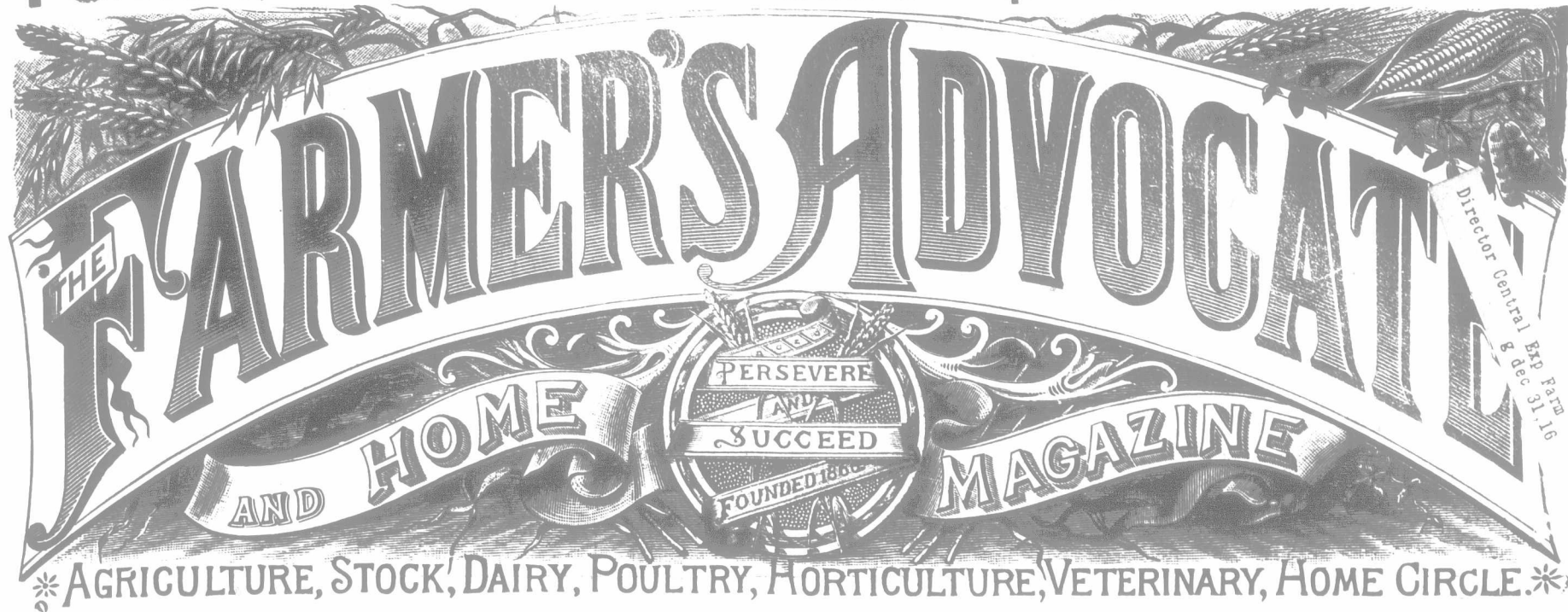


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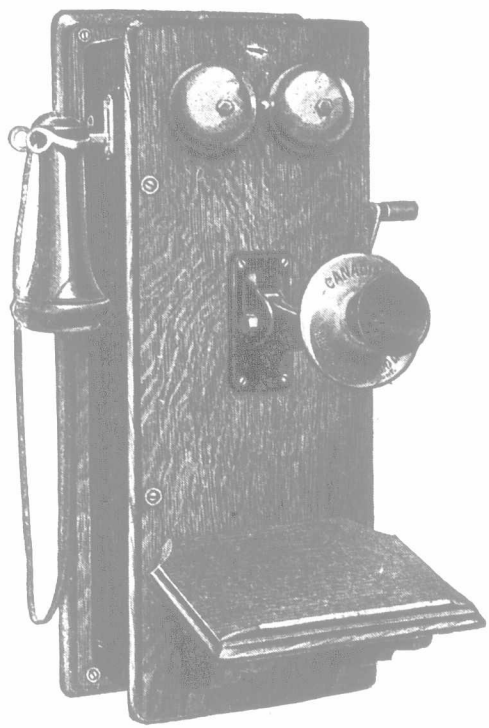


Vol. LI.

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LONDON, ONTARIO NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

No. 1262

# Everything in Up-to-date Telephones



**No. 6 Bulletin  
FREE**

It gives all the details  
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IN our large, modern plant in Toronto we make everything in up-to-date telephones—rural telephones, city telephones, private inside telephones. We are equipped to handle, promptly, orders of all sizes, including telephones, switchboards, telephone wire, side blocks, cross-trees, and all manner of guaranteed construction materials. Furthermore, we guarantee the quality and workmanship of all

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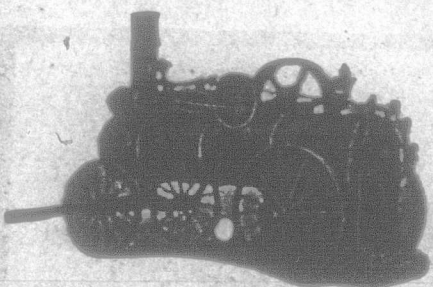
Now go to your nearest neighbor who has a sugar bush with up-to-date equipment, and ask him to tell you honestly how much syrup and sugar 100 average size maple trees will produce, how much he sells it for, and what it costs to make it.

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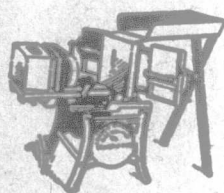
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You need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry, and enjoy that "feeling of security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

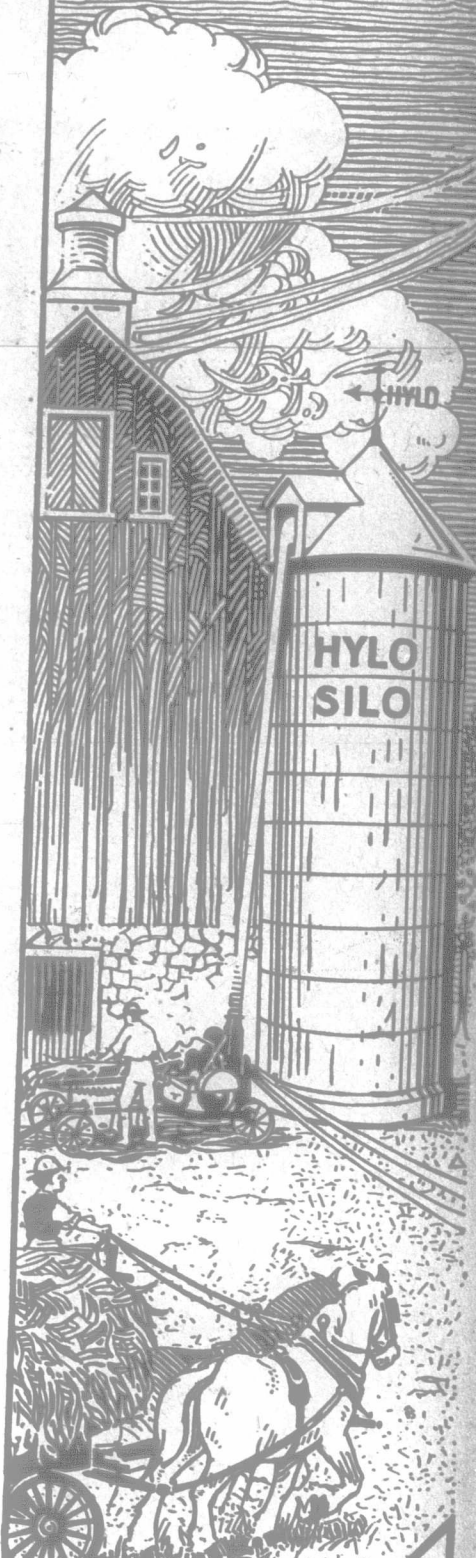
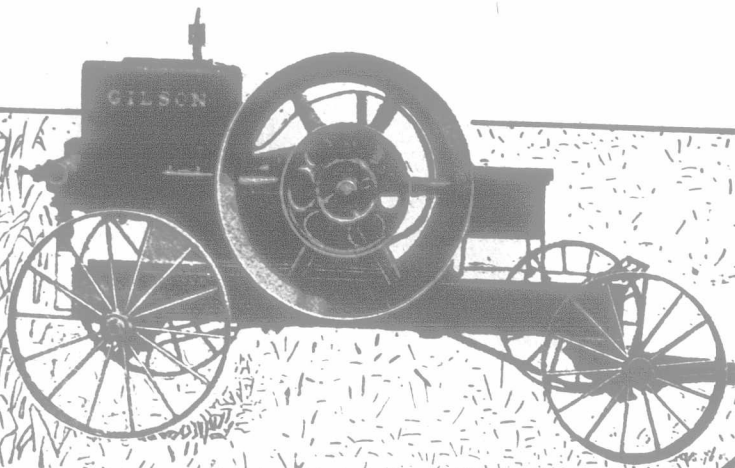
Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

# GILSON

Mr. H. Tutton, of Branchton, Ont., writes,—

Gentlemen,—I have had my Gilson 6 h.p. Engine for eight years and it is equally as good as new now, after doing all our work. In all this time, I have had absolutely no expense for repairs. I would not be without it for anything. I can chop a bag of the heaviest grain in four minutes—mixed grain and oats in less time. I also use it on the circular saw, rip saw, cutting box, etc. All these jobs it handles easily, with great strength. Compared with other makes around me, I am perfectly satisfied with its economy of fuel.

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Please send me a  
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### Rubber Supply Is Ample— Leather Is Scarce and Very High

Leather is being worn out faster to-day than ever before in the history of the world, while production is considerably less than a few years ago. While the consequent shortage is keenly felt by the civilian who has to pay half as much again for his own and his family's shoes, it is even more serious for the Government, which must supply hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

Rubber, too, is being used in enormous quantities on account of the war—one British manufacturer, for instance, is working on a rubber boot order for the army which will take 14,000,000 pounds of rubber, fabric and chemicals. But the supply, thanks to the great rubber plantations in Britain's tropical Dominions, is easily keeping up with the demands, and raw rubber, despite a war tax of 7½%, is actually cheaper to-day than before the war. So, though the fabric and chemicals used cost nearly double, rubber footwear has not gone up very much in price.

These conditions naturally are leading thoughtful, thrifty, patriotic Canadians to save leather just as much as possible by wearing rubbers, overshoes, high rubber boots, and heavy farm rubbers. In addition to the very substantial saving in cost, rubber footwear has decided advantages for wet or cold weather around the farm or in the woods. The men like its warm, dry comfort under all conditions, and the women like the way it sheds the dirt instead of bringing it in to melt and track around the house. For the children, too, particularly if they are walking a long way to school, rubbers and overshoes mean a great deal in warmth, comfort, and protection against colds.

"Doing Without" Rubbers or Overshoes  
Is Simply Thoughtless Extravagance

## Profits from Savings —

—is the subject of a little booklet that we want to place in the hands of every reader of this paper who is anxious to save; and to invest his or her savings where they will earn 5% with safety of principal and regularity of interest.

Many of the people to whom we have sent this book, as a result of receiving it, have invested their funds in Canada's premier Mortgage Debenture security—

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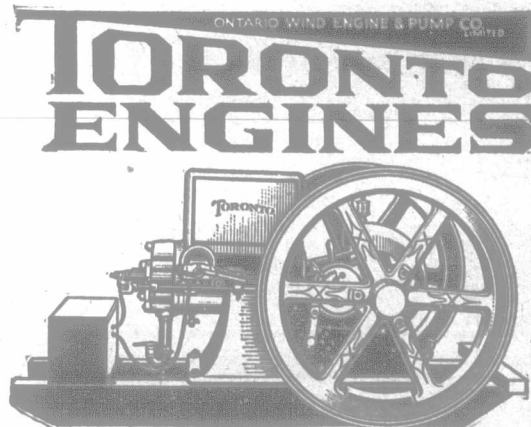
## Three Ways to Save Money

THE farmer is in business to make money, and every dollar saved is as good as an extra dollar earned. An engine can do farm work that would cost five times as much to have done by hired help. Gasolene and coal oil are cheaper than board and lodging for a hired man, and the first cost of the engine is only as much as two or three months' wages, and the engine lasts for years and years.

1. The farmer can save money by purchasing a Toronto Engine, because he can get one at a lower price than a good quality engine of equal horsepower can be bought for from any other company.
2. The second way to save money is in fuel. Toronto Engines are "small eaters," and get big power out of a small feed of gasolene or coal oil. While gasolene is up, the fact that this engine will use coal oil merits consideration.
3. The third way is very important. It is the whole argument for a Gasolene Engine, namely, the saving of time and labor, which is the equivalent of real money. No more pumping water, grinding grain, chopping roots and feed, turning the separator, the churn, the grindstone, the wood saw by hand.

Toronto Engines are made of the best grade of steel and iron. They have ground cylinders, ground pistons and rings, variable speed control and other features heretofore found only on the extremely high-priced outfits. Our 1½ h.-p., 4 h.-p., 6 h.-p. and 8 h.-p. Engines merit special consideration, as they are adapted to every requirement of farm and shop use.

If you buy an engine, we want you to buy a Toronto Engine, but we want you to realize that the Toronto Engine is the best one to purchase. Do not fail to read our Engine Booklet. Let us send you a copy, giving full particulars.



**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited**  
Offices and Factories: TORONTO  
Address 93 Atlantic Avenue

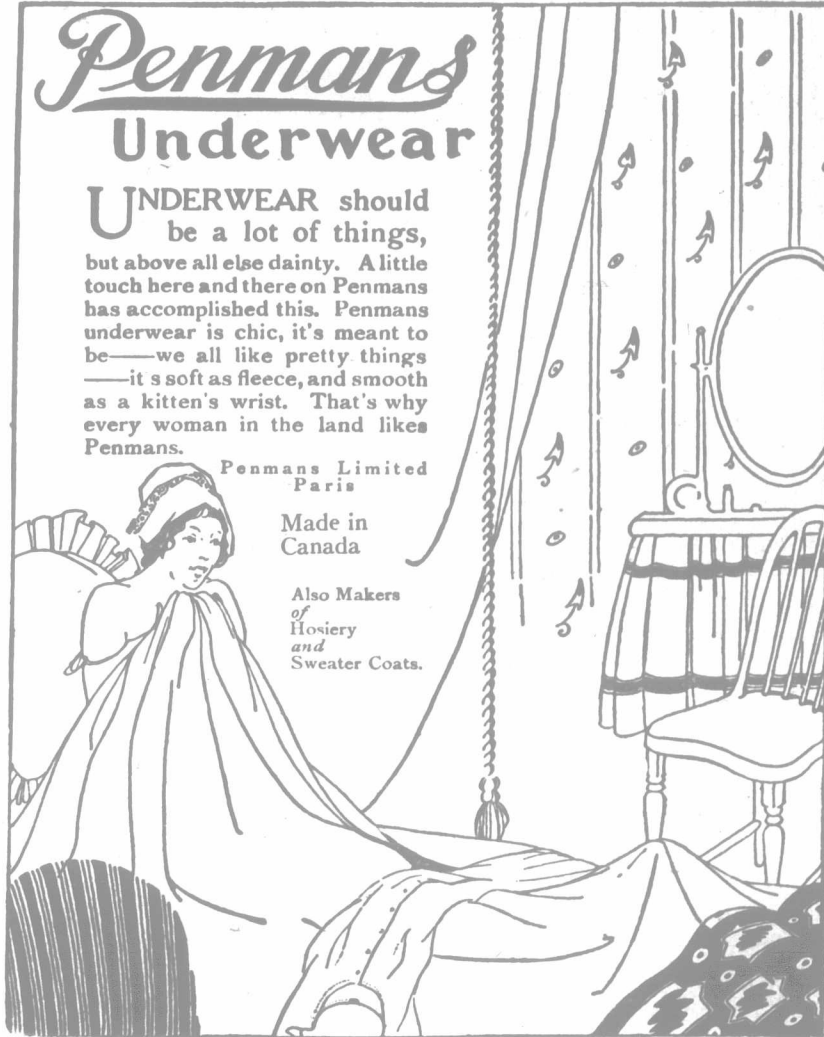
## Penmans Underwear

UNDERWEAR should be a lot of things, but above all else dainty. A little touch here and there on Penmans has accomplished this. Penmans underwear is chic, it's meant to be—we all like pretty things—it's soft as fleece, and smooth as a kitten's wrist. That's why every woman in the land likes Penmans.

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Hosiery  
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NOW

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See the nearest De Laval agent right away, and let him show you what the De Laval will do for you. If you do not know the De Laval agent, write direct for any desired information.

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## Who'd be a Scrooge?

You wouldn't intentionally. But you might be one and not even know it.

Supposing that you were to die before another Christmas came around, would your kiddies' stockings be as well filled next year? Or might they not lack even some of the necessities of life?

Among other gifts this Christmas why not present your wife with an Imperial Home Protection policy.

That would be a most practical gift; based on generosity and kindness; banishing worry, anxiety and care; making Christmas all the happier and the New Year all the more hopeful for yourself and loved ones, in the knowledge that, come what may, the future is provided for.

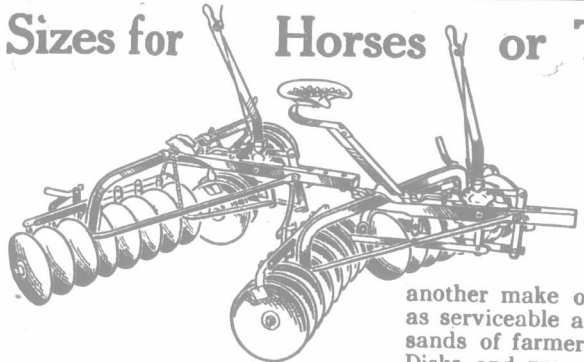
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In redeeming your Fall obligations—do not forget that there is an urgent obligation no man can afford to ignore—a debt he owes to himself and to his family—the obligation to protect his energies and interests by means of **LIFE INSURANCE.**

The **Great-West Life Assurance Company**, in its wide range of policies, provides for every need and circumstance. The farmer, the merchant, the professional man, and the wage-earner may all find policies peculiarly adapted to their needs. Premium rates are low, and the profit returns are remarkably high.

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We guarantee the best for your money. Our goods have been tried and proven superior for over 30 years.

Write us for booklets and prices today. A post card will do.

Address  
**Metallic Roofing Co. Limited**  
MANUFACTURERS  
Toronto Winnipeg

## "Metallic"

## Stover's Good Engines

No Trouble, Works Perfectly

Toronto, Ont., January 31, 1916.  
Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed, my cheque in full, for Peerless Water System installed. It is a pleasure for me to say that from the time it was installed, I have not had one moment's trouble. The whole system is absolutely simple, and free from complications, and is just as perfect in operation as you represented it would be. Yours very truly, (Signed) George Cowperthwaite, Delaware Ave., Toronto.

This is just a sample of the letters we are continually receiving from satisfied customers. Write for our Booklet, tells all about it. Free on request.

**National Equipment Company, Limited**  
33 Wabash Ave., Tor.



They run as you hoped they would

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## WINTER TOURS

SPECIAL Fares now in effect to resorts in Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and other Southern States, and to Bermuda and the West Indies.

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**Liberal Stop-Overs Allowed**

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED

1856

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 30, 1916.

1262

## EDITORIAL.

Keep the hired man over winter.

Start the stock on a light ration.

A stable may be old but that is no excuse for dirt.

This will be a hard winter on the man who likes potatoes.

Keep up the supply of food, shells and comforts to the soldiers.

Bad-fitting doors are not the most satisfactory means of securing ventilation.

It is a safe bet that the freeze-up catches someone unprepared this year as usual.

The man who plowed early even though the land did not work well got his plowing done.

Store bills and promissory notes always come due. A cash system has its good points.

The problem of good seed will be more acute next spring than ever. Buy early or save your own good seed.

The ingenious farmer can overcome most obstacles but the weather this year was beyond his greatest effort.

Go to the Guelph Winter Fair next week and wind up by seeing the Stock-Yards Show in Toronto at the end of the week.

It is not necessary that a stable be hot to be comfortable. Fresh air and frost (without drafts) are better than heat and steam.

Vegetable growers will find some interesting and valuable reading in the report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Convention in this issue.

Districts in which clean seed is produced should start "Seed Centers" and Seed Centers should work together for the good of crop production.

Taking butter and eggs "out in trade" gives the dealer two chances at a profit—one on the produce and one on his goods. Besides it is bad for the butter and eggs.

If the farmer is getting more than usual for what he has to sell so is everyone else, including the laborer, the clerk, the office man, the business man, the manufacturer, etc.

People, once educated to pay high prices for everything, go on paying. There are those who believe that most essentials will not be "cheap" in Canada again for many moons.

"Spontaneous combustion" was rather late in commencing this year. The barn that burns in October or November, in a dry year, generally gets a start from some other cause.

Two weeks from to-day the 1916 Christmas issue of The Farmer's Advocate will go forward to our subscribers. Published at considerable expense it goes to every one of our subscribers free. Watch for it. Save it.

## Putting Farming in the Wrong Light.

There is an all too prevalent tendency to give undue publicity to the out-of-the-ordinary, abnormal or above average. This is true of crop production and financial returns, and no paper is immune from it. We all like to read of someone doing well, and, while we may not believe all that is said, we read it, think over it and finally, in most cases, it acts as a stimulant to greater effort. However, to some others not given to looking on the bright side of life all the while, it is rather discouraging, for the returns and yields are so much higher than they themselves get that they are somewhat disheartened. But this is not where the harm is done from accounts of high financial farming returns and big crops. Just the other day we were reading an account of a man making something over \$2,000 from less than twenty acres of beans this year. Our city friends read the same article and the next morning were accusing farmers of getting rich and of being benefited by and responsible for the high cost of living. Had this same article given a true account of the returns from the bean crop the Province over in 1916, no one would have been ready to rise up and say that the bean farmer was making too much money.

The same is true of every branch of the farmer's business. One man has a cow that gives 20,000 pounds of milk in a year and she gets her name and her photograph in the paper and her owner is heralded as a successful dairyman, which he is, but what about the thousands of cows which give 3,000 pounds of milk each per year? If they were taken into account would the newspaper heading read, "Big Money in Dairying"? Perhaps we do not hear enough about poor cows, and certainly the man who knows little about farming but has an idea that farming is a mighty profitable adventure never talks about the 3,000-lb. cow because the papers never tell him anything about her. He doesn't believe she exists. A short time ago we read an account of a bumper crop of wheat on one man's farm in the West, averaging around 50 bushels per acre, but nothing was said about the thousands and thousands of acres frosted, blighted, rusted to such a degree that they yielded only a few bushels of chicken feed. Two or three weeks past we read an article giving an account of the phenomenal yield of honey from a colony of bees. True, this has been a good year for honey, but when a poor year occurs little is said about it. Reports throughout the season have been long on the bumper crop of hay which Eastern Canada produced, but said much less about the short crops of everything else. If a man sells a horse for \$300 or more, the paper has a nice write-up about the money in horse-raising; if he sells a poor horse for which he gets \$40 or \$50, no one hears about it. When the farmer's best brood sow raises him an even dozen pigs, and, through good feeding he is able to make them weigh from 190 lbs. to 200 lbs. each at six months of age, and he gets a price of ten or eleven cents per pound live weight, the paper says: "Farmer Jones is making money," but we never see anything in type when the same sow has five pigs, lies on the three best ones, raises one decent youngster and a runt, and the price is down to from four to six cents a pound. This does not make as attractive reading as the big story of success. No one is interested in small returns, but the everlasting publicity given to the big yield and the big prices, which apply only in the minority of instances, is putting agriculture in the wrong light in the eyes of the average man in the city who knows little of farming and its trials, and depends upon the periodicals which come to his home for the meagre information which he has. It is these, very often over-drawn, accounts of phenomenal success upon which the city man bases his ideas and remarks regarding agriculture. Is there any wonder, then, that he believes the farmer is getting rich, and

that it would pay him to give up a good position in the city and move to the country to grow chickens, vegetables, fruit, and so on. The whole truth in regard to farming is safer in the long run than giving only the part of it which looks best in print. Agriculture is the safest and surest occupation in the country, but it is not all big crops, big prices, and big returns, as he who farms year in and year out knows well. It averages which count not the highs nor the lows.

## What About Seed?

Each year the problem of good seed grows in importance. In a letter published in the Young Farmer's Department of this issue a correspondent gives as one of three reasons for his good crop in this "off" season, the fact that he secured clean, pure and plump seed, contrasting his results with those of a neighbor, who did not take so much care with his seed. A few years ago, when farms were cleaner owing partly to cheaper and more available labor and the resultant more thorough cultivation, it was not such a difficult matter to obtain fairly good seed in most any locality. Possibly it was because of the comparative ease with which the seed could be obtained that too much carelessness crept in and noxious weed seeds gradually gained a foothold until it was almost impossible, in some districts, to purchase clean seed. Then, too, there has been altogether too much carelessness in regard to the quality of the grain itself. Good seed means not only clean seed, but large, plump, virile seed.

During recent years there have been developed in certain districts local organizations for the production and sale of the right kind of seed. These are known as Seed Centres and as a general thing a Seed Centre specializes in one particular class of seed, making it possible to so breed up and maintain at a high average quality the seed produced that good results are certain to follow. These Seed Centres should prove of great value to agriculture generally because from them it should be possible to get much better seed for many localities than that which can be produced in those localities. We believe that there is room for a great many more Seed Centres and that this winter would be a good time to organize and lay plans for the work. It is well in each case to remember that better success would generally come by working with one class of seed and one variety of that class, than by attempting to run a sort of a departmental seed concern. There are many farms, in fact, whole districts where noxious weeds have gained a foothold, and, if they are ever to be stamped out, clean seed must be sown, and to get the right kind it must be purchased from other districts. It does not take long for a Seed Centre to make a name for itself, and as it does so it increases the output of Canada's farms. Choose the crop which grows best in the locality; select a heavy yielding variety and get to work at once if possible, and for all those who will have to purchase seed next spring we advise that they plan to get it as soon as possible. Any having old grain over from last year would do well, provided it is good seed, to save it for that purpose next spring. Much of the grain in Ontario was light this year and it may be difficult to obtain sufficient high-quality seed to sow the required acreage next year. First come first served. Do not forget in the organization work this winter to discuss the Seed Centre movement.

No one ever seems to think that the high cost of living affects the farmer. He has to live on high-priced food and feed his stock high-priced feed. In both cases he has to buy much and he must value what he produces and consumes on the place at what it is worth on the market.



## 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.

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### The Store Bill.

The fall of the year is a season of bills on the farm. Taxes fall due, doctors' accounts must be paid, (though fortunately these are comparatively few in the country,) blacksmiths' accounts are rendered, implements bought on time must be settled for and all too often there is a big store bill to meet. This latter, very often, causes trouble in the home, and between its occupants and the storekeeper. Store bills have a way of mounting up very rapidly and if allowed to run for any great length of time the receiver of the goods, the man who must pay, very often becomes suspicious as to whether or not he really got all the goods for which he is charged. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he got every article, but nevertheless he has his suspicion, which is not a good thing for business. We believe that, in the long run, it would be far more satisfactory, in so far as store accounts are concerned, if the storekeepers insisted upon cash and the consumers of their goods insisted upon paying it. It seems very easy to run along getting the necessities for the home week after week without paying cash, but pay day always comes and when the time arrives that the storekeeper sends his bill and insists upon a straightening out of the account, the buyer of the goods is very often not in as good a position to pay as he was each time when the various articles were bought. Besides, credit is not conducive to economy. Many things are bought on credit which could very well be done without, and would be done without were there no credit system. Credit breeds extravagance, carelessness, thoughtlessness, debt. It is just as convenient to pay for things when they are purchased or at least to straighten the accounts each month (when the milk checks come in), as it is to allow the whole to run until the first of a certain month and then get a year's bill at a time a year's savings to meet it are not available. The store bill, much as the storekeeper would like to help those who deal with him, is not a factor towards successful agriculture. It is really a bad habit which should be avoided by paying as we go.

### Cash or Trade?

Too much of what the farmer produces, particularly in the way of butter and eggs has in the past been taken out in trade, which at this progressive age should be an obsolete method of exchange. Butter and eggs and all other farm products should be sold for the highest cash price which they will bring in open market, and the country storekeeper has just as good right, if he deals in these products, to pay cash as he has to demand cash for the goods which he sells to those who have no butter and eggs. The woman who carts her baskets of eggs and butter to the country grocery and there exchanges them year in and year out for the goods which the country grocer has in stock is not making the best of her products, and as a general thing, is not buying the goods she needs to the best advantage. True, the grocer usually allows a cent or two per dozen or per pound more when the producer is willing to exchange the butter and eggs for what he has to sell, but the grocer does not very often allow a price as high as he gets for the products. In short, he makes a double profit in handling trade products, namely—on the products and on his goods. But worst of all is the carelessness which often creeps in in handling the farm products before they reach the ultimate consumer. The grocer does not demand candled eggs, and so does not get them. For fear of losing trade he has to take anything which is offered him. Very often he has not the facilities with which to handle the products when he gets them and the eggs sit around in large baskets near the stove, or under the counter, and by the time they reach the consumer in the city, even if fresh when leaving the farm, they are decidedly stale. A far better plan all around, for both grocer and producer is a cash deal. Sell the butter and eggs for cash and buy the drygoods and groceries necessary for the farm home on the same basis. This will insure greater satisfaction for producer, for grocer and drygoods man and for the consumer. And, the producer of butter and eggs will be sure that he or she gets all that is in them. Cash is better than trade.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

Several of our feathered winter visitors from the north have arrived, among them being the Redpolls and Snowflakes. Both these birds belong to the Fringillidae or Finch Family, as indeed do most of our winter visitors and winter residents. The reason for this preponderance of finches among our winter birds is readily understood when we consider their food-habits. The finches are birds with what are termed "conirostral" bills that is either fairly, or decidedly, heavy bills adapted for crushing seeds, and while during the summer they feed largely on insects, in the fall and winter they turn their attention to a seed diet, and can therefore live and thrive under conditions which would be fatal to a strictly insectivorous bird. Even the majority of those finches such as the Song Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow which breed with us and leave in the fall do not go very far south to winter. They go only as far as the northern tier of States and remain there feeding on seeds of various kinds, very largely on weed-seeds. Their place is taken by finches from the north, such as the Redpoll, Tree Sparrow and Snowflake, which visit us in flocks, scouring our fields in their search for weedseed and rendering a great service to the farmer in this manner. It has sometimes been thought that these seed-eating birds may be agents in the spreading of weeds, by the dropping of undigested seeds, the idea arising from the well-known fact that fruit-eating birds are active agents in the dissemination of various species of plants. But careful experiments have proved that all seeds eaten by birds are so finely ground up by the action of the mandibles and of the strong muscular gizzard that no seeds capable of germination are to be found among their excrement. And if we think for a moment we see that this is only natural, since in the case of the seed-eaters their nourishment is derived from the seeds themselves, and to obtain it the seeds must be digested, while in the case of fruit-eating species the nourishment comes from the pulp of the fruit and the hard seed is excreted in a good condition for subsequent germination.

The Redpoll is about five and one-half inches in length. The upper parts are streaked with dusky-brown, flaxen color in about equal amounts, the rump is white or rose color, the sides are streaked with grayish-brown, the abdomen is dull white and the crown bears a cap of crimson, this latter characteristic giving the bird its name.

This species is a common winter visitor in the southern portions of Canada from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, but like all our winter Fringillidae it is irregular and erratic in its distribution, being abundant in one locality during some winters and very scarce during others.

The Redpoll breeds in the north, in Alaska, around Hudson Bay and in Labrador. It builds a compact nest of fine rootlets and grasses, lined with down and feathers, in a low tree, usually in a dwarf willow, which

is the most abundant "tree" in these regions. The eggs are from four to five in number, and are pale bluish-white, speckled with reddish-brown, in color.

While with us we hear nothing of the song of this species, we hear only its sharp, clinking call-notes as the flocks fly high in the air over our heads.

The Snowflake is about seven inches in length. In breeding plumage it is pure white, with the back wings and tail variegated with black, but in the plumage in which it appears in southern Canada the white is clouded with clear, warm brown. It breeds even farther north than the Redpoll, being circumpolar in distribution. Nelson, writing of this breeding of this species in Alaska says: "About Plover Bay, on the high mountains rising abruptly from the water, I found it common a-breeding the last of June. At the base of the bluff were the ruined huts of the famine-stricken Eskimo, and the steep hillside was studded with the glistening skulls of the victims. Every large depression held a heavy snowdrift, and the tops of the hills were gray with masses of lichen-colored rocks or a stunted vegetation. On the summit overlooking the desolate scene were two walrus-hide huts, sheltering the few survivors of the village. As we made our way to these huts we were greeted by the hard rattling "chirr" of several Snow Buntings as they flew from place to place before us. Their note was different from any I ever heard them utter during their winter visit to the south, and was one of protest or alarm. Just back of the huts, about a hundred yards distant on the hillside, and sheltered by a slight tussock was placed a warm, closely-made structure of fine grass stems, interwoven throughout with feathers and the cottony seed-tops of plants. The central depression was built uniformly like the rest of the nest, which contained one egg."

The Snowflake, which is often called the Snowbird in Canada, frequently appears in immense flocks, flocks of several hundred, which cover the greater part of a large field when they settle down on it.

## THE HORSE.

Exercise offsets disease dangers.

A little salt is a necessary corrective.

A strong halter shank saves later trouble.

If you have a horse for sale put flesh on him.

Lice lessen the colt's chances for rapid growth.

A cheap headstall is a fertile cause of "pullers".

Feed a few roots and save oats and veterinary bills.

A rope or chain behind the horses stops kicking dangers.

Feed rolled or crushed oats and make the grain "spin out."

Who can tell what the prices for horses are going to be next spring?

Do not allow the blacksmith to pare the horses' feet down too much.

Too much cold water will increase the feed required for a maintenance ration.

If any stable must be neglected do not let it be the horse stable. Keep it clean.

The horse demand, though slack, will come back. The man who sticks wins.

"Doll" doesn't like to work in "Bill's" collar. It doesn't fit her shoulders.

Four hours in an open yard is not too long for the young horses on fine days.

A manger/full of hay and never empty is not very appetizing, even for a horse.

If any of the horses must be "stinted" let it be the older animals, not the colts.

Boards on top of cement are better than cement without boards for a horse-stable floor.

Horses dislike hens in the stables just as much as does a good horseman. Hens carry lice.

Too many work horses without work are a load on the farm. Better make some of them breeders.

Do not wait until the in-foal mare falls on the ice before deciding to keep her sharp shod on at least her two front feet.

The man who would cross a Standard-bred mare with a Clydesdale or Percheron stallion generally is ready to affirm that "There's no money in horses".

Some say twice-a-day feeding is sufficient and we believe that two feeds of grain are enough but the horse's stomach is a rather small organ and the animal often becomes restless if no feed is given at noon. We favor a light feed of hay morning and noon comprising in the two feeds, about half the day's hay ration, the remainder of the hay to be given at night.

### Winte

Below an experimental wintering of the feeds used to, and with Dominion.

Help is so so that large to be employed good team at often hard t in the autumn the ground fr all horses who them as che future usefu

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It would the hay and there seems roughages wo necessary to them. The experim though it is are not of su there may be

It was not kept in box s not stock up. to turn the permits, so t this case, it i



### Wintering Idle Horses Cheaply.

Below are given some results obtained at the Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que., in the cheap wintering of idle horses. The methods followed and the feeds used were such as to make the plan applicable to, and worth a trial in, practically all parts of the Dominion.

Help is scarce, high-priced, and oftentimes unreliable, so that large implements and more working stock have to be employed. It is not always possible to buy a good team at a reasonable price in the spring, while it is often hard to get a decent figure for the same animals in the autumn. It would thus seem advisable, when the ground freezes, to lay aside, as it were, for the winter, all horses which are not absolutely required and to feed them as cheaply as possible without impairing their future usefulness.

To gather data upon this subject, an experiment was started at the Cap Rouge Station in 1911 and has been continued during five consecutive winters, with mares and geldings, some nervous, others quiet, aged five to eighteen years. It has been found that they fared well on a daily ration of one pound mixed hay, one pound oat straw, one pound carrots or swedes for each one hundred pounds of their weight. Not only did they gain an average of twenty-nine pounds during the five months of the test, but they showed, the following season, that they had lost no vitality nor energy.

