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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XLIX.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 15, 1914.

No. 1151

The Time For Active Development Of Rural Telephone Systems

THE present deplorable war should not be considered an excuse for curtailing development work on independent rural telephone systems, for is it not true that the effect of the war will be, as a whole, beneficial to rural communities?

Europe being at war, there will be a great decline in the production of agricultural districts in the war zone. This means an increased demand for the agricultural products of Canada, and an immediate market at higher prices for nearly all that Canadian farmers can produce.

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8	47	22	4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	28
9	48	16 1/2	4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	30
9	48	22	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	31
9	52	22	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	33
9	52	16 1/2	4-4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	31
10	48	22	4-4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	33
10	48	16 1/2	3-3-3-4-5 1/2-7-7 1/2-8	33
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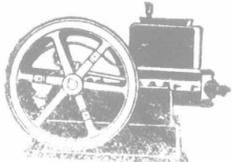
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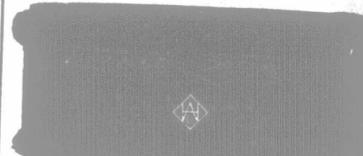
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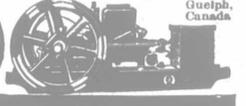
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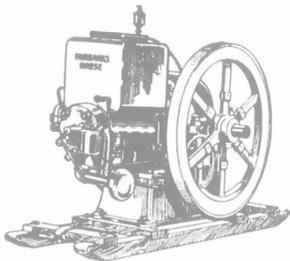
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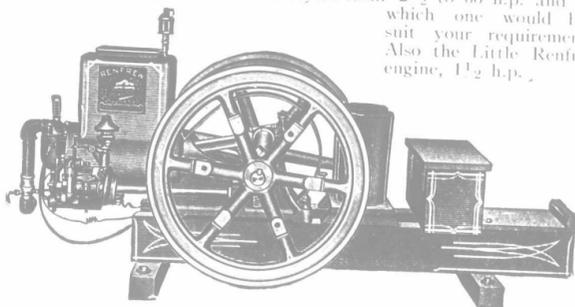
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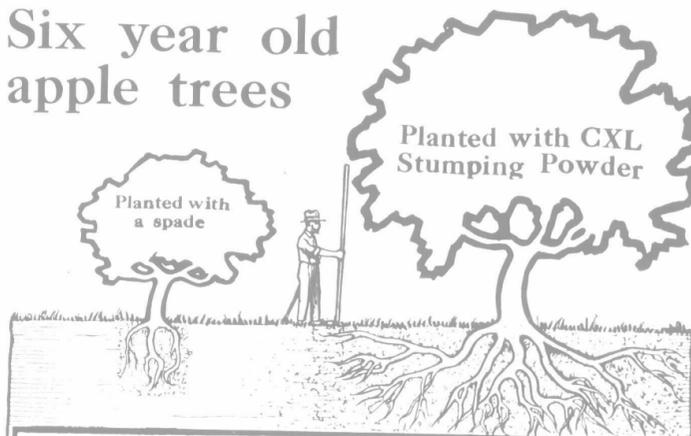
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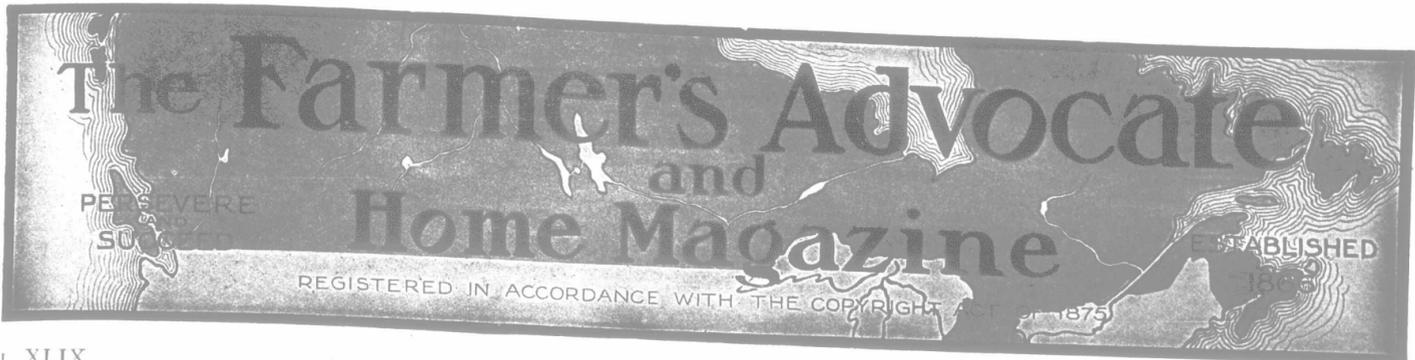
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EDITORIAL.

Stop talking war and pick apples.

In all the endless search who has found a better place than the farm?

Canada should be prosperous; we are urged to produce more and to consume greater quantities.

Fighting is said to be getting monotonous; it cannot possibly be worse than reading contradictory "war extra" reports.

Cut a straight, even, well-turned furrow regardless of the noise about a bigger crop acreage. Give what is sown a chance.

British soldiers played football on the firing line. There are those who would hold the game almost as dangerous as fighting the enemy.

In our rush to produce more wheat we must not forget that mixed farming has saved our country's agriculture from falling flat, and is still its sheet anchor.

Much that is ordinarily wasted should be made use of this year in feeding the live stock. Make the coarse feed go farther by cutting, the grain by grinding, and the whole by mixing.

The man looking for the highest wages and little work will never be successful on the farm. He is either a lazy loafer or a high financier, and honest, brow-sweating agriculture has no place for him.

If a bigger and better crop of potatoes is desired in 1915, a little hill selection at digging time would prove helpful. Select seed from hills containing a large number of good-sized cooking potatoes and no small ones.

If for the general welfare in face of a great war crisis, Canadian political parties can lay aside their rivalries and animosities, they can do so on other occasions. Better make it a general rule of faith—and practice,—one that the people would welcome.

"Business is good." Such was the reassuring expression of a Western Ontario business man recently as he smilingly greeted a customer. What a difference there would be in the returns of many another business if the same confidence and optimism were shown all around. Canadians and Canadian business should not falter.

Men seem to abhor hard work. What is hard work? Simply work which is not cheerfully done. The groucher and the idler make any work hard work, while the willing worker takes it all as it comes, and with a smile banishes all the hard part of it, and makes it an interesting and profitable pastime. The difference is not in the work, but in the man.

If nations are measured by their relative military strength after this war, the great slaughter will not have accomplished anything, and it will be only a matter of time until the buying of liberty with blood will have to be resorted to once more. Let the powers take the lesson, and the people, by proper teaching, save themselves.

A Crop Crying Out for Help.

It is apple picking time right now. Daily we get reports stating that a large crop of fruit far above the average in quality is giving the growers trouble in harvesting and marketing. Lower prices than those which have obtained during the past few years for which quality stock must be accepted, as a result of existing conditions, due to the upsetting of business by the war. The Government is attempting to solve the problem and save a large proportion of apple waste, which would otherwise ensue. Even though their best effort is put forth unless pickers are more willing and plentiful much of the fruit will be blown off and rot under the trees. We recently had our attention drawn to a certain man in a town in Western Ontario; this man, who is out of work, was offered a job of picking apples at a fair wage, but shrugging his shoulders as a token of his disgust turned apple-picking down flatly. We have reason to believe that many other out-of-works are built somewhat after the fashion of this indifferent individual. What is the use of exhorting farmers to give work to men of this stamp; even though such went to the farm they would be of little use to their employer, and would be a bill of expense and an annoying nuisance.

If the apple crop is to be harvested and taken care of, village, town and city men out of employment must be ready and willing to aid the growers, and do it at a nominal wage. There is no use of unemployed, and often inexperienced city and town men getting it into their heads that the farmer is making a fortune off his farm, and is in a position, when they are out of work, to give them employment at a high wage. In the first place they are not worth big pay, and in the second, they should be glad of the opportunity to get work and do something to save a crop which otherwise will be a loss to the grower and to the country. There must be a little co-operation, otherwise the apple crop will not all be harvested.

A word of warning may be given to the fruit grower, if he succeeds in getting some of this careless, outside help, or even if he has experienced pickers and packers, he should be on the job or have some extra good fruit man to oversee the work of putting up the fruit from his orchard. Careless and inexperienced pickers may injure the trees and break off fruit buds to such an extent that the damage done is greater than the value of the apples saved. This year indications point to slower sale all the way round, and if a reasonable profit is to be made all the lower grade and questionable specimens must be discarded. To get and keep a place in the market nothing but the best should be packed, and this should be well and neatly done. It is the good fruit in the attractive package, properly labelled and carefully handled that is going to sell first. Consumers will not buy poor fruit at any price when they can get the best at a reasonable figure. We would urge growers to use extreme care this year, and do everything in their power to put out a high-class product.

While consumers can help the market a great deal by replacing much of the citrus fruit which they commonly consume with good Ontario apples, we should not forget the fact that transportation companies might aid greatly in the distribution of the crop, and in this way increase the consumption. If it is feasible a special rate might be struck for transporting apples from

place to place, or at least a special service put on to insure prompt delivery. This would bring the price even lower to the consumer and would thus increase sales. If the prices are low more apples are sure to be eaten than when prices go up. It pays to eat them.

Every fruit growers' association, and even down to individual growers, should make a thorough canvas of the markets at their disposal. Do not forget the local trade. Villages, small towns and larger cities within easy distance of the orchard, by a campaign waged vigorously to sell first-class fruit at a fair price, may be induced to consume large quantities. In the past much of this local trade has been overlooked. It is worth catering to this year.

The whole situation is one hard to handle. The Government may aid, but individuals and associations must do their part, and those needing help in the cities must also be willing to do what they can to save this important crop. Now is the time to act.

Consumption, Demand and Prices.

No sooner had war broken out than prices of many essential articles of diet jumped appreciably. With this sudden rise city dwellers were heard to remark on all sides, "This is a great time for the farmer. He is the only man to benefit from the war." Immediately advisers, through the press and from the platform, began to preach greater production, and the scarcity of food. Provided consumption is maintained at the rate which existed immediately before the war broke out, there will be a need of greater production in this country due to the fact that a certain, and by no means small, portion of the farming lands of Europe will not be cropped as they would have been for some years to come. But so soon are we confronted with the fact that, due to men being out of work in thousands as a result of this conflict, the consumption of certain of the staple lines of farm products is being affected greatly, and slower sales are already reported from some of our markets. Meats, for instance, are not being eaten to anything like the extent, as was the case when every man had work and regular pay. It is found that a greater portion of the meat diet can be dispensed with, and a more economical and cheaper food supplied in vegetables and other materials. No doubt, there will be a cutting down in some other lines. It does not take as much to feed people who are doing nothing as it does those who are actively engaged in business or manual labor. The same persons who commented upon the great opportunities for the farmers are not heard to make any remarks when they read that offerings of live stock on their home markets are finding slow sale and lower prices.

The price is still good, but if the war continues, and the industrial conditions become more acute, and larger numbers are thrown out of employment, there may not be the great need for increased production, especially in certain lines. True, our country must be prepared to furnish a large amount of food material to the Motherland if it is required, and no one would be foolish enough to advise a curtailment in any way in the producing end of agriculture, but we just like to point out the fact that consumption regulates the demand and the demand governs the price. If people had the sense too hard to permit of their buying expensive necessities, they forego many of these and manage to get along

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

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very well on some of the other necessities which may be purchased at smaller cost. We would have it generally understood that even though prices did advance at the beginning of the war, and even though they remain fairly stiff, it is not likely that the farmer will reap any decided benefit from the conflict, and in the end he, with all the people, will be the loser therefrom.

The War and Farm Drainage.

In this issue a correspondent draws attention to the effect of the war on draining Ontario land. Few of our readers ever dreamed that a war in Europe would seriously affect underdrainage in this country and by so doing lessen the chances of increasing production, and yet our correspondent shows that it is so. Readers interested in drainage know that assistance is given by the Government through the township council to encourage draining the land. Our correspondent points out that he and his neighbors, who have put in considerable tile drains this year, hoped to avail themselves of some of this assistance, but now they find, owing to the war, the Government cannot help. And yet farmers are urged to increase production. If it is so that money is not forthcoming to aid in this work many acres, wet and soggy, badly in need of drainage and in such a condition that they can not produce a profitable yield will have to go on non-productive beyond the cost of growing the crop, and many more acres will produce only a small proportion of what they are capable of drained. If there is money to carry on extensive public works in war time surely there should be a little to aid underdrainage. It is almost a crime to cut off this help, and at the same time cry out for bigger crops and a greater grain acreage. But then we like the spirit in our correspondent's letter. He is right when he says that the farmer will have to fight for himself, and he shows good fighting spirit when he closes, "We are capable of fighting for ourselves." The Government might at least help them entrench.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

Among all our birds there is no group which stands in need of protection as much as the Hawks and Owls. The reason for this is because as a group they are sadly misunderstood. All Hawks and Owls are condemned by the farmer and the sportsman because of the harm which is done by a very few species. As Dr. A. K. Fisher of the United States Biological Survey says, "It would be just as rational to take the standard for the human race from highwaymen and pirates as to judge all Hawks by the deeds of a few."

Taken as a group the birds of prey perform a most necessary service for the farmer, a service which is carried on quietly and continuously, and which is never realized or appreciated until it is rendered less efficient by a diminution in the numbers of these birds. This service is the destruction of small rodents. These small animals are destructive in many ways, and no year passes but we hear of the injury which they do in girdling fruit trees and in damaging pastures and meadows. Where the birds of prey have been very much reduced in numbers the field mice have increased to such an extent as to constitute a veritable plague. It may seem an anachronism to many to class any Hawk as an insectivorous bird, yet many species feed very largely upon insects.

If we look for a moment into the food of our common Canadian Hawks and Owls we shall see that most of them are among the most valuable allies which the farmer possesses.

The Red-tailed Hawk, a large species, common in the East, in which the tail is red above, is commonly termed "Hen-hawk," but as a matter of fact it very rarely takes poultry, and by far the greater portion of its food consists of injurious animals. It also feeds extensively upon large insects such as grasshoppers, crickets and beetles.

The Red-shouldered Hawk is the commonest large Hawk in many parts of the East. It may be known, when at rest, by the reddish coloration of the bend of the wing ("shoulder"), and when in the air by the under-side of the tail having narrow bands of black and white. Its cry of "Whee-yoo-whee-yoo" coming down to us from high overhead is a common sound of spring and summer. This species shares with the Red-tail the name of Hen-hawk, a name even less merited than in the case of the Red-tail, since less than one and one-half per cent. of its food consists of poultry or game birds. Its tastes are decidedly omnivorous, and it feeds on mice, snakes, frogs, fish, grasshoppers, centipedes, spiders, cray-fish, earthworms, snails, and an occasional ground-haunting bird. This latter item appears so rarely in its bill of fare as to lead to the supposition that they are swooped upon in mistake for a mouse. A pair of these Hawks bred for several successive years within a few hundred yards of a large poultry farm, and the owner never saw them attempt to take a fowl.

The Rough-legged Hawk, which breeds in the West and is seen as a migrant in the East, feeds almost exclusively upon field mice. It takes also ground squirrels and sometimes a rabbit, but never touches a bird either wild or domesticated. This is one of our largest Hawks, being two feet in length, and may be recognized by its having the legs feathered down to the toes.

Swainson's Hawk, which is the common large Hawk of the prairies, may be known by the broad band of chestnut across the breast, which contrasts strongly with the pure white of the throat. This species is about twenty inches in length. It feeds almost entirely upon field mice, gophers, and large insects. Speaking of this Hawk Dr. Fisher says, "Soon after the breeding season the hawks collect in the foothills and on the plains of the West, forming flocks, some of which contain hundreds of individuals, and feed almost exclusively on grasshoppers and crickets. If we assume that a hundred grasshoppers, which is only three-quarters of the number actually found in a stomach after a single meal, is the daily allowance for one hawk, we have a grand total of 900,000 for the work of a flock of 300 birds in one month. The weight of this vast number of insects, allowing 15.4 grains for the weight of each, amounts to 1,984 pounds. An average of a number of estimates given by entomologists places the quantity of food daily devoured by a grasshopper as equal to his own weight; consequently if these grasshoppers had been spared by the hawks the farmer would have lost in one month nearly thirty tons of produce. The above estimate is probably much too low for each hawk doubtless eats at least 200 grasshoppers daily, which would double the amount, making the loss sixty tons instead of thirty. This is the work of a month for only 300 hawks. What estimate can be placed on the services of the hundreds of thousands which are engaged in the same work for months at a time?"

THE HORSE.

Do not over-work the brood mare.

Too many horses are "broken," not trained.

Save the best box stall for the colts in winter.

Drawing a three-horse plow is not fair to a two-horse team.

The automobile is a help in war time, but the horse is indispensable.

It is time all colts with working dams were weaned, that is, provided these colts are four months old.

It might be a good time to buy a stallion right now. They are almost sure to be scarcer and dearer in the spring.

At some of our shows geldings still appear in the breeding classes. This is a standing joke which seems to be permanent.

A few more oats and a little less hay may mean the difference between thin and fat horses between now and freezing-up time.

A report comes from St. Louis, U. S. A., that 10,000 horses have been selected in the stock yards there by representatives of the British army for use in the war.

Autumn days mean sweating working horses. To avoid sore shoulders raise the collars frequently, and rub off the sticky sweat and gummy dirt with the hand. At night wash off carefully with salt and water. Keep the collars clean.

If you want to have a good laugh ask a horse-man to explain the difference between an agricultural and a general-purpose horse, or how the agricultural horse differs from the Clydesdale and so on. There are plenty of indefinable lines of demarcation, but few satisfactory solutions can be given.

The Yeld-Mare Class.

At some of our leading exhibitions this year considerable trouble arose in some breeds regarding the appearance of yeld mares in the championship class, especially where no class had been listed for yeld mares, and consequently their appearance for championship was their first showing before the judges. Some of the prize lists were made to read that to compete for championship an animal must be the winner of a class. Where there was no class for yeld mares it seemed clear that any which might be at the show were not eligible to compete for sweepstakes, and yet it did not seem altogether right to keep a first-class individual out of the competition.

The fault is in the prize list. There should be a class for yeld mares, and the winner of this class has just as good a right to compete for championship as has the winner of any other class at the show. Some hold that yeld mares should have no place in the prize list, but why? Horsemen know that some mares, and good breeders too, only breed every second year. They also know that owing to accidents or other mishaps a winning mare may not have a foal at foot and so is not eligible for the brood-mare class. The mare may be bred and safe in foal, and yet cannot show. It is not fair to keep such an individual out of the competition. She is a breeder and should have her class, and her chance at the sweepstakes ribbons and silverware. She is just as worthy as any of the different ages of colts which have won their classes. She is not worthy of and should not be permitted a place in a brood-mare class, but it is no more difficult to compare and contrast and reach finally a fair conclusion between a brood mare and a yeld mare than it is between a brood mare and a sucking foal, a yearling, a two-year-old or a three-year-old colt. In revising prize lists this difficulty should be overcome.

It did not take long to so thoroughly inculcate the spirit of militarism into the German people through schools, business and everything that goes to make up the life of the country that they demanded war. Is it not possible through the same channels to press the peace propaganda to such an extent that people would maintain peace for all time? It is just as easy. All that is needed is men to lead the movement.

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Editor "T

Austral nation, an army removed valued all stock is for English blood are peculiar size demand the surplus requires an horses to c properties. of these ra a far-spread plaint is of made by th African war horses is r frequently supposed country.

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Horse-breaking in Australia.

Editor 'The Farmer's Advocate':

Australia has become a notable horse-breeding nation, and a considerable factor in the supply of army remounts to India. Australian horses are valued all over the world, and rightly so; the stock is founded for the most part on the best of English blood, and the climate and native grasses are peculiarly effective in producing the bone and size demanded by foreign buyers. In addition to the surplus stock which she exports, Australia requires an immense number of strong, well-bred horses to carry on the work of her great pastoral properties. The breaking-in of tens of thousands of these range-bred colts every year is, therefore, a far-spread and important industry. The complaint is often made by foreign buyers, as it was made by the army authorities during the South African war, that the breaking of Australian horses is rough and inadequate, and that it is frequently necessary to re-break colts which were supposed to have been handled in their own country.

A consideration of the horse-breaking methods practiced in the less-settled Bush districts (which supply the bulk of the exported horses) will throw some light upon the subject.

And, first of all, it is as well that the reader disabuse his mind of the prevalent idea that Australia is a land of wild, buck-jumping horses, and of magnificent, daring riders. The real position is very different. The old buck-jumping strain in the horses is rapidly dying out, and the bushman, with a few notable exceptions, is no more than an average good horseman—in many cases he is a very indifferent one, considering his life-long apprenticeship to the saddle. Out among the furthest Queensland cattle stations may still be found fierce bucking horses, and superb riders to master them, but over the vast sheep country of South Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia the horses are mainly quiet, and the men quite satisfied to find them so, having more regard for their necks than have the daring cattlemen of the Cooper and the Diamantina. Under these circumstances there is no excuse for a horse-breeding country like Australia turning out half-broken or ill-handled horses, and thus curtailing her own advancement in a business so lucrative as the export of army remounts.

A short sketch of some of the horse-breakers of the Bush may be interesting; for, to the methods of the less skilful among them may be traced the foundations of the now well-established belief that Australian horses are not so satisfactorily made and mannered as they should be.

First of all there is the professional horse-breaker; the man who travels from station to station through the back country, dealing with large contracts, handling and riding mobs of from twenty to fifty colts at a fixed price per head. These men are generally first-class riders, and very often first-class horsemen—a distinction with a difference. They do their work conscientiously and well, as a rule, in so far as it is demanded of them; but as the station manager too often wishes the job completed as quickly as possible, and the colts either sold or put to work on the station at the earliest possible date, the horse-breaker is frequently compelled to spend less time on his charges than he would wish, and to hand over the colts in a state which he knows to be somewhat short of a finished education. Or, if he lacks conscience, he may scamp his work, and, in a headlong hurry to earn his money and get away to another job, may leave behind him a number of raw, half-mouthed, half-handled three-year-olds destined to give trouble later on.

In any case the time spent on the breaking of a Western colt is about one-fourth or one-fifth of the time devoted to the education of a hack, hunter or harness horse in this country; and, naturally, the better the station men ride the less finished and careful is the work of the breaker, for he knows that once a colt has been backed a couple of times there is always a man to take him. Nervous boundary riders ensure well-broken hacks.

On a station where the men ride well, the breaking is thus likely to be superficial. The procedure is something like this: one afternoon the breaker ropes his colt; gentles him first with a wand and then with his hands; picks up his fore feet, and sometimes, but not always, his hind feet; teaches him to lead and to tie up to a post; puts the tackling on him and a mouthing-bit in his mouth, and leaves him standing thus all night; in the morning gives him a drink, handles him again and drives him for an hour or so in long reins; saddles and rides him at noon; and then turns him out for a rest and feed. Next morning he catches him again; gives him another drive in reins, leads him, ties him up, and handles him all over; then rides him two or three miles in the afternoon. The next day one of the station men is ready to mount him if he is rea-

sonably quiet, and thereafter the colt goes directly into station work, sometimes being ridden ten, fifteen or twenty miles as occasion requires. He is then considered to be broken in. What wonder that he often gets girth-galled, sore-backed, callous-mouthed, broken-paced and broken-spirited; becoming a mere mechanical slave, yet retaining a certain dogged courage and endurance! If he is nervous or vicious and the station men show no desire to ride him he stays longer in the breaker's hands, and thus has a better chance of getting more handling and mousing. The breaker rides him out with the men at station work, and this often means a long day's mustering; the colt, sore and overweighted, is too often flogged along to keep up with the other horses, and may do a journey of thirty or forty miles in the day; "keeping him quiet," they call it. At last some boundary rider less timid than his mates summons up courage to mount him, and rides him thereafter at his daily work, usually without the slightest consideration for his soft muscles and un-set bones, expecting him to do at once the full work of a hardened, old stock horse.

It says much for the cast-iron legs, the sound constitution, and the fine temper of the Australian horses that but few of them break down under this drastic treatment, and still fewer become sulky or savage. They lose spirit certainly, but they do their work gallantly in spite of all, and the endurance of these green, half-broken colts is a subject of wonder to every

the breaking of the ten to twenty three-year-olds which an average-sized sheep station produces. During the rest of the year he does the ordinary work of a station hand. The advantage of this kind of horse-breaker is that he is always on the spot, he can take time over his work, he can keep a wild or vicious colt in his own hands till he is absolutely quiet, and in the off-season he can make himself useful by riding any old out-laws or bucking stock horses which are of no use to the other members of the station staff. On the other hand, since he has his tale of station work to do, he is often tempted to ride his young horses too fast and too far, with the worst possible effect upon their subsequent usefulness or selling value. Thus he is not an un-mixed blessing.

This man lives generally at an out-station, where he has yards specially constructed for his work, and his methods are much the same as those of the travelling professional, except that he has more time at his disposal, and is more dependent upon the orders and wishes of the station owner or manager. It is a position much sought after by the travelling professional horse-breaker who finds that advancing years are making his nomadic existence too strenuous, and by the young boundary rider who can ride well and wishes to marry and have a home of his own.

It is almost inevitable that the high-spirited young Englishman—the younger son who goes out to Australia for "colonial experience"—should turn his attention to breaking horses. The excitement, the danger, call to him with insistent voice; and scarcely has he served eighteen months of his pastoral apprenticeship before one finds him pleading to be allowed to try his hand at

breaking a colt. And, to his credit be it said, he is generally, for an amateur, wonderfully successful. He has probably been used to ponies and horses from his earliest boyhood, and he has much of the natural equipment necessary to the horse-breaker. He has some initial advantages over his professional rivals. He has, or should have, superior intelligence, a finer-fibred courage, and more self-control. He has the further advantage of knowing something of the methods of horse-breaking recognized in the old world, and he can value at their true worth the virtues of patience and absence of hurry. The thoughtless taunt of lack of courage that may often drive the hot-headed Australian to back a horse long before it is time to do so, falls on deaf ears where the more self-assured Englishman is concerned. He has sense to know that his reputation as a breaker depends not so much on his ability to ride a half-mouthed, dangerous brute as upon his skill in handling it and giving it manners.

On nearly every large sheep station you may find one of these amateur horse-breakers. Sometimes he shows real skill and knowledge of his subject, and is promoted to breaking in the full mob of station colts; but more often he handles horses only for himself and friends, and occasionally some station colt that has escaped the breaker's attention, or some specially valuable Thoroughbred destined for the race track.

The Englishman is, generally speaking, a less-powerful and less naturally endowed, but a much bolder and keener horseman than the Australian Colonial. Indeed "jackeroo's pluck" has become a familiar expression in the Bush. His horses are for the most part well-mouthed and mannered, they preserve their spirit and courage, and show the result of more care and patience and intelligence than those broken by the Australian professional. But the English jackeroo has his failures, too; often he gets hold of a bad horse, which his lack of experience causes him to spoil, and which—in spite of his bulldog pluck—throws him again and again, until he has to admit himself beaten and give it up to one of the rough-riders to be mastered. The worst horse-breaking in the Bush is done upon the small farms and selections. The farmer, or selector, has often a very good breed of horses, but has also, all too frequently, a bold and reckless son or sons who think it advisable to save expense and have some fun at the same time by doing their own horse-breaking. Most of these youngsters do not know the first



Grey Fuchsia.

Champion Shire mare at Toronto and winner of her class at London, for John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont.

horseman. The climate and the wonderful hardening properties of the Bush grass are probably responsible for this courage and stamina.

In due course the colt is turned out for three or four weeks' spell, but this rest comes too late to benefit him to any great extent. His mouth is very probably ruined, and so are his paces; manners, in the sense understood in this country, he has none; and if there is any buck-jumping strain in his blood it is now that it will make itself apparent.

So much for the professional horse breaker. It would be unfair to say that all of them are alike. Some take time and trouble over their work and refuse to hand over their colts until they are properly broken in accordance with the breaker's accepted ideas; but in most cases quick profit is their object, and they will put through the horses just as rapidly as their employer will let them. Most of them have good hands and good tempers and could, if they liked, mouth and manner a horse as well as the best of our breakers in this country, but they do not keep them long enough in hand, and the mischief is done by the incompetent, unskilful rider who too often follows them, and whose sole idea of horsemanship is contained in a pair of long-necked spurs to which he trusts implicitly to pull him through the longest day.

Another breaker on the Western stations is the semi-professional. He is one of the ordinary boundary riders, who, being a specially good horseman, or having had some previous experience of handling colts, is entrusted each year with

principles of breaking a horse, though as a rule they can all stick on a horse's back, and some of them are quite accomplished rough-riders. The consequence is that the wretched colt, which probably comes of quiet ancestry and has lived all its life almost a hand-fed existence, has rather a rough time of it before it is declared to be well and truly broken. To begin with, owing to the fact that the boys are burning with impatience to try their skill, and that the farmer is in a hurry for another saddle or harness horse, the colt is generally caught at two years old, instead of at three or four—consequently he requires all the more gentle handling, but he very seldom gets it. He is roped and haltered, and dragged about the yard by a long rope; "teaching him to lead," they call it. At this time he runs a great risk of rearing up and (through unskilful handling of the rope) of falling over and breaking his neck or crippling himself on the stockyard fence; but if he escapes this fate he is tied up to the fence and taught "not to break bridles."

