut out lay at its base.

On the way back, in the afternoon, on the edge of Mud Creek we came across a Porcupine. It was out on the soft mud and was eating the leaves of the water-lilies. When we went up very close it swam ashore and disappeared in the undergrowth. I have seen Porcupines in many different situations, but have never before seen one feeding on aquatic plants.

A little farther down the creek we saw a Black Duck feeding—tipping up and securing something from the bottom, and then we came across a Beaver lodge, built of branches and short lengths of wood, with a canal leading to it. We also found several lengths of poplar which the Beavers had cut, and from which they had eaten most of the bark. They had made a wonderfully neat job of removing the bark, taking it off clean without cutting into the wood.

An examination of the stony bottom of the upper end of Buck Creek revealed the presence of Crayfish, many kinds of snails, and other forms of life, but we had no time for a thorough study as we wished to make camp before dark.

# Methods and Results on a Canadian Corn-belt Farm.

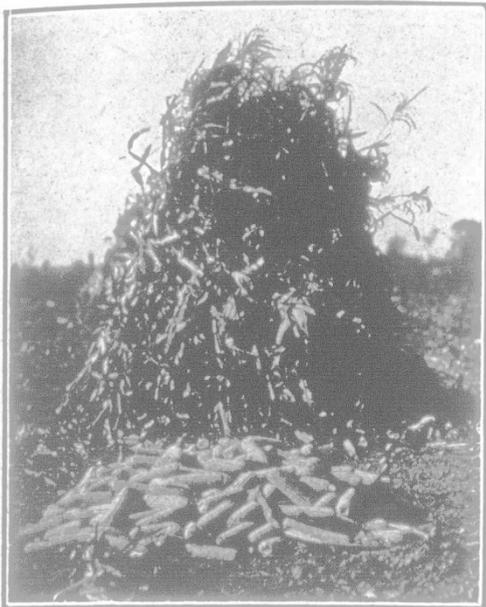


Fig. 1—A Good Sample of Corn and Stover.

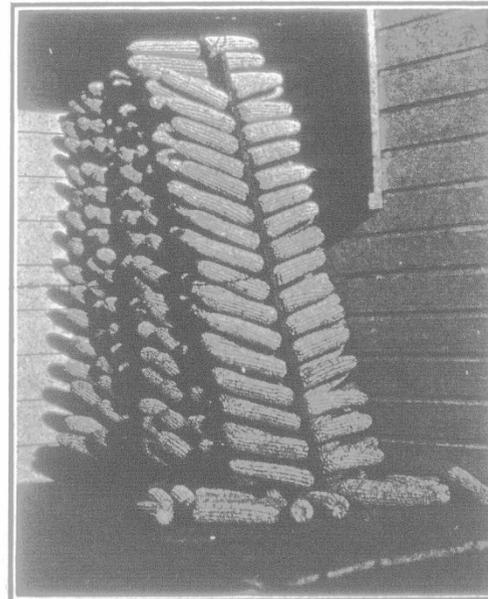


Fig. 2—Seed Corn Selected from Standing Crop.

about the crops on this 100-acre farm, let us mention some of the products other than corn. Mr. Weaver did not want us to think that he is a corn specialist entirely, and so he told us that his grain crop for 1918 amounted to 2,700 bushels, of which 400 bushels was fall wheat. We saw four acres of sugar beets also, and the Belgians who were topping them said they would go 20 tons per acre. Now this is a good crop and a money crop too, because the contract price paid by the Sugar Company is \$9.00 per ton with a bonus worked out on a sliding scale and determined by the wholesale price of sugar. It is figured that the price may reach \$10.60 this year. Then there were 45 loads of hay that came off the place too, in addition to the twelve acres of Wisconsin No. 7 corn. And what about live stock? There were about twenty or more 100-pound pigs in sight besides two litters of small ones, and Mr. Weaver informed us that he turns off from 50 to 80 every year. These pigs are crosses between a pure-bred Chester White Boar and Chester White and Tamworth sows. All the pigs raised are of this breeding, and a pure-bred Chester White boar has been kept on the place for 15 years. There are 26 head of grade Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus to make the cattle end of the farm come up to the scratch; and for poultry we could see a good strain of laying stock in and about the yard. As mentioned previously, we want to say most about the corn. We referred to the other crops and the live stock to show that one can specialize without making the farm lopsided.

This land is splendidly fitted for corn; in fact, that is why Mr. Weaver specializes in this crop. P. L. Fancher, Corn Specialist for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, who was with "The Farmer's Advocate" representative, considered it ideal corn soil. It is a loam, and like most of the soil of the corn district needs drainage. Four years ago 30,000 tile were laid on this farm and since, Mr. Weaver has only been the proprietor about 5 years, it is easy to see that he lost no time in trying to get the drainage that the soil needed. Land all through that particular section is very valuable, and we understand sells for from \$150 to \$200 per acre, sometimes without many buildings. Mr. Fancher is responsible for the statement that all the water-layed soil thereabouts is somewhat deficient in phosphorus,

way, since he finds it from a third to a half more profitable than any other method. The stover is put in the silo for winter use, and it makes good feed without the ears. It will be of interest to note here that the owner does most of the work on the farm himself, and especially in connection with the corn crop. He is not only a grower but a good judge, and when husking he generally manages to pick out a few ears for exhibition. He has a cup which we saw in the house that he received for the best ten ears of corn shown at the Ontario Corn Show. This year Mrs. Weaver and her sister were helping to husk. They struck a bargain to do it for 6 cents per bushel, and had 150 bushels husked at the time of our visit.

We asked Mr. Weaver what time he usually planted his corn. "Whenever it's time," he replied. "There isn't any time for planting. I usually try to plant it on sod land plowed down and I plant it just when I feel that the corn-weather has come; when the soil is warm and growth conditions are favorable. After you have been growing corn for a number of years you get the 'feel' of corn weather as soon as it comes in the

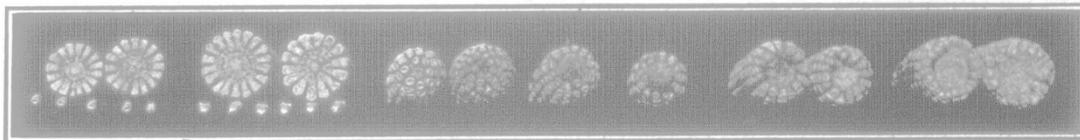
spring. Some people plant on certain dates each year. I have never felt that I could do that and be successful. A great deal depends on giving the young plants a start and if you wait until May 24 every year you miss it sometimes. I plant three or four kernels to a hill, and never more than 10 pounds per acre. In fact, a good bushel of well-selected corn will plant six acres. After planting I harrow the land and occasionally roll it, if the weather permits, so as to produce a fine, smooth soil for close cultivation."

The soil is manured with a good coat of barnyard manure, and this is the principal fertilizer used. It was mentioned before, however, that much depends upon giving the young plants a good start. In order to facilitate this Mr. Weaver applies 140 pounds per acre of a 1-10 commercial fertilizer mixture when the planting is done. This fertilizer is put right in the hills with the seed with a fertilizer attachment to the check-row

Continued on page 1713.

There are some men who do not specialize in any one thing, claiming that the man who puts all his eggs in one basket is bound to lose out badly sooner or later. There are others who believe that life is too short to keep the safest and slowest road to prosperity, and stake all on one thing after first getting to the stage where they feel that they can do that one thing well. In agriculture putting all one's eggs in the same basket is generally a pretty risky thing—just about as risky, in fact, as investing all your savings in a gold mine in Montana. People have been known to do both these things—and lose. There is one thing you cannot bank on in farming, and that is the weather. Consequently the man who grows one crop only is almost sure to "come a cropper" sometime and wish that the light of wisdom had reached him sooner. On the other hand modern agriculture is getting to be a specialized pursuit more and more. As we become familiar with our soil and the differences in season that are found even within short distances; and as we realize that nearness to market will either favor us or discriminate against us in the growing of a particular crop, there comes to us gradually the truth about our adaptation and limitations. Things are slowly being sorted out in this way by the combined experience of long years, and thousands of farmers, as well as the work of our agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and the result is that an increasing number of farmers are beginning to specialize on some crop that they can grow more successfully than others, at the same time bearing in mind the eggs and what may happen if they are all carried in one basket.

Now this story is about corn, a very important crop in more ways than one. As nearly everyone knows the corn district of Ontario, especially the seed-corn district, is pretty well centered in the Lake Erie counties, particularly Essex and Kent. It is not surprising, therefore, that this story was gathered in Kent County, on one of those rare farms where there are several baskets for the eggs. The man who owns and operates this farm is Frank Weaver, and to prove what we say

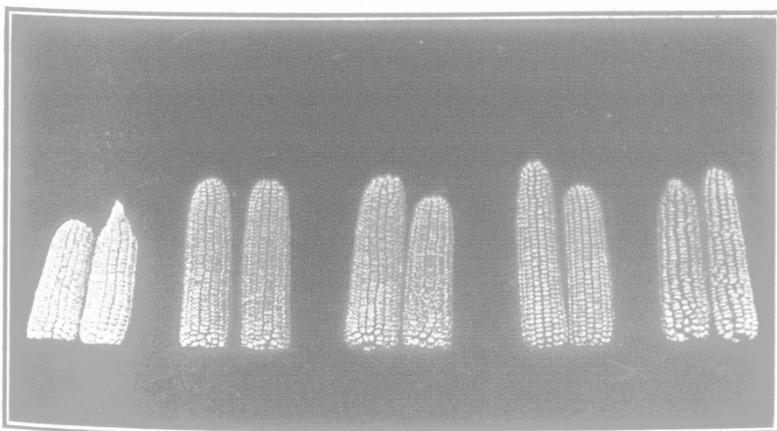


(a) Poor kernels. (b) Good kernels. (c) Good tips. (d) Unfilled tips. (e) excellent butts. (f) Large, rough butts.

Fig. 3—Good and Poor Kernels, Tips and Butts; Cobs Arranged in Pairs.

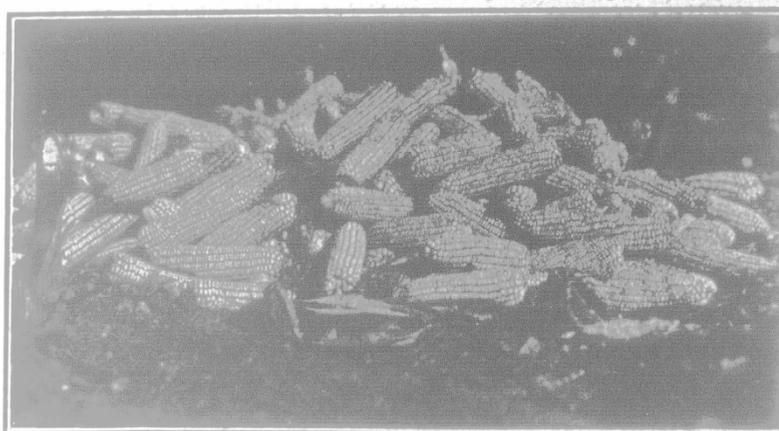
compared with the quantity of other fertilizing constituents present. A statement of Mr. Weaver's fertilizing practice given later, shows that he agrees with this. The soil is water-layed and because of the flatness of the country, there are large government ditches running through the country to carry off the drainage water. These sometimes overflow, and for this reason fertilizing with soluble materials must be intelligently done.

The corn field was what interested us from the start, and both Mr. Weaver and Mr. Fancher agreed that there should be a yield of about 140 bushels per acre—that is, bushel baskets of ears. Figure 1 shows a big stook after husking and the corn obtained from it. Figure 5 shows the same pile of husked corn photographed at closer range to show its uniformly good quality. As will be recognized, a large percentage of this corn looks good enough for seed purposes and Mr. Weaver disposes of much of his corn crop in this



(a) Short, thick ears. (b) Excellent type. (c) Ears too rough. (d) Too small and flinty. (e) Too open.

Fig. 4—Good and Poor Ears for Seed Purposes.



Note the uniformity of type.

Fig. 5—Near View of a Pile of Wisconsin No. 7.

re seen emphasized is that until his farm was paid be under the direction ters relating to the man- and, outlay for machinery, l so on. As the Govern- undertaking this super- ood business.

Diary.

September we took a little cross many very interest- ure on our inland lakes of travel which compares If you are at all expert ar better time in a canoe d without any noise and r frightening them, and n, navigate shallow and impassable for craft of

our camp on the south d the lake, and entered shallow and the muddy interesting water-plants. in abundance. Isoetes, is a little plant closely ooks like a small rush. spore-cases which bear y any means a common ways worthy of record e Pondweeds of many ves, some with broad, filloil, and beds of the n-shaped leaves and its on the bottom like tree-

Bay we entered the ow and rapid piece of er part of Buck Creek. e, and tow the canoe. addled up Buck Creek, ith wooded banks on he other. At the upper hallow, narrow passage, ater to allow the canoe age were large masses bright green in color, as extending upwards. ticularly common, and gnized as such by the ified on close examina- s of different sizes with also, in the case of all oss, by their peculiar, le odor.

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a huge snake, and its sight of a large Water awled on the bottom. me to a water-fall and ng the canoe we carried embarked on the rapids n to Buck Lake. On s, and on one of them on which Beavers had half-way through and out lay at its base. noon, on the edge of orcupine. It was out e leaves of the water- close it swam ashore rowth. I have seen tions, but have never c plants.

we saw a Black uring something from cross a Beaver lodge, ths of wood, with a nd several lengths of and from which they had made a wonder- k, taking it off clean

bottom of the upper presence of Crayfish, forms of life, but we as we wished to make

## THE HORSE.

### Winter Care of Weanlings.

The first winter is a critical time in the life of a colt. The care and attention he receives during this period determines, to a great extent, his ultimate value and usefulness. If he be poorly fed, neglected and allowed to become thin and weak, it is probable that he will never be as good or as valuable an animal as he would have been under more favorable circumstances. He, in the first place, should be provided with warm, comfortable and well-ventilated quarters, and, while he should be taught to lead and stand tied, it is much better if he have a roomy box-stall to stand in. Two or more colts will probably do better together than one alone. At the same time it is often necessary to winter one without company, as the owner has only one, and he is better by himself than with another a year or two older. The next question is, "What and how should he be fed?" In our opinion there is little danger of over-feeding at this age, provided he be allowed to take daily exercise. While there are exceptions, it is usually safe to give a weanling all he will eat; but it should always be understood that he should not be given any more at any time than he will eat in a reasonable length of time, say 1½ hours. It is a mistake to keep feed before him all the time. He should, with apparent relish, eat all that is given him in a reasonable time, and then he will be ready for the next meal when the time arrives. While if feed be in his manger or grain box at all times he will eat more or less constantly or irregularly, and never be sufficiently hungry to thoroughly enjoy his meal. It is not easy to say just how much feed a colt of a given age should consume, but the attendant, if a careful and observant man, will soon be able to tell the quantity that should be given at each meal, and be able to give sufficient without waste. Where convenient, it is probably better to feed four times daily instead of three times; but this is, in most cases, inconvenient, and experience teaches us that they do well when intelligently fed three times daily.

The kinds of feed to be fed must be decided on, and we think that hay and oats should be the ration on which to depend for the development of bone, muscle and nervous energy. If other grain than oats be given we will take back what we have said about there being little danger of over-feeding. Of course, all feed, both bulky and concentrated, should be of first-class quality. Well-saved clover is the best kind of hay, but where this cannot be got well-saved timothy makes a splendid substitute. Hay should be fed in the necessary quantities three times daily, and we prefer whole to cut hay.

The manner in which oats should be fed will admit of argument. In our opinion chopped oats are preferable to whole or even rolled. We feel that colts relish chopped oats that have been scalded and allowed to become almost or quite cool, and that they thrive well on such. The practice of mixing a feed of chopped oats and a little cut hay in a vessel, pouring a little boiling water on, then covering the vessel and allowing it to stand for a few hours before feeding, gives good results. The morning's meal can be prepared in this way the evening before, and the evening's meal in the same vessel in the morning. The noon-day meal can be either dry chop or whole oats. Besides hay and oats the colt should be given a carrot or two once daily, say at noon, and a feed of bran, either dry or damp, at least twice weekly. This may be extra or in lieu of oats, as is indicated by the evident requirements of the animal.

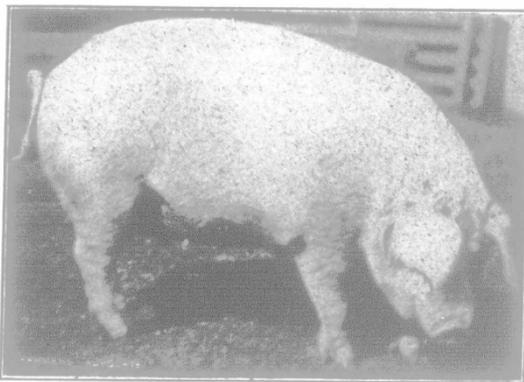
As regards water, it is a commendable practice, where practicable, to allow access to good water at all times where this is not possible, water should be given at least three times daily. It must always be understood that in addition to the exercise the colt takes in the box stall, he should be turned out into a yard or paddock for at least a few hours every day that is not too rough and stormy, and the more gentle handling and leading on the halter he gets the better. He should be well haltered the first winter.

His feet also demand attention. Under ordinary winter conditions the growth of hoof is greatly in excess

of the wear, hence the toes grow long, the heels deep and narrow, and the wall of the hoof turns inwards toward the quarters. This unnatural shape and size of hoof interferes with action and with the relative position of the feet to the limbs; and, if allowed to continue, is liable to cause more or less serious deviations from the correct conformation, which never can be corrected. Hence, we repeat, "attend to the feet." The feet should be carefully examined at least every month, and with a blacksmith's foot-knife and rasp they should be pared and rasped into as natural a shape as possible. During the periods of the year in which the colt is on pasture the wear of the hoofs is usually equal to the growth, hence interference is not required.

The stall should be cleaned out at least once every week unless it be a very large one, as when straw, faeces and liquid manure are allowed to accumulate to any considerable depth, heat and gases are generated, and these have an evil effect upon both the feet and the general health of the animal. WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.



A Chester White Sow.

It is necessary to watch both ends of the animal if greatest success in feeding is to be obtained.

Selection and weeding out are as necessary with the grade herd as with the pure-bred herd if the greatest success is to be attained.

If you do not want to start raising pure-bred stock you should at least use the best bull available and build up a herd of choice grades.

Make the change from pasture to stable feeding, gradually. Sudden changes in feeding frequently cause trouble which may prove expensive.

Do not expect to get the quality of herd sire you are looking for at the price you paid in pre-war days. Like everything else stock has risen in price and justly so.

On October 3, a load of Shorthorn yearling steers sold on the Chicago market at \$19.60 per cwt. a record price for that market. The steers averaged 1,017 lbs.

The self-feeder for hogs is a labor and time saver. The feeder may be filled once or twice a week and the pigs eat what they want when they want it. Water should be supplied.

If Shorthorn cattle are more popular in one country than another one would judge from the prices paid that the Argentine is that country. At the Buenos Aires show a Shorthorn bull realized \$38,700.

Plan now for next summer's hog pasture. Clover and rape are cheaper feeds than grain. Shoats and sows can be carried along on the minimum of grain if they are liberally supplied with pasture.



A Group of Shorthorn Heifer Calves.

Sweep down the cob-webs and wash the windows so that light may have access to the stable. If the stable is dark the chores cannot be done so quickly and slight ailments of stock pass unnoticed until serious symptoms develop.

Don't allow the breeding females or the calves to be exposed to the wet and cold which is prevalent during late fall. It will pay to stable such stock at night then turn them out during the fine days. In this way the animals gradually become accustomed to stable rations.

If the calves horns are inclined upwards more than you like to see, a large nut weighing about a pound may be screwed onto each horn. This weight will soon start the horn downwards. There are special horn weights but in the absence of these the nuts will help lower the horns.

Don't waste the straw now when it is plentiful. Rake down the sides of the stack and if this loose straw is not needed for immediate use in bedding the stock draw it into the barn. Later the straw in the stack may be run through the cutting box and blown into the barn. By mixing cut straw with pulped roots or silage, the young stuff can be wintered in fair condition with a saving in grain and hay.

Many a stockman is wondering what the price of finished cattle will be next spring. Feeders are high-priced this fall and some stockmen are in a quandary as to whether or not it is advisable to fill up their stables. We are not prophets but judging by the past the man who "carries on" in his line year after year is considerably ahead of the man who is in the game one year and out the next. If the hay, straw and grain are marketed in bales and bags in place of through the medium of live stock the farm will be that much poorer and the effect will probably be shown for years to come.

### The Chester White Hog.

Like some of the other breeds of hogs, the history of Chester White traces back to England, although it is believed by many that it had its origin in Chester County, Pennsylvania, from whence it derived its name. These large, white pigs were common in the above-named county a century ago, and it is believed that the foundation stock was a pair of white pigs which Captain Jeffries imported from England in the nineteenth century. Later on white Chinese stock were brought into the district and crossed on the stock already there; hence, while the State of Pennsylvania may claim to be the home of the breed there was really a blending together of stock which had been imported. Then there is what is known as the Improved Chester White, which is a strain of the original, the improvement being made by Todd Brothers. According to "Productive Swine Husbandry," by Prof. G. E. Day, "Norfolk thin-rind pigs were imported from England to Connecticut about 1827, by Todd Bros. A male of this breed and a female of what was called the Grass breed was taken by them to Ohio, where they were bred together with considerable success." A man by the name of Haskins brought from the same State a male of what is known as the Bayfield breed, and a sow similar to the original Todd sow. The Todd and Haskin pigs were crossed and finally there was evolved by careful breeding and selection what came to be known as Todd's Improved Chester White. In 1865, L. B. Silver, of Ohio, commenced breeding Chester Whites and aimed at producing a superior type to that already in the State. Careful selection was followed, and this branch of the breed established an association and a Herd Book of its own.

The Chester White is generally rated as the largest breed in the United States, but the tendency of late has been to breed for the production of finer boned, smoother and smaller animals than the old type called for. There is more or less of a variation of type in the Chester White. It is essentially a fat-breed type, although in Canada more attention has been paid to length than has been the case across the line. Short legs, fine bone, smooth, medium-size type is preferred by many judges. No doubt by selection for a considerable time that tending towards a bacon carcass could be produced from the Chester White; in fact, a number of years ago a Chester White carcass won sixth place in a bacon-carcass competition at Guelph. However, the Chester White is best adapted to the requirements of the fat-hog trade. When crossed with the Yorkshire or Tamworth very satisfactory feeders are produced. The breed crosses well with most of the other breeds, and compares favorably with other breeds in early maturity and as an economical producer of meat. While it is a good grazer, it like all other white breeds is more or less subject to skin trouble when exposed to all kinds of weather. Mature males in fair flesh commonly weigh around 600 pounds, and the sows weigh between 450 and 500 pounds. The pigs at six to seven months of age are frequently found weighing well over the 200-lb. mark. In feeding tests conducted at various experiment stations, the Chester White has compared favorably with any breed as regards results for grain fed. It also dresses out a high percentage. It is regarded as one of the most prolific of the lard type of hogs, and as a rule the sows make very satisfactory mothers.

While the breed is pure white in color, bluish-black spots occurring on the skin to a greater or less degree do not disqualify it, but breeders should guard against such in the selection of breeding stock. The head has a straight face, with the ears drooping forward, breaking over one-third to one-half the length. Thick, common ears are frequently seen. Good width

of back and a deep body, with smooth, strong shoulders and full hams, is desired. Short legs are not objected to. Weak pasterns are frequently found in this breed and, when selecting breeding stock, particular attention should be paid to this point. If the pasterns are weak or broken down in a young animal, they will not improve with age, and consequently care should be taken to select breeding stock with strong pasterns and that stand up well on their toes.

Cramped chest, and crease around back of the shoulders and over the back causing a noticeable depression should also be guarded against. A short, wide head with broad, strong jaws and medium, high and wide forehead are looked for. The narrow and coarse head, low forehead and coarse nose are objected to by breeders. Medium-sized ears pointing forward and slightly outward and under the control of the animal are wanted. Broad, deep, full shoulder extending in a straight line with the side, and a large, deep, roomy chest, giving space for the vital organs, is desired. Not less than a width of seven inches is wanted between the forelegs of a mature hog. A broad, straight back the same height and width at shoulders as at ham should be looked for. The ham should be full, long and wide with absence of flabiness. Smoothness and quality throughout is sought after.

The distribution of the breed is wide spread, especially throughout the Eastern States, and it is favorably considered in many sections of Canada. Organizations have been formed to promote the interests of the breed; at the large exhibitions competition in the Chester White classes is usually keen. The entries, as a rule, are of good type and possess smoothness, size and quality.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

Writing on 20th September the all-absorbing topic in Scotland is the weather. Harvest began in the earlier districts in the first or second week of August, and at this date, except in rare cases, not more than one-half the crop has been carried. Since September came in the weather has been broken and unreliable. The English harvest has been pretty well saved, but in Scotland the farmer is faint yet pursuing. He has not abandoned hope, but his crops are not saved. The cereal harvest has, in respect of abundance, been one of the best within living memory. In order to find a date with which to make comparisons we have to go back to 1872. In that year the crops were abundant but the weather during harvest was heart-breaking. The area under the principal crops this year—that is under wheat, oats, barley and potatoes exceeds by 4.4 per cent. the area under the same crops in 1872. Since that date, almost with unflinching uniformity, the area under pasture and hay has increased and the area under arable conditions has decreased. The War and threatened food shortage has compelled a change, and to an extent undreamt of in the past 40 years we are now existing on home-grown produce. This happy condition began to manifest itself in 1915, and it has grown every year since. The area under wheat is better by 30 per cent. than it was in 1917; oats are better by 19 per cent., and potatoes by 14 3/8 per cent., while there is a slight decrease in the acreage under barley and turnips and swedes. Unless, however, the weather improves the cereal crops as housed will not be equal to the cereal crops as grown. Happily in spite of the heavy rainfall the weather has kept cold. This has prevented second growth in the fields, and farmers generally cherish the hope that their crops will be saved. Having regard to the shortage of labor the outlook is somewhat depressing, yet everyone whom we have met admits that he could win through if only the weather would steady. Soldier labor has done a good deal to ease the situation. It varies greatly in quality, yet, as a rule, the soldier is a man willing to take a lesson, and the farmers who complain least about them are those who take most pains to instruct them. What is most keenly felt is the lack of "key" men, that is of men so accustomed to agricultural labor and harvest work that they are able to carry on with a considerable body of inefficient help.

**Ram Sales.**

September is the month of ram sales. The leading events of the kind in England are, perhaps, nearly a month earlier than with us in the north. This has been a season of record prices. As far as they have been reported the top price for a ram in Great Britain this year has been made by a Lincoln. At the Lincoln fair a ram bred by Mr. Brocklebank sold for 700 guineas or £735, the previous highest figure being just one-half that sum. At a home sale of one of the most extensive breeders of Lincolns 84 rams made an average of £32 5s., an extraordinary figure for so large a number. At the Scottish sales the Blackface mountain breed has easily led the way. The only extensive breeder of Shropshires in Scotland now is Tom Buttar, Corston, Cowpar-Angus. He sold 41 shearlings at an average of £16 11s. 8d., a big advance on £9 7s., which was his average in 1915. In 1916 it was £11 6s. 1d., and in 1917 £13 5s. 6d. Mr. Buttar does a large export trade, and his rams have a good reputation amongst English breeders. The Blackface breed is the most widely disseminated in Scotland and the north of England. Flockmasters who fancy this breed are proverbial for their enterprise. Last year A. P. McDougall, High Craighton, Milngavie, received the highest price, £300, for a shearling; this year at Lanark he paid the highest price, £395, easily the best price ever paid for a ram of any breed in Scotland. The sheep which made this money was bred by Charles Cadzow, Borland, Dunsyre, Lanarkshire. The same breeder had an average of £73 7s. 8d. for 13. Other prices paid for Blackface

rams this year have been £300, £280, £270, £230, £210, £160, £145, £115 and so on. In days past such figures were only mentioned in connection with stud horses or herd bulls. But averages are, perhaps, more impressive than individual high prices. One of the oldest Blackface flocks in Scotland is that of Adam Archibald, Overshiels, Stow, in the Lammermoors, a range of mountains on the borders of Midlothian and Berwickshire. Mr. Archibald sold 60 shearling rams at Lanark at an average of £23 13s. 8d., his highest being £90, and at Perth he sold 74 at an average of £26 13s. Wm. Mitchell, Hazelside, Douglas, Lanarkshire, sold 25 at an average of £59 1s. 6d., and W. G. Hamilton, of Woolfords, sold 20 at Perth at an average of £69 2s. Perhaps some may be disposed to question the wisdom of paying such high prices for stud rams. Here is a striking fact. Last year I. Marshall, of Bleaton, in Perthshire, paid £300 for the High Craighton record ram, now named "Commissioner." This year he sold 12 ram lambs got by that sire which made a total of £218; a large proportion of the whole price of the sire.



Type of Feeders Which Make Economical Gains.