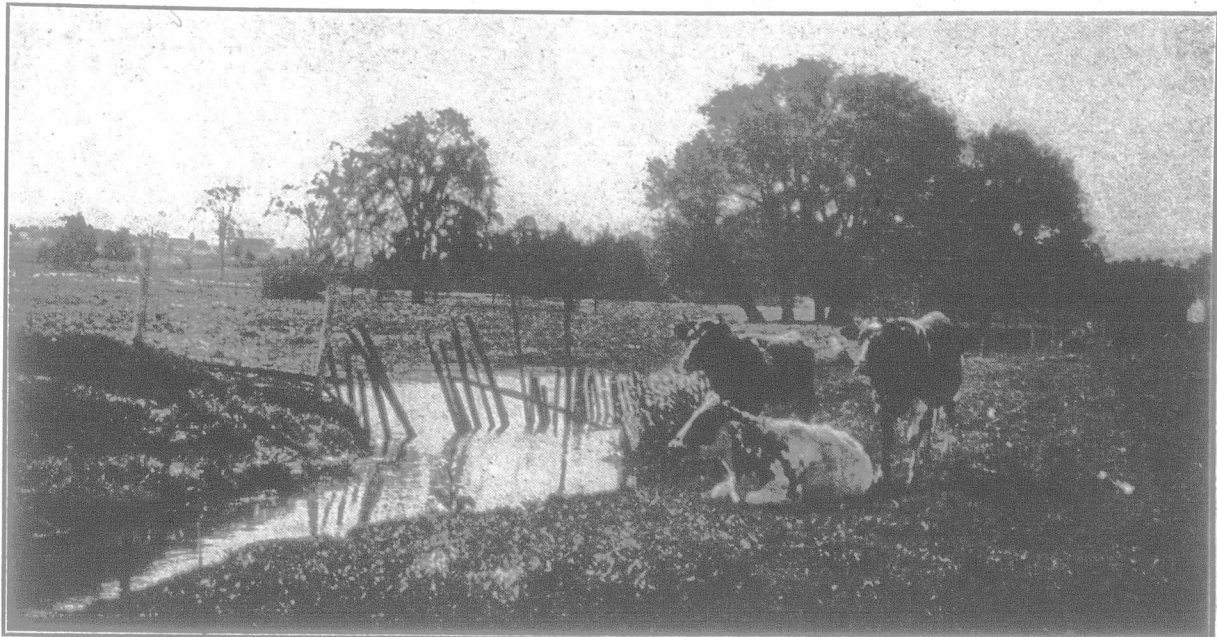
The rule generally followed was to gradually cut down the work, also the feed, from November 1, until November 15 when the animals under test were placed in box stalls. They never went out, during the winter, with the exception of an occasional drive of a mile or so. On April 15, easy jobs were given to them and a small quantity of concentrates was allowed until by May 1 they could be under harness ten hours a day and were on full feed. These are important points not to be forgotten: to lower and raise the ration little by little, and to leave the horses practically idle.

If horses, due to a hard season's work, are in low condition, they should be fed up to their normal weight before being left aside for the winter, and enough exercise should be allowed during that period to prevent stocking. Another good thing is to give a purgative, so as to clean out the system before the long rest. One should also remember that some animals are more restless than others and dissipate more energy, which means that more food will be required, so that the above mentioned quantities should be increased or decreased slightly, according to circumstances.

Mixed hay, for this purpose, can be of any grass or weed which horses will eat, must not be mouldy or musty, and should not be worth more than half of timothy. Roots may be carrots, mangels or swedes, though the first are always liked, and the two latter are sometimes refused at first, which requires skill on the part of the feeder to have enough eaten; if roots are not given, bran should form part of the ration, as animals at rest will soon get costive and will not thrive very well on dry roughages alone. Oat straw should be used, as it is more palatable than other sorts.

It would probably be well to chaff at least half the hay and straw, but as the idea is to lower expenses, there seems no doubt that the cost of cutting these roughages would be greater than that of the extra feed necessary to supply the energy used in masticating them. The roots were sliced, most of the time, for the experiments, and it seems better to give them thus, though it is not absolutely necessary, as long as they are not of such sizes as to be swallowed whole, when there may be danger of choking.

It was noticed at Cap Rouge that the legs of horses kept in box stalls, and fed as previously described, did not stock up. If there is no box stall, it is advisable to turn the animals out every day, when the weather permits, so that they may take some exercise. In this case, it is probable that somewhat more feed will



Just Before the Cold Weather Came.

be needed, to make up for the lost energy and heat. As to the number of times to feed, it seems that twice a day is sufficient, and that about the same quantity can be given both morning and evening.—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Experimental Farm Branch.

## LIVE STOCK.

### The Live Stock of East Anglia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

From one area in England, to wit East Anglia, we get two native breeds of horses—the Hackney and the Suffolk; one breed of cattle—the Red Poll; one breed of sheep—the Suffolk and one breed of pig—the Large Black, a quintette it would be difficult to match the world over. And this area of East Anglia is so small that you, in Canada, could lose sight of it in a corner of any one of your provinces.

It was in East Anglia, and in the county of Norfolk particularly, that the cultivation of the turnip was first seriously undertaken. Without the development that followed the introduction and successful cultivation of the turnip, the position of the flock-owner of the present day would not have reached its present importance. What flock-owners and mutton consumers owe to the efforts of the early pioneers of the industry of root-growing, and the subsequent developments, is difficult to realise, but there is no county or district in England that has played a greater or more prominent part in building up the great industry to which reference is made than Norfolk. Not only do we owe to it the result of the efforts of pioneers of the turnip industry, but we also owe to it, in a great measure, the resultant work of many of the pioneers of the improvement of our sheep, for Norfolk has long been recognised as a county wherein many flocks of the highest repute are maintained. One is sorry to read in the recent special articles figuring in "The Farmer's Advocate", that the Suffolk breed of sheep has not developed so fast, or secured the same popular favor that other English breeds have, owing to the beneficial effects of exhibitions. History tells us, and modern history at that, that the carcase of Suffolk sheep cannot be beaten in the yearly competitions decided

at the London Smithfield Show. They have swept the decks for years, and in the cross-bred classes—and on a Cheviot cross—have done just as well.

Of the Red Poll cattle, the history of that breed can be carried back well into the eighteenth century. Suffolk had from time immemorial its breed of polled cattle, producing butter which, 180 years ago, was asserted to be "justly esteemed the best and pleasantest in England." Though Arthur Young, in 1794, gave the first accurate description of the breed, he made no note of Norfolk polled cattle, but advertisements of sales held in and from the year 1778 prove that dairies of such animals were numerous in the county, and that they extended from the northern boundary of the Suffolk headquarters well into the center of Norfolk. As graceful as the Devon, the Red Polled cattle have the additional advantage of hornlessness, in itself no small gain where horses also run in the pastures, or where the stock sent to market have a long railway journey. The balance of probability as to the origin of the breed points to its having been derived from the old white breed, with black or red ears, and muzzles. Polled cattle of this description were formerly to be found in various parts of Suffolk and Norfolk. Nothing can look prettier than the various shades of red in a meadow or park. The cattle are deep milkers, and their period of lactation lasts right up to the birth of another calf. The milk is rich without being over-rich; it makes excellent butter and good cheese.

Of the other East Anglian breeds, the Suffolk Punch horses have also a high reputation, and they have in recent years been exported in large numbers. In the first volume of the Suffolk Stud Book there is recorded in consecutive form an account of the breed for some 160 or 170 years, with verified quotations carrying the history as far as the early part of the eighteenth century. Limited in the district of its origin, and strictly local in its early development, there was no difficulty in getting at the historical facts which were in existence. The native breed of cart horses in Suffolk appears as early as 1720 to have been a marked feature in the agriculture of the district. The breed seems to have been as indigenous to the eastern part of Suffolk as are the cattle of Wales and the Highlands of Scotland to these localities. Care and selection have modified the character, as they have modified that of other domesticated animals; but as regards marked characteristics, few breeds have so tenaciously reproduced their salient features of identification as the original race of Suffolk horses. It is perfectly clear, and there is reliable evidence of the fact, that many of the most decided points which distinguished them more than two hundred years ago are rarely absent in the Suffolks of the present day. The short legs, the roomy carcase, the sorrel color, the constitution, the length of days and that inexhaustible perseverance at the collar, are still prevalent features in the chestnut of our time.

The Hackney had become very firmly established in East Anglia—in Norfolk to be accurate—by the early part of the seventeenth century, and was renowned for its strength, speed and courage. In De Grey's book the paces of the Hackney are appropriately mentioned. He tells us that the "nearer a horse taketh his limbs from the ground, the opener, the evener, and the shorter he treadeth, the better will be his pace." The modern Hackney may be called the product of the eighteenth century. In the old Norwich papers of 1725 and 1727 respectively, appeared advertisements regarding the coming of famous stallions into the locality to get suitable Hackney stock. One, Incitatus, a brown bay, 15.2, was attributed to possess the strength of a troop horse, with the beauty, shape, and speed of the running horse. In one of the papers of 1752 was advertised a stallion—Spot, 15.1—which "racked, trotted and galloped well". We come down through time to the periods of Sampson and his grandson, Mambrino, the latter of whom sired for Lord Grosvenor many capital coach-horses, and Mambrino may be said to have been the father of the present-day stately English coach-horse. He went to U. S. A., and became the foundation stone of the present-day trotting horse.



Women are Doing the Work in England—An English Dairy Worker Delivering Milk.



The origin of the modern type of Hackney is to be sought in one horse, variously known more than a century and a quarter ago as the Schales horse, Shields, or Shales, the sire of the better-known Scots' of Schale's horse. The last named stood the season 1772 at Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire, at one guinea the mare and one shilling the servant, the money to be paid at the stable-door. Though he got such good stock out of common mares, his pedigree was then but little known. Then there came a succession of famous Shales horses in the Eastern Counties.

The author, George Borrow, valiantly stood up for the blood of Shales in all his writings. Marshland Shales (435) was his especial favorite. Borrow stood, hat in hand, a respectful salute to that great horse, when he saw it. Foaled in 1802, Marshland Shales was sold to John Chamberlayne in the Fens for twelve guineas. In 1812 he was sold by auction at Lynn for £305. He stood barely 15 hands, had great bone, good shape, and his color was chestnut. When he was eight years old he trotted seventeen miles in fifty-six minutes, carrying twelve stone. He lived until he was thirty-three, thanks to the care bestowed upon him by Messrs. Siday and Hawes, who had bought him late in life. There have been others of fame following this grand old Shales. They all became "old Shales" as soon as a namesake of greater age had joined the majority. But all the Shales were famous goers. There was Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, and Lund's Merrylegs, and the dam of the latter had trotted a mile in three minutes on many occasions. When she was twenty-two she covered 2 miles 290 yards in 5 minutes, 48 seconds. It is good to see the English Hackney Society bestirring itself. At its next show it is going to give classes for novice drivers.

ALBION.

### The Touch That Tells.

At the coming Winter Fairs, stock farmers and feeders, especially the younger generation, will have a splendid opportunity to see and examine for their own edification some winning finished animals. There is something about the handling qualities of a bullock that tells us a great deal, and some have their hands so well trained that they are able to read considerable in one touch of the finished beast. Breeding beef cattle are judged in the ring according to their breed characteristics and according to the requirements of the market for beef. Breed type is not necessary in the steer, for often the best doers are a cross of two breeds, showing the characteristics of both. However, they must have beef type and conformation. Grand champion males and females of the breeding classes often throw good animals like themselves, which sell at pure-bred prices for pure-bred breeding purposes. However, away down the line somewhere there must be farmers' bulls produced to go into grade herds to get steers and heifers for slaughter. After all is said and done, here is where a breed popularizes itself and here is where the usefulness of good breeding is cashed or its value expressed in dollars and cents. The breed that will give us the lowest, blocky, strong-constituted, easy-doing steer, is the breed we want and these qualities are found in all the beef breeds, so we are obliged to select the proper individuals and mate them wisely. Without a thorough knowledge of what constitutes a good bullock, we are not in a position to select the proper breeding stock to get them. Furthermore, if we are ignorant of the kind and quality of the carcass required by the butchers and packers we are not able to place our hand on the best-finished animal. There is no small amount to learn about the live-stock business, and a good place to begin is at the ultimate purpose of all the meat animals we breed, namely, the carcass. From there we can go to the animal on the hoof, from there to the breeding stock, and hence to the pure-breeds which are the foundation of all good animal breeding.

When the butcher buys a steer, sheep or hog, he wants the kind that will dress out a large percentage of salable meat and a small percentage of offal. In judging a fat steer, wether or hog, we must be able to detect the indications of a well-finished beast and one that will not dress out to waste. Patchiness, unevenness in fleshing, and a heavy development of those parts which do not make choice cuts in a finished steer or heifer indicate waste. The smooth bullock, deeply yet firmly fleshed, and even over all parts is the kind that will dress out from sixty to sixty-five per cent., while those patchy at the tail head, weak in the thigh, and rolling on the rib and back often drop below sixty per cent. The touch of the trained hand will detect these things on the animal ready for the block, and this touch all live-stock farmers should acquire. If we do not know the requirements in a carcass or finished beast, we are not qualified to select breeding stock that will get the good ones, nor are we able to consider the pure-breeds from the economic viewpoint and their ultimate purpose.

### Profitable and Clean Reading.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As a rural pastor, interested in the Rural Problem I must commend you in your efforts to give to the country home profitable reading as an agricultural paper and not least the fact that you have given place in your paper to a good moral tone.

Grey Co., Ont.

REV. F. G. STOTESBURY.

### Curing Pork for use the Year Round.

We are killing a pig in about three weeks, but we know nothing about making the best of the carcass, such as what meat to use for sausage and head-cheese and how to season it. We would also like to know the best way of curing ham and sides.

Hudson Heights, Que.

J. W.

The fall is the time of year when the winter's supply of meat on the farm is put in pickle, dried or salted. Killing hogs used to be more of a special job than it is at present. Three or four hogs were killed at a time instead of one, and the co-operation of the neighbors was usually welcomed, so that the killing, rendering of fat, making head-cheese and sausage could be done in one day. Different methods of cutting up and curing the carcass are followed, and the seasoning of sausage and head-cheese depends a good deal on the tastes of the consumers. Some prefer the meat more heavily seasoned than others. The procedure generally followed is to withhold feed from the hog for twenty-four hours before slaughtering. The killing and bleeding is done by severing the jugular vein in the neck. It is essential that the animal bleed properly. In order to remove the hair the hog must be scalded in water, to which some ashes have been added, at a temperature around 150 degrees. The hog is raised off the ground, head downward, so as to facilitate removing of the entrails. These are cleaned of fat and the carcass thoroughly washed with cold water and left in a cool place until the body heat has escaped. The head is severed from the body just behind the ears and is cut up in order that it may be thoroughly cleaned. It should then be placed in cold water to draw out the blood; after which the fat can be cut from the jaws and rendered for lard. What meat remains on the head together with the meat of the legs is used for making head-cheese.

When cutting up the carcass the leaf fat must be first removed, then the body is split down the centre and the backbone and ribs are removed. There is little difficulty in dividing each side into the various cuts, which include the ham, shoulder and side. Surplus fat on any of these cuts is usually trimmed off for lard. Meat secured from the backbone, ribs and small pieces trimmed from the larger cuts is used for sausage. There is not very much of what might be termed sausage meat in one small pig.

There are a number of recipes for curing meat. To salt dry, hams and shoulders are frequently rubbed with 4 pounds of salt, 1½ pounds of brown sugar, 2 ounces of pulverized saltpetre, for every hundred pounds of meat. It should be applied three times for hams and shoulders and twice for bacon, rubbing in well at intervals of about a week. Some make a brine of 8 lbs. of salt; 4 lbs. of brown sugar; 2 ounces of pulverized saltpetre dissolved in 4 gallons of water. The meat is placed in a cask and the mixture poured over it, adding sufficient water to cover it. It is then weighted down and left for six weeks, after which it is taken from the brine and then dry smoked until it is a light brown color. It will require to be smoked every day for a week, after which it may be removed from the smoke-house and stored for summer use. A mixture of 9 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of sugar, one pint of molasses, 3 ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of baking soda, and 5 or 6 gallons of water is sometimes used. The meat is covered with the mixture for about six weeks, after which it is smoked. Many pack the bacon in salt in boxes. The following method has given very good results with side meat when carefully done. The meat is rubbed well with salt and brown sugar, about one-quarter pound of sugar to one pound of salt, then packed in a barrel for three or four days, after which the meat is taken out and the salt is scraped off the outside. The rind is removed and the meat sliced and fried, just as it would be for the table, only it is not cooked quite as much as if it were to be eaten at the time. It is then packed in large crocks or lard pails and the fat that fries out of the meat poured over it. When the crock or pail is filled, a plate should be placed on top to keep the meat down in the fat until it gets cold, then lard should be poured over the top to keep the air from entering. It is advisable to keep it in a dry place to prevent mildew. The meat is cooked a little more before using and if it is desired to stop using pork for a week or so, lard or fryings may be poured over the top of what is left in order to keep it from spoiling.

The sausage-meat is cut in uniform pieces, and for each pound of meat one teaspoonful of salt and one of black pepper are frequently used; besides one teaspoonful of pulverized sage to five pounds of meat for seasoning. These ingredients are sprinkled over the meat before it is ground, although it may be mixed with the meat after grinding if so desired. Some press the meat into casings, while others cook and can it while fresh. The cooked meat is put into jars or cans and hot lard is poured over it. Sausage put up in this way has kept for a year or more. Other material can be used for seasoning. One recipe gives a mixture of cayenne pepper, one ounce; cumin, one ounce; cassia, one ounce; nutmeg, two ounces; pimento, six ounces; black pepper, eight ounces; and salt, eight ounces. From one-half to one ounce can be used to ten pounds of meat. However, the amount varies according to the tastes of the people who are to use it. Another recipe is black pepper, one pound; cloves, 5 ounces; nutmeg, 4½ ounces; ginger, 9 ounces; anise, 2½ ounces; coriander, 2½ ounces. Grind all together and use a quantity similar to that mentioned previously. The head-cheese could be seasoned with a similar mixture, although salt, pepper and sage are the materials most frequently used. In making the cheese the cooked meat is thoroughly ground, the seasoning mixed with it and the whole turned into a mould to set.

### Shall We Grain or Grass?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Many cattlemen throughout the country who annually feed a load or two of steers are debating with themselves, and neighbors, whether it will pay to put 900 pounds of meal through an animal this winter, even though they have both the feeder cattle and the feed. Some figure on about 160 days as a feeding period, which means that an average of from 5½ to 6 pounds of meal is fed per day. Almost any kind of meal is worth at least 2 cents per pound. Will it pay, they ask, to add \$18 to the cost of a bullock that will be finished on grass?

To my mind there are several things to be taken into consideration. First, the season when these finished cattle are ready for the block may influence their value considerably. With a shortage of grain and mill feeds high, there is no doubt that fewer cattle will be fed this winter, and as many of those that are grained will probably not be pushed ahead for the Easter and early market as usual. This will result in a scarcity of good butcher or shipping cattle in spring and early summer, with a larger percentage of next season's offering coming on the market after they have been made ready for it by 1917's grass. Market reports and predictions in the United States intimate that similar conditions exist there, and cattle that would ordinarily be fed all winter are now being warmed up for immediate sale. The high price of corn and, in some localities, perhaps its scarcity are limiting activities in the feed lots this winter in the corn-belt states, if what we read afloat the matter is correct. This being the case it would appear that butcher and shipping cattle will be in greater demand next spring and summer up till August than they will late in the season, when the roughly-wintered, grass-finished stuff begins to move.

In the second place, \$18 is only \$1.50 expense on each one hundredweight of a 1,200-lb. bullock. It, in reality, is not that much, for the meal fed will replace to some extent the good roughage, including silage, that we should be obliged to feed quite liberally in the absence of grain. I believe it will figure out to about one dollar per cwt. extra cost from feeding meal at the average rate of 5 or 6 pounds per day, in view of the saving accomplished in other lines, and we certainly need the good hay and silage for young, growing stock. I have had in mind a 900-lb. steer that, with the amount of meal mentioned, will go off grass at about 1,200 lbs. in July, or without the grain in winter at the same weight in October. Figuring on a rent basis, the grass from the middle of July to the middle of October should be worth in the neighborhood of \$5 or \$6 per steer; then, if my calculations so far are correct, and I believe they are, we have the steer grained in winter and finished on grass, costing us 50 cents more per cwt. in July than the ungrained steer, finished on grass, in October. Perhaps this 300 lbs. of gain can be accomplished with less than 900 lbs. of meal; in which case, the proposition looks all the better. Some feeders actually put their steers on the Easter market on 900 lbs. of meal, but there are others again who turn to grass and finish there. Perhaps this is too much meal when the cattle are to graze for a certain period.

I should like to see this openly discussed in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" as soon as possible, for it is a question with us at the present time. Perhaps some other feeders will express their views on the matter.

GURTE.

## THE FARM.

### Work Behind in Halton County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Perhaps not in recent years have the farmers of Halton County been so detained with their fall work as was the case this year. The excessive drouth in the early autumn prevented plowing operations, consequently much of it remains to be done. At the time of writing the frost has caused another halt.

As is prevalent in most parts of the province there is a marked shortage of feed. Cattle went into their winter quarters earlier than usual, as the pasture has apparently little feeding value at present. Few cattle came off the grass ready for the block, but as the price of feeds has advanced so rapidly there was an inclination for many farmers to dispose of their surplus stock at a sacrifice, rather than venture stable finishing. However, stockers are finding a ready market, while dairy cattle are rather slow sale. Hog feeding is a poor investment, and unless the market makes a sharp advance many farmers will eliminate that department. The horse market is flat excepting for heavy breeds of superior quality, and it is unlikely that the price will improve before spring.

Rough feed is reasonable in price in comparison with grain, the latter selling at a premium. Much of the grain of seed quality has already changed hands.

In some parts of the county potatoes have been an excellent crop while in other sections the crop has been a complete failure. Fortunately the late fall weather was ideal for the root crop. Turnips were an average crop. Perhaps, to many farmers, corn was disappointing a crop as any. Most of the silos are only half full and a few are still empty. As most farmers now have silos, the shortage of this crop has been most instrumental in increasing the feed pressure. However, in face of the discouraging outlook the farmers are going forward with a renewed determination to economize in the feeding rations.

Halton Co., Ont.

RUSSEL LINN.

EDITOR "

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## The Manure Question.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

"You don't intend of course, to enforce that clause, do you?" "I certainly do." "Well you are the first to put that in a lease in this part of the country and you will find it hard to enforce." "That may be but I intend all the same, to enforce it and you can tell him that, when he calls to talk it over with you."

This was the conversation that went on about two months ago in a lawyer's office in a small town in Alberta. A rancher who was leasing his place had put in a clause that all manure on the place was to be spread on certain fields that the contract called for.

The lawyer's belief that the land-owner would have a hard time enforcing the clause was based on the custom and attitude to this idea, of those who held rented farms. Much of the Western farming has been "mining" and now the owners are trying to correct the mistake.

This rancher told me that he had put this clause in and intended to enforce it strictly, and that his neighbors were taking a deeper interest in the question of manures and were taking a different attitude to the question. They were even going so far as to make thorough investigation as to how best to convert the straw stacks into manure, and he gave it as his opinion that it would be only a matter of a short time till the ranchers would all be rotting their straw and then taking it back to the land from which it was taken, to spread on as manure. Another system coming much into favor with the people there is the practice of letting their summer-fallows grow up in weeds and then pasturing them off by sheep thus getting the land pretty well manured for them. The sheep did well on the weeds and it certainly worked well for the land for besides manuring, the surface was often pretty well worked up and thus a dust mulch made by the sharp hoofs of the sheep.

Down here we are coming more and more face to face with the same problem of manures. Apples require a great deal more thinning and so do other fruits, in order to get the size and color into them where manures are not available. Peach trees are the greatest robbers of the land, and a great number of the orchards were originally set out in peaches. These have taken their toll, have outlived their usefulness, and left nothing.

It is impossible to ship in from cities the manures that are needed, for the local gardeners take all there is there. It is left for the orchardists, trucksters and small-fruits growers to find some way for themselves to have manure produced on their own premises.

Recognizing this, there has been a great swing over to live stock. One small valley in Summerland, where there were only four cows six years ago, now has fifty, and this valley is but typical of all the other sections. Pigs, rabbits and chickens have come greatly into favor much for the same reason. The manure from the rabbits' hutches is as valuable as sheep manures and used for the same purposes. It is especially in demand for green house work.

The lack of home-grown feed has helped retard stock raising to a considerable extent, and to make up for the lack of manures there has been a great deal of experimenting with green manure crops, in the last three years.

In handling manure most of the vegetable growers spread it in flat piles about two feet deep, get it well wet and tramp it down, keeping the sides of the pile squared. If it heats they turn it over in a few days, and wet it while they turn it, piling it again in long flat piles keeping the sides square, thus long straws are well rotted and nothing lost by heat or leaching.

B. C.

WALTER M. WRIGHT.

## Pure Seed Problems Still Imminent.

The seventh annual report of the Commission of Conservation, which has just been received, contains further evidence re the need of greater interest in the matter of good seed throughout Canada generally. The report of the Committee on Lands, as submitted by the Agriculturist, F. C. Nunnick, gives the results of an agricultural survey of 100 farms in each of four good agricultural counties in 1915. The counties surveyed were Dundas, Waterloo, Northumberland and Carleton. The investigation showed that only one per cent. of the farmers on these 100 farms practiced systematic seed selection. Only 57 per cent. followed the practice of taking their seed from the best parts of their fields. Ninety per cent. used seed grown on their own farms, but through lack of care find it necessary or desirable to exchange or purchase a fresh supply of seed every four or five years. The names of the varieties grown were not known by a large number of those visited. Thus in the case of wheat, 13 per cent. did not know the name of the variety they were growing; in the case of oats 35 per cent., and in the case of barley 33 per cent. Twenty per cent. of the farmers did not know the names of any of the varieties of the different kinds of cereal crops they were growing. In view of the very decided difference in industrial worth between different varieties, it is surprising to know at this late date that so large a proportion of farmers give so little or no attention to the choice of variety.

The difficulty of purchasing clean seed in quantity in Western Canada was referred to by one of the delegates (Hon. G. W. Brown, Regina, Sask.). Mr. Brown stated that he had examined a great many fields produced from seed which had been purchased by the farmers, and had found their crops on the whole badly mixed. In one field he counted six or seven different varieties of wheat. While it may be possible by the use of special machinery to clean out most weed seeds from seed wheat and oats, yet it is not possible in this way to remove

different varieties. The very marked superiority of Marquis over Red Fife in most parts of Western Canada is an illustration of the importance of taking all precautionary measures to prevent the inclusion of less valuable sorts. All this emphasizes the necessity of producing seed in controlled areas or on special farms. Probably the most workable system of accomplishing this is offered by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This organization already has a goodly number of farmers scattered here and there throughout the country who are producing pure seed. This seed goes out under seal under the name "Registered Seed." There is, however, a great need for many more farmers to take up this work. This is especially true in districts which are now relatively free from weeds, such as wild oats. The Seed Centre idea, which is so frequently referred to nowadays in the agricultural press, would seem to be the most business-like method of producing pure seed in quantity in a given district, and it is sincerely hoped that a large number of these centres will become established. By reason of the simplicity of the organization members of these Centres are able to produce seed which is pure as to variety at practically no greater cost than is now entailed in producing ordinary seed.

Persons interested in this proposition should communicate with the Department of Agriculture in the province in which they reside.

L. H. N

## Ad. Possibilities.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A Buffalo newspaper man, addressing the Ad-club in Hamilton the other day said that advertising is coming to be looked upon as news. From my own observations, there would seem to be a good deal of truth in the statement. In these times when the consumer is puzzling over the problem presented by the high cost of living he is unconsciously giving the middleman some severe jolts. Instead of buying a few pounds or yards at the cross-roads store he is beginning to look farther afield with the hope of faring better. The advertising columns of the big daily are carefully scanned, and as a result many country people are buying in larger quantities and for "spot cash", thereby effecting a considerable saving.

On the other hand, I have had many inquiries from city people who would like to buy almost any kind of farm produce direct from the farmers. It looks that in the long run the present condition of affairs might be a blessing in disguise. If it serves the purpose of dealing a knockout blow to surplus middlemen some good, at least, will have come out of it. It is a fact that in not a few instances the advertisement is bridging the space between producer and consumer. Large dealers in the city have adopted this means to reach the farmer; why should not the latter use similar methods to attract urban customers. This sort of trade-news is interesting nowadays—anything is that affects the pocket book.

Advertising, however, if indulged in extensively represents a considerable outlay. Particularly would this be true of such a medium most likely to catch the eye of our city cousins. Business connections, thus established, are doubtless profitable and permanent in character, but could hardly be secured extensively in one or two seasons—that is, not as a rule. Get all of it you can but keep an eye on the home trade as well, it is less expensive to reach. The farmer who is willing to inaugurate an advertising campaign in a local way, gets a good deal of experience that is of value to him later in rounding up the distant customer.

It is usually the case, that when a man intends to sell anything around home he rarely attempts to boost it with any undue advertising. He merely assumes that the news will get around somehow and eventually a buyer may turn up. Depending on local gossip as an advertising medium is, as most of us know, not very satisfactory. The possible customer is not likely to get the news in a way that impresses him. Hence he may let an article that he really wants, slip by because certain points have not been properly emphasized. The farmer who undertakes to sell his products in a distant market prefers to do the talking himself and therefore expects to do some advertising. The same principle applies just as well to the "round-home" territory.

There are several ways he can go about it. First, the weekly newspaper, or perhaps the small country daily will serve his purpose admirably. Most people subscribe for their local paper and read it all the way through, advertisements and all. Consequently, if there has been inserted in the "For Sale" column a concise and clear statement of what he has to offer, everybody knows it, competition is made possible and a much better sale is likely. Altogether, no other medium is so cheap and effective—it covers the home-market like a blanket.

Another very good scheme in the way of local advertising is the bulletin board at the farm gate. Often, during a busy season, it would not be considered worth while to drive to town with a few vegetables, some odd baskets of berries or a bag or two of potatoes. These can be written on the bulletin board so as to catch the eye of passersby. I have tried this little trick myself and it is surprising how quickly they are snapped up. Only pin money, of course, but not infrequently these little "asides" help materially in augmenting the farmer's contribution to the ministerial salary, or pay the stray store bill when it is rendered.

But the usefulness of the bulletin board should not end here. In these days of automobile travel motorists commonly inquire for poultry, eggs, butter, etc. There is no reason why a farmer should not take

advantage of a situation that is fast becoming almost an every-day occurrence and put forward many other products that such customers must buy in the city. This leaves only the two necessary parties to the transaction. No doubt they would readily agree to divide the middleman's profit between them.

Now, just another word about the local end of this subject. It will have been noticed that when the majority of people are in the humor for buying, they are likely to give their order to a stranger. There is, however, a reason for this. Nine times out of ten that man has built up a reputation by advertising his goods. The man at home may have products equal or better in quality for sale, but even his own neighbors haven't found it out. Farmers, as a class, are proverbially modest, but it will only be when they cease to hide their lights under a bushel that they will get the share of prosperity that is due them.

The first step in effective advertising is to adopt a name for the farm as a sort of trade mark under which its products are sold. Then see that it is kept in the public eye during the whole year. Spasmodic attempts at publicity are expensive in proportion to the results obtained and of no permanent value in substantial business building. If the farmer spends, say a dollar, to advertise a few settings of eggs, later on another dollar to make it known that he has a few berries to sell, and then after another interval concludes that he can spare some seed corn and lets go another dollar to pay for another ad., is doing nothing to keep his business in the limelight. A better plan would be, to set aside so much a year to keep the farm constantly advertised, slipping in from time to time such products as are in season, calling attention to the excellence of their quality. In this way, this particular farm and its wares become familiar to the consumer. When he requires something which the farm produces the name of the farm with a reputation naturally occurs to him and he becomes a customer.

The choice of a publication for advertising purposes should be based on circulation and the class of readers reached. The rates for space are a matter of secondary importance. Then the grade or quality offered also has a bearing on the selection. For instance, two-dollar cockerels, ten-dollar pigs or twenty-dollar calves will move more quickly if advertised in papers having a large circulation in a comparatively small section of the country. Buyers strongly object to long-distance expressage on ordinary goods. However, if stock of a superior quality is offered, which, for that reason is hard to obtain, the high express charges are not so seriously objected to by the purchaser. For this class of stock it is better to buy advertising space in those papers having a circle of readers spread out over the entire country. For this purpose, the better class of agricultural journals are, of course, the ideal mediums and are pretty sure to bring inquiries.

The first advertisement of a beginner in this field of salesmanship may not make a sale or bring even a single enquiry, but it is pretty sure to have been noticed by some one. When it appears a second time that person will remember having seen it before. A repetition of this in each issue stamps this particular advertiser as a man who is always on the job, and probably a good one to do business with. Sooner or later orders begin to come in from those who were watching his ad. until they were ready to buy—after that it is easier. Money paid out for advertising should be looked upon as an investment rather than merely an item of expense. The good-will of the public must first be obtained. This accomplished satisfactory dividends are reasonably certain.

Elgin Co., Ont.

AGRICOLA.

## Root and Fodder Crops.

A bulletin recently issued by the Census and Statistics Office reports on the yield, quality and value of the root and fodder crops of 1916, the acreage and condition at October 31 of fall wheat sown for 1917, and the progress of fall ploughing.

The total area this year under root and fodder crops, consisting of potatoes, turnips, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets amounts to about 8,980,000 acres, which is practically the same as in 1915; but the total is made up of an increase of about 100,000 acres under hay and clover, the total area of which is nearly 8 million acres, and a decrease for each of the other relatively smaller crops. In total value, at local prices, these crops amount for 1916 to \$249,882,000, as compared with \$229,503,000 for 1915. The yield of hay and clover this year is the record one of 14,799,030 tons, an average of 1.86 ton per acre, which is the highest yield on record for this crop in Canada. The average value per ton is \$11.50, as compared with over \$14 last year. Potatoes are again upon the whole a poor crop, this result being due to unfavorable conditions in Quebec and Ontario, where the average yield per acre is for Quebec 131 bushels, as compared with 149 bushels last year, and for Ontario 61 bushels, as compared with 92 bushels. In the Maritime Provinces the potato yield is good, being 206 bushels per acre for Prince Edward Island; 201 bushels per acre for Nova Scotia, and 192 bushels per acre for New Brunswick. The average price per bushel for potatoes is 81 cents for Canada, 95 cents for Prince Edward Island, 89 cents for New Brunswick, 97 cents for Quebec, and \$1.28 for Ontario. Fair yields of potatoes are recorded for the Prairie Provinces, the averages being between 170 and 177 bushels, with prices of 92 and 93 cents per bushel in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and 84 cents in Alberta. In British Columbia the average yield per acre is 189 bushels, and the price 70 cents per



bushel. The quality of the tubers is between 89 and 95 per cent. of the standard for the Maritime Provinces, over 90 per cent. for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and 84 per cent. for Alberta and British Columbia. For Quebec and Ontario the quality is 76 and 77 per cent.

Owing to the dry condition of the soil in Ontario difficulties were experienced in the ploughing and seed-

ing of fall wheat. By October 31 only 656,500 acres were sown, as compared with 820,600 acres in 1915, a decrease of 164,100 acres or 20 per cent. In Alberta also there is a decrease of 36,500 acres, or 14 per cent., viz., from 260,500 acres to 224,000 acres. For all Canada the area estimated to be sown to fall wheat is 899,300 acres, as compared with 1,100,800 acres, a decrease of 201,500 acres, or 18 per cent. The condition

of fall wheat on October 31 for all Canada is 76 per cent. of the standard as compared with 88 per cent. last year and 97 per cent. in 1914. Of the total land in Canada intended for next year's crops 51 per cent. is estimated to have been ploughed by October 31, the percentage proportions in the west being 47 for Manitoba, 28 for Saskatchewan and 21 for Alberta.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### The Winter Clean-up.