That is to say, his tormentors—you can hardly call them his breakers—having fastened him securely to a post by a green-hide halter, do their best to make him "pull back," and so realize his inability to escape. Sacks are flapped in his face, tins beaten under his nose, whips cracked over and under him, hats and sheep skins and saddle cloths thrown at him—everything possible done to make him pull back on the halter and admit the futility of resistance. The length of treatment and its after effects depend upon his temper. The nervous, high-strung colt leaps in terror at every clang of a tin or flip of a cloth, pulls back desperately and then plunges forward to ease the strain on his jaw, his eyes flashing, his nostrils red and wide, his whole body a-quake with fear and excitement. The intelligent, well-bred horse, in spite of his terror, will pull back only once or twice, then realizing the situation will stand up with a loose rope and refuse to attempt to escape which he knows is futile; but the under-bred or bad-tempered brute will sulk for hours, lying back, hind legs well under him and ears laid flat, tugging desperately at the unyielding rope. The more things are flung at him the more he pulls; till the great yard post quivers with the strain, and the horse's jaw is deeply cut by the strands of the raw-hide. I have seen a red trench to the depth of over half an inch cut into the jaw by a round rope halter, showing the enormous strain at such times, and the amount of pain which a sulky horse will bear rather than accept defeat. Unfortunately the youth of the type I am trying to describe differentiates not at all between one class of horse and another. He serves all in the same fashion, confident that his methods are correct; and the longer a horse pulls the longer he is tortured. On rare occasions the rope breaks, and that is about the worst thing that could happen to the colt, for it encourages him to think that he has won his point; and afterwards when he is tied up with a stronger halter he tries more determinedly than ever to burst his bonds.

At last by the help of starvation and lack of water even the most determined puller is subdued, and the amateur horse-breaker, spreading vaseline on the deep wounds which the rope has made, considers that he has won both a moral and material victory, and taught the two-year-old that it must never pull back, even when tied by the lightest of bridles. As a matter of fact this rough treatment almost invariably fails in its object and the colt, though beaten for the time, will take the first chance, when tied up in front of the township hotel, of breaking his bridle to the disgust of his owner. The next proceeding is to put the tackling on. This tackling is as often as not a collection of old broken straps patched and bound with string and wire, rotted and hardened by long exposure to the weather. When the mousing bit is inserted in the colt's mouth it may happen that one of the reins is shorter than the other by reason of an old breakage. "Oh, never mind," says somebody, "it will do the turn!" And so the unfortunate horse is tied up with one side of the bit pulled into his mouth and the other side dragged halfway up to his ear. Mousing, under such circumstances, is hardly likely to be a success.

These selection horses are generally quieter than those which have run in the large station paddocks, but there is always a great fuss made about backing them, and if the colt makes a plunge or two he is labelled "buck-jumper," and the young selector gains a spurious reputation for courage by riding him into the township with a green-hide halter under the bridle and the rope of it tied in coils round his neck.

This kind of horse-breaker has little or no idea of teaching a horse manners or paces; so long as the colt will shuffle along at a back-breaking joggle, and canter at a good pace, and wheel around to the latch of a gate, his education is considered complete. His faults are glossed over, his virtues exaggerated and expatiated upon in every township bar; he is taught to carry a lady and to prance prettily under the spur, and he becomes what is known as a "fancy hack"—an abomination to every good horseman.

Many a promising, well-bred horse is spoiled by such treatment as this; and many a high-couraged one, after throwing his breaker once or twice, is turned out as a dangerous brute and sold to the first Indian buyer who is attracted by his good looks—sold as broken to saddle. No wonder his breaking is commented upon when he reaches the land of his destination!

As the back country becomes more and more closely settled, horse-breakers become more prone to realize that, if they are to get the best out of the horses they keep, and the best prices for those they sell, they must break their colts more in accordance with well-proved English and European tradition. Hundreds of good horses are rendered worse than useless every year by indifferent breaking.

By reason of its exceptional advantages of climate and natural pasture Australia is destined to be the paradise of the horse breeder; and it is the duty of the Australian stockman to see that he deserves no reproach as to the manner in which his horses are moused and handled. He has a large number of quite good horsemen to choose from, and there is no reason why his horse-breakers should not be the best in the world.

The buck-jumper has practically disappeared from the pastures of Australia, and with him should depart those rough and ready methods of horse-breaking which suited the superficial requirements of the pioneers, but which are strangely out of place in these days of close settlement and scientific and well-ordered management.

Bowden, Scotland.

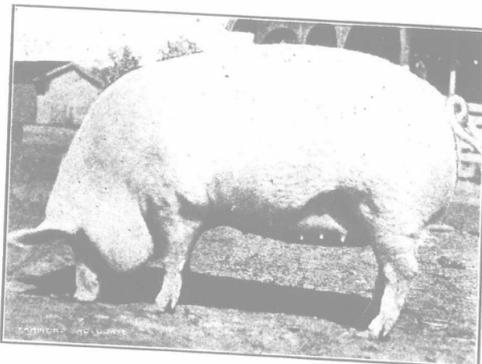
WILL H. OGILVIE.

LIVE STOCK

Beginning in Pig Breeding.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Difference of opinion, certainly difference in practice, prevails as to the best way to commence pig breeding. Some prefer to purchase an in-pig sow, or gilt, because it enables them to get to work without waiting, and they believe they are saving some trouble and getting more for their money. This is, however, not always the case, for the effects of bad management in the hands of the former owner may become apparent in the possession of the new one, when the sow comes to farrow. The management of the sow at the time of parturition has, of course, an important bearing on her welfare and on that of her



The Champion Yorkshire.

Best sow at Toronto. Owned by J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

offspring, but the kind of treatment she gets during gestation has even a greater influence.

When an in-pig sow is purchased, something is risked, and all that can be done is to feed her judiciously during the time that has to elapse before farrowing time, but with a gilt that is home bred, or purchased young with a view of her being employed for breeding purposes, much may be done by careful management to secure a good time at farrowing, a strong, healthy litter of pigs and a good supply of milk for them.

It is rather a moot point whether it is best for the novice to purchase an in-pig sow, a gilt ready for breeding, or to buy young sow pigs and bring them along until old enough to put to the boar. In the latter case, although the expense of feeding and attendance and the risk of loss from accident or disease, may bring the cost to about the same thing, an opportunity is afforded of feeding and training them on the most approved principles to secure the best possible results.

The selection of the breed of pig to keep, which is often a great source of trouble to the amateur, must necessarily be left to the individual taste or judgment, founded on local knowledge, but the age at which to breed is a subject on which something may be said to advantage. Early breeding is now the fashion, and it has followed closely on the heels of early maturity and sexual precocity. Some breeds mature

earlier than others, but I consider that in none of them are the sows fit to send to the boar at less than nine months old, which is sometimes done simply because oestrus has made its appearance. The practice is to be strongly deprecated. The animal herself is immature, her growth and development, and, therefore, her future usefulness are affected by the drain on her strength during gestation and lactation, while the offspring are generally puny and ill-nourished. If, after mating early, she is heavily fed to keep up her strength and assist her to nourish her future offspring, there is often trouble at parturition, owing to the development of the fetus exceeding the capacity of the genital passages.

Where the sow is not intended to be permanently retained for breeding purposes it may answer fairly well to breed early, but my contention is that if a sow is good enough to breed from she is good enough to keep, and I do not consider it best to start breeding until the sow is twelve months old. There is no doubt but that within certain limits a sow becomes a better mother with each succeeding litter, bringing finer, stronger pigs, and having a better supply of milk on which to nourish them. If the sow is a good one she ought to be permanently retained as a breeding animal. Of course irregular breeders, vicious sows and inferior milkers are to be ruthlessly weeded out, but a really good and careful mother should be kept breeding as long as she continues to do so regularly and brings a fair number of even pigs, for which she provides plenty of milk. Where the mating of gilts is concerned it is better to be three months behind than three months too early, if the object in view is a useful sow that will not only attain her own natural size, but produce good, quick-growing pigs.

Condition is a matter not to be overlooked, for it is of the utmost importance in the breeding animal. Breeding condition is quite a different thing from butcher's condition or show condition, and it should be recognized that the fit condition for breeding is the condition of carrying no more fat than accompanies good health and vigorous growth. Many of the breeding difficulties, such as the non-appearance of the oestrus and the failure to conceive, are due to the animal being too fat. The principal quality to be desired is growth, and this is better brought about by feeding on nitrogenous foods, with plenty of exercise, than by stuffing with fattening material in close confinement. This treatment holds also during the pregnant period, for nitrogenous foods and exercise are essential to the well-being of every pregnant animal and the proper development of her prospective offspring.

It is difficult to pay special attention to individual sows where a large herd of breeding stock is kept, but I know from experience that it is not difficult, by a little kindness and consideration, to change a sullen and intractable animal into an unusually gentle one, and where only a few sows are kept this certainly pays. Those who have had no experience with pigs may believe them to be unsympathetic animals, utterly devoid of intelligence and concerned only with eating and sleeping, but those who have taken the trouble to cultivate their acquaintance know better. It may not matter so much about being friendly with the fattening hog, but it may make a considerable difference whether or not the owner or attendant is on good terms with the breeding sow, for if the animal is vicious and dangerous to approach or will not brook handling, it may go hard with her should parturition prove difficult. The sow that resents the slightest interference at such time or with her offspring is a complete nuisance. It is this class of animal that kills and eats her pigs, and will scarcely tolerate the presence of even her feeder in the farrowing pen. Fear is often the chief factor in the so-called vices of all animals. If a sow is noticed and spoken to at feeding times, or occasionally rubbed down the back, it will render her familiar with handling and assure her of kind intentions.

Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Grow Beef, Don't Make it.

Good herdsmen agree that a calf should never be allowed to lose any of its first flesh, and that loss due to a halt or retrograde step is difficult to regain. Many stock raisers, however, think the calf not worth bothering with, and postpone the special care and attention it should receive while young to a later date, but a time when it will not be transformed into as many pounds of flesh as during the first six months of the calf's life. Stockmen are not plodding away nowadays as they were in former years. However, a good root acreage, a high silo well filled, lots of clover hay and chop, and a liking for stock will combine to grow beef that will be very acceptable to the hungry multitudes. Fall calves are not

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as common as they should be where the herd is maintained for dual purposes, but any that come along at this season of the year should receive particular care, for they will be worth a fair price for beef in the next few years.

Any normal calf will consume a large quantity of milk when obtained naturally from the udder of its dam or nurse cow, but bucket feeding is a different proposition, and the acme of a herdsman's skill is teaching a sucking calf to drink skim-milk out of a bucket. This is a good test for any aspiring agriculturist, and an examination that all lecturers and leaders should pass before communicating their views to others. However, the practice is not to be commended for the first few weeks of the calf's life when it is being weaned from its mother and changed from whole milk to skim-milk and grain is a critical period, and it is then that common sense and skill go a long way in molding the creature that at the age of thirty months finds its way to the block and to the consumer. Many calves are injured by over-feeding at the start when the bucket is used, and more especially so when skim-milk is a part of the ration. Feeders in their ambition to grow a good calf endeavor to replace with quantity the fat which is absent in the skim-milk, and in doing so bring indigestion and attendant evils upon their charge. In order to indicate approximately the quantity of milk that is safely fed, and the steps in changing from whole milk to skim-milk, the instructions that were followed in an experiment at Macdonald College are printed below:

1. Birth until four days old—8 to 10 lbs. of whole milk, in three feeds per day.
2. Fifth until seventh day—10 lbs. whole milk, in 3 feeds per day.
3. Seventh to tenth day—12 lbs. whole milk, in 3 feeds a day.
4. Tenth to fifteenth day—11 lbs. whole milk and 1 lb. skim-milk, in two feeds a day; also 1 teaspoonful linseed porridge each feed.
5. Fifteenth to twentieth day—9 lbs. whole milk and 3 lbs. skim-milk, in 2 feeds per day; also 1 teaspoonful porridge each feed.
6. Twentieth to twenty-fifth day—7 lbs. whole milk and 5 lbs. skim-milk, in 2 feeds per day; also 2 teaspoonfuls porridge each feed.
7. Twenty-fifth to thirtieth day—3 lbs. whole milk and 9 lbs. skim-milk, in 2 feeds per day; also 1 tablespoonful porridge each feed.
8. Thirtieth day—12 lbs. skim-milk, in 2 feeds per day; two tablespoonfuls of porridge at each feed.
9. Gradually increase skim-milk to 24 lbs. in 2 feeds per day, and linseed porridge to half pint as the calf develops. Arrange to wean calf at six months old.

We use this schedule, not because it is infallibly correct, but simply to point out the steps and precautions that wisdom recommend when the calf is being introduced to a diet of roots, silage, grain and hay that will later constitute the ration. The function of the linseed porridge is to replace the fat that is absent in the skim-milk, but it will not be necessary to continue the feeding of meal in this way, for the calf before it is many weeks old will eat its grain from a box and derive more benefit from it that when obtained as a drink.

Obstacles Before the Fall Pigs.

A pig is a hog from the start, but the young ones do not have so strong a stomach as should accompany the name and the appetite which they possess. Young pigs are really delicate creatures if they have been developed in a sow subjected to unnatural conditions. The wood-lot or open field is a more suitable place for the brood sow, and more like the abode of her progenitors than the seven by nine pen in a basement with a cement floor. It is often said, and seldom without truth, that good luck always accompanies the sow that farrows in the fence corner, and if the reasons cannot be explicitly related, it will suffice to say that it is getting back to nature and nature's ways are best. Modern domestic swine have a much decreased length of intestine compared with that of the hog in the wild state, and concentrated foods must take the place of the coarse, fibrous fodder which is the major part of the food allowance of swine in the natural state. Present-day troubles center round indigestion, due to improper feeding or rearing and crippling as a result of damp housing and lack of exercise. These obstacles usually confront the autumn-farrowed pigs.

Indigestion is liable to occur any time during the first three months of the young pig's life, but if the mother is fed on laxative foods and the kind that produces milk it is quite likely that the litter will be immune till weaning time, yet many small pigs while still on the dam are fed so liberally by the mother that a super-abundance of fat gathers around the heart, and the pigs die from what is known as "thumps" or a failure of the heart to pump the blood through the system. This trouble can be prevented or remedied by reducing the allowance to the sow and feeding laxative foods.

At weaning time, which should not occur un-

til the litter is nearly eight weeks old, obstacles may appear again. However, if the young ones have been taught to drink from a trough the matter is more simple, for a little slop made by scalding middlings or shorts and mixing it with milk is an ideal ration, and the parts required to compound it can usually be produced on any farm. They should be watched closely, however, and if any signs of constipation appear from two to six ounces of Epsom salts, according to the size of the pigs, should be mixed with each one's food, or better, a mixture of Epsom salts, sulphur and charcoal might be administered daily via the trough until the bowels act freely. Diarrhoea, too, is a frequent disturber, but it is usually the result of indigestion, and proper feeding will prevent it. If a case should occur, fifteen to twenty drops of turpentine for each

that swine of all kinds should have access to the ground, but a few swine breeders even go to the trouble of storing sods and soil in a convenient place, and throwing it into the pen during winter months when it is impossible to get the pigs out to the ground. Allowing the growing pigs, brood sows or swine of any kind to lie in steaming manure is not wise, and the practice should be substituted by that of allowing range in the open air during the day and housing in a dry, well-bedded pen at night.

British 1914 Wool Situation.

At the October wool sales, London, England, wools suitable for Khaki and other Government clothes advanced 20 to 30 per cent. over July rates, while greasy, cross-breeds ruled 10 to 15 per cent. dearer. Merino wools declined. Buying was practically all for the home trade. Prior to the auctions, much wool was said to have been bought for Germany by neutral countries, but the Government checked this by posting the following proclamation in the sale room:

"The Government desires it known that the exportation of raw sheep and lambs' wool from the United Kingdom to other than Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal is prohibited. The Government also desires to make it known to buyers of wool for exportation to other destinations that it is at their risk, as circumstances may make it necessary to extend the scope of this prohibition at any moment."

This notice was supplemented later by the auctioneer announcing in the middle of the sale that the Government now prohibited the export of raw wool from England to all countries. As the Canadian woolen mills draw large supplies of raw wool from Great Britain, the industry in this country will be seriously affected for a time.

FARM.

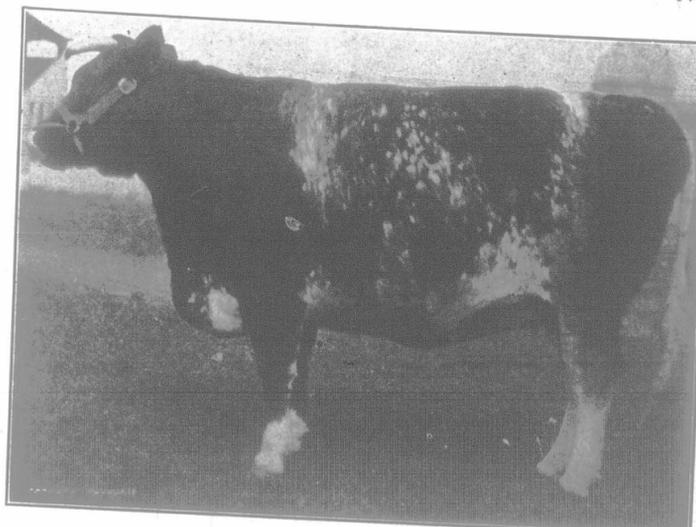
War and the Traction Ditcher.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Can our Government withhold payment of moneys for tile drainage (under the present Drainage Act) because of the war situation? Upon the introduction of a Buckeye Traction Ditcher in our vicinity a couple of neighbors and myself took advantage of it and the Drainage Act to drain our farms. Upon the completion of the first neighbor's drains he put in his application to the Council for one thousand dollars. The Council forwarded same to the Government, and after waiting about two months they received word back that the Government could not pay it owing to the war.

I have no doubt that our Government is passing through an extreme crisis which will try them to the utmost, and the great problem will be to know where to tighten the reins. But why block a good thing almost at its very outset, a thing that has been agitated for so long (but we farmers were unable to take advantage of it owing to the difficulty of getting men to put the drains in) and now that the traction ditcher has come to our rescue, it seems to me to withhold paying drainage moneys at the present time would be a breach of good faith.

Ontario's greatest asset is agriculture, and the cry is going up in every direction that we should boost our agricultural resources, we should produce more if for no other reason that to meet our own obligations in the present war crisis. On whom will the greatest burden of the present

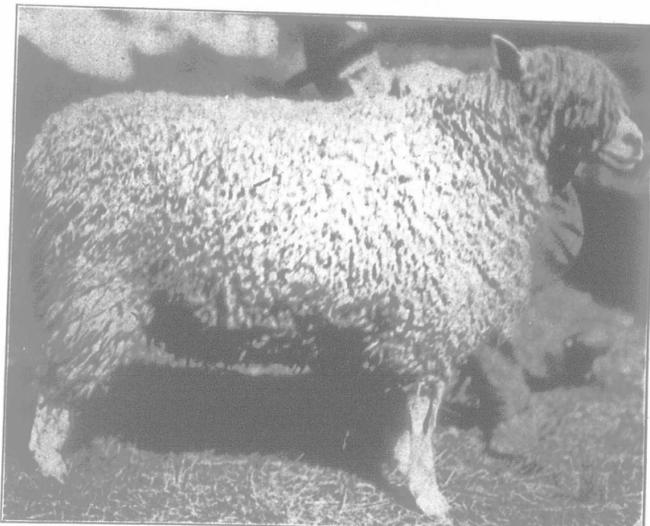


Golden Drop 15th.

Champion Skorthorn female at Ottawa. Owned by Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.

patient three times a day will often allay the trouble, and it is easily administered when mixed with milk and fed in the trough. In addition to this a tonic made of equal parts of tincture of ginger and gentian will aid in bringing the young pigs back to normal. One teaspoonful three times daily will be sufficient for each one.

It is extremely necessary to have the system developed normally with each part in unison with the other, but in violation of this rule pigs are too often grown with an insufficient supply of mineral matter, particularly lime. The effect is noticeable in weak frames, impaired appetites, and diseased animals. A mixture of charcoal, bone meal, crushed limestone, wood ashes and salt should always be before them. From this



Cotswold Ewe.

First-prize aged ewe at Toronto, and second at London. Bred and owned by T. H. Shore & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

they will take what is required to keep the system balanced.

One great trouble with fall-farrowed pigs is "cripping." This is due largely to the absence of mineral matter in the food, damp, unventilated quarters and lack of exercise. Exercise is not always, or ever often, easy to give in the winter months, but the litter should have it at the cost of any trouble. It will often pay to devote one-half hour to driving the pigs up and down a lane or even brushing them around in their pen. Importance enough is seldom given to the fact

crisis fall, on the manufacturers, the railroads, the banks or on the farmers? On the farmers of course. Then we should produce more, and there is no way that we can boost our agricultural resources better than by underdraining. If the farmers of Ontario would thoroughly drain their farms we could more than double our production in three years. If our Government does not pay these moneys my neighbors and I will no doubt come out somewhere, somehow, but what about the other fellows that are thinking about taking this means of draining their farms? This will block them at once. Then there are the men who have ventured so much in ditching machines, and the men who are thinking of purchasing machines. They need to be encouraged to bring in more of

them so that every farmer will be able to take advantage of them. On the other hand there is the Government agitation, the surveys, and the bulletins that have done much towards encouraging drainage. Will all this be thrown to the wind? Is it policy to do so? I say again it would be a breach of good faith. But after all I am not so much alarmed, it will come out all right yet. It is only another case of the old battle cry, the farmer will have to fight for himself or he will be left out of the race. We farmers have a battle on at home which is almost as essential in its outcome as that at the front, and I believe we are just waking up to the fact that we are capable of fighting for ourselves.

Kent Co., Ont.

CHAS. WHITMAN.

weather is wet there is danger of too much dirt going in the cellar. A good man can mattock out big roots as fast as another can top them with a hoe, and it is certainly more easily done than hand pulling.

Some plow out the roots. The moldboard is taken off the plow, and a projecting share cuts the roots. Two rows are turned into one, and afterwards the harrow is run over the rows lengthwise to rattle off any dirt which may adhere to the fibrous roots.

Those having a potato digger with a revolving wheel behind can often use this implement to advantage in taking up the turnips. The digger is run under the row and cuts the roots, which have nearly all the dirt removed by the revolving wheel which gives them quite a toss out behind.

Picking up must be done by hand or with a fork. We have seen very good time made where the roots were in rows with a large ensilage fork. Some use the common manure fork, and others, not inclined to bend their backs, an ordinary pitch fork. Hand picking is the most common practice, but in big rows the ensilage fork is just as fast and takes the back-ache out of the work.

In pulling white, grey-stone or soft turnips the harrow is injurious, by hand, the mattock or the plow being preferred.

Where at all possible unloading should be done with dump boxes down a trap door into the cellar. These boxes should have slat bottoms to allow the dirt to screen out, and the roots should be run down a slat-bottom spout to the cellar. It is well to throw all roots back from immediately under the trap or window through which they are dropped. This gets them out of the dirt and prevents loss from heating and decay. Where it is impossible to use dump boxes and the roots must be unloaded from an ordinary box, a long spout with slat bottom should be used. The scoop shovel hastens the unloading,

but it is heavy work. A hole is picked in one corner of the load and the shovel started. Some use the ensilage fork for this, and it works very well and is not so heavy to handle as is the shovel. Throwing back in the cellar is generally done on rainy days. Be careful to give the roots plenty of air. Leave all inlets open until severe frosts come. If it is necessary to pit any, plow out a pit bottom and clean it off about eight or nine inches deep. Pile the roots to a depth of 4½ or 5 feet in a long conical pile. Cover with straw only until hard frosts come, then

put six or seven inches of dirt on top of the straw. Place a few three or four-inch tile on end along the top to let in air, and the roots should keep well. Harvesting roots is work from start to finish, and all the ache will not be out of the backs of those engaged therein until after the last turnip or mangel has gone down the hole to the cellar.

THE DAIRY.

What is the Matter With Western Ontario Creamery Butter?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A great many are asking the question placed at the head of this article. Some of the editorial comments on the fact that Ontario butter was unable to win any prizes at the recent Canadian National Fair, have been rather severe. It does seem strange that at Toronto, the Ontario creamerymen were blanked for prizes, and that the next week, at London, they did very well. Had the judges anything to do with this? It is a well-known fact that one set of judges will place a lot of butter or cheese high, while another set will place a similar lot comparatively low, because of the difference in judges' standards, if there is such a thing. In judging butter and cheese, every judge is largely a law unto himself. It is true that he has a scale of points to guide him, but in the application of the scale there is no standard method. This is one of the difficulties in judging dairy products.

However, after making all due allowances for

Taking the Back-ache Out of Root Harvest.

Any farm boy or farmer himself who has had experience with harvesting the root crop will not hesitate to confirm the statement that turnips, mangels, and sugar beets put the ache in back-ache. Anyone who can contrive to get the roots lifted without a back-ache owes it to his fellow farmers to let them know how it may be done. Anyone who can eliminate a part of the ache is doing good service. This article will not prove a complete remedy, but it may help some to bend their creaking backs with less fear of breaking, and with fewer painful face contortions than if they harvested all their roots by the old way.

To start with we wish it understood that there is very little that is really new in this article, but some of it may be new to someone and many may try some of the methods outlined for the first time, although they have been acquainted with them for years. The novice must disabuse his mind of any idea that he may have of getting up the roots without hard work. It is strenuous exercise under the best of conditions.

MANGELS.

Owing to their being injured by sharp frosts mangels are the first to be lifted. The work should commence early enough that the roots are not blackened by frost, otherwise rot may ensue where the discoloration takes place. It is always best in harvesting this crop to draw in all the roots the same day as they are pulled, as they are much more likely to be frosted if pulled and left on the ground than when standing with their tops for protection, and the bottom part of the root under ground. If they must be left out for one or more nights it is good policy to throw them in small piles and cover over with tops. The tops can be forked onto the piles, and a light covering is all that is necessary to prevent frost bites.

As a general thing pulling is done by hand, and it is not any easy matter to take the back-ache out of the job. We know one boy who did it. He was working along with the owner of the farm, a big, able-bodied man, and in keeping up his end had rather a difficult task. But the boy was made of the right kind of stuff, and when his back tired he bound a couple of old twine sacks around his knees and went down on them to the relief of his spinal column, and to his credit be it said he kept up his end and quit at six o'clock fresh and good natured. He held to the belief that he could get a new pair of overalls, but could not obtain a new back.

Nearly all the mangels grown in Ontario are pulled by hand, and most of them are topped by a quick jerk or have the tops twisted off by hand. It is claimed that this method injures the root less than where a knife or hoe is used in topping. Growers are getting on to the fact that intermediate and globe-shaped varieties pull a little more easily than some of the longer varieties, and many grow them for that reason. Some go so far as to top these round or intermediate sorts with the hoe and harrow them out with a light harrow, claiming that the roots are not seriously damaged and that they keep all right. The hand method, however, is still most relied upon.

Some time ago we read of an arrangement which a grower made to pull his mangels, consisting of a V-shaped puller made of old lumber. The front end is formed of two one-inch boards about six inches wide nailed together to form the V. Across the wide end of the V is placed a piece of scantling, and to this scantling the whiffletrees are fastened. Straight back from the scantling are two pieces of plank set on edge to form "runners" and about six feet long. From these scantling two boards extend out as wings on either side back of the V-shaped front. Rough boards are nailed on the top of the frame so built, and stones are placed on front of the frame just back of the V to keep the front end down. The driver stands on the back end to give added weight. This is drawn along between two rows of mangels. The V-shaped front forces the mangels from the ground and a little to one side. Any not so forced out are pulled by the wings of the implement. As the puller is hauled back between the next two rows the same process is repeated, throwing two rows into one. These

mangels are topped with a hoe before pulling commences. We have never tried this puller, but some may like to see what it will do. Some who have tried it speak well of the method.

In pulling by hand the best method is to pull two rows each time across the field, going down two and back two, putting four rows into one. There is then room for the horses and wagon between the pulled rows, and it is very handy to load the wagons. Some load with the fork. For ease it is all right, but for speed the hands win.

TURNIPS.

Later on just before freezing-up time comes the turnip harvest. Swede turnips being much harder than mangels are not injured by knife or harrow, and so it is not imperative that they be hand-pulled. Many, however, still pull by hand, and top with a heavy knife with a hook on the end and made expressly for the purpose. The



A Comfortable Farm Home in Prince Edward County, Ont.

roots are thrown four rows into one, and the tops kept separate. This is a clean way of taking up the crop. One clip with the knife severs the bottom of the root with adhering dirt, and another clip takes off the top and the turnip drops. Good pullers lift an acre a day, but many work hard at half the quantity.

Most growers nowadays prefer to top the turnips with a heavy and good sharp hoe, after which they are pulled either with a mattock or the harrow, or may be lifted with the plow or other implement rigged to suit the purpose. A good man if he works can knock the tops off two acres of turnips per day, and with the harrow pulling is a short job. It is much easier and is done in shorter time, but it takes longer to pick up the roots. Two strokes crosswise of the rows and a third lengthwise to rattle off the dirt generally makes clean work of the pulling. If the roots are topped two or three days previous to harrowing out the tops wither and do not clog and pile up in the harrows so badly. If top too long before pulling. Some rake up the tops and draw them off before harrowing. This saves trouble in picking the roots out of the piles of tops, but on the whole is not a saving drawing. This saves the loss caused by wagons crushing roots and facilitates picking up the roots. It may be done to good advantage where the roots are small; where they are large not so much time is saved.