The other Scots' mountain breed, the Cheviot, has also been making record prices. The headquarters of this breed is Hawick, at the foot of the Cheviot range which divides Scotland from England. There in days long past a tup fair was held, at which flockmasters from both sides of the Scottish border purchased their famous white-faced rams. The old-time fair has given place to the modern auction mart, but Hawick remains the headquarters of the true Cheviot breed. The other centre in the south of Scotland is Lockerbie. This takes the place of an ancient fair held at Beattock, where record prices were paid in days past. A very famous breeder of Cheviots was James Brydon, of Moodlaw. He greatly increased the size of the Cheviots, but it was generally considered that this increase in size was purchased at a cost of constitution. For a number of years the breed was rather in the background, but during the past two decades Cheviot flockmasters have done much to recover lost ground, and they have secured plenty size and constitution as well. The record price for a Cheviot ram so far is £225, this figure having been made a few years ago by Miss Grieve, Skelfhill at Hawick, for a sheep registered as Skelfhill Josh. This week no individual records have been made, but enhanced averages have been recorded for many flocks. The highest individual price is £205, paid for one of Mr. Dickson's dinmonts from Flemington, Peeblesshire,



Pair of Southdown Shearling Rams.

The same breeder had an average of £47 17s. 6d. for a small lot of nine. Other individual prices were £200, £185, £170, £140, £135 and £100, while averages were recorded of £46 17s. 0d., £44 5s., and £44 3s. 9d. One of the best averages was £44 11s. 1d., made by a small lot of nine dinmonts from a young breeder, John Robson, Jr., Lynegan, Watten, Caithness. Mr. Robson is a son of John Robson, Sr., Newton, Bellingham, of a family who have been flockmasters in the Cheviots from time immemorial. More than a century ago a migration of Border flockmasters took place to the north of Scotland, when they planted the Cheviot breed in Sutherland, Caithness, and parts of Inverness and Ross-shire. In the north the breed grows to more size than in its native habitat on the Cheviot range, and what is called a north country Cheviot is of somewhat different type from that which appears in the south. Young Mr. Robson has managed to breed in the far north the type which pleases the south country breeder, and his tups were in keen request. (Perhaps I should

explain that "dinmont" is the correct hill shepherd's name for a yearling tup. Hence Sir Walter Scott's name for his typical Border shepherd, Dandie Dinmont.)

Kelso Ram Sales, held on the second Friday of September, are the most unique spectacle of the kind in Great Britain. At them in eight rings rams of different breeds are sold throughout an entire day. The sales were made by the reputation of the famous Border Leicester breed. In the sheep world these beautiful white-faced, gay sheep for long held the same position as is held in the cattle world by the Shorthorn. Other breeds might surpass them in quality of mutton, but as a crossing sire the Border Leicester tup for many a long year reigned supreme. Mated with Cheviot ewes his produce are known as half-breds, and mated with Blackface ewes they are known as cross-breds or grey faces. More recently the supremacy of the Border Leicester for producing fat lambs, that is lambs easily fattened, has been assailed by the Oxford Down, and at Kelso this year there were sold 1,041 Oxford Downs, 813 Border Leicesters, 339 Suffolks, and 229 Half-breds.

In spite of their great numbers and consequent popularity the highest prices were not paid for Oxfords, but for the native breed. The highest price was £250, paid for a shearling from the Newmilm of Craigeassie flock in Forfarshire and the average made by ten from this flock was £65 4s. Other good prices were £240, £220 and £140 (3). The highest average for a big lot was £52 11s. for 20 from James Jeffrey, Denshire, Prestonkirk, and the West side flock of Messrs. Cameron, from Forfarshire, made £50 of an average for 12. The Border Leicester is almost as cosmopolitan as the Shorthorn. One of the best flocks is that of D. & W. Wallace, Auchinbrain, Wauchtine, in Ayrshire, whose fame as breeders of Ayrshires is world-wide. They sold ten rams at Kelso at an average of £45 12s. A notable flock is that of D. P. Elliott, Nisbethill, Duns. He sold one at £220, the very first sheep sold, and his average for 25 was £41. Oxford Downs were largely in the hands of English breeders who for many years have found their best market at Kelso, and, as a rule, in the past have made the highest averages. This year, however, it has not been so. The most extensive exporters were R. W. Hobbs & Sons, the eminent breeders of dairy Shorthorn cattle at Kelmscott, in Gloucestershire. They sold 100 ram lambs at an average of £17 0s. 9d., and 50 shearlings at an average of £22 5s. 7d. The top price for an Oxford Down ram was £130, made by John Robertson, Ladyrig, Rosburgh, and paid by Robert Graham, Kaimflatt, Kelso. Another high price was £100 received by W. Parkin-Moore, of Whitehall, Wealsgate, Cumberland, who had an average of £25 14s. 2d. for 24. Mr. Graham had an average of £32 1s. 10d. for 21. No breed has grown more rapidly in popular favor in Scotland than the Suffolks. They are in great favor with breeders of mutton for the fat markets, and perhaps the choicest mutton is got by crossing the Cheviot or Half-bred ewe with a Suffolk ram. Quite a number of Scots' breeders have invested in Suffolks, and this year they had a spirited trade at Kelso. The top price was £70, and the top average £28 1s. for 20 lambs sold by G. Bertram Shields, Dolphingstone, Tra vent, Midlothian, who has gone keenly into the breed, buying first-class tups at the Ipswich sales in Suffolk, the headquarters of this breed.

So much has been written about sheep that little space is left for reference to anything else. The British-Friesian breed grows in popular favor. At a recent sale held in England the bull Knebworth Cesar (imp.) made 1,600 guineas or £1,680, and the imported cow, Golf Sietske X, calved May, 1913, has been sold at the record price for a cow of any breed of 4,500 guineas or £4,725. A great many noblemen and wealthy patrons are taking up this breed, which becomes a serious rival to the Dairy Shorthorn. One of the pioneers of the Dutch breed in Scotland, Hugh Brown, Colton, Derrfermline, has taken a farm in England and "gangs south."

SCOTLAND YET.

**Sheep Gave Good Returns.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There is no more profitable asset about a farm, under present conditions, than a flock of sheep, is the opinion of one of Lambton County's most successful farmers.

Interested, more or less, for years in sheep, this farmer finds results exceptionally gratifying this year. From a flock comprised of 14 ewes and 16 spring lambs,

FOUNDED 1866

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les or the calves to be ch is prevalent during ch stock at night then ays. In this way the omed to stable rations.

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**ite Hog.**

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\$127.00 worth of wool was sold, and sale of lambs totaled \$220.00; a total of \$347.00.

This flock was pastured upon one ten-acre field, the lambs being lifted in September. The owner retains the fourteen ewes and one of the sixteen lambs.  
Lampton Co., Ont. E. W.

### Fall Management for More and Better Lambs.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

With lamb selling around seventeen dollars (\$17) per hundred and wool ranging as it has the past year from 60 cents to 75 cents per pound, there is little wonder that farmers in all parts of Ontario are beginning to seriously consider the advisability of starting a small flock of sheep or of paying a little more attention to the flock already established. The fall is a good time to start in sheep breeding and it is also one of the best seasons in which to plan for greater future returns from the sheep already on the farm.

In making a new start in sheep breeding the beginner would be well advised, as a general thing, to purchase young ewes. A sheep is "up in years" at six or seven so that it is good policy to buy choice yearlings if at all procurable. They will grow old soon enough. If they can be bought bred to a good ram, so much the better as this will save the beginner the trouble of selecting a stock ram the first year. Of course, occasionally good bargains are to be had in two-shear or older ewes, but yearlings are, on the whole, more profitable, and it is not often that it pays so well to buy older, than two-shear ewes at the outside.

There is nothing very difficult about the fall care of the flock, but it must be remembered that the success of next spring's lamb crop depends in no small degree upon the care and management of the breeding stock the previous fall. Those ewes which have raised lambs this year should have been separated from their offspring the end of August or early in September. From that time until the ram is turned with the flock they should have the best feed available on the farm. Ewes gaining in condition at the time they are bred almost invariably produce more lambs than ewes which are thin in the fall and are not well nourished at the time of conception. This is an important point and we find that it pays to have a patch of rape or a field of second growth clover for the breeding flock at this season. Rape is a very satisfactory fall feed for sheep and a comparatively small acreage will supplement grass pasture at this season. Best results in feeding in the fall seem to follow the practice of allowing the sheep the run of an old pasture with a plot of rape or clover to which they may go at will. This mixture of green feed seems to be better suited to the sheep's digestion than all rape or soft clover alone which tends to scour them at first or all old grass alone upon which they do not thrive to the same advantage as where they have access to both. If the ewes are thin they should get a little grain in addition, but generally they will pick up sufficiently on an abundance of these green feeds.

This year's lamb crop should be handled carefully at this season. Feed given during the few months following weaning goes a long way toward determining the ultimate size and vigor of the lambs. Of course, ram and ewe lambs should be separated and for these again the same green feed as that recommended for the ewes can not be easily improved upon. The lambs at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm this fall are making great gains on rape. Particularly is this true of the last month's feeding. A little grain will insure greater growth and where ram lambs, in particular, are being carried on grain feeding will prove profitable. Oats or a mixture of oats with a little bran is a good grain feed for sheep.

The date of turning the ram with the ewes depends largely upon the facilities which the breeder has for handling lambs next spring. Under average conditions it is not wise to have lambs dropped too early because unless feed is plentiful and warm pens available losses are generally heavier. The first of November is on the average a very good time to commence the breeding season. This will bring the lambs along about the first of April when the weather is warm enough and grass is soon fairly plentiful. Lambs dropped this season will often reach greater weight in the fall than those dropped earlier and not well looked after.

Before the ram is turned with the ewes the flock should all be brought in and at least the hind quarter of the ewes thoroughly trimmed. In fact it improves the appearance of the flock greatly to keep them trimmed up all the time. No tags should be allowed to remain on the sheep and the tails should be kept squared up at all times. The appearance, particularly of short woolled sheep, is greatly enhanced by a little care and trimming and the chances of a large lamb crop in all breeds are better where the ewes are kept trimmed out in the rear.

On the average it is wiser to use a yearling or older ram although a big, strong lamb may prove satisfactory on a small flock, say ten to fifteen ewes. The ram is given a better chance if kept away from the flock the greater part of the time. Some good breeders turn their rams out only at night and keep them in during the day. Others recommend allowing the ram with the flock for about two hours out of each twenty-four. Ordinarily, at any rate, it pays to give the ram some dry feed during the breeding season and he should get a fairly liberal allowance of grain, preferably oats, along with good clover hay and a few roots, preferably turnips, if available. Be sure that he gets exercise at all times, and, while he must be kept in good flesh he should not

be allowed to become over-fat. Extra care should be taken of the ram at all times.

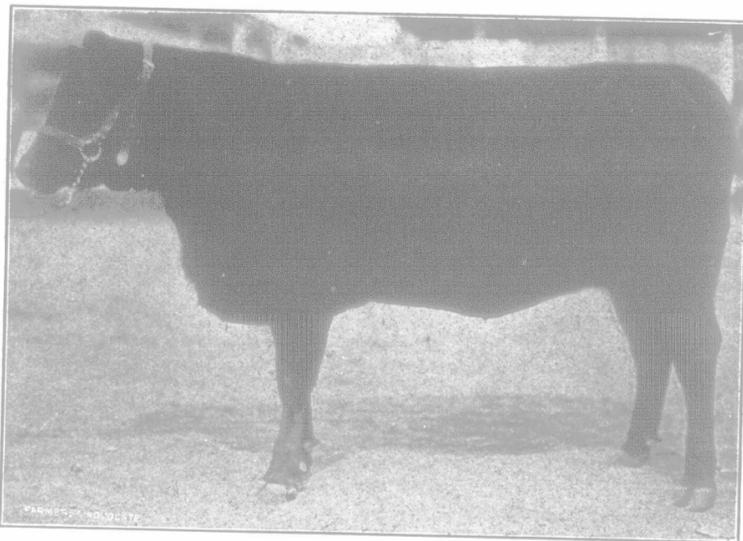
A wise precaution is to color the breast of the ram in some manner so that a record may be kept of the time individual ewes are bred. By changing the color used it is not difficult to detect whether or not the ram is proving sure. Occasionally it is necessary to change the sire and it is well to know the truth as early as possible. In view of the fact that insoluble oil paints are objectionable in the wool some water-soluble coloring matter should be used. All that is necessary is a mark of a temporary nature that the breeder may be informed of the dates of breeding of each ewe in the flock and may have a system of checking up on the ram. Next year's lamb crop will repay amply for extra time and trouble spent on the breeding flock this fall.

WADE TOOLE,  
Prof. of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

### Litter of Nine Gave Satisfactory Returns.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I recently sold a load of pigs at \$18.50 per cwt. There were nine in the load and they were scarcely six months old at the time I disposed of them, but they averaged a trifle over 200 pounds a piece. I endeavor to raise my pigs as quickly as possible, as I find it more profitable in the end than carrying them on a light ration for a couple of months and then having them seven or eight months old before they are ready for the market. These pigs received a few wind-fall apples and a quantity of skim-milk during the summer. I have not placed a value on these feeds. The nine pigs consumed 5,583 pounds of barley and oat chop, which I value at \$2.50 per cwt. There was also 100 pounds of heavy chop for which I paid \$3.25, making a total expenditure for grain of \$142.82. The nine hogs weighed 1,840 pounds, which brought me the sum of \$340.40. The pigs would



Middlebrook Pride 21st.

Junior champion Angus female at Toronto for John Lowe, Elora, Ont.

be worth about \$9 apiece at the time they were weaned; thus I have \$116.58 for my labor, interest on investment, skim-milk, and wind-fall apples. This gives me a very good profit, or in other words, good wages, for the time I spent looking after the pigs.  
Halton Co., Ont. W. J. Cox.

### Champion of England.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Breeders of beef Shorthorns to-day do not appreciate the enormous extent to which the blood of the Sittyton bull, Champion of England, is to be found in the pedigrees of modern cattle. To give a vivid instance, the 1,500 guineas Clipper heifer, sold at the last Sanquhar sale, has no fewer than 1,026 crosses of that bull in her pedigree chart when it is fully written out. Therefore, one is inclined to ask what would have been the extent of the influence of the Sittyton herd on present day Shorthorns if Amos Cruickshank had been tempted by a "foreign" buyer—meaning anyone outside U. S. A. or our own British Colonies—to part with Champion of England.

And yet what a narrow escape we had of never having the services of the champion! His coming into the world is one of the real romances of cattle breeding. In the autumn of 1858 a number of cows at Sittyton turned out not to be in calf, and it was thought desirable to get a new bull, a red one, if possible, as that was the color most in demand at that period. Amos Cruickshank wrote to Wilkinson, of Lenton, asking if he could supply that want, but the latter's reply was that all he had to spare was the eight-year-old bull, Lancaster Comet 11663, which he offered the Scot for little more than butcher's price. The bull was bought for thirty guineas in December of 1858, and when he reached Sittyton, Amos Cruickshank was amazed at the length of his horns, but delighted with his shape, flesh and hair, and he was very freely used considering his age. Lancaster Comet's horns have been described as somewhat like those observed in a cross with a West Highlander.

They were well enough placed on his head, but were curved round in front. The remarks of the neighbors when they saw him were cuttingly cruel. "If you wanted a Highland bull," said one, "you might have got it nearer home." Comet was relegated to the Clyne farm to hide his horns there, and hardly a dozen calves are known to have been left by him at Sittyton. These were four or five heifers and six or seven bulls, but one of the males was Champion of England, who almost met the fate of being thrown away on account of his want of success in the show-yard. He had been well beaten at the Leeds Royal Show of 1861 and could only get a third at Aberdeen, yet for this same bull as a calf Amos had refused 150 guineas. Most likely his brother Anthony badly wanted to be rid of him, but Amos was determined to keep him, because, even as a youngster, he came quite up to the ideal that the far-seeing breeder had long aimed to attain. Champion of England was a beautiful calf. His hair actually waved in the wind, and until his death in 1870 no other bull was so fully trusted. His large deep body was carried on short legs; his quarters, though not long, were broad and deep; his frame bore an unusual thick covering of natural flesh, and so full was he behind the shoulders that the meat actually projected beyond the shoulder blades. His calves could easily be picked out, and the use of his sons, grandsons, and great grandsons impressed the Sittyton herd generally with his rare stamp and character.

We hear a lot of the Clippers to-day, for particularly keen are buyers when any of them come into the market. Clipper was seven years old when she went to Sittyton from Kingcausie. She lived to a good old age and bred until she was fifteen. Her best heifer was Cressida who in turn, bred to The Czar 20947, threw a red and white cow, Carmine. She had by Champion of England two fine heifers, Carmine Rose and Princess Royal. Carmine Rose was once considered the best combination of beef and milk in the herd, and "her udder would have excited the cupidity of a London dairyman." Some fourteen of Champion's sons got a trial more or less lengthy at Sittyton, but not one of them proved the equal of their sire.

Amos Cruickshank died 23 years ago and was the last surviving partner of the original firm of "A. Cruickshank," owners of the Sittyton herd of Shorthorns. The "firm" consisted of the two brothers Amos and Anthony, and the latter, the younger of the twain, died in the January of 1879, at the age of sixty-six, but Amos attained the term of eighty-seven years. The two brothers made a remarkable combination—Anthony, keen, alert, and the more intellectual of the two; Amos, phlegmatic and dour to a degree. The one talked wonderfully; the other thought deeply. Anthony kept the Herd Book entries, did the advertising, and fixed his eye upon the value of a showyard reputation and a selling pedigree. Amos, however, did not trouble much about the Herd Book, and could seldom be persuaded to study it. In that regard he was very like unto

Richard Booth and Wilkinson, of Lenton.

While Anthony had the far-seeing commercial eye, Amos' vision was purely that of the breeder striving to secure animals of one type, which he had fashioned in his mind as the only real goods. He had an intuitive knowledge of what constituted a good beast, and, after all, the whole development of the Cruickshank type can be attributed solely to Amos. A devout and pious Quaker, he seemed to have laid well to his heart the precept "Let thy communications be yea and nay." His temper was never ruffled. Even when the 400 guineas bull, Master Butterfly 2nd, went ill some months after his arrival, Amos just commented quietly, "Well, it's the best thing that could have happened—he would only have done mischief in the herd."

Amos Cruickshank bought his earliest heifers from Durham, Nottingham, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Sales, even in Ireland, were visited by the brothers, but no special preference could be perceived in their purchases for the blood of Booth, Bates or Mason. Good cattle at moderate prices were the object of these inseparables. When any Scottish breeder fell out of the ranks, and his stock was put on the market, the brothers secured the best cows and heifers. Among the early bulls used the Booth element on the whole prevailed, but it is worthy of recollection that no direct purchase was ever made from either Warlaby or Killerby, nor were any bulls hired thence. Bates bulls would appear to have been avoided, although a Waterloo heifer was bought at the Kirklevington sale in 1850. The first bulls used at Sittyton were mostly from Barclay, of Ury's stock, famed for its robust and thriving constitution.

ALBION.

Changing from pasture to stable feeding should be made gradually. Roots and silage make a good ration to start the cattle on, as they are succulent and conform, nearest of all feeds, to the summer ration. Care should be taken to feed lightly on grain at the start.

# THE FARM.

## Methods and Results on a Canadian Corn-belt Farm.

Continued from page 1700.

planter. About two spoonfuls are put around each hill, and the fertilizer is spread around by a small disc on which it falls. "This fertilizer," said Mr. Weaver, "provides a little nitrogen to encourage the growth of the young plant and a good proportion of phosphorus, which this soil needs. I rely on the barnyard manure to keep up the fertility of the soil, but this commercial fertilizer sown in the hills is the most economical way I can find of giving the young plants a start. Take this season for instance. Much of the corn that was planted did not do well on account of the cool weather beginning before the plants got a good start, and the dry weather later on made it even worse. My plants did well because they got an early start and were able to make the most of every opportunity. Of course, the crops following corn are a little uneven where the fertilizer is applied only to the hills, but if I put it on at the rate of 300 pounds per acre all over the field I would need a new drill, it would cost more and a flood might come and make it a definite loss. I can see where it would benefit the crops following corn, but I am fertilizing my soil with barnyard manure and giving the young corn a start with the artificial fertilizer. When these dissolve heat is liberated by the action of the chemicals and even one or two degrees of heat are mighty important at this time."

After planting, the corn is cultivated once a week or after every shower until it is too large to get through with a two-horse cultivator. "This will be when the corn gets about breast high as the crop stands," said

Mr. Weaver, "and I have never used a one-horse cultivator for 12 years. I cultivate as deeply as possible just after planting, gradually getting shallower as the corn grows and the root system develops. I believe in fertilizers and manuring, but unless one cultivates thoroughly as well the culture will be unbalanced."

"How do you select your corn for seed," we asked, "and how long do you leave the corn before cutting, if you expect to dispose of it for seed purposes?" "Well," said the corn man, "that is a pretty large order, and what will do for one season will not do for another. In the first place I take more pains with seed for my own saving than for sale, for the simple reason that the other fellow will not pay me for the time required to select everything as I select my own. This I always select by hand from the standing crop just before it is ready to cut. I go up and down the rows and select ears that are waist high, that is where the stalks are about 9 feet high on this year's crop. Ears higher up would give a late-maturing crop. Then I always select ears that are alone on the stalks. Single ears always give more grain per acre and of a better quality. Selected corn should always come from well-developed hills and stalks that have not fallen down from any cause. The ears selected in this way are then put on racks and left outside on the verandah (Fig. 2) until the excessive moisture is out of them, then they are taken in the house and stored in a cool, dry room until planting time. They will freeze some but not enough to do any damage. The general crop should be well glazed before cutting and rather over-ripe than under. If possible I like it to stand longer, especially in damp, muggy weather. It will save better in the husk and retain its vitality better."

Figures 3 and 4 show types of desirable and undesirable ears. These were selected from the piles in the field by the owner and Mr. Fancher, and each pair is either good or bad for some definite reason. In Fig. 3 good and poor tips, butts and kernels are shown;

Fig. 4 shows the whole ear but not necessarily the same ears shown in Fig. 3. Looking from left to right in Figure 3, we see two ears (a) with shallow kernels. Now, long kernels (b) are what are wanted, and these are indicated by a roughness of the ear (Fig. 4, b and c). There can be too much roughness, however, as in Fig. 4 (c), and for that reason the dent should be very well marked but not producing a ragged feel to the ear. The third pair (c) in Fig. 3 show excellent tips as contrasted with unfilled tips next to them. The rows of kernels should be straight and continue in orderly fashion to the very tip as well as the butt Fig. 3 (e). The last pair show butts that are too big and coarse. The kernels should close up well toward the cob. In Figure 4 the second pair (b) represent the ideal type of Wisconsin No. 7. The ears are moderately long, the rows are straight and close together, and the dent is very pronounced. The first pair (a) are too thick and short and represent too much cob. Moreover, they are not as well dented and filled out. The third pair (c) show too much roughness, the rows are not so straight and the denting is uneven. The fourth pair are too flinty, the ears are immature and the kernels have a chalky appearance with a dull color denoting immaturity. Ears showing poor denting and flintiness should not be selected because each season the flintiness occurs farther back on the ear and maturity is lessened as well as vitality. The last pair (e) show a waste of space on the cob. The rows of kernels are too far apart, and the kernels are not deep as shown by the shallow denting. Moreover, the tips and butts are not properly filled, and these ears are very decidedly objectionable.

Throughout all corn-growing areas there is a tendency to produce the crop for the grain only, allowing the stover to be wasted or partially so and neglect live stock, the keystone of agriculture. On the farm described, however, crops are rotated as they should be, and corn and live stock are produced to the mutual advantage of both.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Rub a little oil on the plow share and mold board when putting the plow away for the winter.

In using a new engine the cylinderhead bolts, if necessary, should be tightened carefully after each day's run until they seem to be firm and solid. This will in many cases prevent a leak or a blown-out gasket at a busy time.

When finished with the implements for the season put them under cover and so stop up a big leak on the farm. The elements cause greater depreciation or shorten the life of implements more quickly than the usual wear.

In fitting up bearings after scraping and fitting, always rub oil on the bearing before putting the cap in place, as a closely fitted bearing will in some cases burn out before the oil gets into it from the splash or other system of lubrication, unless it is oiled beforehand.

Some cars and engines require the hose connections to the radiator to be in rather peculiar shapes, and when the hose is stiff it is hard to make a neat job of it. In putting on hose connections it helps a lot to soak the hose in very hot water, near the boiling point. The hot bath will make it soft and flexible.

In slotting cap screws so that a heavy screw driver may be used to handle them, one cut with a hack-saw is not enough unless the hack-saw blade is extra thick. If two blades are put in the frame with the teeth of both pointing in the same direction, the slot may be cut at one operation. If two do not make a wide enough slot, use three.

### Power Used in Driving Blower.

How much power does the blower on a grain separator consume?

Ans.—We have the results of a test which was carefully conducted by the experimental department of a large manufacturer and they are very interesting, and will perhaps make some men, who are in the habit of pitching carelessly, think somewhat. A 28 x 40-in. machine was used.

No effort was made to do especially fast work, but the test averaged as close as possible to ordinary conditions. It was determined that the average power required when threshing to the capacity of this separator was 34 H.P. An average slug of one bundle going in crosswise raised the power required to 50 H.P. A bad slug or two or more bundles going in crosswise brought the required power to a little over 60 H.P. In other words, we would be threshing steadily at a speed requiring 34 H.P. and when a slug occurred there would be an instantaneous overload running up to from 50 to 60 H.P. This would only last for a few seconds, but the load had to be overcome, when the power demanded would drop back to 34 H.P.

The power required to drive the separator and attachments empty up to threshing speed was 13.67 H.P. The power required to drive the windstacker alone when running empty was 2.57 H.P. The additional power required for the stacker when handling straw was 6 H.P. The power required to drive the feeder empty was 2.02 H.P. The power required to drive the cleaning fan was 1.15 H.P. The power required to drive shakers was only 1.9 H.P. The power

for these tests was supplied by electricity, which offered a very accurate way of getting the necessary data.

While these figures might be different in the various makes, they are evidently very instructive, and they show that to get results a separator must be operated at a uniform speed.

J. MACGREGOR SMITH.

### Calculating Horse-Power of Gasoline Engine.

In the answer to the query by J. Z., on calculating the horse-power of a gasoline engine, appearing in October 3 issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," there was a typographical error in the formula. It should read:

$$\frac{D^2 \times L \times N}{15,000}$$

Where D = Diameter of the piston in inches.  
L = Length of stroke in inches.  
N = Number of revolutions per minute.

In words the formula would be, square the diameter in inches, multiply by length of stroke in inches and by the R. P. M. and divide the result by 15,000. The answer will be the horse-power of one cylinder. Where several cylinders are concerned by the number of cylinders.

### Is Your Chimney Safe.

Defective chimneys are the greatest single source of fires. The investigation being conducted by the Commission of Conservation discloses the fact that, for the year 1916, of the places reporting, no less than 640 fires were due to faulty chimneys. This is exclusive of fires resulting from dangerous stovepipes or chimney sparks.

Before winter weather necessitates pressure upon the heating apparatus, the householder should carefully inspect all chimneys, as well as stove and furnace pipes, and have them put in good condition. Rarely, if ever, does the occupant of a house make an examination of the chimney where it passes through the attic. Yet, this portion of the building is probably the source of the great majority of fires which start from defective chimneys. Changes in weather conditions and vibration have a deleterious effect upon the mortar and the brickwork, causing it to disintegrate and leaving openings through which sparks may readily pass.—J. D.

### Testing Sand for Concrete Work.

The following test is one which is very popular for a test of the organic impurities in a sand, says Frank P. Goeder, of the Colorado Agricultural College. It was evolved by the American Society of Testing Materials:

The field test consists of shaking the sand thoroughly in a dilute solution of sodium hydroxide and observing the resultant color after the mixture has been allowed to stand for a few hours. Fill a 12-ounce graduated prescription bottle to the 4½-ounce mark with the sand to be tested. Add a 3 per cent. solution of sodium hydroxide until the volume of the sand and solution

after shaking, amounts to 7 ounces. Shake thoroughly and let stand for 24 hours. Observe the color of the clear liquid above the sand. One can get a fair idea in less than 24 hours but it is believed that period gives the best results. If the solution resulting from this treatment is colorless or has a light yellowish color the sand may be considered safe for concrete so far as organic impurities are concerned. If, however, a dark colored solution results from the test it should not be used for a high grade work, and if quite dark it should not be used at all. To make a 3 per cent. solution, dissolve one ounce of sodium hydroxide in enough water to make 32 ounces of solution.

### A Comedy of Errors.

The Fire Marshal of the state of Wisconsin has issued a bulletin which he terms a "Comedy of Errors". It should have been called a tragedy. It says:

He looked for a gas leak with a match, and found it.  
He lighted a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty. It was not.  
He smoked while filling his auto tank, but will do so no more.  
He smoked in bed; so did the bed clothes.  
He threw the matches into the waste paper basket.  
He is wiser now.  
He threw a cigarette stub into some rubbish.  
He saved his oily waste and oily rags and they burned the shop.  
He washed his hands in gasoline near the stove.  
The doctor washes them now.