If you find time hanging heavily on your hands this winter, and your automobile does not present an attractive appearance, we would suggest that you take it to some expert carriage painter and have it gone over. The cost will be from \$25.00 up, according to the kind of job desired, but you can rest assured that the expenditure of this money will be gratifying in the highest degree. If a minimum price of \$25.00 seems too much and you can afford sufficient time to do the work yourself, there are a number of very excellent varnishes that can be secured in any hardware store. Upon most of them ample directions are given as to the amount to be applied and the brushes that are essential. There is one point which you must firmly impress upon your mind, however, and that is not to do this work in any place other than a thoroughly warm room. Varnish that is applied in a low temperature never gives satisfactory results. You must also bear in mind that the space selected for work of this character, should be absolutely free of the slightest draft. It would be well to put a lock on the door so that no one can enter the room while the operation is going on. See that the floor, the walls and the ceiling have been cleaned beforehand, and in doing the work, it might be well to pull heavy socks over your boots or shoes in order that no dust may be raised. Even the smallest particle of grit or dirt that flies into the air, and subsequently alights upon the warm varnish leaves what is known as a "needle point", and these are not only far from pleasing to the eye, but also are not delightful to touch. In automobile factories where the original fine finishes are put on cars, the workmen are locked in rooms, and after a job has been completed, it is rolled on a carriage to another room and there kept secluded even from public view. After the varnish has settled, of course it is not necessary to maintain a high temperature.

If the purchase of varnish does not appeal to your pocket-book, you can buy, at very low prices, a number of cleaning and polishing mixtures that give excellent satisfaction, but in putting them on, remember that the main thing in their application is not so much the quantity applied, as the persistent rubbing. In other words, it is not what is put on but rather what you take off that gives the finest effect. Do not undertake this work unless you are thoroughly determined beforehand to rub every square inch of surface until the varnish is as smooth as glass. When any quantity of this preparation is allowed to remain on the fenders, hoods, skirts or bodies of cars, the effect you have desired to obtain will be lacking.

If your machine was purchased last spring, and has not been run a great deal during muddy weather, and if also you were careful enough to wash it thoroughly at frequent intervals, perhaps it does not require either varnish or polish. In such a case, however, it would be well for you to take some good quality of soap and cleanse the car thoroughly all over. In this, as in all other methods, it is essential that every particle of material applied should be thoroughly rubbed. Soap is a good thing to remove dirt from enamel or painted surfaces, but even the smallest amount should

not be left after application. Do not, on any account, use cheap grades of laundry bars or other soaps of inferior quality. A high grade toilet article must be adopted. The difference in the price of the material utilized is so small that risks should be minimized.

While we are on this question of the winter clean-up, it might be well to again emphasize the advisability of using a gas spray on the motor itself. Gasoline cuts grease, oil and dirt and leaves a metal surface bright and shining. If you haven't the necessary power to create a spray, gasoline can be applied with cloths, but no matter how you use the fuel, remember to rub thoroughly dry every particle you attempt to clear, and under no circumstances, start your engine or allow a naked light to be in the vicinity while the operation is going on. This advice may seem simple and unnecessary, but accidents are bound to happen if any carelessness is allowed to creep in.

The cleaning of a top is a rather difficult proposition, and while we can say in a general way that gas blown into the fabric gives excellent results, still we would suggest that you secure some expert's advice as to the nature of the foreign matter that has been picked up, before you attempt to eliminate it. If the stains are not of a serious character and the condition of the top is purely the result of dust and dirt gathered up along the road, easy beating and a thin gas spray, would make a tremendous difference in appearance. For small spots, the rubbing in of gasoline with cheese-cloth usually gives satisfactory results.

AUTO.

### More Discussion of Car Stopping and Starting.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I read with considerable interest an article in your issue of October under the heading: "Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors," re the stopping of a motor car. While there is very little ground for an argument with regard to the method employed in stopping and starting a car, especially the former, yet it is an established fact that it is one of the most important features in the operation of the car, since tire wear constitutes nearly half the up-keep cost.

In order to check the forward motion of the car a strain similar to that of driving it must of necessity be forced upon the tires, so it makes absolutely no difference as to how the revolving of the rear wheels is hampered so long as they are not locked, a condition existing freely among motorists. The only reason for your correspondent leaving the clutch engaged while using the service brake is to prevent this undesirable skidding of the rear wheels. Of course, this almost entirely eliminates all possibilities of locking the wheels, but it has an equally bad effect upon the brake mechanism, which is even more delicate than casings. Any brake is made to lock the rear wheels if necessary, and a little care and judgment on the part of the driver must be exercised in using it. Care must be taken not to have the brake adjusted too tight, as this would make the danger of locking the wheels all the more prevalent.

In approaching a place where a stop is to be made, three things must be carefully and quickly considered: The speed of the car, its weight and load, and the road conditions, whether hard or soft and muddy or whether up grade or down. Of course, it is not necessary to mention that the throttle first be closed before the clutch is disengaged and that the brake only be applied with the clutch neutral. It is in the last four or five feet the car travels before coming to a dead stop that the wheels are inclined to lock. This is due to the tendency of the stationary part of the brake to grab the part in motion as it nears the dead stop. This grabbing, jerking condition is present in the majority of cars. The only way to prevent this is to release the service and apply the emergency brake as the car nears the dead stop.

Still another place in which tires are abused, and of which many drivers are totally ignorant, is in the starting of the car. After a man has stalled his engine a few times, he is disposed to think he must race it in order to prevent a repetition, when most of the trouble lies in his manner of applying the clutch. As with the brake he is in too big a rush and expends much unnecessary energy and muscle. The result is that the rear wheels are spun round, which is fully as harmful as, and has all the bad effects of, skidding. In order to obtain the best results in starting, the throttle must be used in conjunction with the clutch pedal. When the driven part of the clutch attains almost the same speed as the driving part the two will grab or set, and this is the point at which the spinning commences. The careful driver will start his car in such a manner that this point cannot be detected, and passengers' necks are saved many an unnecessary strain.

I have read with much interest Auto's invaluable ideas and suggestions that appear from time to time in these columns, and have found much of his advice to be of every-day value to the average motorist. The taking into hand of the motor car does not present the problems to the farmer that it does to a great many men of other professions, at least not mechanically. It is but an addition to the already large list of farm machinery. He knows from experience the necessity of proper lubrication in any machine, the different grades of oils and greases for the varied requirements of different machines from the wheelbarrow to the cream separator. He is also thoroughly versed in the relation of the different temperaments of metals for various purposes, and has a thorough understanding of gears and transmissions, so that the modern automobile does not provide many conditions and mechanical devices with which he is not thoroughly familiar. However, the majority have to admit that they know very little about ignition system. Even those who are well versed in the ignition of stationary gasoline engines have found new problems to face in the motor car, and it can be safely estimated that two-thirds of their trouble lies in improper ignition. I think an article treating this field would be very much appreciated by a goodly number of our readers.

As for myself I think that proper ignition and valve timing are the most essential features in the successful and economical operation of the modern automobile.

Bruce Co., Ont.

W. E. JACKSON.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### Topics for Discussion.

Each week we shall announce topics for discussion in this department. A start was made last issue. Four topics will appear each week during the winter season, with the dates upon which manuscript must be in our hands. Readers are invited to discuss one or more topics as they see fit. All articles published will be paid for in cash at a liberal rate. Make this department the best in the paper. This is the boys' and young man's opportunity. Here are the topics:

#### 1. The Literary Society.

This is a big and important question. Every community should have such an organization but many haven't. Tell readers of its value. Explain how it is managed, and methods used in starting it as well as how interest is maintained. Do you have debates? Are short addresses successful? There is room in this subject for the expression of new ideas. Get copy here by December 9 for this topic.

#### 2. The Farmer's Club.

This is a topic for many of our readers. What was said about the Literary Society applies to this topic. Outline the organization, the operation and benefits of the Farmer's Club in your community. Give suggestions as to its improvement. Copy should be in our hands by December 16.

#### 3. Field Crop Competitions.

This is a big subject, and one in which hundreds of our young men are interested. Tell us frankly what you think of field crop competitions, the rules, the judging, the effect upon crop production. If any improvements are necessary suggest them. Copy should reach us not later than December 23.

#### 4. What is Wrong With the Community?

Discuss social, financial and other problems from a community viewpoint. Why have so many young people left the land? Why does almost every boy tire of his rural surroundings at some time in his early life? Is there a lack of proper social intercourse? Is there a lack of co-operation between the different members of the community? What is wrong? What is the remedy? Articles on this topic should reach this office by December 30.

### What the Season has Taught.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As we have had two very unusual seasons in succession I would like to give my experiences with same. Last year we had a short crop of hay, cured in poor condition, and this year a bumper crop, cured in first-class condition;

also last year's grain crop was large and this year's small. I follow mixed farming, selling nothing off the farm in grain except wheat and beans. Last year our wheat was damp and we could not get sale, for it at a paying price, so held some of it over and find it comes in very handy now to mix with this year's spring grain to make the chop heavier for the hogs. I was also fortunate enough to hold over a few hundred bushels of oats and barley, and will be very glad I have them before threshing time comes again.

While almost everyone in the locality has an almost total failure in the bean crop, I am surprised and glad to say I have a good crop, harvested in first-class condition, and expect them to run "hand picked" from the machine. This is the way I got them: I top-dressed a clover sod last summer with manure that was left over after covering the corn ground, and plowed part of it last fall and part this spring. I worked it down this spring after we got our grain in and sowed 3 pecks to the acre, some June 15 and some June 20. They had practically no rain from the time they were sowed till they were pulled, but as soon as they appeared well in the rows I put the cultivator on and kept it going once or twice a week till they began to blossom, consequently have a good crop of straw well loaded with pods and expect them to make me close to \$100 an acre.

Owing to the very wet spring I changed my plans a

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## THE DAIRY.

### The Crocodile and the Cow.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The demand for the preservation of the Canadian bacon industry presented in the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" for November 10th should receive strong support especially from dairymen engaged in the production of milk for the two great staples of cheese and butter. The remarkable record of cheese dairying in Canada has been in considerable measure due to the steadying effect of its ally, the usually profitable bacon hog, and a blow at the latter would have a serious effect upon the former. But what I wish particularly to point out is this, that the arguments for the preservation of the bacon industry apply with equal force to the conservation of the Canadian butter enterprise against which deep-laid influences have long been at work and have revived under cover of the specious plea of giving the consumer a cheaper substitute in the form of oleo-margarine—animal fats manipulated and colored—which he does not want and has not asked for, but which its promoters would foist upon him. It is said that crocodiles, having large lachrymal glands weep copiously over the hard necessity of killing other animals to satisfy their rapacious appetite for food. I fear we need not go to the Nile or the Ganges for examples of that type. They are not unknown in peace-loving America. Some of the few misguided supporters of the introduction of "oleo" are shedding crocodile tears over the consumer of honest butter, but at the same time are doing all in their power to facilitate the waste of his resources in ways needless if not demoralizing and others are either silent or avowed devotees of systems that artificially sustain the cost of important foods and of the farmer's instruments of production, to a degree far more serious than in the case of the tasty lubricant for our toast and buns. The indictment against the bogus butter propaganda was presented with moderation and convincing acts in "The Farmer's Advocate" and no wayfaring legislator need err therein. Many of your readers will likely remind him of his duty to the dairy industry and the best interests of Canada which by long and arduous effort has built up a unique and world-wide reputation for honest foods of high quality. In every country where oleo has entrenched itself it has proven, as already pointed out, a costly and vexatious mischief maker to the authorities and a deceiver of the people. Some things can be wisely licensed and regulated; but there are evils only to be successfully handled, as the world is surely finding out, by the good old prohibitory method of the catalogue. Many articles of common consumption are high and perhaps going higher under the frightful goad of war, but one of these days the great world issue will be settled and there will be a return to the moderation of peace conditions. Let us not add to the burden of rascalities in high places, and prodigal living lower down, the folly of fastening "oleo" upon our necks for all time to come. If a Jersey and a crocodile go swimming together we know what will happen the cow. Middlesex, Co. Ont. ALPHA.

little in regard to the corn field. I intended putting it on an alfalfa sod, which I considered was "petered out," and top-dressed it last winter direct from stable with the intention of plowing it for corn. This spring, being so wet, I had to leave a field I intended putting in to spring grain, which was a wheat stubble plowed twice last fall. I put it in to corn and left the alfalfa sod for hay. The top dressing brought the alfalfa on so well that I cut the best crop of it I ever had, and that after thinking it was done for hay. The corn ground didn't get any manure, but we plowed it again and sowed the corn in drills 42 inches apart, one-half bushel to the acre, the last week in June. We kept the cultivator going on it as we did on the bean crop, and while the corn did not mature we have an extra good lot of fodder, in fact as good a crop as we ever have in an ordinary year, and there was nothing but corn in the field. The three plowings and no manure left the field "as clean as a whistle."

We have no silo, and practice drawing the corn direct from the shock to the stock up till about Christmas. What we do not use before then we stack, and find the cattle eat it more readily when in shock or stack than when stored in the barn, on account of it being drier when put inside.

The land is clay loam, not well drained, but in spite of the adverse conditions this year we will have one of the best years we have ever had. I attribute it to holding over some of last year's bounty, first-class seed and frequent cultivation.

The results of good seed were most apparent in the bean crop. A neighbor of mine on the next farm, which is better land and more thoroughly drained, put his beans in about the same time as mine went in, but he sowed his own seed, which, in this locality last year, was badly blighted. His beans were not worth harvesting, but as I got my seed from another neighborhood and sowed good clean seed my crop was as good as I ever had.

Brant Co., Ont.

CANUCK.

### The Implement Shed is a Financial Problem.

A writer signing himself "Drag Harrow" recently had some interesting facts on storing farm machinery in Western Canada published in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal of Winnipeg, Man. Much of what he says is applicable to eastern conditions as well. Read what he says:

Ninety-nine out of every hundred farmers of Western Canada, will without doubt, admit that all farm machinery should be under cover, and doubtless all of them wish it was so in their own particular case. But getting it there—that's the rub!

There are lots of reasons why it is not housed. One could easily scare up several dozen, but as any intelligent reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" would know that only one reason would hold water, it would be courting ridicule to enumerate them. There is, however, the one reason, and it's a big one—at least to a great many farmers. The lack of finances to furnish the material for building anything like a decent sized shed.

When Jones and Brown and I started out our intentions were good, and the implement shed was to come at an early date; in fact, just as soon as we had anything to put in it. But when that date arrived the money had to go for something else. We had to pay for the drill, or the binder, or there would be trouble. It was thought better to pay for the binder and have it than to pay for the shed and lose the binder, with some costs. For if we built the shed, we could not pay for the binder. And well—what was the good of the shed without something to put in it? And so it was left for another season. Of course, we had a lot more time to talk over how we were going to build it. We got that satisfaction out of it if we didn't get anything else! Well the season came along all right, but it was mighty dry. There was hardly any crop for the binder to cut, and Jones got a bit crusty and said: "What was the use of having a binder if you hadn't anything for it to cut." What we did cut had to go for flour and feed, and shoes and stockings for the children to go to school in for the fall part of the school term, which was long enough for the kids to wear them out, and require new ones for the cold days next spring. Then they got the measles, and we had a doctor's bill, and so the shed had to slide again.

Things looked brighter the next season, and we picked the site. I believe one of the boys left half a stoneboat load of stones near it for starting a foundation. But wheat went away down, and there was hardly enough money to go round the creditors. Well we thought we would make it the next year, as we were not buying anything. So we got lots of stones hauled up to complete a foundation, and we began to figure things, and as fall came we went to town for lumber. But we were horrified! Lumber prices had slipped up. It would take just twice as much money to build it now as it would have when we first started to farm. Building half a shed wasn't any use, so it slid again. The next year prices were still up, but we thought we could manage it. Then the war came along and we could

not get a man or any help, and there was not time for us to tackle the job ourselves. We are still hoping that next season will see us in shape. But Brown has been figuring the amount of metal they are using up over in Europe, and the world's supply, and he figures there will not be any metal left to make nails with, and if he's right, we'll be stuck again. But we'll live in hopes!

Of course we have not left everything to wind and weather all these long years. We have sheltered some things part of the year, and some things all the time they were not in use. Sleighs and jumpers are easily kept in the granaries; only have to turn out when the grain goes in, and this year we had to get them out a month earlier, as winter came before harvest. It is easy to kind of shelter the binders and drills in makeshifts of poles and straw—when you can get poles. But lots of fellows in Western Canada have forgotten what poles are like, they haven't seen any for so long. While these makeshifts are better than nothing as far as the sun's influence goes, they do not amount to much against a heavy rain. The thresher, as it was the most expensive machine we bought, got a shed when we bought it, just room to squeeze in, with the elevator detached. We were also able to stow away plow, moldboards, and the like, small cultivators, and a host of things that are decidedly better inside than out. We grease the moldboards and coulters and such-like. It saves a mighty lot of trouble too.

Summing matters up, we find an extraordinary difference in the life of woodwork sheltered all the time, sheltered part of the time, or left willy-nilly to the wind and weather. It is remarkable how much difference only a few weeks, and sometimes days (when the days happen to be machine wreckers), make to woodwork and paint. We have not been able to properly compare one machine against another—inside versus outside, but one can see with half an eye that there is a very considerable difference. One can notice particularly where there are bolts, screws or nails in woodwork which has much exposure to wet weather, that these all rust, and in a year or so the rust has eaten up the metal enough to allow these to become loose, when the machine gets a little bit of a jar or vibration when in operation. This is when it begins to go to rack, and it is usually pretty difficult to do anything, as the



Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde 3rd 5530.

A champion cow at Toronto and a winner in the Guelph Dairy Test. Official record of 557.8 lbs. milk and 23.42 lbs. butter in seven days. Dam of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, a leading sire of R. O. P. daughters.

wood round the bolt holes has begun to get punky. So it means a new piece, and that very often is like mending old cloth with a new piece of cloth—it won't last long. At any rate experience has taught us that everything is better inside, and will last longer.

### "Pards."

We're sure good pals, my dad and me,  
We hardly ever disagree  
On how to run the place,  
'N when I get to be a man,  
I'll have a farm like dad, and plan  
To beat his pace.

You see we're pardners, me and dad  
And though he says I'm just a lad,  
He don't treat me as one;  
He lets me in on his affairs,  
I'll bet the city millionaires  
Don't have more fun.

He gave to me a calf and pig,  
And later on, when they get big,  
I'll take them in to sell;  
And with the money that they bring,  
I'll maybe buy out dad next spring—  
It's hard to tell.

Just why a feller likes to roam,  
And leave the farm, his folks and home,  
Is easy to be seen;  
He ain't a pard—he's just a hand,  
And has to work to beat the band—  
A farm machine.

H. M. RAILSBACK.

the folly of fastening "oleo" upon our necks for all time to come. If a Jersey and a crocodile go swimming together we know what will happen the cow. Middlesex, Co. Ont. ALPHA.

### The Test Proves that Guernseys are Heavy Producers.

Guernseys, as a breed, have not increased in popularity as rapidly as their qualities would warrant. There are comparatively few representatives of this breed in Canada, and it is only recently that they have come into prominence in United States show-rings and dairy tests. The past few years Guernseys have been fairly numerous at the International Dairy Show; this year the breed was second highest in point of number of entries, and all classes made a formidable showing. In competition with other breeds Guernseys now compare favorably. The native home of the breed is on the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, in the Channel Island group off the coast of France. The Island of Guernsey contains about 12,600 acres and maintains around 5,000 head of cattle. The climate is mild the year around; cattle are kept in small herds, each animal tethered when on pasture so as to make the most of the feed. The climatic conditions and system of feeding and management are similar to those in existence on the Island of Jersey, the native home of the breed of that name.

The origin is obscure, but the breed is supposed to have been derived from cattle of Brittany and Normandy. In some respects Guernseys closely resemble Jerseys, but they are a trifle larger and appear a little coarser, especially over the shoulders. As a breed they produce a larger flow of milk, although



possibly not quite so high a quality. The recognized color is yellow, brownish, or reddish fawn. White markings, especially on the legs and under part of the body, are quite common. White or amber-colored horns are preferred, and they should curve gracefully inward and slightly upwards. Breeders lay emphasis on the yellow secretion, which is characteristic of the Guernseys. The color of the skin is a very deep yellow, and quality is indicated by thin, mellow, elastic skin with moderately fine hair. The breed is kept pure on its native Island by the exclusion of all other breeds. Live cattle brought to the Island must be slaughtered within twenty-four hours after their arrival. Careful selection with definite ideals in view for many years has produced a valuable dairy breed. Size, strong constitution, rich milk in large quantities were points always kept in mind by the breeders. Mature bulls average around 1,500 pounds, and mature cows weigh from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds.

The udder is large and of fine quality, with fairly good-sized teats, but it lacks somewhat in uniformity of conformation as compared with the Jerseys. This is particularly noticeable in a large line-up of mature cows in milk. As a rule Guernseys are retentive milkers and the average yield is fairly high, while exceptionally high individual records have been made. One cow has an official record of 24,000 pounds of milk in one year, and another made 1,098 pounds of butter-fat. Ten cows recorded in the American Guernsey register gave an average production of over 18,000 pounds of milk and 954 pounds of butter-fat. Four thousand seven hundred and nineteen yearly records in the advanced register show an average yield of 8,805 pounds of milk and 439 pounds of butter-fat; 1,852 of these were heifers with their first calf. Over 1,000 of the number gave over 10,000 pounds of milk, and over 500 pounds of butter-fat. Seventy cows averaged 14,458 pounds of milk testing 5.3 per cent. These figures convey some idea of the productiveness of the breed. Not only are they capable of producing a large flow of milk, but it is rich in butter-fat. In recent dairy tests Guernseys have given a splendid account of themselves, and the short and long tests have done a great deal towards advertising the milking propensities of this fawn-colored breed.

Guernseys do not mature particularly fast. They are considerably slower than Jerseys. Sires used on grade Jersey cows tend to improve the size and productivity of the offspring. When crossed with a heavy milking breed, the quality of milk of the offspring may be expected to be improved. The breed does not rank high as beef producers, they do not dress out a very high percentage of high-priced cuts, and as a rule the fat is too yellow. The Guernsey is strictly of dairy type, is docile and possesses a hardy constitution. Although not widely distributed the breed is easily adaptable to different environments.

## POULTRY.

### Produce More Eggs.

Professor F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, believes that the prospects for a bigger demand and better prices for eggs were never more promising than at the present time. However, with the high price of grain the tendency is for poultrymen to sell stock that should produce high-priced eggs this winter, fearing that eggs cannot be produced at a profit. However, eggs are correspondingly high in price and many have produced them at a profit, even with grain at a high price, when proper conditions are supplied. Last winter at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a pen of 100 pullets produced eggs at a cost of twenty-four cents per dozen for the six months from November to April. The egg yield was from five per cent. in November to fifty per cent. in April. Professor Elford claims that the percentage of egg yield determines more than anything else the cost of production. When the egg yield was twenty per cent. the cost was twenty-one cents per dozen, but with the forty per cent. yield the cost was only ten and one-half cents per dozen. The average dozen eggs sold for twenty cents more than the cost of feed required to produce them, and this from a pen selected to represent an average farm flock. Each bird averaged ninety-nine cents over the cost of feed in six months, which, though not large, proves that even at the high price of feed eggs can be produced at a profit. Grain was bought on the local market and the price received for the eggs was forty-four cents per dozen. With table scraps and a supply of milk, which is usually found on the average farm, the cost of feed would be materially lessened.

It does not pay to winter non-producers, especially when feed is as high as it is at present. Late-hatched pullets or those not sufficiently matured to start laying in the early winter should be marketed, and hens over two years old seldom prove to be profitable producers. The birds must be housed in a suitable pen which furnishes plenty of sunlight and fresh air, but at the same time is free from drafts and is dry. A damp house may be improved by additional ventilation, and it is a good plan to have a straw loft, where possible, although this increases the difficulty of keeping the house clean and free from mites. Do not overcrowd the birds either on the roosts or scratching floor.

It pays to feed the pullet well from the start. Wheat screenings, shrunken wheat, barley, oats or buckwheat all make suitable feeds, while clover leaves and milk aid in keeping down the cost. Two or more of the grains may be mixed in equal proportions for the grain

ration, and the mash may consist of ground barley, oats, bran or shorts. This can be fed either dry or mixed with milk. Corn may be safely fed during the winter, and at the present time is probably as cheap a grain as there is on the market. Grit and shell should be before the layers at all times. If the feed is withheld the birds will not lay the eggs.

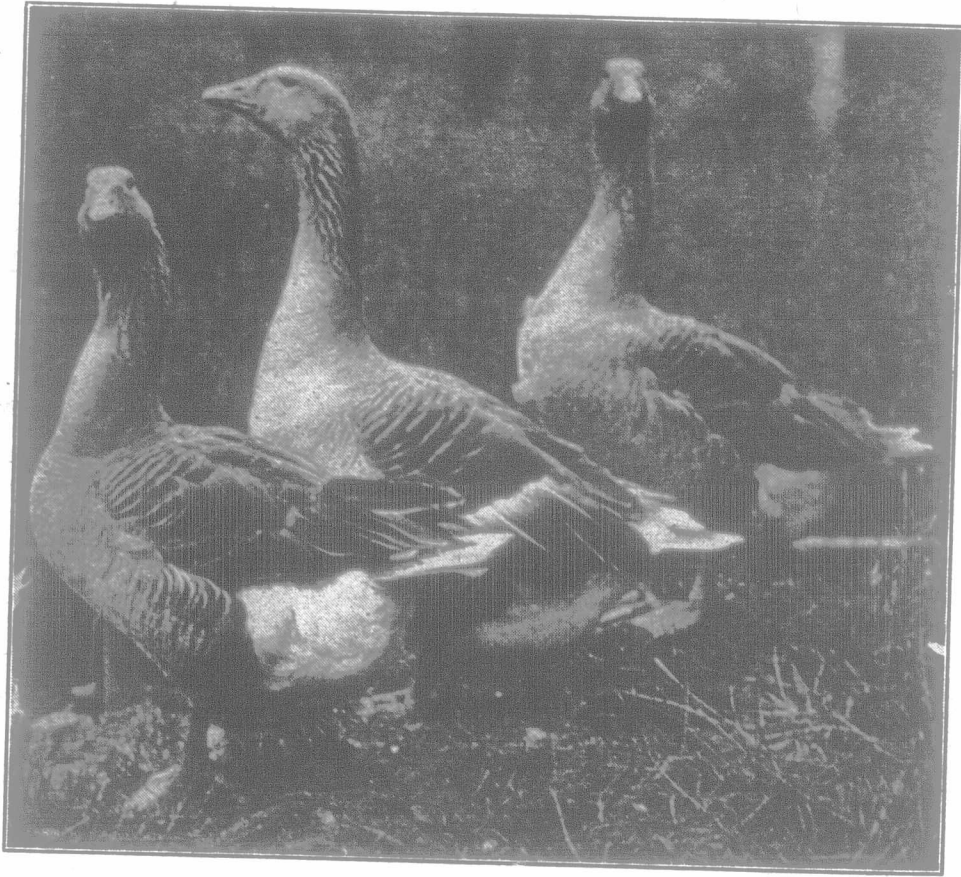
### Depletion of Breeding Stock Unwarranted.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Judging from the unprecedented heavy deliveries of poultry on the central eastern markets so early in the season, it would appear that farmers and producers generally are not only depleting their flocks unwarrantably but also rushing them to the market in an unfinished condition. As a result, the current price of chickens is much below normal value at the present time, in comparison with the prices of other meats. This is directly due to the overloading of the market.

With the brisk inquiry for Canadian poultry from Great Britain, it is expected by exporters that the demand for well-finished, good quality stock will be very keen during the coming winter. Besides, there will be a good demand for home consumption. The price for well-finished birds continues firm, but with so much poor stock arriving, wholly unsuited for either storage or export, many buyers have recently reduced their quotations for all low grades.

The presence of pullets and young fowl has also been noted in many shipments. This is most unfortunate considering the price of eggs. The very firm prospect for the profitable marketing of all poultry products points to the necessity of conserving in every possible way all



All that Was Left of Them.

suitable laying and breeding stock. Unless this is done, there will be but little poultry left in a short time on the farms in the central eastern portion of the country. Even though feed is scarce and high, it would pay farmers well to finish the birds before offering them for sale, and spread their deliveries over a longer period.

Current receipts to date have consisted mainly of live poultry. The season is now sufficiently advanced, however, to warrant more liberal shipments of dressed poultry. In light of the fact that there will be a considerable movement of Canadian poultry to Great Britain, it is of the utmost importance that all poultry killed on the farms, in addition to being well finished, be properly killed and dressed. The British market, in fact all markets, prefer poultry bled in the mouth and dry picked. While killing by dislocation may be preferred by some, the presence of blood in the neck and the resultant discoloration make it unsuitable for storage or export purposes.

Proper and complete bleeding is most essential. Sometimes the arteries of the neck are not completely severed, the bird fails to bleed properly, with the result that the carcass takes on a reddish appearance. With proper attention to details, a useful reputation for Canadian poultry can be established on the British market this year. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that all poultry marketed be well finished, well bled and dressed and packed in the most attractive manner possible.

DOM. LIVE STOCK BRANCH.

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### Advice to the Beginner with Poultry.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

If you have seriously considered the poultry business in all its phases, and are satisfied that you have the make-up of a successful poultryman, and you are determined to give it a trial, then go about it in a business-like manner and thoroughly inform yourself on the theoretical side of the business at least before putting your money into it. If you were going to engage in any other business about which you knew nothing, you would consider it good policy to carefully investigate the probable chances of success or failure before investing your money. It is true you might go into the poultry business and make a success of it without having had previous experience, but the odds would be against you. I mean that you should have experience before engaging in the business with the expectation of making a living of it from the start. Beginning in a small way and building it up to a paying basis, while you are engaged in some other calling is quite a different thing.

I am firmly of the opinion that "chicken fever", and money do not make a good combination for a new beginner. The idea I wish to convey is that a beginner who has considerable money is liable to invest his money—to jump in too deep before he has the necessary experience. For this reason a beginner will stand a better chance of success if he has a business or profession upon which to depend while getting acquainted with his fowls and the best method of caring for them, he will be more likely to go slow at the start.

I will assume that you are in possession of a small piece of land, the rear of a town or city lot is sufficient for your immediate purpose. As your flock increases you can change to a location better situated for the business, you will have gained in experience and be able to choose more wisely. Before investing in eggs or fowl, subscribe for a good poultry and farm paper, and also purchase a book or two on poultry and poultry houses. It will pay you both in time and money, to study very carefully what you read, pick the wheat

from the chaff, and accept the teachings of the most experienced breeders. I should not advise the beginner to take up more than one-breed at the start. One breed bred right along until you are successful, and then if you want to, and have plenty of room, you may try another kind.

After having selected your choice of breed, you will need to determine whether to begin with eggs or fowls. It would of course be more expensive to begin with fowls, but by purchasing a trio or pen you would probably receive the advantage of having them mated for you by the breeder, who, if he is honest, could give you the benefit of his years of experience in mating fowl. You can at least see what you buy. In any event, get the best you can afford, pay a fair price and insist on getting full value for your money.

After you have given your order for fowls, (assuming that you have decided to start with fowls,) prepare a temporary place to house them upon their arrival, as they should not be placed in permanent quarters for at least a week or two. This will give you a chance to rid them of any vermin, and to make sure that they are free from disease, and also to prepare permanent housing, if you have not already done so. The house need not be a costly, elaborate affair, but build it neat and substantial, with the fixtures as simple as possible. The principal thing is to have the house dry and well ventilated, plenty of fresh air and no drafts; make it comfortable but not too warm. No doubt a curtain-front house will give better satisfaction than a closed house, provided it be otherwise properly constructed. Before placing your birds in their new home, give it a thorough coat of whitewash to which has been added a good disinfectant.

If you have plenty of room, fence off two yards, one as a runway, and the other for green stuff. In the latter you can sow rye, oats, rape, grass etc., and after it has attained sufficient growth, turn the fowls in for an hour or so each day. When the soil of the runway becomes contaminated, dig it up and sow green crop, and use the other yard as the runway, in this way you can keep the yards in a sweet and clean condition. As flock increases and you are obliged to seek a new location where you will have more room, you will find it more satisfactory to make the fencing movable as far as possible without difficulty in order to get the ground plowed whenever it shows signs of becoming

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# The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers.

contaminated. Should you be so fortunate as to get a place sufficiently large to enable you to house your fowls on the colony plan, the fence question would practically be eliminated.

Now, a word about feeding. Give your birds a variety of wholesome grains in plentiful quantities to keep them hunting for in a deep litter and stick pretty much to dry feeding for a while. If desired, you can feed a little wet mash, say about three times a week. Keep green stuff before them all the time, such as cabbage, lettuce, beets etc., also keep them well supplied with grit, oyster shell and charcoal, and last but not least do not forget fresh water. The secret of good feeding is to keep the fowls busy from the time they leave their perches in the morning until they return to them at night. Remember that a busy hen is a healthy and profitable fowl.

Along towards fall you will be confronted with the question as to how to dispose of your surplus stock. There will be culls, which of course you will sell to the market, and better ones which you will dispose of as breeders. To do this, it will be necessary to let the public know by advertising. An excellent means of advertising is to exhibit a few of your birds at the local or annual fairs. Select a few of your best specimens three or four weeks before the fair, pen them by themselves and give them some extra attention in the way of feeding, handling, etc. Your birds may not win the ribbons the first year but you will receive the advantage of having your birds scored and their good points as well as their defects pointed out, this will help you in next year's work, also you will come in contact with other poultry breeders and you will go home with a firm determination of winning next year. Be honest with your customers, as a satisfied customer is the best advertising you can have.

Finally, I would advise beginners in the business to combine fruit-growing or gardening with the poultry. The combination is an ideal one; each would benefit the other and the returns from the same ground would be two-fold which would add greatly to the chances of success.

Carleton Co., Ont.

J. D. L.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Good Money from a Farm Orchard.

There are many small orchards on farms throughout the country that instead of yielding some income stand in the way of revenues. They are an eye-sore and occupy good land to no purpose. Insect pests and diseases will eventually destroy many of them if they are neglected, and all the time they will be a harbor for disease and a breeding place for insects which, each season, will sally forth to attack the plantations from which others are endeavoring to make a living. We can easily understand how a farmer will be slow to put time and money into them, except where he anticipates some profits therefrom. However, if it is at all convenient a man might do well to take some care of his orchard even to supply his own home with sound fruit. This season's results from Arthur Breesett's 2½-acre orchard in Euphemia Township, Lambton County, are a good example of what can often be accomplished in these small farm apple orchards that dot the country. This year his sales through the local Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association were as follows:

263 bbls., No. 1's, at \$3.75.....	\$986.25
30 bbls., No. 2's, at \$3.25.....	97.50
23 bbls., No. 3's, at \$3.00.....	69.00
Culls.....	45.00
Gross returns.....	\$1,197.75
Against the gross returns were charged:	
Spraying.....	\$ 40.00
Teaming.....	58.85
Barrels.....	149.00
Wages (picking).....	50.00
Baskets, nails, etc.....	5.10
Expenses.....	\$302.95
Gross returns.....	\$1,197.75
Total expenses.....	302.95
Net returns.....	\$ 894.80

Five years ago Mr. Breesett's father handed the orchard over to him to make out of it what he could. San Jose scale was prevalent in the township at that time, but it has since become much more formidable and destructive. The orchard was broken up each spring, cultivated in the early summer and a cover crop sown. It was also sprayed four times each season with lime-sulphur and arsenicals as the occasion required. A small power outfit was used, and the lime-sulphur wash was prepared or manufactured at home. Some light pruning is done every year, commonly in the month of April. With these methods San Jose scale, the deadly enemy of fruit trees in that district, has been kept in check. There are 75 trees in the orchard 58 of which are 22 years old and 17 are 43 years old. There is a fairly large percentage of Spys, Baldwins and Greenings in the list of varieties. Through neglect this orchard, occupying 2½ acres of land, would become little more than a calf pasture and, except for the shade, a poor one at that. With some attention and the expenditure of a small amount of money it was made to yield a handsome income. There is a lesson for many in Mr. Breesett's experiences.

The twelfth annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association was held in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Friday, November 24. A good representation of the many branches was present, and the delegates enjoyed a very successful meeting. Practical men, endorsed by a fair measure of success, did most of the speaking, and, in addition to the methods discussed, the plans laid for the future and the general give-and-take attitude of the delegates with regard to information, the importance of thorough and honest methods of marketing was emphasized.