An implement which is much used, especially in dry weather, when no mud sticks to the roots is the mattock. The roots which have been topped with the hoe are mattocked two rows into one, and are very handy to pick up. If the

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the vagaries of judges, there still remains something to explain, as to why Ontario creamery butter failed to make a high enough score to win a prize at the largest exhibition in Canada. All those interested in the creamery business should make a note of this fact, and see what steps can be taken to remedy matters before another year. Some of your readers will remember a statement quoted from a Western Ontario buyer, at the creamery meeting held in Guelph last December, "There is a lot of Western Ontario butter we would not touch with a ten-foot pole." This is a serious indictment, coming as it did from a man who is in pretty close touch with the creamery butter in the Western part of our province.

What is the cause of this condition, which is really a serious one, if we are to believe all the reports we hear? The land in Western Ontario is the best which lies exposed to the sun. In most parts the water supply is good and abundant, more particularly in the northern districts. The people are descended from the most famous dairymen of Europe—Irish, Scotch, English, French, German, about the only famous dairy country not represented is Denmark. Our farmers, as a rule, are progressive and willing to take up new ideas, if they can see any money in them, but one of the chief reasons for this apparent indifference on the part of farmers to the creamery business is the fact that there has not been sufficient reward for labor and capital invested. The increased price obtained for cream has not been in proportion to the increased cost of production.

Another reason is that the creamery business in Western Ontario has been a good deal like "Topsy"—"just grewed." There has been no guiding, mastering hand at the helm, especially in early days when the business was started, and when it might have been put on right lines. In saying this we are not casting stones at any one in particular, but stating a fact as it seems to the writer.

Another cause is the fact that the farmers who patronize creameries in Western Ontario regard the creamery as a "side-line"—they (or at least many do) send the cream to the creamery when they are unable to do anything else with it—during hot spells when butter is difficult to make at home, or when local markets are not good. Back of all this is the fact that the money from butter made on the farm is handled by the women of the farm; whereas the money from the creamery goes into the pockets of the men, and the women see very little of it as a rule. Like many other problems, when sifted to the bottom, it is largely a "woman question" in many localities. In the matter of diplomacy the male is no match for the female—in fact diplomacy may be regarded as a feminine characteristic. If women were in charge, or had more to do with settling world matters, there would be little or no fighting. The women on the farms of Ontario have most to do with the creamery problem in the final analysis.

REMEDIES.

1. Wherever the conditions are favorable, whole milk creameries should be encouraged. We are aware that these are considered out-of-date, but experience proved that the finest quality of butter is turned out of this type of creamery.

2. Collect the cream more frequently than is the case at present in most creameries; or, insist on proper cooling of the cream so it can be delivered in a sweet condition.

3. Grade the cream and pay a higher price for the good cream. This is the remedy which most authorities and others are suggesting. Let us pause here for a moment and consider this remedy.

It has been tried in a number of places in Western Ontario, including the O. A. C. when we were operating a commercial creamery. There are some practical difficulties in the way here in Ontario not met with, to the same degree at least, in the other provinces. The first of these is, as to where we shall draw the line for the various grades, how many grades are to be recognized, and who is to do the grading? The arm-chair and pencil buttermakers think this is easy; but in practice, not so. For instance, if the basis of class or grade be acidity, most buttermakers would prefer a sour cream of good flavor, to a sweet cream with poor flavor. If these two qualities are combined for grading, it is difficult to know in which class to place certain lots. In case the buttermaker is to decide the matter, he may be afraid to offend some patrons. Where the creameries are close together, the patron knows that if his cream is rejected, or is graded low at one creamery, he will be received with open arms at the opposition factory, or at one of the city plants whose arms are extended to embrace all mankind and womankind who have cream for sale.

Still another practical difficulty is the churning of these grades separately. Personally, we can see little advantage in grading cream, then mixing the different lots together and churning. It no doubt improves the average to have a large proportion of number one grade, but even a small amount of poor stuff must degrade the whole lot to a certain extent.

To churn separate lots of different grades separately, is not practicable in most Ontario creameries. If there be sufficient of each grade to make a churning, it would be practicable to churn each grade by itself, when more than one churning is made each day, otherwise it would not, as a rule.

If some plan could be devised whereby a buttermaker or creameryman would be paid according to the grade of butter he turned out, instead of according to the pounds of butter manufactured, it would remove an incentive to get as much cream as possible regardless of quality. So long as the manufacturer is paid the same price per pound for making second or inferior goods, as is paid for making butter of fine quality, we fail to see how we are going to make much improvement in the quality of Ontario butter. A practicable

cream, if you are paying a certain rate per pound for manufacturing.

6. Suggest churning the cream at low acidity, and have butter either marketed at once, or placed in cold storage at 20 degrees F. until sold.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

POULTRY.

Packing Eggs.

The season of the year has arrived, in fact by some it is considered past, when eggs should be preserved for winter use. Most people plan to have their own eggs during the winter season,

even though the hens are not laying. It would be better if more made it a point to get winter eggs when it would not be so necessary to "pack" eggs. However, it is an established fact that comparatively few flocks lay enough eggs in winter to keep the household going. One of the best preservatives and one which we can recommend from experience is water glass. This may be purchased in most grocery stores or at hardware. It is put up in cans, and all that is necessary is to add eight parts of water to one of the water glass. The eggs are immersed in this and left until it is desired to use them. An old candy pail or large bucket is a very good thing to keep the eggs are covered with the solution.

Where it is necessary to keep the eggs for a longer time than is usual in preserving just from summer to winter, a stronger solution may be used of one part of water glass to five parts of water. It is not wise to make the solution weaker than one to eight. This is one of the simplest methods of preserving eggs, is effective, and the eggs come out of the solution in such a condition that they may be boiled, poached or fried as well as being useful for cooking purposes.

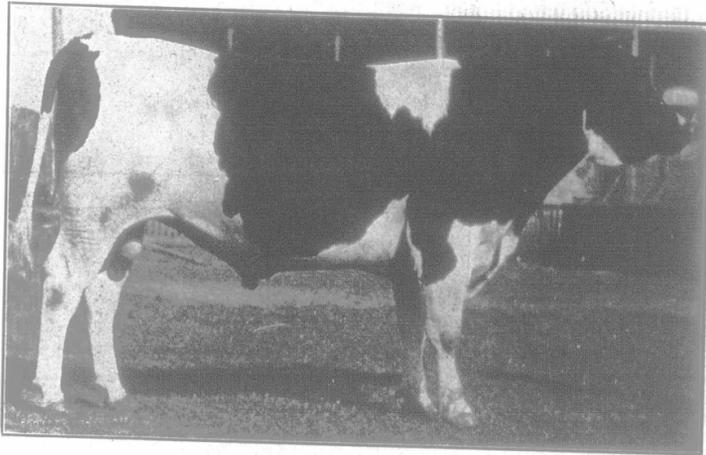
Some use a solution of lime and salt, two pounds of fresh lime and a pint of salt, dissolved in four gallons of water. This is stirred and left to settle, the process being repeated, after

which the clear liquid is poured over eggs which have been previously placed in the receptacle in which they are to be kept. All the clear liquid should be used. It is claimed that this preserves the eggs very well, but that there is a danger of those at the bottom of the vessel having a decided limey flavor, and some have noticed that the yolk in such a preservative becomes somewhat hardened.

This is a good season to preserve eggs, because there is less danger of heated and partially incubated eggs getting into the winter supply. When the eggs are put down earlier and during the hot weather, the quality is not as good as those put down at the present time when the weather is much cooler. However, many hens are not laying just at this season, and some have taken the precaution to put their eggs down earlier, but for those who should wish to preserve a few eggs for the winter's use this information may be of some use.

Convincing.

G. McLeod, Nipissing District, Ont., a new subscriber, writes: "Your issue of last week is enough to convince me that 'The Farmer's Advocate' is what I need for practical farming advice."



Champion Holstein Bull at Ottawa.

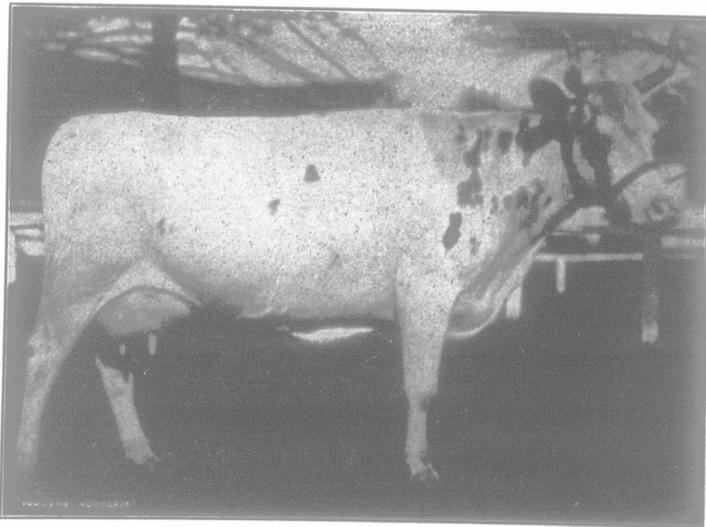
Sir Belle Fayne, which won for Haley Bros., Springford, Ont.

remedy for this condition would be gladly welcomed by our best creamerymen, who would like to grade but dare not for fear of losing patronage. Their running expenses are practically the same, whether making 1,000 lbs. butter daily or 3,000 lbs.

In the foregoing I am not knocking cream grading, but pointing out a few of the practical difficulties in the way, some of which are peculiar to Ontario conditions.

TO CREAMERY PATRONS.

It is largely a question for patrons to solve, as I believe that most, if not all our Ontario buttermakers can turn out a first-class quality of butter if they have good raw material in the form of milk or cream. We, therefore, offer the following suggestions:



Snowdrop.

Champion Ayrshire female at London. Owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners.

1. Let every creamery patron for the season of 1915 put up a supply of ice for next season—not less than one ton of ice per cow; two or three tons per cow would be better.

2. Cool each lot of cream at once after separating, and before mixing with lots from previous separations.

3. Keep the cream packed in ice until delivered to the cream hauler, railway or creamery.

4. See that the cream can is protected from sun and rain while on its way to the creamery, and try to reduce the time for haulage to the lowest point possible.

5. Insist on the creameryman pasteurizing the

HORTICULTURE.

Four Seasons in a Rented Orchard.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a time of depression in trade, apple growers should average the returns of a few previous years, and not become disheartened when a season of few sales and low prices is forced upon us. Below I am giving four year's experience with an orchard rented from a neighbor. There are three acres in this orchard, and it consists of 111 trees of the following varieties: 37 Ben Davis, 27 Baldwins, 21 Spys, 15 Kings, 7 Grimes Golden, 2 Pewaukee, and 2 Pippins. The trees have been planted 24 years, and until the year 1911 received the usual treatment of all general farm orchards. In the spring of 1911 the orchard was leased at a yearly rental of \$55.50 or 50 cents per tree. The owner agreed to fertilize the orchard every second year with a good coat of barn-yard manure, the lessee to do all other work connected with the orchard, including pruning, spraying, cultivating, sowing cover crops, and of course harvesting and marketing the fruit. A regular lease, signed and sealed was drawn up.

Prior to 1911 the orchard never returned \$100 of a gross yearly income, and usually not more than 50 per cent. of the fruit grown was marketable. The codling moth and apple scab were very prevalent, although no scale had made its appearance. During the year 1911 the cultivation consisted in keeping the orchard under a sod mulch, that is in cutting with the mower at two or three different times all grass and weeds and letting them lie to act as a fertilizer and mulch. This worked out very nicely, as during the following very severe winter no winter injury by root freezing occurred, while in our home orchard, where the soil was plowed in early November, much root freezing and winter injury resulted. Next to clean, early-summer cultivation with fall and winter cover crops, we think the sod mulch system can be safely recommended.

Following is the debit and credit account of the orchard for 1911:

Pruning	\$14.00
Hauling out brush	3.00
Spray material	5.00
Applying spray	5.00
Mowing	2.50
Harvesting apples75
Rental	55.50
Total expense	\$85.75
Value of apples harvested	\$4.50

These operations left a deficit of \$81.25, which certainly did not look very encouraging, and the failure to get a dividend caused a good deal of comment in the neighborhood.

Following is the account of expenses and receipts for 1912:

Pruning	\$ 2.50
Plowing, discing and cultivating.....	15.75
25 lbs. of rape seed	1.87
22 bbls. spraying material	12.50
Applying spray	14.50
Harvesting, packing, hauling, board of men, etc.....	429.00
Rental	55.50
Total	\$531.62
400 bbls. of apples sold	\$777.50
110 boxes of apples sold	137.50
	\$915.00
Net profit for 1912	\$383.38
Net profit for 1911 and 1912.....	302.13

This gives a yearly net profit, after paying for rent, of over \$50.00 per acre, or without rent such as had the orchard been owned by ourselves, of \$69.00 per acre; more than the original cost of the land.

The year 1913 was the off year for the orchard, but net returns, after paying rent and all expenses, were \$50.50.

During the present season of 1914 a large gasoline power sprayer was purchased at a cost of nearly \$400.00, and used for all our spraying operations. This gives a constant pressure of 175 pounds, and with the fine, powerful spray produced, distributed both from the ground and the high derrick on the outfit, much more effective and economic work has been done.

The orchard this season is a perfect panorama of great, red, juicy apples, and notwithstanding the great depression in the apple industry, owing to the war, the entire crop has been sold to a wholesale firm in Fort William at satisfactory prices, considering the conditions prevailing. To date (October 5th) we have packed and shipped from this orchard 52 barrels of Kings, 10 barrels of Pewaukees, and 8 barrels of Pippins. They are grading 90 per cent. No. 1. A conservative

estimate of the crop still to be harvested is 130 barrels of Spys, 165 barrels Baldwins, 185 barrels Ben Davis, and 100 boxes Grimes Golden. This would give 550 barrels and 100 boxes from the 111 trees, which we think is a very satisfactory yield.

At the comparatively low price at which the fruit has been sold this should give us a net profit for the year above all expenses and rent of over \$500.00, or about \$5.00 per tree. We had an offer just before war was declared, which was not accepted, as we were busy cutting oats at the time and had no time to draw up a contract, which would have increased our net return to over \$800.00.



Harvest Time.

Packing apples in the orchard of E. F. Augustine, Lambton Co., Ont.

I might add that our wealthy apples in our home orchard last season, which were wrapped and box-packed, sold wholesale in Port Arthur market at the rate of \$6.00 per barrel, netting us at the rate of \$4.00 per barrel. Formerly when we sold to buyers in the orchard, we thought ourselves fortunate if we secured \$1.00 per barrel for this variety.

Lambton Co., Ont. E. F. AUGUSTINE.

Greenhouse Construction.

Realizing the importance and significance of market gardening and vegetable growing, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, delegated S. C. Johnson, Vegetable Specialist, to investigate con-



One Stage in the Distribution of Fruit.

This illustration shows fruit being a semi-bled at an Ontario shipping point, but it must still pass through many hands before it reaches the consumer.

ditions in the United States, and bring home to the growers of Ontario ideas that would be of practical importance to them. Part of the time so spent was devoted to a survey of the greenhouse industry, and results of that research have been compiled in Bulletin 224 entitled, "Greenhouse Construction." This work might carry suggestions to prospective builders, such as the average cost per square foot of ground covered or average cost of heating per cubic foot under the different systems, but on the whole the bulletin shows exhaustive investigation: it is well

compiled and illustrated, and should be read by every one interested in greenhouse work.

The type of house receiving greatest consideration in this bulletin is that of iron frame construction, and preference is given to those of considerable width. A house 40 feet wide need have no central supports from the ground, and a house 75 feet wide will only require two lines of supports with braces and struts. The latter class appears most economical, for it easily admits of extension and the use of a horse and horse-implements.

In greenhouses of any make it is well to have the eaves high enough that laborers will not be striking their heads on the roof members, and in order to procure this freedom from trouble it is necessary to have the walls about 6 feet high. Twenty-four inches of this might be of solid wall formation. The entire height of the wall also affords means for ventilation, which is one of the most important factors in greenhouse construction and management. It seems impossible to procure too much ventilation, and in modern houses the walls, ridge and gable end are constructed in such a way that ventilation can be carried on from all three quarters.

In houses where a summer crop of cucumbers is to be grown the side ventilation and good height of walls is very necessary. There are various ways of procuring this ventilation on the side, and many growers prefer one continuous run three or six lights in length and two or three lights wide. Others claim to have equal success with about one-half the amount of ventilation given by means of making the ventilators come alternate with equal sized spaces of stationary glass. Side ventilators are used either opening directly beneath the eave plate or opening from a header set right below the eave. Possibly those preferring the ventilators to be continuous and opening from the header are in the majority.

There are two ways of installing the ridge ventilation, namely from the ridge board or from a header set between the sash bars. Where ventilators open from the header there is greater danger from the rain getting in even if the ventilator is partially closed. Where the ventilator opens from the ridge the air can come in with very little danger of any rain getting in. An important point to be considered in ridge ventilation, whether ridge or header type, is that both lines should work separately in order that in the case of a strong wind from one side the ventilators on that side may be closed while the others will remain open, and the complete ventilation of the house may still be carried on.

Some growers complain that the ridge type of ventilators allow an inward rush of air which has caused severe checks on the plants, while in the header type the air admitted is distributed evenly throughout the house.

Some controversy arises over the advisability of joined or separate houses, but taking all things into consideration the separate house has much to recommend it over the joined type of construction.

Before the heating system is installed it is necessary to decide whether the crops shall be grown on solid boards or benches. For many years it was taken for granted that the crops must be grown as close to the glass as possible,

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and for this reason houses were built with short sides, and the crops were grown on benches raised from the surface of the soil to about four or five feet in height. This idea has been dissipated of late, for in the absence of benches in a greenhouse of considerable range the greater part of the soil may be prepared for planting by team work. It is quite obvious while plants can be handled quicker and with less labor on ground beds, and such operations as tying of supports, staking or even transplanting can be carried on much more satisfactorily with large solid beds. Growers find that they can grow any crop just as successfully on solid beds as on the raised benches used by growers for many years.

Hot water and steam are the two sources of heating for greenhouses at the present time. The hot water may either work on the gravity or pressure system. In a house containing up to 30,000 square feet of glass the gravity system is efficient, but anything above this requires the pressure. In long and large houses where the heat has a long way to travel it can be carried to better advantage and with less cost of fuel by the use of steam.

FARM BULLETIN.

The average city man transferring from city to the farm forgets that board is worth anything. Such meals as he gets at the average farm table would cost him six or seven dollars per week in the city, and he would be lucky then, yet on the farm he wants wages almost equal to what he got in the city and board thrown in. The farmer's wife has just as good a right to recognition as the city cook. A full stomach is worth as much on the farm as in the city. Those planning to winter on the farm should remember this.

Hon. W. H. Hearst, the new premier of Ontario, in his inaugural address, makes the following reference to farming and food production: "Agriculture, the great basic industry of the province, will always receive the best consideration of the Government. An active campaign has been inaugurated, and will be pressed on with increased vigor, to stimulate a greater production of foodstuffs so urgently required now by the Empire as well as for home consumption. Additional efforts will be made to secure for the consumer the products of the farm without any unnecessary advancement in price over that obtained by the producer."

The Situation.

By Peter McArthur.

How to increase the food production of Canada and secure a greater and more efficient rural population is now the most urgent question pressing for solution. Without reflecting in any way on the industry and capacity of the men who now occupy the land, it must be admitted that our output of food products compared with the area of fertile soil available for the purpose is absurdly small, and that in few localities are the possibilities of the land realized. Ontario alone, if farmed to its full capacity, could almost feed the Empire. But many farms are lying idle, others are only partially worked, and the farming population of Ontario, for some years past, has been decreasing. The causes of these conditions are well understood—the trend of population to the cities and emigration to the new provinces in the West—but how is the evil to be remedied? That it must be remedied is the conviction of all thinking men. Canada's immediate future is bound up with the question of food production, and the inefficiency in this respect is not confined to Ontario. It exists in different forms in all the provinces. The world crisis precipitated by the war has forced us to realize the situation, but as yet nothing has been suggested that will overcome the difficulty. Those who are on the land are straining every nerve to meet the demand that is being made on them and will doubtless profit accordingly, but that is not enough. More land must be worked and more men engaged in production, but to bring this about there must be far-reaching adjustments that are bound to disturb existing conditions and that will almost certainly provoke determined opposition. More land must be placed at the disposal of those who are willing to work it, and many people to whom farm work is repugnant must bend their backs to the labor. And these changes will be brought about not by government interference, but by the irresistible compulsion of events.

In venturing to discuss this question I must confess that I am working with but little light or leading. At the present moment I have few opinions or convictions that date back of August 4th, when war was declared. Any opinions I may express in this review of the situation are subject to revision whenever we are able to get a better grasp of facts. It is quite true that on

the farms the war has caused little change beyond increasing prices for certain products, but the condition of the business world is bound to react on the farming community before many months have passed. What that condition is it is impossible to determine, owing to the steps that have been taken to meet the crisis. Stock exchanges have been closed, gold payment suspended, bank notes made legal tender, credit restricted, and the whole machinery of trade is being re-adjusted in the hope that the trouble will pass, and that business can be resumed on the old basis. Not until these restrictions have been removed and an attempt made to resume trading along the old lines will it be possible for us to get any idea of the true state of the business world. In the meantime the burden of unemployment is increasing in the cities, and the farming community is being implored to give employment to men who are unfitted for farm work and for whom they have little real work to do. With things shaping as they are, and with no precedents to guide us, we cannot foresee the future. All we can hope to do is to see things clearly when they happen. And every day the cry is becoming more insistent for more food products.

The country cannot be repopulated and the production of food increased if farming methods are to continue along present lines. Even if a city man or new settler could rent a farm at a reasonable rate, he would need several thousand dollars to buy stock and implements for the work. Those who will be obliged to go back to the land when the cities discharge themselves of their excess population will not have the necessary capital to give them a proper start. Emigrants coming into the country will be in the same condition. Both will be forced to go to the West or to the newer parts of the province where land can be had for nothing. They will have to face pioneer conditions, and it will be years before they can do more than support themselves. Of course if they are able to do that it will do much to relieve the strain, but that will not be enough. The older parts of the country will still be half idle as they are now, because land is so dear. And that is what must be overcome. The basic fact of the trouble is that Canada is at present suffering from "Landlordism" in a more acute form than it exists in England. In the Old Country a duke may hold a few square miles of land idle so that he may have a deer park, but a few thousand farmers holding hundred acre farms which they do not fully work are causing a greater waste of land than the duke. I venture to assert that there is more land held idle in Ontario than in the British Isles. This state of affairs is now a menace to the country. Can it be allowed to continue? Now, I am not advocating anything. I am merely watching. As I warned you in the beginning I am travelling light in the matter of opinions. But it looks to me as if steps must be taken to end all speculation in land—and to keep land from being held out of cultivation. I have never been an advocate of the single-tax theory,—some deep-rooted sentiment has made me rebel against it. This plan would so place our taxes as to force the nationalization of lands, and events may force what the inexorable logic of Henry George could not accomplish. A condition where we would have idle land on one hand and idle men on the other would be intolerable. The question of land ownership may have to be examined, and possibly we may be compelled to admit that it is just as fundamentally wrong to allow private ownership of land as of the air or water. Farmers cannot be allowed to "build desolate places for themselves" any more than the "kings and counsellors of the earth." A multitude of small land owners holding idle land are as great a burden as a few lords and dukes holding idle land. And if the idle land of the country could be opened to the idle people the country would be repopulated and production multiplied at once. To build homes for laborers who would be employed by the present owners of the land is a suggested solution with which I shall deal in a later article.

It has been suggested that the banks might do much towards getting people back on the land, but I cannot see how. The banks are likely to have their hands full with other matters for some time to come. With such grave authorities as the London Financial Times discussing the failure of the gold basis of currency and publishing suggestions pointing towards a new currency based on a scientific appraisal of the volume of trade, it is evident that all the banking systems of the world are likely to be revised in the near future. Our banking system, now that the government is really behind it—as a safeguard adopted for war times—is probably as safe, for the time being, as that of any other country. There is no need to worry about it, but there is no need to look to it for any special measure of assistance. In common with all other banking systems, including the Bank of England, it will do well to hold its own and be ready to furnish a sound currency

and accessible capital when business begins to make progress again. At the present moment the real capitalist is the farmer, for his wealth consists of products instead of credits. Moreover, the volume of business that will be done in the country for some time to come will be measured by the power of the farmers to produce and buy. Let us hope that in their new capacity of plutocrats they will behave themselves better than did the bankers and captains of industry. Serious as the situation is I cannot check a smile at the thought that before long "the whirligig of time" may force me to rail against, "those beneficiaries of special privilege" the farmers. The ownership of land, and the right to devise it to their heirs by will is a special privilege, though it is so long established that we have learned to regard it as a fundamental right. But in the meantime I shall keep on watching the bankers and financiers as in the past for they are worth watching, and we must take care that they do not emerge from this crisis with enlarged privileges.

I quite realize that I have not got very far with the question I began to discuss, but that is not because I do not know where we are going. But what I have written may move others to write with authority on the subject, and no one is more anxious to be enlightened and set right than I am. I incline to the opinion that if the apparently inevitable war taxes were made to fall on the idle land and on land held for speculation, in both city and country, we would soon have more land under cultivation. The land thus brought into use would not only give opportunity to the unemployed, but would attract settlers from other countries. I know it would be unpopular, and for that reason I do not expect to see parliament act in the matter until forced by circumstances. Although everything in public life is now quiet, I suspect that when our political moratorium is over we shall have some of the hottest politics Canada has ever known. Being now the plutocrats of the country the farmers should follow the example of the past race of plutocrats and get control of the government. I say, "the past race of plutocrats," because more things happened on August 4th than the declaration of war. At the present time there are many great financial and business reputations walking around to save funeral expenses.

A Real Fair.

There are few fairs, perhaps, throughout the country that could not profit by adapting the good features of other shows to their own management, yet where are we to find a model to accept as a pattern? To be termed a success it should be strong agriculturally and attract the people to its exhibits and about the ringside, and the judging must be done in such an efficient way that there may be no doubt in the minds of spectators as to the prestige and reliability of the event. Caledonia Fair, held on October 8th and 9th, draws the people because they have a good and well-managed exhibit of stock. For miles and miles around the extra pennies are saved to go to Caledonia Fair because it, through a process of evolution and development, has become popular. Other fair boards are striving to make their particular fairs popular also, but there are many that might take a tip from some of our leading agricultural shows.

An analysis of conditions at Caledonia and a little study of the management reveals several characteristics that might be intensified in other similar events. In the first place the Board of Directors is a real Board, not mere names or figure heads. They perform the duties of directors by attending each to his own job at the right time. The stock is shown to its place, the exhibits are put where they belong, and when the judge arrives his man is waiting for him. The director is there, not somewhere. Hospitality and attention are not lacking in any of the officials, and they are so divided into committees (who will act), and the board is so well organized that efficient management is the consequence.

Breeders don't care to take chances with their animals, and during seasons of inclement weather a fence post is an uncomfortable place to secure the entry. To overcome this difficulty, buildings are provided to accommodate 300 sheep, 100 hogs, 100 cattle, and about 250 horses. The cattle, sheep, and swine could not wish for more comfortable quarters than they are given in their airy pens and stalls under galvanized iron roofs. In many particulars they are as good as those erected at our leading exhibitions. A small fee is collected at the time of entry for this accommodation which will more than pay the interest on the cost of construction. The stock in competition was led before such competent and well-known judges as Capt. T. E. Robson, R. S. Stevenson, Fred Richardson, J. W. Cowie, J. M. Gardhouse, Col. Robt. McEwen, John Rawlings, and H. M. Vanderlip. The exhibit of sheep was particularly strong both in short and long wools, some entries, first at Toronto, going down to

third place in the competition that ensued. This might easily occur, however, for a sheep does not show the same on every occasion, and a winner one day may be far from it in another event though really just as good a sheep. Ayrshires were good, having as best cow any age, the champion at London Fair. One herd of Holsteins came forward, but the Shorthorns did far better, having three herds and the champions at Ottawa as best male and female. Yorkshires and Berkshires made up the swine, of which there were four herds. Horses are always good at Caledonia, and as large crowds watched the judging at Caledonia as is common even at the Canadian National. There were other attractions, of course, besides the strictly agricultural end, but take the features just mentioned from a county fair and it fails.

The success of this fair can be traced back to the management. The President, Wm. Douglas, attributes full credit to the Board of Directors, and the efficient Secretary, H. B. Sawle, and Treasurer, B. E. French. "It all depends on the management," says the President. "Use the exhibitors right, use the judges right, and get everybody saying good things about the fair and success is assured."

Markham's Great County Fair.

Ontario has many big county fairs, and this year has seen some of the best crowds and largest exhibits ever forward at these shows. It is well that it has been so. The country needed something of the kind to inspire confidence, and nothing exerts a more potent influence than a big entry list and large crowds of pleased people at the county fairs. It is a far cry from the Canadian National, Canada's greatest fall fair, to the smallest township fair in the Province, and yet the latter in its way is just as necessary, fills its place just as nobly, and is just as worthy of the patronage of the people as is its big sister. But no exhibition is too good to be improved, and in the hope of gaining some information which our readers may use to advantage in working up and strengthening their local fairs, a representative of this paper visited what its Directors call "Canada's Greatest County Exhibition" at Markham, in York County, last week. It is truly in point of exhibits and attendance a leader in this class of exhibitions, and nothing happens without a reason. There are three reasons why Markham has a big fair, viz.: 1. The prize list is well distributed over a large class of farm products and fancy work, and is the largest offered at a county fair in the Province. 2. Markham is the center of a vast fertile area of farm lands devoted to the raising of the very highest type of live stock. 3. An energetic

Directorate solicits aid from a large number of willing helpers, both financially and in the matter of entries. These three bulwarks are enough to build up and support any institution. It is a fact that donations are very large, and this swells up a prize list worth while, which draws out the entries as the section of the country round about is unsurpassed in fertility and good stock. This in a nutshell accounts for the success of the fair.