He did not worry about fires as he had "plenty of insurance," and forgot the safety of his wife and children upstairs.

He stuffed the chimney holes with paper and rags.  
She cleaned her gloves with gasoline and saved fifteen cents, but paid the doctor and druggists fifteen dollars.

She poured kerosene into the lamp while the wick was burning.

She put gasoline into the wash boiler on the stove to make washing easier.

She dried clothes too near the stove.  
She used the wrong oil can.

She burned sulphur all over the house to fumigate.  
She used the wood-box back of the range as a waste paper receptacle.

She gave matches to her children to go out to burn leaves in the yard. The cotton dresses burned easier than the leaves.

She was "coming right back", so left the electric current on in her iron.

She swung the gas bracket too close to the curtains.  
She fixed up a fine tissue paper shade for the lamp.

She filled the tank of her gasoline stove while one burner was going.

The comedies have turned to tragedies; many of the scenes of action were in ashes and too many of the actors are maimed or dead, more will follow, no doubt, as they are prone to ignore the advice and experience of others instead of profiting by their errors and sufferings.—From a recent issue of Conservation.

## THE DAIRY.

### Feeding Fat Into Milk.

The idea quite commonly exists that the fat content of a cow's milk can be increased by proper feeding, or the utilization of special feeds. Experimentalists have never been able to make much difference in the quality of milk from a cow in normal health by altering her rations, so long as the feeds given were not abnormal in quantity or quality. Milk production is in many ways similar to growth, and the question arises whether the fats of the feed exert any specific effect either on milk production as a whole, or on the production of milk fat. It has been shown beyond question that the cow can manufacture milk fat as well as body fat in large amounts from other nutrients, so investigators

have usually been of the opinion that the quality of milk peculiar to one cow will not be influenced very much by special feeds, because she can manufacture milk fat from carbohydrates and other constituents. Two experimenters found upon investigating with sheep and goats that relatively large amounts of milk may be produced on rations made up of feeding stuffs very poor in fat, or from which the larger part of the fat has been extracted.

Armsby, in "The Nutrition of Farm Animals", writes: "The experiments in which the fat content of ordinary rations has been increased, either by the direct addition of fat in one form or another, or by the substitution of fat for carbohydrates, have given very contradictory results. An increased percentage of fat in the milk has been very frequently observed, sometimes accompanied by an increase in the actual yield of fat, and sometimes not, while in other cases the results have been entirely negative. In many instances the experiments are complicated by the fact that the fat

is simply added to a basal ration, thus increasing the total amount of the feed.

"This specific effect of feed fat on the production of milk fat appears to be more marked in the case of sheep and goats than in the case of cows. It was observed up to a limit of approximately 1.0 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight, but above that the results were if anything negative, while with cows, as already shown, an increase of the digestible fats above 0.4 pound per 1,000 pounds live weight generally produces little or no effect. Morgan ascribes the difference to the greater relative production of fat per unit of weight by the smaller animals.

"In ordinary dairy rations fat will not often fall below the apparent limit of 0.4 to 0.5 pound. Only when feeds unusually poor in fat are used, such as straw or inferior grades of hay or by-products containing a minimum of fat, may a favorable effect upon the yield of milk and its percentage of fat be anticipated from an increase in the supply of digestible fat."

## Twelfth National Dairy Show Poorly Attended



The Ayrshire Judges.

Prof. H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa, and Wm. Hunter, Freeman, Ont.

The United States stands in the unique and enviable position of possessing more dairy cows than any country in the world. So huge is her total of 22,763,000 dairy cows of all breeds that this number represents more than the combined total of all the Allied nations. It is, therefore, fitting that the dairy industry of North America, which ranks as one of the billion-dollar industries and supplies more than eighty-four-billion pounds of milk from the cows of the United States alone, should be represented in the category of events held annually, by a National Dairy Show. The twelfth annual National Dairy Show was held at Columbus, Ohio, October 10 to 19. For the first nine years of its existence this wonderful educational factor in the upbuilding of the dairy industry was held in the great amphitheatre at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. The tenth show, 1916, was taken to Springfield, Mass. and proved to be the greatest show of its kind ever held on the North-American continent. In 1917 the National Dairy Show was held for the first time at Columbus, Ohio, on the Ohio State Fair Grounds. Here a huge coliseum was built, which has a seating capacity of 5,000 or more and which provides a judging ring the equal of which it would be hard to find.

The attendance at the 1918 National Dairy Show was, unfortunately, very small. The serious epidemic of Spanish Influenza, which is even now sweeping both Canada and the United States from north to south and east to west, was no doubt very largely responsible for the serious falling off in attendance. All the theatres, churches, etc., were closed to the public and there appeared to be an increase in the prevalence of the disease during the holding of the Dairy Show. In fact, for the last three days of the show the cattle barns were not open to the public, several of the herdsmen and attendants having been taken ill. The residents of Columbus and near-by territory were evidently observing all precautionary measures and, for the most part, decided to keep away from any large gathering of people where contagion might be expected to spread most readily. More ideal weather, however, could scarcely be imagined. The nights were cool, but the days were warm and filled with sunshine. Neither rain nor snow occurred to mar the splendor of the big exhibition and cattle show, as has been the case in past years.

Aside from the exhibiting of dairy cattle, which was, of course, the main feature of the big show, the various buildings connected as they were by covered passageways were filled with a widely varied and most instructive selection of exhibits and demonstrations prepared by all branches of the industry. Manufactures connected

with every branch of the dairy industry were represented by a vast array of useful exhibits, and the various educational organizations, dealing with health and public welfare, were splendidly prepared to teach the value of pure dairy products as part of the human diet. The United States Food Administration rallied to the support of the dairy industry in fine style, and was ready with advice and suggestions as to the innumerable ways by which the products of the dairy might be made use of in the conservation of food and in the development of a strong and vigorous younger generation.

Machinery for the creamery, cheese factory, farm dairy and the dairy farm was represented in great variety. Ice cream machines, bottle fillers, sterilizing tanks, pasteurizing outfits, cream coolers, butter workers, were all present in great variety. Milking machines, silos, silage cutters, tractors, motor trucks, stable equipment of all kinds, ventilating systems, automatic feeders and self-feeders for hogs, as well as feeds of all kinds for dairy cattle and hogs, were represented in abundance. The Department of Immigration at Ottawa was responsible for a well-planned and attractive exhibit of grain and sheaves, vegetables, and other crops from the Prairie Provinces, while of a purely educational nature were the exhibits of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Husbandry branches of several of the State Agricultural Colleges. A splendid demonstration was given as to the value of cow testing, and the work of bull associations was well demonstrated in another part of the same building. The value of careful breeding and its results were shown by the presence of a dairy herd sire, together with twelve of his daughters, whose uniformity was notable. One of the most interesting and popular exhibits was that called "A cow's pantry," in which a Holstein with her calf was shown, together with the amounts of various feeds she required in a year. These feeds themselves were actually present in the quantities required and labelled. To a great many of the dairymen present it was a wonderful revelation to find out just how much food a cow actually ate in the course of a year. Charts were also given to show the variation in feed required for summer and winter.

The different dairy breed associations, as well as other organizations, were represented by some of their officers and occupied booths in various buildings, all of which were attractively arranged. The Holstein Association, for instance, called attention in their display to the amount of various foods required to equal certain quantities of milk, cheese or butter, representing the matter in every case by the presence of the proper amounts of each food, actually present. The American Jersey Cattle Club staged a very interesting moving



Caught Between the Ropes.

Edmond Butler, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Jersey Breeder and Importer; Tom Dempsey, Sale Manager, Westerville, Ohio, and Hugh G. Van Peit, Jersey and Brown Swiss Judge, Wat-rloo, Iowa.



Breed Representatives.

Robert Scoville, Taconic, Conn., President American Guernsey Cattle Club, and J. G. Watson, Secretary American Ayrshire Cattle Association, Brandon, Vermont.

picture exhibit near the entrance to the grounds, a long series of pictures having been especially prepared to set forth the merits of the Jersey cow. Not the least pleasing and fitting features of the exhibition was the dairy lunch which was served every day at the noon hour, and which was designed to show by its excellence the manifold good qualities of dairy products.

In addition to all the features already enumerated, the whole ten days of the Fair were occupied by a series of conventions and splendid addresses. Organizations such as the National Dairy Council, the American Dairy Science Association, the International Milk Dealers' Association, the National Silo Association, and a great many others held meetings at the hotels in Columbus, or on the fair grounds, while some of the most prominent men and women connected with the dairy industry and the United States Department of Agriculture delivered splendid addresses. Dr. C. J. Hastings, Medical Health Officer, Toronto, and President of the American Health Association, delivered an address on Saturday, October 12, and Dr. E. V. McCollum, John Hopkins University, was also numbered among the best speakers in the Dairy Show auditorium. It is probably true that never before was the National Dairy Show so completely and so consistently devoted to the exposition of the value of milk and its products as food, and it is only to be regretted that circumstances did not permit of a larger number of entries in some of the cattle classes, and a record attendance by the people of the United States and Canada.

### Ayrshires.

Ayrshires were about equal in numbers to last year, there being about eighty-nine head from five exhibitors, as compared with ninety head drawn from ten herds in 1917. Canada was represented by two herds, namely that of Messrs. R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Que. One of the most notable things about the Ayrshire exhibit was the fact that the Canadian exhibits showed their animals with considerably less flesh than those of the United States. Exhibiting in the United States under these conditions put Canadian exhibitors at somewhat of a disadvantage, especially when it is also considered that the younger stuff from the Canadian herds did not always show as much size and as much evidence of continuous rapid growth. In fact, so marked was the fleshing on some of the exhibits, notably that of Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. J., and Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., as to call forth considerable ring-side comment. Canadian breeders would

thus increasing the production of in the case of sheep. It was observed 0 pounds per 1,000 the results were if, as already shown, above 0.4 pound per produces little or no ence to the greater of weight by the not often fall below. Only when feeds as straw or inferior ning a minimum of yield of milk and its an increase in the

# ended



ves. American Guernsey American Ayrshire Vermont. the grounds, a long ally prepared to set y. Not the least exhibition was the y day at the noon w by its excellence products. ready enumerated, occupied by a series es. Organizations ne American Dairy al Milk Dealers' ation, and a great otels in Columbus, he most prominent e dairy industry of Agriculture de Hastings, Medical t of the American ress on Saturday, m, John Hopkins t the best speakers probably true that how so completely exposition of the od, and it is only d not permit of a the cattle classes, ple of the United

members to last year, om five exhibitors, from ten herds in wo herds, namely Que., and Gilbert the most notable the fact that the als with consider- States. Exhibiting ions put Canadian antage, especially oungeer stuff from how as much size rapid growth. In me of the exhibits, rdsville, N. J., and all forth consider- n breeders would

have considered some of the animals very much over-fitted.

The bull classes were quite small, five senior bull calves representing the heaviest class. Only two aged bulls, four years or over, competed in this class, first place going to Imp. Lessnessock Golden Love, owned by McMillan. This bull is well known to Canadian Ayrshire men, and was the grand champion Ayrshire bull at Ottawa this year. Only one entry appeared in the three-year-old class, and in a special for bulls three years and over McMillan again won over the three-year-old bull, whose chief characteristic was style. The two-year-old class brought out two entries and Ness was forced to take second place, largely on account of inferior fitting. Ness' entry, Holehouse Hopeful, will eventually be a bigger bull than his competitor, Cavalier Lord Stuart, owned by Adam Seitz, and possesses also a little more dairy quality. The latter, however, although slightly inclined to be peaked behind was in excellent fit and was a very good bull, having won the yearling class last year, as well as the junior and grand championship. He was made senior champion this year over Lessnessock Golden Love, but the latter showed very poorly and we believe would have looked well with the senior championship ribbon. This was one of the instances where a little laxity in showing an animal resulted in a lower placing. This year's yearling class again brought out the junior and grand champion in Nancy's Mint Master, owned by Wendover Farm. This young bull is certainly a very fine specimen of the breed in every way, and although Burnside Denty Piece, Ness' entry in the yearling class, was a very nice animal, he was not good enough for the company he was in, and the Wendover bull properly found his way to the very top of the bull classes.

The aged cow-class for cows five years or over brought out a number of splendid entries, the first three winners among which were all Canadian animals. Imp. Harleyholm White Rosie 3rd and Imp. Champmanton Henney took first and second placings for Ness, and when the former was made grand champion Ayrshire female of the show these two animals had duplicated at the biggest dairy cattle event in North America, their performance at Toronto and Ottawa this year. McMillan's Maple Leaf Jean, possibly the best cow in the class, came third. Her top line is carried out a little better, but owing to the fact that she was not fresh, the judges did not feel warranted in placing her higher. Fourth prize animal was a very big-bodied cow, but not so typically an Ayrshire. McMillan took second and fourth in the four-year-old cow class with Maple Leaf Lilly, and Imp. Millerton Cherry. The former possessed a real Ayrshire udder and more constitution than the winning cow, Imp. Wyllieland Clementine 4th, owned by Wendover Farm, but she was not so fresh and not nearly in such good condition, although she possessed a much superior udder. Ness secured fifth in this class with Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th. Burnside Barbara captured the three-year-old class for Ness, against Netherton Brown Canary 5th, from Wendover Farm, in a class of three. The winning heifer here showed beautiful quality and a fine udder, winning out against an overfitted cow of good appearance and slightly more substance. McMillan took first with Queen Bess, and Ness took third and fifth with Imp. Drumsine Primrose and Burnside Barbara 2nd, in the two-year-old heifer class. Queen Bess, the winning heifer, was undoubtedly the best dairy animal of the lot, but not nearly so stylish, and lacked somewhat in breed characteristics. She was milking 40 pounds a day at the time, and her performance justified the opinion of the judges. The second-prize heifer, Cavalier's Kilnford Dorothy, was a very class animal, but slightly deficient in the rear udder. The senior yearling class brought fifth and sixth place to Ness, with Burnside Randy 2nd, and Burnside Lady Lucky 4th; first and second places going to Wendover Farm, whose best animal was Ryanogue Tumpany. The junior yearling class brought out four animals and Ness was forced to be content with fourth place on Burnside Queen Mary. The largest class of all the

Ayrshires was the senior calf class, certainly a splendid type of animal being exhibited all through this class. First and second places went to Seitz on Cavalier's Hillhouse Rosebud, and Cavalier's Buntly Bell, while Ness took third on Burnside Randy 3rd, and McMillan fifth on Springburn Belle. Ness also took second and third in the junior calf class. Maple Leaf Jean won first for McMillan, with a score of 95 on conformation, in a class for cows having an official yearly record begun under five years. Canadian exhibitors won their full share of the herd classes as well, Ness successfully carrying off the dairy herd, and the Quebec contingent winning the special prize of \$100, offered by the National Dairy Association, for the best group of twelve head exhibited from any State or Province. The judges were Professor H. H. Kildee, Ames, Iowa, and Wm. Hunter, Freeman, Ontario.



**Prominent Among the Jerseys.**  
M. D. Munn, St. Paul, Minn., President American Jersey Cattle Club, and President National Dairy Council, and T.S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, Breeder and Importer.

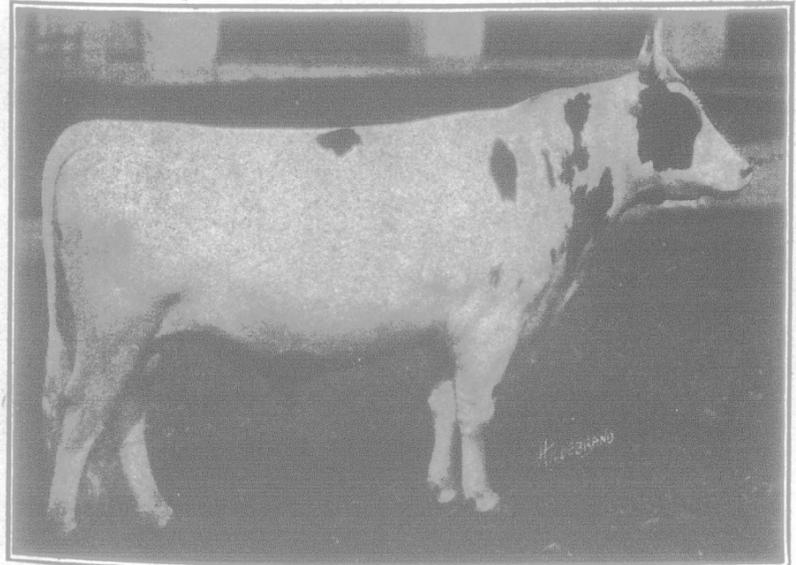
### Brown Swiss.

Brown Swiss were represented by fifty-six entries and three exhibitors, as compared with two exhibitors last year. This breed is not popular in Canada, but can show some very fine individuals. The grand champion bull, Stasis Boy of Sedgley was also grand champion last year, and is a son of a 19,000-lb. cow. He comes from the stable of L. S. Marshall & Son, Leslie, Mich. Hull Bros., of Painesville, O., won the two-year-old class with Vogel's College Boy, and W. O. Bohart, Bozeman, Montana, carried off the yearling honors with Moose. In the aged-cow class, Swiss Valley Girl 7th, Ruth H 4th, and Bessie May, carried off the first three places for Hull Bros. Swiss Valley Girl 7th, senior and grand champion in 1917, was forced to give way for grand championship honors this year to the winner of the three-year-old class, Reuben's Ruth, from the same stable. The junior champion bull was the junior bull calf, Harold of Swiss Glen, while the junior female champion was Beaut 2nd, also junior calf and owned by Marshall & Son. H. G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Iowa, made the awards.

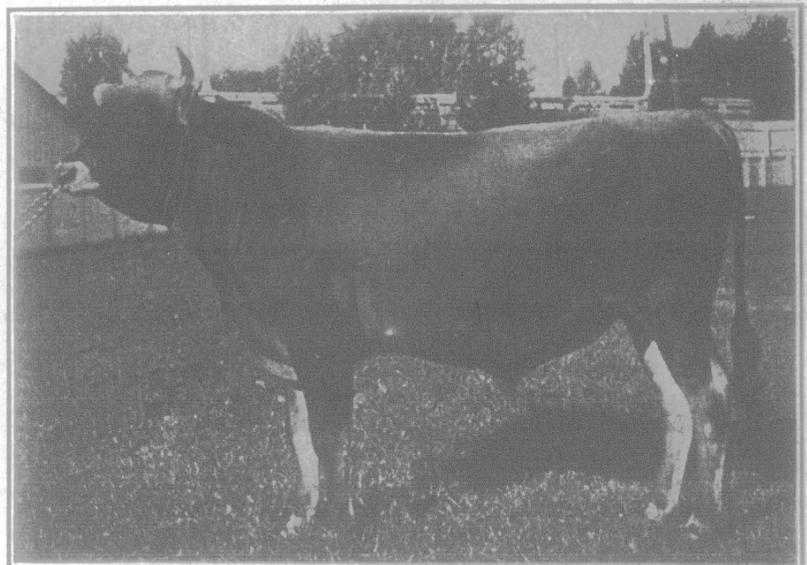
### Jerseys.

Jerseys are always the leading attraction at the

National Dairy Show, and this was no less true this year than in other years, although the number of herds and entries was smaller, there being only fifteen herds and 202 entries in 1918, as compared with twenty-four herds in 1917. The showing even this year was a truly great one and represented, probably, a greater degree of uniformity throughout than was the case with any other breed. Uniformity of size, color, conformation, and quality is usually found in the Jersey exhibits to a greater extent than some of the other breeds, notably the Balck and Whites, and in some of the classes it was an extremely difficult task to make the awards to the satisfaction of all. Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., were the only Canadian exhibitors, but they were able to bring a herd to the National that was a credit to Canada and annex a considerable number of the awards. The aged-bull class was three in number; first place going to Raleigh's Oxford Prince, owned by E. C. Lasater, Falfurrias, Texas. This bull was truly a splendid specimen of the breed and won out fairly over Bonnie's Perfection, from the Brampton herd. The latter, however, is three years older and has begun to show his age to some extent. Had it not been for this marked difference in age, the awards might well have been different. In the three-year-old class the Brampton Jerseys carried off the first prize with Brampton Radiator, first prize at Toronto and Ottawa this year. This was a splendid class but Brampton Radiator was undoubtedly consigned to his proper position in the line. His dairy quality was unmistakable and it was difficult to fault him on conformation. Bull & Son were forced to be content with fifth place in the two-year-old class on Brampton Beauty Heir, junior champion at Toronto in 1917. This was a very fine class, led by Poet's Whiteheart, from the Longview Farm herd; Lee's Summit, Mo., senior and grand champion Jersey bull at the Kansas City Fair, 1918, and first-prize two-year-old at the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs. A class of nine yearling bulls was led by Dahlia's Noble Fern, from the Longview Farm, followed by Brampton Bright Lord, junior champion at Toronto, and junior and grand champion at Ottawa 1918. This class was certainly filled with excellent representatives of the breed. Brampton Bright Lord is a bull of the very finest quality, but lacked a little in size. First and second places in the senior calf class, in which there were fourteen entries, went to the Longview Farm, with Brampton Bright, owned by Bull & Son, standing sixth. Undoubtedly the best class of dairy cattle in the whole show was a magnificent class of twenty-one aged Jersey cows, led by Oxford Majesty's Gipsy, last year's grand champion female owned by E. C. Lasater. After the judge had moved half of these animals to the top and begun to pick the winners, there still remained nine or ten animals which were worthy of any show-ring. There is no doubt that the winner in this class, who later duplicated her performance of last year and was made senior and grand champion female, is a great cow, but it hardly seemed probable that she would be able to make good as well at the pail as in the show-ring, and for this reason the ring-side observer might well have preferred Brampton Serena, owned by B.H. Bull & Son; that stood second in line when the awards were finally made. It was some little time before the judge could finally decide upon the proper placing of this class. Those animals which stood a chance of winning were milked out in the ring, and in this test Brampton Serena gained one or two placings. The third place in this class was also taken by a Lasater cow, Willow's Brightness, one year older than Brampton Serena and two years older than Oxford Majesty's Gipsy, the winner and grand champion. In the four-year-old class, Bull & Son again came to the front with Brampton Dot P. in first place, and October Opal in sixth place, Longview Farm capturing second place with Undulata Nena, and Lasater taking third with Constance of Falfurrias. Hugh W. Bonnell, Youngstown, O., entered the lists for first place in the three-year-old class, winning with Thelma of Minerva, Longview Farm coming second with Rower's Benedictine Glory, and Bull & Son securing sixth on Golden Fern's Amelia. The two-year-old heifer class



**Nancy's Mint Master**  
Junior and Grand Champion Ayrshire Bull at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, 1918. Owned by Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. I.



**Brampton Bright Lord**  
Junior and Grand Champion Jersey Bull, Ottawa, 1918, Junior Champion at Toronto, 1918, and Second Prize Yearling at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio. Owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

brought another victory for Longview Farm on Fontaine's Nema, while Bull & Son secured fourth on Brampton Sonata, grand champion heifer at London. Twelve entries appeared in the senior yearling class, and a similar number in the junior yearling, Bull & Son winning third place here on Brampton Princess Agatha first-prize winner at Toronto, 1918. A class of eighteen senior calves brought another first prize to Longview Farm on Raleigh's Evening Star, and second prize to Bull & Son, on Brampton Princess Lucy. In the junior heifer class, Jersey quality was present to a very marked degree, Raleigh's Fairy Finance, owned by Longview Farm, Raleigh's May Princess, owned by E. C. Lasater and Oxford Majesty's Beauty 2nd, owned by L. V. Walkley, Plantsville, Conn., winning first, second and third, respectively. H. G. Van Pelt, who did the judging, remarked of these three calves that they were the best three heifer calves he had ever seen stand together. Bull & Son took sixth in this class on Brampton B. P. Red Rose. They also won the exhibitors' herd, but got only sixth place in get of sire, Longview Farm winning this class on get of Flora's Queen Raleigh. Bull & Son, however, won first in the class for five dairy cows in milk, while Longview won most prize money and the assembled herd. The senior and grand champion bull was Raleigh's Oxford Prince, winner of the aged class. The junior champion bull was the winner in the junior calf class, Noma's Perfect Raleigh, while the junior champion cow was You'll Do's Pet 2nd, winner of the junior yearling heifer class.

#### Holsteins.

Instead of 130 animals from 16 herds which was the representation made by the Black and Whites at the National Dairy Show last year, there were only 69 entries from ten herds to compete for the prize money this year. No Canadian breeders were represented, although it was fully expected that a strong contingent from Ontario would be there. An unfortunate combination of circumstances, however, prevented the Canadian contingent from materializing at Columbus where it is reasonably certain they would have successfully contested several of the classes.

Three aged bulls ran for first money with the finish in favor of Johann's Bonheur Champion 2nd, from the herd of Chestnut & Sons, Dennison, Kansas. He is a beautiful, stylish bull with splendid constitution, winning over the past grand champion, Paul Calamo Korndyke, a low down bull of great substance. King Aaggie Hengerveld, owned by the Cass Farm Co., Summer, Iowa, led the three-year-old class and Fayne Bessie Homestead, from the same stable captured first in the two-year-old class. The junior champion bull was discovered in the yearling class, but was defeated in the run for the grand championship by the aged bull who had been made senior champion. Johanna Glenda Lad was the junior champion and is owned by Maywood Farms, Rochester, Minn. The junior bull class was the largest of the bull classes, there being nine contestants headed by Ondine Homestead Posie from the Maywood Farms herd.

The mature cows were nine in number and were headed by the grand champion female of the breed Minerva Beets. This grand old cow is twelve years old and, by her performance last week, has made herself grand champion Holstein female of the National Dairy Show for the fifth time. She has won this high honor in 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917 and 1918 and she is owned by R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., who was also winner of the most prize money both as an exhibitor and as a breeder. Minerva Beets is beginning to show her age now, but still remains a grand cow with a wonderful body, immense capacity and strictly dairy type. She was followed in her class by Almeda Leucke Hengerveld, a cow with a remarkably fine udder and great veining complementary to plenty of substance and strength. She is owned also by the Cass Farm Co. Third place was occupied by Maywood Fernwood De Kol, from the Maywood Farms. This cow although a splendid animal as evidenced by her prize, showed an udder that was only fair in quality and lacked somewhat in veining to win higher. Only single animals came out in the three and four-year-old classes, but seven competed in the two-year-old class which was headed by Lady Calamo Hengerveld, a daughter of the four-year-old cow and from the herd of R. E. Haeger. The second prize cow was Almeda Leucke Hengerveld 5th, daughter of the second prized aged cow. K. S. P. Beets Lillian won the senior yearling class for M. R. Evans, Hinckley, Ill. while Haeger won the junior yearling with Calamo Nancy Spofford. Fourteen senior calves made a very interesting class and it required a calf with the quality of Sadie Forbes Homestead, from the Cass Farm stables, to win. She was closely followed by Glenda Ondine Doede from the Maywood stables. The junior calf class brought out the junior female champion in K. S. P. Tantalus Calamo, a calf that W. S. Moscrip, who placed the ribbons at the National Dairy Show as well as at the Canadian National Exhibition, described as being a really typical Holstein heifer calf. She certainly exhibited quality above everything else. She was brought out in excellent fit and showed to excellent advantage both in the calf and the championship classes. All the herd classes including the assembled herd from any province or state went to Haeger, who, as has been mentioned above, also won both female championships. Judge Moscrip performed his work with his usual celerity and accuracy.

On Wednesday of the week of the Dairy Show 53 head of Holsteins were sold at auction, made up of consignments from herds in Iowa, Indiana, New York, Michigan, Ohio and Connecticut. The 53 sales totalled \$18,160 and averaged \$342.62 without counting the sale of Kleeveed Mata Korndyke, for which \$4,900 was bid. The list of consignors and their averages, given below, is followed by a list of individual sales for \$400;

or more: W. G. Herman, Toledo, Ohio (3) \$278; C. N. Herold, New Canaan, Conn. (1) \$310; Emblagaard Dairy, Marquette, Mich. (10) \$345; D. G. Maxwell, Waterloo, Iowa, (14) \$424; Ray Meeker, Munice, Ind. (4) \$282; William O. Miller, Newark, Ohio, (6) \$238; Niagara Maid Farms, East Aurora, New York, (2) \$347; Pine Grove Farms, Elma, N. Y. (3) \$908; H. J. Schneider, Toledo, Ohio, (7) \$146; Chestere White, Ames, N. Y., (3) \$185.