An innovation in the educational line of work was introduced at this time by S. C. Johnston, Vegetable Specialist, who throughout the past season had a series of moving pictures prepared. The photographs were taken in the field when growers were actually at work, and, in one instance, a speaker at the convention was able to illustrate his words through the medium of these moving pictures, which were taken while his men and teams were at work last spring. The film is not inflammable, and the machine can be operated in any village or even in a private dwelling. Where there is no electric service, storage batteries can be used. The pictures, no doubt, can be improved upon, but those shown were the first taken and were very good. At the conclusion a film, showing mushroom culture in France, was run off. By taking a photograph every hour the makers of this feature were able to produce a film that showed three weeks' growth in 20 seconds. A number of films can be made from the same photographs, and if the expense item is not allowed to intervene, lecturers can be equipped with this novel appliance, and make an address more attractive and instructive. The lantern-slide method of illustrating addresses will, no doubt, be laid aside for this more up-to-date and interesting way of imparting information.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, W. B. Roadhouse, extended the good wishes of his Department to the convention, and mentioned that consumers who are now obliged to pay high prices for vegetables forget the wet spring and dry summer that reduced, to such a large extent, the gardeners' crops.

In his short address, the President, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay, referred to the increasing membership and general prosperity of the Association. He advised that steps be taken now to prepare for after-war conditions, and thought that vegetable growing offered more inducements to returned soldiers than some other occupations. He also expressed the need of the Association for statistical information regarding the vegetable-growing industry in order that the growers might make plans for the future more to their advantage.

#### Report of the Secretary.

The report of the Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, covered, in brief form, the work of the past year and made recommendations for the future. The growers, he said, had been able to plant and harvest their crops for which though not very heavy, prevailing prices were reasonably remunerative. Early potatoes were a light crop, and celery in many places a complete failure.

Regarding the vegetable exhibit at Toronto Exhibition, and about which unfavorable comment was made in our report of the same, the Secretary said in part: "At the Canadian National this year the general vegetable exhibits were badly staged and allowed to remain on the tables after they had begun to decay. I understand that the Board of the Canadian National requires that vegetables on exhibition be renewed from time to time. This rule was a proper one, if the prize lists were increased to meet this extra expense on the part of the vegetable exhibitor. This the Directors did not do, consequently the exhibits were allowed to decay on the tables and reflected little credit on the Directors and exhibitors. Definite arrangements should be made so that all the perishable exhibits be renewed from day to day. This would mean, of course, additional expense, and the Canadian National should provide for same."

The Ontario Field Crop Competitions this year were a marked success and the exhibits of potatoes, tomatoes, onions and celery, (with the exception of the latter) at the three leading exhibitions were the best since these competitions were inaugurated. The Association this year organized a Garden Competition which proved very successful. Following are the rules governing same:

- (1) Each garden must contain not less than three acres, but if it contains a greater acreage the whole plot will be judged.
- (2) Gardens will be judged twice during the season; the first judging will be done not later than July 10, and the second not later than August 10.
- (3) An entry fee of \$1.00 will be charged.
- (4) The Province will be divided into four districts.
- (5) The following prizes will be offered: first, \$30; second, \$20; third, \$10;
- (6) Entries to be made to the Secretary of the Branch who will forward same to the Secretary of the Central Association.
- (7) Judges will be supplied free of charge by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

There has been a movement on foot during recent years to adopt a standard for all commodities and products. Up to the present only three are legally standardized, viz., apples, seeds and Western grain.

The following grading of late potatoes, onions and late and early tomatoes has been suggested:

Potatoes—late: fancy.—One variety, true to type, ripe, sound, smooth, clean, uniform in size and not

varying more than one inch in diameter, and of at least medium size for the variety. No. 1.—One type of color, ripe, uniform in size, but not over size for the variety, and not under two inches in diameter, smooth, free from irregularities in shape and at least medium depth of eyes, free from earth, free from blemishes caused by insects, diseases, sun-scald or by implements, and not more than ten per cent. showing any or all defects. No. 2.—One color, ripe, fairly uniform in size (not less than 1½ inches in diameter) fairly free from earth, not more than 30 per cent. scabby and nobby or affected by insects, not more than 5 per cent. affected by blight or rot.

Onion, fancy. Size 2½ to 3 inches in diameter—quality as in No. 1. No. 1.—Size 1¾ inches and over—uniform size, dry, firm, free from blemish, ripe, free from double onions, dirt, roots, etc. No. 2.—Size 1 inch to 1¾—quality as in No. 1.

Tomatoes, late, No. 1.—One color, fairly uniform in size, uniform in ripeness, smooth, clean, entirely free from splits, free from blemishes, diseases, insect injury, bruises, stems removed.

Tomatoes, early, No. 1.—Same description as No. 1 late. No. 2.—All others except decayed, small or blemished.

Reference was made in this report to the standardization of vegetables through a proper nomenclature. There are too many varieties, said the Secretary, included in seedsmen's catalogues, and also a named variety in one catalogue is often different from that sold under the same name by another seedsmen. Superfluous adjectives make our present system of nomenclature very confusing. This matter was discussed at great length by another speaker, mention of which is made elsewhere in these columns.

The financial statement showed a balance on hand of \$799.33.

#### Irrigation Discussed.

Every year at the Vegetable Growers' Convention some information about irrigation is advanced by those who have it installed, and every season more growers equip their plants with it or add to the system already there. T. M. Mulligan, Ottawa, briefly explained how his Skinner system is installed. He recommended posts 6 feet 6 inches high so one could cultivate both ways without interfering with the over-head pipes. The posts are made firm in a bed of concrete. In purchasing the power plant, he advised making provisions for the future when the system might be extended. A concrete pit is being constructed on Mr. Mulligan's place to catch the seepage from the manure pile. The supply line of the irrigation system can be easily tapped and the liquid manure from this pit sprinkled over the crop just at the opportune time. The speaker enumerated a few advantages that had accrued to him through the use of irrigation.

Thos. Delworth, Weston, supplemented the previous speaker's remarks about the advantages of irrigation, but took exception to the high uprights. He preferred laterals not more than four feet high, for at this height the wind has less leverage and is not so likely to sway the system and loosen the posts. There was little advantage he thought, in cultivating both ways when one had the posts to contend with. With laterals any less than four feet there is danger of injury to some of the plant. A whiplike tree, for instance, will rip off the nozzles. Regarding the use of water in vegetable production, this grower said he had reaped considerable profit thereby. A crop of cabbage this year followed his early potatoes which, owing to the drought, would have been impossible without the irrigation. This double cropping can be practiced, where natural conditions alone will only insure one crop. Mr. Delworth explained that moisture could be controlled, but temperature could not. Soft rot of cauliflower gave some trouble and he was not sure that too much water should be added when the temperature ranged between 90 and 100 degrees for then conditions would be ideal for the development of the disease. Black heart in celery, he was sure, could not be attributed to irrigation.

A somewhat novel way of supporting the overhead lines was brought to the growers' attention by Ernest Cook, of Cataragui. In his gardens a large post is set at both ends of a field 70 yards long. Another post is set in the centre and the three support a No. 7 wire to which the over-head pipes are attached. The end posts are braced and all the sag possible is drawn out of the wire. In this way larger areas without posts make cultivation easy, but some of the members present were somewhat sceptical about the ability of the wire to keep the pipes from sagging and causing open joints. Mr. Cook's experience with this system covers a period of two years and so far it has been satisfactory.

O. J. Robb of the Vineland Experiment Station, gave the meeting some information about the system at that institution. It has been found there that the cost of applying one inch of water in 10 hours, which is accomplished with a 40-pound pressure, is \$3.60. This covers one man's time attending to the pipes, fuel for the engine, and depreciation on cost of equipment.

#### Growing Early Potatoes.

A subject of apparent interest to all the vegetable men present was "Growing Early Potatoes", discussed by Henry Broughton, Sarnia. The matter of his discourse was gleaned from many years' experience



in the actual work of producing the crop and this was supplemented by what he had learned as manager of a local co-operative association which purchased the seed and marketed the produce. Thus Mr. Broughton was in a position to treat his subject exhaustively from the two viewpoints of most interest to growers, namely, production and marketing. Another feature of this address which gives it a wider range of applicability was the emphasis placed on the undeveloped possibilities of early potato growing. Attention was directed to the fact that thousands of dollars go across the line annually in payment for this product which can be grown not by vegetable specialists only, but by farmers to a very large extent all over the province. The latter class could, and should when grown, adopt this crop as one item in a system of rotation. For a three-year rotation the speaker advised potatoes—wheat—clover; for a four-year rotation, potatoes—wheat—oats or barley—clover. By the third week in July, he said, we should be moving early potatoes; not in bushels or bag lots, but in car loads.

The culture of potatoes in the Sarnia District, which this year produced in the neighborhood of \$12,000 worth, was taken up in detail. In the first place, northern-grown seed is desired. This is obtained from the State of Wisconsin through a Chicago seed house, and the growers are willing to pay extra, if needs be, for seed of this nature, for the change to a warmer climate induces a greater yield and earlier maturity. Irish Cobblers and Ohio Juniors are the varieties used. The former is a white potato and the latter red. Some markets, such as Ontario urban centers, desire whites; lake towns will take reds and they frequently yield better than whites. Two eyes are usually left on each set. Two plants to the hill are desired but no more as this number has been found to give the maximum yield of marketable tubers. In preparing the soil, 12 tons of manure per acre are applied and plowed down not more than 5 to 6 inches deep. The land is given one stroke of the harrow and under Mr. Broughton's condition this is found sufficient, for he desires it loose and porous beneath rather than packed and sodden. The harrowing would, of course, depend upon the character of the soil. The sets are dropped with a planter which, at the same time, deposits in the drill about 500 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. Three inches is the depth of planting in favor. If a cold, backward spell follows planting the sets will not decay when not too deep. The machine leaves a slight ridge, and about one week after planting this is leveled down with a lever harrow with the teeth slanting backwards. In about another week the weeder is put on. By this time the plants are showing through the ground and the two-horse cultivator is brought into service. In another week the weeder is again used. Cultivating and weeding go on till the plants are about 8 inches high. This eliminates hoeing. The last cultivation hills the potatoes slightly. Throughout an effort is made to work the land as shallow as possible for it has been found that the shallower the crop is grown without being sun-burned the better will be the yield. Digging starts about the third week in July. As soon as the tubers are hard enough and have the weight they are lifted and they are usually in the green state when the most profitable time arrives. A little peeling of the skin does not matter if the potato is firm, large and has the weight.

The crop, as a general thing, is all lifted by the middle of August which leaves ample time for fall wheat as the soil is left in good condition for that crop.

The cost of producing one acre of early potatoes was itemized as follows: Rent of land, \$5; 12 tons of barnyard manure, \$18; plowing, \$2; harrowing, 40 cents; 500 lbs. fertilizer at \$36 per ton, \$9; 15 bushels of seed, \$15; cutting seed, \$1; planting and sowing fertilizer, \$3; harrowing, 40 cents; three times with weeder, \$1.20; cultivating, \$4; spraying twice, 50 cents for labor and 50 cents for 2 lbs. of Paris Green, \$1.00; digging, \$2.50; picking and bagging, (at 150 bags per acre), \$6; delivering to car or boat (50 bags per load and \$2 per load), \$6.00; 150 bags at 5 cents each, \$7.50. This makes a total cost per acre of \$82. An average crop in the district is 150 bags per acre and the average price for the last five years has been \$1.37 per bag, which amounts to \$205.50. A fair profit per acre then is \$123.50. The items in this cost sheet would not apply during 1916, they are average figures.

A discussion on the early-potato growing subject brought out the advantage of using northern-grown seed. Those with experience agreed that 25 per cent. increase in yield and from 7 to 10 days in date of maturity accrued from such over the home-grown seed. The following resolution was carried by the meeting. "Resolved that we, the Vegetable Growers of Ontario, having in mind the great importance to the market growers of the early-potato crop, and the difficulty of securing reliable seed, do hereby respectfully urge the appointment of a specialist to undertake experimental work with the crop along the line of working out the best method of producing high-class seed, and also with the object of improving by selection or breeding our present varieties.

**Score Cards Revised.**

Some difficulty has been experienced in the past by judges in using the score card in vogue for the purpose of awarding prizes in the field. The score card adopted some time ago for the "Garden Contest" gave the most trouble, and a revision was suggested by J. J. Davis, London, which was accepted. The old score card is given herewith:

Layout and general arrangement, considering:

	Points
(a) Straightness of rows and proper spacing of plants..	5
(b) Arrangement of space in garden.....	10
(c) Layout and general arrangement of necessary stables, greenhouses, etc.....	15
Neatness, care and cultivation.....	20
Condition of implements and other necessary appliances.....	5
Variety of crops grown (crops of less than 1-10 acre not to be considered.....)	15
Market value of crops.....	30
	100

If points are lost owing to natural difficulties impossible to overcome, the judge may allow a maximum of 5 points.

The new score card will read as follows:

Layout and general arrangement considering:	
	Points
(a) Straightness of rows and proper spacing of plants	10
(b) Arrangement of space in garden.....	10
(c) Neatness and cleanliness around yards and buildings.....	10
Neatness, care and cultivation.....	40
Cleanliness in fence corners, headlands and pasture lots.....	10
Closeness of planting and market value of crop per acre to be considered.....	20
	100

If points are lost owing to natural difficulties impossible to overcome, the judge may allow a maximum of 5 points.

The reasons for these changes will be apparent to all. It was thought that under the new score system the small grower would stand a better chance than formerly. The results are emphasized in the new card, not the means by which they are brought about. The score card recommended by Mr. Davis pretty well sums up the chief features in profitable production and attractive surroundings.

**The Vegetable Specialist's Report.**

The Vegetable Specialist, S. C. Johnston, has been somewhat handicapped in his work during the past season. Demonstration and educational work among vegetable growers has been carried on during the past year to some extent, however, conditions have not been favorable for such on account of the spring being extraordinarily wet and the latter part of the season as dry as the early part was wet. The scarcity of labor has also curtailed the amount of work done. The demonstration work on prevention of celery blight had to be cut down somewhat this year; nevertheless, several plots of celery were looked after and the results were as good, if not better, than in other years. "I am glad to state", said Mr. Johnston, "that the spraying of celery is rapidly becoming a common garden practice, and even this year when the price of bluestone ranged from 20 to 32 cents per pound the celery growers did not hesitate to pay this price in order to protect their crop, and many new machines have been purchased for this purpose during the last year. Careful estimates show that \$50,000 worth of celery this year is saved in the Province of Ontario, due to some extent to the popularizing of the use of bluestone as a prevention for celery blight. I have nothing new to offer except that the celery grower must not relax his weekly habit of spraying. Some growers state that two rows can be more easily handled with a horse and cart than four, as heretofore recommended."

Onion growers in the Kingston district have suffered to such an extent from onion blight that many are ceasing to plant onions at all. For two years investigational work has been carried on in that district, yet nothing has been found up to the present that will control the blight. The results have all been of a negative character.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 cabbage and cauliflower plants were treated with corrosive sublimate as mentioned in last year's report to control cabbage root maggot. Conditions were such where these experiments were tried that while as many eggs as usual were laid, few hatched. Consequently the untreated rows showed little difference. From the viewpoint of economy the corrosive sublimate treatment was given preference over the use of tar-paper discs.

Some work was done with dust mixtures, in order to ascertain their fungicidal and insecticidal value when applied to vegetables. More time is required to complete this investigation before anything definite can be made public.

**Home Grown Vegetable Seed.**

While the production of vegetable seed has not yet become sufficiently common among growers to solve the seed question, they, as a body, appreciate the importance of the matter and what a good start means to the ultimate crop. A. McMeans, Brantford, the Ontario Representative, in matters pertaining to root and vegetable seed production, of the Dominion Seed Branch, enumerated some of the fundamental principles involved, and explained how the supply is produced. He also emphasized the value of good seed, and, when taking the amount received for the crop into consideration, the comparatively small cost of the seed used to engender it. Since this paper is of value to root and vegetable growers alike we shall not attempt, in limited space, to reproduce parts of it here. Mr. McMean's address in full will appear in the following issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Relative to the same matter Prof. J. W. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, told of some results obtained by his department, and showed some good photographs to illustrate his remarks. The institution at Guelph has done very well in seed production. They have tested out several varieties and strains obtained from different sources in the Province, and Prof. Crow expressed a desire to co-operate with others in the matter of producing and distributing good seed.

**Onion Growing.**

An interesting discussion on Onion Growing was led by John Campbell, of Leamington. His words regarding the preparation of the soil, fertilization, seeding and weeding were illustrated by moving pictures taken on his own farm and mentioned in the introduction to this report. In "The Farmer's Advocate" issue of June 15, 1916, a complete story of Mr. Campbell's methods and conditions was printed, and since his remarks to the recent convention were along the same line as told to a representative of this paper in June when at his place and reproduced in these columns, we shall not repeat them here. However, it might be interesting to know that from 26 acres this grower sold 22 carloads of onions this year, for which the gross returns were in the neighborhood of \$18,000. In a carload there are about 600 bushels. One point emphasized by the speaker touches every producer of farm products, and, for that matter, any line. He said: "My product can pass through the hands of the wholesaler and retailer, but I consider that my duty ends only when the last man or the consumer is satisfied." Absolute honesty was emphasized throughout the convention as one of the best stimulants of business that vegetable-growers could make use of.

**Greenhouse Tomato Growing.**

A large percentage of the vegetable growers now have a considerable area of glass. One crop that has been found fairly remunerative when grown in the greenhouse is the tomato, and J. D. Nairn, of Hamilton described his methods in this connection to the growers assembled. The seed is sown about January 1, and the Carter's Sunrise variety is preferred. The plants are transplanted into the ground, no benches being used, 14 inches apart one way and 32 inches the other way. Steel stakes are driven into the ground and the plants made fast to them with raffie previously moistened in a tank of water. After the crop has set a strawy mulch is spread over the ground to conserve the moisture and prevent the dirt being dashed on to the foliage when watering. The over-head system of watering is not recommended in such a case. After 7 or 8 clusters have set the top trusses are snapped off. While many plants will produce 7 or 8 pounds Mr. Nairn is satisfied with an average of 4 pounds per plant, and too large fruits are not desired when tomatoes are selling high. A peculiar blight has attacked the greenhouse tomato of late years, and for which no satisfactory means of control have been discovered. It starts at the top of the plant and works down, but often by clipping off the top as soon as the diseased condition is discovered some fruits may still be matured on the lower trusses. For the white fly he recommended the cyanide treatment, which should be executed on a dark night. He also advised running the boilers sometimes even up till the first of June and providing thorough ventilation.

**The Standardization of Vegetables.**

C. E. Durst, Urbana, Ill., gave a complete review of the history and troubles connected with the nomenclature of vegetables. Seedsmen, he said, sold the same varieties under different names, and described their stock in such a way as to cause much confusion among growers. He recommended a system whereby their seeds could be tested and new varieties registered in the name of the seedsmen creating or introducing it. Prof. Crow pointed out that the amount of seeds taken by market gardeners were only a small percentage of the amount sold by a seed-house. Back-lot gardeners, farmers and others took the largest percentage, and well-compiled catalogues were a good medium through which to make sales to these customers. He opined that market gardeners should take the matter into their own hands to some extent, and either grow more of the seed themselves or contract with some house to give them the strains and quality they desired.

**Celery.**

The production of celery on a large scale was taken up by Chas. Ayer, of Bartonville. His method of producing early celery to be marketed about the first of August is somewhat as follows: The seed is planted in hot-beds about the last week in February. By the last of April the seedlings are transplanted into beds from which a crop of lettuce has been taken. Here the young plants are set 2 to 3 inches apart. Spraying starts as soon as the rough leaves appear, and from then on through the season it is a weekly operation. In the field Paris Golden Yellow is set 6 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart. The hand instead of the dib is used when transplanting, as the former leaves a space at the bottom of the hole which is not filled when the roots have considerable earth on them. Mr. Ayer has muck soil, which makes this method practicable. The crop is bleached with 12-inch boards, which are found preferable to other practices. In preparing the ground for a crop, one-half ton per acre of ground bone is plowed down in the fall, and in the spring a coating of manure, all that can be turned under, is plowed down, which operation brings the bone meal to the top again.

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**Wintry Weather.**

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

In a recent interview one of our weather experts stated emphatically that the climate of Ontario is not changing. Well, if it isn't something is happening to it. It may give the same general averages for the year, but it has occasional obnoxious fits that our oldest inhabitants agree in saying are distinctly unusual. High winds swoop down on us as they never did before. Besides, it used to be a firmly grounded belief that the wind always dies down at sunset, but if it was ever true it holds good no longer. The winds we get now-a-days pay no attention to either the setting or the rising of the sun. The winds just start blowing and keep right at it until they blow themselves out. Only the second growth trees in the wood-lots seem able to stand up against them. Every big wind uproots a few of the trees that remain of the original forest and it looks as if they would all be gone before long. And the winds seem to come with surprising suddenness. Last night when we started to do the chores everything was comparatively quiet, but a big wind suddenly swooped down on us with a howl and almost blew the feathers off the chickens. A boy who was carrying a forkful of hay from a stack to the stable suddenly found that the whole forkful was sailing away with the wind, and according to his story he came near going with the hay. And the wind blew all night without slackening. Although the weather was mild when the wind started to blow, it brought the winter with it. This morning when I went into the stable to milk, the weather was clear but blustery, but when I had finished milking and started for the house there was a blinding smother of snow that hid the apple trees ten rods away. Half an hour later the sun was shining. Perhaps we are getting the same old weather as we used to get but it doesn't seem the same to me. Brrrrr! but it is cold! I guess my blood must be getting thinner.

One of the mysteries of the country is the present price of hay and straw. The packers are paying only from seven dollars and a half to eight dollars for hay, but they are offering five dollars a ton for wheat straw and not getting much of it at that price. These prices cannot be based on the feeding values of hay and straw. There must be some unusual demand for straw for other purposes when such prices are offered. Of course the country is over-stocked with hay and that helps to keep the price down, but many farmers are holding their hay in the hope that prices will be higher before spring. They argue that grain and rough feed are so scarce that an unusual amount of hay will be fed this winter and that it may prove to be scarce before spring. In quite a number of cases I have heard of hay being traded for straw at the rate of two loads of straw for

one of hay and that brings out another peculiarity of prices. I am told that it is impossible to pile more than half the weight of straw on a load that you can of hay. This system of exchange would make the hay and the straw of the same price and it follows that the man who has plenty of hay but is short of straw for bedding might as well use his hay for that purpose and save himself the trouble of hauling.

For the past week I have been waiting to make a little nature study of the muskrats in the government drain but have not been able to manage it. The sharp frost froze a thick layer of clear ice on the puddles and the little trickle of water in the ditch and the children have been skating. Every day they have come home to me with excited stories about seeing muskrats swimming under the ice, but though I have tried again and again I have failed to see any. They have runs in all the shallow parts of the ditch and I can see through the clear ice that the water in them is roily so the muskrats must be passing through them but I never happen along at the right time. Probably they hear my clumping footsteps on the frozen ground before I reach the drain, and take to their holes in terror. What I particularly want to observe is the muskrat's method of breathing when under the ice. I have been told that when a muskrat has to swim a long distance and wants to breathe he stops, places his nose against the ice and carefully empties his lungs in such a way that his breath forms a bubble under the ice. In a few seconds the air becomes purified, Mr. Muskrat breathes it in again and proceeds on his way. Though I have often heard of this trick I have never seen it performed, and judging from my experience during the past week I must continue to take the story on faith. By the way, the muskrats seem unusually plentiful this year. One day the children reported seeing eleven under the ice, all within the limits of the farm and they are looking forward to a successful trapping season as soon as it is legal for them to begin. As I tried to trap muskrats in my hopeful youth and never succeeded, I am a little doubtful of this coming wave of prosperity and refuse to advance any cash on the strength of it. Besides being in the ditch, I am suspicious that some muskrats are preparing to pass the winter in the hay stacks. A few days ago while scraping up some loose hay between two stacks a tunnel fully six inches in diameter was uncovered. It seemed altogether too large to be made by ordinary rats and, moreover, no ordinary rats have been seen about the place for several years. I seem to remember hearing of muskrats being found in haystacks and as I cannot explain that extensive tunnel in any other way I am inclined to think that some of them have established winter quarters in the blue-grass. If they have we shall have a better chance to catch them when the stacks are being fed than by placing ordinary rat traps in the government drain.

**Inter-County Live Stock Judging Contest.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The District Representatives throughout Western Ontario have been devoting considerable attention to the training of their respective teams for the Inter-County Live Stock Judging Competition to be held in connection with the Guelph Winter Fair, and judging from present indications the Competition will be one of the special attractions at the Fair this year. Twenty-one counties will be represented in the contest and the judges will undoubtedly have hard work in awarding the prizes.

The Competition in Eastern Ontario, to be held at the Ottawa Winter Fair will prove equally interesting. It has been the desire of the Department for some time to bring together the winning Teams of Eastern and Western Ontario to compete for a Provincial championship, and I am pleased to announce that the Ontario packers and the Union Stock Yards Company of Toronto have agreed to donate a handsome trophy and pay the expenses of the competing Teams to Toronto for the Competition during the week of the Breeders' Meetings in February next.

This contest should prove of special interest to live-stock breeders and it is hoped that those attending the breeders' meetings will make a special effort to attend the contest and assist in every way in making it a success.

C. F. BAILEY.  
Asst. Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

**Maybe two Years' War Yet.**

The Right Rev. Monsignor A. E. Burke, of Toronto, now Lieut.-Col., for several years a greatly appreciated correspondent in Prince Edward Island, for "The Farmer's Advocate", on agricultural and horticultural subjects, has lately returned to Canada from France where he was in strenuous and worthy service as a principal Roman Catholic chaplain with Canadian troops. He will take advantage of his brief furlough before returning to the war front to help further recruiting. Confident in the triumph of the Allies he forecasts that the war may last another two years, hence the need for proper recruiting methods which, in his judgment, have not been followed, mentioning the Province of Quebec. At a time like this conscription would seem the logical course but he doubted its success in Canada.

**Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto on Monday, November 27, numbered 281 cars, 6,000 cattle, 263 calves, 1,584 hogs, 2,835 sheep. Choice butcher steers and heifers strong, and twenty-five cents higher. Balance of cattle steady. Sheep, lambs and hogs steady. Calves active, slightly higher.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	84	781	865
Cattle.....	1,619	10,886	12,505
Calves.....	78	1,119	1,197
Hogs.....	706	16,291	16,997
Sheep.....	1,419	6,891	8,310
Horses.....	28	936	964

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	34	585	619
Cattle.....	505	8,120	8,625
Calves.....	6	512	518
Hogs.....	376	8,782	9,158
Sheep.....	240	6,409	6,649
Horses.....		1,276	1,276

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 246 cars, 3,880 cattle, 679 calves, 7,839 hogs, 1,661 sheep, but a decrease of 312 horses.

Trade was strong and active at the Union Stock Yards on Monday. Nearly six thousand cattle were on sale, the bulk of which were of the common to medium class. There were, however, several loads of good to choice animals. Two Durham steers, 1,400 lbs. sold at \$9; one load of steers, 1,360 lbs., sold at \$8.65; another load, 1,130 lbs., at \$8.38, while several more sold at from \$7.25 to \$8. Few, if any, good to choice heavy steers arrived

on the market after Monday. During the week good to choice butcher steers and heifers were always in demand, but only a few loads were on the market; three loads sold at from \$7.65 to \$7.85, while several more brought \$7 to \$7.50. Fat cows were active and sold at from \$6 to \$6.75, while common cows brought \$4.50 to \$5.25 each. The bulk of the offering each day consisted of canners and cutters, which met an active trade at steady values. Canners sold at \$3.85 to \$4.25, and cutters \$4.50 to \$5. Bulls were firm at \$6.50 to \$7.50 for good to choice, and \$4.75 to \$5.50 for common to medium. Stockers and feeders were active and steady in price, only a limited number of the good kind arriving, good to choice sold at from \$6.50 to \$7.50. Milkers and springers were steady with the previous week. The lamb market on Monday at prices steady with the close of the previous week; good to choice selling at from \$10.65 to \$11.15. During the balance of the week receipts were quite light and prices advanced. On Thursday one deck of choice Blackfaces, average weight 90 lbs., sold at \$11.50, while two more decks sold at \$11.40. Sheep were strong and active throughout the week, light handy selling at \$8.50 to \$9; calves, choice veal were steady to firm at \$10.50 to \$11.75. Hogs.—Packers again tried to lower the price of hogs but failed once more, with only some 250 on sale on Monday. Fed and watered brought \$10.75 to \$11; on Thursday, with 3,208 on sale, fed and watered sold at from \$11 to \$11.20.

Live Stock Quotations.—Steers, choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; good heavy, \$8 to \$8.25. Butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$7.65 to \$8; good, \$7.15 to \$7.40; medium, \$6.75 to \$7; common, \$5.50 to \$6.25. Cows, choice, \$6.40 to \$6.65; good, \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common, \$4.85 to \$5.25; canners, \$3.85 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.50 to \$5. Bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; common, \$4.50 to

\$5.25. Stockers and feeders, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; common to medium, \$5 to \$6. Milkers and springers, best, \$85 to \$115; medium, \$60 to \$75; common, \$45 to \$55. Lambs, \$10.75 to \$11.40. Sheep, light handy, \$8.50 to \$9; heavy, \$6.50 to \$8. Calves, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.75; medium, \$8 to \$10; heavy fat, \$6 to \$8; grassers, \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs, fed and watered at \$11 to \$11.20; weighed off cars at \$11.25 to \$11.40.

**Breadstuffs.**

Wheat.—Ontario, according to freights outside—No. 2 winter, new, per lot, \$1.84 to \$1.86; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.82 to \$1.84. Manitoba wheat (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, new \$2.14½; No. 2 northern, new, \$2.09¾; No. 3 northern, new, \$2.04¾; No. 4 wheat, new, \$1.87; old crop trading 3c. above new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, according to freights outside: No. 2 white, 66c. to 68c., nominal; No. 3 white, 65c. to 67c., nominal. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 72½c., according to freights outside; No. 3 C. W., 71¼c.; extra No. 1 feed, 71¼c.; No. 1 feed, 71c.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$2.50.

Rye.—According to freights outside, No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.42.

Buckwheat.—According to freights outside, per bushel, nominal, \$1.30.

Barley.—Ontario, malting, \$1.18 to \$1.20, nominal; feed barley, nominal.

American Corn.—No. 3 yellow, \$1.08, track, Toronto, immediate shipment.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, new, according to sample, \$8.10 to \$8.25, in bags, track, Toronto. Manitoba flour prices at Toronto were: first patents, \$10.20; second patents, \$9.70, in jute; strong bakers', \$9.50, in jute, in cotton, 10c. more.

**Hay and Millfeed.**

Hay.—New, car lots, track, Toronto: No. 1 per ton, \$13 to \$14; No. 2 per ton, \$11 to \$12.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$9 to \$9.50. Bran.—\$31 to \$32, Montreal freights; shorts, per ton, \$36 to \$37; middlings, \$38 to \$40 per ton, Montreal freights; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80, Montreal freights.

**Country Produce.**

Butter.—Butter again advanced on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares selling at 46c. to 48c. per lb.; creamery solids, 44c. per lb.; dairy, 40c. to 41c. per lb.; separator dairy, 41c. to 42c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs also advanced, wholesale, new-laid in cartons bringing 60c. per doz.; fresh eggs, selects in case lots bringing 50c. to 55c. per doz.; cold-storage, selects, 43c. per doz.; fresh, case lots, 41c. per doz.

Poultry.—Live weight prices—chickens, 13c. per lb.; ducks, 12c. per lb. turkeys, 22c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 14c. per lb.; fowl, under 4 lbs. 10c. per lb.; geese, 11c. per lb.; squabs dressed, \$3.50 to \$4 per doz.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$6 per bushel; prime white, \$5.40 per bushel.

Cheese.—June, 26c. per lb.; new, 25c. per lb.; twins, 25½c. per lb.

Honey.—Sixty-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; glass jars, \$1 to \$2 per dozen; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.

**Hides and Skins.**

City hides, flat 22c.; country hides, cured, 22c.; country hides, part cured, 20c.; country hides, green, 18c.; calf skins, 35c. per lb.; kip skins, 30c. per lb.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins, and pelts, \$1 to \$1.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$7 to \$8; No. 2, \$6 to \$7; wool, washed, 42c. to 46c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; unwashed, 32c. to 33c. per lb.; tallow, No. 1, 8c. to 9c.; solids, 7c. to 8c.

**Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.**

Although the potato market held quite



firm, it did not advance any during the past week; New Brunswick Delawares sold at \$2.25 per bag; British Columbias, \$2.10 to \$2.15, and a very few extra choice \$2.25 per bag; Westerns, \$2 per bag.

Cabbage also was quite firm, selling at 2 1/2c. per lb., and \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl. Carrots were slightly weaker at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bag; parsnips continued to be scarce, selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag; beets were only offered in small quantities at \$1.25 to \$1.40 per bag; turnips declined slightly and sold at 7 1/2c. per bag.

The celery offered was mostly very poor quality.

Leaf lettuce came in fairly freely and sold at 15c. to 25c. per doz.; some very good home-grown Boston Head brought 7 1/2c. per doz.

Onions continued to bring high prices; Spanish variety selling at \$4.75 to \$5 per case; British Columbias at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100-lb. sack; American, \$4 per 100 lbs.; Ontarios, \$2.75 per 75-lb. sack.

British Columbia boxed apples arrived freely during the week, and are proving a ready sale, as they are of splendid quality. The Delicious certainly deserve their name, as they are one of the best eating apples being offered (\$2.75 per box) the other varieties, Jonathans, Wageners, Spys, Spitzenbergs, Rome Beauty, Gano and Salome, selling at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box.

Ontario apples came in fairly well but were mostly low grade; No. 1's sell at \$5.50 to \$7 per bbl.; No. 2's, \$4.50 to \$5.50 per bbl., and No. 3's, \$3 to \$4.50 per bbl.

Bananas continue to be rather scarce, selling at \$2 to \$3 per bunch.

Malaga grapes arrived freely, selling at \$6.50 per keg up.

Grapefruit, as is usual, before Christmas, is a very slow sale. It is coming in freely. The Florida sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per case; Cuban, \$3 to \$3.50 per case; Jamaica, \$3 to \$3.25 per case.

Oranges declined slightly in price; the first Navels for this season came in the beginning of the week, and sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per case; late Valencia's at \$4.50 to \$5.75 per case; Mexican, \$2.75 per case.

Hot-house tomatoes were rather a slow sale, and would not bring higher prices; No. 1's selling at 25c. per lb., and No. 2's 20c. per lb.

## Montreal.

The cattle market displayed a steady tone. The quality of the receipts continued much the same as heretofore. Very few really choice animals were offered on the market. The bulk of the offerings consisted of canning cattle. The demand for these is at all times active, but prices were far above the range at which trading took place a year or so ago. Good steers sold at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb.; medium at 6 1/2c. to 7c. and common at 5 1/2c. to 6c. per lb. Butchers cows sold from 4 1/4c. to 6 1/2c., according to quality, while bulls brought fractionally more than the cows. All the canning cattle offered were bought up rapidly at prices ranging all the way from 4 1/4c. to 5 1/4c. for the bulls and 3 3/4c. to 4 1/4c. for the cows. Sheep and lambs were in good demand and as a consequence the market was quite firm, more especially as offerings were not over large. Ontario lambs brought 11c. to 11 1/4c. per lb., while Quebec brought 10 1/2c. to 10 3/4c. Sheep sold at 6 1/4c. to 7 1/4c. per lb. Calves were also in good demand and prices were firm at 9c. to 10c. per lb. for choice, milk fed stock, offerings of which were none too large. Grass fed stock was plentiful at 5c. to 5 1/4c. per lb. Hogs were in request and choice selected lots sold at 11 1/4c., while the next quality brought 11 1/4c. per lb. weighed off cars.

Horses.—There was little new in the market, although trading was slightly better. Prices were steady as follows: heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each; culls \$50 to \$75 each; choice saddle and carriage animals \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs met an improved demand, owing to the weather and fresh-killed, abattoir dressed stock sold at 15 1/4c. to 16c. per lb. Country dressed hogs are now arriving and were available at lower prices than prevailed for the abattoir stock. Light weights were 15c. to 15 1/4c. per lb., and heavies 14 1/4c. to 15c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes continued very firm. Green Mountains were quoted in car lots at \$2.25 per 80 lbs., ex-track, while Quebec potatoes were quoted at \$2 to \$2.10. Selling in a smaller way prices were 10c. to 20c. above these figures.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Maple syrup continued unchanged in price, being 90c. to 95c. for 8-lb. tins; \$1.05 to \$1.10 for 10-lb. tins and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for 13-lb. tins. Maplesugar was 14c. to 15c. Honey was in somewhat better demand, but prices held steady at 14 1/4c. to 15c. per lb. for white clover comb; 12 1/2c. to 13c. for brown clover comb and white extracted, 10 1/2c. to 11c. for brown extracted and 9c. to 10c. for buckwheat honey.