But you say what is there in this to help other societies to build up their annual exhibitions. First and foremost, get good men at the head of affairs,—workers, not office seekers, and let them canvass every likely source for financial aid. Once obtained these monies must be used to good advantage in an increased prize list which must, to meet all requirements, cover a wide range of entries. Larger prizes will bring out a larger entry, and will ensure keener competition, which means larger crowds, a better fair and more money for next year's operations.

In making up the prize list care must be taken not to get too much of the money in one breed or class, as this has a tendency to bring out the big exhibitors to the discouragement of the smaller breeders. As a matter of fact Markham was a show of the smaller exhibitors who brought out entries as well fitted as those of the more extensive breeders, and who made a fair worthy of its name.

"The Farmer's Advocate" for obvious reasons does not make a practice of reporting county exhibitions. Interest in them is local, and there are so many of them that our readers would get tired of reading fair reports. But to give other fairs an incentive to greater effort we visited two of the biggest this year. That our readers may have some idea of the magnitude of the fair we may say that horses were the feature, and we counted 135 in the stalls, and many were in harness or stabled outside the grounds at the time. Most of these were heavy horses, Clydesdales predominating with the imported and Canadian-bred classes both well filled. There were in the neighborhood of 140 cattle all told, Ayrshires numbering thirty-six, Jerseys between thirty and forty, Holsteins forty-six, Shorthorns twenty-nine, with seven or eight Angus, one dozen Herefords, and a few Grades. Sheep were in the pens to the number of about one hundred, Cotswolds being most numerous with thirty-two, Shropshires sixteen, Leicesters sixteen, Hampshires fourteen, Southdowns twelve, and Oxfordshire nine. Berkshires were the most numerous in the pig pens, twenty-five being out. Tamworths were nearly as many, and Yorkshires a close third. The quality of the exhibits in horses, cattle, sheep and swine was high-class throughout; nearly all

the entries being well fitted and ready for the ring. This is what makes a fair, and to pay for doing it prizes must be worth while.

In the buildings the show was never better. As an instance of growth it may be said that formerly in the potato classes two or three entries was the limit, while this year there were upwards of forty. Fruit and vegetables were on a par with those shown at some of the big exhibitions, and the women's work Department was well filled. Poultry was numerous and of a high order.

One thing we omitted to mention in connection with the live-stock exhibits, and one which is appreciated by those who show, is the large, comfortable buildings supplied for the stock. This is a big drawing card for exhibitors.

It is an all-round show with plenty of horse races, and too many sideshows and fakirs. This latter class might well be done without, and the fair would lose none of its interest. Of far greater benefit is the boy with his best calf, colt, lamb or pig, and it was a treat to see some quite small lads proudly leading away their winners. Crowds were scarcely as large as upon some former occasions. Rain fell in torrents from a little after two o'clock to four, but notwithstanding this it would take five figures to estimate the number present, and automobiles were there in hundreds, the writer counting two hundred in one row, and this was only a few of them. Other fair managements should take the success of this fair as an incentive to get the money and make bigger and better fall fairs the country over. We must congratulate President James Torrance, Secretary A. Ward Milne, and the Directorate on the success of this year's fair.

Dr. A. W. Bell Dies Suddenly.

Dr. A. W. Bell, Secretary and Manager of the great Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, Man., and known in live-stock circles over all Canada, passed away very suddenly on the morning of October 7th. He retired the night previous in his usual good health, and his death came as a shock to a wide circle of friends. He was born at Markham, Ont., August 18th, 1862, received his education at Jarvis Street College, Toronto, and at Trinity University and the University of Toronto. He graduated in medicine in 1891, and was for some years Assistant Manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and Superintendent of the Live-stock Department. In 1906 he went to Winnipeg as Manager of that big annual exhibition. He also held important offices in several of the live-stock associations of Manitoba, and his demise is a distinct loss to the fair association and live-stock interests generally.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 12, were 178 cars, comprising 3,505 cattle, 769 hogs, 1,752 sheep and lambs, 515 calves, and 319 horses. Owing to the holiday and the heavy run, trade was slow, and prices for the best cattle were steady, but the common and medium were easier, and a large number were not sold. Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.25, and two extra quality loads of steers sold at \$8.55, and a load of extra quality heifers at \$8.40; common to good steers and heifers, \$6.50 to \$8.10; cows, \$3 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$7.85; milkers, \$65 to \$100; veal calves, \$6 to \$11. Sheep, \$3 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6.50 to \$8. Hogs, \$8.25 fed and watered; \$8.50 weighed off cars; \$7.90 f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

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

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	63	659	722
Cattle	1,686	12,935	14,621
Hogs	80	5,639	5,719
Sheep	408	4,736	5,144
Calves	124	2,226	2,350
Horses	19	28	47

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 127 cars, 8,219 cattle,

1,151 calves, and an increase of 3,150 hogs, 1,200 sheep and lambs, and 3,560 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock at Toronto were large, especially at the beginning of the week. Trade in cattle, the bulk of which were common and medium, was slow, and prices easy, at the decline of the previous week. One extra choice load of steers which came from Alberta, sold at \$8.50, which was the top price of the week. Common, light, bologna bulls, and canner cows, were the best sellers, as there were outside buyers for these, Morris, of Chicago, being represented on the market during the week.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice loads sold at \$8.25 to \$8.50; loads of good, \$7.75 to \$8; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium, \$7 to \$7.25; common, \$6.50 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; common cows, \$4.75 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was an excellent demand for stockers and feeders of good quality, which are very scarce. Several of the distillery buyers commenced to buy last week. Lunness, Rogers & Halligan, bought over 200 Northwest steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., at an average of \$7. Choice Ontario steers sold at \$7 to \$7.25; good steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers ranged from \$5 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers was firm all week, at prices ranging from \$65 to \$95, and in a few instances for a few extra choice Holsteins and Shorthorns, \$100, \$105, \$110; and \$120 was paid in one instance.

Veal Calves.—Prices for veal calves still remain firm. Choice veals, \$10 to \$10.50; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Both sheep and lambs sold at steady to firm prices. Sheep, ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$7; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$3.50 to \$5; culls, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, \$7 to \$8.10, the bulk going at \$7.50 to \$7.85; cull lambs, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Receipts for the past week were fairly large, and prices, 30c. to 40c. per cwt. lower. Selects fed and watered, sold at \$8.50; \$8.15 f. o. b. cars, and \$8.75 weighed off cars.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

At the Union Horse Exchange last week, 3,607 horses were bought, and the bulk of them shipped via Montreal to the British Isles. They were a fine lot, bringing in about the same average of \$170 to \$175 each for army purposes. In other classes there was little doing as there was scarcely any demand. Drafters sold from \$175 to \$225; general-purpose horses, \$160 to \$190; express and wagon horses, \$140 to \$180; drivers, \$100 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$50 to \$125.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.16, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, \$1.13½.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 44c. to 46c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 55c.; No. 3, 53c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 78c. to 80c.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.20, outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 82½c., track, Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 63c. to 67c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 65c. to 70c., outside.

Roller Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.15.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.60; second patents, \$6.10; in cotton, 10c. more.

Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, seaboard, \$4.70 to \$5.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto. No. 1, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$13 to \$14 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$24 to \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$29.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were easier. Creamery pound rolls, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 27c. to 28c., by the case.

Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16c.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Potatoes.—New, per bag, 60c. to 70c., for car lots of Canadians, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 85c. to 90c., track, Toronto.

Beans.—Hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50; primes, \$3.

Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 16c. to 22c.; spring ducks, 11c. to 13c.; hens, 9c. to 12c.; spring chickens, live weight, 12c. to 13c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, 14c. to 14½c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins and pelts, 75c. to \$1; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 43c. to 45c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$5; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invited
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at All Branches

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of seasonable fruits and vegetables continue to be large. Apples, pears and grapes are very plentiful. Prices were quoted as follows: Apples, 10c. to 20c. per basket, and \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch; cantaloupes, 35c. to 40c. per basket; citrons, 5c. each; crab-apples, 20c. to 30c. per dozen; cranberries, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel, and \$2.50 per box; grapes, green, 12½c. to 16c. per basket; blue grapes, 15c. to 17c.; red Rogers, 15c. to 20c. small basket; grapefruit, \$5.50 to \$6 per box; limes, \$1.25 per hundred; lemons, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per box; oranges, \$3 to \$3.25 per box; peaches, 70c. per basket; peaches, Colorado, \$1.20 per box; pears, 25c. to 60c. per basket; pineapples, \$3 per box; plums, 65c. to 70c. per basket; quinces, 40c. to 60c. per basket; raspberries, 25c. per box; watermelons, 25c. to 40c. Vegetables—Beets, 60c. per bag; beans, 40c. per basket; cabbages, 25c. to 30c. per dozen; carrots, 20c. per basket, and 65c. per bag; celery, 25c. to 45c. per dozen; cauliflower, 75c. per dozen; cucumbers, large, 15c. to 25c. per basket; corn, 6c. to 7c. per dozen; evergreen, 10c. per dozen; eggplant, 10c. to 25c. per basket; gherkins, medium, 30c. to 50c.; small ones, 50c. to 75c. per basket; onions, Spanish, \$3 to \$3.25 per crate; Canadian Yellow Danvers, \$1 per 75-lb. bag; onions, pickling, a glut on the market; lettuce, 50c. per box; parsnips, 25c. per basket; peppers, green, 25c. to 30c. per basket; red, 30c. to 50c. per basket; summer squash, 20c. per basket; pumpkins, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 10c. to 30c. per basket; turnips, 35c. per bag; vegetable marrow, 10c. to 20c. per basket.

THE WOOL OUTLOOK.

John Hallam's weekly market report makes the following reference to wool: "Owing to the embargo placed on the export of wool by England, there may be a little more life injected into the local market, which has been quiet for some time past. It is too early to state whether it will have any effect on prices, as the manufacturers have simply been buying to fill orders, mostly for military purposes, and it looks as though they will have no trouble in securing supplies for that purpose for some time to come. Washed clothing fleeces (course), 27c. to 28c.; washed clothing fleeces (fine), 29c. to 30c.; washed rejections (burry, chaffy, etc.), 23c. to 24c.; unwashed fleece combing (course), 18c. to 20c.; unwashed fleece clothing (fine), 20½c. to 22c."

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The market for live stock last week was, generally speaking, about steady, although the price of hogs showed a slight decline. As for cattle, these have been coming down gradually for some time past, and are now considerably below prices which prevailed for months previously. A fairly active demand developed for fine steers at 8c. per lb., while good quality ranged from about 7½c. up, and medium at 6½c. to 7c., with common ranging down to 5½c. per lb. Butchers' cows ranged all the way from 4½c. up to 7c.; bulls, 4½c. to 5½c. The market for sheep was steady, at 5c. to 5½c. per lb., while lambs ranged from 6c. to 7½c. Calves sold as usual at \$3 to \$5 each for ordinary, and up to \$12

for the best. The live-hog market showed an easier tone. Prices were about ½c. lower owing to increased supplies. Selects sold at 9c. to 9½c., and heavies at 8½c. to 8¾c., weighed off cars. Horses.—The market was on the dull side, and it is doubtful if lumbering operations will be as large as expected. Dealers quote heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$275 to \$325 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$225 to \$250 each. Lighter horses range from \$125 to \$175. Broken-down, old animals, ranged from \$75 to \$100, and choicest saddle and carriage animals were quoted at \$350 to \$500 each. Dressed Hogs.—The market for live hogs continued easy, and this affected the price of dressed. The price quoted was 13½c. to 13¾c. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock. Potatoes.—New Brunswick potatoes were scarce, and sold at 60c. to 65c. per bag, carloads, ex track, single bags being 80c. to 85c. Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 60c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 8c. to 9c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was firm, at 14c. to 15c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 13c. to 13½c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb. Eggs.—The market was firm. Straight receipts were quoted at 24c. to 24½c. per dozen, in a wholesale way, while selected stock in single cases, sold at 28c. to 30c. No. 1 stock, in the same way, sold at 25c. to 26c., and No. 2 at 22c. to 23c. Butter.—The market declines fractionally from week to week. Choicest stock was quoted at 27c. to 27½c. per lb., while fine was 26½c. to 27c., and seconds 26c. Manitoba dairy was 24c. to 25c., and Western dairy, 25c. to 25½c. per lb. Cheese.—The market for cheese showed almost no change, prices being slightly easier. Finest Western sold here at 15c. to 15½c. per lb., and finest Eastern at 14½c. to 15c. for colored, and ½c. less for white. Under grades were quoted around 14c. Grain.—The market for oats was quite active and firm, following prices being ex store: Canadian Western, 55½c. to 56c. per bushel for No. 2; 54½c. to 54¾c. for No. 3, and 53c. for No. 2 feed. Ontario, No. 2 white, 50c. to 51c.; No. 3 Ontario oats, 49c. to 49½c.; No. 4, 47½c. to 48c. Argentine corn was 84c. per bushel, and Ontario malting barley, 78c. to 80c. Flour.—The market was fairly active and firm. Ontario patents sold around \$6.25 per barrel, in bags; straight rollers, \$5.75 to \$6. Manitoba first patents were \$6.70; seconds being \$6.20, and strong bakers', \$6 in jute. Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed showed no change. Bran sold at \$25 per ton, and shorts at \$27 in bags, while middlings were \$30 including bags. Mouille was \$32 to \$34 for pure, and \$30 to \$31 for mixed. Hay.—The hay market was moderately active, and prices slightly lower. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$19.50 per ton, and No. 2 \$17.50. Hides.—The market for lamb skins has advanced 10c. each. Beef hides were steady, at 15c., 16c. and 17c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1. Lamb skins were 85c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

Woodstock bid 14½c.; Campbellford, 15c. and 15 1-16c.; Peterboro, 15 1-16c. and 15½c.; Brockville, 14½c. and 15½c.; Kingston, 14 13-16c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 15c. to 15½c.; finest Easterns, 14½c.; Cornwall, 15 1-16c. to 15½c.; Picton, 15½c.; Napanee, 15½c.; Lindsay, 14½c.; Utica, N. Y., 14½c.; London bid 14c. to 14½c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 14½c.; Belleville, 15 1-16c. and 14½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.50 to \$10.90; Texas steers, \$6.15 to \$9.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.30 to \$8.20; cows and heifers, \$3.40 to \$9.10; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.25. Hogs.—Light, \$7.85 to \$8.30; mixed, \$7.30 to \$8.35; heavy, \$7.05 to \$8.20;

rough, \$7.05 to \$7.20; pigs, \$4.75 to \$8; bulk of sales, \$7.40 to \$8. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$4.85 to \$6; yearlings, \$5.60 to \$6.50. Lambs, native, \$6.10 to \$7.95.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade the past week at Buffalo was one of the highest markets on Canadian shipping steers this year. Demand was strong out of New York for shipping steers for the mid-week kill, and the supply of around fifteen cars was taken readily at full strength to a dime higher prices than the week before. The stale Canadians, which were neglected the week before were taken readily, and sellers encountered no difficulty in landing anything they had in steer line that carried weight, at very satisfactory prices. Trade on shipping steers of late has been spasmodic, one week the East coming in strong for shipping kinds of steers, and next week acting lukewarm. It is a fact, however, that the fine-boned, well-bred Canadian steers are finding much better sale than the coarser ones. Pony cattle, as the saying goes, are the popular kinds. Canadian shipping steers sold all the way from \$8.35 for the light ones, on up to \$8.90, for loads averaging around 1,400 lbs. Four loads of Ohio dry-fry steers, running in weight from 1,225 to 1,400 lbs., and showing good quality, sold from \$9.60 to \$9.90, and were among the first cattle sold during the day. More of these kinds would have found ready sale. Canadian canners are selling high here, \$4.35 being the price. Canadian canners are said to show fewer condemnations than a lot of the New York State thin cows which are used for tinned beef. All of the large killers are on the Buffalo market now taking these canners, and with Dold and some of the smaller killers buying canners freely, the demand is not fully met. Stockers and feeders found a shade better action the past week than for the previous week, a load of good quality 950-lb. feeders making \$8. Little, inferior kinds of stock heifers out of the Montreal section, and running from 380 to 450 lbs., sold from \$4.60 to \$5. Holstein heifers that are well marked are bringing from \$6.25 to \$6.50, but have to be very good to bring the last-named price. Yearlings of good quality in the stocker line, are ready sale at \$6.75. Bull trade the past week was somewhat uneven, but generally speaking it was about steady, the wide range of from \$5 to \$7.50 prevailing, a medium kind of sausage bulls selling to weak advantage, along with some of the commonish kinds of stock bulls. Dairy cows brought steady prices generally, some extra fancy ones selling around and better than \$90 per head. Receipts the past week figured 5,425 head, as against 6,025 head for the previous week, and 9,825 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations: Choice to prime, native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.50 to \$10.10; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.75 to \$9.15; plain and coarse, \$8.25 to \$8.50; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$8.35 to \$8.90; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.50; choice to prime handy steers, natives, \$8.25 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; good butchering heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best heavy fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; best feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$95.

Hogs.—Prices, under increased receipts, were lower every day last week. On the opening day the general price for best grades was \$9.10, with the bulk of the pigs selling at \$9, and before the week was out, best grades sold down to \$8.50, while pigs dropped to \$8. Thursday's receipts included a deck of Canadian hogs averaging around 230 pounds, and they sold, with the roughs out, at \$8.50, the general market for native hogs being \$8.60. Roughs the fore part of the week brought up to \$7.75 and \$7.85, and on Friday the bulk moved at \$7.25. Stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25. Receipts the past week figured 35,200 head, being against 29,760 head the previous week, and 38,240 head a year ago. Sheep and Lambs.—Stronger trade on lambs. Monday the general price for

tops was \$8.15, and the next three days values were a little higher; Thursday, which was the high day of the week, tops reaching \$8.35. Friday's market was lower, general range on top lambs being from \$8 to \$8.15, with culls going from \$7.25 down. Sheep were about steady all week. Best wethers, \$5.75 to \$6; mixed sheep, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50, as to weight; medium and heavy ewes, \$5 to \$5.25. Receipts the past week numbered 21,000 head, as against 28,000 head the week before, and 32,400 head a year ago.

Calves.—Mostly a \$12 market for top veals the first two days last week. Wednesday and Thursday tops brought up to \$12.25, and on Friday the best ones reached \$12.50. Culls from \$10 down. Grass calves sold well Monday, best bringing from \$6 to \$6.50, with common ones going as low as \$5, and the last half of the week good grassers, with practically no country demand, could not be placed above \$6. Receipts the past week, which included around 600 head of Canadian grassers, totaled 2,375 head, being against 1,625 head for the previous week, and 3,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cow's Milk After an Operation.
 Would you kindly tell me, through your paper, when, if ever, a cow's milk could be used for personal use after a lump has been taken out of her throat. She was taken in good time, and seems in good condition. The lump was removed last June. Is it safe to use her milk now?
 Ans.—The nature and cause of the lump will be influencing factors. Since the disease is not mentioned, we infer it is lump jaw. If the wound is healing well, or quite thoroughly healed, and there are no indications of a recurrence of the trouble, the milk is probably quite fit to use. If the cow is in good health, and shows no effect of the operation or the disease, there need be no fear in using the milk.

Gossip.

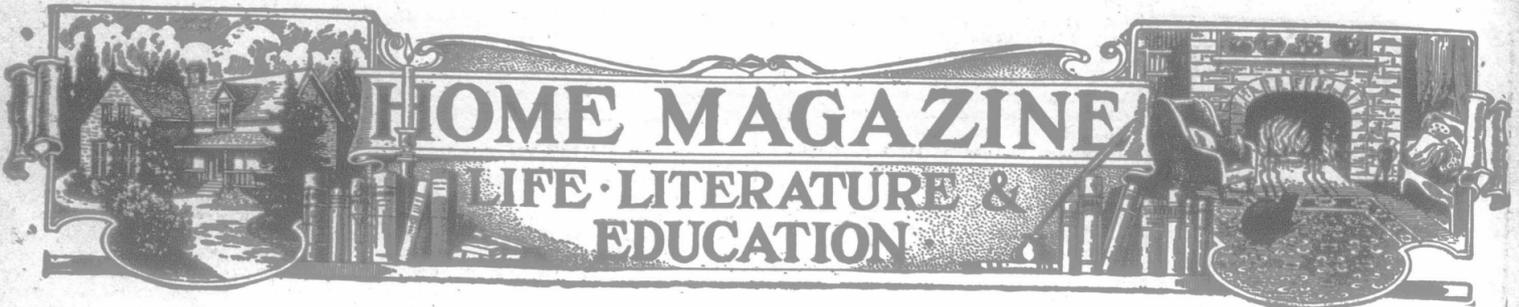
See the advertisement in this issue of pedigreed potatoes from New Brunswick. J. H. Stockton, of Woodstock, N. B., has some good stock for sale.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 23.—W. J. Beatty, Janefeld Farm, Guelph, Ont.; Jerseys.
 Oct. 29.—The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; pure-bred live stock.
 Oct. 29.—B. E. Bates, Aylmer, Ont.; dairy and grain farm.
 Nov. 3.—E. W. Nesbitt, Woodstock, Ont.; Holsteins.

The military authorities of Paris have need of people to look after and feed the hundreds of cattle stocked in the race-courses and open spaces round the city, says the Standard (Eng.). All people who are desirous of doing this very necessary work are asked to give in their names to the mairies of their districts, and all people who are able to milk cows are urgently requested to register themselves as willing to undertake this work. Everyone will be paid, men at the rate of 4s. 2d. per day, and women at the rate of 3s. per day.

The story of an exciting engagement in connection with the great war was related by the President of the Paris Municipal Council, on his return from the Marne battlefield. At Montcau, near Sezanne, he found on a hillock a dead bullock surrounded by the bodies of eighteen German soldiers. A witness of the incident told him that the bull was released with other cattle when the Germans approached. When it heard the cannon, mad with rage, it dashed into a German company in position on a mound and bowled them over like ninepins. One soldier fired and slightly wounded it, but it continued to dash among the surprised Germans, tossing and trampling them until a storm of bullets ended its life. By that time the bull had killed eighteen Germans.



Field of Waterloo.

(By Lord Byron.)

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her Beauty and her Chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and
brave men;

A thousand hearts beat happily; and
when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which
spoke again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell—
But hush! Hark! a deep sound strikes
like a rising knell!

Did ye not hear it? No; 'twas but the
wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street;
On with the dance! Let joy be uncon-
fined;
No sleep till morn, when Youth and
Pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying
feet—
But hark! that heavy sound breaks in
once more
As if the clouds its echo would repeat;
And nearer, clearer, deadlier than before—
Arm! Arm! It is—it is—the cannon's
opening roar!

Within a window'd niche of that high
hall
Sat Brunswick's fated chieftain; he did
hear
That sound the first among the festival,
And caught its tone with death's prop-
hetic ear;
And when 'they smiled because he deem'd
it near,
His heart more truly knew that peal too
well
Which stretch'd his father on a bloody
pier,
And roused the vengeance blood alone
could quell;
He rush'd into the field, and, foremost
fighting, fell.

Ah, then and there was hurrying to
and fro,
And gathering tears and tremblings of
distress,
And cheeks all pale, which but an hour
ago
Blush'd at the praise of their own
loveliness;
And there were sudden partings such as
press
The life from out young hearts and chok-
ing sighs
Which ne'er might be repeated; who
could guess
If ever more might meet those mutual
eyes,
Since upon night so sweet such awful
morn should rise!

And there was mounting in hot haste;
the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clatter-
ing car
Went pouring forward with impetuous
speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;
And the deep thunder peal on peal afar;
And near, the beat of the alarming drum
Roused up the soldiers ere the morning
star;
While throng'd the citizens with terror
dumb,
Or whispering, with white lips: "The foe!
They come! they come!"

Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay,
The midnight brought the signal sound
of strife,
The morn the marshaling in arms—the
day
Battle's magnificently stern array!
The thunder-clouds close o'er it, which
when rent

The earth is cover'd thick with other
clay,
Which her own clay shall cover, heap'd
and pent,
Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red
burial blent.

Browsings Among the Books.

THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ.

(From "Tom Burke," by Charles Lever.)

The dispositions for the battle of
Austerlitz occupied the entire day. From
sunrise, Napoleon was on horseback,
visiting every position; he examined each
battery with the skill of an old officer
of artillery; and, frequently dismounting
from his horse, carefully noted the slight-
est peculiarities of the ground, remarking
to his staff, with an accuracy which the
event showed to be prophetic, the nature
of the struggle, as the various circum-
stances of the field indicated them to his
practiced mind.

It was already late when he turned his
horse's head towards the bivouac hut—a
rude shelter of straw—and rode slowly
through the midst of that great army.
The ordre du jour, written at his own
dictation, had just been distributed among
the soldiers; and now, around every
watch-fire, the groups were kneeling to
read the spirited lines by which he so
well knew how to excite the enthusiasm
of his followers. They were told that
"the enemy were the same Russian bat-
talions they had already beaten at Holla-
brunn, and on, and on whose flying traces
they had been marching ever since."
"They will endeavor," said the proclama-
tion, "to turn our right, but, in doing
so, they must open their flank to us;
need I say what will be the result? Soldiers,
so long as with your accustomed valor
you deal death and destruction in their
ranks, so long shall I remain beyond the
reach of fire; but let the victory prove,
even for a moment, doubtful, your Em-
peror shall be in the midst of you. This
day must decide forever the honor of the
infantry of France. Let no man leave his
ranks to succor the wounded—they shall be
cared for by one who never forgot his sol-
diers; and with this victory the campaign
is ended!"

Never were lines better calculated to
stimulate the energy and flatter the pride
of those to whom they were addressed.
It was a novel thing in a general to
communicate to his army the plan of his
intended battle, and, perhaps, to any
other than a French army the disclosure
would not have been rated as such a
favor; but their warlike spirit and mili-
tary intelligence have ever been most re-
markably united, and the men were de-
lighted with such a proof of confidence
and esteem.

A dull roar, like the sound of the dis-
tant sea, swelled along the line from the
far right, where the Convent of Reygern
stood, and growing louder by degrees,
proclaimed that the Emperor was com-
ing.
It was already dark, but he was quick-
ly recognized by the troops, and with
one burst of enthusiasm they seized upon
the straw of their bivouacs, and, setting
fire to it, held the blazing masses above
their heads, waving them wildly to and
fro, amid the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"
For above a league along the plain the
red light flashed and glowed, marking out
beneath it the dense squares and squad-
rons of armed warriors. It was the an-
niversary of Napoleon's coronation, and
such was the fete by which they cele-
brated the day.

The Emperor rode through the ranks
uncovered. Never did a prouder smile
light up his features, while, thronging
around him, the veterans of the Guard
struggled to catch even a passing glance

at him. "Do but look at us to-morrow,
and keep beyond the reach of shot," said
a grognard, stepping forward, "we'll
bring their cannon and their colors and
lay them at thy feet." The marshals
themselves, the hardened veterans of so
many fights, could not restrain their en-
thusiasm; and profers of devotion unto
death accompanied him as he went.

At last all was silent in the encamp-
ment; the soldiers slept beside their
watch-fires, and, save the tramp of a
patrol, or the "qui vive?" of the senti-
nels, all was still. The night was cold
and sharp, a cutting wind blew across
the plain, which gave way to a thick
mist—so thick, the sentries could scarcely
see a dozen paces off.

I sat in my little hovel of straw—my
mind far too much excited for sleep—
watching the stars as they peeped out
one by one, piercing the gray mist, until
at last the air became thin and clear,
and a frosty atmosphere succeeded to the
weighty fog; and now I could trace out
the vast columns, as they lay thickly
strewn along the plain. The old gen-
eral, wrapped in his cloak, slept soundly
on his straw couch; his deep-drawn
breathing showed that his rest was un-
broken. How slowly did the time seem
to creep along—I thought it must be
nigh morning, and it was only a little
more 'than midnight. Our position was
a small rising ground about a mile in
front of the left center, and communicat-
ing with the enemy's line by a narrow
road between the marshes. This had
been defended by a battery of four guns,
with a stockade in front; and along it
now, for a considerable distance, a chain
of sentinels were placed, who should
communicate any movement that they
observed in the Russian lines, of which I
was charged to convey the earliest in-
telligence to the quartier-general. This
duty alone would have kept me in a
state of anxiety, had not the frame of
my mind already so disposed me; and I
could not avoid creeping out, from time
to time, to peer through the gloom, in
the direction of the enemy's camp, and
listen with an eager ear for any sounds
from that quarter. At last, I heard the
sound of a voice at some distance off—
then, a few minutes after, the hurried
step of feet, and a voltigeur came up,
breathless with haste:

"The Russians were in motion towards
the right. Our advanced posts could
hear the roll of guns and tumbrils mov-
ing along the plain, and it was evident
their columns were in march."

I knelt down and placed my ear to the
ground, and almost started at the dis-
tinctness with which I could hear the
sound of the large guns as they were
dragged along; the earth seemed to trem-
ble beneath them.

I awoke the general at once, who, rest-
ing on his arm, coolly heard my report,
and having directed me to hasten to
headquarters with the news, lay back
again, and was asleep before I was in
my saddle. At the top speed of my
horse I galloped to the rear, winding my
way between the battalions, till I came
to a gentle rising ground, where, by the
light of several large fires, that blazed
in a circle, I could see the dismounted
troopers of the chasseurs a cheval, who
always formed the Imperial bodyguard.
Having given the word, I was desired by
the officer of the watch to dismount, and,
following him, I passed forward to a
space in the middle of the circle, where,
under shelter of some sheaves of straw
piled over each other, sat three officers,
smoking beside a fire.