#### Consigned by Emblagaard Dairy:

Bull Calf, Rogers & Hays, Springfield, Ohio.....	\$ 455
Emblagaard Colantha Mooie, Ohio Board of Administration, Columbus.....	450
Emblagaard Princess Rose, Wilco Farms, Willisville, Ill.....	415
Westside Ladoga Burke Veeman Wilco Farms.....	405

#### Consigned by D. G. Maxwell:

K. S. P. Aaggie Pontiac, W. W. Stevens, Liverpool, N. Y.....	480
K. S. P. Onyx Hengerveld, C. M. Power, Kent, O.....	600
Lily McKinley Netherland, H. C. Reinhold, East Petersburg, Pa.....	700
Netherland Pauline Burke, G. W. Henne, Mansfield, O.....	630
Rag Apple-Ormsby Skylark, Pettis Co., H. F. Company, Sedolia, Mo.....	700
Stella Pontiac Dione, L. Paumier, Louisville, Ohio.....	480

#### Consigned by Ray Meeker:

Kathleen Spofford Ormsby, R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.....	500
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#### Consigned by Pine Grove Farms:

Fairmont Vadora Erna, Wilco Farms.....	710
Superba De Vries Rag Apple, H. J. Schneider, K. C. Hoover, W. C. Herman & Son, Toledo, Ohio.....	910
Superba Nellie Konigen, C. F. & F. J. Rigler, Sinclairville, N. Y.....	1,105

#### Guernseys.

The entries in Guernseys, like those of the other breeds, were much lower than last year, there being only ten herds represented by sixty-seven entries, instead of about one hundred and fifty entries shown by twenty breeders. Male and female classes were about equally well filled. Ladysmith's Cherub was the first prize aged bull as well as senior and grand champion. The bull classes provided some excellent animals, even better perhaps than the female classes. Ladysmith's Cherub is owned by D. D. Tenney, Crystal Bay, Minn., and took the grand championship away from the yearling winner, Cherub's Prince, his half brother owned by W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa. Hayes Cherub 2nd, the sire of these two winners also sired the winner of the senior calf class as well as the third prize winner of the junior calf class both of which are owned by Marsh.

The aged-cow class was won by Imp. Bella 2nd du Grand Fort, owned by the Island Farm, Island, Minn., while the three-year-old class was won by Pearl's Dot grand champion of the Minnesota State Fair in 1917. This cow also won first position in the class for cows having an official record begun under the age of five years. The exhibitor's graded herd was won by Tenney with the Island Farm second, while Marsh won the young herd, the breeder's calf herd and the get of sire class with an entry sired by Hayes Cherub 2nd. My Figtree of the Prairie, winner in the junior heifer class was made junior champion but lost the grand championship to the aged cow.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### The 1918 Provincial Plowing Match Cancelled.

What promised to be the greatest Plowing Match and Farm Power Demonstration ever held in the Province of Ontario was unexpectedly cancelled at the eleventh hour by local directors of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, acting in conjunction with the Mayor of Ottawa. This great event was to have been held on the Experimental Farm, and the adjoining farm owned by J. R. Booth. The Secretary of the Plowmen's Association, J. Lockie Wilson, and the Board of Directors, had done everything in their power to make this year's Plowing Match an outstanding event, and one of great value to the farmers of Eastern Ontario. The holding of this Match and the special features connected with it had been advertised far and wide. Entries had been received from upwards of one hundred plowmen, twenty of which were Indians from the Reserves of Western Ontario. All kinds of machinery and utensils used on Canadian farms were expected to be in operation so that farmers could make comparisons of the effectiveness and practicability of the various makes. Fifty farm tractor manufacturers had made entry. Hydro was to furnish the power to run the stationary machines, while tractors were to demonstrate their usefulness on their own power. The Executive had made arrangements for the unloading of teams, machinery, etc., on the switch at the Experimental Farm, rooms had been reserved at reasonable rates at various hotels in the city, and meals were to be served in an open pavilion on the Farm. Plans were on foot to run excursion trains right to the Farm; in fact, the Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, and the Directors had spared no effort to make October 16, 17 and 18 red-letter days to the

farmers of Eastern Ontario and plowmen of the entire Province.

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,  
Gang aft agley,  
An' lea'e us nought but grief an' pain  
For promis'd joy!"

Sometime previous to the date set for the holding of the Match, what is known as Spanish Influenza made inroads into many homes throughout the Province and was quite prevalent in the City of Ottawa. As the date for the gathering of the plowmen approached, Mayor Fisher, of the City of Ottawa, made representation to the local Directors of the Plowmen's Association to have the event postponed, as he feared that the bringing of many visitors to the City would further handicap the work of the doctors and nurses, and possibly be the means of further spreading the disease. However, the Plowing Match and Power Demonstration being held in the County of Carleton was outside the Mayor's jurisdiction, and the advice of the Provincial Health Inspector was sought on the matter. The reply was: "I have no hesitation in approving of the meeting of the farmers and implement manufacturers on this occasion, as the danger from so-called Spanish Influenza is reduced to a minimum by meeting in the open air." This did not appease the chief citizen of Ottawa, and the Secretary of the Plowmen's Association was appealed to to cancel the demonstration. However, without the consent of the Board of Directors, Mr. Wilson felt that he had no power to act, and pointed out that at that late date, Saturday, October 12, with Sunday and Thanksgiving Day intervening, it was impossible to notify the public and stop the contestants, manufacturers and spectators from coming to Ottawa. Mr. Wilson stated that the Board of Directors, in view of the circumstances, have definitely decided to hold the competition and not disappoint the young farmers of Eastern Canada, who have been preparing for the plowing competition for many months. The Mayor of Ottawa then brought the matter to the attention of Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, who took the matter up with Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, with the result that the use of the Experimental Farm was withdrawn for the Plowing Match and Tractor Demonstration. Neither the Acting Premier, nor the Minister of Agriculture, consulted the Secretary or Executive of the Plowmen's Association regarding this matter. R. B. Faith, a local director, then sent out telegrams to what manufacturers and competitors he knew had intended coming to Ottawa to the effect that the Experimental Farm had been withdrawn from the use of the plowmen.

Under every circumstance health must be considered. This Influenza is evidently a crowd disease, and health officers have frequently advised people to get out of their offices and go to the country. It seems somewhat like the irony of fate that on Thanksgiving Day, the day when the farmers' great event was cancelled, the citizens of Ottawa were permitted to carry out their holiday sports at the golf club and hold a supper in the evening. Could not the Mayor of Ottawa see as much danger in the citizens meeting as of the farmers gathering together?

As Mr. Wilson stated, Saturday, the 12th, was too late a date to cancel an event to be held on the 16th. Farmers with their teams from Orillia, Niagara Falls and other points, at great expense and in good faith were on their way to the scene of the demonstration in order to take part in the Match. Manufacturers had five carloads of their goods on the grounds, and many had tents erected. A number of other carloads arrived early in the week only to find the event cancelled. Several hundred farmers from various parts of the Province, who were not aware that the Plowing Match was cancelled, arrived in the city the fore part of the week. Thus the danger of further spreading the disease by visitors coming to the city was not eliminated, and with the precautions which the Plowmen's Association Executive had taken would have been but little greater had the Plowing Match and Farm Power Demonstration been held as advertised.

The withdrawal of this event was a great disappointment to thousands of farmers, who anticipated attending the Match, and also a disappointment to many contestants and manufacturers. It was a particular loss to the farmers of Eastern Ontario who have not had the opportunity before of attending the Provincial Plowing Match, or of witnessing the result of the evolution which has taken place in farm power and labor-saving machinery, which are both great factors in keeping production at a maximum. Had the Plowing Match been called off early in the week, in place of on Saturday night, it would have saved the farmers and manufacturers a good deal of expense and trouble. J. Lockie Wilson and the Executive of the Plowmen's Association, having the assurance from the Provincial Health Officer that there was little danger from holding the Match, and knowing that it was too late to stop people from coming, refused to give their consent to cancel it. The matter was taken out of their hands by local directors and the event definitely cancelled by the Minister of Agriculture withholding the use of the Experimental Farm.

### Liberty Loan Goes Over The Top.

A great out-pouring of wealth took place in the United States which carried the Liberty Loan over the top to the extent of \$150,000,000. Late Saturday night a very rough count made the amount subscribed total around \$6,150,000,000, with subscriptions still coming in.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending October 17

Receipts and Market Tops.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

CATTLE						CALVES						
Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves				
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Oct. 17	1917	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	1917	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	1917	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	1917	Oct. 10	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	6,236	10,085	6,638	\$14.00	\$11.00	\$14.00	520	830	631	\$17.50	\$15.50	\$17.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,781	2,330	1,814	12.00	10.00	13.50	768	688	512	15.00	16.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	2,051	2,550	2,345	12.00	10.00	13.50	508	598	646	15.00	16.00	15.00
Winnipeg	11,363	13,378	9,796	14.00	10.00	14.50	429	999	384	11.00	10.00	11.00
Calgary	5,585	2,616	5,859	13.50	9.25	14.00						
Edmonton	2,451	1,405	2,046	13.00	8.75	14.00	60	170	98			

## Market Comments.

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

A total of approximately eight thousand cattle were in the Yards, one thousand of which were either consigned to local abattoirs or billed through to outside points. There was little change in market quotations during the week. On Monday, with the exception of the trading during a few hours in the morning when choice cattle, bulls, medium cows, and canners moved very freely, the market was inclined to be slow, and several hundred head remained unsold at the close of the day. On Tuesday and Wednesday, there was a very indifferent demand and prices inclined downward. By Thursday, however, there was more activity, and cattle moved freely throughout the morning. The outlook for an improvement in prices in the immediate future does not appear very promising, as with the continued heavy liquidation of stock in Western Canada, the local receipts will likely be augmented by heavy deliveries from that direction. This outlook coupled with the knowledge that the freezing plants are at present working to capacity to handle the present killings, and that there is a marked falling off in demand for stockers by Ontario farmers, as also a certain nervousness in the trade due to the present war situation, has a tendency to force prices downward. No really choice, heavy cattle were on sale, but one load of twelve hundred and eighty-six pounds average per head sold at \$14.25 per hundred, a few head at \$14, a load of about twelve hundred pounds at \$13.75, and several loads of eleven hundred and fifty pounds average at \$13.25 to \$13.50 per hundred. Light weight butcher steers and heifers were in slow demand at unchanged quotations. Choice cows and bulls were steady under a brisk inquiry. Stockers and feeders were about 50 cents lower. Fairly good steers of nine hundred pounds may be bought from \$9.50 to \$10 per hundred and breedy stockers from \$8.75 to \$9.25. Shipments during the week were only 35 per cent. of the volume of those of two and three weeks ago. Calves were in steady demand at unchanged quotations.

Top lambs sold on Monday from \$15.75 to \$16, with two decks at \$16.25. On Tuesday \$15.85 was the top price, while on Wednesday the market was again stronger from \$16 to \$16.25, but was inclined to be weaker on the following day, although a number of lambs sold at \$16.25. There was a falling off in demand for breeding sheep. One choice lot of forty head weighing one hundred and sixteen pounds each, sold at \$16.25, while other sales of good sheep were made from \$13 to \$14.50, and heavy sheep sold from \$10 to \$12.

Hogs declined 50 cents per hundred. On Monday \$18.75 was paid, and the price for selects for the balance of the week was \$18.25, with the exception of a few decks that went to local butchers at \$18.50 per hundred.

Of the disposition for the week ending October 10, Canadian packing houses purchased 321 calves, 4,153 butchers' cattle, 6,387 hogs and 4,418 lambs. Local butchers purchased 190 calves, 450 butcher cattle, 300 hogs and 1,500 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 126 calves, 92 canners and cutters, 577

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	137	\$13.75	\$13.00-\$14.00	\$14.50					
STEERS good	431	13.32	12.75-13.75	14.00	95	11.75	11.25-12.00	\$12.00	
1,000-1,200 common	158	11.01	10.50-12.50	12.50					
STEERS good	631	11.56	10.75-12.00	12.25	151	11.00	10.00-11.50	11.50	
700-1,000 common	993	9.23	8.25-10.50	10.50	227	8.50	8.00-10.00	11.00	
HEIFERS good	465	11.73	11.00-12.00	12.50	24	9.75	9.50-10.50	11.00	
fair	408	9.60	8.50-10.00	10.00	26	8.75	8.50-9.00	9.00	
common	191	7.87	7.00-8.50	8.75	138	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.25	
COWS good	473	9.23	8.75-9.75	10.00	34	9.25	9.00-9.50	10.00	
common	984	7.37	6.50-8.00	8.00	147	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.50	
BULLS good	38	9.38	8.75-10.00	10.00	483	7.00	6.50-7.25	8.00	
common	204	7.04	6.50-8.00	8.75	392	5.50	5.00-6.00	6.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	334	5.75	5.25-6.00	6.25	24	10.75	7.50-11.00	11.00	
OXEN	2				140	12.00	10.00-15.00	15.00	
CALVES veal	519	14.80	13.00-16.50	17.00	628	6.25	6.00-6.75	7.00	
grass	1	8.00							
STOCKERS good	144	9.44	9.00-9.75	10.00					
450-800 fair	428	8.22	7.75-8.50	9.00					
FEEDERS good	160	10.75	10.25-11.00	11.00					
800-1,000 fair	55	10.25	9.75-10.50	10.50					
HOGS selects	7,817	18.45	18.25-18.75	18.75	1,497	18.35	18.25-18.50	18.50	
(fed and watered) heavies					6	17.35	17.25-17.50	17.50	
lights	206	16.41	16.00-17.00	17.75	178	16.35	16.25-16.50	16.50	
sows	202	15.58	14.75-16.75	17.25	49	15.35	15.25-15.50	15.50	
stags	2				1				
LAMBS good	4,868	15.85	15.50-16.25	16.25	468	14.60	14.50-15.00	15.00	
common	227	14.54	14.00-15.00	15.00	1,072	13.75	13.50-14.50	14.00	
SHEEP heavy	31	11.26	10.00-13.00	13.00					
light	355	14.19	12.00-15.00	15.00	45	11.00	11.00-	11.00	
common	136	9.00	8.00-10.00	10.00	59	10.00	10.00-	10.00	

stockers, 635 feeders, 65 hogs, 591 sheep and 39 lambs. Shipments to United States points were 202 butcher cattle, 215 stockers and 595 feeders.

The total receipts at the Yards from January 1 to October 10, inclusive, were 214,032 cattle, 7,869 calves, 261,376 hogs and 79,273 sheep; compared with 217,400 cattle, 40,075 calves, 362,134 hogs and 92,487 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

### Montreal.

The top price per hundred for butcher cattle was \$12, this figure being realized on two loads of steers, which averaged about ten hundred and eight, and eleven hundred and ten pounds weight per head, respectively. Other loads of steers sold from \$11 to \$11.50 per hundred, and a load of mixed cattle was weighed up at \$10.50 per hundred. Eighteen oxen went to the scales at \$11, while with few exceptions the remainder of the butcher stock sold from \$5 to \$9. Canners in healthy condition sold at \$5 per hundred, light weight bulls at \$6.50, and those of eight hundred pounds and up realized from \$7 to \$7.50. One load of mixed cows and heifers fairly fat and weighing from eight hundred pounds to nine hundred pounds per head sold at \$8 per hundred. Calves sold well from \$6 to \$15.50 per hundred.

Sheep and lambs sold for export at \$14.50 per hundred in mixed lots of fair quality. Lower grades sold from \$13 to \$14. Small lots of good stock sold to local butchers at \$15.

Hogs sold throughout the week at \$18.75 for long-run selects; sows, stags and light hogs and heavy hogs were subjected to similar cuts as those made during the previous week.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition of the week ending October 10, Canadian packing houses purchased 442 calves, 243 canners and cutters, 409 bulls, 1,093 butcher cattle, 2,385 hogs and 1,686 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 18 canners and cutters. Shipments to United States points were 70 calves.

The total receipts at the Yards from January 1 to October 10, inclusive, were 38,958 cattle, 57,179 calves, 56,678 hogs and 36,669 sheep; compared with 37,217 cattle, 48,818 calves, 71,958 hogs and 46,668 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition for the week ending October 10, Canadian packing houses purchased 560 calves, 2,162 butcher cattle, 1,041 hogs, and 1,916 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 86 calves, 242 hogs and 846 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 52 butcher cattle and 240 lambs.

The total receipts at the Yards from

January 1 to October 10, inclusive, were 38,197 cattle, 43,620 calves, 36,253 hogs and 30,194 sheep; compared with 41,110 cattle, 37,867 calves, 38,119 hogs and 29,994 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

### Winnipeg.

The run of cattle which was slightly in excess of that of the previous week, consisted mostly of medium to common stock. The market opened weak on Friday and continued in this condition over the week end. On Monday packer buyers did not operate and a big drop occurred in prices on a very slow market. On Wednesday and Thursday trading was fairly normal. Very few good quality cattle were on hand. Ten steers averaging fourteen hundred and thirty pounds from Edmonton, Alberta, sold at \$14.00 per hundred, and a few odd head around that weight sold from \$13 to \$14. Fifteen steers, from Insigner, Saskatchewan, averaging twelve hundred and forty pounds, sold at \$12.50, and seventy-three head averaging ten hundred pounds from the same place sold at \$10.65. Trading in all classes was draggy and slow until Wednesday, when the market stiffened somewhat under free buying by eastern packing houses. Stockers and feeders sold at lower prices and went out mostly on western and southern account. The market closed in a weak

## er The Top.

a took place in the Liberty Loan over the Late Saturday night unt subscribed total rscriptions still coming

INCORPORATED 1855

**The Molsons Bank**

invites farmers to discuss their financial requirements at any of their many branches.

If reasonable accommodation will enable them to increase production, they should apply to the local manager for it.

Saving Department  
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Interest at Highest  
Current Rate.

condition and with many left-overs. The 1,704 good stockers on the market sold at an average price of \$7.81; the price range for bulk of sales was \$7.25 to \$8.75, and the top price was \$9. There were 1,095 stockers which graded fair, and these averaged \$6.75 per cwt.; the price range for bulk of sales was \$6 to \$7.50, and the top price was \$7.75. Of feeders ranging in weight from 800 to 1,000 lbs. there were 295 which graded good; these averaged \$9.16, the price range for bulk of sales was \$8.50 to \$10.25, and the top price was \$11. There were 211 feeders which graded fair and averaged \$7.54; the price range for bulk of sales was \$6.50 to \$8.50, and the top was \$9.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Prices at Buffalo on shipping steers last week, showed a decline of a full half dollar in some instances as much as seventy-five cents under the previous week's level. Demand was very indifferent for any class of cattle, and a lower price all round was had on practically all classes of butchering cattle, by a big quarter to half a dollar, canners alone remaining steady. Bulls showed around a half dollar decline, stockers and feeders sold fully a quarter to a half lower, while a few of the desirable dairy cows brought steady prices, medium and common grades, that are taken by killers, showing lower prices. The trade at no time of the week showed any life. Killers report that the dressed beef trade is in a weak position, that the demand is not what it should be and there is a general all round weak situation, made more so, by the reason of the fact that the great bulk of the cattle running now are on the medium and common order, too many of this one kind of less desirable grades. Offerings for the week totaled 7,050 head, as against 6,300 for the previous week, and as compared with 8,500 for the corresponding week a year ago. There were better than a hundred loads of Canadians here the past week. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$15.50 to \$16.50; plain and medium, \$11.75 to \$12.25; coarse and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$11.50 to \$12; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$15.25 to \$16; fair to good, \$14 to \$14.50; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to good, \$11 to \$12; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$15 to \$16; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9 to \$10; light, common, \$8 to \$8.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$9.25 to \$10.50; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$9; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11; sausage, \$8 to \$8.50; light bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; oxen, \$9 to \$12.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10.50; common to fair, \$8 to \$9; best stockers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7 to \$8.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80

to \$85; in carloads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Liberal receipts was the medium for lower prices the fore part of last week. Monday's run totaled close to 13,000 head, and values went off a quarter from the previous Week's close. Outside of two or three decks of good hogs that brought \$18.85 to \$18.90 and a bunch at \$19, it was generally a one-price deal of \$18.75 for anything that weighed above 150 pounds. Pigs landed generally at \$18.25. Tuesday the general market showed a further decline of 10 to 15 cents; Wednesday, values were up mostly a dime, and Thursday's trade was about the same as Wednesday, when top was \$19, and bulk moved at \$18.75. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday pigs ranged from \$17.75 to \$18. Friday's trade, with 25 cars offered, was 10 to 15 cents lower. Top was \$18.70, bulk went at \$18.65, and pigs were quoted as low as \$17.50. Roughs around \$16.25, and stags \$14 down. The past week's receipts were 25,000 head, as against 24,654 head for the week before, and 21,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and lambs.—Buffalo had a good lamb market last week, prices here showing a big margin over other points. Monday Chicago quoted best lambs from \$15.50 to \$16, and at Buffalo tops brought from \$17.25 to \$17.50. Tuesday and Wednesday the bulk landed at \$17, and Thursday the range was up to \$17.40. Cull lambs the first four days reached up to \$15, and skips went as low as \$10. Friday lamb values showed a drop of 65 cents. Tops ranged from \$16.50 to \$16.75, and culls went from \$14.50 down. Sheep were steady all week. Wethers were quoted from \$11 to \$11.50, ewes brought from \$9 to \$10, and cull sheep went mostly from a nickel down. Receipts for the past week were 12,700 head, the week before there were 9,117 head, and for the same week a year ago the run totaled 13,850 head.

Calves.—Last week started with prices showing a decline of fifty cents from the previous week's close. Tops sold generally at \$19 and culls went from \$17 down, common grassers ranging as low as \$6. The next three days the price list was unchanged, and Friday prices were a dollar higher, tops bringing up to \$20. Undergrades were unchanged from the fore part of the week. For the entire week receipts numbered 2,475 head, being against 2,463 head for the week previous, and 2,300 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

**Toronto Produce.**

Live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yard's, West Toronto, on Monday, October 21, consisted of 272 cars, 5,423 cattle, 239 calves, 1,388 hogs, 2,185 sheep and lambs. Very slow market. Quality of cattle poor. Steers and heifers 25 to 59 cents lower; top \$13.40. Good cows and canners steady; common to medium cows 50 cents and \$1.00 lower. Bulls, calves and sheep steady. Lambs strong; top \$16.35. Hogs without change.

**Breadstuffs.**

Wheat.—Ontario (basis in store Montreal). No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.27; No. 2 spring, \$2.26; No. 3 spring, \$2.22. Manitoba wheat (in store, Fort William, (not including tax).—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 81¾c.; No. 3 C. W., 78¾c.

Oats.—Ontario, (new crop) according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 75c. to 78c.; No. 3 white, 74c. to 77c.

Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal.

American corn (track, Toronto)—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal.

Barley (according to freights outside)—new crop, malting, \$1 to \$1.05.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—nominal.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment). War quality, (old crop), \$10.75, Montreal and Toronto. Manitoba flour, Toronto, new crop, \$11.65.

**Hay and Millfeed.**

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$22 to \$23; mixed, per ton, \$20 to \$21.50.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$37.25; shorts, per ton, \$42.25.

**Sending Money to Soldiers**

Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so.

If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank.

If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.



17

**THE MERCHANTS BANK**

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 102 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

**Hides and Wool.**

Prices delivered, Toronto:

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 18c.; calf skins, green, flat, 45c.; veal kip, 30c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solid, in barrels, No. 1, 15c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

**Country Produce.**

Butter.—The butter market though firm kept stationary in price, selling as follows on the wholesale: Creamery solids, 50c. to 51c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 48c. per lb.

Oleomargarine, was scarce and advanced slightly, selling at 33c. to 34c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs firmed slightly, selling as follows, wholesale: New-laid, 65c. per doz.; cold storage, 51c. per doz.; cold storage selects, 55c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, 28c. per lb.; twins, 28½c. per lb.

Honey.—Honey prices kept firm on the wholesales, being quoted as follows: 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, 28c. per lb.; comb sections, 30c. to 40c. each.

**Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.**

The feature of the wholesale market during the past week was the almost daily advance in oranges and lemons, which reached the decidedly high price of \$12 to \$14, and \$10 to \$11 per case, respectively, and it now looks as if we may expect them to go still higher as oranges sold at the heretofore unheard of price of \$19 per case at New York auctions Thursday last.

Apples continued to come in fairly freely—Ontario snows selling at \$2, \$2.50 and \$2.75 per box; spys at \$4, \$5 and \$6 per bbl.; other varieties at \$3 to \$5.50 per bbl.; B. C. McIntosh reds at \$3.15 to \$3.25 per box; Cox's orange pippin at \$2.75 to \$3 per box; Washington Jonathans at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box.

Bananas kept stationary at 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Citrons were plentiful, selling at 25c. per 11-qt. basket; 40c. to 50c. per 16 qts., and 75c. to 90c. per 32-box crate.

Grapes.—Shipments were not so heavy and prices firmed slightly, selling at 40c. to 45c. per 6-qt. flat., and 50c. to 60c. per 6-qt. leno.

Grapefruit declined, Florida variety selling at \$6 to \$6.50 per case.

Peaches were very poor quality, selling at 25c. to 50c. per 6 qts., and 50c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Plums.—There were still a few plums shipped in, selling at 85c. to \$1.25 per 11-qts; prunes at \$2 per 11 qts.

Quinces came in freely, selling at 50c. to 65c. per 6 qts., and \$1 to \$1.50 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes sold at 30c. to 50c. per 6 qts., and 40c. to \$1 per 11 qts., according to quality; hot-house No. 1's at 25c. per lb.; No. 2's at 15c. to 20c.

Beets and carrots kept stationary at \$1 per bag.

Cabbage had not much demand at \$1.50 per bbl.

Cauliflower brought from \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel.

Celery continued to be a very slow sale at 25c. to 60c. per dozen, and \$4 per California style crate.

Corn was still shipped in in fairly large quantities with not much demand selling at 10c. to 25c. per doz.

Hubbard Squash was almost impossible to dispose of at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per doz.

Onions brought \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs., and \$1.65 to \$1.75 per 75 lbs.

Potatoes declined, Ontarios selling at \$1.90 to \$2 per bag; westerns at \$1.85 to \$2 per bag, and N. B. Delawares at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per bag.

**Montreal.**

Horses.—The market for horses was dead during the past week, but prices continued steady as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sell at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75; fine saddle and carriage horses, \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—With live hogs selling at slightly lower prices, and outside markets a little easier on dressed hogs, it was not surprising to find the local market for abattoir fresh-killed hogs a little on the easy side. Sales of these were taking place at 25½c. to 26c. per lb., while country dressed were selling at 24c. to 25c.

Potatoes.—Very little change took place in the market for potatoes, but prices were a shade easier with Green Mountains selling at \$2.15 per bag of 90 lbs., and Quebec white at \$1.90, ex-store. In car lots prices were about 25c. a bag under the quotations mentioned.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Demand for honey continued fair at 30c. per lb. section of white clover comb honey; and 27c. to 28c. per lb. for white extracted. Buckwheat honey was 24c. to 25c., and Maple syrup was quoted at around \$1.90 per gallon tin.

Eggs.—Receipts of eggs increased slightly owing to the better weather, but the market showed little change one way or the other. Demand has been very good at from 58c. to 60c. for strictly new-laid stock. Fresh selected stock sold at 54c. storage selects at 53c.; and No. 1 storage at 49c. per dozen.

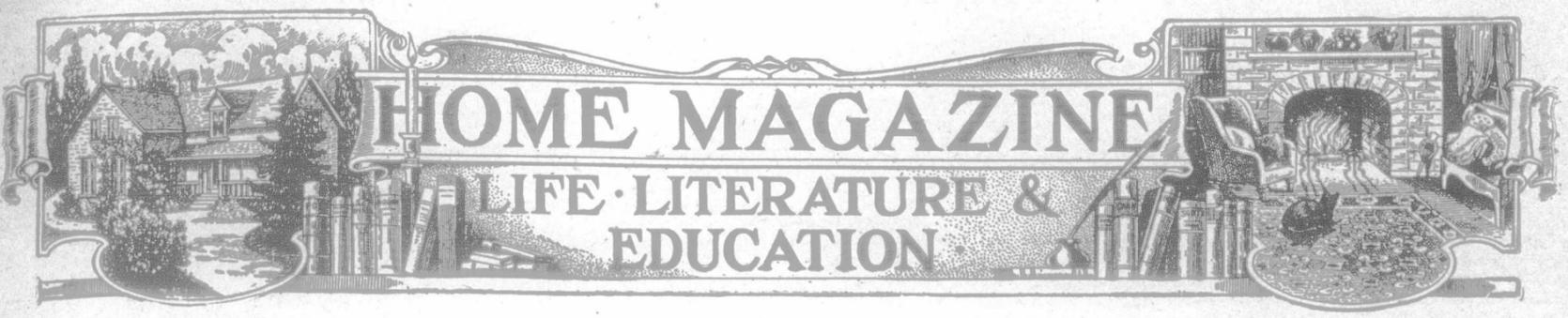
Butter.—The market for butter was unchanged. Prices were largely in the hands of the Commission, which quoted prices unchanged at 46½c. for No. 1 creamery; 46c. for No. 2 and 45c. for No. 3. Accordingly, local prices were still 49c. to 50c. for finest; 48c. to 48½c. for fine; and 39c. to 43c. for dairies.

Cheese.—Prices were unchanged, the Commission quoting 25c. per lb. for No. 1 cheese; 24½c. for No. 2; and 24c. for No. 3.