Eggs.—The market for eggs continued very strong and prices are constantly tending upwards. Strictly new laid eggs were reported selling from 60c. to 65c. per doz., and it is hard to get sufficient to go round. Fresh eggs, being the quality which is usually dealt in as best, were quoted at 52c. to 55c. per doz. No. 1 selected were 42c.; No. 1 candled 39c. and No. 2 candled 34c.

Poultry prices were firm and quotations were 26c. for choice turkeys and 23c. for ordinary, although some quote higher figures than these. Choice chickens 22c. and ordinary 16c. to 18c. Fowl 13c. to 17c.; geese 15c. to 18c. per lb. Ducks 20c. per lb.

Butter.—The market for creamery continued to strengthen, but prices last week were only fractionally above those of the previous week. Finest creamery was 43 1/2c. to 44c., while fine was about 1/2c. under these prices. Undergrades sold at 42c. to 42 1/2c. per lb. Finest dairy butter was 39c. to 40c., with other qualities down to 38c.

Cheese.—The market was quiet, locally, and prices were higher. Finest Western colored, sold up to 25c. per lb., and Eastern up to 24 1/2c., with white 1/4c. less than colored.

Grain.—Wheat has sold at \$2.04 in Winnipeg but was unquotable here. Sale of No. 1 Western Canada oats were reported at 76 1/2c.; No. 2 at 75 1/2c.; No. 2 feed at 74 1/2c. per bushel, ex-store. Manitoba feed barley was \$1.08 and Ontario malting barley \$1.30 to \$1.32.

Flour.—The market has fluctuated considerably, falling 20c. and rising 30c., bringing first patent Manitobas to the new high record price of \$10.60; seconds \$10.10 and strong bakers \$9.90 per barrel in bags. Ontario winter wheat flour unchanged and very strong at \$9.50 to \$9.80 per barrel of 90 per cent. patents and \$4.55 to \$4.70 per bag.

Millfeed.—Prices advanced all the way round. Bran was \$30 per ton; shorts \$33; middlings \$35 to \$37; mixed mouille \$40; pure grain mouille \$42 to \$45 per ton, including bags.

Baled Hay.—Prices were steady at \$13 per ton for No. 2 hay; \$11.50 for No. 3 and \$10.50 for clover mixed, ex-track.

Hides.—Horse hides were \$5 to \$6 and lamb skins \$2.65 each; beef hides were 25c., 24c. and 23c. per lb., and calf skins 23c. and 21c. per lb. Tallow was unchanged at 2 1/2c. per lb. for rough and 7 1/2c. to 8c. for rendered.

## Buffalo.

Cattle.—Offerings of cattle at Buffalo last week were very liberal, the trade starting off Monday with 260 loads or 6,500 head, big bulk of which were the medium and commoner kinds. There were around twenty-five loads of shipping steers, a moderate number of handy butchering steers, eighty loads of canners, liberal proportion of stockers and feeders, bulls and tresh cows and springers. Trade was steady to dime to fifteen cents lower on shipping steers. Best in this line were Canadians, selling from \$9 to \$9.75; plain and less desirable kinds running from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Best handy steers sold up to ten cents, these being yearlings that were taken by a local packer. Demand is always strong on yearlings, and especially if they are on the prime order. Few fancy heavy heifers sold up to eight cents, but \$7.25 to \$7.75 generally took the best kinds, lighter butchering grades running from \$6 to \$7, with little, light, common stocker order kinds ranging from \$4.75 to \$5. Butchering cattle generally sold at steady prices, with canners and cutters strong to a dime higher, canners generally running from \$3.80 to \$3.90; some loads with cutters in ranging up to \$4. Best bulls sold from \$6.50 to \$7, very little in the common stocker order ranging below

\$5.25. Milchers and springers sold at firm prices, fancy ones ranging up to above \$100 per head. Demand continues strong for the better kinds. Receipts for the week totaled 7,600 head, as against 5,950 for the previous week, and 7,150 head for the corresponding week last year. There were around seventy-five loads of Canadians offered the past week. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; plain, \$7.50 to \$8; very coarse and common, \$7 to \$7.50; best Canadian, \$9.25 to \$9.75, fair to good, \$8 to \$8.35; common and plain, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$9; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.25; best handy, \$8.25 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; light and common, \$6.25 to \$7; yearlings, prime, \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; fair butchering heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; light and common, \$5 to \$5.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$3 to \$3.90.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to fair, \$5.25 to \$5.60; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5 to \$5.50.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$80 to \$100; in carloads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs.—Buffalo had a big run of hogs last week, grand total being approximately 53,800 head, as compared with 45,904 head for the week previous, and 52,900 head for the same week a year ago. The fore part of the week, when receipts were the heaviest, prices showed a big drop. Monday's supply alone reached close to 200 double decks, and the range in prices was from \$9.40 to \$10, not many above \$9.75, with bulk at \$9.50; Tuesday's trade was generally steady; Wednesday values were steady to a dime higher; Thursday the average was about steady, and Friday there was a jump of from ten to twenty cents, best grades selling from \$10 to \$10.25, with York weight kinds going from \$9.65 to \$9.90. Pigs and lights the entire week ranged from \$8.25 to \$8.50, roughs sold from \$8.50 to \$8.90, and stags \$8 down.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market was rather unsatisfactory last week. Monday top lambs sold generally at \$11.50, but several loads went over unsold, and the next three days the toppy lots were slow in finding sale at \$11.40; Friday's market was a little stronger but trade continued slow, top lambs selling mostly at \$11.50. Throwouts or culls sold from \$10 to \$10.25, with skips as low as \$8. Top for yearlings was \$9.50; best wether sheep could not be quoted above \$8.50, and the general ewe range was from \$7.50 to \$7.75, taking a desirable kind to bring above \$7.50. Last week's receipts were 26,700 head, as against 17,644 head for the week previous, and 20,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Trade was fairly good last week. On the opening day tops sold at \$13 and \$13.25; Tuesday the best ranged from \$12.50 to \$13; Wednesday's top was \$12.75, and the next two days tops again brought up to \$13.00. Culls sold from \$11 down, and grassers from \$6 down. Receipts last week were 2,750 head, as against 2,247 head for the week previous, and 2,000 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

## Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.50 to \$12.05; western steers, \$6.50 to \$10.15; stockers and feeders, \$4.60 to \$7.70; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$9.50; calves, \$9 to \$12.75.

Hogs.—Five cents lower; light, \$8.65 to \$9.80; mixed, \$9.25 to \$10.15; heavy, \$9.55 to \$10.20; rough, \$9.55 to \$9.70; pigs, \$6.50 to \$8.50.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$9.50 to \$12.25.

## Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest westerns, 23 1/4c. to 25c.; finest easterns, 24 1/4c. to 24 1/2c.; Belleville, 23 9-16c.; New York, specials, 24 1/4c. to 24 1/2c.; average fancy, 23 1/2c. to 24c.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont., intend to exhibit at the Guelph Winter Fair where they will be pleased to meet old friends, also new ones. They are offering several young Shorthorn bulls.

## Gossip.

A. Gordon Auld, of the A. F. & G. Auld firm, has reported to "The Farmer's Advocate" a recent sale of nine Shorthorns for \$9,000 to Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.

## Coming Events.

Dec. 1 to 8.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont.

Dec. 2 to 9.—International Fat Stock Show, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 8 to 9.—Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Dec. 12, 13, 14.—Ontario Bee Keepers' Association Convention, at Toronto.

J. C. Boeckh, Willowdale, Ontario, wishes to announce that this will be the last call for his sale of 20 pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle on Tuesday, December 5. If you have not already become acquainted with the individuality and breeding of this offering, write for a catalogue at once. There are some animals offered that are worth considering.

## Ayrshire Sale.

Some idea of the price of Ayrshires in Scotland may be gathered from the prices obtained at the dispersion sale of Messrs. Howie, of Fairfield Main. Sixty-two head realized a total of \$8,570. The highest price was paid for a heifer, a half-sister to a cow with a record of 1,487 gallons of 3.14 per cent. milk; \$500 was the price paid. Twenty of the cows averaged around \$170, and three-year-old heifers sold at \$155. Bull calves averaged between \$80 and \$85.

## Sale Dates.

Dec. 5.—J. C. Boeckh, Willowdale, Ont., Holsteins.

Dec. 13.—Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont., Holsteins.

Dec. 14.—Wm. H. Hartin, Twin Elm, Ont., Shorthorns.

Dec. 14.—Estate H. H. Miller, Hanover, Ont., pure-bred stock.

Dec. 28.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, Tillsonburg, Ayrshires.

## The Twin Elm Shorthorn Sale.

Regarding the Shorthorns offered for sale by auction at Twin Elm, Ont., and which are advertised in this issue, Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, writes:

"For many years, in a quiet way, Mr. Hartin has been building a herd of Shorthorns on his farm at Twin Elm. The land and the atmosphere seem to have agreed with them, for they have done well and increased in numbers rapidly. They have size, and they have evenness and character. Some of the best blood to be found any place has been added when occasion offered, the sires used have always been of the very best to be had, some of them imported bulls of known excellence. Gradual improvement in the herd as well as increase in the numbers has been the result, until now this big sale can be made and still leave enough cows to make a foundation for another herd. All the young things and a fair divide of the older ones are being sold, and it will be a surprise to many when they see the class of the herd to be offered. The bulls used have always been of the highest class in both breeding and as known sires; ten or more of these could be named, amongst them many of our best imported bulls. Some of the best milking cows of the breed have been bought, and they have been encouraged in well doing until now there are a number of very heavy milkers, some of them having winning blood in their veins, where the competition was strong. Such cattle never sell high in Eastern Ontario, so that it will pay some of our breeders or would-be breeders from any part of Canada to attend this sale. You will be treated right, and you will perhaps have the chance of the year to get good cattle at reasonable prices, while cattle were never worth so much since the world began."

The first prohibition act was that of the Saxon King, Edgar, who, nearly 1,000 years ago, on the advice of Dunstan, put down many ale-houses, allowing but one in any village or small town. At the same time the size of the drinks was limited.

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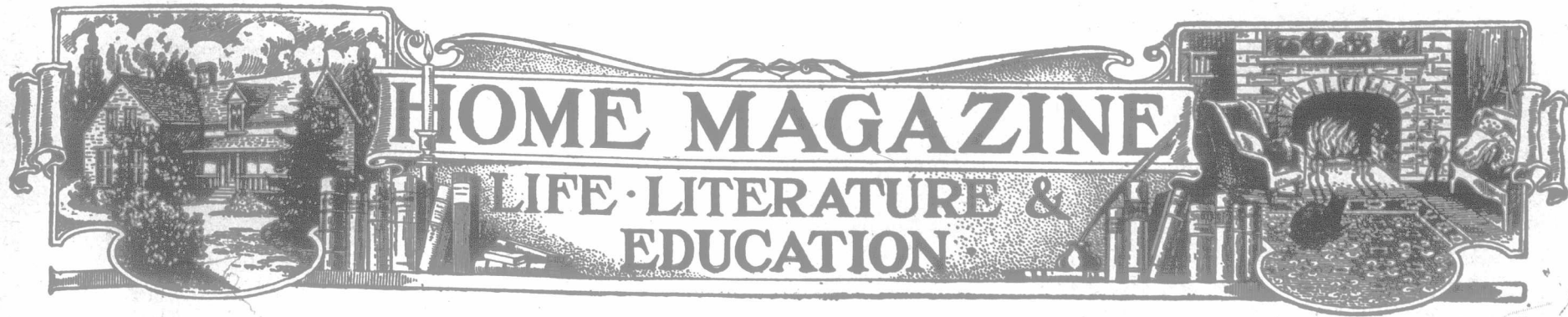
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**My Son.**

BY ADA TYRRELL.

Here is his little cambric frock  
That I laid by in lavender so sweet,  
And here his tiny shoe and sock  
I made with loving care for his dear feet.

I fold the frock across my breast,  
And in imagination, ah, my sweet,  
Once more I hush my babe to rest,  
And once again I warm those little feet.

Where do those strong, young feet now stand?  
In flooded trench, half numb to cold or pain,  
Or marching through the desert sand  
To some dread place that they may never gain.

God guide him and his men to-day,  
Though death may lurk in any tree or hill,  
His brave, young spirit is their stay,  
Trusting in that they'll follow where he will.

They love him for his tender heart  
When poverty or sorrow asks his aid,  
But he must see each do his part—  
Of cowardice alone he is afraid.

I ask no honors on the field,  
That other men have won as brave as he—  
I only pray that God may shield  
My son, and bring him safely back to me!—Saturday Review.

**Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.**

September—A lovely, sunny day in one of England's greatest seaside resorts! which, for this war season, would have been rather empty but for the Canadians, whose wives and families seem to have almost filled up all the hotels and pensions, in order to be nearer to their loved ones, who are in France, or in military camps near by.

There is a fascination about this place, Lord Radnor having beautified it to a wonderful degree, the whole water-front being made attractive with its shelters in overhanging greenery, and cosy nooks, and pavilions, and amusements of all kinds. It never grows monotonous, for, as we take our knitting and find a comfortable chair overlooking the sea and within sound of the orchestra, we look around and see new faces every day, as well as many familiar ones—only, as everywhere else in these troublous times, there are few of the stronger sex except soldiers, and soldiers are everywhere in evidence here (the very atmosphere seems khaki), chiefly our good-looking Canadians, but many Belgians also and some French; lying about on the beach and on the grass are many wounded ones, and one gets accustomed to them after a time, though I felt a great pang yesterday on seeing one who had lost an eye and both legs, being wheeled along in an invalid chair, by a kind comrade. He looked cheerful, and I suppose if I had talked to him he would have said to me: "It might have been worse!" It seems to me now that the ones who have come home who have not had gilt braid sewed on their sleeves (to indicate how many times wounded) feel that Fate has been unkind and overlooked them. We never knew how brave our men were until this war came upon us. People here have learned to take the war philosophically in these two years, and a wounded man or a recent widow scarcely receives a passing thought of pity. I fear I have not come to that yet, being a Canadian, and perhaps less brave than our English sisters, for I found it hard to

keep the tears back one day lately while watching a huge moving mass of our boys, like a great khaki caterpillar, passing along below the Leas, carrying all their belongings with them, to the wharf, to embark for France. They were singing "We'll put all our troubles in the old kit bag, and smile, smile, smile," with lusty voices, but I think many of them were doing it in bravado, to keep the tears back, for among them were such boyish faces, and they looked towards us as they passed as if they really needed a good-bye or wave of the hand from somebody—and they got it. Marching into the great unknown with a song on their lips! Later we saw the big ships moving out, four of them in a line, with a destroyer leading, one at each side also and one following. It is not far from here to France—the coastline of it can be plainly seen on a clear day—but the passage is fraught with danger, from the sea and in the air. We scarcely look up now when we hear the ships in the air, so common are they. I always think when I see them what splendid mail carriers they would make between P. E. Island and the mainland in winter—that much-talked-of and ice-bound route!—but we do rather dread the air raids, though none of them have been very successful lately in their murderous mission.

I must tell you about the great raid which I witnessed in London a short time ago. I was fortunate enough to be there when the first Zeppelin was brought down. It came in the dead of night; I was suddenly awakened by the sound of firing from below, and from air-guns as well (which lost no time in getting into the game when the Zeppelin appeared). The battle in the air was a fierce one and lasted some minutes; by that time it seemed as if all London were in the streets. Finally, the lucky airman, Lieut. Robinson, brought down the great burning sausage (the Germans were always fond of sausages)—and then the cheering! It sounded from one street to another of that great city, men's and women's voices and bells and whistles all together, the only distinguishable sound being "down! down!" No sleep for London that night of rejoicing! Next

will send thirteen Zeppelins—unlucky number—to England again.

We have "put another thing over" on Germany, too, lately, with our great armoured cars, which are commonly called "tanks," (Joffre says "Tanks, beaucoup") and which have been received with great enthusiasm by the army, especially the Canadians, because it is beneath the *amour propre* of the Englishman to enthuse greatly over anything. I suppose the Bosches are already racking their brains to "go one better." The German soldiers were almost paralysed when they saw the first mighty advance of the huge military elephant, which can overcome almost anything, and is not easily attacked, striding with a lofty air over trenches, wire entanglements, and even going through buildings. They say the boys laughed with glee when they saw the effect it had on the enemy. I am sure it will encourage and spur them on to victory. Verily the beginning of the end is in sight!

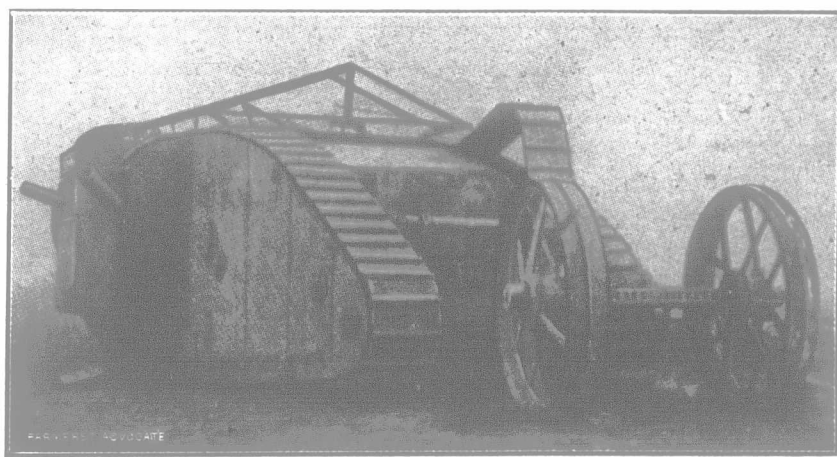
A little further along the coast from here is Dover, now the headquarters for the Imperials (a favorite target for German "Zeppelins"). It is closed to the public, and one can only pass the sentry at its gate by presenting one's registration card—and the castle gates by special pass, but we all try to see that wonderful ivy-covered pile, with its moats, ponderous and ancient gateways, dungeons and underground passages—a great stronghold which has braved the winds of many centuries; still one can imagine one hears the voices of kings and courtiers through the wonderful "listening holes" in its thick walls. To reach it is an arduous climb up many winding stone steps, but one is well repaid, and I shall never forget my visit there.

The weather grows cold now near the sea, and in the evening we have not even the street lights to cheer us up; the streets are kept very dark and the police haunt the streets looking for a ray of light through an inadequate blind, so that they can enter and give you a warning, or, worse still, bring a summons to the police court in the morning, when you are asked to pay a substantial fine. Ladies do not go out in the evenings, except the

for yet—one realizes that still more when the morning paper announces "another trench captured by the Allies" (and the usual large number of German prisoners taken). There is big fighting going on these days. We listen to the booming of the guns across the sea, and hope that a great deal may be accomplished before winter sets in; hospital ships arrive in numbers with their cargo of broken men as a result, and hotels and private houses are being transformed into more hospitals to receive them. I have been visiting some of the hospitals lately, and have seen how comfortable and well looked after our boys are. They do enjoy the dainties one is able sometimes to bring them, as hospital fare is monotonous, but one needs a long purse to do many such kindnesses now; everything has gone up so. Canadians, who are accustomed to fruit in the mornings, find the English breakfast of meat and cold toast, with the accessories, rather unattractive, but on going later to patronize the fruit stalls, find that they think twice before paying 6d. a pound for apples and plums, and 3d. for a single pear or peach, while oranges and grapes simply soar. One sees brown sugar on the afternoon tea tray—sugar is very high and the sale of it is regulated so that the grocer can only let you have 1 pound at a time—while margarine is used instead of butter in the best houses. So England is no place to-day for the *bon vivant* unless he has unlimited money. Sometimes we forget that the boys who are fighting for us in the trenches, are doing without many comforts. It is they who are making the sacrifices.

It is well that the theatres and the music and dancing still go on, though, at times it seems heartless to us, for when our boys come over on their long-looked-for leave, they can be brought into an atmosphere of lightness and pleasure which they need after the horrors they witness, and the continuous bursting of shells which they hear.

Except men in uniform, there are very few to be seen about the Leas—only the crippled and undersized; in the shops it is the same story. The polite girl who serves you will say, "Will you take the parcel yourself, Madam? Otherwise it may be delayed in reaching you, as we are short-handed." The basket has come into its own again. The demand has been so great that the supply is giving out. Ladies trip down town in the mornings with baskets on their arms. I went to see a jeweller to-day to have my watch repaired. The first one said, "It will be a month, madam." The next one said, "I cannot promise it before three weeks, madam, as our men are all gone and I have to do it myself." I left it there, and shall go about aimlessly for three weeks, then hope to become punctual again. The shoemaker has the same story; women have not yet entered the watch-making and cobbling sphere, but I expect it is coming to them. Women are delivering the mails and parcels, and driving milk wagons and cabs, and acting as chauffeurs, and this city has on its force two fine-looking police-women, who look very smart in their short navy skirts and tunics, high boots, and "hard" hats, and they are most courteous and painstaking in all their duties. I have not discovered yet whether they are armed with handcuffs. I noticed a girl carrying a heavy trunk from the cab she was driving, up the hotel steps the other day, and it looked rather a burden for her; but the returned soldiers who have been wounded are entitled to the light jobs for a time. Perhaps as time goes on we may find that the gentler sex have obtained a foothold that they will not willingly relinquish when peace returns to us. A great many problems on the labor question are looming up, but I suppose a solution will be



A "Tank."

The British invention which has carried terror to the Germans wherever used. It crosses streams and trenches and overrides obstacles with the greatest ease. Men inside fire the guns as it goes. This one has been in action, as the "loop" on the farther side shows. Underwood & Underwood.

day was Sunday and all roads led to Cuffley, where the gallant deed was done. One could not get near the ruined machine (I believe our Sir Sam managed it, and said it was one of the happiest days of his life)—but there was a sad side too—the charred bodies of the sixteen victims brought down with it—courageous men, if Germans, and England showed her humanity and good sportsmanship by giving them a decent burial! Lieut. Robinson, the hero, has been decorated by the King. I don't think Kaiser Bill

very brave ones, without an escort, and even then if one strays in unfamiliar paths, it is difficult to get one's bearings. We always carry an electric flashlight to see the number of our residence—without it some rather droll mistakes occur.

One is not seeing England in its best clothes these days—but the country lanes are still beautiful with scarlet poppies, and its climbing roses and tall fuchsias nod at you over stone walls—and there is a great deal to be thankful



found by some of our brainy legislators when the time is ripe.

Well, I must lay aside the pen and take up the knitting-needles. The winter approaches and socks are the greatest need, good thick ones to fill up the big army boots, and they must be well shaped, for the marches ahead may be very long and the roads rough.

Greetings to dear Canada.  
Folkestone, England.

SIBYL.

**The Institute Convention at Toronto.**

At least 700 women met in the fine Auditorium of the new Technical School, Toronto, on the afternoon of November 21st.

It was a great gathering, and Toronto's finest weather greeted the delegates, but a gloom was cast over the audience by the announcement that even at that hour Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Jas. Duff, was being borne to his last resting-place. In honor to his memory the meeting was adjourned after the opening exercises and address of welcome.

In her brief address, Mrs. Johnston of Islington, who was in the chair, noted that this was the fifteenth annual Convention of the Women's Institute, a great society whose work has led out and out until it serves, not only the individual, but the community and the nation. Mrs. Johnston spoke of the tremendous work the W. I. has already done for the Red Cross and kindred causes, but warned her hearers that the war, which still rages with unabated fury, is still far from an end, so the work of the women must go on.

Rev. Dr. Fraser, before pronouncing the invocation, referred feelingly to Mr. Duff, whom he had known all his life.

The Address of Welcome was given by Lady Hendrie, wife of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. She hoped the Convention would be an inspiration, and acknowledged the "remarkable response of the Women's Institute" to all patriotic endeavor. That work, she said, emphasizes the power of organized women's work to the country in any good object which may be taken up.

Objects which come within the especial province of women are those which concern the development of some of the best resources of the country, for instance, the children. Medical inspection of city schools reveals that to-day there is less disease among city children than among those of the rural districts, whereas formerly the opposite was the case. She thought this sufficient to impress the necessity of more thorough medical inspection in the country schools.

Closely allied with this is the improvement of conditions in the homes. Much still remains to be done there. Good house-management is a science; to know how to make the very best of one's food supply, for instance, is surely worth while. Simple meals well cooked and appetizingly served are one of the guarantees of good health.

Then, the women have to do with the social element of the neighborhood.—It is necessary to the child's development that he be kept bright and happy.

Lady Hendrie closed by saying that she hoped, on the following day, to welcome all the delegates to Government House.

Mrs. Wm. Todd of Orillia replied to the address of welcome. As a member from Simcoe County, she could speak from much personal knowledge of the kindness and sympathy with which Mr. Duff had assisted the Women's Institute. In expressing thanks to Lady Hendrie and the city for the kind welcome just extended she was glad to be welcomed for the work of the organization,—an organization which exists not only for the war time but for all time. She commented upon the "come back" power of the branches; "the more you put them down the more they bob up." The Institute is, in short, a real band of workaday, every day women, members of the true aristocracy that induces the land itself to bring forth.

The Institute has been thought by some to deal only with little things; but it deals with great things, and, throughout, it is being trained in all the fundamentals of English Parliamentary rule, fixing its foundations upon fair play of speech and action. Some day this alone will result in something very great.

But there is no measuring line for service. Our work is distinctly constructive, but what is our chief duty to-day?—"To help to get men for our Empire." We can help to do this by using every resource, for example, by

making use of our gardens. If every woman were helping in that way it would mean something to the food production of the Empire.

Simcoe County Institutes, she said, had raised \$3,600 for special work,—had bought a motor ambulance and two field kitchens. Every county could do as well.

Mr. Putnam and Rev. A. H. Scott of Perth both paid tribute to the memory of the late Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Scott, whose three sons enlisted for service, spoke of the heroism of the women who are willing to make the sacrifices demanded of their sons at this time. Whatever our work is in the present crisis we must do it quickly; we must do our duty grandly for the honor of God and our country.

**Evening Session.**

At the evening session Dr. McKay, Principal of the Technical School presided, and, in opening, told something of the work of the great school in which, even as he spoke, 1,800 young men and women were busy in the various night classes, learning how to be more efficient and happier in their work. In all there are 6,000 students in the school, and 150 teachers. The subjects taken up include domestic science, home nursing and first aid, dress-making, millinery, lace-making, art, use of machinery of all kinds.

**Home Garden and Canning.**

Miss Yates of Point Credit told most entertainingly as well as practically of the Government's Home Garden and Canning Contests, a venture undertaken by Mr. Putnam at first tentatively, but which is

Gardens should be encouraged if only for the variety in our food supply. It was not creditable that last year we imported from the United States fresh vegetables and fruit to the value of \$10,000,000. We should use plants whose edible parts grow above ground more than we do; they are especially good to guard against rheumatism and gout. Among these are spinach and chard, but do not ruin them with lumpy white sauce—a horror to the French.

The "human side" of the gardens, too, is worth while. It was beautiful to see the interest of "the men" in the plots.—In the canning contest four cans are asked for, to be shown at the local fairs.

To be sure there are pests and troubles of all kinds—pigeons, hens, cows, sheep, dogs, rabbits, even the neighbors' children!—But people must learn to be like "Togo" in the "Good Housekeeping" story, and endeavor to be most cheerful when most defeated.

**Address by Col. Williams.**

A very spirited address was given by Col. Williams, Chief Recruiting Officer, Div. No. 2. After the war, he said, we shall be confronted with new problems, racial, ethical, economical, and spiritual, we shall look at things differently. We have found out that education—"kultur"—alone does not eliminate hate. Our faith in dogmatic Christianity will be gone. Some even think there will be an increase of atheism, but this is not so. Faith in God will recover its hold and become more real than ever. God is only lost by the

Our first duty is to get a realization of what this war means, and what it would mean to us if the Kaiser, as he evidently wished, became world-ruler. The Germans have been checked, but they are not conquered yet, and we women of Canada have to help to win the war. To keep a man from going to the war is a disgrace to any woman.

We rural folk represent the factories of the food supply of the nation. Another of our duties is conservation of life and health; we must reduce infant mortality down to the lowest point and take care of our own health so that we may be efficient. Good food and proper raiment mean health and life. We must think of the cheap and nourishing foods, in these days of high prices. As Prof. Harcourt had pointed out in London, oat meal and skimmed milk is one of the best. When we purchase we must think of real values. We have been wasters; we must begin to practice thrift.

In clothing too, we must learn economy; this is no time to prink up with folderols, when our boys are at the front, facing death night and day, and doing without even the common comforts of life.

Keep on knitting. Your good home-made socks keep up the morale of the boys in the trenches, who must have a change every 4 days to save them from trench-foot. . . . Women, too, can do much in agriculture. If we did more outdoor work we would be a harder race. She detested hearing women called the "weaker vessel." If we are weak it is because we don't use our muscles. Women must learn to like practical work,—a woman who can use a golf stick can use a fork to pitch up hay. And why cannot a woman drive a tractor ploughing engine as well as a motor car, and get as much fun out of it too? If only it became fashionable all the sports in the country would be ploughing.

Dr. Backus here spoke of women's work in the munitions factories—as given before by her in London and reported in these pages. She advised her hearers to read Mrs. Humphrey Ward's little book "Britain's Effort." In closing she emphasized the need, not only for thinking but *Doing*.

**Miss McMurchy's Address.**

Miss Marjorie McMurchy of Toronto was the last speaker,—her subject "Woman's assets as a worker where she looks for paid employment." The woman who wants paid work must consider the thing she can do best, must be in earnest, keep well, possess character—"have something to her," be good-natured, well-disciplined, and ready "to take her licks" occasionally, as "Kit" had said. She must be determined to improve and to depend on herself, and she must remember that money is not all one should get out of one's work.

The Government, she said, is establishing an Employment Bureau, which will be a great help to those needing work.

To be continued.



**The Queen of Roumania and her two daughters, the Princesses Marie and Elizabeth.**

Who are nursing the wounded in the Palace at Bucharest, which has been converted into a Hospital. The Queen was an English Princess, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. Underwood & Underwood.

proving very successful. Twenty-two branches took part in the contests this year, and 245 gardens were judged. For making these gardens 15 varieties of seed had been sent out by Mr. Putnam with full instructions for growing. From the fact that, in 120 of the gardens, endive—one of the plants selected—was not tried, simply because little known, she sometimes wondered if some of the members could read. All the literature sent out is useful. Bulletin on Home Canning, No. 236, should be read by all, also the excellent bulletin on Vegetable Growing.

The plots for the contest were 30 feet by 40 feet, and in some of the branches very high marks, ranging from 90 per cent to 100, were taken. Miss Gladys White, Dufferin Co. had taken 100 marks. Among others mentioned especially were Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Niles (I hope these names are right) all of Kimberley, Grey Co., Ont.; Mrs. Fairbairn, Orangeville; Mrs. Stevenson, Laurel; Mrs. Brown, Colpoys Bay; Mrs. Moffatt and another whose name I did not catch, at Bognot.

Speaking of the difficulty in getting over the hills of Grey to judge, Miss Yates said, when you got there you found "live wires" and plenty of brains.

soul surfeited by wealth and sensual gratification. We never are so godlike as when we rise to supreme duty regardless of consequences.

All honor to the women who have risen to the present crisis, but there are still some who have not done their duty. Next year the great death grip will come. We must meet it with men and money, else those who have fallen will have died in vain. Those who evade clear duty shrink and degenerate; the boys who ought to go and do not, must lose. So far, Canada has only given about 300,000 men; we have promised 500,000.

**Address by Dr. Backus.**

Dr. Backus of Aylmer spoke on "Women's Responsibility During and After the War." We must know, she said, not only our duties, but how to obey duties—the things we should do and the things we should refrain from doing. Among all the nations, now, women are doing things they have always been told they had neither strength nor brains enough to do.—In passing she paid tribute to the band of women physicians and nurses from the United States who have done such splendid work in stamping out typhus amid the dangers in Serbia.

The New Zealand Government has erected during the past nine years 548 homes for workmen in that Dominion, under the act entitled "Workers' Dwelling Act of 1905," which originally provided that the homes should cost no more than £300 (\$1,460) each, and these were to be placed at the disposal of the workers under a lease of 50 years, with a fixed rental of 5 per cent. of the capital value of the dwelling, plus insurance and taxes.

Amendments have been introduced from time to time. The value of the building that might be constructed by the Government has been increased, and the cost of rental or payments has also been raised, until now the rate of 7 per cent. is collected instead of the original 5 per cent. The homes are built to cost as much as £550 (\$2,676), in case of men receiving as much as \$12.16 a week.

During 1915 the Government built 162 workers' homes, and there are now 38 under construction in the Dominion. This is undertaken in the interest of keeping down the cost of rent to the working people, and so far it seems to have been satisfactory. It has been a real boon to the working class.—Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, Auckland, in U. S. Commerce Reports.

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# Hope's Quiet Hour.

## Keep the door.

Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips.—Ps. 141:3.

St. James is certainly discouraging when he says that every kind of beast, bird, serpent and fish can be tamed, "but the tongue can no man tame." And yet he declares that any man who seems to be religious is only deceiving himself unless he achieves this impossible feat of bridling his tongue. The tongue is small but mighty. It is like the bit in the horse's mouth, which controls the whole body. It is like a rudder, by which the man at the wheel can turn the ship in any direction he chooses.—St. James 3.

"If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able to bridle the whole body," declares the apostle. If control of the tongue is a proof of perfection, and yet no man can possibly tame this little member which boasteth great things, we may well appeal to Him with Whom nothing is impossible. Let us earnestly pray with the Psalmist: "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips."

If God will act as the Door-Keeper, challenging each word that is uttered and barring the door against any which He disapproves, then we are safe—not otherwise.

"Boys flying kites haul in their white-winged birds:

You cannot do that way when you're flying words,  
'Careful with fire' is good advice, we know:

'Careful with words' is ten times doubly so.

Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead,  
But God Himself can't kill them when they're said."

Yesterday I was reading one of Tolstoi's stories, called, "Neglect a fire, and 'twill not be quenched." The plot of the story is this. Two families had long lived side by side in peace and happiness. Then, one sad day, a hen (which was laying an egg every day in the winter—when eggs were precious) flew into the neighbor's yard and cackled there. Its owner went over and asked if the hen had laid an egg in the other yard. The answer was rude, and roused the anger of the questioner. The quarrel was taken up by all the members of both families until it became a feud, and was the talk of the village. From bad to worse it went—angry words pouring oil on the fire—until at last the flame of anger kindled material fire, and one of the men set fire to the barn of the other. The flames spread from the barn to the house, then across the way to the buildings of the man who had recklessly tried to injure his neighbor; and it was not extinguished until half the village had been destroyed. Then—but not till then—did these men realize the sinful folly of their behavior, and seek to be friends. "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" exclaims St. James. Of course, Count Tolstoi's story is intended as a parable; but we know how often a miserable quarrel will begin with a trifling injury and be encouraged by angry words until it is changed into a mountain from a mole-hill. Both sides soon become utterly sick of the strife; but it is not so easy to put out a fire as to start it. There are few nations in the world uninjured by the Great War; yet very few of them were especially concerned in its ostensible cause. Our fierce enemies used to be our friends—and how much better it is for the world when neighbors are friends instead of foes. As it was in the Russian parable so it is in the world to-day. More and more people are drawn into the quarrel, and God knows when it will—like a fire that has no more fuel to burn—die down into desolate exhaustion.

Here is a story from the trenches, which I read in the Boston "Transcript" yesterday.

On the far side of "No Man's Land"—thirty yards away—appeared a black-board. On it was written: "The British are Fools!" The board was instantly riddled with British bullets. It was withdrawn, to appear again with this inscription: "The French are Fools!" This statement also drew a fierce retort in a hail of bullets. Then came "The

Russians are Fools!" which also roused the wrath of our soldiers. The next inscription was: "The Austrians are Fools!" and this roused sudden laughter from the spectators. Then came: "The Germans are Fools!" received with cheers, followed by the startling announcement: "We are all Fools!"

I don't think there was much laughter at that statement of condemnation. "Fools!" How gladly we would go back three years—if that were possible—and try to settle our differences without forcing such a wholesale sacrifice of the noblest of the human race. Whose fault is it? Each side throws the responsibility on the other.