"Ha! here comes news of some sort,"
said a voice I knew at once to be
Murat's. "Well, sir, what is 't?"

"The Russian columns are in motion,
Monsieur le Marechal—the artillery mov-
ing rapidly towards our right."

"Diantre! it's not much more than
midnight! Davoust, shall we awake the
Emperor?"

"No, no," said a harsh voice, as a
shrivelled, hard-featured man turned round
from the blaze, and showing a head cov-
ered by a coarse woollen cap, looked far
more like a pirate than a marshal of
France; "they'll not attack before day
breaks. Go back," said he, addressing
me, "observe the position well, and if
there be any general movement towards
the southward, you may report it."

By the time I regained my post all was
in silence once more; either the Russians
had arrested their march, or already their
columns were out of hearing—not a gleam
of light could I perceive along their en-
tire position; and now, worn out with
watching, I threw myself down among
the straw, and slept soundly.

"There—there—that's the third!" said
General d'Auvergne, shaking me by the
shoulder; "there again—don't you hear
the guns?"

I listened, and could just distinguish
the faint booming sound of far-off arti-
lery, coming up from the extreme right
of our position. It was still but three
o'clock, and, although the sky was thick
with stars, perfectly dark in the valley,
meanwhile, we could hear the galloping
of cavalry quite distinctly in the same
direction.

"Mount, Burke, and back to the quar-
tier-general! But you need not, here
come some of the staff."

"So, D'Auvergne," cried a voice whose
tones were strange to me, "they meditate
a night attack, it would seem—or is it
only trying the range of their guns?"

"I think the latter, Monsieur le Mare-
chal, for I heard no small arms, and
even now all is quiet again."
"I believe you are right," said he,
moving slowly forward, while a number
of officers followed at a little distance.

"You see, D'Auvergne, how correctly the
Emperor judged their intentions. The
brunt of the battle will be about Rey-
gern. But there—don't you hear the
bugles in the valley?"

As he spoke the music of our tirailleurs'
bugles arose from the glen in front of
our center, where, in a thick beech-wood,
the light infantry regiments were posted.

"What is it, D'Esterre?" said he to an
officer who galloped up at the moment.

"They say the Russian Guard, sir, is
moving to the front: our skirmishers
have orders to fall back without firing."
As he heard this, the Marshal Berna-
dotte,—for it was he,—turned his horse
suddenly round, and rode back, followed
by his staff. And now the drums beat
to quarters along the line, and the
hoarse trumpets of the cavalry might be
heard, summoning the squadrons through-
out the field; while between the squares,
and in the intervals of the battalions,
single horsemen galloped past with orders.
Sout's division, which extended for near-
ly a league to our right, was the first
to move, and it seemed like one vast
shadow creeping along the earth, as
column beside column marched steadily
onward. Our brigade had not as yet
received orders, but the men were in
readiness beside the horses, and only
waiting for the word to mount.

The suspense of the moment was fear-
ful—all that I had ever dreamed or pic-
tured to myself of a soldier's enthusiasm
was faint and weak compared to the
rush of sensations I now experienced.

Column after column moved past us,
and disappeared in the dip of ground be-
neath; and, as we saw the close battal-
ions filling the wide plain in front, we
sighed to think that it was destined to
be the day of glory peculiarly to the in-
fantry. Wherever the nature of the field
permitted shelter, or the woods afforded
cover, our troops were sent immediately
to occupy. The great manoeuvre of the

day was to be the piercing of the enemy's center, whenever he should weaken that point by the endeavor to turn our right flank.

A faint streak of gray light was marking the horizon, when the single guns which we had heard at intervals ceased, and then, after a short pause, a long, loud roll of artillery issued from the distant right, followed by the crackling din of small-arms, which increased at every moment, and now swelled into an uninterrupted noise, through which the large guns pealed from time to time. A red glare, obscured now and then by means of black smoke, lit up the skies in that quarter, where already the battle was raging fiercely.

The narrow causeway between the two small lakes in our front conducted to an open space of ground, about a cannon-shot from the Russian line, and this we were now ordered to occupy, to be prepared to act as support to the infantry of Soult's left, whenever the attack began. As we debouched into the plain, I beheld a group of horsemen who, wrapped up in their cloaks, sat motionless in their saddles, calmly regarding the squadrons as they issued from the wood: these were Murat and his staff, to whom was committed the attack on the Russian Guard. His division consisted of the hussars and chasseurs under Kellermann, the cuirassiers of D'Auvergne, and the heavy dragoons of Nansouty, making a force of eight thousand sabres, supported by twenty pieces of field artillery. Again we were ordered to dismount, for although the battle continued to rage on the right, the whole of the center and left were unengaged.

Thus stood we as the sun arose—that "Sun of Austerlitz" so often appealed to and apostrophized by Napoleon, as gilding the greatest of his glories. The mist from the lakes shut out the prospect of the enemy's lines at first, but gradually this moved away, and we could perceive the dark columns of the Russians, as they moved rapidly along the side of the Pratzen, and continued to pour their thousands towards Reyrern.

At last the roar of musketry swelled louder and nearer, and an officer galloping past told us that Soult's right had been called up to support Davoust's division. This did not look well: it proved the Russians had pressed our lines closely, and we waited impatiently to hear further intelligence. It was evident, too, that our right was suffering severely, otherwise the attack on the center would not have been delayed. Just then a wild cheer to the front drew our attention thither, and we saw the heads of three immense columns—Soult's division—advancing at a run towards the enemy.

"Par St. Louis," cried General D'Auvergne, as he directed his telescope on the Russian line, "those fellows have lost their senses! See if they have not moved their artillery away from the Pratzen, and weakened their center more and more! Soult sees it—mark how he presses his columns on. There they go, faster and faster; but look! there's a movement yonder—the Russians perceive their mistake."

"Mount!" was now heard from squadron to squadron; while dashing along the line like a thunderbolt Murat rode far in advance of his staff, the men cheering him as he went.

"There!" cried D'Auvergne, as he pointed with his finger, "that column with the yellow shoulder-knots—that's Vandamme's brigade of light infantry. See how they rush on, eager to be first with the enemy; but St. Hilaire's grenadiers have got the start of them, and are already at the foot of the hill—it is a race between them!"

And so it had become; the two columns advanced, cheering wildly, while the officers, waving their caps, led them on, and others rode along the flanks, urging the men forward. The order now came for our squadrons to form in charging sections, leaving spaces for light artillery between; this done, we moved slowly forward at a walk, the guns keeping step by step beside us. A few minutes after, we lost sight of the attacking columns, but the crashing fire told us they were engaged, and that already the great struggle had begun. For above an hour we remained thus—every stir, every word loud spoken, seeming to our impatience like the order to move. At last, the

(Continued on page 1813.)

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Our Leader and Commander.

Behold, I have given Him for a witness to the people, a leader and commander to the people.—Isa. 55: 4.

"It fortifies my soul to know That, though I perish, Truth is so: That, howsoever I stray and range, Whate'er I do, Thou dost not change, I steadier step, when I recall That, if I slip, Thou dost not fall."
—A. H. Clough.

What a difference it makes to soldiers whether they have, or have not, confidence in their general. They can only see the spot on the battle-field where they are ordered to fight—to advance or retreat—but the leader knows why certain things are permitted, and has a reason for each move. That is, of course, if he is a good leader. We, who are soldiers of the Cross, fight under the flag which can never be defeated. Our Leader can never make a mistake, therefore we have good reason to trust Him even when things seem to be going terribly wrong. Death in the ranks of His army does not mean defeat, but a triumphal entrance through the gates of the Eternal City.

We hear blood-curdling reports of atrocities in Europe. Let us remember that most of these reports are grossly exaggerated, and many of them are entirely untrue, and then let us remember the saying of Bishop Butler: "No one ever did a designed injury to another but at the same time he did a much greater to himself." It is certainly contrary to our orders, as followers of a crucified Leader, to shout loudly for vengeance and retaliation. Two wrongs never yet made a right, and if it is true that some so-called Christians have behaved like savages, we do not want our soldiers to copy such leaders and act like savages, too. It makes one's heart thrill with gladness to read that the French doctors risked their lives to save wounded foes from the burning cathedral, just when the destruction of that beautiful building had filled their hearts with righteous anger against the Germans. It is one of the proofs that men—even in the excitement of a battle—are trying to walk in the steps of Him Who laid down His life to save men who were bent on His destruction.

Those who have been cruel will not go unpunished. God loves them too well for that, and His severity—which they cannot escape—is intended to wake them to a knowledge of their own wickedness, so that they may repent. The repentant thief who endured the agony of crucifixion, owned that it was a just punishment for his sins. By accepting his pain in this patient fashion, he proved that his soul had climbed above the wickedness of the past.

If we are to be true disciples of our glorious Leader, we must obey His command and follow His example, though such obedient following is hard indeed. Have you studied the orders He has given to each soldier who volunteers to fight under His standard? "I say unto you," He says, "love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven."

Our Leader did not only tell us to do this hard thing, He went before the army and did it Himself. When He pleaded that His enemies might be forgiven, as they tortured Him so cruelly, He surely did not wish them to escape punishment for their crime. If an earthly judge were so foolishly kind as to dismiss every criminal brought before him, without any punishment, he would soon put an end to order and discipline. The criminals who were so weakly forgiven would be the greatest losers, for they would be encouraged to continue in their career of crime.

Our Leader is kind and forgiving, but He is not weak. I have heard that Wellington stopped cruelty among his soldiers by executing all who were convicted of ill-treating the wounded or de-

fenceless. He was the commander and bound to see, as far as lay in his power, that justice was done—but no soldier had a right to be judge and executioner for his fellow-soldiers, no matter how he might disapprove of their conduct.

The judgment of cruel men is in the hands of our Leader. He has said, through Moses: "To Me belongeth vengeance, and recompense; their foot shall slide in due time: for the day of their calamity is at hand, and the things that shall come upon them make haste. For the LORD shall judge His people."

In St. John's wonderful vision he saw our Commander riding on a white horse, and the armies of heaven were following Him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean. The Leader was clothed with a vesture dipped in blood—He had endured the worst for His people—but He no longer appeared as the patient Sufferer of wrong. His day of judgment had arrived.

St. John says: "Out of His mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it He should smite the nations: and He shall rule them with a rod of iron: and He treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God."

If we are filled with horror at cruelty to the wounded and the weak, is not that horror a reflection of the just anger of our Leader? We ought to be angry at such things. If we love our enemies—as our Leader loves them—we shall not therefore wish them to escape punishment for crimes. If a father loves his son, and discovers that he has been guilty of some dastardly cruelty, he punishes him with great severity, hoping to rouse shame and repentance in the culprit. It is possible to hate the sin and love the sinner. God is doing that every day; and we don't know how He hates our selfish way of grabbing good things for ourselves, and of setting our hearts on worldly advancement as if that were the chief object of our existence. Perhaps He has permitted this terrible calamity because He knows it requires severe treatment to wake us out of our selfish pursuit of luxury and wealth.

Let us leave the judgment of our enemies in our Leader's hands, and look less indulgently than usual at our own sins. We are not saints ourselves, by any means.

If we are to be followers of Christ we must get His point of view. If He had thought that the piling up of riches, and the winning of fame or popularity, meant making a success of life, He would never have been crucified. Read the Gospels and see how sternly and publicly he denounced the hardness of heart and self-righteousness of those in authority. He was certainly not trying to win their favor by flattery, neither would He allow them to go on their self-satisfied way without having their attention drawn to the diseased condition of their souls.

Why should we doubt the love of God every time He calls us to bear a cross of pain or sorrow? Does a good soldier rail at his commander every time he is called to endure hardship? What should we think of our Canadian volunteers if they grumbled and complained because luxuries were scarce and hardships many? We women sometimes wear the cross as an ornament. Should it not rather be a pledge that we are willing to bear uncomplainingly any cross—no matter how heavy—that our Leader may lay upon us?

Wesley tells how he once visited a rich man, who rang the bell and told a servant to put coal on the fire. The draught was poor and a puff of smoke blew into the room. The host said: "Ah, Mr. Wesley, these are the crosses that we have to bear." Let us be careful not to magnify some such trifling inconvenience into a heavy burden. The cross did not mean a slight discomfort, it meant real suffering and self-sacrifice even unto death.

If we are to follow our Master, we must look away from our own sufferings as much as possible, and busy ourselves in seeking the good of others.

Two disciples once sought high positions for themselves on the right and left hand of their king. When two men reached that coveted position, they found that it was—or appeared to be—a position of terrible humiliation and dishonor. A thief hung on a cross on the right hand and on the left of the Saviour of the world. Are we willing to sing honestly that beautiful hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee"? Are we willing to

endure, joyfully and uncomplainingly, the cross of pain which raiseth us beside the Man of sorrows?

Our Leader goes forth to war, and we belong to an army—the Church militant. Are we really following in His steps? Bishop Heber sings:

"Who best can drink his cup of woe,
Triumphant over pain;
Who patient bears his cross below,
He follows in His train."

"A noble army—men and boys,
The matron and the maid;
Around the Saviour's throne rejoice,
In robes of light arrayed.
They climbed the steep ascent of heaven,
Through peril, toil, and pain:
O GOD, to us may grace be given
To follow in their train."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Windrow.

Percy Morris, writing for Aero and Hydro, states that the German Zeppelins are equipped with wireless apparatus, and can talk at will, either with one another or to stations on the ground.

Among the regrettable results of the war so far is the slaying of well-known artists and opera singers, four of whom are reported among the dead. Chaliapin, the great Russian basso; Fritz Kreisler, one of the greatest violinists in the world, and many others, are in the fighting lines.

Prof. Brander Matthews, in an article in New York Times, argues that Germany, although among the leaders in science and art, has no reason for this absolute pre-eminence she claims as the most cultured nation. In the art of making implements of war, and in music, he admits her claim, but disputes it in the more purely intellectual arts. From the death of the great Goethe, in 1832, until the end of the Nineteenth Century, he points out, she had only one author who succeeded in winning world-wide celebrity.—Heine, who was really a Hebrew, and died in Paris almost an exile. In science, Germany's advancement has been remarkable, nevertheless, the two dominating scientists of the past half-century have been Darwin and Pasteur, an Englishman and a Frenchman, nor has Germany contributed perceptibly to the development of the railroad, steamboat, automobile, aeroplane, telegraph, telephone, photograph, moving picture, electric light, sewing machine, reaper or binder.

The ordinary cold storage of fish is put out of date by Mr. R. Pictet, the brilliant Swiss scientist, noted for his experiments with cold. He has just succeeded in freezing live fish and reviving them several weeks or months later, an achievement which recalls Edmond About's fanciful tale of "The Man with the Broken Ear." He recently placed twenty-eight fish in a box containing water rich in oxygen, and in which several pieces of ice were floating. He then very slowly reduced the temperature of the contents. At the end of about two months the resultant cake of ice was gradually thawed, and the fish were all found to be alive. According to the report of the experiment given in L'Illustration (Paris), it is essential that the water be very gradually frozen, and that it shall have contained pieces of ice for from fifteen to eighteen hours before the whole mass is frozen. The process of thawing must also be very slow. It is stated that Alaskan salmon and Siberian sturgeon may thus be brought alive to Paris. Methods of making the process commercially successful are now being sought.

In Mr. John Joseph Conway's Footprints of Famous Americans in Paris (Lane), one finds diverting anecdotes none of them so good as those told of the artist Whistler. To an English student smoking a pipe when Whistler entered his painting school, "You should be very careful," the master said. "You know you might get interested in your work and let your pipe go out." It was in London that a very dirty

newsboy approached Whistler. "How old are you?" the great man said.

"Seven, sir," the grimy urchin answered.

"Oh! you must be more than that," Whistler insisted.

"No, sir, I ain't," rejoined the boy.

Then, turning to a friend, Whistler said: "I don't think he could get as dirty as that in seven years, do you?"

The master rarely met his match, although he did so once in Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the famous throat specialist. He called in Sir Morrell to treat a French poodle of which he was most fond. The physician was none too well pleased at being invited to diagnose the illness of a dog. He prescribed, however, pocketed his fee, and drove away. Next day he sent an urgent message to Whistler, asking him to call quickly. On his arrival Sir Morrell said, without a smile, "How do you do, Mr. Whistler. I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

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

Sunflowers and Hollyhocks.

All day long, by our old brick wall,
Stand ten hollyhocks, stately and tall,
Pink and crimson, in gorgeous row,
All rosetted from top to toe.

Across the lawn, so quaint and grand,
Ten tall sunflowers stiffly stand,
With smiling faces of brownish hue,
And yellow ruffles gemmed with dew.

But when the moonbeams' magical light
Streams o'er the sparkling grass at night,
Out from the shade of the garden wall
Trip ten hollyhock ladies tall;

And out to meet them trip the ten
Gallant young sunflower gentlemen;
Then all night long, to a dreamy tune,
They dance a measure 'neath the moon.

These dear, quaint flowers always grew
In the old-world gardens our grandsires
knew.

And still they dance in the olden way,
To curtsey and part at break of day.

Funnies.

To an old French-Canadian who was coming to town one morning on a lame horse, someone remarked:

"Why, Monsieur Le Blanc, your horse is lame!"

"No, no, my frien', he no lame," the old man replied, "but he beaucoup fatigue in one leg."

HONESTY OF CHILDHOOD.

A lady, out wheeling her two-months-old baby, met a neighbor's boy, aged four and six years, and asked them if they wouldn't like to see the baby. The little fellows, highly elated at the invitation, tipped their chins over the edge of the baby buggy, when the younger broke forth: "Oh, isn't it cute! He looks just like the little monkeys we saw up in the park!" "No, Harold," protested the elder brother, nudging the little four-year-old. "He doesn't look like a monkey!" All the time he kept up a vicious nudging at little Harold, who, seeing a great light dawn, suddenly corrected his blunder by explaining, "Well, I just meant his face."

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I have just finished reading the letters in the Beaver Circle. I enjoy reading the letters; they are so interesting. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all think it is a valuable paper and we all think it is a valuable paper and we all think it is a valuable paper. I go to school every day I can. I have about two and a half miles to go. Our teacher's name is Miss Ewald. We all like her very much. I love to read, and my favorite books are: "A Girl of the Lumberlost," "Little Women," "Little

Men," "The Gold Hunters," and many others. "I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success."

VERA B. EIDT.

P. S.—I would be very much pleased if some of the Beavers of my own age (12) would write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I always read the letters, and have thought I would like to write. I wonder how many of the Beavers like reading books? I do, anyway. Some I have read are: "Anne of Green Gables," "Anne of Avonlea," "Chronicles of Avonlea," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "A Girl of the Lumberlost," "Freckles," and quite a number of others. I go to school every day, and like it fine. Our teacher's name is Miss Day. We all like her fine. I am mostly at the head of my class, and I like to be there. As this is my first letter to your Circle I will close now. Yours sincerely,

ISABEL PORTER.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" since New Year's, and we all enjoy reading it very much, so I thought I would join in, too. As soon as the "Advocate" comes home, I want to have it to read the letters in your Circle, which I enjoy very much. I go to school every day, and I like to go. We all like our teacher; her name is Miss McFadden. I

now, hoping to see this in print, and wishing your Circle every success.

WALLACE BRAGG (age 13, Sr. IV).
Bowmanville, Ont., R. R. No. 4.

To Puck and his Beavers.—I wrote once before to your Circle and found my letter printed, and it encouraged me to write another. I think your Circle very interesting to the young people. It is to me. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for some years, and would not be without it now. I go to school and am in the Fourth Class. My teacher's name is Miss Card, and I like her very much. My pets are my little twin sisters, age sixteen months. They started to walk just before Christmas. I would just as leave play with the babies any time as do anything else. Their names are Erma and Verna. Well, I think I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

PEARL ROGERS (age 12).

Ruthven, Ont., R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am going to write to you. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about 12 years. I like reading your charming Circle. I have a mile to go to school, and go every time I can. I like reading books. Some I have read are: "Anne of Green Gables," "Anne of Avonlea," "Mildred Keith," "Jean Cabot at Ash-



A Thimble Party.

am in the Senior Third Class. We have a library in our school, and I have read some of the books. We have to study harder in school now on account of the examinations. I am glad when they are past. For pets I have two dogs. One is a Scotch collie, Watch; the other is a black-and-white fox terrier, Topsy. I have a brother and a sister older than I. Guess I will close with a few riddles, as my letter is getting rather long.

What was the last of poor dog Tray?
Ans.—His bark.

Brick upon brick and a hole in the middle?
Ans.—A chimney.

NELLIE HOFFMANN.

Crosshill, Ont., R. R. No. 1.
P. S.—Answer to riddle given by Ina Denham is one P.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I live on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, near the shore of Lake Ontario. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years; long before I can remember. We all like it very much. I like reading it, especially the stories, and the letters written by the boys and girls. I like reading books, too. My favorites are: "Hans Brinker," "Swiss Family Robinson," "The Lion of St. Mark," and "Both Sides the Border." My letter is getting rather long, so I had better close

ton," and "Five Little Peppers." I hope this will escape the greedy wastepaper basket. I will close with a riddle. We milk five cows, four in the morning and four in the evening. Ans.—Two cows we milk once a day.

ALBERTA BECKER (age 13, Sr. IV).
Mildmay, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I would like to join your charming Circle. I wrote once before, but my letter was not in print. My cousin has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a while, and I take great delight in reading the letters of the little girls and boys. We live in Prince Edward County. I like to go to school; our teacher's name is Miss Paul, and we all like her fine. I live on a farm of 200 acres. I do not care for pets; I would rather read books. This being my second letter and I am afraid of the w-p. b., I will close with two riddles.

As round as an apple, as flat as a ship, has four little eyes and cannot see a bit. Ans.—A button.

Why does a cow look over a hill?
Ans.—Because she cannot see through it.

ANNIE ANDERSON.

(Age 12, Sr. III).
Northport, Ont.

Honor Roll.

Honor Roll.—Ada R. H. Planche, Catherine Oswald, Amy Oswald, Harry Lewis, Harry McBrien, Jean E. Miller, Henry Stager, Vera Spencer.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Henry Stager, age 12, 281 King St. West, Berlin, Ont., would like some of the Beavers to write to him.

Go at it Again.

While young Theodore Edison was recently experimenting with a "glass bottle bomb" in his father's laboratory, says an exchange, the contrivance exploded, and a few bits of the broken glass were embedded in the hand of the youthful investigator.

"Some of your first inventions blew up, didn't they, father?" inquired the boy.

"Yes, they did," admitted the famous inventor, "but I went at them again."

There are two sides to an explosion, and as a rule, we think only of the danger involved, which isn't the whole of it, by any means. When a thing "blows up," we lose the material we put into it, and we lose—or seem to lose—all the labor we have bestowed in thinking the thing out and putting it together. That is discouraging enough, even if we get off without painful cuts and bruises.

Real explosions are comparatively rare, but many things besides gunpowder and dynamite have a tendency to "blow up." Outside a very narrow and well-beaten track of daily routine, failures outnumber successes ten to one, and the more important an undertaking is, the more likely we are to fail repeatedly in our first efforts. When this happens we are too apt to lose heart and turn our hand to something easier. If we can't do a thing the first time, we say, what good reason have we to think we can do it the second time or the third?

Nobody knows better than Thomas Edison that the way to win out in any undertaking is to "go at it again." He has scored so many marvellous successes in his particular line that enthusiastic admirers call him a wizard, but he himself persistently declares that his achievements are due mainly to hard work and to a thorough study of every subject he has taken up. That is the common story of every man who has been eminently successful in anything.

Cyrus W. Field went back to the Atlantic cable, amid the jeers of the skeptical, and in spite of the advice of faint-hearted friends, who believed that failure was a foregone conclusion. It was much the same with Fulton and his steamboat. Indeed, it is safe to say that if it were not for men of the persistent "go-at-it-again" type we should have neither telegraphs nor telephones, railway trains nor ocean liners.

The boy who leaves a difficult problem after trying it once or twice is starting on the wrong road to win success. The problem doesn't matter so much, perhaps, but the habit of going out of our way to avoid a difficulty is fatal. No man reaches an enviable eminence in any kind of work whose track behind is strewn with abandoned projects. If a thing is worth putting our hand to at all it is worth going at it again.—Charles T. White, in the Comrade.

A certain old gentleman's lack of "polish" is a sad trial to his eldest daughter. Not long ago the family were gathered in the library, one of the windows of which was open.

"That air—" the father began, but was quickly interrupted.

"Father, dear, don't say 'that air'—say 'that there'—" the daughter admonished.

"Well, this air—" he again attempted but was as quickly brought to a halt.

"Nor 'this 'ere; this here, is correct," he was told.

The old gentleman rose with an angry snort. "Look here, Mary," he said. "Of course I know you have been to school and all that, but I reckon I know what I want to say; an' I am going to say it. I believe I feel cold in this ear from that air, and I'm going to shut the window!"



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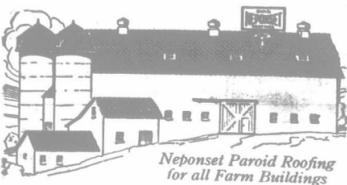
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Then Put Your Questions Up to Us

How to make your walls more attractive, less expensively than with laths and plaster and wall paper—how to keep out dampness and cold in winter, thus reducing fuel bills—what roof gives the best value for your money and protects your buildings from fire. Answering such questions is our daily work. Tell us the kind of building and our building experts can probably save you money, regardless of whether you use our materials.



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Neponset Roofings are the "slowly made" kind. They are long on the roof because they are long in the making.

Long on the roof means maximum protection to your home, to your stock, to your pocketbook. It means protection, year in and year out, in heat and cold, against leaks, repairs and that greatest of dangers—fire.

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Neponset Paroid is the best ready roofing, dollar-for-dollar, for farm buildings, factories, railroad buildings, etc.

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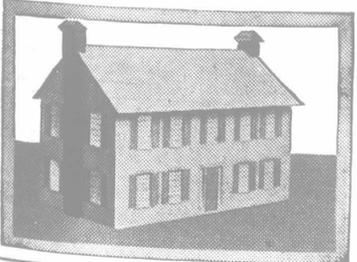
Neponset Proslate—red or green—is the roof for bungalows, cottages, etc. Other Neponset Products are: Neponset Wall Board, equal to lath and plaster and wall paper, and Neponset Waterproof Building Papers to keep out drafts and dampness.

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Just ask us what we'd do if we were in your place. Also, if you do not know one of our thousands of dealers, we will give you the name of the one near you.

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For \$3.50 we will send prepaid this pretty Neponset Doll House. Equal to houses that toy stores sell for as high as \$10. If you don't think so, return it at our expense and get your money back. This price is possible because it shows you so perfectly several of our products. (Size 19 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches long. Shipped flat.)



Fewscadds—"I tell you frankly that I shall not be able to pay for this suit until next year."
Tailor—"All right, sir."
F—"When will it be ready?"
T—"Next year."

Brother Horse.

It was a custom of the great saint of Assisi to speak of the birds as his "little brothers and sisters." In the story of this St. Francis we frequently hear such phrases as "Brother Fish," "Brother Hawk," "Brother Ox." Among the earliest acts of his self-renunciation was the selling of his horse to provide the money needed to restore a neglected sanctuary. Loving as he did every living thing, it requires no stretch of the imagination for us to hear him, as he parted with his faithful servant, saying, "Good-by, Brother Horse!" No doubt with the majority of men the strongest tie between them and the animal world is that which has bound them to the dog. But thousands have felt a similar affection for a favorite horse, particularly where it has served them long and well, and where they have cared for it with their own hands. Naturally less intelligent than the dog, and far less demonstrative in signs of attachment to his master, the horse still has won for himself a noble place in the heart and life of man. In the poem, familiar to some of us in our school days, "The Arab's Farewell to His Horse," there is sounded a chord that has stirred to tears more than one boy and man whose love for the horse is a part of his very life.

It's born in you or it's left out of you. There are those who care no more for a great piece of music, or for a canvas whose colors a Raphael might have mixed, than they do for the wild sweep of the wind or an advertisement on a bill board. The symphony, the painting, awaken no response. To multitudes the dog and the horse are in the same category as the pig and the goat. They are simply animals. With others since their earliest remembrance there has lived an unchanging hunger for the ownership and companionship of horse and dog. They would go without their meals, deny themselves a score of other pleasures at any time if only they could satisfy this hunger. There are men who dream about their horses when away from them as they dream of absent friends. This is the way they were born. An automobile can no more take the place with them of the horse than the memory of a fireless cooker would supplant the remembrance of the old home kitchen and the living mother who prepared the meals. It is this inherent love for the horse that burns in many a man's blood that makes him smile at the prophecy of a horseless age.

The automobile will take its place as a permanent feature in the work and pleasure of men, but so long as human nature remains human nature the horse will abide as one of the joys and satisfying delights of mankind. When the steam cars supplanted the stage-coach no remark was more common than "the day of the horse is done." His best day many of us believe is yet to be. In spite of our friends, the automobile manufacturers, the horse is coming back. Never were there so many in the world as now. Not a few who gave them up years ago are buying them again. For the short haul the auto-trucks cannot compete with them.

No, Brother Horse, your place is assured among men because men were so made that they will never let you go. May the day of your slavery to hard and inhuman masters some time end! And when all things are made new, unless you are there to share that golden age with man—that age unmarred by deed of cruelty or wrong—some of us will cherish your memory so long as memory lasts. Another saint, earlier than the Italian Francis, tells us that in his holy vision he "saw heaven opened, and beheld a white horse; and he that sat upon him was called Faithful and True." Only such are worthy of thee, noble friend!—F. H. R., in Our Dumb Animals.