Grain.—Prices of oats were practically unchanged with extra No. 1 feed 93c. per bushel; No. 1 feed, 91c.; No. 2 feed, 89½c. No. 2 white Ontario, 91½c.; No. 3 white Ontario, 90½c. and No. 4, 89½c. Manitoba No. 3 barley was quoted at \$1.22, No. 4, \$1.17. Sample corn \$1.27½ to \$1.45. Ontario extra No. 3 barley, \$1.27; No. 3 barley, \$1.25 per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—Manitoba spring wheat standard grade flour was steady at \$11.50

Continued on page 1726



"He Lives."

BY LILIAN D. MILNER.

They tell me that he died, And that a small white cross Doth mark his resting place; And I have tried and tried To realize my loss, But picture still his face As when we said Good-bye. And as I tread my road I am not lonely—thoughts, Of him lighten my load; I feel him by my side And this great comfort gives. They tell me that he died, But my heart says, "He lives!"

Raining.

BY LONGFELLOW.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary; It rains and the rain is never weary; The vine still clings to the mouldering wall, But at every gust the dead leaves fall, And the way is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary; It rains, and the wind is never weary; My thoughts still cling to the mouldering Past, But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast, And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining, Behind the clouds is the sun still shining; Thy fate is the common fate of all Into each life some rain must fall Some days must be dark and dreary.

Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.

Sept. 23rd.

FOR some weeks past I have had no heart for writing my Canadian letter. I have been living in the Shadow of a great fear. There have been long days with no news from the front, and I knew that our men were battling for their lives, taking no rest in the determination to push on to victory. Such days one dreaded the peal of the doorbell, feeling that when the message came it might bring the worst. Thankful that my life was a busy one, I carried on like one dazed with no one to say a word of hope, for those about me were living in the same dread. At last, after two weeks anxiety the message came and brought great relief—a serious casualty to be sure, but my prayers had been answered and life had been spared as though by a miracle. Now everything seems bright except when one asks for many of the old friends only to learn that they have made the supreme sacrifice.

Everywhere one hears high praise for the Canadians, and the part they have taken. Their work of the last two months will never be forgotten in the Motherland. They have assisted in winning of late, beyond all comparison, the finest victory of the whole war. One can see that a new soul has been brought to the people of England, whose feelings have been so deeply touched and so long repressed. Men and women appear to speak, look, and carry themselves with a difference. But there is no noisy rejoicing—there are so many sorrowing ones.

Since the news came I have had numerous trips to London hospitals visiting those who have come out of the great struggle. In one way our men are thankful to be away for a space from the confusion and horrors of war where they can get care and sleep, but most of them express regret that they could not have "seen the show through." The eighth of August will ever be a red-letter day in

the lives of Canadians. They describe the big surprise they gave the enemy on that occasion as "glorious".

THE Canadian Daughters of the Empire can never fully know how their beautiful hospital at Hyde Park is being appreciated. The patients who are brought there for treatment consider themselves in luck. It is a real home and so blessedly free from all evidence of the red tape which prevails to such a ridiculous extent in Military hospitals. The whole atmosphere of



King Albert of Belgium.

Commander-in-chief of the allied armies in Belgium. The only King in the world who is in personal command of his armies.

the place is one of brightness and cheer. The charmingly furnished rooms and spacious balconies bordered with gay flower-boxes, which open off the wards, provide a delightful breathing-space for the patients who are able to move about. As I sat there this afternoon I saw more Canadian women than I have seen since the old days at Witley Camp. All the hospitals are very full since the big push, and visitors are constantly coming and going each one with her little basket of home-made dainties, which are a real treat after the monotony of "bully beef" and hard tack. I met a Canadian girl in the lobby. She was a nursing-sister from another hospital who had come a long journey to see her sweetheart. She carried a large basket, and said to me "what do you suppose I have here? Lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, and a jar of Canadian boiled salad-dressing." I had to smile for my basket contained exactly the same. The love of Canadian salad seems universal. It is quite different to the English dish of that name which consists of large pieces of vegetables thrown indiscriminately together. The tomatoes are often whole and not pared. English people take very kindly to our salads, I notice, and I am frequently asked for recipes of them, as well as other national dishes.

OUR hostel girls were given a day off last week to go black-berrying. They looked forward to the outing with joy, for their days are spent in big work shops where there is continual noise. I sent them in a large tray drawn by heavy horses, packed like sardines, but all the better fun for that. A huge basket of sandwiches and salads had been got ready and an old kettle was taken along to boil water for the tea and coffee. They returned about five o'clock with large supplies of berries and looking the better of their outing, pronouncing it "topping".

It was Saturday so the kitchen fire burned late that night while the berries were being converted into jam, (I notice the papers refer to all jams and honey as "bread-spreaders"), which we need so badly. Of cultivated fruit there is little or none this season. The poorest kind of green apples are selling at a shilling a pound. So it is fortunate that these delicious berries are plentiful,—and not controlled by the Government. They are black and rather seedy but the wild flavor makes up for all that. I used up all the sugar I had been saving for months to preserve them, but I do not expect any other fruit will come our way so it does not matter. (The jam cupboards in Canada filled to overflowing this time of year—and the home-made pickles, seem like a wonderful dream of the past.) The girls are clamoring to go again, but their work is so important just now that I fear it cannot be managed.

All day long the hammering goes on in the carpenter sheds where the sides and floors of portable huts are being made. They are shipped to France and put together there. The girls look very tired when evening comes, and often present bruised hands, and blackened finger nails hammer-blows—for attention. But their enthusiasm never wanes, and they are extremely proud when given a piece of specially important work to do. They all want to go to the work-shops in Calais which are controlled by this firm, but are required to pass a very stiff medical examination for that, and if any of them have husbands in any part of France it is out of the question. So they settle down here and work on doing their bit cheerfully. France, of course, is the Big Adventure and the ones who leave us to go there are considered very lucky. Parents often hesitate to give their consent, as air-raids have been so



General Allenby.

Who has made such a brilliant record in the Holy Land.

frequent in Calais. The girls aver that they become so used to them that they do not mind them in the least. Sometimes we have a visit from these girls on their way to or from leave. When here they are continually surrounded by our girls who have to hear what is going on over there, and for the time being they are the centre of an admiring group. They all consider themselves soldiers and seem to take a pride in roughing it and dispensing with many of the comfort of pre-war days. I overheard one say to another who was "grouching" a little, "Don't forget that we are soldiers now." I expect that in the future when people want any carpentry jobs done they will be employing women as often as men, for the girls love their work and do not mean to relinquish it for tamer indoor pursuits. Man-power must necessarily be scarce for a period, until the boys grow up to fill the places of those who have given their lives, so the girls must not fear that they will be pushed aside.

Women have proven themselves so competent to fill men's places in every walk of life to an extent beyond our wildest dreams, and they have come forward so nobly, that they certainly deserve the name of soldiers.

SEPTEMBER days are beautiful but evenings begin to grow chilly, and our thoughts turn to fires and other creature comforts. We find ourselves faced with a scarcity of coal, which is being rationed (fourteen pounds a day to a room—and rooms must be limited)—and warm clothing so extravagant in price that one has to think before purchasing. New ration-books show that meat allowances are smaller and more costly, and milk and other necessaries follow suit. England is not in want, but is learning wisdom. But English winter is not long and we must "sit tight" and see it through. By spring we hope to see the enemy vanquished, or at least completely discouraged. By-and-by the war will be over, and we shall all have learned lessons that we shall never forget. No more will students struggle with the hated German language, and "made in Germany", no longer label the china on our tables, or the toys in the nursery. Our men who have fought and conquered (that is a foregone conclusion now) will be strengthened by a broader vision and fitted for better citizenship. Comrades of the great war working together in harmony and good fellowship such as was never known before. Does my dream seem too Utopian for "Après la guerre?"

SIBYL.

Some Canadian War Workers.

PROBABLY every contributor to the "Dollar Chain", is acquainted with the work of the great Canadian Field Comforts organization, to which, through C. W. C. A. officers in this country, a considerable amount of the money received for the "Dollar Chain", has been devoted. Not so many, however, know anything of the women who set this vast machine going, and who have since remained at its head.

Every great movement, it is said, originated in the dream of one man; in these days one may well add—"Or one woman." It has not been told which it was Miss Mary Plummer or Miss J. L. Arnoldi who first "dreamed" of going to Valcartier camp to help the men there. Perhaps it is not material to know. The fact remains that the two were there, at the very beginning of the war, busily engaged in trying to see if there were any comforts that might be added to the kits of the men going overseas.

This was the nucleus. It was not long until the two women were overseas themselves, where eventually they became established, with a band of workers,



General Petain, the Hero of Verdun.

He is closely connected with Foch in planning the war.

at Shorncliffe, which thus became the headquarters of the great organization which has done so much towards making the lives of "our boys" on the fighting lines more bearable than it would otherwise be. At Shorncliffe Miss Plummer holds the rank of Captain, and is assisted by six lieutenants, ten N. C. O's, and a number of voluntary helpers.

The work is primarily (1). To distribute field comforts of any kind, including socks, to the soldiers on the battle lines. (2). To forward packages to individuals or units in the Canadian forces, or to make up parcels and forward them at the order of friends of the men or units.

Last Christmas 8,000 parcels were purchased locally, packed at the station, and addressed to the men at the front in the name of their own town or circle. In addition small Christmas gifts were sent every year to all the men. Last year the Officer Commanding in every unit was asked to send the names of the men who received few parcels. A total of 5,159 names was received, and to each of these "lonely men" an extra substantial parcel was sent. This year the same method will be followed, so that no soldier may feel himself forgotten at Christmas time.

We are glad to tell our "Dollar Chain"

contributors that this week we have been privileged to send through their generosity, directly to Captain Plummer, \$50.00 to be expended in this way. This week also the "Dollar Chain" has supplied \$100.00 for Red Cross and Soldiers' Comforts materials to be made up by local workers; \$50 for Belgian Relief; and \$10, which had been contributed especially for Byron Military Hospital.

The "Dollar Chain" treasury is now empty, but it will not long remain so. In the name of the soldiers who have been helped, again we thank all contributors who have found this way to assist the valorous lads who are sacrificing so much for the cause of liberty for us all.

Already, following the example set by Parkhill, Ont., there are canning centres in full swing at Guelph, Stratford, Barrie, Mapleton, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Echo Place, and Grimsby East, and another is under way for North Toronto. In each case the Department of Agriculture installs the equipment and supplies a demonstrator; the Red Cross provides cans, sugar and pickling supplies; and the people of the district are called upon for fruit, chickens and—work. Additional money is secured by selling the refuse for feed for pigs.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Weighed in the Balances.

Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.—Dan. 5:27.

No man can judge another's sin,  
God only sees without and in,  
Wherefore, my brethren, be ye kind,  
That was our Master's mind.

For many are crowned as saints by God  
Whose graves unheeding feet have trod;  
Man judges by the outer life,  
God by the inner strife.

REV. F. S. SCOTT.

When the patriarch Job was bowed down under a succession of undeserved calamities he held up his life to be examined by the unerring Judge. "Let me be weighed in an even balance," he exclaimed, "that God may know mine integrity." This thought of "weighing" actions, to see if they are pure gold or only imitation, is often brought out in the Bible. God makes no mistakes. No glittering surface beauty can deceive

Him, for He looks at the heart. A thankful mother, pouring out her song of praise long ago for the gift of a son, was not afraid to bare her inmost heart to God. "Talk no more so exceeding proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth; for the LORD is a God of knowledge, and by His actions are weighed.—1 Sam. 2:3.

David, also, was confident that those who wickedly plotted against the innocent, might seem to be very safe behind their man-made defences; but they were really as a bowing wall and a tottering fence. Those who delight in lies, blessing with their mouth while they curse inwardly, are light as a breath, he says: "in the balances they will go up; they are together lighter than a breath. Trust not in oppression, and become not vain in robbery. God hath spoken once, twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God. Also unto Thee, O Lord, belongeth mercy; for Thou renderest to every man according to his work."—Ps. 62 (R. V. margin.)

Our text to-day reminds us of a tragic scene described in Daniel 5. We are shown a great company of princes and lords of high degree, feasting in riotous mirth, defying God by using the holy vessels of His sanctuary as drinking cups and praising the man-made gods of gold and silver, of iron and stone. The king and his nobles thought themselves perfectly safe. They could do as they pleased in the pride of their boastful strength. Others had gone down, but they were triumphant. Did Belshazzar the king ever remember how his grandfather had been lifted up in his pride, and had been suddenly deposed from his kingly throne to wander among the beasts of the field; until he discovered that even kings are only men in the sight of the King of Kings, and must obey the righteous laws of their Master or suffer the consequences?

Suddenly the wild revelry ceased. A mysterious hand was seen writing a message on the plastered wall. The message was unintelligible, but the guilty king was filled with fear and trembled so that he could hardly stand. When at last a man could be found wise enough and bold enough to interpret the message of doom, it was too late for escape. Daniel sternly told the terrified king that he defied the Lord of heaven, that his Judge would take the kingdom out of his unworthy hands and give it to others, and that his own life had been weighed in the balances and found wanting. There had been much outward grandeur and glitter in his way of living, but in the sight of God he was lighter than a breath—there was no gold, nothing but worthless imitation of the pure metal.

Perhaps he thought that because he was the king of a mighty empire he was above law. He was accustomed to abject flattery, and forgot that he was only a man after all. That night the blow fell and his trembling, guilty soul was called to give account before the Judge.

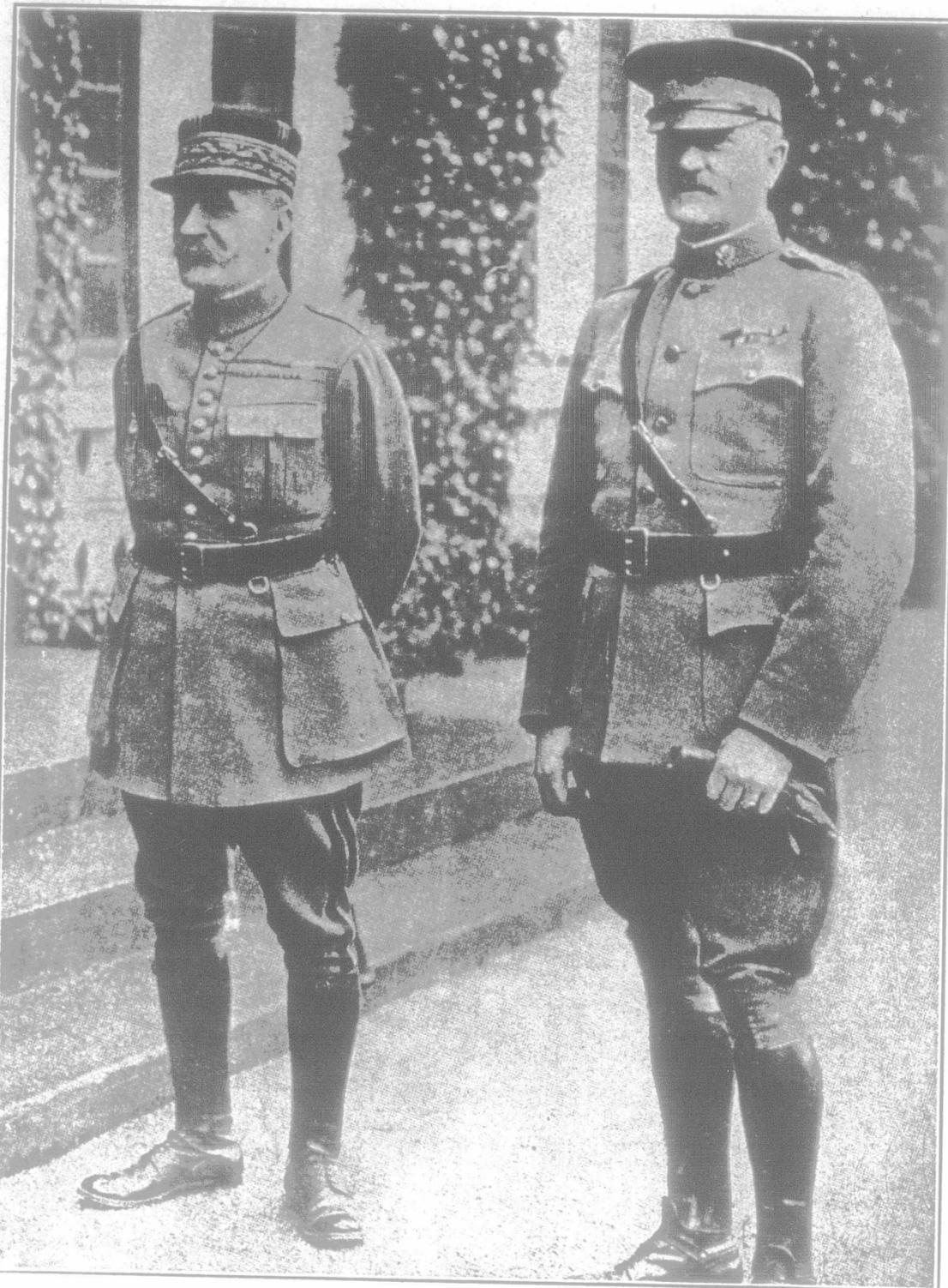
The handwriting on the wall! We are very ready to point to it and pronounce the doom of another. We are not in the least afraid—at a safe distance—to say of the Kaiser: "God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."

It seems probable that very soon the history of Belshazzar will be repeated. "History repeats itself", because men refuse to learn by the experience of other men that the wages of sin are always sure to be paid. Those who—like actors in a play—are dressed in royal robes and seated on magnificent thrones, very often forget that in a little while the grandeur must be laid aside and they must give as strict account of their stewardship as the poorest of their subjects.

But if kings and emperors must appear before God, if their actions must be weighed in an absolutely just balance,—what of ourselves? We charge the Kaiser with hypocrisy and other vices; but, after all, if he must give account so must we.

Daniel was "a man greatly beloved," and when he prayed his words were heard in heaven and an angel flew swiftly to cheer and help him. Do our prayers always go up to God? Sometimes, I am afraid, we are very little in earnest when we pray. We are distracted by earthly cares and pleasures and almost forget that God is listening and trying to attract our attention.

What of the "good works" which are professedly offered to God? When we work zealously for some church or patriotic society it may be we are really working to win praise or admiration for



Foch (left) and Pershing.

No need to say much of Foch, the great commander-in-chief,—the wonderful French strategist—who has had the direction of all the Allied war activities in his hands during the past months of victory. General Pershing's Americans have been chiefly centered east and southeast of the Aronne, towards Verdun, where they cleared up the St. Mihiel salient. But divisions of them are also farther north helping the British and French north of St. Quentin.

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ourselves. Is that a "good" work, or simply a selfish attempt to appear better than we are? Lies are lighter than a breath, when weighed in God's just balance. When Ananias and his wife tried to deceive God by making a great show of generosity, they found that it was a dangerous thing to attempt.

When we honestly examine our lives, placing words, actions and secret thoughts unshrinkingly in the balance of the all-seeing Judge, I think we shall give up our self-righteous airs. Instead of looking proudly at other people and saying: "God, I thank Thee, that I am not as other men are—not like the cruel Germans!"—we may thankfully move down beside the man who is saying humbly: "God be merciful to me a sinner."

Then we may discover that we, also, need Him who came to save sinners. We can't save ourselves, for the righteousness which looked reasonably satisfactory in the outside is very worthless when examined in the light of God. We are weighed in the balances, and found wanting. What can we do, then?

St. John says: "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." There is not much comfort in that, is there? But then he opens the door of hope: "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

I am writing this on Oct. 7, and the papers to-day were full of excited objections to Germany's "peace offer". "Why? Because confession of sin in that offer was conspicuously absent. God does not shower free forgiveness on criminals who neither confess their sins nor make restitution. That would only make them feel free to continue in their evil ways. They would talk more exceedingly proudly and still more arrogancy would come out of their mouth.

God's way of loving us while we are yet sinners never means that He condones our sins. His forgiveness is not a weak compromise with evil. We must hate the evil from our hearts, or it is a mockery to ask forgiveness. If we only dread the unpleasant consequences of our misdoing, and plead to escape deserved punishment, there is no repentance in that. Expressions of penitence are weighed in the balance, and often they are lighter than a breath. God knows well whether we are really sorry for our wrongdoing, really in earnest in our will to do better, or whether we are only afraid of the consequences.

The penitent thief on the cross not only did not ask to escape the consequences of his crimes, but actually owned that his terrible punishment was justly deserved. Many deathbed expressions of repentance may be only attempts to escape pain after death. If our words don't tell God that the soul is really sorry for sin they certainly will not weigh like pure gold in His balance.

But, thank God! we are in the hands of the Lover of sinners. If only we see and sincerely acknowledge our sins, He is able and willing to save to the uttermost all who want His salvation. Through our silver and gold may be dross in His sight, He is able to purge alloy from our souls. If we put away the evil of our doings, and learn to do well, He can wash us and make us whiter than snow. But we must put ourselves in His hands. It means unconditional surrender.

"Through all depths of sin and loss  
 Sinks the plummet of Thy Cross.  
 Never yet abyss was found  
 Deeper than that Cross could sound."  
 DORA FARNCOMB.

Home.

I want to go home  
 To the dull old town,  
 With the shaded street  
 And the open square;  
 And the hill  
 And the flats  
 And the house I love,  
 And the paths I know—  
 I want to go home.  
 If I can't go back  
 To the happy days,  
 Yet I can live  
 Where their shadows lie,  
 Under the trees  
 And over the grass—  
 I want to be there  
 Where the joy was once.  
 Oh, I want to go home,  
 I want to go home.

Paul Kester.

Current Events

Dr. G. B. Reid, assistant professor of botany and lecturer in bacteriology at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., believes he has isolated the Spanish influenza germ. He is growing it by millions and is preparing a vaccine with which he has already inoculated about 200 people with good results.

At a meeting of the Hungarian Parliament a proclamation was read declaring Hungary henceforth to be an independent state.

Austria has informed Germany that she agrees to President Wilson's peace terms

News which has come via Amsterdam says there is intense feeling against the Kaiser and the Crown Prince in Berlin, and that the Kaiser is openly called "William the Culprit." He is said to be a physical wreck.

The Czech revolt against the Central Powers is spreading fast in Bohemia and Moravia. The Czech flag is now flying over the important city of Prague.

The Second American Army is now in the field, and the Third is being made ready.

Austria is in the throes of a great

political upheaval, which will, it is said, form a new country on the basis of the right of self-determination, which will be "free from the yoke of Vienna, Budapest and Berlin." A new scheme of government has been worked out by the Minister of Agriculture, Silva Tarouca.

A great retreat has been begun in Belgium where the whole coast is now in possession of the Allies. On Oct. 17 Admiral Keyes' British marines occupied Ostend, and on the same day King Albert and Queen Elizabeth entered the city, on the following day proceeding to Bruges after the Belgian infantry had marched into that place. On Oct. 18th Zeebrugge fell into the hands of the Allies. Among other towns taken during the week were Turcoing, Thorout and Roubaix. From all of this district the Germans are retreating towards the River Scheldt, and the inhabitants of the low-lying lands have been warned to leave, as flooding is to be resorted to to oppose a barrier before the advancing troops of the Allies. Farther south the British, on Oct. 17, entered Douai, while the Fifth British army captured Lille. . . . During the week also hard fighting took place along the French lines east and south of St. Quentin, and the French and American lines in the Champagne and the Argonne, but everywhere the Allied forces have advanced, the French having taken Laon and Rethel, while the Americans have taken Grand Pre, and are now in possession of two-thirds of the only first-class road between Verdun and Stenay. This

will enable them to move their heavy guns up more easily. . . . At time of going to press only two important cities in France are in the hands of the enemy, Valenciennes and Maubeuge. . . . In the meantime the Huns are withdrawing from Albania, Serbia and Montenegro. In Palestine Allenby's cavalry has entered Tripoli on the Syrian coast, and has reached a point 100 miles south of Aleppo, which is a junction of the Constantinople-Bagdad Railway with the main railroad system in Palestine. When Aleppo is taken the next step will be to join Allenby's forces with those of Gen. Marshall in Mesopotamia.

The Dollar Chain

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war.

Contributions from Oct. 11th to Oct. 18th: "X," \$1.00; "Ruralite," Bickford, Ont., \$2.00.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,657.00

Total to Oct. 18.....\$5,660.00

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

For the S. A. Home and Orphanage.

T. McGregor, Sarnia, Ont., \$1.00; Mrs. A. K. Murray, Avening, Ont., \$2.00. Total to Oct. 18th—\$14.00.

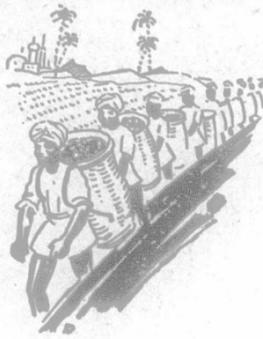


Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig (the shorter one) and General Sir Arthur Currie, the Canadian Corps Commander. If you don't know all about these men, ask "the boys" in the army.

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from the firm  
that grows it

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  - It has no bevel gears in drive.
  - It only has four cut gears, heat treated, running in oil when in forward movement.
  - It has a proper cooling system.
  - It has large front and rear wheels.
  - It has under slung frame.
  - It has a short turn of 5 1/2 feet radius.
  - It has automobile steering device.
  - It has a 4-cylinder engine 4 1/2-inch bore x 5 3/4-inch stroke.
  - It has ample power for the farm work, which ensures long life and economy.
  - Parts can be supplied promptly.
  - It has a frame made of 7-inch channel steel.
  - The frame is 3-point suspension.
  - It is operated in the field by only one man.
  - It runs in the furrow and is self-steering.
  - It pulls 3 plows.
  - It has proper weight in proportion to the draw-bar pull.
  - It has less weight on the land than a horse's foot.
  - It does more work than any farm implement.
  - It does the work of 6 horses and 3 men.
  - It works all the year round.

<b>SPRING—</b> Plow, harrow, drill, pull manure spreader, cultivate, and haul loads.	<b>SUMMER—</b> Pulls binder, hay loader, drives clover huller, thresher, plows, etc.	<b>AUTUMN—</b> Run cutting box, corn sheller, hay baling press, plow, haul grain.	<b>WINTER—</b> Operate saw, feed grinder, and other belt work on the farm.
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### The Red Cross Call.

BY PROFESSOR W. H. CARRUTH, LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

If I could save their lives—  
The twenty thousand who will die to-day,  
With the same toll the next day and the next,

And every day of this great Year of Doom,  
Swept to the void by battle's iron broom,  
While Senates wrangle and captains map their drives,

And in green fields or cities far away  
We sleep and rise and eat and laugh and play

As if this were the same sweet earth  
In which we had our birth—  
I should not be perplex

If it were mine the words to say  
To win the lords of earth to lay aside  
Diplomacy and precedent and pride

And weigh the awful waste of you and me,  
Who pay the debt and slip into the pit  
And have no profit of the peace to be,  
Nor even a vision of the hope of it;

If, by my word or action, I might hope  
To stop the world from sliding down the slope  
Into the bottomless abyss  
That seethes with blood—

If by my Yes or No I could accomplish this,  
God knows I would.

Yet this much I can do—  
I can abide the thought of sudō en death,  
Even of thousands—'tis but loss of breath  
And sleep that lasts the whole night through—

But that one mortal man should lie  
Thriving and throbbing while the hours go by,  
Each a century of agony—  
No help, no hand, no answer to his plea,  
Hell heaping horrors on his helpless head  
While horrors swarm about his torture-bed—

That this should be increased ten thousand fold,  
Day after frightful day, and I withhold,  
Through my neglect, the help that might be given,  
Should rob my nights of sleep and turn me cold

With shameful chill  
Even though I slept in Heaven;  
I cannot stop the slaughter, but what I can,

To ease the agony of a fellowman  
And mitigate the misery  
Of those who tread the threshing-floor for me,  
God knows I will.

—From S. F. Examiner.



## The Fashions.

When sending your orders for patterns to us, please cut out the picture of the pattern you want and enclose it. Also cut out the following blank, fill it in carefully and address to "Pattern Department, Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

Name.....  
Post Office.....  
County.....  
Province.....  
Bust measure (if for waist or one-piece dress).....  
Waist measure (if for skirt).....  
Age (if for child).....  
Number of pattern.....  
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

Allow a week or ten days in which to receive pattern.

2617—A Simple Style for "All the Day Through."  
Cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.  
Size 18 requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 1 3/8 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2625—a Serviceable Coat Style.  
Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.  
Size 10 requires 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2642—Ladies' Apron.  
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2634—Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Size 10 requires 3 3/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2641-2620—A Charming Costume.  
Waist 2641 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt 2620 is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make the dress for a medium size, will require 6 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. The skirt measures 2 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2236—Girls' Blouse Dress.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
It requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size. Price, 10 cents.

2626—A Simple Work or Morning Dress.  
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Width at lower edge of skirt is about 2 3/8 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2630—Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
Size 10 will require 4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2638—Girls' Dress.  
Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2635—A Stylish One-Piece Gown.  
Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 42-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards. Price 10 cents.



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2612—A Charming Neglige.  
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium,  
36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large,  
44-46 inches bust measure. Size Me-  
dium requires 5 3/4 yards of 44-inch  
material. Price, 10 cents.