We cannot put the hands of Time's clock back, we cannot heal the open sore of the world; but at least we can take warning by this exhibition of the awful results of encouraging a quarrel. If we can't bridle our own tongue, when a sharp retort flashes up from a wounded heart within; we can ask God to keep our tongue from evil-speaking. The worst of it is that we usually don't want our words controlled, when the volcano within is eager to scatter its firebrands. It seems to us—you know—that Germany refused peace when it could easily have been secured, though she may be very anxious now to win that priceless treasure which she threw away so recklessly.

It is usually the same way with us in our private quarrels. We are very anxious to give one who has offended us "a piece of our mind." We discuss his misbehavior with our friends and neighbors (who often act as tale-bearers) and only when the breach has become a chasm which we cannot reach across do we regret our sinful folly.

Think of all the quarrels you have been mixed up with, or have known. Have not most of them been caused, or at least fed, by words? One person has said something unkind or spiteful about another—behind his back—and some officious "friend" has hurried to report the words (magnified, probably) to the person abused. "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" Fires of anger and hatred, which destroy peace, happiness and friendship, are usually started by words; and more words are constantly heaped upon the fire.

What about ourselves? If we don't often start such a blaze, do we never add a few sticks to it by discussing the matter? We know that such discussion can do no good and is pretty sure to do harm. We resolve to hold our tongues—and fail again and again. Perhaps we make the mistake of thinking that we can bridle our tongues by our own unaided power. "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able to bridle the whole body."

The trouble begins out of sight, in the heart. It is of little use to keep silence if love is not permitted to rule our thoughts. Let us turn to God, in peni-

tence, and ask Him to show us where we are to blame. Then let us obey His orders, even though it may mean humbling ourselves to make an apology. Too often we set Pride to act as door-keeper, and he refuses to let us own ourselves in the wrong. Let us dispose of Pride—the lawless tyrant—and put ourselves unreservedly into the hands of our lawful King—the God who is Love. It is not well to start another year with unpaid debts accumulating. During this year many neighbors have passed beyond our reach—perhaps before 1917 draws to a close we may be sadly wishing that we had been wholeheartedly kind while we had the opportunity.

"If you've a tender message  
Or a loving word to say,  
Don't wait till you forget it,  
But whisper it to-day.  
Who knows what bitter memories  
May haunt you if you wait?  
So make your loved one happy  
Before it is too late."  
DORA FARNCOMB.

### Christ's Invitation.

And the Spirit and the bride say, Come, and let him that heareth say come, and let him that is athirst come, and whosoever will let him take the water of life freely.—Rev. 22:17.

Freely, freely, Christ hath given,  
The water of life for all  
The only way to enter Heaven,  
Oh! hear the Saviour's call.

The Spirit and the bride say come,  
Unto the Saviour's feet,  
And He will guide thee safely home,  
The joy will be complete.

And let him that is thirsty come,  
Unto the living well,  
It is the only way to shun,  
The awful gates of Hell.

Christ knocketh often at the door  
Of every sinner's heart,  
And calleth both the rich and poor,  
From worldly ways to part.

Oh! hear His voice and let Him in,  
Lest it will be too late  
For those who die at last in sin,  
Must meet the sinner's fate.

But if we give our hearts to God,  
He'll lead us by the hand,  
And guide us on the narrow road,  
Unto the Happy Land.

Where there are neither tears nor pain,  
For Christ Himself is nigh,  
Who for our many sins was slain,  
Now dwells with God on High.

WILD ROSE.

These verses, by one of our readers, can be sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

# The Beaver Circle

## Limerick Competition.

Our Limerick Competition seemed to set all the Beavers busy. Letters came in by the score, and it was very hard to decide which were the very best Limericks. After much pondering, however the prizes were awarded to Eva Taylor, Bobcaygeon, Ont., who sent two very good Limericks; Kathleen Beavers, R. R. 1, St. Mary's, Ont.; Ivan Hardy, Oakville, Ont.; Ivy Graham, R. R. 1, Grenville, Que.; Charlotte Carmichael, R. R. 3, Ilderton, Ont.; Gordon Henderson, R. R. 4, St. Mary's, Ont.; Elden Stoltz, Auburn, Ont.; Dorothy Schwalm, R. R. 3, Mildmay, Ont.; A. Dowd, Britton, Ont.

Honor Roll.—Dorothy Johnston, Navan, Ont.; Lila Toole, Mount Albert, Ont.; Evelyn Thaler, Breslau, Ont.; Vivian Lawrence, West Shefford, Que.; Margaret Ford, Portneuf, Que.; Mary de C. McNish, Lyn, Ont.; Jean Currie, Orangeville, Ont.; Rae Andrew, Auburn, Ont.; Ellinor Lyons, Cheltenham, Que.; Elizabeth Lyons, Cheltenham, Que.; Eva Smyth, R. 2, Pembroke, Ont.; Arthur Carter, Port Lock, Ont.; Irene Seburn, R. 1, Longwood, Ont.; Joyce Douglas, R. 2, Caledonia, Ont.; Georgina Burgess, R. 1, Port Elgin, Ont.; Melvin Carter, Port Lock, Ont.

### Some of the Limericks.

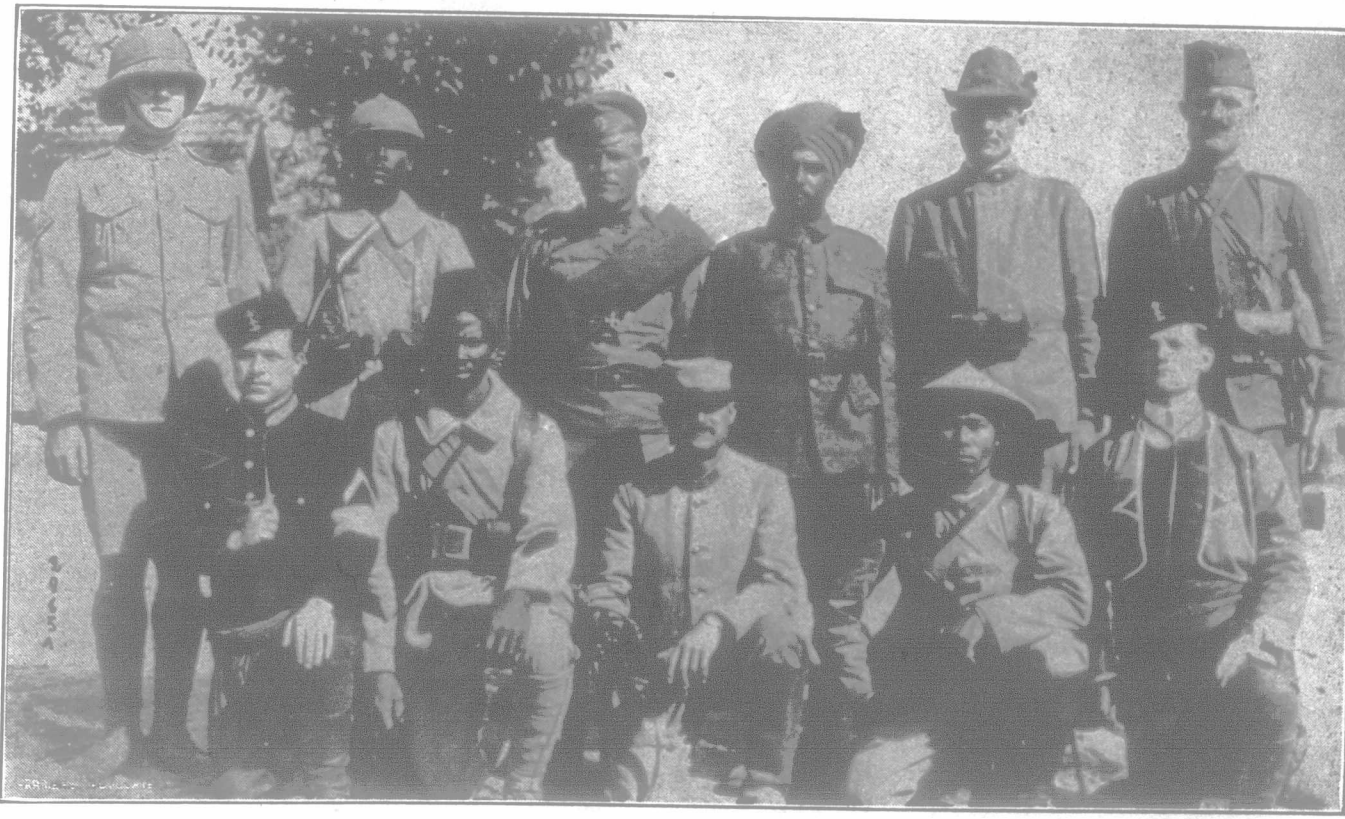
There once was a nice little frog,  
Who joked as he rode on a dog;  
They returned on the tide,  
With the froggie astride,  
And a wet coat of hair on the dog.

Yours truly,  
Britton, Ont. A. DOWD.

There once was a nice little frog,  
Who was croaking away in a bog.  
But his croaks were soon drowned  
By a terrible sound,  
And on top of him pounced a big dog.  
Auburn, Ont. ELDEN STOLTZ.

There was once a nice little frog,  
He made friends with a terrier dog  
The dog went away,  
For a year and a day.  
And the frog went to die in a bog.  
CHARLOTTE E. CARMICHAEL,  
Class IV.  
R. R. 3, Ilderton, Ont.

There was a young student called Mary,  
Who was so very contrary  
When told to wash dishes  
She'd go and scale fishes,  
And that was the way with Mary.



### A Varied Assortment.

The cosmopolitan character of the Allied army on the Macedonian front is well illustrated in this picture, which shows: from left to right, back row—an Anzac, a Senegalese (French), a Russian, an Indian, and a Serbian. Front row—a Cretian (Greek revolutionist), another Senegalese, a Frenchman, an Indo Chinese (French) and a Cretian. A British soldier should have been added. International Film Service.





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JERSEY CREAM

So good that butter seems unnecessary

What could be more appetizing than fresh, crisp, McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas which have been baked in white enamelled revolving ovens, by men in snowy white suits?



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There once was a nice little frog  
Who sat all day on a log,  
This frog was so lazy  
He'd set a man crazy,  
Till one day he fell into the bog.

EVA TAYLOR, age 11.  
Bobcaygeon, Ont.

There was a young student called Mary  
Who was so very contrary  
When you spoke of a race  
She would smile in your face  
And sit just as still as a fairy.

IVY M. A. GRAHAM.  
R. 1, Grenville, Que.

There once was a nice little frog,  
Who contentedly sat on a log;  
He looked up to the sky,  
As he swallowed a fly,  
And then he jumped off in the bog.

IVAN HARDY, age 10.  
Oakville Ont.

There once was a nice little frog,  
Who grinned as he sat on a log,  
But along came a duck  
From the sand and the muck  
And that was the last of the frog.

KATHLEEN BEAVERS.  
R. R. No. 1, St. Mary's, Ont.

There once was a nice little frog,  
Who went and sat on a log.  
The log gave a jump,  
And the frog gave a hump,  
And off went the nice little frog.

D. GORDON HENDERSON, age 10.  
R. R. No. 4, St. Mary's, Ont.

There was a young student called Mary,  
At school she was very contrary,  
Till teacher got cross,  
And showed she was boss,  
Then ashamed of herself was Mary.

DOROTHY SCHWALM, age 13.  
R. R. No. 3, Mildmay, Ont.

### A Bad Spell.

I cannot spell—I wish I could  
The dictionary is no gould  
To aid a boy in spelling write,  
And mother is too busy quight;  
She never can take time to seigh  
Whether a horse should "ney" or "nay".  
Whether a pen: "The pretty flour  
Came up and withered in an ow'r,"  
Or not, any anyhow I trigh  
It's not correct or even ny,  
I'd like to be a savage, thain  
I'd never need to spell agen!

### Little Bits of Fun.

Tommy had been playing truant from school and had spent a long, beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual question, "Catch anything?"

At this, Tommy in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded:  
"Ain't been home yet."—Harper's Magazine.

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America. "And now, boys," she announced, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?" Up went a hand in the front row. "Well, Tommy?" "The porcupine!"

### Competition "Our School"

In the Junior Beavers' competition, "Our School," the prize-winners are Eva Taylor, Bobcaygeon, Ont.; Mina Rogers, R. R. 2, Kingsville, Ont.; Alta Clark, Fonthill, Ont.; Jean Gilchrist, Shanty Bay, Ont.; Evelyn McNeil, R. R. 2, Kars, Ont.; and Charles Worrall, R. R. 3, London, Ont.

The Honor Roll.—Hazel Galbraith, Osgoode; Eva Allan, Lefroy, Ont.; D. J. MacNabb, Osgoode; Leatha MacLaren, Kenmore, Ont.; Clara Seens, R. 1, Bailieboro, Ont.; M. Tobin, Osgoode, Ont.; Margaret MacLaren, Osgoode, Ont.

### A School Near Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—Puck has asked us for a composition on "Our School," so I thought I would try.

Our school is situated on the ninth concession of Verulam, four miles south west of Bobcaygeon. The school section number is also nine and it is commonly known as "Red School."

We have an acre of land for playgrounds, buildings, and garden. Our

garden contains one-twentieth of an acre. In the centre of the garden we have a diamond-shaped plot for flowers. Then the pupils each have a plot, the larger ones having plots about three feet wide by ten feet long. The smaller ones are three feet wide by five feet long. We also have four experimental plots on which we experiment with grain and vegetables.

We planted carrots, beets, onions, radish, lettuce, corn and oats this summer. The carrots, beets, radish lettuce and oats yielded best.

Our school is not very large but there is an average of thirty pupils.

The front blackboards are slate but the side ones are plaster. The blackboards are all three and a half feet high.

Our seats are not up-to-date for they are double. They are about three feet long and about one foot wide. There are six double seats in a row and there are three rows of them.

We have a library which contains books for all classes. Besides books for common reading we have golden rule books, geographies and histories. Altogether we have about eighty books.

The windows are about seven feet high and two and one half feet wide. There are three windows on each side of the room. Above four of the windows we have pictures; one we bought with prize money; the other the section gave us.

We have a "Pease" furnace which sends the heat up at the back of the room. In the front we have two cold air registers to draw the cold air off the floor. At the back we have a register at the bottom of the chimney which carries off the impure air. At the top of the chimney there is a trap door with a rope attached to it so we can open it when the room gets too hot and let off the surplus hot air. The pipe goes up at the back about a foot from the trap door.

We have eight maps, five of which are drawn up and down by cords, two fastened to the top tied to one cord and then put on to a nail near the top of the blackboard. We also have three maps which are on rollers. They have leather enough to cover and keep the dust off them when they are rolled up. Our globe is just the common kind with the iron band around it and a rod through the centre of it for it to swing on.

We have two cloak rooms and a hall. One cloak room is for the girls, the other one is for the boys. It has a stairs lead to the basement in it.

We have a four bottle Babcock tester, in which we test our milk. Mr. Broderick, the inspector, gave it to us.

He also gave us a wheelbarrow to take all rubbish off the premises. We have a thermometer also. There is an organ in the school but it is not ours, therefore we do not use it.

The basement is cement floored, has a drain through it, and has four windows. Our woodshed is painted red and has a rod which the boys use for a trapeze. We keep hoes, rakes, shovels and weeders in it. These tools are for the garden. In the front we have cement steps and a walk leading to the little gate which is wire.

We have a wooden pump near the walk.

All around the grounds are wire fences and in front we have two wire gates.

In the front or south west we have maple and elm trees for shade and beauty.

The school is also used for entertainments, Sunday School, patriotic meetings, for votes on election day, and through the week church services are held. At the back there is a shed in which the minister puts his horse.

Now that you have heard the story of our school, can you imagine what it is like?

EVA TAYLOR, age 11, Jr. III.

Bobcaygeon, Ont.

We think you must have a very up-to-date school, Eva, in spite of the double seats.

### A Fonthill School.

Our school is a large building of seven rooms besides two large halls and two cloakrooms to each classroom. There is a hall upstairs and a hall downstairs. There is a cloakroom each, each for the boys and girls of every classroom. There are: one teacher's room, four classrooms, two basements separate for the boys and girls. The regular attendance of our school is about 250 pupils, so you see it is very large.

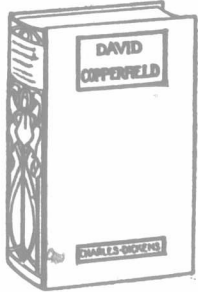
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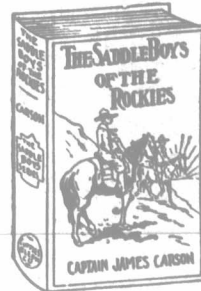
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is the pride of our great mills. It is the best flour we make---and no one has facilities for milling one any better. We also mill "Queen City"---a high-grade blended flour, and "Monarch"---a soft wheat pastry flour. Library Cards are put in the sacks and barrels of all three flours.

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*London Farmer's Advocate*

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Two are of breeding age, while the others are May and June calves. All are sired by the noted Lavender-bred bull, Senator Lavender. We never had a better lot, and would like you to see them. Visitors welcome.

**JOHN T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.**

noon we have half an hour's drill, that is the boys and girls of the "older" two rooms. Mr. Mittlefeldt, the principal of our school and teacher of the fourth room, drills the boys, while Mrs. Savigny, teacher of the third room, drills the girls. We girls all think she is a nice teacher. We have fancy exercises and fancy marches, and after our exercises and march we play games such as ball, tag, and play with bean-bags to exercise our arms, hands and feet. Sometimes when it is very hot we drill up in our play-yard instead of in the basement. The boys and girls have a yard of their own separate.

I got third prize on the Honor Roll of our school and was given a silver spoon with "Lord Kitchener" engraved on it.

Twelve of us girls, counting myself, drilled at Fenwick Fair for a Silver Cup for our school. If we win it three years or three times it is ours for good. We won it this time and we hope to win it the other couple of times also.

We have fire drills about twice a month and when Mr. Mittlefeldt rings the bell we are to march in partners downstairs and outdoors as soon as we can.

Our school took part in the Pelham Rural School Fairs and I got a prize in making candy.

The girls have sewing lessons every Friday afternoon, that is the girls of the third and fourth rooms. In the winter we knit scarfs and socks for the soldiers.

We have two recesses, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. We have from twelve o'clock to fifteen past one at noon. I go home for my dinner but only live two streets from our school so you see I have not far to go.

Fonthill, Ont. **ALTA CLARK.**

Your drilling exercises must be very interesting, Alta, and good for you all, to straighten you up and help make you healthy.

**School Near Kingsville.**

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I thought I would join your competition, opened to Junior Third pupils and under. I am in the Junior Third class and am eleven years of age.

Our school is School Section No. 9 and is situated on the third concession, Gosfield South. It is a very pretty spot, has rows of maple trees across the front and on both east and west side of the school-yard, and they are full grown. There is also a large play ground at the back.

Our school was remodelled last year to a two-room school. Each room has two halls and a teacher's room, accomodated with a washstand and table. Each room also has two dinner cupboards. There is a drop door between the two rooms which can be let down in time of an entertainment throwing it into one large room. Sunday school is held every Sunday in the school house, and about seventy-five members.

We now have good ventilation and plenty of light, all the windows being on the east side and only transoms at the west. The school is heated with hot water system which makes it very comfortable in winter.

There is a large basement under the new room of the school and it consists of a coal room and furnace room. The basement is also used as a play room for the children in winter.

In the Jr. room there are about thirty-five pupils, from the beginners to the Jr. II class pupils, and their teacher's name is Miss Ellwood. There are also about thirty-five pupils from the Sr. II to the Continuation Class pupils, and our teacher's name is Miss Golden. We like her fine.

The girls' sports of our school are such as "Run My Sheep Run" and "Hop Scotch" and "Tag", and the boys' sports are "Baseball" and "Crack the Whip," baseball being the leading sport.

We had a Fair at our school this year, on October the 4th. There were three other schools in Fair besides ours, making it a great success. I got a prize on a cake and leading a calf and other prizes. My brother also got prizes.

MINA ROGERS.  
R. R. 2., Kingsville, Ont.

How very many nice things are at your school Mina. I am sure you like to go there.

**Shanty Bay School.**

Dear Puck and Beavers.—Our school is at Guthrie, and is about two miles from my home. It is a red brick building, and has cement steps. The woodshed is made of boards, and is painted red. The school has six windows, and four blackboards. It is very large for a country school, as it has about fifty pupils on the register.

I passed from the Sr. II to the Jr. III with honors this year. I like my teacher fine. Her name is Miss Smith. We take up, arithmetic, reading, writing, history, geography, hygiene, composition, art, and nature study. I like art the best. The last Friday of every month we have a concert. We are practising a dialogue. It is called "Keeping School in a Vacation." It is very funny. I am the teacher in it. There are: Rebecca, Mary Mason, Thelma Trot, and Jessie Brooks. I am going to wear a long, raw silk skirt, and my hair put back. I am to write on the board, while my scholars talk. Rebecca is to tell on Mary Mason and Jessie Brooks for whispering. Then I am to tell Mary Mason to come and take a flogging, but she's not to do it. The last I say is "was there ever a teacher so tried? I'll give you all bad marks. I'll report you to your parents." Then they run and leave me, and I start to cry.

The game I like to play is "Soldiers." We march round and round the school. One stays and acts as cook. When dinner is ready she says "Ding Dong," as loud as she can; then we march to the corner of the school which we call "Camp Borden." We also play house. I am nearly always a bad baby or a hired girl. I am sending a picture of the school. It was taken on the south side.

Your Beaver,  
JEAN GILCHRIST, age 10 years.  
Shanty Bay, Ont.

**School Near London.**

Our school is situated on the third concession London township and is named the St. Lawrence. This year we are going to have a concert at the old school also on the third concession. In the winter time the boys of our school make forts out of snow and have great snowball fights. When the snow comes we go over to a hill opposite our school and ride down there all recess and noon. I am in the junior third class and I think it is the best class I ever was in. All of the boys joined in and bought a football and we play Rugby or football every day. One day last week the boys burst the inside of the football and we had to send the football into town to get it fixed again. Our teacher took it into town and she got it fixed. In the summer time, when it is not raining, we play baseball and have great fun playing around.

One day we went to Springbank to have a picnic; we were going to have a game of baseball against another school. Our side was defeated five to one, but at the next game we won. Next all the boys who could swim got into a boat and rowed out. They were out there for an hour and then they came back. After supper we went home again. The next day we went back to school again and the teacher gave out the prizes. The next week was the starting of the summer holidays.

CHARLES WORRALL,  
Junior Third, age 10.  
R. R. No. 3, London, Ont.

**Kars School.**

Our school is about one mile from our house. It is built where two roads cross, and there is a small bush on two corners, and another on the second farm down the road. In spring, when the teacher will let us, we go there and pick mayflowers, and in June we gather strawberries.

The date on our school is 1877, which is the year our frame school was built. Before that there was a log schoolhouse which my grandmother used to go to, when she was a little girl. Papa went to the red school house.

Three years ago our school was fixed over, a bell was erected and the windows were all put on one side of the school, and a little room built for the teacher. The old clapboards were torn off and instead of red our school was painted white. Papa is one of the trustees of our school.

EVELYN McNEIL, age 9.  
R. R. 2, Kars, Ont.



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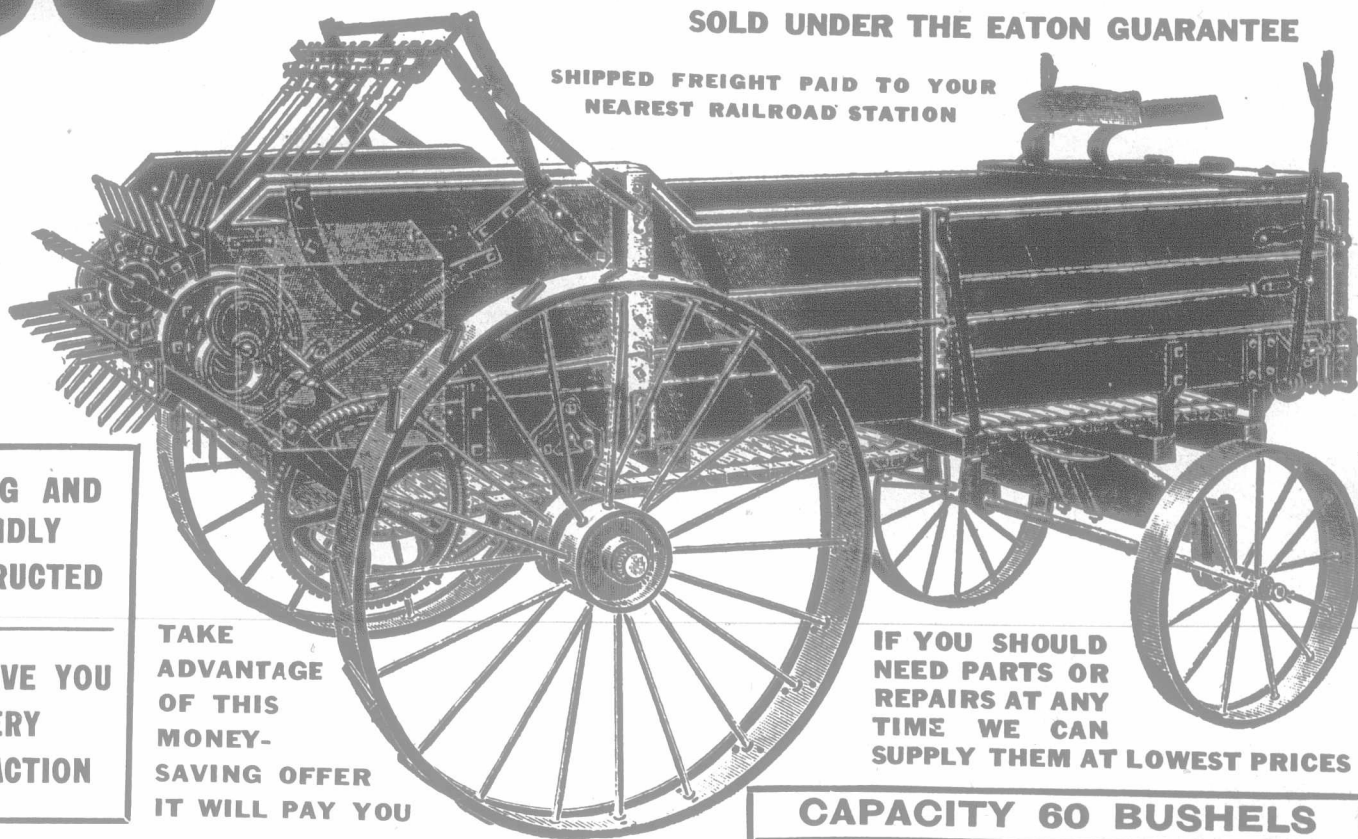
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**Drive**—Sprocket and Chain Drive, which does the best work with the least draft. Both rear wheels are used to develop the power. The large sprocket wheel is bolted to the double left wheel clutch, which is key seated on the rear axle. The drive chain works on the drive sprocket and is automatically locked so that it is impossible for it to jump or slip no matter how heavy the load. Chain take-up allows you to take up any slack chain.

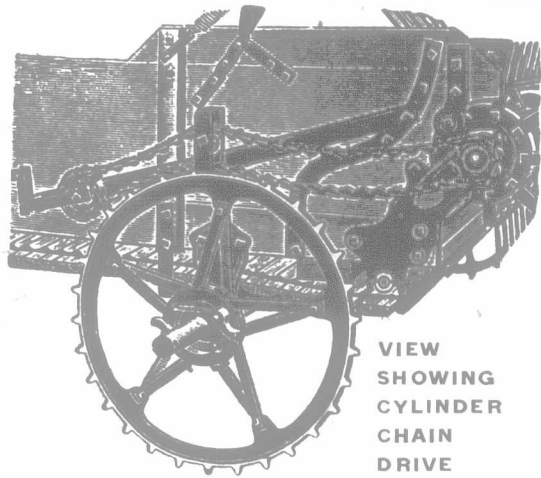
**Beater or Cylinder** made of steel entirely, no wood used. The cylinder is made up of nine cylinder bars 1 1/4 x 7/16-inch steel, firmly bolted to large cylinder heads, 23 inches in diameter. The teeth are made of steel, extra tough, 7/16 square, and extend 4 inches outside of cylinder bar. Teeth have chisel points. The end of the tooth which sets into the cylinder bar is threaded, and after being bolted firmly in place is tapped to prevent the nut from working loose. This cylinder will handle the heaviest and toughest manure and will help break up frozen chunks.

**Endless Apron**—The bottom of the Spreader is an endless apron consisting of a series of slats which work on rollers and always keep the load in such position that it is easily handled by the cylinder. As soon as the Spreader is put in operation the apron begins to move.

**Truck**—The truck or frame of the Spreader is built to withstand any strain the spreader can be put to in actual use. Every part of the truck is built of the best material, extra heavy. The wheels and axles are all steel, designed specially for manure spreader work. The front truck will turn short under the spreader, making it easy to get in or out of a very small space, which is very important when loading. The fifth wheel or circle iron is 15 inches in diameter, made of 1 1/4-inch by 3/8-inch steel.

**Body or Box**—Built entirely of hardwood, strongly put together, fastened with bolts; tops of sides are bound with iron. Seat swings forward out of way when loading.

**Track**—Rear wheels do not track with front wheels. It has been proven beyond a doubt that the narrow track in front is a decided advantage. When both front and rear wheels track they cut a deep rut, in which the water stands. The short front axle is very desirous in square turning and is much easier on the horses' necks.



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**Specifications**—Manure spreader, 60 bushels, inside measurement. Length 9 1/2 feet, width 40 ins., depth 19 1/4 ins. front, 23 ins. rear. Wheels, steel, 48 ins. rear, 23 ins. front. Tires, 4 ins. wide by 3/16 ins. thick. Axles, 2 ins. rear, 1 1/2 ins. front. Length centre to centre of axles, 74 ins. Front track 43 ins. Rear track 60 ins. Height, centre of box, 54 ins.

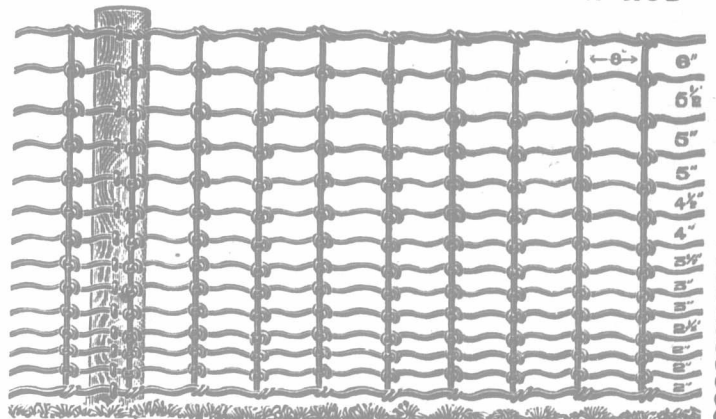
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The correct date of sale is Dec. 13; the announcement on page 1979 is incorrect.

## Serial Story

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### The Brown Mouse.

CHAPTER VII.

THE NEW WINE.

In the little strip of forest which divided the sown from the low sown wandered two boys in earnest converse. They seemed to be Boy Trappers, and from their backloads of steel-traps one of them might have been Frank Merriwell, and the other Dead-Shot Dick. However, though it was only mid-December, and the fur of all wild varmints was at its prime, they were bringing their traps into the settlements, instead of taking them afield. "The settlements" were represented by the ruinous dwelling of the Simmses, and the boy who resembled Frank Merriwell was Raymond Simms. The other, who was much more barbarously accoutered, whose overalls were fringed, who wore a cartridge belt about his person, and carried hatchet, revolver, and a long knife with a deer-foot handle, and who so studiously looked like Dead-Shot Dick, was our old friend of the road gang, Newton Bronson. On the right, on the left, a few rods would have brought the boys out upon the levels of rich corn fields, and in sight of the long rows of cottonwoods, willows, box-elders and soft maples along the straight roads, and of the huge red barns, each of which possessed a numerous progeny of outbuildings, among which the dwelling held a dubious headship. But here, they could be the Boy Trappers—a thin fringe of bushes and trees made of the little valley a forest to the imagination of the boys. Newton put down his load, and sat upon a stump to rest.

Raymond Simms was dimly conscious of a change in Newton since the day when they met and helped select Colonel Woodruff's next year's seed corn. Newton's mother had a mother's confidence that Newton was now a good boy, who had been led astray by other boys, but had reformed. Jim Irwin had a distinct feeling of optimism. Newton had quit tobacco and beer, casually stating to Jim that he was "in training." Since Jim had shown his ability to administer a knockout to that angry chauffeur, he seemed to this hobbledehoy peculiarly a proper person for athletic confidences. Newton's mind seemed gradually filling up with interests that displaced the psychological complex out of which oozed the bad stories and filthy allusion. Jim attributed much of this to the clear mountain atmosphere which surrounded Raymond Simms, the ignorant barbarian driven out of his native hills by a feud. Raymond was of the open spaces, and refused to hear fetid things that seemed out of place in them. There was a dignity which impressed Newton, in the blank gaze with which Raymond greeted Newton's sallies that were wont to set the village pool room in a roar; but how could you have a fuss with a feller who knew all about trapping, who had seen a man shot, who had shot a bear, who had killed wild turkeys, who had trapped a hundred dollars' worth of furs in one winter, who knew the proper "sets" for all fur-bearing animals, and whom you liked, and who liked you?

As the reason for Newton's improvement in manner of living, Raymond, out of his own experience, would have had no hesitation in naming the school and the schoolmaster.

"I wouldn't go back on a friend," said Newton, seated on the stump with his traps on the ground at his feet, "the way you're going back on me."

"You got no call to talk thataway," replied the mountain boy. "How'm I goin' back on you?"

"We was goin' to trap all winter," asseverated Newton, "and next winter we were goin' up in the north woods together."

"You know," said Raymond soberly, "that we can't run any trap line and do what we got to do to he'p Mr. Jim."

Newton sat mute as one having no rejoinder.

"Mr. Jim," went on Raymond, "needs all the he'p every kid in this settlement kin give him. He's the best friend I ever had. I'm a pore ignerant boy, an' he teaches me how to do things that will make me something."

"Darn it all!" said Newton. "You know," said Raymond, "that you'd think mahgty small of me, if I'd desert Mr. Jim Irwin."

"Well, then," replied Newton, seizing his traps and throwing them across his shoulder, "come on with the traps, and shut up! What'll we do when the school board gets Jennie Woodruff to revoke his certificate and make him quit teachin', hey?"

"Nobody'll eveh do that," said Raymond. "I'd set in the schoolhouse do' with my rifle and shoot anybody that'd come to th'ow Mr. Jim outen the school."

"Not in this country," said Newton.

"This ain't a gun country."

"But it orto be either a justice kentry, or a gun kentry," replied the mountain boy. "It stands to reason it must be one 'r the otheh, Newton."

"No, it don't neither," said Newton dogmatically.

"Why should they th'ow Mr. Jim outen the school?" inquired Raymond.

"Ain't he teachin' us right?"

Newton explained for the tenth time that his father, Mr. Con. Bonner and Mr. Haakon Peterson had not meant to hire Jim Irwin at all, but each had voted for him so that he might have one vote. They were all against him from the first, but they had not known how to get rid of him. Now, however, Jim had done so many things that no teacher was supposed to do, and had left undone so many things that teachers were bound by custom to perform, that Newton's father and Mr. Bonner and Mr. Peterson had made up up their minds that they would call upon him to resign, and if he wouldn't they would "turn him out" in some way. And the best way if they could do it, would be to induce County Superintendent Woodruff, who didn't like Jim since the speech he made at the political meeting, to revoke his certificate.

"What wrong's he done committed?" asked Raymond. "I don't know what teachers air supposed to do in this kentry, but Mr. Jim seems to be the only shore-enough teacher I ever see!"

"He don't teach out of the books the school board adopted," replied Newton.

"But he makes up better lessons," urged Raymond. "An' all the things we do in school, he'ps us make a livin'."

"He begins at eight in the morn'," said Newton, "an' he has some of us there till half past five, and comes back in the evening. And every Saturday, some of the kids are doin' something at the schoolhouse."

"They don't pay him for overtime, do they?" queried Raymond. "Well, then, they orto, instid of turnin' him out!"

"Well, they'll turn him out!" prophesied Newton. "I'm havin' more fun in school than I ever—an' that's why I'm with you on this quittin' trap-ping—but they'll get Jim, all right!"