Mr. Hoggenheim: "Come and dine with me to-morrow?"
Mr. Walker: "Sorry, I'm fixed up; I'm going to see 'Parsifal!'"
Mr. Hoggenheim: "That's all right; bring 'im along with you."

Buy High-Grade Flour

MAKE the best bread and pastry you've ever tasted. Prices of flour and feeds are listed below. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes. Cash with orders.



Cream of the West Flour

the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS

	Per 98-lb. bag
Cream of the West (for bread)	\$3.50
Queen City (blended for all purposes)	3.00
Monarch (makes delicious pastry)	3.00

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Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb bag)	.35
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	3.20
Family Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.90

FEEDS

	Per 100-lb. bag
Bullrush Bran	\$1.25
Bullrush Middlings	1.40
Extra White Middlings	1.50
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.95
Crushed Oats	2.00
Chopped Oats	2.00
Whole Corn	1.90
Cracked Corn	1.95
Feed Cornmeal	1.90
Whole Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	1.90
Oatmeal	2.10
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley)	2.05
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	1.90
Fall Wheat	2.40

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The Grocer Finds



that people who once buy PURITY FLOUR cannot be persuaded to take any other.

A woman is naturally proud of her cooking ability and if she is a careful observer, will quickly discover that she makes with

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread—Better Pastry Too

Mention The Advocate

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MESSRS. CATESBYS LTD. (of London.)
Dept. "A.," 119 West Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.*
Full Name
Full Address
*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."
London "Farmer's Advocate." Coupon No. 2.

A Plain Talk to Men Who Read The Farmer's Advocate

Now is the time when every dollar counts. A dollar saved now means an extra dollar for the wife and children. Or, if you are not married, a dollar to put by "against a rainy day."

Why, therefore, should you pay a big price for your fall or winter suit and overcoat, when you can buy them from us at about one-half what you would ordinarily pay.

You've heard that clothing is cheaper and better in England, and you certainly know that English fabrics are the finest in the world.

Think, then, of the advantage of securing a suit made of the best English woollens, cut in the latest Canadian, New York, or London style (whichever you prefer), and tailored to your individual measure, delivered to your door all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for only one half what you would pay if you bought in Canada.

GET OUR PATTERNS AND BE CONVINCED

Now to prove to you that this is so we will, upon receipt of the above coupon, properly filled out, send you our Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of English suitings, and a letter which explains all about our system of doing business.

When we tell you that in the past six years we have made nearly 10,000 suits for Canadian customers, who are ordering from us year by year, you will realize that we must be giving exceptional value or we couldn't be doing such a big business.

Sit down right now; fill out the coupon above, mail it to us, and we will send you the patterns by return, so that you can judge of the values offered for yourself.

If you don't want to cut this paper, send a post card or letter, asking for suit or overcoat patterns, or both, and we will send them right away. But to get them, you must mention the London "Farmer's Advocate."

CATESBYS Ltd.
(Of Tottenham Court Road, London, Eng.)
DEPT. A.
119 West Wellington St., Toronto

\$12.50 BUYS
The "BURLINGTON." This is the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit. Duty free and carriage paid.



The Great Transition.

Let us with steadfast assurance believe the present conflict among the nations to be The Great Transition,—the darkness before the dawn,—the tribulation before the emancipation,—the cross of trial which precedes the crown of victory. Human progress has always been crucial. The present is a time of trouble. The forces of right and wrong are in critical contest. The triumph of right will mean the inauguration of peace, human liberty, justice, truth and righteousness in the earth. Sooner or later right shall triumph; the earth shall not lie in ruins; it is given to men for an "everlasting possession." Out of the partial chaos shall arise a "new earth"—a new and better order of things.

Appalling as is the force of modern arms, there are things of greater power; the better nature of man is more triumphant. Above the roar of cannon the voice of the higher reason speaks, through and beyond the smoke and carnage of battles the star of larger hope still casts its beams. Though lesser "stars" may "fall from heaven," though the "powers that are in heaven"—thrones and empires—may "be shaken," though the "sun" of ecclesiasticism may be "darkened," and the "moon" (the state) may "not give its light"—be laid in gloom; yet in due time a brighter sun, a truer faith, and better forms of civil government shall come forth out of the wreckage and the gloom. W. J. WAY.
Kent Co., Ont.

The Lure of the Woodland.

Green o' leaf, sheen o' leaf, tremulous, wavery,
Where down the aiseways the errant airs blow;
Arras of maple-boughs—emerald bravery!
Always the twilight, and never the glow.
Wren-call and glen-call—a thrush fluting mellowly—
And a far whip-poor-will mournful and faint;
Then a near robin-note, friendly and fellowly,
And the small phoebe-bird's die-away plaint.
Rook-gabble; brook-gabble; jewel-weed shimmering;
And the tall bee-balm with torches alight;
And in the darkest recesses glimmering,
Lo! the white ghost-flowers, like stars in the night!
Lure o' heart, every part—mystery magistry;
Wonder!—a world of it hid from the day!
Cure for care everywhere, balm for life's tragedy;
Up, then, my comrade, and let us away!
—Clinton Scollard.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—I am so thankful to be in Canada,—how often one hears the words during these days of "Drang und Sturm" in Europe. Perhaps, indeed, one hears them occasionally even from this pulpit or that,—praises of praise and thankfulness that "while others have been called upon to bear the suffering and terrors of war, we have been spared," etc., etc.—you know the formula. I am not quite sure, however, that we should be "thankful" over such things;—glad, perhaps, to be out of the awfulness of it all, when one could be no help but only a hindrance, but scarcely "thankful," since thankfulness always implies the idea of special favor upon the part of some outside beneficence. Why should we, indeed, look upon ourselves as singled out for special favors from the Almighty? How can we be "thankful" for whole skins while others suffer?—Well,

AIR-O-LITE LAMP



Burns ordinary gasoline. Better than electric light at one-fourth the cost.

Just what you want for your home, office or store. Perfectly safe—no smoke, smell or trouble. Every lamp guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Price \$7.50 with order, \$8.00 if sent C.O.D.

We also have complete low wire lighting system, using coal oil or gasoline in your home, store, church or barn.

Let us send you free literature and estimate cost of installation.

AIR-O-LITE, 120 Church St., Toronto

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DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
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Canada's Train of Superior Service

Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m., arrives Detroit 9.55 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE

Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.

LAST TRAIN OUT OF TORONTO AT NIGHT

Leaves 11.35 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 3 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

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Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily. Berth reservations, etc., at G. T. R. ticket offices.



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.

DAIRY FARM—165 acres Durham County good clay and black loam, stone dwelling, 7 rooms, bank barn in good condition, recently remodelled, 2 acres orchard, 5 acres woods, watered by springs located convenient to 2 Railway Depots, 1 and 2 miles distant respectively. Five Thousand, John Fisher & Co., Lumsden Building, Toronto.

EXPERIENCED herdsman seeks situation with breeding, feeding of dairy herd. Expert feeder and fitter for show or sale. Address Feeder, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Farm, 180 acres, sandy loam; 140 acres cleared, well fenced and watered; two barns, all necessary implements, some stock and crop. Prices right. Apply Angus Marshall, McMurrick P.O., Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—One hundred acres; two miles from station; half mile from saw and chopping mills. Six acres in hardwood bush. Two acres in orchard. Good brick house, bank barn, concrete silo, root cellar, hog pen and hen house. Come and see this stock farm while the crop is in sight. Also fifty acres of choice pasture land. Lorne Nicholson, Tara, Ont.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—Farm 206 acres, clay loam, good fences; 140 acres level land can be cultivated, balance bush and pasture, with spring creek running through pasture; 2 wells; 1 mile from school; 1/2 mile from cheese and butter factory; good buildings, with large cistern at house; 7 acres wheat. Will leave silo filled, and hay and straw on place. Some fall plowing done. Price, \$8,200 for farm and feed for quick sale, as I am moving back on to the homestead on account of my father's death. Any person from a distance desiring to see farm write me, and I will meet them at Parkhill or Kerwood. Located on concession 8, West Williams. Apply: James T. Cadman, R. R. No. 1, Arkon, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

BARGAINS—Mammoth Imperial Pekin Fawn Indian Runner ducks, Silver Spangled, Hamburgs, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, L. J. Gibbons, Iroquois, Ont.

CHOICE cockerels from heavy-laying strains of Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Single-comb White Leghorns, one dollar each. Wesley Shanklin, Ilderton, Ont.

WANTED—A grey Mallard duck, or would sell grey Mallard drake. Mrs. Berry, R. R. 6, Guelph, Ont.

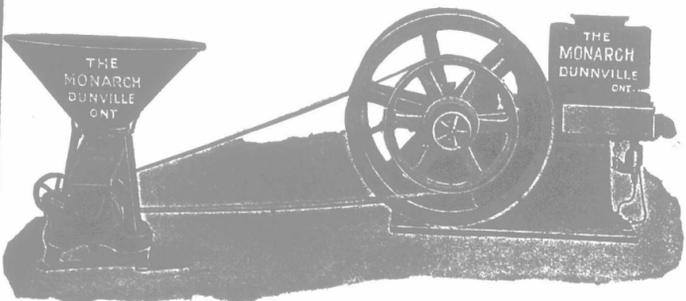
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Direct from the Factory to the Farmer

Monarch Gasoline Engines

1 1/2 to 35 Horse-power

Grain Grinders, Ensilage Cutters and Saw Frames



8 h.-p. Hopper Cooled Engine with 10-inch Grinder.

Gentlemen,— Moulton, Ont., Oct. 27th, 1913
The greatest Gas Engine on the market is the MONARCH. I bought a 5 h.-p. engine for my son, Arthur McBay, of Moulton, Ont., and he hitched it to a large blower cutting-box to fill his silo, 10 ft. by 30 ft. inside. We had lots of assistants, as they thought it impossible for a 5 h.-p. gas engine to do the job, and we were all agreeably disappointed. The engine behaved fine. We made an hour's run and the blow-pipe never clogged, and we filled the 10-ft. silo at the rate of 4 ft. 3 in. per hour. With proper help to do the work the silo would be filled in 7 hours. This may look big with a small gas engine, but the 5 h.-p. MONARCH did the job. The engine is simple of construction and operation is easy.

Yours truly, JOHN McBAY.

Since this outfit was sold to Arthur McBay, Mr. John McBay has exchanged his engine for the same size MONARCH, and purchased a 6-in. MONARCH Grinder for himself and one for his neighbor, Mr. Emerson. Mr. Nesbitt, his brother-in-law, has purchased a 3 1/2 h.-p. MONARCH Engine and two 6-in. Grinders.

Write for prices on MONARCH LINES before placing your order.

Special discount on 8 h.-p. engines for next 30 days.

Good live agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

CANADIAN ENGINES LIMITED
DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO

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DOUBLE-D BOOT F

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For the farme works and show men how—her wet-and-wear-re boot that has no Made by "know Scotch experts, Scotch leather, proofed through and through, an is crack and roo proof.

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THE ARLINGTO of Canada, 68 FRAZER AV TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON but our CHALL

Buy British-Made Roofing—Not Foreign-Made

In these strenuous days do not send your money to foreign countries—circulate it at home where your crops are sold, and where it will come back to you.

Our Corrugated Iron is British through and through—mined, smelted, rolled, galvanized and corrugated within the Empire. We could use the foreign-made Keystone sheets, if we wished, but we prefer to buy within the Empire, and so should you.

Our thirty-year reputation for square dealing is behind everyone of the famous "Redcliffe" British-made Galvanized Sheets which you will get if you buy from us. And our prices are as low or lower than sheets made in the

Our Prices To-day Are:

ORDER NOW 28 Gauge---\$3.60 per 100 square feet
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ORDER NOW



Galvanized "East-lake" Shingles and "Redcliffe" British-made Corrugated Iron make a staunch-time-defying barn.

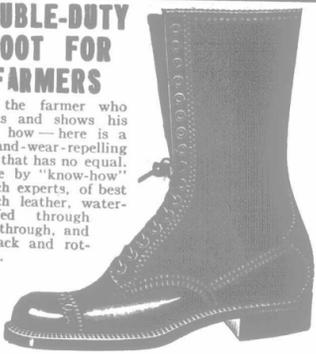
Freight prepaid to any station in Old Ontario. Terms: cash with the order. We can also supply Corrugated Ridge Cap, etc., to fit our sheets.

We will gladly help you with your barn plans. Let us hear from you about your requirements.

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Norwell's make Boots and Shoes for every purpose, every occasion—for every member of the family and household. And the same wet-and-wear resistance quality of leather is used throughout, expertly moulded in comfortable shapes by Scottish craftsmen.

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Here is a boy's boot made with pith to stand the wildest and most reckless wear—and it is dressy, too. Sizes, 10-12, \$2.50, 13-1, \$3.00; 3-5, \$3.25; 6-7, \$3.50.

The Man behind the Boot guarantees complete satisfaction, or will return your money in full—every cent. He gives every consideration to every order, and the best value in the world every time.

When ordering state size, etc., and enclose remittance.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue of Family Footwear, sent post free to any address.

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Specialists in Good Footwear

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68 FRAZER AVENUE TORONTO

All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

perhaps you do not grasp my meaning, and, at any rate, all this is not very much to the point, is it?

With eyes turned upon Canada, however, we may see much to be glad for in this our land,—and just here I am reminded of an observation made in regard to it recently by Mr. F. R. Benson, the famous actor, and manager of the Stratford-upon-Avon Shakespearian Players. He said: "And what strikes you most?" I asked our company on arrival in Canada. And the answer they gave me was, "The hopefulness on the faces of the people."

Some time previously I had asked a friend just returned from a trip abroad, "What struck you most in London?" And she had instantly replied, "The hopelessness on the faces of the unemployed." She had seen a "bread-line" somewhere, and the pathos of it had gripped her to the exclusion of the palaces, the Tower, St. Paul's, The Abbey,—all the rich triumphs of the hands of men for which the metropolis of the world is noted.

Perhaps the war, with all its horror, will at least lessen, in London and elsewhere, that but little less horror of the bread-line. If it does not, it will be the fault of the unemployed themselves, for, with the laborers gone from the fields and the mechanics from the mills, there will be gaps, and gaps, and gaps, to be filled when the country shall have shaken herself from the paralysis of war-time, and raised her head again to take part in the work of the world. But it will be long, long, before England, the Empire, will have retrieved the loss of the skilled hands, the practiced eyes,—the many, many of them—mouldering in the dank sod of that continent upon which, so many times down the long, dark ages, has fallen that "red rain," the life-blood of men. And as with Britain, so with France, and Russia, and Austria and Germany.

If we have one hope and wish for Canada, it must surely be that there may continue that "hopefulness" on the faces of her people; that she may by no blundering upon her own part, bring within her borders the hopelessness of the unemployed, the hopelessness—desperation—of war.

True, there are unemployed in Canada, but, under normal circumstances, there is little need that anyone in the Dominion should go idle. The opportunity exists, and the only problem is to bring the man to it. . . . True, the brave sons of Canada go forth to fight for the Empire; but may it never come that her own fair fields may be devastated, her fresh, green pastures drenched with blood.

Why should it ever be so? It is with the United States that we of the Dominion have chiefly to deal, and the people of the United States are blood of our blood. For one hundred years we have reached out to them our hands, over that wonderful, invisible, long border-line that

reaches from Cape Sable to Vancouver, and they have reached out their hands to us. That long border-line, with never a fort nor a gun, those great lakes with never a defiant, steel-clad war-dog cruising over their waters, are at once our protection and our covenant. "Friendship" is written on every foot and knot of them. And so, after all, it is not so inappropriate that even this year should be inscribed above the Dufferin Gates in Toronto, "Peace 1814-1914."

Somewhere on the Andes in South America, between two adjoining States—I have forgotten just which—there has been erected a statue of Christ. The "Christ of the Andes," it is called, and it signifies that between the two States there shall be peace. Would it not be a grand sight to see similar statues at the noblest points of our boundary,—on Lake Champlain, at Niagara, at the head of the Great Lakes, on the mountains of the Far West?

I don't know how you feel about war. For my own part I should like to see Canada forever freed from it, with sons ready to bear arms in case no other remedy were possible, but loving better eternal peace. I should like to see her a land with fewer palatial homes, perhaps, fewer things that only a mere handful can have, and that at the expense of the many, but a land teeming with schools and colleges raised to the very highest point of efficiency, a land in which all that is best in art and music and literature might be brought to the very doors of all the people, a land so advanced that true religion might come to its own, the great creed for all to love God and one's neighbor—the new commandments "upon which hang all the law and the prophets."

Utopian dreams? Perhaps yes, and yet dreams that have been dreamed by many, nor should it be forgotten that in everything great that has ever happened the dream has come first. It seems to me sometimes that women might dream such dreams more often than they do, and not only dream, but act. Why should not the mothers of this generation suggest to their children things that are highest—that arbitration is better than war; that mere commercialism is, after all, a secondary thing, and that commercial prosperity should only be sought as a foundation for a higher life; that there are better things than to "get on in the world" from a money standpoint; that the truly worth-while things now and forever are to be big, and true, and anxious to serve?—So might our Canada be a yet greater Canada, might it not?—And mingled with the hopefulness on the faces of the people the radiance of lives still better lived

To come back to Benson—I wish you had all heard him, as we had the privilege of doing last winter, in some of his best characterizations. I shall never for-

UNTEARABLE PANTS \$2.45



Just the thing on the farm.

Made of a dark gray, diagonal, untearable tweed. Made good and roomy. Stitched with 6-cord thread. Heavy dull pockets.

Just send us size of waist and length of leg (inside seam).

Sent prepaid on receipt of price.

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Superfluous Hair



On the face, neck, hands or arms can not be permanently removed by any other treatment but Electrolysis. Our method is sure, safe, positively permanent, practically painless and altogether harmless. Over 22 years' experience. Six expert operators. Come during summer for treatment if afflicted.

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Mouse Marks, Tattoo Marks, Small Birth Marks, Cowlicks, Heavy or Joined Brows also eradicated. Satisfaction assured in each case. Consultation free at office or by mail. Booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream mailed free.

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Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices.
THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
West Toronto, Ont.

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VALLEY CREAMERY OF OTTAWA, LTD.
319 Sparks St., Ottawa

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DRESS AND ROUGH LUMBER
DOORS VERANDAH COLUMNS TRIM
SASH AND FRAMES GREENHOUSE MATERIAL

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PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD

374 Pacific Ave. West Toronto, Ont.

GOING OUT OF THE DAIRY BUSINESS

TO BE SOLD IN THE
WINTER FAIR BUILDING, GUELPH
On Friday October 23rd, at 1 p.m.

The entire herd of pure-bred and grade Jersey cows, the property of W. J. BEATY, JANEFIELD FARM, GUELPH, who is giving up the dairy business entirely.

The herd consists of 30 head and included in these are such cows as:—

"Renas Grace" 237846, which gave over 8,000 lbs. milk as a three-year-old, tests, 5.9 p.c. butter-fat and is one of the best cows in Canada to-day. "Mokenas' Best" 3924, 4-year-old, took 2nd prize at Toronto National Dairy Show in the milk test, gave 84 lbs. milk in three days and tested 5.2 p.c. butter-fat. "Broadview Blue" 3623, 4-year-old and tests 7. p.c. butter-fat, a splendid producer. "Judy of Pine Ridge" 618, a good type combined with dairy properties. Also Bull, "Queensville Pearl" 3816, calved August 26th, 1911, sire, "Black Fox of Kirkfield" 2873; dam, "Lida" 770.

Some good heifer and bull calves (pure bred); also 15 good grade cows, big in size and kept for dairy purposes. One of these cows won three first prizes at the Galt Show this season in the Dairy Classes and some of these have given over 10,000 lbs. milk yearly.

Every one will be offered for unreserved sale and must be sold.

Stock will be kept for a few day and shipped free of charge.

TERMS: 6 months credit or usual discount for cash.

JANEFIELD JERSEY FARM
W. J. BEATY, Prop. GUELPH, ONT.
Jane field Farm is 1 mile south of O.A.C. College and 1 mile from street car.

Auction Sale of Surplus Farm Stock

ON
Tuesday, November 3rd, 1914

Commencing at 1.30 p.m., at the GLEN FARM, near Innerkip (C. P. R.) Ontario.
Intending purchasers from a distance will be conveyed to farm from Woodstock.

Having more stock than I have stable room for I have decided to call a sale for the purpose of disposing of the surplus. The following will be offered: One registered Holstein bull, 3 years old, Maple Grove Choice. A very fine animal. Sire, Sir Abbekirk De Kol. Dam, Maple Grove Mer-cena. One registered Holstein cow, "Queen Netherland Togo," 6 years old. Sire, Zorra Boy-Dam, Lady Togo Netherland. One registered Holstein cow, "Bonny Pride," 6 years old. Sire, Lena's Pride. Dam, Bonnie Hiemke. Eight high-class grade heifers, rising two, and sired by Maple Grove Choice from superior milking high-class grade cows, in calf to registered Holstein bull. One grade cow, in calf to registered Holstein bull. Twelve well-bred Shrop. spring lambs, not interred. One light bay driving mare, rising four, thoroughly broken. One brown standard-bred brood-mare, in foal to Mograzia. One dark bay mare, aged. A number of pure-bred York. small pigs.

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Woodstock, Ont.

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Our method of supplying directly from factory to buyer leaves out all useless expense, bringing the furniture to your home at least cost possible. Write us for our large

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Hundreds of pieces of the best selected furniture and home furnishings priced at just what they will cost you at any station in Ontario.

ADAMS FURNITURE CO., LIMITED
Canada's Largest Home Furnishers, TORONTO.

When Writing Advertisers it is Desirable that You
Mention "The Advocate"

get him in his role of Henry IV, every inch a king, even on his death-bed, as he calls the young princes to him, lays his hands on their heads, and speaks to them words of advice that shall live when he has gone. He knows that he cannot live, for he has asked "What call ye this place in which I lie?" and they have told him "Jerusalem." There is a moment's shaking, for he had hoped that the prophcy that he should die in Jerusalem had meant death in that Mecca of the old crusaders, then he is royal again, royal with the royalty that can come to king or peasant alike, and most of all, it may be, in the face of the Great Mystery.

Perhaps it was having seen Benson that interested me so in reading his impressions of Canada (in Empire Magazine), yet it is always interesting to "see oorsels as others see us," and so, perhaps, you will like to read a few more of the great actor's words.

He speaks of our "realization of the democratic ideal of the dignity of labor." Canadians hold, he notes, "that but one thing demeans manhood, that is idleness." . . . He speaks of our hospitality. "Our attitude," he says, "is that of the Kentucky farmer who offered his guest a share of his meal of potatoes with the words,—'Sir, the whole damn lot are yours, except two or three which I would like to eat myself, if you don't mind.'"

Finally he speaks of our resources: "Stand in any of the great corn elevators and watch the torrent of golden grain flowing in a continuous stream literally miles of sheeting straight into the hold of the barge, the train, or the ship. Remember that some of the finest wheat grown on the earth can be put on board at Chicago, or at Port Arthur, and without transhipment find its way to any port of the world; that in the harvest season Winnipeg despatches along one railway alone, forty train loads of grain per day.

"Imagine hundreds of logs shot down the side of the mountain into a small creek, branded, shepherded, coaxed, driven, rounded up by lumbermen, floating some of them more than a thousand miles under the stars and under the sun—rushing through cataracts, side-tracked into back-waters, eventually, after a year's travel and seasoning, converted by the latest machinery in a few hours to millions of matches, miles of boarding, acres of paper, and tons of wood pulp—and then you have realized only part of the young giant's organization and opportunity.

"And Canada's opportunity is also England's. If only the latter would 'hearken and understand,' and not offer a deaf ear and the 'icy mit' to the loving looks and arms outstretched towards the Homeland."

It is nice to find an outsider speaking so well of us. Such words should surely help us to realize what a truly great country is ours,—with right management a country with a living for all,—a country worth raising to nothing short of the highest and the best. If each of us does his or her duty to the limit of ability, why should it not be raised to the highest and the best? It is, after all, the units that make up every grand total.

TO LUCASTA, ON GOING TO THE WARS.

Dear Home Department,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before, but I do enjoy reading the letters written by its many friends. I enjoy the hints and recipes, and especially Hope's Quiet Hour. It is certainly worth the price of the magazine.

Now, I am going to ask a favor of you. I hope I would not be asking too much in asking you to reproduce the poem called "Sir Walter's Honor." It contains the lines,
"I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more."
And kindly give the author's name.
Yours very sincerely,

MRS. M. W. H.
Oxford Co., Ont.

The lines you quote are from Richard Lovelace's poem, "To Lucasta, on Going to the Wars."
Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind,
That from the nunnery
Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind,
To war and arms I fly.

True, a new mistress now I chase,
The first foe in the field;
And with a stronger faith embrace
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more.

COOKING CABBAGE—SALAD DRESSING.

Dear Junia,—Well, I am back for more information. I don't know what we should do without "The Ingle Nook." Isn't this lovely weather we are having? I just delight in these "smoky days." And the trees in their autumn dresses. What is nicer? I sometimes think we don't half appreciate Nature.

Now for my questions: Can you tell me some different ways to serve cabbages; not the red ones? We get tired of them boiled. I would like if you could give me some nice salad dressing for cabbage, without oil. Our cabbages are simply fine this year. Thanks very much for information I received from you before. COUNTRY LASS.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Try the following dish, which is not only delicious, but nutritious also, owing to the milk and butter. Cabbage of itself contains very little nutriment, and is chiefly valuable as a flavor and bulk food. Take a small, firm head of cabbage, cut in four and soak for an hour in cold water to remove any insects that may be lurking among the leaves. Drop the pieces into boiling salted water and cook ten minutes. Remove and put in cold water to cool. When cold drain, chop fine, season, add two tablespoons butter mixed with an even tablespoonful of flour and a pint of rich milk. Let all simmer three-quarters of an hour, and serve very hot. You may dot the top with a little grated cheese before baking if you choose.

Cabbage with Corned Beef.—Cut the cabbage into quarters and soak it for an hour in cold water. Add it to the simmering corned beef 1 1/2 hours before serving-time, and let both keep on simmering. When tender, put the cabbage in a colander to drain, remove the core, and slightly chop the leaves. Season to taste. Serve very hot around the corned beef.

Cabbage Hot Slaw.—Chop the cabbage fine, after soaking, and put it in a kettle with a cupful of vinegar. Cover, and set to simmer slowly for two hours, stirring often, and adding a little more vinegar or water when necessary to keep the cabbage from burning. If the vinegar is strong, weaken it with water. When the cabbage is tender, season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve hot. When cooked, slaw should be of a delicate-pinkish shade.

Stuffed Cabbage.—Cut out the core of a cabbage, then put it in boiling salted water for ten minutes. Take out very carefully and let cool. Prepare a forcemeat of sausage-meat and lean beef chopped together. Fill the cavity in the cabbage with this and tie up carefully. Put it in a kettle with a cup of stock, a carrot, and an onion. Let simmer in the oven for one hour, basting frequently. Serve with brown sauce poured on after tying strings are removed.

Cabbage a la Francaise.—Chop a small head of cold boiled cabbage and drain dry. Stir in two tablespoons melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, four tablespoons cream. Heat all together, then add two well-beaten eggs. Turn all into a buttered frying-pan, stirring until it is very hot, then let stand until it is a delicate brown on the under side. Place a hot dish over the pan and invert to turn the cabbage out.

Here is an excellent salad dressing, good for cabbage or anything else: Mix together 2 beaten eggs, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon mustard mixed with a little milk, pepper and salt to taste; then add 1 cup vinegar and heat in a double boiler, stirring until it is smooth and creamy. When cold, whip in 1/2 cup good cream.

A PIE QUERY.

Dear Junia,—Being a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," thought I would take the liberty to ask if you could tell

OCTOBER

me what pumpkin have tried and still have had times. I you can a of your-ve a great d

Wellingto

If any pastry wh the gases the pastry To preven after it is the air to press it d is left.

Dear Ju on several beginning sending y Are angle with potted get them plants?

I scorche ing pillows able smell; not use th or do you them sweet

Wella

Plants th seldom infe ever, the bacco tea, about the pare it in over it, l leaves and merged. five minute

Angle-w soaking the plants, as is free fro

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"He is the ever saw."

"Kind to

"I should the family c the coal bin ton of soft

w I chase, d; n embrace field. such re; ar, so much, re.

me what is the cause of the paste in a pumpkin or custard pie raising up? I have tried pricking the paste with a fork and still it will rise up in the filling. I have had it do it in lemon pie sometimes. I will be very much obliged if you can advise me, through the columns of your valuable paper, of which I think a great deal. Thanking you.

MRS. H. W.

Wellington Co., Ont. If any air is left under the sheet of pastry when it is placed on the pie-tin, the gases will expand on heating, and the pastry will hump up in the middle. To prevent this, lift the sheet lightly after it is laid in the tin, to allow all the air to escape from underneath, and press it down in such a way that none is left.

PLANT LICE.

Dear Junia,—What shall I do for lice on several nice ferns? The leaves are beginning to fall off the fronds. I am sending you part of an infected frond. Are angle-worms injurious in the soil with potted plants? If so, how can I get them out without repotting the plants?

G. M. G.

I scorched some feathers used in making pillows. They have a most disagreeable smell; so bad, in fact, that we cannot use the pillows. Are they spoiled, or do you know of any way to render them sweet again?