2206—Child's Set of Short clothes.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.  
The dress requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch  
material, the slip requires 1 1/2 yards, and  
the drawers require 1 1/8 yards, for a 3-  
year size. Price, 10 cents.

2624—A Pretty Dress for Party or  
Best Wear.  
Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.  
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material for the dress and 1/8 yard for  
the bolero. Price, 10 cents.

2627-2628—Ladies' Costume.  
Waist 2627 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38,  
40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It  
requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for  
size 38. The skirt 2628 is cut in 6 sizes:  
22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist  
measure. Size 24 requires 3 5/8 yards  
of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at  
lower edge is about 2 3/4 yards with the  
plaits drawn out. TWO separate pat-  
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2474—Ladies' House Dress.  
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44  
and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38  
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Price, 10 cents.

2629—"New Sleeves for Old."  
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, for a 10-inch  
arm; Medium, 12-inch; Large, 14-inch;  
and Extra Large, 16-inch. Size Medium  
will require 1 yard for style No. 1, 1/8 yard  
for No. 2, and 1/8 yard for No. 3. Price  
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## The Ingle Nook

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### Doing One's-Own Sewing.

THERE was a time when it was almost impossible to do one's own dress-making, and get right results. Those were the days of many seams and gores, boned waists and fibre chamois. To-day, thank the Fates! home sewing is a different story. Dresses are so simple in design that any woman possessed of a "head" and who has had the least experience in sewing, can manage very nicely, and go out anywhere in her home-made gown with the satisfying feeling of being well-dressed. And it is worth while to feel well and suitably dressed. Nothing else can make the majority of people so unself-conscious and easy in manner. That much-sought-for thing called "poise" depends, more than almost anything else, on the simple matter of clothes. For just as soon as a woman appears in a company with the instant feeling that she is shabbily dressed, tawdrily dressed, or over dressed, she thinks of herself, becomes more or less acutely conscious of her deficiencies, and acts and talks unlike herself, and so at a real disadvantage.

IN these days of airplane prices, home dressmaking affords a real shortcut to economy; but to get satisfactory results, care and thought must be exercised at every stage of it. In the first place one must consider, before buying, the very color that suits one best, and will "go with" the rest of the things one must wear with it.



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THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED  
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SEEDS FIFTY TWO YEARS SERVICE  
1866 1918  
Bargain in Bags  
Second hand bags strongly patched by machinery  
Cotton first quality at \$6.00 doz.  
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GEO. KEITH & SONS  
124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

This is not a thing to be decided haphazard, for the woman is a real artist who knows the color that best brings out her good points and counteracts her bad ones. If one has not this understanding of oneself, it is well to note what the majority of one's friends say in regard to one's appearance. When they arise with one acclaim to tell one how "well" one is looking, or how "becoming" certain things are, then may be the time to take note of one's apparel. For instance a girl in this city became addicted to plain navy blue and gray—both admirable colors—and passed merely as a "nice-looking" girl. One day a discriminating friend said, "you should always wear a touch of red or pink". Acting on the suggestion, she tried a hat with a deep rose facing, and bought a string of coral beads to wear around her neck. They proved the very note of color that her own especial coloring demanded, and now it is quite frequently said of her, "what a very pretty girl Miss E—is!"

HAVING settled the question of color the next step is to buy a pattern that will suit the color chosen (for there is sometimes a difference). By doing this one may save considerable waste of cloth. The pattern tells exactly how much material will be needed, and there is no necessity for wasting a yard or half a yard of cloth by buying too much. Indeed, a dressmaker tells us, even the patterns usually err on the side of over-much, but then she is an expert at cutting. When choosing the pattern the first essential is that it must be pretty—not freakish—and the second that it must be one you can manage. A little quiet consideration here may save you many mental hair-pullings later.

The next step will be to buy the material but now that the questions of color and design have been disposed of, this will be comparatively easy (provided you have the price!). Yet even here discrimination is necessary. Upon the whole it is safe to pin one's faith to plain, or almost plain, goods. Don't pay attention to the salesgirl who tries to induce you to buy a showy plaid, stripe or figure, assuring you that it is "the very latest thing."—She may only be trying to get rid of the goods. As a rule very little trimming will be required—that is if you have chosen your pattern wisely; it is often an expense that adds very little to the general effect (which is the chief thing to consider), and is sure to detract from it if too much is put on. This season fringe is favored for dressy gowns. For plainer ones some buttons and a satin or Georgette collar may be enough; or just a touch of braiding or colored beading or embroidery that you can do at home—if your conscience will let you spare that much time from

## WILLIAMS

### New Scale PIANOS



THE example of the late Queen Victoria in selecting the Williams New Scale Piano has been followed by many of the world's most renowned musicians. This fact has caused it to be known as the Choice of the Great artists.

Louis XV Model, \$600.00  
**THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA ONT.**  
 Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

war-work. Some of the dresses and blouses just now are quite collarless; but that is a style that seems to demand a pretty neck and a suitable necklace to give a dash of color.

HAVING obtained material and pattern, read all of the directions and follow them *exactly*. Do not cut out impulsively; be sure of every step as you go or you may find it a case of "cut in haste and repent at leisure." Also use plenty of basting thread,—you can take it out afterwards and use it again and try the dress on again and again—being sure every part is right before you sew on the machine. Be sure to open out every seam and press well, on the wrong side, of course. If any pressing has to be done on the right side put a damp cloth between.

Evening up the skirt is a very important matter to the appearance of the dress, but it need present no difficulty if you get someone to measure it up from the floor with a ruler or marked stick, putting pins in at intervals all about to mark the straight line. This is the only guarantee for a skirt without tails and dips.

Last of all put on every hook and fastener needed for a trim appearance and rapid dressing, and put loops at the most convenient places by which to hang the garments up;—that is, if you have not plenty of hangers. Every clothes-closet, however, should be provided with enough of these, both for coats and skirts. They can be bought at Woolworths at five to fifteen cents apiece, and are a real boon, as they keep clothes in so much better order than when suspended any other way. Old barrel hoops, cut in two and wound with cloth, may, however, be made to do duty for coat-hangers. Put a pole down the center of the closet upon which to suspend the hangers, and you will be surprised to find how many things you will be able to pack in, how good the condition in which they may be kept,—and, last but not least, how easily you will be able to find them.

JUNIA.

**Keeping Gladioli and Dahlia Roots, Etc., Over Winter.**

For "Farmer's Wife," Milliken, Ont. Keep gladioli and dahlia tubers exactly as you would potatoes, in a cool place where they will not freeze. On the other hand it must not be so warm they will heat or shrivel.

Bulbs of tulips, narcissi, daffodils, lilies, crocuses and hyacinths should be planted out in the borders where they are to bloom. After the surface of the ground is frozen over cover with leaves or other loose, protective material.

Geraniums may be kept in pots in a cool, dark place in the cellar, giving just enough water, at long intervals, to keep them from drying out. In a



## Built to Last

Mechanics, Farmers and others, whose work is heavy and hard on clothing, demand a garment that is specially made to meet their needs and built to last. Comfort, neatness and durability are found in

# KITCHEN'S

## "Railroad Signal" OVERALLS

Kitchen's overalls are strongly reinforced with double and triple stitching where wear comes hardest. The bib comes up high and fits snugly. The pockets have an extra band to make them strong and keep them from sagging.



Union Made

Made only by

**The Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co.,**

11 Brantford - Ontario Limited

# TIP TOP TAILORS

## CLOTHES

"The Greatest Values Under the Sun"

Order your suit by mail. Write for Style Catalog and Samples

\$19<sup>00</sup>

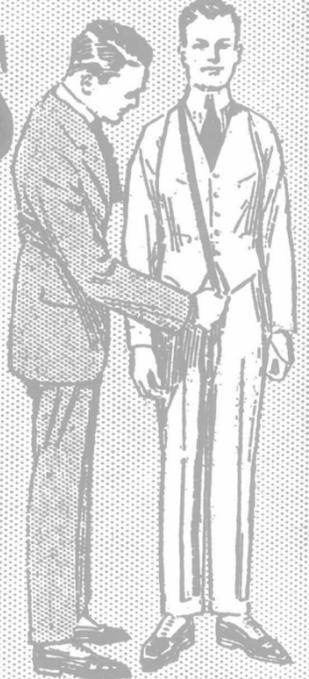
Stores from Coast to Coast

From our own wholesale Tailoring Shops direct to you with just two profits, yours and ours—no middleman's

# TIP TOP TAILORS

ESTABLISHED 1910

Mail Order Dept. 253 Richmond St. W. Toronto



MADE-TO-MEASURE

the dresses and  
are quite collarless;  
it seems to demand a  
suitable necklace to

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### 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 advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS**  
Trap-nested, pedigreed stock. Bred for Egg production and not for Exhibition purposes. Cockerels for sale. F. J. Coldham, P. O. Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

**PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE**  
Cockerels from prize-winning stock, cheap. Apply quickly to H. Chambers, Bardville.



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

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

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED REGISTERED**  
collie dog, one year old. A. B. Armstrong, Morganston, Ont.

**FARM TO RENT—435 ACRES VERY CHOICE**  
land, situated in heart of dairy district; Borden's condensed milk factory within one mile; unexcelled market for milk, cattle, hogs and grain; 275 acres under cultivation, 100 acres pasture, 28 acres fall wheat; large brick barns with cement silos; running water at each cow stall; house has all modern conveniences; this farm has been a money-maker for every tenant; possession given March 15th next; investigate. Write to The E. D. Tillson Estate, Limited, Tillsonburg, Ont.

**FARM FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDINGS**  
first-class land, tiled; plenty of water and timber. F. H. Orris, Springfield, Ont.

**WANTED—CAPABLE MAN, MUST BE GOOD**  
with pure-bred stock, good milker. Prefer married man with one or two grown up boys and girls who can get employment on the farm. No person but a first class man need apply. Good wages, free house, wood and vegetables. Steady employment, can start work at once. Robert Cooper, Welland, Ont.

**WANTED—YOUNG WOMEN AS WARD**  
maids, also reliable woman to work in Nurses' Home. Apply Superintendent, General Hospital, Guelph, Ont.

**YOUNG MILCH GOAT WANTED—ONE**  
that will milk through the winter preferred. Henry R. Duke, Walker's Point, Ont.

**WANTED** Alsike, Timothy, Red Clover, Ontario Grown Alfalfa, and White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer please mail samples, and we will at once let you know highest prices we will pay f. o. b. your station. **TODD & COOK, Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ontario.**

**WANTED Dressed Poultry**  
WALLERS, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto.  
Write for price list.

**Cream Wanted**  
We supply cans. We pay express charges. We remit daily and guarantee highest market prices. For prompt service ship your cream to us.  
**Mutual Dairy & Creamery**  
743 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

**WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH**  
Don't matter if broken. We pay up to \$35 per set, also actual value for OLD GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM AND DENTAL GOLD. We send cash by return mail and hold goods for 15 days for sender's approval of our price. Mail to  
**Mazer's Tooth Specialties**  
Dept. 184 2007 So. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

**DO YOU NEED FURNITURE**  
Write for our large, photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—It's free to you.  
**THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
Toronto, Ontario.

cellar that is not too warm and dry they may be taken out of the pots and hung, "head down", from nails. Leave some earth adhering to roots.

### Camouflaged Squash and Pumpkin.

**Squash Croquettes** (an original recipe very kindly sent by Mrs. Ada Lowder, Cherry Valley, Ont.)—2 or 3 cups cold cooked squash; white of 1 egg; 1 or 2 tablespoons flour or more if necessary; ½ teaspoon salt. Stir all together. With floured hands mould into small cakes. Fry until brown, in 2 tablespoons of hot dripping and serve on a hot platter garnished with parsley.

**Pumpkin Biscuits**.—Put in a bowl 1½ cups cooked, mashed pumpkin. Add 4 tablespoons sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ cup melted shortening, ½ cup lukewarm milk, ½ yeast cake dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, 5 cups whole wheat flour and 2 cups white flour. Let rise. Roll into cakes, let rise ag in, brush over with milk and bake in a hot oven.

**Baked Squash**.—Remove tops from 2 summer squashes and scrape out inside (after removing seeds and fibrous part) Mix this pulp with 1 cup crumbs, a little chopped onion, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ cup milk, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Fill the squashes with this, put buttered crumbs over the top and bake slowly until tender.

**First-Prize Squash Pie** (From Canadian Farm).—2 large cups steamed squash put through colander, 1½ cups milk, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 scant teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon ginger, ½ (small) teaspoon cloves, 2 eggs. If the squash is rather thin add a rolled soda cracker. This makes 2 pies. You may put whipped cream over before serving if you like.

### Grapes in Variety.

**Grape Tarts**.—Pulp the grapes and stew a little to soften. Press through a sieve to remove seeds. Add ¼ cup sugar to each cup of grapes and stew 15 minutes. When cold put into baked tart shells and heap with whipped cream just before serving.

**Grape Pudding**.—Partly fill a medium-sized pudding dish with bread crumbs or stale sponge cake, then cover with a mixture of grape pulp pressed through a sieve and mixed with half as much sugar and 2 egg-yolks well beaten. Bake for 20 minutes, then cover with the whites of the egg beaten stiff with 2 tablespoons powdered sugar. Return to the oven to slightly brown.

**Grape Betty**.—Cover the bottom of a greased baking-dish with slices of bread; add a layer of grape pulp, sweetened and made rather thin, another layer of bread, and repeat until the dish is full. Cover and bake.

**Grape and App'e Marmalade**.—Add grapes, pulped and put through a sieve, to pared and cored apples; cook with sugar until of the consistency of marmalade. Flavoring may be added, but is not necessary.

### Gossip.

#### The London Shorthorn Sale.

The popular Shorthorn sale, staged twice annually by the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company, at London, Ont., comes again on November 6. In a short review of what is to be sold it is unnecessary to say that buyers have always been treated fairly at this Shorthorn mart, and never have they been disappointed in the quality of the offering. "Each sale better than its predecessor" is the aim of those who have this event in charge, and buyers can look forward to the coming sale of Shorthorns as quite up to the high standard set in the past. There will be about 90 head offered, including cows with calves at foot, heifers and young bulls of serviceable age. Among them are Toronto and London winners; some of them are championship winners, and all the bulls are good herd-sire prospects. John Gardhouse & Sons are contributing Roan Lady 11th, which topped her class at Toronto and London last year as a junior calf, and another nice thing by Sultan Choice, the present stock bull. George Gier's consignment is expected to be as good as his sensational contribution to the sale last spring. He is

We Refund Money if Not Satisfied



This Superb Stole \$48.50 and Muff only \$4.00 each

### Glossy, Fashionable Black Fox

YOU'D be proud to wear a fur set like this. You'd love the beautiful glossy skin. Your friends would admire and envy its smart up-to-date style. It's a Sellers-Gough model—designed by the most expert furriers in the British Empire. The stole is made in the new cape style trimmed with head, paws and large natural tail. The muff—rug style—is made of luxurious glossy skins, with soft, light eider-down bed—trimmed to match the stole. Both are of Black Fox Fur—fashionable and fascinating. You can have either the stole or muff for \$48.50. And you'll want both! For they're sensational bargains—maker-direct-to-buyer prices such as have never before been offered for such quality. Both are items in

Stole is No. 322. the famous money-saving Sellers-Muff No. 83. Gough Mail Order Fur Catalogue.

### You Need This Book NOW—

### This Fur-buying Guide Shows All That's Vogue and Stylish in Seasonable Furs

50,000 people get the Sellers-Gough Mail Order Catalogue each year. It's the most authoritative fur-buying guide published. And page after page is crowded with money-saving bargains in furs—coats, coatees, stoles, neckpieces, muffs, etc. If you don't want to buy the Black Fox Set from this advertisement, by all means get this catalogue. See the up-to-date New York, London, and Paris styles. Compare Sellers-Gough amazing mail-order prices. Save money on this year's furs!

**SELLERS-GOUGH FUR CO., LIMITED**  
"The Largest Exclusive Fur House in the British Empire"  
244-250 YONGE ST. TORONTO

Don't delay. Get this popular catalogue before you buy your furs for the coming season. Know Sellers-Gough prices, styles and quality before you spend a dollar in furs. Send a post-card — to-day — NOW — for catalogue No. A4



This Famous Fur-Buying Guide Sent FREE—Write Today

## Important Clearing Sale

80 JERSEYS 80  
5 BULLS 35 FEMALES  
40 GRADES

AT GEORGETOWN, ONTARIO  
Tuesday, November 5, 1918  
at 12 o'clock

The entire herd of B. PETCH & SON, to be sold at the Farm, near Georgetown

This is without doubt one of the most select Jersey Herds ever offered to the public. The result of twelve years of careful breeding and selecting. During this time the best of sires have been selected from the herds of B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, R. J. Fleming, of Pickering, and the present sire from the herd of James Bagg & Sons, Edgeley. This animal won first in his class at Guelph Winter Fair, 1916.

The Farm is situated four miles from Georgetown G. T. R., where all morning trains will be met. There are gravel and stone roads leading to Georgetown from all parts of Ontario, making it easy for motorists to attend the sale.

For further particulars apply for catalogues to B. Petch & Son, R. R. No. 1, Cheltenham, Ont.

A choice 8 months bull calf will be sold for the Red Cross

## CRATE FATTENED POULTRY

We are open to handle large quantities of crate fattened poultry of all kinds; highest market prices paid according to quality. Write us for prices.  
**HENRY GATEHOUSE & SONS, 344 Dorchester St. W., Montreal.**

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

## The Elgin Pure-bred Breeders' THIRD ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE

TO BE HELD AT FEED STABLES, ELGIN ST., ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Wednesday, November 13th, 1918

# 46 Shorthorns

## 24 OXFORD SHEEP

ELGIN'S GREATEST ANNUAL SHORTHORN EVENT

17 cows, some with calves by their side 17 16 choice heifers, the money-making kind 16  
13 bulls, large boned, low-down and smooth 13

12 choice Oxford ewe lambs 12 12 Oxford ram lambs 12

Families of Shorthorns represented are: Strathallan, Roan Lady, Lavender, Lustre, Butterfly, and Village Maid.

We cordially invite you to attend this sale, and will appreciate your request for catalogue. Address:

**James Page**

Secretary

R. R. 1, WALLACETOWN, ONT.

**W. A. Galbraith**

Sales Manager

IONA, ONT.

Auctioneers: T. E. Robson, London; Lock & McLachlin, St. Thomas

## Auction Sale

Owing to scarcity of stable room I am obliged to offer by public auction, at my farm, lot 30, first concession N. R. R. Charlottenburg, 3/4 mile east of Martintown, Glengarry Co., 6 miles south of Apple Hill, on C. P. R.

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

the following valuable live stock

# 24 JERSEY MILCH COWS

1 JERSEY BULL, 1 year old

All registered in the Canadian Jersey Herd Book. Age and pedigree, with butter-fat, will be sent to any parties wishing them. Terms: 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes, or 6% off for cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

**Wm. D. Munro, Proprietor, Charlottenburg, Ont.**

**D. D. McCuaig, Auctioneer**

sending both bulls and heifers. William Waldie, who has a habit of topping the sale is preparing some excellent stuff, which he will offer on November 6, including some of the progeny of his stock bull, Hillhead Chief. The young stuff brought forward by Kyle Bros. is always appreciated at this sale, and this fall they will offer some young bulls and heifers which they showed at the 1918 exhibitions. They will bring mostly heifers. R. & S. Nicholson always have a good consignment, and this year they are bringing forward a number of heifers, mostly by their well-known sire, Best Boy. Bulls and heifers from this herd in the past have been much sought after at the London Sale, and this year's contribution will be just as good. E. Brien & Sons are sending a good bunch of females, some of which are by Sea Foam. F. W. Scott will bring a couple of young bulls by Captain Rosebud. Herb. Lee will offer three good young heifers, one of which is a richly-bred Augusta. J. T. Gibson will have a small consignment of good stuff, while R. S. Robson & Son will offer a few desirable cows with calves at foot. Oestreicher & Sons are selling half a dozen, including a choice young bull, Rockefeller, of Rosalind breeding. This young bull was champion Shorthorn at the Exeter show, and is a good prospect for anyone in search of something extra. We have not mentioned all the contributions nor does space permit of a detailed description of the individuals making up this entire offering of sixty-five choice young cows and heifers and twenty bulls. Breeders in Canada and the United States, however, are now well enough acquainted with the Western Ontario Consignment Sale to know that many desirable Shorthorns will be offered them. The sale is to be held at the barns of the former Fraser House, one block north of the G. T. R. Depot. The Secretary and Manager of the sale, Harry Smith, Hay, Ontario, will forward a catalogue and all information. See the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and when writing please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

## DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavin, 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. E., Toronto, Ont.



## French Canadian Colts

are for sale at very reasonable prices by the Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que., from the largest stud in existence today. If you require a wiry, sturdy, tough breed of horses write to

**Gus Langelier, Supt. Cap Rouge, Que.**

## FOR SALE

Two registered Percheron stallions, two and three years old. Owner obliged to sell. Account ill health.

Apply

**P. N. BROWN, Homewood Ave. Peterboro, Ontario**

As will be seen in the advertisement in this issue, Weldwood Farm is now offering some choice young Yorkshires from the fall litters. The breeding females are particularly large, typey sows, weighing 500 and 550 lbs. in ordinary breeding condition. Four of the breeding sows are daughters of O. A. C. 2305, a sow of the Cinderella breeding and one which it is hard to fault. These sows have been mated with a hog of the Fame breeding, sired by Oak Lodge Masterpiece 13th. Thus it will be seen that two popular and valuable strains of Yorkshires are combined. The young hog at the head of the herd is particularly well proportioned, and of excellent type. The young stuff which

is being offered this fall are thrifty, typey youngsters that should make good foundation stock.

## Markets

Continued from page 1718

per barrel, in bags, ex-track, and 15c. more to city bakers, with 10c. off for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour \$11.60, in new cotton bags; rye flour and oat flour, \$12 per barrel; Graham, \$11.30 to \$11.50; white corn flour, \$10.20; barley flour, \$10; mixed corn flour, \$9.20 per barrel, in bags, delivered to the trade.

Millfeed.—Bran was firmer at \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton, including bags, ex-track. Pure grain mouille, \$68 to \$70; feed cornmeal, \$66; barley feed, \$62 to \$63; mixed mouille, \$55, delivered to the trade.

Baled Hay.—No. 1 timothy, \$25 to \$26; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$25 to \$26; No. 2 timothy, \$24 to \$25; No. 2 clover mixture, \$23 to \$24; No. 3 timothy, \$22 to \$23.

Hides.—Veal skins were down to 35c. per lb., grassers to 25c.; kips, 20c.; and lamb skins were \$3.25 each; cow hides, 19c. per lb.; bulls, 17c.; steers, 24c. per lb., flat; horse hides, \$5 to \$6.75 each. Tallow, 3 1/2c. per lb. for scrap fat; 8c. for abattoir fat, and 16c. to 16 1/2c. per lb. for rendered.

## Chicago.

Hogs.—Butchers', \$17.25 to \$18.15; light, \$16.75 to \$17.90; packing, \$15.65 to \$17; rough, \$14.50 to \$15.25; pigs, good to choice, \$14.50 to \$15.25.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago better grades of medium and Western steers 25c. to 40c. higher. Common, light, 25c. lower. Beef cattle and canning stock unevenly steady to 25c. lower. Bulls, 25c. to 50c. lower. Calves, 75c. to \$1 lower. Feeding cattle, 25c. higher.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago fat classes 25c. to 50c. lower. Feeding and breeding stock unevenly 50c. to \$1 lower. Ewes declining most.

## Cheese Markets.

Watertown, 32 1/2c.; New York, special, 33c. to 33 1/2c.; average run, 32c. to 33c.; Montreal, finest easterns, 24 1/2c. to 25c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 24 1/2c.; Belleville, 24 9/16c.; Vankleek Hill, 24 5/8c.

## Gossip.

Attention is again directed to the Ontario Agricultural College Sale of Breeding Stock to be held at the College, Guelph, on October 31. An attractive selection has been made from the well-known herds and flocks of the institution. Four Shorthorn bulls out of Augusta, Lavender and Roan Lady cows should prove attractive to anyone in need of a herd header. A number of choice Shorthorn females are also in the offering. Two choice Aberdeen-Angus bulls are offered for sale. Dairymen will find something choice in young bulls of Holstein and Ayrshire breeding. A large number of sheep and swine are also in the sale. For particulars consult advertisement in this paper and write Prof. W. Toole, or A. Leitch, O. A. C., Guelph.

## New Importation of Southdowns for Alloway Lodge.

Hearing that Lt.-Col. Robt. McEwen, of London, R. R. 4, had just added an importation of Southdowns to his already strong flock, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" paid a visit to Alloway Lodge Stock Farm late last week in order to see these sheep in their new home. Included in this new importation were 10 field yearling ewes which have been added to the breeding flock, 5 ewe lambs, 4 yearling rams and 4 ram lambs. They were selected from well-known English flocks, as those of McCalmont, Lady Werhner and Lady Fitzgerald, and thus represent some of the best breeding in the native country of the Southdown. In brief, they are a typey, well-fleeced, high quality lot of sheep, just as one would expect from these noted flocks. It was noticeable though how well they blended with the home-bred stuff, there being no difference in type between that bred at Alloway Lodge and the imported individuals. On second thought this is not remarkable for the 50 ewes which make up the breeding flock are all imported or from

imported stock, and the stock ram himself was a winner at the Royal. A type or ideal has been established for this farm, and the home breeding as well as the importations most conform to it. As proof that this standard of excellence is in accordance with popular demand, one only has to refer to the winnings made in recent years at the larger exhibitions. Alloway Lodge Stock Farm has the enviable record of an unbeaten flock on either side of the line since 1913, and they have been shown at such fairs as the International at Chicago, Canadian National, Toronto, New York State, at Syracuse, and one year the flock went as far south as Memphis in search of new fields to conquer. Last year's Toronto and Syracuse champion ram, which was again champion at Toronto and London in 1918, was seen in the pens, and this year's lamb crop was much in evidence, it being a very successful season for the flock. What would interest breeders generally, however, was a group of 45 held yearling rams running at pasture. These were selected from the choice of last year's crop of lambs, and they were all sired by the best imported or Canadian-bred rams that could be purchased. They are indeed a uniform and typey bunch of big, strong, lusty shearlings, every one of which is ready to go into any flock and give satisfactory service. They have been brought along properly for the mating season, and they are now being offered at reasonable prices to make room for the younger stuff coming on. Anyone looking for a stock ram would do well to see these or write Col. McEwen about them.

While at this stock farm, where Aberdeen-Angus cattle are carried in considerable strength, we had the opportunity of seeing the progeny of the Queen Mother bull, Queens Edward. The sire himself was just in nice breeding condition, but his good type and quality which made him a first-prize winner at the Indiana State Fair is always in evidence. He has winning blood in his veins, too, for his dam was out of an international champion. Fortunately his individuality and breeding are being evidenced in the young stuff he leaves, for in one pen were two bulls which stood first and second in the junior calf class this year at the Western Fair. The larger of these two, "Tro Pride of Alloway," was also junior champion, and it must be remembered that the same keen competition existed at London as at Toronto the week previous. He is of Pride breeding and a very promising herd-sire prospect. He is a well-balanced youngster in every way but excels in scale, top, quarters and Angus character. His pen-mate is a month younger and a very attractive calf. These with a nice bunch of younger bull and heifer calves are sufficient evidence that the stock bull is mating well with the herd of breeding females, which is made up of Blackbirds, Ericas, Queen Mothers and Prides.

## Sale Dates.

Oct. 29, 1918.—Alex. Shaw, Lakeside, Ont.—Holsteins.

Oct. 30, 1918.—Ellsworth Dunnett, Scotland, Ont.—Jerseys.

Oct. 31, 1918.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Sale of pure-bred Live Stock.

Nov. 5, 1918.—Wm. D. Munro, Lot 30, 1st concession, N. R. R., Charlottenburgh, —Jerseys.

Nov. 6, 1918.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale, London, Ont.—Shorthorns. Harry Smith, Hay, Sec'y.

Nov. 13, 1918.—Elgin Pure-bred Breeders', St. Thomas, Ont.—Shorthorns and Oxford sheep. Jas. Page, Sec.

Nov. 20, 1918.—Fred. E. Hilliker, R. R. No. 2, Norwich, Ont.—Holsteins.

Nov. 27, 1918.—London District, Holstein Breeders' Club, London, Ont. Sec. Fred. Bodkin.

Dec. 3, 1918.—Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Ont.—Holsteins, sale at Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Dec. 5, 1918.—Elgin Pure-bred Holsteins, St. Thomas, Ont. E. C. Gilbert, Sec.

Dec. 11, 1918.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein Breeders' Club, W. C. Houck, Sec., sale at Dunnville.

Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, W. E. Thomas, Sec.

Dec. 13, 1918.—Ontario Hereford Breeders' Assoc., Guelph, Ont., Sec. Jas. Page, Wallacetown.