"I'm havin' something betteh'n fun," replied Raymond. "My pap has never understood this kentry, an' we-all has had bad times hyeh; but Mr. Jim an' I have studied out how I can make a betteh livin' next year—and pap says we kin go on the way Mr. Jim says. I'll work for Colonel Woodruff a part of the time, an' pap kin make corn in the biggest field. It seems we didn't do our work right last year—an' in a couple of years, with the increase of the haws, an' the land we kin get under plow."

Raymond was off on his pet dream of becoming something better than the oldest of the Simms tribe of out-casts, and Newton was subconsciously impressed by the fact that never for a moment did Raymond's plans fail to include the elevation with him of Calista and Jennie and Buddy and Pap and Mann. It was taken for granted that the Simmses sank or swam together, whether their antagonists were poverty and ignorance, or their ancient foes, the Hobdays. Newton drew closer to Raymond's side.

It was still an hour before nine—when the rural school traditionally "takes up"—when the boys had stored their traps in a shed at the Bronson home, and walked on to the schoolhouse. That rather scabby and weathered edifice was already humming with industry of a sort. In spite of the hostility of the school board, and the aloofness of the patrons of the school, the pupils were clearly interested in Jim Irwin's system of rural education. Never had the attendance been so large or regular; and one of the reasons

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T. R. LYONS, Waterville, King's Co., N.S.

for sessions before nine and after four was the inability of the teacher to attend to the needs of his charges in the five and a half hours called "school hours."

This, however, was not the sole reason. It was the new sort of work which commanded the attention of Raymond and Newton as they entered. This morning, Jim had arranged in various sorts of dishes specimens of grain and grass seeds. By each was a card bearing the name of the farm from which one of the older boys or girls had brought it. "Wheat, Scotch Fife, from the farm of Columbus Smith." "Timothy, or Herd's Grass, from the farm of A. B. Talcott." "Alsike Clover, from the farm of B. B. Hamm." Each lot was in a small cloth bag which had been made by one of the little girls as a sewing exercise; and each card had been written as a lesson in penmanship by one of the younger pupils, and contained, in addition to the data above mentioned, heads under which to enter the number of grains of the seed examined, the number which grew, the percentage of viability, the number of alien seeds of weeds and other sorts, the names of these adulterants, the weight of true and vitalized, and of fowl and alien and dead seeds, the value per bushel in the local market of the seeds under test, and the real market values of the samples, after dead seeds and alien matter had been subtracted.

"Now get busy, here," cried Jim Irwin. "We're late! Raymond, you've a quick eye—you count seeds—and you, Calista, and Mary Smith—and mind, next year's crop may depend on making no mistakes!"

"Mistakes!" scoffed Mary Smith, a dumpty girl of fourteen. "We don't make mistakes any more, teacher."

It was a frolic, rather than a task. All had come with a perfect understanding that this early attendance was quite illegal, and not to be required of them—but they came.

"Newt," suggested Jim, "get busy on the percentage problems for that second class in arithmetic."

"Sure," said Newt. "Let's see. Good seed is the base, and bad seed and dead seed the percentage—find the rate."

"Oh, you know!" said Jim. "Make them easy and plain and as many as you can get out—and be sure that you name the farm every pop!"

"Got you!" answered Newton, and in a fine frenzy went at the job of creating a text-book in arithmetic.

"Buddy," said Jim, patting the youngest Simms on the head, "you and Virginia can print the reading lessons this morning, can't you?"

"Yes, Mr. Jim," answered both McGeehee Simms and his sister cheerily. "Where's the copy?"

"Here," answered the teacher, handing each a typewritten sheet for use as the original from which the young mountaineers were to make hectograph copies, "and mind you make good copies! Bettina Hansen pretty nearly cried last night because she had to write them over so many times on the typewriter before she got them all right."

The reading lesson was an article on corn condensed from a farm paper, and a selection from *Hiawatha*—the Indian-corn myth.

"We'll be careful, Mr. Jim," said Buddy.

Half past eight, and only half an hour until school would officially be "called." Newton Brown was writing in aniline ink for the hectographs, such problems as these:

"If Mr. Ezra Bronson's seed wheat carries in each 250 grains, ten cockle grains, fifteen rye grains, twenty fox-tail seeds, three ironweed seeds, two wild oats grains, twenty-seven wild buckwheat seeds, one wild morning-glory seed, and eighteen lamb's-quarter seeds, what percentage of the seeds sown is wheat, and what fowl seed?"

"If in each 250 grains of wheat in Mr. Bronson's bins, 30 are cracked, dead or otherwise not capable of sprouting, what per cent. of the seed sown will grow?"

"If the fowl seed and dead wheat amount to one-eighth by weight of the mass, what did Mr. Bronson pay per bushel for the good wheat, if it cost him \$1.10 in the bin, and what per cent. did he lose by the adulterations and the poor wheat?"

Jim ran over these rapidly. "Your mathematics is good, Newton," said the schoolmaster, "but if you expect

to pass in penmanship, you'll have to take more pains."

"How about the grammar?" asked Newton. "The writing is pretty bad, I'll own up."

"The grammar is good this morning. You're gradually mastering the art of stating a problem in arithmetic in English—and that's improvement."

The hands of Jim Irwin's dollar watch gradually approached the position indicating nine o'clock—at which time the schoolmaster rapped on his desk and the school came to order. Then, for a while, it became like other schools. A glance over the room enabled him to enter the names of the absentees, and those tardy. There was a song by the school, the recitation in concert of *Little Brown Hands*, some general remarks and directions by the teacher, and the primary pupils came forward for their reading exercises. A few classes began poring over their text-books, but most of the pupils had their work passed out to them in the form of hectograph copies of exercises prepared in the school itself.

As the little ones finished their recitations, they passed to the dishes of wheat, and began aiding Raymond's squad in the counting and classifying of the various seeds. They counted to five, and they counted the fives. They laughed in a subdued way, and whispered constantly, but nobody seemed disturbed.

"Do they help much, Calista?" asked the teacher, as the oldest Simms girl came to his desk for more wheat.

"No, seh, not much," replied Calista, beaming, "but they don't hold us back any—and maybe they do he'p a little."

"That's good," said Jim, "and they enjoy it, don't they?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Jim," assented Calista, "and the way Buddy is learnin' to count is fine! They-all will soon know all the addition they is, and a lot of multiplication. Angie Talcott knows the kinds of seeds better'n what I do!"

To be continued.

## 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.]

### Piano Query.

Dear Junia,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we value it very highly. I am coming to your Nook for a bit of information. The room in which I keep my piano has a fire in it nearly every day but none at night; the wires are getting a little bit rusty. Would it be all right to keep it in this room, or should it be where there is a fire all the time? What could take the rust off the wires? Would coal oil be all right? Should the top of a piano be kept open? Thanking you, I remain,

PANSY.

It is better to keep a piano in a room in which the temperature is even, and not against an outside wall. I have just "called up" a piano firm in regard to your query. They say, do not use coal oil. If there is but a very little rust it may be rubbed off with fine emery paper; if there is much rust a piano tuner should do the work, as otherwise there is danger of injuring the tone. It is not necessary to keep the top open.

### Plan for Housekeeping.

Dear Junia,—I enjoy reading your page very much. My husband has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about 30 years, and we all like to see it coming. I have been helped many times, and am coming for more help if you can find time. I would like to see in print a plan for a week's housekeeping in the country. Thanking you in advance.

Bruce Co., Ont. JEAN.

It is impossible, Jean, for any one person to plan for another's work. One would have to know all the circumstances and even "have a try" at it oneself. Loosely speaking, most people find it best to make Monday a "tidying-up day" after Sunday; Tuesday, wash-day; Wednesday or Thursday, ironing-day; Friday, sweeping; Saturday, baking.—But I always hold that, while keeping a certain amount of system in one's work

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**THE LISTER GRINDER**

Write for price of our famous Grinder outfit comprising 5 H.P. Lister Engine and a 9 3/4 Lister Grinder.

Write for Catalogue to Dept. "G"

**R. A. LISTER & Co. Limited TORONTO**

## 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.

**BARRED ROCKS AND PEKIN DUCKS OF** prizewinning stock, at right prices. Correspondence invited. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

**BRONZE TURKEYS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, S.-C.** Black Minorcas, good breeders and exhibition birds. Also, bred-to-lay White Leghorns, at \$1 each. Chas. Gould, Glencoe, Ont., R. R. 1.

**BARRED ROCKS, BOTH MATINGS, BRED-** to-lay and win. Closely related to New York winners. First pullet, Simcoe, 1915 and 1916. Choice pullet mating males. R. C. Waterbury, Selkirk, Ontario.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED EMBDEN GEESE,** Brown China and White China, \$2.50 each. Pedigreed Scotch Collie female pup, age 3 months. Herbie Sider, Marshville, Ont.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Bronze Turkeys. For particulars write Mrs. Jason Trickey, R.R. 2, Mallorytown, Ont.

**FOR SALE—TWO PAIR EMDEN GEESE,** show birds; prices right. Peter Hord, Parkhill, Ontario.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, BRED** from best imported stock; free from disease; large flock; satisfied customers. Order early and get first choice. Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, Newmarket, Ont.

**ORDER NOW—UTILITY BARRED** Plymouth Rocks—famous O. A. College bred-to-lay strain. Our motto, "Early Maturity and High Egg Production". Flock trap nested and breeders selected on production basis. A few extra choice cockerels, pullets and yearling cocks, for quick November sale. Males, three to five dollars, pullets, two dollars. Prices advance after December 1st. Water H. Smith, Athens, Ont.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—IMPROVE THE** laying abilities of your flock. Bred-to-lay strain, strong, healthy cockerels, \$2 each. Satisfaction or money returned. Coldham, Kingston, Ont.

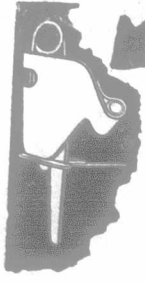
**ROUEN DUCKS, \$1.50 EACH, \$2.50 A PAIR.** Pearl guinea fowl, \$1.50 a pair. C. A. Powell, Ettrick, Ont., No. 1.

**WANTED—POULTRY AND EGGS, ETC.** Will pay market price for first-class poultry, new-laid eggs and other produce. W. J. Falle, 39 Somerville Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

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### Protection

This simple device will protect you from anyone entering your house, barns or chicken coops.

It is small, nickel-plated, and fires a blank 22 cartridge and can be attached to any door or window in a few minutes.

Farmers are constantly bothered by sneak-thieving, barns are set on fire; and we can protect you with our device.

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Hundreds of testimonials from the above have been received by us, including Burns and Pinkerton, the famous detectives. Originals on file at office.

No Wires or Batteries Required. ALWAYS READY FOR USE AND NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER

Very simple to install and can be attached by anyone.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL YOUR HOUSE IS BURGLARIZED OR YOUR BARN BURNED DOWN, but write us at once to ensure the best protection ever offered the public.

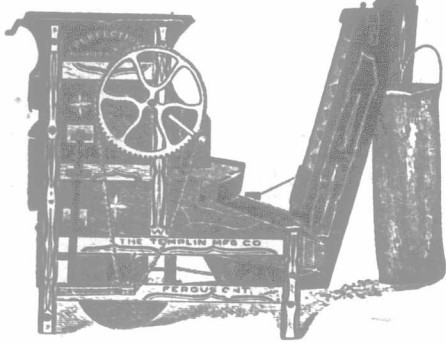
Prepaid, \$1.00

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The Templin Mfg. Co., Fergus, Ont.



### Farmers and Lumbermen

Why throw away your money to middlemen. We will furnish you, freight paid to your nearest station, this beautiful set of strong and easy running sleighs, usual price \$35.00, for \$23.00. Fully guaranteed, made of the best of material, white oak runners six feet long, two inches wide, spring steel shoeing, well painted, made to last a lifetime. Ask your neighbor about them. For 20 years the Hastings sleigh is known to be the best made, strongest, and easiest running sleigh in the market; you run no risk. Send us a P. O. money-order or your cheque. Address:

HASTINGS SLEIGH COMPANY Watford, Ont.

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Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—It's free to you.

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TRAPPERS and SHIPPERS—We will pay you the highest prices for Raw Furs and Hides. Ship at once. We will send you guide and tags on request.

The STANDARD FUR & HIDE CO. 26 West 27th Street, N. Y. C.

one must keep any plan elastic, to allow for changing circumstances. There is such a thing as becoming an absolute slave to system, and we should not become slaves to anything at all.—Take a sheet of paper and draught out roughly a diagram for the week's work that seems practicable; change it as necessary until the best possible for you has been reached;—then keep the whole thing elastic.

### Homemade Cheese.

In reply to Mrs. R. D., Huron Co., the following has been received:

Dear Madam,—Seeing query about home-made cheese in the Advocate, and having made cheese myself this summer, I thought I would tell you how I made it. It was a receipt from the Advocate.

First I bought a galvanized tub and strained the night's milk (from four cows) into it, and kept it as cool as possible till morning, then strained the morning's milk in with it, set it on stove, putting three flat irons under he tub to prevent it heating too quickly. It was brought to 86 degrees, then I added one-fifth of a cheese coloring tablet, which should be soaked half an hour before, stir it well through the milk, remove from stove and add one rennet tablet (I used Hanson's No. 2 rennet tablets) dissolved in two tablespoons water. Stir well through milk, cover and let stand twenty minutes or till quite firm, then cut it as fine as possible, set back on stove and keep stirred till it is up to 98 degrees. Remove and cover, stir quite frequently for about two hours, or till it feels firm and falls apart when lightly squeezed in the hand. Then I dipped out the curd into a cheese cloth laid in a steamer in a large kneading pan, and when it drained a minute or so turned it into the kneading pan and added the salt, one ounce to ten quarts milk, then put into the cheesecloth which was placed in hoop. I used a straight-sided pail with the bottom cut off, and had a round piece of wood that just fitted inside the top for the follower, put a lever across the top of this and a light weight on the lever, and every hour put more weight on till bed time. I left it in press all night till I wanted to put the next cheese in the next day, when I took it out and rubbed a little melted butter into it and put it in a cool, dry place. I found the stone milk cellar too damp for them.

I omitted to say that one of the rennet tablets is supposed to be sufficient for 100 pounds milk, but I found it quicker to use one tablet to about 70 pounds milk, and had splendid cheese. Wishing you every success.

Algoma, Ont. MRS. R. B. [Note.—One of our dairy editors says that the amount of coloring used must depend on the season, feed of cows, and market demand. Each maker must use her own judgment.—J.]

### Cracker Jack. Stains.

J. C., Essex Co., Ont., asks if someone can give her a recipe for making "cracker-jack." Can anyone answer?—I do not even know what it is.

To remove perspiration stains from white silk use peroxide of hydrogen; if the silk is colored use a mixture of alcohol and chloroform, half and half.

### The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Red Cross Supplies; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Belgian Relief; (4) Serbian Relief; (5) Prisoners of War. Contributions from Nov.—17th to Nov. 24th:

H. E. Hill, Ridgeville, Ont., \$2.50; McK. McA., Appin, Ont., \$2.50; Mrs. John W. Knister, Ruscomb, Ont., \$1; M. J. P., R. R. 1, Woodbridge, Ont., \$2; E. E. D., Owen Sound, Ont., \$1; "Toronto," \$2; Mrs. Wm. L. Johnson (a soldier's wife), R. R. 5, Perth, Ont., \$5; "Reader," \$2; Bentpath Women's Institute, R. R. 2, Dresden, Ont., \$40; A Seneca Lass, Canfield, Ont., \$1.

Previously acknowledged.....\$3,093.00

Total to Nov. 24th.....\$3,152.00

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

## Write for this FREE BOOK today

### "A Telephone on the Farm, Edition 14-B"

tells in clear non-technical language how you and your neighbors can cooperate to secure all the advantages of telephone communication, get the daily weather and crop reports, safe-guard your family and property and talk daily with friends you may not be able to see for weeks.

Our Book has made it possible for hundreds of rural communities to organize, build, operate and maintain their own Farm Telephone Lines. It can do the same for you—send for it. A post-card will do, but mail it to-day. NOW, BEFORE YOU FORGET.

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give the best service because they have the best equipment. Their transmitters and receivers are 100% perfect—they enable you to talk farther and hear better. They have the fewest possible parts—nothing to get out of order. The big powerful, five-bar generator rings every party, on the line and gets Central EVERY TIME.

Poor telephone equipment is a waste of money. It means poor service—and that is worse than no service at all. Be satisfied with nothing but the best—send for our Book "A Telephone on the Farm, Edition 14-B" and learn about Stromberg-Carlson Quality.

### Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co.

110-112 Church St.

Toronto, Ont.

**SEEDS**

Preparedness

While it lasts we can supply 1914 and 1915 CORN on cob, of high Germinating power at \$3.00 per bus. In crates. This advertisement has been suggested to us by the number of farmers who are buying SEED CORN NOW for spring. We are buyers of Alsike, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Send samples.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS** 124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

### Current Events.

Jack London, novelist, died in Glen Ellen, Cal., on Nov. 22nd.

Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the automatic system of firearms, died in London, Eng., Nov. 24th.

Hon. A. E. Kemp, M. P. for East Toronto, has been appointed Minister of Militia in succession to Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes.

During the past week the most notable events of the war have taken place in the East. In Macedonia the Serbs and French continue their victorious advance and have made important gains north of Monastir. . . . In Roumania Mac-kensen, crossing the Danube, has joined his forces with Falkenhayn's, and the two are closing on Bucharest, to which the Roumanians are hastily falling back. . . . In Greece a climax has been reached; Venizelos has formally declared war on Germans and Bulgarians, while Royalist reserves are arming against the Allies. . . . During the week two British hospital ships, the Britannic and the Braemar Castle, were sunk by mines in the Aegean Sea. The Britannic was the largest liner afloat, and when sunk carried a nursing staff but no wounded. Of the staff and crew 50 lives were lost and 28 were injured. The Braemar Castle, bound from Salonika to Malta, carried wounded men, but fortunately all were saved.

Prof. T. M. Kettle, who has been called the most brilliant Irishman of his generation, has met death on the allied front. He was the author of several books, and his death is looked upon as a calamity to Irish literature.

### The Windrow

Apart from the Rhodes scholarship students from the United States there are not fifty freshmen at Oxford University this term. The colleges are all being used, more or less, for military purposes.

A broken doll over 4,000 years old forms an item of a collection of dolls now on exhibition in London, Eng. It was found in an Egyptian tomb, and must have been the plaything of some little girl who lived in the time of Moses.

Bernstein, a German Socialist, has admitted in the Reichstag, "We started the war, but we are unable to finish it."

### Gossip.

#### Birmingham Shorthorn Show and Sale

At the Birmingham England, Shorthorn Show and sale, held on Wednesday, November 8, 197 animals were sold at an average of about \$340 a head. The Birmingham Show and Sale is promoted by the Birmingham Agricultural Exhibition Society, and this event was one of the best ever experienced in Birmingham. There was an excellent demand for cows showing good milking proclivities. In the aged-cow class the top price was 210 guineas (a guinea is 21 shillings, or about \$5.00), which was paid for Augusta Princess, a big, red-roan daughter of Proud Baron. She, however, was not the winner of the class; this being Barford Lonely Lorna, which sold for the modest sum of 35 guineas. The winner in a class of 16 two-year-old heifers, Eidelweiss, by Jubilat, realized 75 guineas, which was 5 guineas less than was paid for Cottesbrooke Barrington Duchess II. The top price in this class, however, was 170 guineas paid for the highly commended heifer, Hean Augusta III, sired by Morning Star. The heifer calves were about the best lot ever seen at Birmingham: Brunhilda and Sweet Lavender, both daughters of Edgcote White Eagle, won first and second prizes. Three hundred guineas were paid for the winner, and 320 guineas for the second-prize calf. In the class for bulls exceeding eighteen months old the leader was Hampton's Last, a twenty-months-old son of Hampton's Broadhooks. A South American buyer secured him for 300 guineas. The bulls from twelve to eighteen months of age did not do quite so well, but the first-prize animal, Marland's Broadhooks, sold for 220 guineas. There was keen competition for the winning bull calf, Ivanhoe, a fine, dark roan, the get of Windsor Lad, out of Lady Eileen; 350 guineas was the price paid for him.

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**Gossip.**

**Record Prices for British Stock.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The close of October in England saw some wonderful prices paid for live stock of all kinds. At the Edgcote Shorthorn Sale a new "record" average was made. Top price was paid for the deep red bull, Edgcote Judge, a son of Ascott Clipper, out of Mysic Belle, which was by Bletchley King, the sire of Silver Mint. The agent of the Holme Pierrepont Herd, owned by Lord Manvers got him for 850 guineas. The ten highest priced bulls averaged £490, and eight of the cows £220. Nine bull calves by Earl of Kingston averaged £294, and five by Ascott Clipper £271. Home breeders bid very patriotically, so to speak, for calves by the premier stock bulls. Out of the twenty-three head sold, sixteen were bought by British breeders, who time and again outpaced the exporters. The average of £196 is the highest obtained in the United Kingdom (excepting, of course, the Duthie dispersals) since the Oliver event in 1884, when the Bates' Duchesses were sold.

At Darlington George Harrison the Gainford Hall expert was paid 1,100 guineas for Ringleader, the best bull calf he has ever bred at Gainsford, and he has bred a few.

The splendid average of £150 13s. 4d. was made for forty-nine very young Shorthorns sold at W. M. Cazalet's sale. Top price was 760 guineas given for a bull calf Radium, from the Goldie tribe.

A record sale of shires at Peterborough saw £18,083 16s. 6d., taken, and 170 foals sold at an average of £43 3s. This big sum was collected in two rings in one day.

The West Derby herd of pigs—eighty-eight head—were dispersed by Alfred Mansell for a record average of £15 14s. 3d. The fifty-nine Large Whites sold averaged £16 16s., another record, and so the merry game goes on.

At public auction Scotland has sold this year 2,964 head of pedigree Shorthorns and Angus cattle, for a general average of £57 3s. 11d., against that of £40 4s. 8d. in 1915. Thus some £169,481 18s. 6d. has been spent on first-class stock. For 1,558 Shorthorn cattle the general average was £75 15s. 9d., or a rise of £24 per head on the figures of last year. No such average has ever been recorded before, the next best average over a period of more than thirty years being £63 10s. 5d. in 1906. As regards Aberdeen-Angus cattle, which did not of course benefit to anything like the same extent from an export trade, the general average also shows a substantial and highly gratifying rise. Last year the average was £30 2s. 1d., while for the season just closed, that has been increased to £35 5s. 10d., for 1,406 head.

Nothing sensational, but a year of good, steady, substantial progress has marked the interests of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The outlook for the breed has never been better, the two most promising fields being South Africa and New Zealand though also in the Argentine real progress is being made. In South Africa the prospects are of the most encouraging description. During the year exports have been on a satisfactory scale, and have numbered 200. Of this number South Africa took fully one-half, while South America had over seventy, and smaller consignments went to New Zealand, Canada, Australia, the United States, Japan, Tasmania, Norway, and Sweden.

The best Angus sale of the year was at Perth, when 297 bulls made an average of £45 5s. Top price was £462, given by Mr. Kerr, Harviestoun for a Jilt bull, Ballindaloch, this being the second highest price ever paid at these sales for a bull of the breed. The record of £504 is still held by Lord Rosebery's Ebbero, also from the Ballindaloch herd.

England, and London particularly, is increasing its cry for more milk, and farmers are not slow to avail themselves of the chance to produce and sell milk rather than making butter or cheese with it. Our cows and heifers in England and Wales have increased from 1,952,648 on the average of the five-year period 1881-85 to 2,484,220 in 1914, or by no fewer than 531,572 head, the increase being greater than for "other", or more especially meat-producing, cattle. London now consumes 108,000,000 gallons of milk annually and by railroad she

received some 97,714,346 gallons in 1914, the rest coming in by road. We are paying sixpence a quart for milk in London to-day. There is an increased number of young heifers noted in the British official live stock statistics and that is quite a good sign. ALBION.

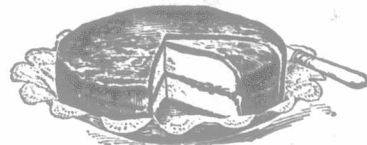
**Volume 27, American Shropshire Sheep Records.**

Through the courtesy of Julia M. Wade, Secretary of the American Shropshire Registry Association, a copy of volume 27 of the records has been received at this office. It contains the pedigrees of rams and ewes numbering from 364,139 to 379,324. In the pedigrees are given the number, name and ear mark of the animal, the date lambled, name of sire and dam, and name of breeder and owner. Such information is of value to every Shropshire breeder. Address communication to Secretary of the American Shropshire Record, Lafayette, Ind.

**The Winter Fair at Guelph.**

The date of the Guelph Winter Fair is drawing near and the entries for the coming show are very satisfactory, there being in the neighborhood of 300 horses, 300 cattle, 75 cows in the dairy test, 490 sheep, 500 swine, and 375 entries in seeds. The sheep and seed entries are records for the show. About 5,000 birds are entered, which, with the entries of pens and dressed poultry, will make the poultry showing about equal to the record entry of 1915. In addition to the regular exhibits, there will be a number of very valuable demonstrations in types of market animals, both alive and dressed, with an expert in attendance to explain the various points of difference and the desirable qualities in our meat animals. On Wednesday of the week of the Fair a sale of seeds, both of the Field Crop Competition and open classes, will be held. This will give anyone desiring clean, pure seed an opportunity of securing it for the spring seeding. On both Wednesday and Thursday the dressed carcasses will be on display in the carcass room. They will be arranged in order of merit, so that visitors will have an opportunity of making a careful study of them. The sale of dressed carcasses will be on Thursday, the last day of the Fair. The Fair is held in Guelph, December 1 to 8. Judging of Shires, Shorthorns and sheep takes place on Monday, Dec. 4; dairy bulls, Aberdeen-Angus, Percherons and swine on Tuesday, the 5th; Herefords, Clydesdales, heavy drafts, on Wednesday, the 6th; grade steers, champion beef cattle and Clydesdales, on Thursday, the 7th. There will be much of an educational value to all interested in the different phases of agriculture. You cannot afford to miss attending this big Winter Fair, where the best products of field and stable are to be seen.

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Mail us a red ball trade-mark, cut from a bag or carton of Lantic Sugar, and we will send you a book of particularly good recipes for cakes, candies, preserves and other delicious sweets.

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is called "The All-Purpose Sugar," because the extra "FINE" granulation makes it equally suitable for the table, for cooking and for preserving.

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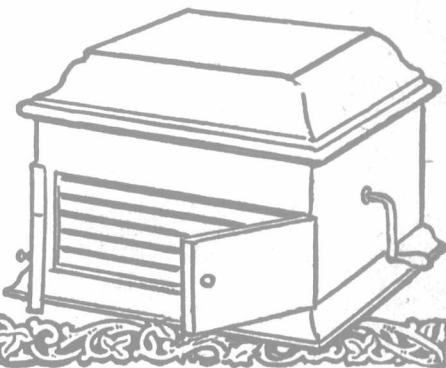


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 Wherever PURITY FLOUR is found:  
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 Can ever come from other makes.

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MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD

207



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You can save the many middlemen's profits by securing your fur garments from us. We buy our Raw Furs direct from the Trappers for cash, and are the largest cash buyers of raw furs in Canada, buying direct from the trapper. These furs are manufactured into stylish fur sets and fur coats at the lowest possible cost, consistent with the best workmanship. Then we sell them direct to you at the very low catalog prices. We pay all delivery charges. Every garment is sold under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION TO YOU or your money back. Our sales for fur sets and fur garments last year exceeded all our expectations and were the largest in the history of the house. This year we confidently expect still larger sales, since the people realize more and more the bargains they obtain from Hallam. We have in stock a large and varied assortment of all the articles shown in our FUR STYLE BOOK and can guarantee PROMPT SHIPMENT.

**PRIZE CONTEST—\$300 in Cash given away free in Hallam's Zoological Contest, 64 Prizes—Write to-day for the 1916-17 edition of**

## HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK

which gives full particulars of the contest and contains 32 illustrated pages showing beautiful and stylish fur coats and sets, moderately priced.

**211—MUSKRAT COAT**  
—Made from select dark skins, well matched, deep shawl collar with cuffs. The graceful flare skirt and stylish lines of the coat combined with the handsome reverse border effect give this garment a very striking appearance made only 45 inches long in sizes of bust 32 to 44. Price delivered to you \$62.50.  
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**RAW FURS**—We are the largest Cash Buyers of Raw Furs direct from the Trapper in Canada. — Our Raw Fur Quotations sent Free.

**GUNS**—Traps—Animal Bait Fish Nets, Tackle and a complete line of Sportsmen's Supplies. 32 page Sportsmen's Catalogue Free.

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applies to our Poultry Fencing just right. It keeps your chickens at home—and their enemies out. Each intersection securely locked—the kind that stays "put."

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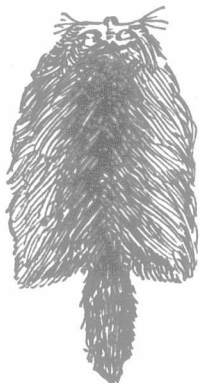
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Stallions from two to seven years of age.

Mares from three to five years of age.

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SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR.

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

## Ex-Service Men to Settle on English Farms.

**EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":**  
The English Board of Agriculture has acquired, under the provisions of the Small Holdings Colonies Act, 1916, for the purpose of a land-settlement colony of ex-service men, an estate of 2,363 acres near Patrington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about fifteen miles distant from Hull. Vacant possession will be obtained at April 6th, 1917.

The soil is a rich alluvium capable of producing very heavy crops.

This colony, when fully developed, will consist of a central farm of about 200 acres, and sixty small holdings of "mixed farming" type, averaging about thirty-five acres in extent. The equipment of each of the latter will include a comfortable cottage and the necessary farm buildings for carrying on the holding.

The Central Farm will be under the management of a director, and will be equipped with machinery, implements, horses, etc., which will be let out on hire to settlers requiring them. It will in the first instance embrace the greater part, if not the whole, of the estate, portions of which will be taken away from time to time for the formation or extension of the settlers' holdings.

Selected applicants will receive preliminary training by working on the Central Farm under the supervision of the director, receiving wages until such time as they are considered capable of working a holding independently. They will then be allotted, at a reasonable rental, land near their cottages which, if of less extent than the average-sized holding above indicated, may be subsequently increased by taking further land from the Central Farm.

Applicants who are able to satisfy the Board that they have the necessary capital and experience may be allowed to take up holdings without preliminary training.

Co-operative methods will be adopted for the purchase of requirements and the consignment and disposal of produce.

It must be clearly understood that the Government do not propose to make direct advances of capital to ex-service men desirous of taking up holdings, but it is hoped that industrious men, even if possessed of but little capital of their own, by starting as workers on the Central Farm, and at the same time cultivating a small plot on their own account, may gradually be able to increase the area under their own control until they are able to support themselves entirely from this source. Endeavors will be made to establish a system of co-operative credit to assist men of this class.

In the selection of settlers, preference will be given as between men of equal merit and qualifications to those whose wives or sisters or daughters have, as the result of their employment on the land either before or during the war, acquired proficiency in milking or other farming operations.

ALBION.

## Gossip.

Boy readers can earn a little Christmas money by winning special classes limited to Boy Feeders at the Toronto Fat Stock Show. This Show also carries classes limited to farmers. The Secretary will be glad to mail prize list on application.

We draw attention to the advertisement in this issue of the sale of pure-bred stock to be held Dec. 14 by the estate of the late H. H. Miller, Hanover, Ont. The stock consists of registered Red Poll cattle and French-Canadian horses. The farm and implements will also be sold. See advertisement and write M. A. Miller, Hanover, Ont., for further particulars.

## Irvindale Shorthorns Thriving.

John Watt & Son, Elora, Ont., write to "The Farmer's Advocate" that their Shorthorns are doing nicely. They have an extra nice lot of bulls for sale. These are reds and roans, sired by Gainford Select and out of their best breeding and milking cows. Also for sale are some choice cows and heifers either in calf or with calves at foot. They are exhibiting at Guelph, and anyone wanting a good bull or a well-bred cow or heifer will find it to their advantage to look them up and get their prices, for these cattle are priced to sell.

## Ontario Crop and Live Stock Report.

Information concerning agricultural conditions in the Province has been compiled by the Ontario Department of Agriculture and issued in bulletin form. It was to the effect that: The quality of fall wheat, while not up to the Ontario standard, is nearer the mark than any other cereal, except rye. The yield was practically an average one, and the crop was well harvested. Barley was below the average in yield and the grain is reported to be light in weight, although, generally speaking, it is a good color. There has been an unusually small yield of oats per acre, and much of them are light weight. Peas suffered with the drouth and the crop is generally described as a poor one. Owing to the drouth in August, this year's seeding of fall wheat was later than usual; owing to the seed-bed being hard and dry, in many cases germination was slow and uneven. The late rains have brought the crop forward fairly well, but on the whole it has not as large a top as usual. The acreage is estimated as about one-fifth of that of 1915. The general yield of corn for husking is light, there being more nubbins than usual and first-class seed-corn is likely to be scarce next spring. Silage varieties have done a little better, but even they are considerably below the average. It has been a poor season for beans. The wet spring made planting late, and the weather was hot and dry at the time of filling, consequently many of the pods did not fully mature. Part of the crop was caught by the frost. However, the harvesting season was favorable. Buckwheat was one-half to a fair crop. The average yield of potatoes was comparatively light. The size of the tubers being below the standard, although the quality is good. The root crop suffered from the drouth, consequently the yield is below the average. Turnips and mangels are small in size, but sound and of fair quality. It has been a remarkably good season for clover seed. The fields kept for seed were, as a rule, well headed although the plants were rather short in stem.

The fall pastures have been very poor owing to the prolonged summer drouth. Cattle as a rule are rather thin. Owing to the price of beef and scarcity of feed a large number of cattle have been sold in an unfinished state. Sheep are doing well and are in strong demand. High prices of pork and the scarcity of feed have tempted some farmers to part with more sows than is prudent, and to turn off too many animals under weight. The prospects are that there will be a scarcity of all kinds of live stock by the spring. Dairying has flourished this season, although the pastures were short. Prices for butter and cheese have reached record heights. The flow of milk in the fall was hardly up to average, but the high prices offered induced dairymen to supplement the pastures as much as possible. Owing to the high cost of grains, some correspondents speak of the reduction in the size of flocks, but others point to the encouraging price prevailing all season for eggs and insist that poultry pays even with feeds high in price. The orchard suffered from the long summer drouth. There is a comparatively small crop of apples, especially of best winter sorts. The general quality of the fruit is not so good as usual. Scarcity of help is reported from most communities. To offset this, farmers are exchanging work more freely than ever, and are using more machinery. Plowing is fairly well advanced. The weather of the past few weeks being favorable for this work.

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1916. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers and the yields by a special staff in each township in addition to our regular crop correspondents:

Fall wheat: 704,867 acres yielded 14,942,050 bushels, or 21.2 bushels per acre, as compared with 24,737,011 and 30.5 in 1915, and 14,333,548 and 20.9, 1914. annual average per acre for 35 years was 21.3 bushels. Spring wheat: 144,305 acres yielded 2,213,961 bushels, or 15.3 per acre, as compared with 3,439,949 and 21.2 in 1915 and 2,169,425 and 18.3 in 1914. Average 16.1. Barley: 527,886 acres yielded 12,388,969 bushels, or 23.5 per acre as compared with 19,

## Horse



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Mink, Beav... Skunk, Weas... U o o n, L y n... Muskrat, Fox... Wolf—Biggest... We pay all ex... on mail shipm... report and prio... CONSOLID... Dept. 37...

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Get a high clas... steers. I have... 24 months of ap... T. B. BROAD...

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imported sire... A. DINSMOR... Far... 1 1/4 mil... BEAVER HIL... AND OXFOR... to nineteen mo... ewes, ewe and... Alex. McKinn...



**Horse Owners! Use**  
**GOMBAULT'S**  
**Caustic**  
**Balsam**  
*A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure*



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

**Your Frisky Colt-**



must be properly halter-broken unless you want constant trouble. A colt naturally uses a halter roughly. He will break it or pull out of it if he possibly can. Once let him get this habit and it is almost impossible to break him of it. Don't take chances which may lessen the value of your colt.


The Classic Halter as illustrated has been specially designed for colts and is a very serviceable halter. Leather parts securely riveted and electric-welded steel fittings.

Price, prepaid ..... **75c**  
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 At your dealer's or direct. Write for catalogue. It's FREE.