Welland Co., Ont. Plants that are showered frequently are seldom infested with plant lice. Since, however, the latter have appeared, use tobacco tea, made strong enough to be about the color of ordinary tea. Prepare it in quantity, and invert the fern over it, holding it so that only the leaves and stems, not the soil, are submerged. Hold the fern thus for about five minutes.

Angle-worms may be driven out by soaking the soil with lime water. The plants, as a rule, do better if the soil is free from them.

We do not know of any way to remove the scorched odor from the feathers.

Re Fashions.

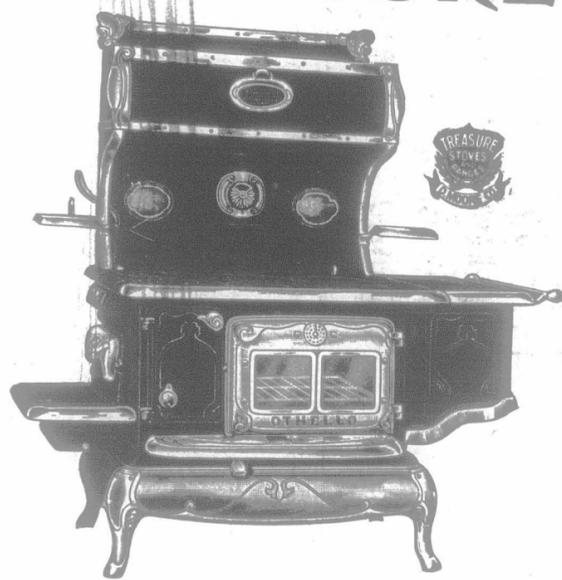
The fashion cuts this week, as during the two preceding weeks, will be found on the inside of the back cover.

Thank You.

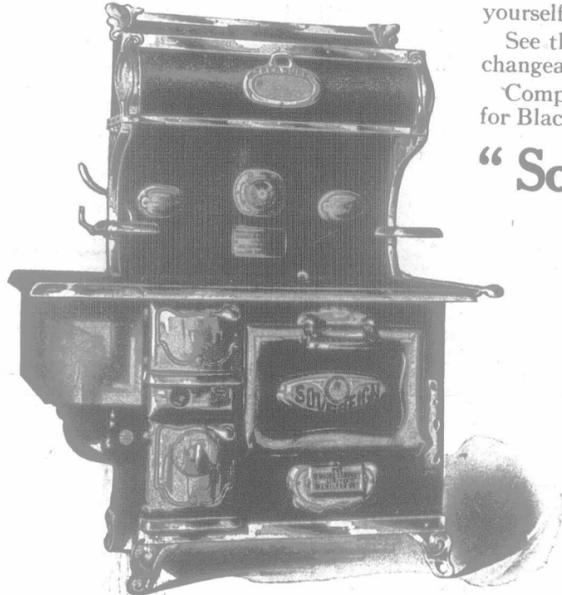
It is in the home with those we love best we fail to say "thank you." The wife scarcely thinks to speak the simple words when the husband restores to her the handkerchief she has dropped or rises and gives her the easy chair which he has occupied until her entrance, and how sadly often does the young girl forget to express gratitude for the numberless little things the loving mother does for her. It is taken for granted that mother shall neatly mend the ripped dress or sew the missing button on the garment or mend the holes in the stockings. The girl does not say, "She is here to do these things," but her actions speak louder than words. Then how often the husband forgets to speak a word of gratitude to the wife who cooks, mends and washes for him, takes care of his children, and finds time to prepare some dainty dish that he is fond of and meets him with a smile and a pleasant word when he returns home from his labors of the day. Too often, indeed, he takes it all for granted that he receives nothing more than his due, and is too often inclined to find fault with what he chooses to consider a slight or an oversight than to remember the hundred and one things he has reason to be thankful for. In the depths of her heart, the most loyal wife and mother must sometimes miss and long for the speech of affectionate thanks. Many of the amenities of life become matters of habit. Would it not be well for us in our homes to cultivate the habit of saying, "thank you?"—Canadian Churchman.

"He is the most tender-hearted man I ever saw."
"Kind to animals?"
"I should say so. Why, when he found the family cat insisted on sleeping in the coal bin, he immediately ordered a ton of soft coal."

"TREASURE" RANGES



Othello Treasure—Reservoir and Glass Oven Doors



Sovereign Treasure—Supplied with Either Right or Left Hand Reservoir

Both in Steel and Cast Iron. Are made to stand the hardest test you can put them to.

"Othello Treasure"

SIX-HOLE TOP. CAST RANGE.

The "WONDER WORKER" of the age

GUARANTEED to hold fire for 24 hours without touching.

Will bake all day with one filling of coal. "OTHELLO TREASURES" are fitted with Steel Oven Bottom to ensure quick and even baking.

"OTHELLO TREASURE" and "SOVEREIGN TREASURE" have the latest patent improvements found in no other Range on the market. Examine these for yourself and ask our Agent to point them out to you.

See the Patent Ventilated, Interlocking and Interchangeable Firepot Lining, will not warp or burn out.

Complete Top Burnished (or polished), no need for Blackleading.

"Sovereign Treasure"

STEEL-PLATE RANGE. SIX-HOLE TOP.

Highest grade of Steel Plate Range it is possible to make. Is double lined throughout, filled with Asbestos.

Oven is large and exceptionally quick for baking.

Special Wood Firebox will take 28-in. wood. All fitted with Thermometer.

A GUARANTEE, backed by the D. MOORE COMPANY, Limited, with every Range.

You ought to have our beautiful booklet. Ask your dealer—or write us.

The D. MOORE CO., Limited HAMILTON ONTARIO

Toronto Agents: THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO.

Sunlight Soap

Dainty Garments—Fine Linen—

These are surely worth your best care and the use of nothing but the soap that cannot hurt the finest fabric—

Here's the Sunlight way:

First, soap the garment; then roll it up to soak. After a while, rinse well and the dirt practically drops out. No wearisome scrubbing, no hurtful rubbing—the gentle strength of Sunlight does the work

almost without effort and entirely without injury.

Try one cake—you'll find it's kind to the hands, too.

5c.

At all grocers



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include the Central Business College, with six branch schools. They give thorough courses in commercial subjects, and train young people to earn good salaries. Enter any time. W. H. SHAW, PRESIDENT, 397 Yonge St., Toronto.

You'll never worry—as long as your money is in the

HURON and ERIE

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY 442 Richmond St. and 4-5 Market Square LONDON, ONTARIO

RAW FURS HIDES and WOOL

Ship to us and get Highest Prices JOHN HALLAM, LTD. 111 Front St. East TORONTO

For Sale—Registered Oxford Downs. Will sell for next 30 days choice ram and ewe lambs, at close prices. Write for prices. W. A. BRYANT, Strathroy, Ont. R. R. No. 3.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

Ram lambs and a few yearlings. Prices reasonable. Farm one mile west of city. Phone Bell 704 R 4.

E. E. LUTON, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Jersey Bulls FOR SALE—I have three very choice registered Jersey bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, from imported sire, and from dams that are great producers. Prices very reasonable. Write: CHAS. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO

Home Dyeing is a Pleasant, Profitable Pastime

Recoloring clothes at home is to thousands of women a simple process. They find it an interesting, money-saving way to employ their spare time.



Grey Suit Dyed Blue

These women use **DIAMOND DYES**. You too should enjoy the pleasure of saving money by giving old clothes new colors with The Fashion Helpers—**DIAMOND DYES**.

Mrs. C. D. Savage, of Philadelphia, writes:

"My last season's suit was grey. It was very pretty but not very practical, for it spotted dreadfully. I stood it last year, but decided that I could not be bothered having it cleaned constantly this fall. I decided to try dyeing it myself with **DIAMOND DYES**, and it is now a deep blue, and, with the new girdle that I put on it, has been greatly

admired. I am sending a photograph, which shows it as it is now."

Diamond Dyes

"A child can use them."

Simply dissolve the dye and boil the material in the colored water.

Miss R. B. Blakeney, of Hartford, Conn., writes:

"I had a green dress which had become soiled and stained, and I disliked to wear it for that reason.

"I took it to be cleaned, and they told me they could not remove the stains without taking out the color, but said they could dye it for me. The price they asked me for dyeing it was more than I wanted to pay. So I went to the druggist and bought some **DIAMOND DYES** and dyed my dress black. The result was wonderful. I was more than pleased, and it cost me very little, and now I have a pretty dress and don't have to worry about the stains being seen."



Green Dress Dyed Black

Truth About Dyes for Home Use

There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics. Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60% to 80% Cotton, so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color Animal Fibre Fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods to color Vegetable Fibre Fabrics, so that you may obtain the Very Best results on EVERY fabric.

Diamond Dyes Sell at 10c. Per Package. Valuable Book and Samples Free

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you a valuable book of help, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
200 Mountain Street - Montreal, Canada

News of the Week

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, has made an appeal to Ontario women to dry apples for shipping to Belgium. If forwarded to H. Prudhomme, Montreal, they will be sent on whenever necessary.

Heavy snowfall occurred in Alberta during the past fortnight.

The organization of Canada's second contingent of men who are to be sent to the front is proceeding rapidly.

Lieut.-Col. Burland, head of the Canadian Red Cross organization at the front, died suddenly in England last week.

Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, has invited Ontario to join in forwarding gifts of food to Belgium.

Germany is said to be pressing boys between 16 and 19 years of age into the reserve ranks.

It was announced in Petrograd on October 7th, that the Triple Entente (Russia, Great Britain, and France) are taking steps to secure the reopening of the Dardanelles, closed against shipping some time ago by the Turks.

The English and Scottish Universities reopened on October 7th with greatly reduced attendance. In Cambridge, only 1,500 were enrolled, as against 3,500 last year.

Many people in London are insuring against Zeppelins.

Lieut.-Gen. Von Moltke has been superseded as Chief of the German General Staff.

A British steamer laden with grain was sunk by a German mine in the North Sea. Britain is laying mines in the southern part of the North Sea, and neutral vessels have been warned to keep away.

British airman destroyed a Zeppelin at Dusseldorf on October 9, by dropping bombs on the hangar in which it was lying.

At time of going to press the war outlook in Europe is blacker than at any time so far during the war. Antwerp has fallen, and German cavalry are within thirty miles of Ostend. Released by the end of the siege, 130,000 men under Gen. Von Beseler are extending the battle line across Belgium to seek to unite with Generals Van Boehn and Von Kluk, when, it is expected, a general offensive movement will be undertaken along the whole German line. Elsewhere, also, the news is not reassuring; Przemysl has been abandoned to the Austrians, and a fine Russian armored cruiser, the Pallada, has been sunk in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine, with a total loss of her 573 men. Bombs are being dropped upon Paris, but, fortunately, without causing much damage so far. The Allies, however, are not discouraged, and reinforcements are being prepared with all speed. Britain's infantry standard, raised to check the great rush of recruits at the outbreak of the war, has again been lowered, the minimum height for recruits being now reduced to 5 feet 4 inches, and chest measurement 34 1/2 inches.

An Honored Guest—"No man is as well known as he thinks he is," says Caruso. "I was motoring on Long Island recently. My car broke down, and I entered a farmhouse to get warm. The farmer and I chatted, and when he asked my name I told him modestly that it was Caruso. At that name he threw up his hands.

"Caruso!" he exclaimed. "Robinson Caruso, the great traveller! Little did I expect ever to see a man like yer in this here humble kitchen, sir!"—Tit-Bits.

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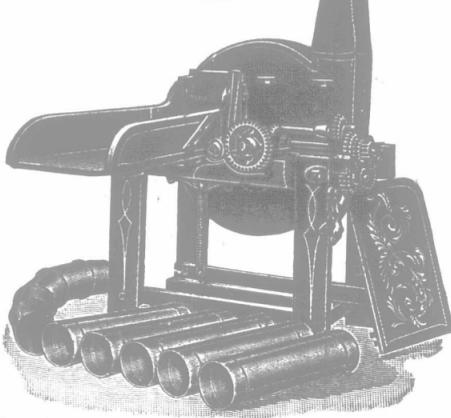
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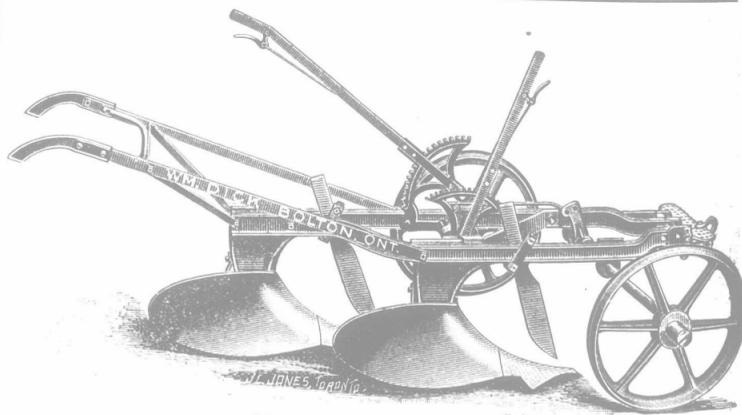
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Browsings Among the Books.

(Continued from page 1805.)

squadrons to our right were seen to advance, and then a tremulous motion of the whole line showed that the horses themselves participated in the eagerness of the moment; and—at last—the word came for the cuirassiers to move up. In less than a hundred yards we were halted again, and I heard an aide-de-camp telling General D'Auvergne that Davoust had suffered immensely on the right—that his division, although reinforced, had fallen back behind Reygern—and all now depended on the attack of Soult's columns. I heard no more, for now the whole line advanced in trot, and, as our formation showed an unbroken front, the word came—"Faster!" and "Faster!" As we emerged from the low ground we saw Soult's column already half-way up the ascent; they seemed like a great wedge driven into the enemy's center, which, opening as they advanced, presented two surfaces of fire to their attack.

"The battery yonder has opened its fire on our line," said D'Auvergne; "we cannot remain where we are."

"Forward! Charge!" came the word from front to rear, and squadron after squadron dashed madly up the ascent. The one word only, "Charge!" kept ringing through my head—all else was drowned in the terrible din of the advance. An Austrian brigade of light cavalry issued forth as we came up, but soon fell back under the overwhelming pressure of our force; and now we came down upon the squares of the red-brown Russian infantry. Volley after volley sent back our leading squadrons, wounded and repulsed, when, unlimbering with the speed of lightning, the horse artillery poured in a discharge of grape-shot. The ranks wavered, and through their cleft spaces of dead and dying our cuirassiers dashed in, sabering all before them. In vain the infantry tried to form again: successive discharges of grape, followed by cavalry attacks, broke through their firmest ranks, and at last, retreating, they fell back under cover of a tremendous battery of field-guns, which, opening their fire, compelled us to retire into the wood. Nor were we long inactive. Bernadotte's division was now engaged on our left, and a pressing demand came for cavalry to support them. Again we mounted the hill, and came in sight of the Russian Guard, led on by the Grand Duke Constantine himself—a splendid body of men, conspicuous for their size, and the splendor of their equipment. Such, however, was the impetuous torrent of our attack, that they were broken in an instant; and, notwithstanding their courage and devotion, fresh masses of our dragoons kept pouring down upon them, and they were sabered, almost to a man. While we were thus engaged, the battle became general from left to right, and the earth shook beneath the thundering sounds of two hundred great guns. Our position, for a moment victorious, soon changed, for, having followed the retreating squadrons too far, the waves closed behind us, and we now saw that a dense cloud of Austrian and Russian cavalry were forming in our rear. An instant of hesitation would have been fatal. It was then that a tall and splendidly-dressed horseman broke from the line, and, with a cry to "Follow!" rode straight at the enemy. It was Murat himself, sabre in hand, who, clearing his way through the Russians, opened a path for us. A few minutes after, we had gained the wood—but one-third of our force had fallen.

"Cavalry!—cavalry!" cried a field officer, riding down at headlong speed, his face covered with blood from a sabre-cut, "to the front!"

The order was given to advance at a gallop, and we found ourselves next instant hand to hand with the Russian Dragoons, who, having swept along the flank of Bernadotte's division, were sabering them on all sides. On we went, reinforced by Nansouty and his carabinieri, a body of high seven thousand men. It was a torrent no force could stem—the tide of victory was with us, and we swept along, wave after wave, the infantry advancing in line for miles at either side, while whole brigades of artillery kept up a murderous fire without ceasing. Entire columns of the enemy surrendered as prisoners—guns were captured at each instant, and only by a miracle did the Grand Duke escape our

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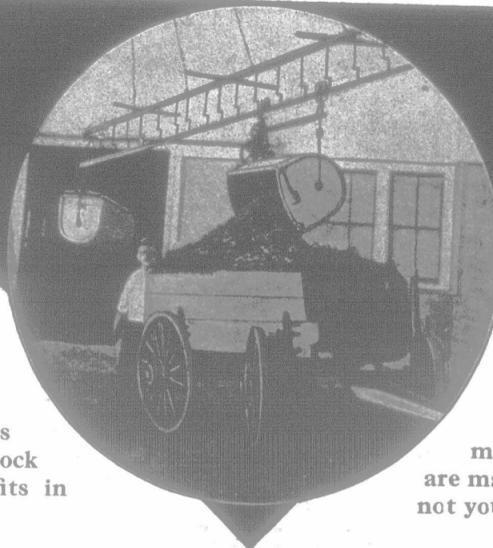
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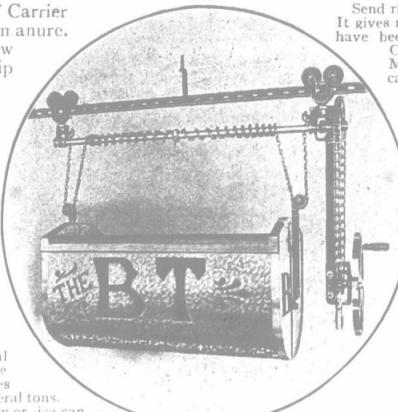
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hussars, who followed him till he was lost to view, in the flying ranks of the allies. As he gained the crest of the hill we were in time to see Soult's victorious columns driving the enemy before them, while the Imperial Guard, up to that moment unengaged, reinforced the grenadiers' on the right, and broke through the Russians on every side.

The attempt to outflank us on the right we had perfectly retorted on the left, where Lannes' division, overlapping the line, pressed them on two sides, and drove them back, still fighting, into the plain, which, with a lake, separated the allied armies from the village of Austerlitz; and here took place the most dreadful occurrence of the day. The two roads which led through the lake were soon so encumbered and blocked up by ammunition wagons and carts, that they became impassable; and as the masses of the fugitives thickened, they spread over the lake, which happened to be frozen.

It was at this time that the Emperor came up, and seeing the cavalry halted, and no longer in pursuit of the flying columns, ordered up twelve pieces of the artillery of the Imperial Guard, which, from the crest of the hill, opened a murderous fire on them. The slaughter was fearful as the discharges of grape and round shot cut channels through the jammed-up mass, and tore the dense columns, as it were, into fragments.

Dreadful as the scene was, what followed far exceeded it in horror; for soon the shells began to explode beneath the ice, which now, with a succession of reports, louder than thunder, gave way. In an instant whole regiments were engulfed, and, amid the wildest cries of despair, thousands sank, never to appear again, while the deafening artillery mercilessly played upon them, till over that broad surface no living thing was seen to move, while beneath was the sepulchre of five thousand men. About seven thousand reached Austerlitz by another road, to the northward; but even these had not escaped, save for a mistake of Bernadotte's, who most unaccountably, as it was said, halted his division on the heights.

On every side now were to be seen the flying columns of the allies, hotly followed by the victorious French. The guns still thundered at intervals; but the loud roar of battle was subdued to the crashing din of charging squadrons, and the distant cries of the vanquishers and the vanquished. Around and about lay the wounded, in all the fearful attitudes of suffering; and as we were fully a league in advance of our original position, no succor had yet arrived for the poor fellows whose courage had carried them into the very squares of the enemy.

Most of the staff—myself among the number—were despatched to the rear for assistance. I remember, as I rode along, at my fastest speed, between the columns of infantry and the fragments of artillery, which covered the grounds, that a peloton of dragoons came thundering past, while a voice shouted out, "Place! place!" Supposing it was the Emperor himself, I drew up to one side, and uncovering my head, sat in patience till he had passed, when, with the speed of four horses urged to their utmost, a caleche flew by, two men dressed like courtiers seated on the box. They made for the high road leading towards Vienna, and soon disappeared in the distance.

"What can it mean?" said I, to an officer beside me; "not his majesty, surely?"

"No, no," replied he, smiling, "it is General Lebrun on his way to Paris with the news of the victory. The Emperor is down at Reygern yonder, where he has just written the bulletin. I warrant you he follows that caleche with his eye; he'd rather see a battery of guns carried off by the enemy than an axle break there this moment."

Thus closed the great day of Austerlitz—a hundred cannons, forty-three thousand prisoners, and thirty-two colors being the spoils of this the greatest of even Napoleon's victories.

At an evening party which had kept up quite late one of the company was asked to sing. Very thoughtfully he said he was willing, but, as it was so late, it might disturb the neighbors next door. "Oh, never mind the neighbors!" cried the young lady of the house. "It will serve them just right. They poisoned our dog last week!"

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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The Scribe would willingly omit this chapter. Dying men, hurrying doctors, improvised stretchers made of wrenched fence rails; silent, slow-moving throngs following limp, bruised bodies,—are not pleasant objects to write about and should be disposed of as quickly as possible.

Exactly whose fault it was nobody knew; if any one did, no one ever told. Every precaution had been taken each charge had been properly placed and tamped; all the fulminates inspected and the connections made with the greatest care. As to the battery—that was known to be half a mile away in the pay shanty, lying on Jack Breen's table.

Nor was the weather unfavorable. True, there had been rain the day before, starting a general thaw, but none of the downpour had soaked through the outer crust of the tunnel to the working force inside and no extra labor had developed on the pumps. This, of course, upset all theories as to there having been a readjustment of surface rock, dangerous sometimes, to magnetic connections.

Then again, no man understood tunnel construction better than Henry MacFarlane, C.E., Member of the American Society of Engineers, Fellow of the Institute of Sciences, etc., etc. Nor was there ever an engineer more careful of his men. Indeed, it was his boast that he had never lost a life by a premature discharge in the twenty years of his experience. Nor did the men, those who worked under him—those who escaped alive—come to any definite conclusion as to the cause of the catastrophe: the night and day gang, I mean,—those who breathed the foul air, who had felt the chill of the clammy interior and who were therefore familiar with the handling of explosives and the proper tamping of the charges—a slip of the steel meaning instantaneous annihilation.

The Beast knew and could tell if he chose. I say "The Beast," for that is what MacFarlane's tunnel was to me. To the passer-by and to the expert, it was, of course, merely a short cut through the steep hills flanking one end of the huge "earth fill" which MacFarlane was constructing across the Corklesville brook, and which, when completed would form a road-bed for future trains; but to me it was always The Beast.

This illusion was helped by its low-browed, rocky head, crouching close to the end of the "fill," its length concealed in the clefts of the rocks—as if lying in wait for whatever crossed its path—as well as its ragged, half-round, catfish gash of a mouth from out of which poured at regular intervals a sickening breath—yellow, blue, greenish often—and from which, too, often came dulled explosions, followed by belchings of debris which centipedes of cars dragged clear of its slimy lips.

So I reiterate, The Beast knew. Every day the gang had bored and pounded and wrenched, piercing his body with nervous, nagging drills; propping up his backbone, cutting out tender bits of flesh, carving—bracing—only to carve again. He had tried to wriggle and twist, but the mountain had held him fast. Once he had straightened out, smashing the tiny cars and the tugging locomotive; breaking a leg and an arm, and once a head, but the devils had begun again, boring and digging and the cruel wound was opened afresh. Another time, after a big rain, with the help of some friendly rocks who had rushed down to his help, he had snapped his jaws tight shut, penning the devils up inside, but a hundred others had wrenched them open, breaking his teeth, shoring up his lips with iron beams, tearing out what was left of his tongue. He could only sulk now, breathing hard and grunting when the pain was unbearable. One thought comforted him, and one only: Far back in

his bulk he knew of a thin place in his hide,—so thin, owing to a dip in the contour of the hill,—that but a few yards of overlying rock and earth lay between it and the free air.

Here his tormentors had stopped; why, he could not tell until he began to keep tally of what had passed his mouth: The long trains of cars had ceased; so had the snorting locomotives; so had the steam drills. Curious-looking boxes and kegs were being passed in, none of which ever came back; men with rolls of paper on which were zigzag markings stumbled inside, stayed an hour and stumbled out again; these men wore no lamps in their hats and were better dressed than the others. Then a huge wooden drum wrapped with wire was left overnight outside his lips and unrolled the next morning, every yard of it being stretched so far down his throat that he lost all track of it.

On the following morning work of every kind ceased; not a man with a lamp anywhere—and these The Beast hated most; that is, none that he could see or feel. After an hour or more the head man arrived and with two others went inside. The head man was tall and fair, had gray side whiskers and wore a slouch hat; the second man was straight and well built, with a boyish face tanned by the weather. The third man was short and fat; this one carried a plan. Behind the three walked five other men.

All were talking. "The dip is to the eastward," the head man said. "The uplift ought to clear things so we won't have to handle the stuff twice. Hard to rig derricks on that slope. Let's have powder enough, anyhow, Bolton."

The fat man nodded and consulted his plan with the help of his eye-glasses. Then the three men and the five men passed in out of hearing.

The Beast was sure now. The men were going to blow out the side of the hill where his hide was thinnest so as to make room for an air-shaft.

An hour later a gang in charge of a red-shirted foreman who were shifting a section of toy track on the "fill" felt the earth shake under them. Then came a dull roar followed by a cloud of yellow smoke mounting skyward from an opening high up on the hillside. Flashing through this cloud leaped tongues of flame intermingled with rocks and splintered trees. From the tunnel's mouth streamed a thin, steel-colored gas that licked its way along the upper edges of the opening and was lost in the underbrush fringing its upper lip.

"What's that?" muttered the red-shirted foreman—"that ain't no blast—My God!—they're blown up!"

He sprang on a car and waved his arms with all his might: "Drop them shovels! Git to the tunnel, every man of ye: here,—this way!" and he plunged on, the men scrambling after him.

The Beast was a magnet now, drawing everything to its mouth. Gangs of men swarmed up the side of the hill; stumbling, falling; picking themselves up only to stumble and fall again. Down the railroad tracks swept a repair squad who had been straightening a switch, their foreman in the lead. From out of the cabins bareheaded women and children ran screaming.

The end of the "fill" nearest the tunnel was now black with people; those nearest to the opening were shielding their faces from the deadly gas. The roar of voices was incessant; some shouted from sheer excitement; others broke into curses, shaking their fists at The Beast; blaming the management. All about stood shivering women with white faces, some chewing the corners of their shawls in their agony.

Then a cry clearer than the others soared above the heads of the terror-stricken mob as a rescue gang made ready to enter the tunnel.

"Water! Water! Get a bucket, some of ye! Ye can't live in that smoke yet! Tie your mouth up if you're going in! Wet it, do ye want to be choked stiff!"

A shrill voice now cut the air. "It's the boss and the clerk and Mr. Bolton that's caught!"

"Yes—and a gang from the big shanty; I seen 'em goin' in," shouted back the red-shirted foreman.

The volunteers—big, brawny men, who, warned by the foreman, had been bind-

This Letter tells its own Story

Fort William, Ont.
June 22, 1914.

J. Lawrence Routly, Esq.,
Branch Manager,
Imperial Life Assurance Company,
Fort William, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you and the Imperial Life Assurance Company, which you represent, for the prompt and generous treatment I received in the settling of my husband Thomas Buttar's claim.

I wish to express my appreciation of the Automatic Non-Forfeiture clause contained in your policies. Had it not been for this the insurance would have been lost, as Mr. Buttar failed to pay his premium in full when it fell due 15th of January last.

I will always recommend your Company to those wanting insurance.

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

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright," and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see, I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about me and my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell by Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break the buttons, the way all other machines do. It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So I said to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washerwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial I will let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes. Address me:

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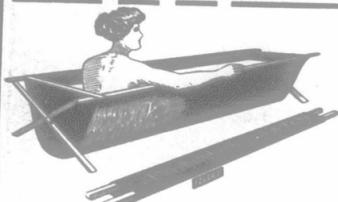
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ing wet cloths over their mouths, now sprang forward, peering into the gloom. Then the sound of footsteps was heard—nearer—nearer. Groping through the blue haze stumbled a man, his shirt sleeves shielding his mouth. On he came, staggering from side to side, reached the edge of the mouth and pitched head-foremost as the fresh air filled his lungs. A dozen hands dragged him clear. It was Bolton.

His clothes were torn and scorched; his face blackened; his left hand dripping blood. Two of the shanty gang were next hauled out and laid on the back of an overturned dirt car. They had been near the mouth when the explosion came, and throwing themselves flat had crawled toward the opening.

Bolton was still unconscious, but the two shanty men gasped out the terrible facts: "The boss and the clerk, was jes' starting out when everything let go"; they choked; "ther' ain't nothing left of the other men. We passed the boss and the clerk; they was blown agin a car; the boss was stove up, the clerk was crawling toward him. They'll never git out alive; none of 'em. We fellers was jes' givin' up when we see the daylight and heared you a-yellin'."

A hush now fell on the mass of people, broken by the piercing shriek of a woman,—the wife of a shanty man. She would have rushed in had not some one held her.

Bolton sat up, gazing stupidly about him. Part of the story of the escaped men had reached his ears. He struggled to his feet and staggered toward the opening of the tunnel. The red-shirted foreman caught him under the armpits and whirled him back.