Dec. 18, 1918.—Brant District Holstein Breeders' Club, Brantford, N. P. Sager, Sec.

October Retrospect.

Threshing throughout Canada is in full swing and the final estimates of the crop will soon be available. The yield per acre will vary greatly in the different provinces according as the weather conditions have been favorable or otherwise. In contrast if the returns from a series of farms in any locality were compared, the yields per acre of these farms would be found to vary much more than the average yield per acre of the various provinces. The reason for this wider diversity is not weather conditions so much as the methods employed in growing the crop and the difference in varieties and seed.

It is absolutely essential if one is desirous of improving their crop yields that they know the exact yield in bushels per acre that their fields return. Guessing will not do. There has been too much guessing about this important question and many have fooled themselves to their own detriment. Many estimate their grain on the basis of the bushels sown. This method is without practical value. For instance, oats sown at the rate of two and a half bushels will give just as large or a larger yield than oats sown at the rate of three or three and a half bushels per acre.

If a field has yielded only fifteen bushels of wheat or twenty bushels of oats, now is the time that the reason for such a low yield should be ascertained. The past season's work should be reviewed while it is still fresh in the mind. The factors that enter into the successful growing of a crop are many and varied and each should receive attention such as, the previous crop, the tillage operations, the treatment of the seed for disease, the rainfall, the variety sown, the quality of the seed, the date of seeding, etc.

Each of these should be considered until you establish in your mind just what factors are responsible for the low yield. This cannot be done intelligently unless one knows exactly what his land has returned in bushels per acre. Just as each man is able to place his finger on the weak spot in his methods during the last season so will his fields respond in bushels of grain the next. Critical retrospect is invaluable in planning the next year's operations.—Experimental Farms Note.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Mistake in Seed Sold.

If a flour and feed merchant, who also sells seed grain, sells me by mistake spring rye for fall rye for seeding purposes, have I any redress? G. S. S.

Ans.—If it were specifically understood that you were buying fall rye for seed, and you were supplied with something different, you are in a position to claim redress from the merchant.

Ensiling Hungarian.

Would it be advisable to mix Hungarian with corn when filling a silo? A. D.

Ans.—A small quantity of Hungarian might mix very well with the corn in the silo although it is not usually customary to do so. We have no data as to the quality of feed which this makes. However, there should be little deterioration in the value of the Hungarian grass through being ensiled, and mixing it with the corn would possibly make it more palatable and of greater value to the stock. One load to six or seven of corn should be a fair proportion.

Breaking Up a Field.

1. I have rented a farm and the owner claims that I can only plow fields in rotation. This year I only got two loads of hay off one field, and I wish to break it up this fall. Can I be forbidden to do so?

2. In the lease we have promised to feed a pony, but we did not get enough hay off the farm to feed our own stock for the winter. Should we go short of hay and have to buy for our own use, are we supposed to buy supplies to feed the pony also? E. U.

Ans.—1. Unless it was specifically stated in the lease that the fields had to be broken up in a certain rotation, we doubt if the land-owner can forbid you breaking up the field.

2. It is stated in the lease that the pony must be fed, you are obliged to do so even though you have to buy the feed.



The "Grim Reaper"

OUT of every hundred men now 35 years of age, forty-five—almost one-half of them—will be cut down before they reach 67. That is the story of life's uncertainty the mortality tables tell. Now you would probably be content if you were certain that you would live to age 67. If you just knew—

But you don't know, and there is no way you can know, how or when the Grim Reaper will gather you in.

You do not live for yourself alone. There is a wife, a child, or someone

that really makes life worth while.

You are ever planning ahead and in all your plans is included some person besides yourself.

If you live out your natural expectations you may be able to carry out your plans. But if you are one of those who don't—What then?

Fortunately you can capitalize your remaining years at the amount you hope they would enable you to accumulate, and you can make sure that you, or someone you name, will receive every dollar of that value.

Our booklet entitled "The Creation of an Estate" tells how. Ask us to send you a copy.

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Company of Canada

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TORONTO, CAN.

Branches and Agents in all Important Centres.



The Maples Hereford Farms

Where size, bone quality and rich breeding count. Headed by Clayton Donald (own brother to Perfection Fairfax) and High Ideal, last year's Junior Champion. For Sale—choice young cows, some with calves at foot and others in calf. Also some good two-year-old heifers in calf to above sires and open; and a few choice bull calves, and one good farmer's bull, 15 months a tried breeder.

W. H. & J. S. Hunter Proprietors Orangeville, Ont.

BROOKDALE FARM HEREFORDS

Having purchased the old-established herd of Mr. Thos. Skippon, I can offer some good values in females, cows with calves by side and bred again. A few good open heifers left.

W. READHEAD

MILTON, ONT.



WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM

Scott Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Herd established in 1840. Herd headed by the great breeding bulls, Gamford Eclipse = 103055 = and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd. = 120741 =. Extra choice bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a few Oxford Ram Lambs. Duncan Brown & Sons, M.C.R. or P.M. Shedden, Ont.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Five Bulls For Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf; by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/2 mil. from Burlington Jct., G. T. R. J. F. MITCHELL, Limited BURLINGTON, ONT.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOB SPAIN OR THOROUGHBRED but you can clean them off promptly with



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Alays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

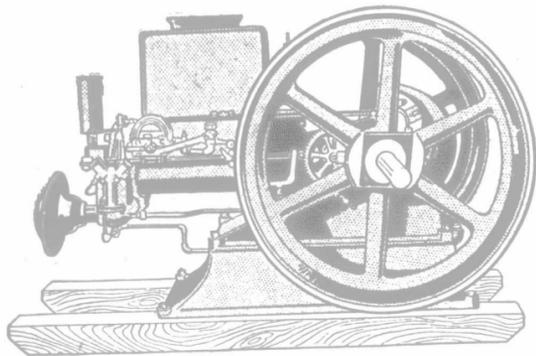
Clydesdale Stallions For Sale

Owing to the death of the late Jas. Moffat his two Clydesdale Stallions are offered for sale, Baron Byron (Imp.) No 7744 and Prince Mark (Imp.) No. 13370. Both are quiet and have proved themselves successful stock getters. Will be sold cheap for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to WM. G. MOFFAT, R.R. No. 3, Teeswater, Ont.

# Nowadays it's the Practical Kerosene Engine

*That's what is Solving the Farm Power Problem*

WITH power jobs waiting in the barn, at the well, the stream, milk house, field and wood-lot—and the farm help in khaki, and gasoline to be saved wherever possible—the alert farmer turns to the kerosene Engine, providing he can get complete satisfaction in an engine designed for kerosene. The



## Renfrew Kerosene Engine

burns kerosene to perfection. Coal-oil is cheaper than gasoline (lower price and more power make it doubly so), and it can be got anywhere. If you run short in the middle of silo filling, more than likely there is enough lamp-oil in the house to put you over the crisis.

The Renfrew does more than merely utilize kerosene as adapted engines do; it gets maximum power out of it, and makes it pay you handsomely, for the Renfrew is built for kerosene, not for gasoline; this means tip top efficiency.

The Renfrew starts with least amount of gasoline; in quickest time you change onto coal oil. Then she runs smoothly and evenly; couldn't do otherwise with her extra big fly wheels, perfect alignments always, machine-cut gears and her four-cycle drive with extra sensitive governor.

Her special oscillating magneto and ignitor provide fat spark for kerosene; the extra big hopper and water jacket takes more than usual care of the cooling. This engine being built especially for kerosene, with the latest ideas for getting kerosene efficiency, you are sure of full and complete satisfaction. Why not write to-night for full particulars of sizes and types and prices, all explained in our free catalogue?

Special Pulley for Slow Running Machines is a feature of

**Renfrew Jr.**  
1½ h.p. Gasoline Engine

Pulley reduces speed for cream separator, grindstone and pump. Write for catalogue.

**The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited**  
Head Office and Works—RENFREW, Ont. Eastern Branch—Sussex, N.B.

Other lines: Renfrew Cream Separator, Happy Farmer Tractor, Renfrew Truck Scales.

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### The Storage of Potatoes.

The losses from improper storage of potatoes are of far greater economic importance than is generally realized. These losses are brought about by a variety of factors which may be grouped in three divisions, e. g. Physical, Mechanical and Pathological.

The chief loss from physical factors is brought about by the storage of immature stock. Potatoes that are to be stored should be thoroughly ripe, that is, the stalks should be dead, and the tubers should adhere firmly to the stems. Potatoes may have their stalks prematurely killed so as to resemble a natural death by being attacked by late or early blight, rhizoctonia, the flea beetle or potato bug, but upon examination the tubers under such plants will be found immature and unfit for best storage results. Frost bitten and sunburned too, also come in this division.

The mechanical factors that bring about loss in storage are chiefly brought about by careless handling of the crop at harvest time, such as broken, cracked or chipped tubers due to improper digging and rough usage in gathering the crop. The slightest injury to the skin of the potato lays it open to invasion of myriads of decay producing spores, which, when given the proper conditions will rapidly spread decay through the entire lot.

Under the pathological factors come the tubers affected by disease. Undoubtedly the late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) is the most common, as well as the most destructive. Tubers affected by this disease are almost certain to decay in storage; nor is this decay confined to diseased tubers, but spreads rapidly to the healthy ones, unless preventive measures are employed, and perfect storage provided.

The decay of potatoes in storage may be caused by a number of organisms, while each organism may have its own particular form of attack; still it is gratifying to know that the remedial measures are the same in each case.

The following suggestions regarding the storage of potatoes, if followed carefully, will practically eliminate the losses from decay of potatoes in storage.

1. Spray your potatoes frequently and carefully during the summer with Bordeaux mixture.
2. Delay digging your potatoes, if possible, until the tops are dead and dry.
3. Avoid covering potatoes, after they are dug, with the tops, to protect them from the sun or frost.
4. Carefully examine all potatoes to be stored, and remove immature, broken, cracked, chipped, sun-bitten, frost-bitten or diseased tubers.
5. Never store your potatoes while wet.
6. Have the tubers free from dirt. If dirty, the soil fills up the spaces between the tubers and prevents the circulation of air.
7. Provide a dry cellar with abundant ventilation, where the temperature can be between 34 degrees and 40 degrees F.
8. Keep the storage room as cool as possible directly after the product is stored.
9. Fill your bins gradually; by so doing, the potatoes that are put in first have lost their heat before they are covered by another layer.
10. Carefully sort your stored potatoes at intervals during storage, and remove all tubers showing signs of disease or decay.— Experimental Farms Note.

#### Robertson's Dorsets.

For the past several weeks there has appeared in the advertising columns of this paper the advertisement of J. S. Robertson, of Hornby, Ont., who is offering a choice lot of Dorsets for immediate sale. Mr. Robertson is formerly of the firm of J. Robertson & Son of the same address, and his present offering is made up of a limited number of shearing and ram lambs along with a dozen shearing ewes and a few strong show breeding ewes that have all been shown locally this year. The lambs are all bred from the imported shearing that was first at Toronto in 1917, and the breeding ewes are also being bred again to this ram. The shearlings also are all got by an imported ram and are a choice lot throughout. Readers of these columns who are in search of anything choice in Dorsets should write Mr. Robertson at once regarding his offering.

## DEAFNESS

ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT  
Write for Free Booklet and particulars of the free trial offer of the Mears Ear Phone.

THE MEARS COMPANY of CANADA  
Dept. A., 194a PEEL STREET, MONTREAL

ELM PARK, ABERDEEN-ANGUS

From 1893 to 1918 inclusive our herd has been shown at Toronto and other large Canadian shows from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Edmonton, Alta., and have during these years won more prizes than any competitor. Our herd now numbers over 80 head and we never had a better lot of bulls and females for sale.

JAMES BOWMAN, Box 14, Guelph.

SUNNY ACRES

Aberdeen-Angus

Present offering: 15 young bulls, 5 to 10 months; also 6 breeding females.

G. C. CHANNON

P. O. and Phone Oakwood, Ont.  
Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies

SHOW FLOCKS

Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair.

Robt. McEwen, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

MEADOWDALE FARM, Forest, Ont.

ALONZO MATTHEWS H. FRALEIGH  
Manager Proprietor

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus and Oxfords

Cows with calves at foot. Females all ages. Bulls of serviceable age. Ram lambs and a few shearing ewes.

Alex. McKinney, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Fine young bull "Grape Grange Abbot" coming two, from sire which took 1st prize at Toronto and Ottawa 1920—\$225. Also heifers. Apply A. Dinsmore Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg Ont. 1¼ Miles from Thornbury, G. T. R.

## HERCULES Leather-Chain Trace

A harness is as strong as the trace—no stronger. The trace takes the strain and the strongest trace is the best. The Hercules is a flat shaped trace, strong as steel, flexible as leather, tough and unbreakable, made of steel chain covered with heavy leather neatly finished in turned and rounded edges strongly stitched. Powerful heel chain and either clip or bolt piece at hame end; one and one-half inch solid leather billot. Does not chafe the horses and is tremendously satisfactory. If you don't have the Hercules Trace on your heavy harness, don't wait order a set NOW. If your dealer does not have it, order from us direct. We will ship same day, on receipt of price.

**\$14 PER SET**

SAMUEL TREES & CO., Ltd.  
ESTABLISHED 1866  
48 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO

## English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For Sale—A number of young bulls of a year old and under from imported dams and sire. They have the advantage of long continued specialized breeding under skillful English experience to combine milk and meat. Such a bull will increase the usefulness of your herd.

Also For Sale—English Large Black Pigs—A great breed, good growers and thrifty. Write or visit farm.

F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, Lynnore Stock Farm Brantford, Ont.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.

Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.

1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918

Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116222=, have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well bred heifer will do well to write to, JOHN WATT & SON, (G. T. R. & C. P. R.) R. R. 3, Elora, Ont.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Burnfoot Champion =106945= His dam holds Canadian two-year-old championship and his sire's dam was champion mature cow of Canada for three years. Cows with calf at foot for sale. They are of same family as Buttercup =111906=, which holds the R.O.P. record in 3-year-old class. GEO. W. CARTER, Ilderton, Ontario

**Potatoes.**

Proper storage of potatoes is a matter of greater economic importance than generally realized. It is not about by a potato may be grouped under physical, Mechanical, and Physical factors. The storage of potatoes that are to be kept for a long time, that is, for the winter, and the tubers should be stored in a cool, dark, and well-ventilated place. Potatoes should be stored in a cool, dark, and well-ventilated place. Potatoes should be stored in a cool, dark, and well-ventilated place.

**Calf Enemies**

**WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG**

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with **Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum** and **Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate** and **Aggressin**, or **Cutter's Blackleg Pills**.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

**The Cutter Laboratory**  
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.  
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

**Flintstone Farm**

Breeders of

**Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Draft Horses, Berkshire Swine.**

We offer animals that will raise herds to a level of wartime efficiency. Bull calves from \$125 up.

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WE ARE THE LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF READY ROOFING IN CANADA. WE SELL DIRECT TO USERS. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.

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MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of **PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK** of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

**Mardella Shorthorns**

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call. Thos. Graham. R. R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

**Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns**—Missie, Mysie and Lavinia in calf for sale. Shropshires—Usual offering by our imp. ram JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont. Bell phone. Solina, C. N. R.; Bowmanville, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns**

Offering two, ten month bulls by St. Clare; also pure-bred Cotswold lambs, both sexes. S. W. JACKSON, R. R. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

**Shorthorns and Shropshires**—We still have a few extra well covered shearing rams. Also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs. Prices right. We can supply young bulls or heifers, both of which are from high-record dams. P. CHRISTIE & SON, Port Perry, Ont.

**Graham's Dairy Shorthorns** I have a choice offering in sows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHARLES GRAHAM - - Port Perry, Ont.

**For Dual-Purpose Shorthorns**

Also Dorset-Horned Sheep, apply Valmer Bartlett, R. R. 2, Canfield, Ont.

**Lochabar Stock Farm**

has some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls and females of different ages for sale. D. A. Graham, R. R. No. 4, Parkhill, Ont.

**Camouflage in Uniforms.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":  
Khaki—that is the magic word! The Hindustan word for earth-colored is khaki, and that is how the name was found for the olive-colored cloth in which the British and United States soldiers are dressed.

Long years ago a cloth of somewhat similar color was used for soldiers' uniforms in India by Britain for her army, but it had one great drawback, which prevented its universal adoption—it faded badly when washed.

Then a commercial traveller from Manchester was in India on business and in his rambles met an English officer who, in the course of conversation, brought up the subject of cloth, and the officer expressed how dire was the need for a khaki-colored cloth that would not fade, and he casually intimated that the man who shall make us such a cloth has a fortune awaiting him.

So the Manchester man pondered the saying and kept it in his mind, and on his return home set chemists to work experimenting to find an olive-green dye that would be a tub-dye so as to withstand ablutions of soap and water.

For years they worked on this problem but to no apparent purpose, until one day they found a scrap of cloth among many others that did hold its color under the soap and water test. But there was a puzzling thing about this find, for it had been cut from the same welt as the others that faded. This was a new problem, and the chemists set to work to solve the enigma. They searched and worked and searched and worked for a long time to find it when one day, just by chance, it was discovered that the scrap of cloth had been dyed and then left in the dye, in the metal-vat, made of a particular combination and that the metal in the vat had entered into combination with some of the chemicals in the dye, and the result was the very color sought.

Then it remained to try out the process, and in due course the whole was established and the color stands the acid test.

To-day the greatest army the world has ever seen are attired in these earth-colored uniforms, which are not only easy to keep clean but are the very best from a protective standpoint.

The way of the discoverer is one of difficulties, and the results of his labor the development of nature's laws, the outcome of long, patient, painstaking and unremitting toil often extending over long periods of time.

To sum up, the philosopher's stone; the Magician's wand, and the Cap of Fortunates is none other than labor.

F. M. CHRISTIANSON,  
Welland Co., Ont.

**Corn Silage Valuable This Year.**

Three years' experimental feeding at the Colorado Experiment Station has proven that when corn silage is added to a beef-producing ration of barley and alfalfa, one ton replaces approximately 160 pounds of barley and one-third of a ton of alfalfa.

T. E. Leiper, who conducted the experiments, says: "These results are based on experiments in which first-class feeds were fed. The alfalfa of 1918 is not first-class hay and approximately one and one-half tons will be required to equal a ton of good first-class alfalfa. The average silage of 1918 will probably be the best in a number of years. Under these conditions, one ton of corn silage should replace 160 pounds of barley, and almost one-half a ton of alfalfa. With \$12 for damaged alfalfa and \$3 per hundred for barley, corn silage should be worth from \$9 to \$10 per ton to the average beef feeder."

"If corn silage costs \$10 per ton, the feeder will obtain practically the same gain on money invested in a barley-alfalfa ration. Most of our farms can produce a ton of corn silage for considerably less than \$10 a ton."

"Corn silage in the silo costs from \$5 to \$7 per ton. Hence, the feeder realizes a saving in the cost of feed from \$3 to \$5 on every ton of corn silage fed. Adding corn silage to a grain and hay ration should save the feeder from \$4.50 to \$7.50 on the cost of feed to each steer, or \$112.50 to \$187.50 on every carload fed corn silage."

**Annual Auction Sale OF Pure-Bred Stock**

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

**ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GUELPH, ONTARIO**

ON

**Thursday, Oct. 31, 1918**

A Public Sale of surplus breeding stock belonging to the Ontario Government and comprising Scotch Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle; Yorkshire and Berkshire swine, and Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown and Leicester sheep. In the lot are fashionably bred, choice individuals of their respective breeds.

For catalogues apply to:  
W. Toole or A. Leitch, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

**Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns**

We have sold nearly all the females we have to spare but still have several good, young bulls of serviceable age all of which are sired by the R.O.P. sire St. Clare. They are priced to sell. We are also pricing a number of registered Dutch Belted cows and heifers.

LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.  
SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner THOS. McVITTIE, Manager.

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**—Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden S3422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont., (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Ten bulls, from 8 to 20 months of age, of the good kind. Also must sell about 25 females before winter. They are the prolific kind and all registered and priced at about half their value to move them. Crown Jewel 42nd. still heads this herd. JOHN ELDER, HENSALL, ONTARIO.

**Shorthorns** Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head.

A. G. FARROW (between Toronto and Hamilton), Oakville, Ont.

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Dominator 10629; cows with records up to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls ready for service for sale. Heifers and cows for inspection. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

**SPRUCE GLEN FARM**

Herd headed by Nonpareil Ramsden =101081= and Royal Blood =77521=. At present we have nothing to sell but we have some very good ones coming on. James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario.

**Imported Scotch Shorthorns**—A dozen very desirable bulls for sale now. Half of these are imported and will head good herds. Females, imported and home-bred. Collynie Ringleader, bred by Mr. Duthie, heads our herd. Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington, Ont. is only half mile from farm. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.

**Shorthorns Landed Home**—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Whimpe, etc. Make your selection early. GEO. ISAAC (All Railroads, Bell Phone) Cobourg, Ont.

**NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS**

We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers, Best Boy =85552= and Browndale Winner =106217=. Write or come and see. R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario

**FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS**

Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kiblean Beauties Matchless, Mysie, Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford = 6959 =, a Toronto winner. Present offering—one young bull and several heifers and cows. GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN, R. R. 1, ONT. Erin Station, C.P.R., L.-D. Phone

**CREEKSIDE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Gay Monarch 79611; dam Sally 8th imp., and sire, the great Gold Sultan 75411. My present offering of young bulls includes several 7 to 14 months' youngsters, all thick mellow well-grown fellows—reds and roans—and priced right. Can also supply females in most any numbers. Geo. Ferguson, Elora Station, C.P.R., G. T. R.—Salem, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE**

Four richly-bred Lavinia females for sale. Grand 'ot of bull calves sired by Lochiel (Imp.) for next fall's business. Also nice bunch of Shropshire lambs, sired by Miller ram. Come and see them. Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont. 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G. T. R.; 4 miles from Brooklin, C. N. R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848 The great show and breeding bull, Browndale =80112=, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of Leicester rams, mostly from Imp. ewes. JAMES DOUGLAS CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

**FOR SALE**

Several classy young bulls from six to twelve months, also a few heifers. J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R. & C.P.R., Tel. 101

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

The whole of my stock of Shorthorns (14 head). A very low price will be accepted for the whole herd. Write for description and price list. ALFRED LIMOGES, North Bay, Ont.

THE PLACE

LONDON, ONTARIO

THE DATE

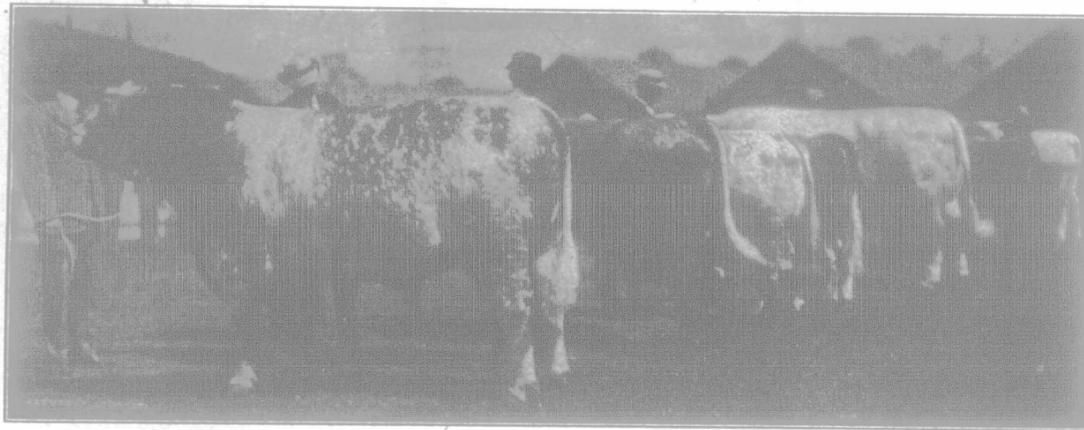
Wednesday, Nov. 6th, 1918

THE EVENT

WESTERN ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS

EACH SALE BETTER THAN ITS PREDECESSOR OUR AIM



The offering is made up of select drafts from many of Ontario's most successful breeders: Jno. Guardhouse & Sons, Geo. Gier, Kyle Bros., Wm. Waldie, R. & S. Nicholson, J. T. Gibson, E. Brien & Sons, G. A. Attridge, H. M. Lee, F. W. Scott, R. S. Robson & Son, and others.

### 65 Choice Young Cows and Heifers

including winners at Toronto and London. 20 BULLS, some of them championship winners and choice herd bull prospects.

Sale will be at the barns of the former Fraser House, one block north of the G. T. R. depot.

For catalogue and other information write:

**HARRY SMITH, HAY, ONT.**

Manager of the Sale

T. E. Robson and J. W. Laidlaw, Auctioneers

### A Resume of the Past Season in Quebec.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Looking back over the past season and comparing it with other seasons, one is bound to admit that the farmers have had a good season, especially those who do their work in the right time, for there is just such a time when work must be done and crops put in, and if one fails to do so, he is very apt to come out at the small end of the horn.

Spring opened up fairly early and warm, about April 20. Some farmers harrowed a little in April. Pastures came along fine, cattle going out the first week of May. The weather being warm and and comfortable, feed being good, cattle got a good start in the spring.

Seeding started about the 10th of May, most of farmers finishing about the 20th. Frequent showers with warm sunshine in between, resulted in the grain coming up quickly and vegetation of all kinds grew luxuriantly. The fields were two weeks ahead of last year at the first of June.

Some grain put in the 10th of May was six inches high in less than two weeks from the time it was sown. Potatoes came up quickly and were looking fine.

About the first of June the weather changed, it setting in cold and dry with high winds a good deal of the time, ending with severe frosts the 19th and 20th of June, killing beans, some potatoes and injuring corn, and necessitating replanting of beans. Although being discouraging to farmers going extensively into growing such crops, farmers around here raise only enough of such crops for their own use, the main crops being hay and grain. At this time silage corn was predicted to be a failure.

Farmers started haying the first of July, predicting some half a crop, some two-thirds. They were prevented from doing much by a week of warm wet weather, which was the best thing that could happen, for it caused the hay to grow until there was an average crop of best quality hay. After this good weather set in and lasted until the most of farmers had their hay in, excepting cases where there was a shortage of help, and a large amount of hay to handle. For all the shortage of help most farmers were finished haying as early as usual. They were able to handle a large amount of hay with little help in a short time because of having almost steady fair weather the last two weeks of July, the time when hay is in its prime here.

Light showers the first half of August helped to fill the fast ripening grain. It being the heaviest growth everywhere that there had been for years and which stood up well considering the growth of straw. Wheat was a bumper crop, not rusting much and filling out plump and good. After this two weeks of fair weather enabled the farmers whose grain was sown in good season to harvest it in splendid condition. Since then there has not been much more than one day a week without rain, and now the 26th of September it is raining harder than ever. Farmers who had late grain are going to practically lose it. Acres of grain have been cut, some for two, some for three weeks. It is almost rotten. The writer saw some grain today, on which the green blades were from one to two inches long. Very likely there are not many cases as bad as this. We hope not anyway. This goes to prove that the man who gets his crops in as soon as the land is in good condition, will be, four times out of five, ahead of the man who is two or three weeks later.

Potatoes are reported to be a good crop, and for all of so much rain they are rotting but little. Beans that had to be planted over are no good, because of being killed by frost before having time to ripen. Turnips are better than for a number of years. Corn is very short and thin in most cases, and badly frost-bitten the 11th of September, and in some places the 20th of August. Apples seem to be very plentiful but there is no local market for them anywhere.

Beekeepers report a good crop in this province, clover being very plentiful. Threshing is going to be a serious question there being no machines at work yet and but very few that are going to work, and those are mostly the old-fashioned horse-power kind. It will certainly be into the winter before all the grain is threshed if then, for there is more grain than usual to be threshed. Help is scarce, there being barely any men

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Thirty-fifth Annual

# Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

GUELPH

Dec. 6 to 12, 1918

Write to the Secretary for Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and any information you desire:

J. I. FLATT, President  
HAMILTON, ONT.

R. W. WADE, Secretary  
Parliament Buildings  
TORONTO, ONT.

## Clearing Sale

of entire herd

Cedar Hedge Stock Farm

# HOLSTEINS

Tuesday, October 29, 1918

50 IN NUMBER, OF WHICH 47 ARE FEMALES, all except one are under 6 years of age. There are 9 half-sisters of Queen Butter Baroness, 16 grand-daughters of old Brookbank Butter Baron. All the females that are of breeding age are in calf to Lyons Segis Champion three-quarter brother to May Echo Sylvia. Some due to freshen soon. All have been bred on the farm from four sires. This is one of the best herds in the county of Oxford and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. A splendid opportunity to improve one's herd.

Sale will be held at the farm one mile west and two miles south of Lakeside C.P.R. Morning and noon trains will be met.

Terms: 12 months' credit on approved paper. Parties from a distance must furnish satisfactory references. 5% off for cash.

Apply for catalogue.  
Sale will commence 1 P.M.

ALEX. SHAW, Lakeside, Ontario.  
Proprietor

T. MERRITT MOORE - - - Auctioneer

# Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

## TRAPS AND GUNS

AT FACTORY COST

We pay highest prices for Furs and sell you Guns, Traps, Supplies, etc., AT FACTORY COST. Write for FREE CATALOG, TRAPPERS' GUIDE, and Fur Price List.

E. W. BIGGS & CO., 172 Biggs Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

procurable at all. Two dollars a day seems to be the price that men are asking. I'm afraid that some people are going to get rather sour unless there are better prospects in the sugar situation soon. Taking it all together farmers who have been able to do their work in its proper season should have no reason to grumble. In some cases, of course, shortage of help is responsible for their being behind, otherwise Old Mother Nature and the Weatherman have been good natured this year.

Compton Co., Que. A. B. S.

### Notes From the "Garden of the Gulf."

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

When people outside this little Province wish to give us taffy, they call the little Island Province "the Garden of the Gulf," or "The Denmark of Canada." The residents only laugh, for it does not flatter us a bit. We know very well we have no garden, and as for comparing us with Denmark, it is too far-fetched. Our "million-acre farm" (rather a-million-and-a-quarter-acre farm) is just ordinary farm land, and no better than one can see in Central Ontario. It does not barely compare with Western Ontario. In farming, crops, etc., our Island compares more closely with Eastern Ontario, as we grow no fall grains, and we dairy quite a bit, but we dairy without the great and signal benefit of silage corn which Eastern Ontario grows so largely for its dairy cows.

We have had a fair crop on the Island this year (but by no means a bumper crop), provided it can be saved and cured. The grain crop, which was about average in oats and barley, is still out in the fields in the stook, as is also the splendid spring wheat crop we grew. At this date, Sept. 25, three-fourths or more of the crops is still in the fields in the shock, the weather being so unfavorable, and the press of cutting in the fine days, made it impossible to gather and secure the grain crop. And still it rains.

There was probably the best crop of spring wheat grown on the Island this year for, perhaps, twenty-five or thirty years. The grain is excellent and free of rust and blight. The oat crop was only middling, and the oat crop is yet the chief money crop with the majority of Island farmers. Oats took a long time in ripening this year. Those sown the first week of June are still green. The writer cut a field of oats yesterday, that was 120 days from date of sowing, and it was still none too ripe. Usually oats takes 100 days to mature. The potato crop is also a middling crop, but the price promises good. The early varieties are much the better. I have myself an excellent crop from seed planted the first week in May; my late planting is not nearly so good. Turnips and mangels are a good crop. The fruit crop was a complete failure. There is scarcely an apple at all. But strange, Duchess of Oldenburg are good, while on most other trees (at least with some orchards) there are no apples at all. Small fruits were also poor, as was also all wild strawberries, raspberries and the blueberry, of which a good deal is canned here every fall, but this fall there was no canning of blueberries or any other kind of fruit.

Live stock has greatly decreased on the farms in the last few years. There is less than one-third the pigs, and less than one-half the cattle on the farms that there has been. Pig feed is prohibitive in price. The pastures were poor this summer and, as a consequence, cattle are thin. But the price offered for fat cattle is good. There is a great crop of lambs. Lambs are lambs and wool is wool this year. Hens and lambs appear to be the two leaders in money-making on the farm this year. As to prices of farmers' purchases, they are dearer than in any other Province in Canada, and it must be said that the Islander gets the lowest prices for their farm products of farmers in Canada. Our isolation causes this; lack of transportation, particularly during the six months of winter. Last year we had two million bushels of potatoes on hand at Christmas but this large quantity, so badly needed in the Upper Provinces, could not be shipped. Yes, we are handicapped through lack of marketing ability.

King's Co., P. E. I. J.S.A. M.

There is **BIG MONEY** **FREE**

Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—36 pages; illustrated; rifles, traps, animal bait, headlights, fish nets, and all necessary trappers' and sportsmen's supplies at low prices.

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Write to-day. Address giving number as below.

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## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spoford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrage. Apply to Superintendent.

## HILLCREST HENGERVELD ORMSBY

Choice Holstein Bull, winner of 3rd prize in class of 15 at Toronto in 1915. He is the son of Hillcrest Ormsby De Kol, the son of a 39,000-lb. cow whose 2 daughters sold for \$7,300, at auction, has a 29-lb. 3-year-old sister and is out of a 20-lb. daughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld's son whose dam and maternal sister sold for \$3,500. The former being Canada's first 100-lb. cow. If sold before Oct. 23rd, price \$500.00

WM. MANNING & SONS Woodville, Ont

## 33-lb. Grandsons of Lulu Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lulu Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room

D. B. TRACEY (Hamilton House Farms) COBOURG, ONT.

## Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - - - Jefferson, Ontario  
Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

## Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams.

Choice bull calves at present to offer — average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter in seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville Clarkson, Ont.  
Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

## SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. J. MOGE & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.

16 heifers coming 3 years for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March. Freshen December to March.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN St. George, Ontario

## EVERGREEN STOCK FARM . . . Registered Holsteins

Just now we are offering one choice yearling bull, ready for heavy service. The records of his five nearest dams average over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, and over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day. We have also some high-record bull calves, including one whose dam and sire's dam have records that average 37.66 lbs. butter in 7 days and 127 lbs. of milk in 1 day. A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont. Bell Phone 48-3

My Present Offering of **HOLSTEIN BULLS**

8 months and younger from Sir Gelsche Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and officially tested cows. Write for prices and full particulars.

Thos. L. Leslie, Alluvialdale Farm. Norval Station, Ont.

## ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

With only one exception every female in our herd averages around 4% in all of our Record of Performance work, and every mature cow in the herd has been, or is, running. Write us regarding both our 7-day and yearly record work. Our present offering in young bulls can not be duplicated in Ontario at the prices we are asking. Jas. G. Currie & Son (Oxford County) Ingersoll, Ont.

## YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

from R.O.P. champions and dams and sisters of R.O.P. champions, sired by Canary Hartog and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the dam of two champions in 7- and 30-day tests. We invite inspection and will meet prospective buyers at G.T.R. or C.P.R. stations—Woodstock or Ingersoll.

Walburn Rivers & Sons, (Phone 343 L Ingersoll, Independent Line) R. R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

## Riverside Holsteins---Choice Bulls

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.

J. W. RICHARDSON CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

## Cloverlea Dairy Farms

Herd headed by "King Pontiac Rauwerd" one of the world's greatest young sires carrying the blood on his sire's side of the world's greatest cow "May Echo Sylvia" and his dam the great 103 lb. 3-year-old with 34 and 135 lbs. butter in 30 days, sired by the world's greatest sire King Pontiac Artis Canada, combining the blood of the world's greatest sires and dams. Stock for sale all ages, special offering at present is two choice bulls 9 months old out of 20 and 25 lb. dams. For price and particulars apply to Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, Ont

# Economy at Every Turn

**T**HERE'S no doubt about economies you can see right in your pocket book. First, does a tractor pay? Compare with your present motive power, horses; Happy Farmer does the work of three men with three teams plowing. It costs now about \$150 to feed a horse for a year (besides labor, time, veterinary service and shoeing). With six horses it means you are paying out over \$900 a year for upkeep. Isn't it more economical to get a tractor and pay for cheap coal oil? The



12 h.p. at Draw Bar **Happy Farmer** 24 h.p. at Belt Work  
Model F TRACTOR

will pay for itself sooner than you think—why not figure it out for your farm? Happy Farmer, remember, burns cheap coal oil, and kerosene gets more work done per gallon, owing to its greater thermal heat. It costs less than gasoline and is available everywhere.

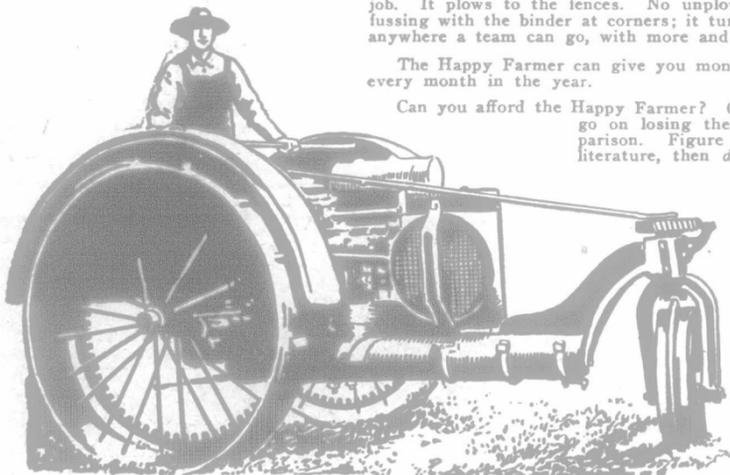
The Happy Farmer's Engine is a true kerosene burner, not an adapted automobile engine. Its special kerosene carburetor is screwed right on the cylinders, thus doing away with the long intake-manifold which causes recondensation and waste of fuel.

Think of the fuel needed to merely propel along the weight of an ordinary, heavy type of tractor. Happy Farmer is a light tractor—only 3,700 lbs. But 88 % of its weight is carried on the big tractor wheels. Thus it gets maximum power at work in the right place—2,000 lbs. at the draw bar. That's why Happy Farmer can pull three 14-inch bottoms at 8 inches depth with ease; being light weight, it does not pack the soil. Happy Farmer gets your work done at lowest cost.

Time is money. Happy Farmer plows more quickly than horses; is always on the job. It plows to the fences. No unplowed corners to finish with the team, no fussing with the binder at corners; it turns in its tracks (one wheel pivots), goes anywhere a team can go, with more and quicker power, always.

The Happy Farmer can give you money saving service every hour of the day, every month in the year.

Can you afford the Happy Farmer? Certainly you can. You can not afford to go on losing the extra money that horses cost in comparison. Figure it out; see it through! Write for our literature, then decide.



**The Renfrew Machinery Co. Limited**

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, Ont.  
Eastern Branch: Sussex, N.B.

Other lines: Renfrew Cream Separator, Renfrew Gasoline Engines, Renfrew Truck Scales.

## Questions and Answers.

miscellaneous.

### Laying Out a Barn.

I am building a cement barn 24 by 39 feet. What would be the best way to lay it out to accommodate 2 horses and 3 cows and also 2 brood sows? I would like space to run a buggy in? F. B. N.

Ans.—The horse stalls should be about 5 feet wide and the cow stalls about 3½ feet. By putting both the horse and cattle stalls across one end, with the rear passage against the wall and the horses at the farthest end from the door, there would be space for the 2 horses, 3 cows and a passage through from the feed room to the rear. For horses, including the feed alley, stall, manger and rear passage, there should be about 22 or 23 feet; for cattle, 5 feet less would do. The two pens for the pigs could be placed across the opposite end. They could be made about 10 by 12 feet, and there would then be room to run a buggy in between the cattle stable and the pig pen. As it will not require the full depth of the barn for the buggy, an extra pen or stall could be built at the back.

### Curing Pork.

I would like to have the recipe for curing pork so that it will keep for some months. H. R. D.

Ans.—The following recipe for sugar-curing hams and bacon, given in "Productive Swine Husbandry," by Prof. G. E. Day, is as follows: "When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night; then pack it in a barrel with hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 lbs. of meat 8 lbs. salt; 2 lbs. brown sugar and 2 ounces of saltpetre. Dissolve all in 4 gallons of water, and cover the meat with the brine. For summer use, it will be safer to boil the brine before using; in that case, it should be thoroughly cooled before it is used. For winter curing, it is not necessary to boil the brine. Bacon strips should remain in this brine for from four to six weeks; hams, six to eight weeks. Hams and bacon cured in the spring will keep through the summer after they are smoked.

### Ophthalmia.

I have a valuable trotting horse which has had sore eyes two or three times. The veterinarian says it is ophthalmia. The eyes partially cover with a white scum, then in a week or two they clear off again and may be all right for several months, when another attack will come on. The horse is in a good thrifty condition. What is a cataract? What is the difference between ophthalmia and amaurosis? Is there any permanent cure for ophthalmia? F. M.

Ans.—There are two kinds of ophthalmia, one known as the simple, caused by a blow, bites of insects, common cold, or the lodgment of a foreign body in the eye. The other is periodic or specific ophthalmia, from which we believe your horse is suffering. This is a constitutional affection arising from some cause acting primarily on the constitution and secondarily on the organ of vision, and frequently terminates in what is known as cataract. It is doubtful if a cure can be effected, but treatment may reduce the inflammation and cause the eye to become quite normal, but in a few weeks or months another attack will occur and eventually result in blindness. Administer a laxative of 1½ pints of raw linseed oil. Keep the horse in a comfortable stall excluded from drafts and direct sunlight. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of a lotion, made of 10 grains sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract belladonna, and 2 ounces distilled water, into each eye. A cataract is usually the result of periodic ophthalmia, although it may appear without any apparent cause. It consists of an opacity of a part of the whole of the crystalline lens. Amaurosis is a disease of the optic nerve and its expansion the retina. It causes them to lose the power of receiving and transmitting the impression of objects to the brain. The pupil of the eye is usually dilated and motionless; the animal appears to stare. The gait, and motion of the ears, are indicative of blindness. To detect the trouble place the animal in a strong light, cover the eye with the hand and when the hand is removed if the eye is sound the pupil will contract, but if diseased it will not.

## SEEDS BOUGHT

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Answers. eaneous.

at a Barn.

ement barn 24 by d be the best way modate 2 horses and ood sows? I would ggy in? F. B. N. alls should be about row stalls about 3 1/2 oth the horse and e end, with the rear wall and the horses d from the door, for the 2 horses, 3 through from the ar. For horses, in- ley, stall, manger ere should be about le 5 feet less would or the pigs could opposite end. They 10 by 12 feet, and oom to run a buggy stable and the pig equire the full depth ggy, an extra pen at the back.

Pork.

ave the recipe for will keep for some H. R. D.

g recipe for sugar- on, given in "Pro- andry," by Prof. lows: "When the ach piece with salt n over night; then hams and shoulders the strips of bacon put on top. Weigh of meat 8 lbs. salt- d 2 ounces of salt- 4 gallons of water, ith the brine. For e safer to boil the that case, it should before it is used. is not necessary to n strips should rer from four to six ight weeks. Hams e spring will keep r after they are

lmia.

etting horse which r three times. The ophthalmia. The ith a white scum, they clear off again or several months, will come on. The thrifty condition. What is the dif- almia and ama- permanent cure for F. M.

o kinds of ophthal- simple, caused by s, common cold, or eign body in the eriodic or specific h we believe your s is a constitutional some cause acting tution and second- ion, and frequently known as cataract. an be effected, but the inflammation come quite normal, r months another eventually result ster a laxative of ed oil. Keep the stall excluded from light. Bathe the ily with hot water, a few drops of a s sulphate of zinc, belladonna, and 2 into each eye. A result of periodic may appear with-

It consists of an the whole of the rosia is a disease its expansion the to lose the power smitting the im- the brain. The ually dilated and appears to stare. of the ears, are To detect the i in a strong light, e hand and when the eye is sound but if diseased it

### Summer Hill Oxfords



The Sheep for the Producer, Butcher and Consumer.

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We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and breeding stock we have ever offered.

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### The Diminishing Rule of Force.

During the progress of the war there have been many discussions pro and con as to the use of force. On the one hand, we have heard the blatant voice of the extreme militarist who maintains that force, sheer physical might, is the basis of human society. On the other, we have heard the extreme pacifist who has exclaimed that on no account whatever is the use of force in the affairs of men justifiable.

Now from time immemorial the question as to the "Right of Might" or the "Might of Right" has been debated in the minds of men. But in recent years the advocates of the former have been driven from the trenches by the advocates of the latter.

It has been shown for example that in the history of the struggle of the various species upon this planet for existence, that it is not the strongest and most powerful physically which have survived, but those which have learned the art of co-operation and togetherness.

The primeval monsters who strode the earth with seven league boots and darkened the sky with their wings are now extinct. The species which has become supreme is MAN and physically speaking he is the weakest among all creation. But he, more than all others, has learned the art of co-operation.

In the realm of social and moral evolution the past reveals that the possession of physical might on the part of the great nations of the earth has always been the forerunner of dissolution. Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Rome and Spain all bear witness to the fact that those nations which flourish by the sword also perish by the sword.

Thus both biologically and sociologically it has been demonstrated that might is not right. The race is not to the swift, nor is the battle to the strong and cunning.

But it will be argued that we are using force in the defeat of Germany. Quite true.

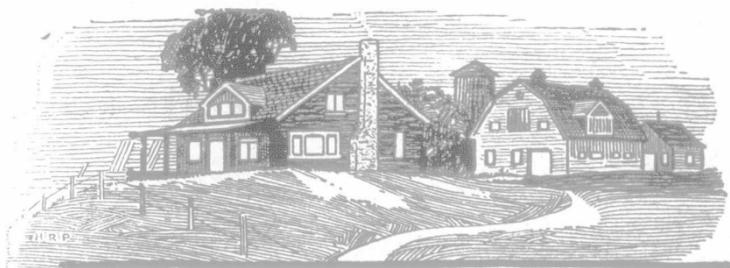
Yet I want to point out that the very idea of force is undergoing a profound change in the thought of the world. In the past we have always thought of it as being associated with brute might, as the symbol of tyranny, oppression, suppression, darkness and death.

But to-day men are beginning to think of it as an agent and instrument for the achievement of higher ends. It is slowly but surely becoming the symbol of mercy, righteousness and love. This seems paradoxical. But let me illustrate what I mean.

Here, for example, is a brutal father who persistently maltreats his child. Yet the child continues his love and affection for him. What is so wonderful and entrancing as the forgiving confidence of a little child, who in spite of cruelty responds with a caress? Still the tender, appealing love of the child is of no avail in this case. The father persists in his brutishness. Then the Juvenile Court steps in and threatens to place the child in better hands if he continues. Finally the child has to be taken from him. Now it is force that does this. The law which is the symbol of might. But in this case it is also the instrument of socialized love which declares that no longer shall the parent have inhuman rights over his offspring.

Or, again, take the case of child labor legislation. The history of children in industry is one of the most pathetic in the records of humanity. In the early days of the cotton industry in England children worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day. They were even chained to the looms. They slept on straw like pigs in sties. They died like flies. Then public sentiment was aroused. Capital fought it tooth and nail. But in spite of all its organized efforts it was defeated and remedial laws were placed on the statute books. Now these laws were the symbol of force. They were maintained and enforced by physical power. But in this case force was also the symbol and instrument of righteous public opinion and socialized love. So it is with all social legislation which has for its uplift the improvement of the masses.

Many of us have read of the ancient alchemist who sought to transmute base metals into gold. That is just the process which is taking place with regard to the baseness of force in the thought of the



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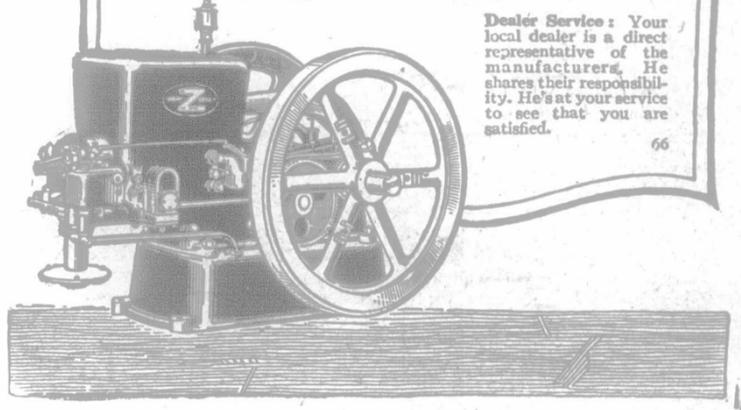
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Present offering: 100 yearling rams and 50 yearling ewes. Orders taken for ram and ewe lambs for later delivery. All bred from our own importations. Prices reasonable. Communicate to:

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I have 130 imported Shropshire Shearling ewes, and 25 shearing rams. These are the best possible to procure in Britain and from the best breeders. Will be pleased to quote prices in lots to suit the buyer. Will A. Dryden, Brooklin Ont. Co. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R.

#### DORSET RAMS

I am offering a lot of good ram lambs, a number of shearlings and also have some good shearing ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. J. ROBERTSON - - - HORNBY, ONT. (Formerly of J. Robertson & Sons)

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I have at present a very choice lot of shearing rams and ewes of Campbell and Kellogg breeding. Can also spare a few breeding ewes. C. H. SCOTT, Hampton, Ont., Oshawa Sta., all railroads

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Leicesters and Shorthorns—A grand lot of shearlings and lambs for sale this season. Also a few Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Good individuals and choice breeding. G. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

Registered Durhams & Leicesters 3 young bulls, 13 months; 6 shearing rams; 12 ram lambs; about 35 young ewes add ewe lambs. Purves Bros., Lucknow, Ont. R. R. No. 1



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mum production, without waste of feed.

It has all the nutrient qualities of shorts, corn products and digestive tankage (rich in flesh-forming materials). Combined as a properly balanced ration they are easily digested; Monarch is palatable; hogs thrive on feeds they relish. Monarch can always be relied upon for best results.

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Duroc Jerseys For quick sale, 30 September boars. Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, years 1916, 1917, 1918. Visitors welcome. For further particulars, write:  
CULBERT MALOTT, R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

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Large size, choicely-bred sows in pig; boars and gilts. Can supply pairs not akin; also dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale.

Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., - - J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

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Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.  
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Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from. Write:  
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We are now booking orders for fall pigs. Six litters of excellent bacon type to choose from.  
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### Tamworth For Sale

Boar pig eight-months old, two sows eight-months old, young pigs two to three-months old. Write for prices. Duncan MacVannel, St. Marys, Ont.

Lakeview Yorkshires—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me.  
JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

### 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.  
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Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets. In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.  
W. E. WRIGHT & SON, Glanworth, Ont.

Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.  
JOHN WEIR & SON, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

world. It is being transmuted into the expression of something finer.

And I believe that this same process will take place in international affairs. I believe that some day force will be entirely done away with. But first of all we must learn to use force as the instrument of protection, the symbol of love, the agent of righteousness.

After all our standards of judgment must be based upon motive rather than appearances. It is true that the Allies are using force as the means of defeating Prussianism. But they are not thereby converted to the philosophy that Might is Right. We must ask what lies behind the Allies might? What is the urge behind the common people in the present conflict? And we shall see that they are making force the symbol and instrument of democracy.

Yet after the war we shall be faced by grave dangers. We shall have to guard against the accumulated might which has been gathered to crush Militarism, remaining as an end in itself.

History is replete with instances of power being attained for certain ends, and when the end has been achieved the purpose of the power has been abused.

Christianity was of slow growth in the ancient world. Its followers were despised and rejected of men, persecuted and put to death. Yet gradually it attained power. But what took place? The Middle Ages, from the fourth century onwards, tell the story that the power of numbers was used for persecution by the Christians even as they themselves had been persecuted.

It must not be so with the power the Allies have gathered during the war. We must regard our growing strength as the symbol of the world's hatred of the philosophy of Might. We must make it the instrument of mercy as well as justice. The task before us at the close of the war will be that of healing the wounds of the nations and of making a world where our children will be less and less under the dominion of the rule of force.—BY DR. HORACE WESTWOOD.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Scratches.

One of my horses has scratches practically all the time. Sores have broken out on the legs. I washed them with hot water and applied sulphur and lard, but they do not appear to heal. Kindly advise treatment?  
H. J. D.

Ans.—Scratches are sometimes difficult to heal, especially when raw surfaces appear. Purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1½ ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Poulitice the legs with warm linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal for two days and two nights. Then dress three times daily with a solution made of 1 ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, to a pint of water.

#### Pasture for Next Year—Carrots.

I have a field which has been in timothy for two years and I desire it for hay and pasture next year. Could it not be plowed early in the spring and seeded to red clover or alfalfa?

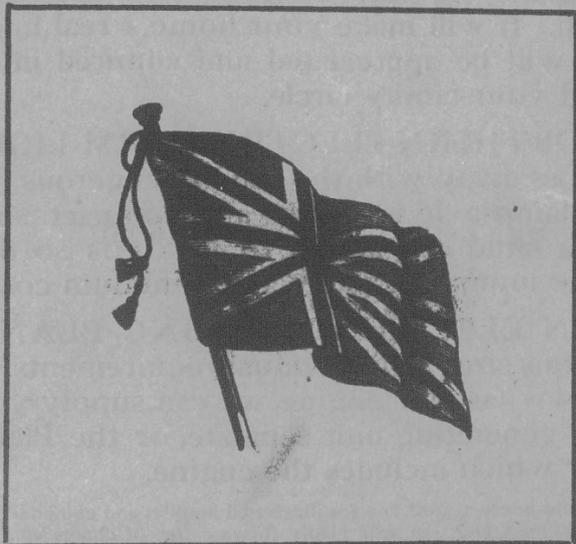
2. I have a quantity of white carrots for horses. What is the best method of handling this crop?  
F. H. F.

Ans.—1. Red clover or alfalfa sown in the spring would not produce hay the first year. They might give a little pasture towards fall. If feed is wanted next year, you had better leave the field as it is, unless you break it up and sow one of the cereal grains for pasture. Oats or oats and peas make very good pasture, or if cut just after they head out they make very good hay. Red clover and alfalfa may be sown alone on well-prepared soil or may be sown with a nurse crop.

2. Carrots are relished by horses of all ages and are much sought after by horsemen where horses are kept in high condition. They should not, however, be fed in large quantities to hard-working or driving horses. Carrots are pulled and topped much the same as mangels and stored in a root house or in a pit. They also make good feed for dairy cows. They contain a slightly higher feeding value than beets.

# Help Your Neighbor

By sending in his name as a NEW SUBSCRIBER to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. He will appreciate being a subscriber to the paper that has been fighting for better farm conditions and methods for over fifty years. We shall greatly appreciate the help you give us in the work the paper is doing by extending the circle of its readers, and in return for the assistance we want you to take your choice of the articles mentioned and shown below.

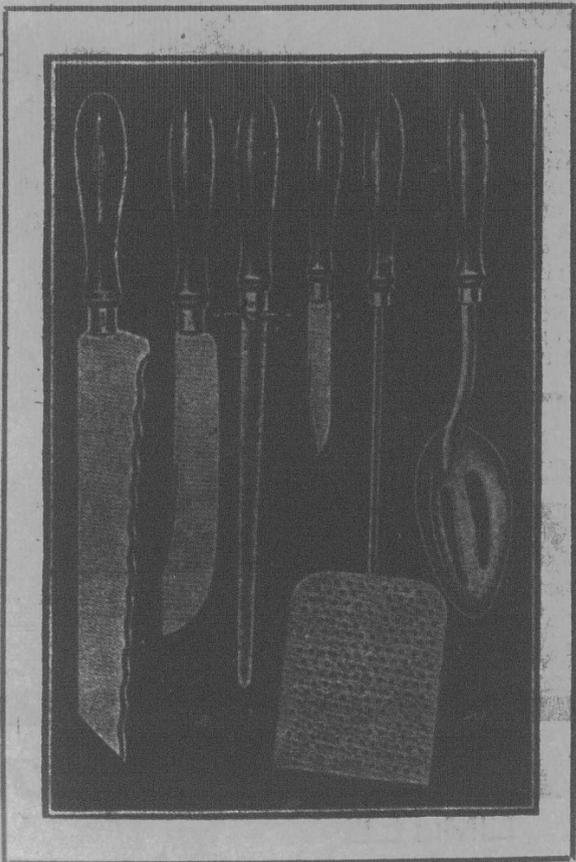


We only give premiums to those who are already subscribers as a return for their interest in sending in new names to us. We never give premiums to those who are not yet subscribers, to induce them to take the paper.

The Farmer's Advocate is worth more than the subscription price. If we had to bribe people to take it there would be something wrong.

Hardly a day goes by without receiving letters from our friends telling us how much they appreciate the paper and that we can count on them for support in our efforts.

Send us one or two names of new subscribers according to the article you want, and we will mail it to you at once.



**For one Subscription**—A UNION JACK, as shown, over 47 inches long by thirty-three inches wide, a flag you will be glad to own and display on holidays and patriotic occasions.

**For one New Subscription**—A BIBLE, one style, with Old and New Testaments, beautifully bound and clearly printed, with index to names of places and subjects. Has twelve full page maps. Size when open, 7 by 10 inches; weight 23 ounces. Would cost \$1.50 in any book store.

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**For two Subscriptions**—COMPLETE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, Pancake Turner, Basting Spoon, large Butcher Knife, with Steel for sharpening, Paring Knife, and Waved edged Bread Knife, all of best steel and fitted with rubberoid finish handles of hardwood.

N. B. Our supply of these articles is limited, and we are unable to procure more until after the war, so cannot hold this offer open indefinitely.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

# Northern Electric Farm Lighting Plant



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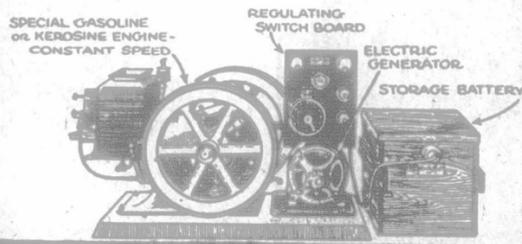
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