"That ain't no place for you!" he cried—"I'll go!"

A muffled cry was heard. It came from a bystander lying flat on his belly inside the mouth; he had crawled in as far as he could.

"Here they come!"
New footfalls grew distinct, whether one or more the listeners could not make out. Under the shouts of the red-shirted foreman to give them air, the throng fell back.

Out of the grimy smoke two figures slowly loomed up; one carried the other on his back; whether shanty men or not, no one could tell.

The crowd, no longer controlled by the foreman, surged about the opening. Ready hands were held out, but the man carrying his comrade waved them aside and staggered on, one hand steadying his load, the other hanging loose.

The big foreman started to rush in, but stopped. Something in the burdened man's eye had checked him; it was as if a team were straining up a steep hill, making any halt fatal.

"It's the boss and the clerk!" shouted the foreman. "Fall back, men,—fall back."

The man came straight on, reached the lips of the opening, lunged heavily to the right, tried to steady his burden and fell headlong.

(To be continued.)

Most Valuable "Crusoe" Library in the World.

By H. D. Jones.

The best seller of all the books in the world, past and present, with the single exception of the Bible, is Robinson Crusoe. This remarkable book continues to hold its own as a piece of the most engrossing literature published, just as it did when Daniel De Foe first published it, April 25, 1719. Every civilized country in the world has its own special translation of the work. But it has remained for a Philadelphian, Mr. William S. Lloyd, of Germantown, to gather together specimens of every edition published, so as to accumulate the most complete collection of Robinson Crusoes in existence.

Mr. Lloyd has had his agents collecting Crusoes for a number of years past. These agents have orders to buy up any rare copy or any new translation. This work has resulted in the collection in the Crusoe library owned by Mr. Lloyd, of over three hundred volumes of the adventures on the island. The books are printed in every living language and even in some dead ones, for Mr. Lloyd has copies of Robinson Crusoe in Latin and Greek, though why the work was

translated into these languages remains a mystery.

Among the thirty-three languages represented in the Lloyd Crusoe collection are Crusoes printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Norwegian, Swedish, Kroatisch, Italian, Polish, Roumanian, Lettish, Slavonic, Finnish, Slavic, Urdu, Dutch, Bohemian, Bornean, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Hebrew, Yiddish, Greek and Latin.

Each nation, as it appropriated the story of Robinson Crusoe, appropriated to itself the hero also. Thus in French copies of the work, Crusoe is depicted as a Frenchman. When the Germans read about the well-remembered slaughter of the cannibal visitors to Crusoe's island, they swell with pride at the thought that Crusoe was a German, while the Spaniard knows him only as a native of Old Spain, and the Russian recognizes in him a fellow subject of the czar. And so, with all the nationalities represented, Crusoe is never an Englishman except to the English-speaking people.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the rare volumes in the collection is the work of the artists of the various periods and of the various countries. The French artist who illustrated an early French version of the book, chose, as the theme for his frontispiece, Robinson Crusoe giving thanks for his deliverance from the waves. The castaway has made his way through the angry billows from the wrecked ship without losing the neat parting in his hair. Neither has he found it necessary to discard his slippers to facilitate his struggles in the water. In fact his entire wardrobe seems to have suffered no damage at all from his encounter with the raging waters.

Another creation of a French artist shows Crusoe clinging for dear life to a rock, while the waves threaten him from every side. It is difficult to tell from the artist's sketch where the waves are coming from. They seem, in fact, to be beating from the shore instead of from the sea. How Crusoe ever escaped from such all-encompassing waves is difficult to imagine.

Neither is it possible to reconcile the American boy's idea of Crusoe with the hero depicted by a Portuguese edition of the book. In a fanciful conception by a Portuguese artist, the castaway is shown with a strikingly Portuguese-like face, and a well-waxed mustache.

The German artists delight to depict Crusoe as a robust, smiling Teuton. In one he is shown in his island rig of skins, followed by two peculiar-looking animals.

The English artists, one and all, give you your money's worth in their illustrations. No single scene satisfies these artists. In one picture, a view is shown of almost the entire island, with the canoes of the cannibals on the beach, the cannibal feast in progress, Crusoe shooting cannibals, and cannibals shooting at Crusoe, and Crusoe's habitation on the side of the mountain, with plenty of back scenery for good measure.

"Robinson Crusoe" was first published anonymously. For a time, the authorship was ascribed to different men, and one wild story was circulated of its having been written by Lord Oxford, who was then imprisoned in the Tower of London. Some time elapsed before the general public were acquainted with the real authorship. De Foe was born in London, in 1661. He died in 1731.—Onward.

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March together toward its triumph, do the task His hands prepare:
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This is the gospel of labor—ring it, ye bells of the kirk—
The Lord of Love came down from above to live with the men who work,
This is the rose that He planted here in the thorn-cursed soil—
Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of Earth is toil.
—Henry Van Dyke.

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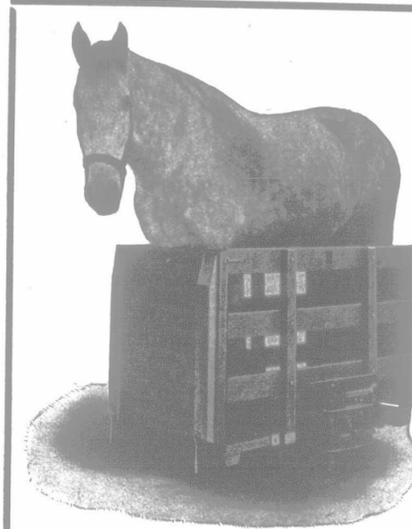
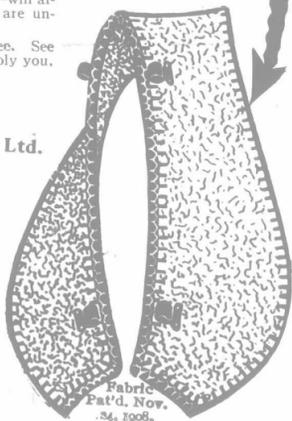
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2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Crop for New Land—Sowing Crop.

1. Would like to have your advice on a new piece of land, broken last year and sowed to buckwheat, but it went down, so I lost most of it. It is very black, light soil. It was cleared a number of years ago, but never broken. What would you advise planting on such a field next spring?

2. I should also like to ask what you would suggest for an early spring crop to cut to feed cattle? I expect to be short of pasture next spring.

3. Did you ever know of vetches being sown in this country? J. H.

Ans.—1. On land of this kind we can think of no better crop than corn. The land is suitable for the crop, and it will stand up. White Cap Yellow Dent, however, might fall a little if the land is rather light, and perhaps it would be advisable to plant Leaming or Wisconsin No. 7. These two are a little later in maturing than flint corns would be, but your knowledge of climatic conditions in your district, and past experiences, will teach you which variety to use.

2. Alfalfa or silage would come in very conveniently in your case in the spring, but since you must sow something, we would advise two and one-half bushels of a good variety of oats, and about two pecks of Golden Vine peas. Some corn and sorghum will give considerable fodder a little later on, but it will have to be cut rather green, and will require some clover hay or concentrated food fairly rich in protein with it. However, for later in the season, after the oats and peas have been cut, it would be wise to have some such crop coming on.

3. Vetches are used fairly extensively, but it will be necessary to sow them along with some other crop, as they adhere quite closely to the ground, making them hard to harvest. A few vetches are sometimes sown with peas and oats.

Eradicating Mustard—Under-drainage.

1. Is it an established fact that wild mustard can successfully and profitably be exterminated by the use of spray?

2. Kindly give particulars of the process.

3. Has the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, in any of their demonstrations of draining, found any subsoil that water would not penetrate, rendering underdrainage of no special value? E. I. T.

Ans.—1. It is an established fact that the mustard can be exterminated from a grain crop during the season, but that does not eradicate the weed from the field. Any mustard that gives any trouble is a pretty good indication that the ground is well stocked with seed, and it is not safe to say at what time or after what period they will not grow. They will live for many years in soil, and even if you destroy the mustard crop one season you are just as sure of having some the next year. However, the mustard cannot be cleaned out of a crop of grain very successfully.

2. The most practicable way of doing this is to dissolve from 8 to 10 pounds of bluestone in 40 gallons of water, or from 60 to 80 pounds of iron sulphate with the same amount of water. This is sprayed on the crop just when the leaves of the mustard plant are well expanded and will catch a large quantity of the spray. It should be done, though, before it blossoms. It will make the whole field, including the grain, look very sick for a few days, but after a very short time the mustard will disappear, and the grain will not be impaired to any great extent. The tips of the leaves are sometimes burnt, but it soon throws that off and looks better than ever. The ordinary attachment used in spraying potatoes is best for this purpose.

3. Write Prof. W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for full particulars regarding experiments in draining you.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous

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Can fodder corn be successfully stacked? If it can, please explain how it should be done.

F. C.

Ans.—Corn stalks contain considerable moisture, even when they appear quite dry, and it is rather risky putting them into the stack intending to leave them for any length of time. Corn can be stacked much like stacks of grain, but place them horizontally, and keep them straight, so they may be fed off easily. It will not do to stack them until late in the autumn, when they have become as dry as possible, and it is well even then to feed them out at once. The safer way to handle fodder corn will be to stand the sheaves on end, and they can be brought near the building and stood up against horizontal poles that are placed the correct height for the length of the corn. This is quite likely to be a more successful method of preserving the corn than in the stack.

Tanning Skins.

1. How is the best way to cure the skins of animals so they will not be stiff after they are cured?

2. Should another thin skin come off after they have dried a day or two? If so, will that weaken the skin or loosen the fur?

3. What is the best way to manage the inside of the tail, which is rather small?

4. Is there anything that can be done to prevent the fur from coming out?

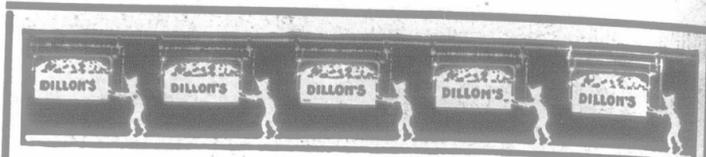
A. J. W.

Ans.—1. If the skin has been already dried, soak it in clear water for twenty-four hours, working it with the hands repeatedly during that time, until it becomes soft. Remove any small pieces of flesh or fat which may adhere to it. If the skin is fresh and has not been dried, it need only be washed to remove any dust or dirt. Now prepare the following mixture: Alum, very finely powdered, five pounds; salt, well powdered, two pounds; coarse wheat meal, two pounds. Mix the above in a large stone-ware basin or wooden bucket, and add gradually sufficient sour milk or sour buttermilk to bring it to the consistency of cream. Having previously allowed the soaked skin to drain until most of the moisture has evaporated, lay it on a table with the hair underneath, and taking some of the above mixture, rub it thoroughly into every part of the flesh-side of the skin, using as much force with the hands as possible, so as to drive the mixture into the pores of the skin. Much of the success of the operation depends upon giving the skin as much rubbing and handling as possible. When it will absorb no more, cover it with a layer of the composition about one-eighth of an inch thick, fold it over with the flesh surfaces together and the hair outside, and lay it aside in a cool place. Next day open out the skin, add more of the mixture, rub thoroughly, fold up as before. Repeat daily for two days more. Now wash the skin thoroughly in clean water, removing all the composition, hang up to drain, and when half-dry rub in a fresh supply of the mixture, and repeat the rubbing daily for four or five days, adding more of the mixture when necessary. Now, wash thoroughly in clean water, repeatedly changed. Make a strong solution of alum, without salt, and after the skin has drained, lay it out on a flat surface, exposed to the sun, if possible. Apply the alum solution to the flesh side and let it dry, working it thoroughly all over. The more the skin is worked the softer it will be.

2. The flesh and fat should be thoroughly removed, but no entire layer of skin need be taken off.

3. You will have to treat this part of the hide much the same as the larger part, but we do not know of any special operation for that part.

4. After treating as prescribed, the hair should not come out after the tanning is thoroughly completed.



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Young bulls and heifers of the best type and quality; reds and roans; growthy; good stock from good milking dams.
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Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Leucorrhoea.
Give causes, symptoms and treatment, for leucorrhoea in mares. R. O. A.
Ans.—It is caused by irritation to the mucous membrane of the uterus, usually a sequel to parturition. This becomes chronic, and causes the formation of a muco-purulent matter.
Symptoms.—An irregular and chronic discharge of muco-purulent matter per vulva, and usually failure to conceive.
Treatment.—Flush the uterus out every second day with a warm one-per-cent. solution of Creolin, and give her forty drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water as a drench, or sprinkled on food three times daily until the discharge ceases. Treatment is usually very tedious, and not always effective. V.

Chronic Laminitis.
After being driven on a very hot day, mare became sick. She would neither eat nor drink, and showed colicky pains. I gave her a pint of raw oil every hour for three doses. I also gave her two ounces ether and one ounce laudanum. Her bowels did not move for two days, and then she was foundered. Her feet were kept in hot and cold water alternately. She still is lame and her mouth hangs down. R. M. C.

Ans.—The founder, or lameness, has become chronic. Benefit will be derived by blistering the coronets. Remove shoes and pare the heels well down. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoofs. Get a blister made of two drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Tie her so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub the blister well in once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn her loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scales come off. Then blister again, and after this blister once monthly all winter. V.

America's Fur Industry.

An American journal, commenting on the affect of the war upon the prices of furs, says that there will be losses of upwards of \$10,000,000 on American raw furs sent to be manufactured in Europe. There were approximately 25,000,000 fur-bearing animals caught in North America last year, whose pelts had a cash value of about \$20,000,000. The greater part of these skins were left on dealers' hands, owing to a large surplus from the previous year.
Most of the fur-bearing animals are trapped by farmer boys, many of whom have derived a neat little income as well as a great deal of sport in pitting their wits against the cunning of the various wild animals, which roam the unsettled places on this great American continent, and while they will still have an opportunity to enjoy the sport of catching coon, skunk, possum, etc., they will have to content themselves with a much lower price for hide.
The North American catch of the various animals caught last year is approximated by a St. Louis firm as follows:

	Skins.	Value.
Muskrat	15,000,000	\$4,570,000
Opossum	2,800,000	1,680,000
Raccoon	2,400,000	2,160,000
Skunk	2,152,000	4,804,000
Mink	680,000	1,890,000
Civet Cats	500,000	300,000

Various other kinds, including fox, wolf, otter, beaver, fisher, wild cat, lynx, lynx cats, ringtails, bear, white weasels, marten, wolverine, and mountain lion, 1,500,000 skins, value \$4,500,000.

"The Red Cross stands for the right-ful cause of humanity. It not only cares for the wounds of the war victims, but stamps its saving imprint upon his soul; and when he recovers he is going to be a better man. And a world of better men is all that is needed to eliminate carnage." This is an extract from a communication setting forth the benefits which this organization supplies, and calling on Anglo-Saxons to continue to lead in this work by individual sacrifice or financial help.

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YOU have been reading our advertisements from week to week. These cost us a lot of money, more than all the profit we will make on our business in Ontario this season, but we do not mind. We remain quite cheerful, and we are prepared to spend more money in sending our Ontario sales agent to any part of the Province to tell you all about SYDNEY BASIC SLAG. We are not philanthropists, on the contrary, we are Scotchmen, who, as you know, have the reputation of being a hard race.

Why Then Do We Do This Thing?

We are spending our money, because when once the Ontario farmer realizes what Sydney Basic Slag can do for him there will be an enormous demand for our goods, and our bread which has been cast upon the waters will come back.

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I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred and made so that they can fit to head the best herds in any country; some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want.
Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

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Our bulls are all good colours and well-bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require.
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Blairgowrie Shorthorn, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—This stock is all ready for service. Cows with calves by side. Cows and heifers ready to calve. In sheep there are shearing and ram lambs ready to head good flocks, also a number of good ewes.
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Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English—If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk, remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see.
Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R. A. J. HOWDEN, Columbus P. O.

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We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.
FRANK W. SMITH & SON R.R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont.
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Wheat	11.9	1.8
Barley	12.4	4.5
Shorts	14.9	4.0
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Dairy Inspectors—Veterinarian.

1. What are the qualifications and education needed to secure a position as a government dairy inspector? Is a high-school education, including the languages Latin, French and German necessary?

2. What educational course is required to become a qualified veterinary surgeon?

F. K.

Ans.—1. A high-school education with languages is not necessary, but practical experience in testing and dairy work is. This can be obtained by a course at a dairy school, or at the Ontario Agricultural College.

2. A course at a veterinary college. The Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto is one of the best.

Substitute for Hay.

What is a good spring crop to substitute hay when timothy and clover are a failure on account of winter-killing, and still the land is in good condition?

J. A. H.

Ans.—Many successfully use oats sown thickly and cut in the milk stage. Others use a mixture of oats and peas, being careful not to sow the latter too thickly. In a small experiment with sweet clover this summer, we found it very good for this purpose. Sown alone after seeding, it produced a first cutting of about two tons per acre, and had a thick growth 15 to 18 inches high again at the first of October. It seems to be very good hay. It was sown at about 35 lbs. or more per acre, and so is a thick stand. It must be cut early to avoid woodiness. It might be tried on a small scale.

Spraying for San Jose Scale.

Would you please answer the following questions in your valuable paper? Is it better to spray once in the fall and again in spring for San Jose scale, or not spray in fall and twice in spring?

C. B.

Ans.—There seems to be little difference in the efficiency of a spray whether it is applied in the autumn or early spring, but where two applications are made, we prefer to spray in the fall, after the leaves have fallen, and again just previous to the bursting of the buds in the spring. The reason for our preference of the fall spraying is that time is more easily procured, and conditions are usually more suitable all round for the work. When another application is made just before the buds burst, the mixture remains longer on the branches, and the young of the scale seems unable to settle down and thrive on bark well covered with lime-sulphur.

Why Sheep Should be Kept.

Here are seven reasons why you should keep sheep. They are published by the Live-stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and set forth the advantages of keeping sheep very well.

1. The sheep is a dual-purpose animal, producing both wool and mutton.
2. The initial expenditure is small. Every farmer can well afford the investment of the necessary capital in a few sheep.
3. Rapid monetary returns are received, the wool clip and the lamb crop being saleable annually.
4. Expensive buildings are by no means necessary. A warm lambing pen is required, but for the aged sheep, a sheltered shed to protect them from the winter winds is alone sufficient.
5. Weed destruction represents another asset. Sheep will eat and relish almost every class of weed.
6. Sheep admittedly improve soil fertility. Their manure is rich, and uniformly distributed.
7. Even at certain seasons of the year, less time and attention need be bestowed upon the care of sheep than in the case of almost any other animal without thereby obtaining successful results.



Gilbert Hess
Doctor of Veterinary Science
Doctor of Medicine

Now is the Time Your Hens Need a Tonic

Moulting weakens a hen—it brings her vitality down to low ebb. To help the hen over this period you ought to feed her a tonic to keep her system vigorous, well able to force out the old quills, grow a new feather crop and get back on the job laying eggs well before the winter sets in. Keep your hens toned up.

What your hens need right now is Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. This splendid tonic is the result of my lifetime experience as a doctor of veterinary science, a doctor of medicine and a successful poultry raiser. It tones up the dormant egg organs, offsets the weakening effects of moulting, quickens quill shedding, makes for a new feather growth and makes hens lay.

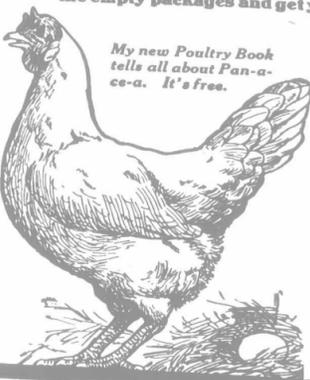
Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

Not a Stimulant, but a Tonic

Shortens Moulting Period—Makes Hens Lay

This is also a splendid tonic for fattening poultry for market. It helps the birds digest the maximum amount of their ration and convert it into flesh. It keeps poultry healthy and fit while cooped up. Besides, my Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is an excellent constitutional remedy for roup.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your poultry healthy, make hens lay, help chicks grow and shorten the moulting period, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock and if it doesn't do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.



My new Poultry Book tells all about Pan-a-ce-a. It's free.

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Buy On My Money-Back Guarantee

14 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 25-lb. pail \$3.50 (duty paid). Pan-a-ce-a costs only 1c per day for thirty fowl.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Taken off pasture, put on dry feed and closely confined, your stock are apt to get out of fix during winter. Some are liable to get constipation, dropical swellings, stocky legs, but most common and dreaded of all diseases, especially among hogs, is worms—worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will keep your stock toned up, enrich their blood, keep their bowels regular and will rid them of worms. 25-lb. pail \$2.25; 100-lb. sack \$7.00; smaller packages in proportion (duty paid).

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or keep it in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumbers, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy 4-oz. top cans, 1 lb. 85c; 3 lbs. 85c (duty paid). I guarantee it.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

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We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at a number of leading Universities show it

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the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 88 lamps out of 91 calls." Thousands who are coining money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. No Money Required. We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in uncoped territory.

Glenhurst Ayrshires ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants. Summerstown Stn., Glengarry James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES Are a combination of show yard and utility type seldom seen in any one herd. A few choice young males and females for sale. Write or 'phone your wants to Stonehouse before purchasing elsewhere. Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

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and several younger females, all ages; cows in R.O.P. and R.O.M. Will sell half interest in all of our old herd. Sire and show bull, "King Fayne Segis Clothilde," five years old.

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Mention this Paper

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Boy for Farm.

Inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, of the names and addresses of some Homes or institutions where I can get a boy to help with chores on the farm.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You might be able to secure help by writing the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society at Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, or London. There are often children available at the Thos. Always Home in London, Ont. Applications must be accompanied by a letter from a clergyman or other responsible party, vouching for the applicant and giving certain information regarding the home and ages of the people making application.

Tread Mill for Farm Power.

I have a ten-inch grain grinder which I run with a sweep-horse power, but owing to the difficulty of getting horses enough to run it, would like to have someone's experience with a tread power, and what horse-power best to use if thought advisable. I do some custom work for neighbors also. I have idle horses in the winter, so I thought a tread power would suit my requirements at a much lower cost than a gasoline engine.

F. L. R.

Ans.—It would be much more satisfactory working a tread power than the sweep. A three-horse tread power would do most any kind of work efficiently, and would not be too hard on the horses. Some of our correspondents claim it to be the most economical power on the farm, especially where there are idle horses, or a bull to exercise. Perhaps other readers have had experience and would give their opinion through "The Farmer's Advocate."

Feeding Pigs—Geese.

1. With pork at the present price, what are boiled potatoes worth as pig feed? What concentrates would you feed with them at present prices?
2. How many geese will an acre of low land that grows up thick with natural grass support for the summer?

C. M.

Ans.—It has been determined by experiment that 400 lbs. of cooked potatoes are about equal to 100 lbs. of mixed grains for pigs. About 300 lbs. equal a bushel of corn. From this you will be able to compare their value with the different grains on your local market. Potatoes should not be fed raw. Would advise feeding mixed grains with them, and possibly some shorts.

2. This depends on the grass. If it is really a low-land coarse sedge, it is of very little value for feed. If it is good grass, it will run a large number of geese. We are not prepared to say just how many, probably one hundred, but a smaller flock would do better.

Twin Cattle Breeding—Feeding Cows

1. A friend of mine has a cow that had twins. He has kept the heifer calf. Would you please tell me if it is any good for breeding?

2. What is a good mixture for five cows, to get plenty of milk, as I have no pasture. All I have is hay, oats and bran. Willing to get anything as long as I get plenty of milk.

3. I had a calf down and out with the white scours at two days old. I took chances on it, and gave it three ounces castor oil and half a pint of fresh milk from the cow every hour, and next morning found it fine.

A. I. S.

Ans.—1. A heifer dropped a twin with a bull seldom shows periods of estrum, and thus does not breed. The bull is generally all right. In some cases, however, the heifer, too, has been known to breed, but this is exceptional. If the heifer shows regular periods of heat she will likely breed.

2. Mix the oats and bran, two of oats to one of bran, and add a little heavy chop or some oil cake or cotton-seed meal. Besides this, silage or roots are needed, and both could be used to good advantage. A bushel of good silage and half a bushel of pulped manuels each per day would help out greatly.

3. We think the calf had the ordinary type of scours, and not the contagious form of white scours.



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Present offering: 75 ram and ewe lambs, 46 yearling ewes (some fitted for show), also 15 yearling rams which will make excellent flock-heads. Consult us before buying.
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Look up this year's record at the shows.
Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

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Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by Adams 77, imported by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago; of good type and quality.
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We have some good shearing rams; this year's crop of ram and ewe lambs. Will also sell a few three-year-old ewes sired by a Hobbs-bred ram.
R. J. Hine, R.R. No. 2, St. Marys, Ontario

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for sale at reasonable prices; sows bred to farrow in May and June; also young pigs ready to wean; boars 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ontario, R. R. No. 8.

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TAMWORTH AND BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Pairs of Tamworths supplied not akin. Choice Berkshire pigs all ages. An extra fine lot of Shropshire lambs bred right. Prices reasonable. Write or call. R.R. No. 1, Corbyville, Ontario, W. A. Martin & Sons

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have 12 young sows bred to farrow in Sept. and Oct., dandies, and also a number of boars fit for service. Also choice cows and heifers of the very best milking strain. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

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Duroc-Jersey Swine Twenty-five sows row; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull; 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams. Mac Campbell & Son, Northwood, Ont.

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W. E. Wright & Son : Gleanworth, Ontario

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Pasturing Lambs.

Would you kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, what it is worth to pasture lambs on rape? We sowed about three acres of orchard to rape, and have got in it 90 lambs from our cattle buyer. He says whatever is reasonable and right he will pay me. As we never did anything of the kind before, and our neighbors don't seem to know what it is worth to feed a sheep, we thought it best to ask you.
J. W.

Ans.—It should be worth 25 cents per head per month, and probably a little more. From \$25 to \$30 per month for the 90 should be a fair price.

Useless Gas Engine.

A (a farmer) had a 4-h-p. gas engine which he traded with B (a dealer) for a larger one, 8-h-p., giving a note payable in eight or ten months for the difference. B agrees and guarantees to satisfy A with the working of the larger engine. This transaction occurred last winter. A brought the engine home, but when he went to grind with it, it would not work at all, so he got the agent out to his farm, and he also failed to make it work. B said it would have to go back to his shop for repairs, which it did. It has been there all summer, and is not fixed yet. The note is due the 1st of October.

1. Shall A have to pay this note when due?
2. If the engine fails to work, can B collect the face of note?
3. Can B compel A to settle for the expenses in getting it repaired, as the expense will be considerable, they saying that they would guarantee the engine to give A satisfaction?
4. What would be the wisest course for A to take for safety in this matter?
5. Would this note be actually due until the engine is giving satisfaction? The note was an ordinary note.

Ans.—1, 2, 3 and 5. If, as is probable, the note went into the hands of an innocent third party before maturity, and for value, A would be liable on it to the holder, and his remedy would be by way of action against B. But if B still holds the note, and should sue upon it, A could defend upon the ground of failure of consideration, and also counterclaim in respect of the 4-h-p. engine.
4. A ought to employ a solicitor to protect him in the matter.

Blackhead in Turkeys.

Would you kindly publish in your paper an article giving full information about blackhead in turkeys? If you have ever published it before I have missed it, and am afraid I have some of it now, or something of that nature.
G. E. J.

Ans.—Time and again have we answered this type of question through our columns, but we are always pleased to help our readers, and readily repeat on such an important subject. It is very difficult to note any very marked symptoms of the disease until it has reached advanced stages. Now and again puffiness shows around the head, and a dark discoloration occurs. Birds may suffer from the disease and not show these symptoms. Post-mortem appearances are very marked. The liver becomes greatly enlarged, and is generally covered, or partially so, with pale, sunken spots, more or less round in form. They are from gray to mottled pale brown in color, later assuming a yellowish, cheesy appearance. The caeca are also affected. Externally the two sacs present a swollen and inflamed appearance, and the walls become thickened and dull gray, yellowish, cheesy masses of exudate arise on the serous coverings. The internal portions are filled with a yellowish-white mass. Treatment is not satisfactory. Isolate all affected birds. Place healthy birds on new soil and in clean pens. Disinfect the premises thoroughly. If only a few birds are affected, kill one and examine carefully. If sure the disease is black head, kill and burn. Soak the runs with a ten-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and dig the land well over. Have the birds to drink clean water containing one teaspoonful of muriatic acid to a quart of water. Treatment is scarcely worth while.

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1823

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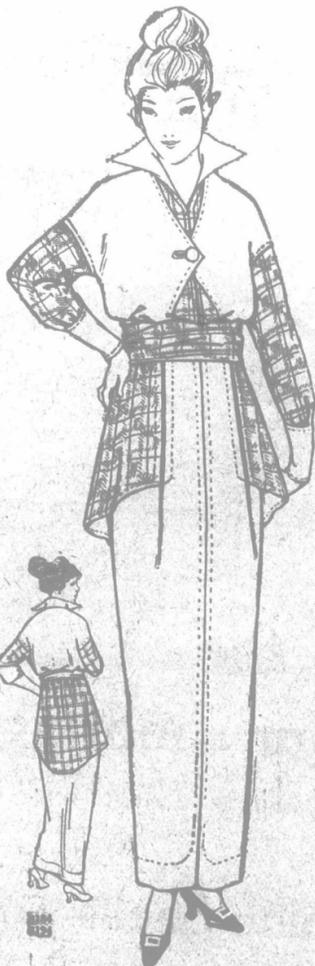
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34 to 44 bust.



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8244 Blouse for Misses and Small
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