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 No 68  
 Waterloo Street,  
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**Scratches and Stocking**



—Are prevalent in cold weather irregular work and overfeed induces both. A system tonic and blood purifier, such as

**FLEMING'S TONIC HEAVE REMEDY**  
 will prevent these troubles and when developed, with Fleming's Veterinary Healer (it will quickly cure them. Per box, \$1.

Fuller information in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser Write us for a Free Copy

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
 75 Church St., Toronto

**RAW BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING FURS**

Mink, Beaver, Skunk, Weasel, Coon, Lynx, Muskrat, Fox or Wolf—Biggest money is made by shipping to us. We pay all express charges, and refund postage on mail shipments. Write for our fur market report and price list, sent FREE.

**CONSOLIDATED FUR CORPORATION**  
 Dept. 35 168 King St. East, TORONTO

**BALMEDI ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
 Get a high class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1 and 3-yr.-old heifers. T. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.** Several choice young bulls from the imported sire "Pradamere" for sale. Apply A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont. 1 1/2 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

**BEAVER HILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.** Bulls from seven to nineteen months old. Females all ages. Shearing ewes, ewe and ram lambs. Alex. McKinney, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

893,129 and 36.0 in 1915 and 18,096,754 and 31.2 in 1914. Average 28.0. Oats: 2,689,762 acres yielded 71,297,528 bushels, or 26.5 per acre as compared with 120,217,952 and 41.9 in 1915 and 103,564,322 and 37.3 in 1914. Average 35.6. Rye: 148,738 acres yielded 2,354,410 bushels, or 15.8 per acre as compared with 3,210,512 and 18.5 in 1915. Average 16.5. Buckwheat: 229,205 acres yielded 3,261,888 bushels, or 14.2 per acre as compared with 4,278,366 and 22.1 in 1915. Average 20.4. Peas: 95,542 acres yielded 1,243,979 bushels, or 13.4 per acre as compared with 2,043,049 and 16.1 in 1915. Average 19.1. Beans: 53,999 acres yielded 583,105 bushels, or 10.8 per acre as compared with 882,819 and 14.0 in 1915. Average 16.7. Mixed grains: 485,986 acres yielded 13,297,354 bushels, or 27.4 per acre as compared with 19,461,609 and 40.9 in 1915. average 34.5. Potatoes: 139,523 acres yielded 7,408,429 bushels, or 53 per acre as compared with 13,267,023 and 76 in 1915. Average 114. Mangels: 42,793 acres yielded 9,756,015 bushels, or 228 per acre as compared with 25,356,323 and 498 in 1915. Average 452. Carrots: 2,391 acres yielded 331,124 bushels, or 138 per acre compared with 686,232 and 281 in 1915. Average 340. Sugar beets: 22,482 acres yielded 6,023,938 bushels, or 268 per acre as compared with 8,644,281 and 378 in 1915. Average 376. Turnips: 91,670 acres yielded 24,067,699 bushels, or 263 per acre as compared with 46,598,851 and 478 in 1915. Average 430. Corn for husking: 258,332 acres yielded 12,717,072 bushels (in the ear), or 49.2 per acre, as compared with 21,760,496 or 70.2 in 1915. Average 71. Corn for silo: 439,411 acres yielded 3,276,185 tons (green) or 7.46 per acre as compared with 4,874,377 and 10.98 in 1915. Average 10.99. Hay and clover (including alfalfa): 3,471,984 acres yielded 7,200,004 tons, or 2.07 per acre, as compared with 4,253,763 and 1.32 in 1915. Average 1.35.

**Gossip.**

Robert Miller of Stouffville, Ont., writes: "I have lately sold a nice Lady Dorothy cow and calf. She was descended from a prize-winning cow that I imported a few years ago, and her calf is by a Brawith Bud bull that I imported. They are to start a new man in the business.

"Have sold a splendid Mayflower bull sired by Superb Sultan, to Thos. Thomsen, of Headford, Ont. The Superb Sultan bulls are getting scarce and they grow in demand, perhaps no bull has left better sires than he has, and I can confidently say that he has never left anything but a good calf for me, in the six years that I have used him.

"I have also sold a beautiful Wedding Gift bull from a good cow that is making a record of over 9,000 lbs. of 4.5 % milk this year. She gave over 8,000 last year in 10 months. This calf was sold to George White, Dunbarton, Ont. Have also sold to Thos. O. Huntly, Queensville, Ont., a very nice Mysie bull; his dam is a good imported cow and his sire is a good bull from imported sire and dam.

"To John L. McGuire, Desjardins, Que. I have sold a good red bull by Imported Lord Gordon and from Bella Hillhurst 9th, and to John Rawlings, Forest, Ont., have sold a splendid, sappy roan calf 8 months old for shipment to Wyoming.

"Have some beautiful young bulls ready, they are pure Scotch of the best families. I have more bulls that are not Scotch, but they are bred from the best milking cows that I know, and they are good bulls too. One of them is three years old, a tried sire and his mother is giving over 13,000 lbs. this year. Her sister is doing the same and they are good cows. Both are sired by a bull that I bred, and it is doubtful if there has been another dual-purpose sire as good in Canada. Will sell the bulls, the cows cannot be sold until they complete their records."

"What are you going to make of your son Charley?" I asked.

"Well," replied Charley's father, "I made a doctor of Bob, a lawyer of Ralph, and a minister of Bert, and Joe is a literary man. I think I'll make a laboring man of Charley. I want one of them to have a little money."

**STRONG!**  
 Your search for the perfect Wood Sawing Outfit ends when you see

**THE PAGE WOOD SAW**



Beyond a doubt, it will outlast any other similar machine—it's so strongly built that you cannot wear it out.

Shaft of 4-foot, 4-inch lath-turned steel.

Shaft-box dust-proof and non-heating.

Tilting Table has roller at one end to facilitate handling of long poles.

Price—as low as we can get it—\$20.00 delivered to any point in Old Ontario.

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 LIMITED  
 1143 King St. West, Toronto

We can supply saw blades with any size of hole. In ordering be sure to mention the size of hole wanted.

**SAW BLADE PRICES**

20-inch.....	\$3.60
22-inch.....	4.25
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26-inch.....	5.75
28-inch.....	6.65
30-inch.....	7.50
32-inch.....	8.75

**PURE-BRED STOCK SALE**

The stock of the late H. H. Miller, consisting of registered

**Red Poll Cattle—French-Canadian Horses**

together with a full line of farm implements, including potato machinery, will be offered for sale without reserve at

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

at the farm at Hanover, Ontario, at 10.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.

**THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 14, 1916**

The farm, immediately adjoining the town, will also be sold, subject to reserve bid.

**G.T.R., C.P.R.**

For further particulars or copy of sale bill, address: **M.A. Miller, Hanover, Ont.**

**For Sale** 2 imported Clydesdale Stallions, one French coach and two Hackneys ranging in price from \$500 to \$1,200, on easy terms. All are show horses. Warranted sound and sure, good workers and quiet to handle.

**HENRY M. DOUGLAS, ELMVALE, ONTARIO**

**Highest Quality Hillsdale Clydesdales** **Richest Breeding**

I am now offering a number of in-foal young mares from Imp. sires and dams, bred from Scotch and Canadian winners and champions for generations. They represent the highest standard of the breed's quality and breeding. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, R.R.1, L.-D. Bell Phone. Farm, 3 miles from city.

**Clydesdales** We have still left some exceptionally good drafty stallions, ranging in age from one to eight years, prizewinners, including champions; also in-foal mares and fillies. There is a horse boom coming. Buy now

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.**

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One nice, very dark red dual-purpose bull calf; also a choice lot of Yorkshires, boars and sows, from three months up, and a choice lot of cockerels. All stock will be shipped express paid, also registered.

**HERBERT J. MILLER, R.R. 1, Keene, Ontario**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

We have a number of young bulls to offer at reasonable and attractive prices. At the recent Canadian National Exhibition, with 15 animals shown, we won 24 prizes, among which was Grand Champion and Gold Medal for best female of the breed. To insure prepotency of the right kind in your next herd bull, buy him from

**Berkshire Swine, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep** **Larkin Farms** **Queenston, Ontario**

**ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS**

Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**L. O. Clifford Oshawa, Ontario**

**Robert Miller** Pays the Freight. I have now ready for sale, some extra choice young bulls of gilt-edged breeding, some young bulls bred from the best milking Shorthorn known to me, and of good form as well. I have some young cows and a lot of heifers, all that are old enough are in calf to great sires, amongst them some of the best in both breeding and form that I have ever had.

I have several cows that have made wonderful records, others are in the making; will spare a few of them if desired, two cows in the lot are making records of over 13,000 lbs. milk that is rich in butter-fat. These cows are well bred and they are the ideal dual-purpose type. The bulls are bred from them and their sisters.

Write for what you want and you will get an immediate reply with full particulars. Stouffville, Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station. I live near station. **Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

**Spruce Glen Shorthorns** When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 70 head to select from, Minas, Fames, Miss Ramdens, Florences, Emlys, etc. Many of them one and two-year-old heifers. Also several young bulls of breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows and bred just right.

**James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ont.**


**SALEM SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (Imp), Canada's champion show and breeding bull. Special offering—ten high-class young bulls.

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. 75 FLEMING BROS., Chemists Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

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MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN, & CO., (late Hickman & Scruby), Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. Exporters of PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses. Beef and Dairy breeds of cattle, Show and Field Sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import, prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

## ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM Angus, Southdowns, Collies

—PRIZE BULL CALVES AND RAMS— COLLIE PUPS

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

## Shorthorn Bull

Royal Warrant Imp. = 86056 = (113205)

Rosebud bred, son of the great Newton Crystal. Photo and extended pedigree sent.

H. M. VANDERLIP Elmhurst Stock Farm Route 1 Brantford, Ont.

## Glenfoyle Shorthorns

Large selections in females, all ages, bred from the best dual-purpose families. One extra choice fifteen-months bull, some younger ones coming on. Priced well worth the money.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

## 1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1916 SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

A few sheep left for sale. Also 2 roan bull calves 12 months. Quality and breeding first-class. Miss Charlotte Smith, Clandeboye, R. R. 1. The farm is one mile west of Lucan Crossing, G.T.R.

## PLASTER HILL SHORTHORNS

MILKING STRAINS—5 young bulls, 5 to 12 months, bred from record cows. Visitors welcome. F. Martindale & Son, G.T.R. Caledonia, R.R.3

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls ranging in ages up to nine months and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. Douglas Brown, Bright, R.R.4, Av. Sta., G.T.R.

## MARDELLA SHORTHORNS

Bulls, cows, heifers. Have size, quality, breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. Have great milkers and beefers. Glad to have you see them, or write—Thomas Graham, Port Perry R.R.No 3.

## FOR SALE

47 Cotswold ewes and 13 ewe lambs. \$15.00 each. Fred Wilson, Camlachie, Ont. R.R. 1

## Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
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 especial, 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.

### Winding up a Company.

In November, 1915, a stock company made an assignment. In February, 1916, the assets were sold for the liabilities, and the creditors have not received anything as yet. How soon after the sale should the business be straightened up and the creditors be paid off?

Ontario. A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—There is no legally fixed limit of time. The law requires the assignee to be diligent and wind up the estate in a reasonable time; but what is to be regarded as a reasonable limit must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case.

### Loss of Cattle.

A sells ten head of cattle to B, and B pays the sum of ten dollars on them to bind the bargain. A agrees with B to deliver the cattle to—station on first of December about one month from date of sale. Nothing being said at time of sale about any accident or of any cattle dying or loss in anyway?

The main question is who would be lawfully responsible for loss, if any, before cattle were delivered.

Ontario. G. D. S.

Ans.—The purchaser would be the loser unless the loss were the result of negligence on the part of the vendor.

### Flour and By-Products from Bushel of Wheat.

Wheat testing 59, how much flour bran and shorts should be received per bushel of wheat. How much should the miller get for grinding it?

W. E.

Ans.—The millers consulted on this question gave only approximate weights as they claim the amount varies according to sample of wheat. As high as 49 pounds of flour can be made from one bushel of wheat. There would be 6 pounds of bran and 5 pounds of shorts. Some claim that the average weight of flour from a bushel of wheat is two or three pounds less. There is no set amount a miller should receive for grinding. Very little custom work is done now and the price varies, depending on various circumstances.

## Gossip.

### Holsteins at Woodstock.

Elsewhere in these columns the Oxford District Holstein Breeders are advertising the date of their sixth annual sale to be held in Woodstock, Ont., on December 13. Dairymen will remember the successful sale of a year ago when despite the fact that there was a surplus of young things consigned, including far too many young bulls, the average obtained was still equal to almost any other sale, of the season. This year, however, there will be only five bulls in the 60-head offered. The 55 females will all be of milking age and all either fresh or near freshening. This in itself should be most satisfactory to the buyer. In many cases an animal purchased should, at the present high prices of dairy produce, almost pay for herself in milk the first season, to say nothing of the offspring. This however, is only one feature of the sale. The animals consigned are we understand a uniform lot of strong well-developed cows, and choicely bred. Many have been prize winners at the leading fairs as well as public dairy tests and nearly all have good official records or are bred from official record dams. If you are in need of a fresh cow or two or could do with one of the five young bulls advertised, it would be well to keep the Woodstock sale in mind. Catalogues may be had by writing to the secretary of sale, W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, Ont. Kindly mention the Farmer's Advocate.

# A 21-Piece Tea Set of Fine China—FREE

NO HOME can possess too much fine China. A set of good quality dishes is always welcomed in any home.

We are offering subscribers the opportunity of getting one of our handsome tea sets free by securing three new subscribers for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine at \$1.50 a year each, paid in advance.

## Makes a Beautiful Gift

The tea set is of extra fine China, beautifully decorated, and consists of 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 6 Bread and Butter Plates, 1 Large Bread or Cake Plate, 1 Sugar Bowl, 1 Cream Jug. It is worthy of a place on the finest table in the land, and would make a splendid gift to anybody.

## To Subscribers Only

Only subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, or members of their households, can earn this fine premium. The supply is limited, too and we are, not able to get any more.

Get three new subscribers at \$1.50 a year (paper must not be sold for less.) and remit the \$4.50 to us with their names and addresses carefully written, stating you want the tea set premium. The same day we will repack your set (to be sure nothing is broken) and ship it to the express office you mention in your letter. Please address:

Dept. T., The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

# Escana Farm Shorthorns

FOR SALE: Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding and especially suitable for foundation purposes.

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON P.O., ONT. Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct.

## Shorthorn Bulls---Shorthorn Females

A HERD THAT YOU WILL LIKE

You will like our females; you will like the breeding and you will like the sires that have been used on these in the past year. Right Sort (Imp.), Bandsman (Imp.), Newton Friar (Imp.), Lytton Selection, Escana Champion,—all these bulls have been used in the past year. We can show you some young bulls by these sires that are show calves. Come and see them or let us send you particulars. We can also spare some females bred to them; heifers, four and six year-old cows, as well as cows with calves at foot.

WM. GHENT & SONS, FREEMAN P.O., ONT. Farm, 300 yds. from Burlington Jct., G.T.R.

## ROYAL BREEDING SCOTCH SHORTHORNS HIGH-CLASS TYPE

of high-class, fashionably-bred Scotch Shorthorns in calf to Sittyton Sultan's Dale, a Mina-bred son of Avondale, dam by Whitehall Sultan, is of interest; come and examine my offering. A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R.

## SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

Have sold all the Shropshires I can spare this season. Present offering in Shorthorns—ten really choice young bulls, sired by Broadhooks, Golden Fame = 50018 = Imp. and out of such noted families as Campbell-bred Clarets, Nonpareils, Marr Missies, Stamfords, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls and Charming Jems, ranging from 9 to 16 months old. All good reds and roans.

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONT. Phone and telegraph via Av.

## OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

51 to select from. 20 breeding cows and as many choice heifers, many of them bred, also a lot of choice young bulls, all of the dual-purpose strain. All sired by choice bulls and registered and offered at prices to live and let live. JOHN ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONT.

## Scotch Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Oxford Downs

Our Shorthorns are of the most noted Scotch families and the Scotch (imp.) bulls, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =, and Royal Bruce (imp.) = 80283 = have been used in succession. Two choice bulls of breeding age and heifers for sale. Also sheep and swine. Erin Station, C.P.R. L.-D. Phone. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Erin, Ont., R.R. 1

## IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

40 more imported Shorthorns have arrived home from quarantine. We now have 18 heifers in calf and 19 cows with calves at foot, also a few good imported bulls. They are all good individuals and represent the choicest breeding. We can meet visitors at Burlington Jct. at any time if notified. FREEMAN ONT.

## J. A. & H. M. PETTIT.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality. WM. SMITH & SON, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.

## PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Special Offering:—Several young bulls from 7 to 16 months, sired by Loyal Scot (Imp.) and from our best breeding females. You will like these, and we could also spare a few choice females bred to the same sire. GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont. (11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.)



## Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

### Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 116  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosbury Falls, Vt.

## CREAM WANTED

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit weekly. We guarantee highest market price.

**Ontario Creameries, Limited**  
London - Ontario

"KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE" is a son of "King Segis Pontiac" sire of more high-priced bulls than any other in U.S.A. "King Segis Pontiac Akartra" \$50,000. "King Segis Pontiac Kingdon" \$35,000. "King Segis Pontiac Count"—all 3/4 brothers to "Duplicate", and "King Segis Pontiac Chicago", sold for \$20,000 at 6 mos. old is half brother. Duplicate's dam is by King of the Pontiacs, having made 21 lbs. butter at 2 years and 17,500 lbs. milk at 2 years, and is sister to two 40-lb. cows (one 44-lb.), seventeen 30-lb. cows; also sister to 185 A. R. O. cows, a showing made by no other bull living or dead. One of Duplicate's first-tested daughters is Queen Pontiac Orm by, the first heifer in Canada to give 600 lbs. of milk in 7 days and her 60-day record of 4,701 lbs. milk and yearly record of 688 lbs. butter, 18,346.2 milk, stamp her as one of Canada's best. Write and get a brother of this great heifer for your next sire. R. M. HOLTBY, Port Perry, Ont.

We Have Several

## Holstein Bulls

fit for service, and calves representing high producing strains.  
**F. R. Breckon, Merton, Ont.**

FOR SALE—Choice Holstein bull calf, born January 5th, 1916, nicely marked, about half white. Dam's R.O.P. record 15,000 lbs. in ten months, testing 3.8% fat. Sire's full sister R.O.P. at three years old, over 19,000 lbs. milk. Write for particulars or come and see. R. S. OLIVER, R. R. 5, St. Mary's, Ont.



Given to the pregnant Mare for sixty days before foaling

### PREVENTS

**Navel Disease and Joint Ill in the Foal**

Price \$3.00 Per Bottle  
(Delivery Charges Prepaid)

One bottle required for each Mare treated

GUARANTEED EFFECTIVE OR MONEY REFUNDED

**Foaline Laboratory of Canada**  
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

ORDER NOW

FOALINE LABORATORY OF CANADA, Winnipeg

Please forward.....bottles of FOALINE, for which I enclose \$.....

Name.....

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## Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

### Intermittent Lameness.

In August my mare went lame in her left hip. I applied a blister, and in a few days she got all right. Three weeks later she went lame in the right leg. I blistered this and in a few days she was all right again. Early in October she again went lame in left hip; I again blistered with good results. In two weeks she again went lame in right hip, which yielded to treatment as before.

1. What causes the lameness?
2. If she goes lame again what treatment would you advise?

P. Z.

Ans.—1. Without further particulars as to the peculiar symptoms she showed when lame, we cannot tell its nature or cause. We know of no conditions or disease that causes alternate lameness in each hip. It is possible that an examination by a veterinarian during the period of lameness might result in a definite diagnosis.

2. The treatment adopted has been successful in several attacks, hence we can recommend no better.

V.

### Sore Neck.

Mare has had a sore neck for a few months. It used to swell under the collar and the swelling would disappear when she was not worked. It has now been swollen for a month and a half. The swelling comes under the collar and extends up the neck for about a foot. It is very sore when the collar is on and when pressed it seems very sore and hard. When I put my hand on it she rears and jumps and appears very frightened.

F. MCK.

Ans.—It is probable there is some deep seated pus, which must be liberated before a recovery can take place. She must have rest, or if necessary to work her you must use a heavy breast collar. Apply hot poultices of linseed meal or boiled turnips, keeping the poultice hot by occasionally pouring hot water on it. Apply a fresh poultice twice daily. If forced to work her, keep a cloth over the swelling and keep the cloth saturated with a lotion made of 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water. Either treatment will allay considerable of the extended swelling. When the enlargement becomes circumscribed a careful manipulation will probably reveal the seat of pus. Then it must be freely lanced and the cavity flushed out three times daily until healed with 1 part carbolic acid to twenty-four parts water. If no pus be present the treatment will cause a subsidence of the swelling and soreness, provided, of course, the cause be removed. The cause is the collar, which probably does not fit well. It would probably be wise to show her to your veterinarian.

V.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Treatment of a New Churn.

I have sometimes seen questions in your columns regarding how to treat a new churn so that butter will not stick to it. My plan is to thoroughly scald the churn with boiling water, empty the water out and then thoroughly rub with salt. Scald again with common soda and boiling water. It is always essential to have the water boiling to scald all dairy utensils. By not having it so is often the cause of butter sticking and thereby causing trouble, besides loss of butter. MRS. J. W.

#### Injury to Jaw.

About two months ago I noticed a lump on lower jaw of a two-year-old steer. This lump broke and discharged some, but still stays large and hard. Does not appear to be sore when touched. He has kept in good condition.

1. Do you think this would have been caused by a hurt?
2. Would you consider the beef fit for use?

M. A.

Ans. 1 and 2.—From the information given we are inclined to think that in all probability the lump is due to an accident. Bathing with hot water at the time it broke would likely have reduced the swelling. Evidently the animal is healthy, consequently we see no reason why the meat should not be fit for use.

## OLD RELIABLE SALE AT WOODSTOCK

# 60 PURE BRED HOLSTEINS 60

### Sixth Consignment Sale

55 fresh milkers and springers, and 5 choice males, at Woodstock

**December 13th, 1916**

In this sale will be the best blood of the breed. A great many in R.O.M., winners in dairy tests and show-ring. No by bidding, no protection. All inspected, and easy terms. Write the Secretary for a catalogue.

**Moore & Dean**  
Auctioneers

**W. E. Thomson, Sec.,**  
Woodstock, Ontario

## UNRESERVED PUBLIC SALE OF

# Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

### Also Stock and Implements

will be held at the farm of J. C. Boeckh, Willowdale, on

**Tuesday, December 5th, 1916**

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock noon.

Herd consists of nearly TWENTY HEAD, including a number of young cows, several choice young heifers, one 18 months' bull, and two bull calves.

The majority of the younger things are by the well known and highly bred sire Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, and others are by Grace Fayne 2nds Sir Colantha and Prince Abbekerk Mercena. Included in the lot are a number of prominent winners at Toronto. Write for catalogue at once.

**J. C. Boeckh, Prop.** Toronto & York Radial Cars  
**Willowdale, Ont.**  
AUCTIONEER, J. H. PRENTICE

## 35 LB. BULL FROM THE HET LOO HERD

(His dam and sire's dam average 35.55 lbs. of butter in 7 days)  
3 months old and a show individual. Sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo, a son of the famous May Echo Sylvia, World's champion milk cow; Canada's first 40 lb. cow. Dam, Roxie Concordia, 30.02 lbs. butter; 676.5 lbs. of milk in 7 days.  
We also have a 17 months' bull by King Pontiac Artis, Canada, and out of a 25 lb. sister of the great May Echo. Another, same age by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and from the noted 25 lb. show cow, Cherry Vale Winner. Come and see these, you will like them.  
Gordon H. Manhard, Sup. W. L. Shaw, Newmarket, Ont.  
Stops 60 Young St., Toronto and York Radial Cars.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Our present offering is a bull born February 1916. Dam gave 106 lbs. milk a day, sire's dam 116 lbs. a day. Nicely marked and a show bull. We make a specialty in foundation stock.  
**D. G. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ontario**

### DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall and 60 heifers, from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best. S. G. & Eric Kitchen, St. George, Ont.

## CLOVER BAR HOLSTEINS

We are offering at the present time, a few young bulls, two of which are fit for service, from high-testing dams and sired by Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, whose two nearest dams averaged 32 lbs. butter in 7 days and 103 lbs. milk per day. Prices reasonable. PETER SMITH, R.R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

### ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

Offers several young bulls from 7 to 13 months old, all from officially tested dams with records up as high as 29.20 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are a good lot, sired by our own herd bulls, King Veeman Ormsby and Sir Midnight Lyons Walker. Could also spare a few females.  
**JAS. G. CURRIE & SON, Ingersoll, Ontario**  
(electric car stops at the gate)

## Only One Son of King Segis Walker

left. Born April 14th, 1916. Dam, sister to Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the \$25,000 bull. Individuality as good as his pedigree. Photo and pedigree on application.  
**A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONT**

**Riverside Holsteins** Herd headed by "King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke" a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record when made. His ten near relatives have official records that average 34.94 lbs. butter in 7 days. His daughters have made good in official test. The present R. of P. cow of Canada was bred here. Choice young bulls for sale.  
**J. W. RICHARDSON, R.R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.**

## Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

Holstein bulls only, for sale. One fit for service from a R. of P. dam, testing 4.08 per cent. butter-fat; also four ranging from three to nine months, all from our Korndyke bull. Apply to Superintendent.

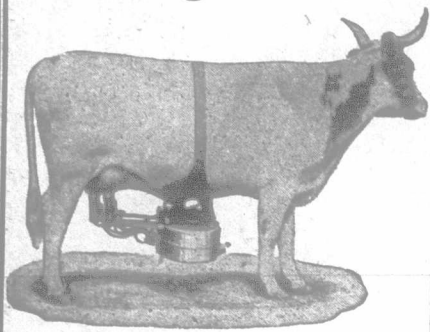
### 30-LB. GRANDSON OF KING SEGIS

Two years old. The records of his dam, granddam and her full sister average 30 lbs. Mostly white, long straight, evenly developed—very smooth and stylish. A real promising individual, weighs over fifteen hundred pounds, price two hundred dollars, on car Toronto.  
**R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, York Co., Ont.**

**When Writing Please Mention Advocate**



## THE OMEGA Milking Machine



has been installed in the private dairy of H. M. King George V. at Windsor Castle and also at His Majesty's private estate at Sandringham. The OMEGA in a 17-day test on ten cows (against 17 previous days) at the O. A. C., Guelph, increased the milk flow 206 lbs. or 3 per cent.

### Cleanly and Efficient

The OMEGA is the only machine that draws the milk from the teats through stiff transparent celluloid tubes to the pail which is suspended from the cow. (See cut.) The pail cannot be kicked over and the teat-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up straw or manure. There are no rubber tubes in the OMEGA to crack and harbor germs. The OMEGA is simple in design and easily cleaned.

### Write to-day

for free booklet describing the many exclusive and desirable features of the OMEGA.

**C. RICHARDSON & CO.,**  
St. Mary's, Ontario

## CREAM Wanted

Our markets have advanced. We are paying according to quality from 42 to 46c. per lb. fat.

Net to Shippers. Cans supplied. A line will bring you particulars.  
**Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.**  
9-11 Church Street, Toronto

## CREAM

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

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

Write for our proposition.

**Silverwoods Limited**  
LONDON, ONTARIO

## Lakeside Ayrshires

A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 35758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue.  
**GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor**  
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal, Que.  
**D. McArthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Quebec**

### DUNGANNON FARM

Offers two ten-months-old Ayrshire bulls by Humeshaugh Prince Fortune and others younger. Write at once. Bred-to-lay White Leghorn cockerels. **DUNGANNON FARM, Cobourg, Ont.**

**Glencairn Ayrshires** Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Sta., G.T.R.**

**JERSEY BULLS.** For sale—Knoolwood's Raleigh, sire Fairy Glen's Raleigh (imp.), 22 daughters R. O. P.; dam Eminent Honeymoon (imp.) R. O. P. 596 lbs. butter; reserve champion on island. Capt. Raleigh ready for service, sire Knoolwood's Raleigh, dam Mabel's Post Snowdrop; first as calf, 1914, first Junior Champion, 1915, 2nd 1916. Toronto. Milked 38 lbs. day, 6 per cent. milk, first calf. **Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont. R.R. No. 2.**

Please mention "The Advocate."

## Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

### Nuisance—Words Causing Damage.

A rents a farm to B, and B's son rents a farm from C. A beast dies on C's farm and B's son hauls it onto A's farm, and dumps it over a bank near a spring. Can A make B's son remove the beast off his farm, or what can he do?

2. A has another farm rented, and B. is trying to injure the farm by making false statements about the farm. Can A take any legal steps against B?

Ans.—1. A is probably not in a position to compel B's son to remove the carcass; but it would be quite proper for A to notify B, his tenant, to do so. He ought certainly to bring the matter to the attention of the Local Medical Health Officer, and this course would probably prove to be the more effective.

2. Yes. If A can prove that B's statements are really untrue, that they are being made without just cause or excuse, and that he, A, has suffered special damage thereby, he can bring an action against B for damages.

### Mange.

I have an English bulldog that has been troubled with mange for over a year. The hair comes out in spots and little red pimples are to be seen. What treatment do you advise?

C. F.

Ans.—There are several forms of mange, but none of them show any tendency to spontaneous recovery. The predominant object in treatment is a destruction of the parasite, therefore it will be necessary that several treatments be given at intervals of two or three days for possibly two weeks, in order to cover the period of incubation of the eggs. Before applying the dressing, the hair should be clipped and the skin washed with soap and water. It may be necessary to apply a scrubbing brush in order to remove the scurf. A sulphur ointment consisting of one part sulphur to three parts lard sometimes proves effective; one part creosote, twenty parts linseed oil and thirty parts soap solution is another remedy which is recommended. Two parts kerosene, one part linseed oil, two parts soap solution, is also applied, or, one-half ounce of carbolic acid one ounce oil of turpentine, one and one-half ounces of oil of tar, two ounces of sulphur and linseed oil to make one pint, has proved effective. If one of these remedies does not destroy the mange try one of the others, as what will remedy one kind of mange will not work on another.

### Water Power.

I have a stream 15 feet wide and nowhere less than 6 inches deep, across which there is a 4½-foot dam. This supplies water to a hydraulic ram for house and barn use.

1. Is there enough power in the fall to run a turbine connected with a 110-volt dynamo?

2. Would a nine-inch turbine be sufficient. M. W.

Ans.—1. Yes, but probably an over-shot wheel would be more suitable to this power.

2. No. Turbines are not made in such small sizes. Apparently M. W. is thinking of impulse wheels instead of turbines. The impulse wheel is used where there is a high head available. The water is brought down from the high level through a pipe, and spurts out of a nozzle against cups on the wheel, thus the wheel is driven by the impulse of the water. The wheel itself stands above the tail-race, that is, where the waste water flows away. The turbine, however, is used for lower heads, and is placed down in a penstock and the water flows down through the turbine and out into the tail-race. M. W., while stating the width and depth of water in the stream, does not state how fast it flows, and, consequently, it is impossible to tell how much power could be developed from this stream with 4½ feet of head. He might have difficulty in getting a wheel of the proper dimensions for so small a head, but possibly he could raise the dam to, say, 6 feet. "Fitz" water wheels are made for a head as low as 6 feet. They are made in Hanover, Penn.

W. H. D.

## Ayrshire Sires

### For Grade Herds

THOUSANDS of our grade herds over Canada could be made much more profitable by the use of good sires—sires that come from blood of high fat test and large total production. The dairy branch has shown where this has been done in hundreds of cases over the Province. Is your herd among these?

### ½% INCREASE IN BUTTER-FAT WOULD MEAN—

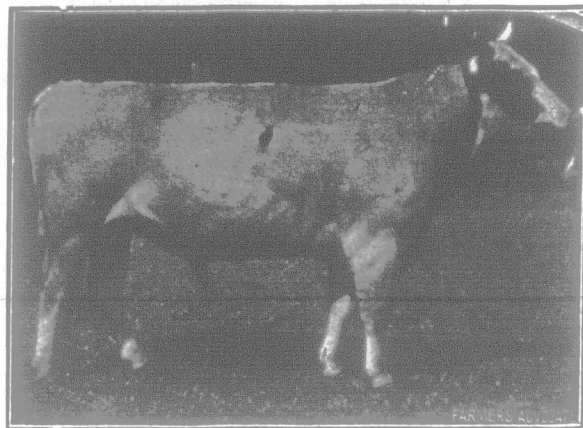
Suppose we figure it out. Say that you have 12 cows (about the average for Ontario) each giving an average of 6,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

It would mean—

30 lbs. more butter-fat per cow, worth \$12.00.

360 lbs. more butter-fat for your herd, worth \$288.00.

And this without increasing your labor or feed cost in the least.



HOBSLAND MASTERPIECE (Imp.) 36717

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Myrtle Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

When writing please mention Advocate

## Questions

### Outlawry of

1. How it becomes

2. A partner, but can B do, taken, if any Ontario.

Ans.—1. by payment acknowledged six years wof maturity of such payme whichever is

2. It wof divorce, or, B should cons

D.

I built a plan, from silo, from which provid of the floor a drain. I to fill the silo man who fill be no plug in and covered kept running weeks after th have though the proper cu thank you to of your pap been plugged not spoil fro air getting to

Ans.—The not plugging silo. The ob moisture whi have a tend Air may ent cause a small but the amou able.

Distribution Against M

If a wife's personal and (a) if there is n (b) if there is and rest real? 2. What of wife dying 3. Can a r (a) debt, (b) 4. A man and incurs ex month before recovers suffic ness so that h lessened by h creased by ha wife. Can th ly for refusall his sickness if fection? (b) ages likely aw if she be a U Canadian? (c the case was e other man? slightly infecti 5. If a ma no children do 6. If there get? 7. Can a n from his child 8. Can a property from Ontario.

Ans.—1. T assumptions t founded. The estate in one lands; it does there are child take one-third maining after and testamenta duty, if any. her dowry.

2. If no wi if there are c children—that estate.

3. Yes.

4. It is not could succeed i

5. She does estate. In ad one-half of the

6. Two-thir



**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Outlawry of Note—Desertion of Wife.**

1. How long is a note past due before it becomes outlawed?  
2. A and B have been married 10 years. A tires of B and chooses another partner, but does not marry her. What can B do, or what proceedings can be taken, if any.

Ontario. J. W. R.  
Ans.—1. Six years, unless kept alive by payments on account or written acknowledgements of indebtedness. The six years would be reckoned from date of maturity of the note or of the last of such payments or acknowledgements—whichever is latest.  
2. It would seem to be a case for divorce, or, at all events, for alimony. B should consult a lawyer personally.

**Drain from Silo.**

I built a stave silo this year and got a plan, from the people I bought the silo from, for the foundation and bottom which provided for a hole in the center of the floor which I had connected with a drain. I expected when we started to fill the silo to plug the hole, but the man who filled the silo said there should be no plug in the hole, and folded a bag and covered it, and of course the liquid kept running through the drain for two weeks after the silo was filled. I should have thought the liquid necessary for the proper curing of the silage. I would thank you to state through the columns of your paper if the hole should have been plugged or not. Will the silage not spoil from the bottom through the air getting to it from the drain?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The man was quite right in not plugging the hole in the floor of the silo. The object is to drain away surplus moisture which if left in the silo would have a tendency to cause sour silage. Air may enter through the drain and cause a small amount of silage to spoil, but the amount would be barely noticeable.

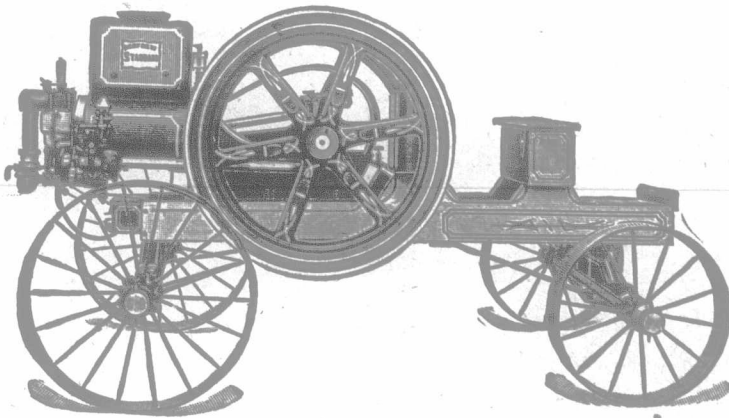
**Distribution of Estates—Wills—Suits Against Married Women—Breach of Promise.**

1. If a wife's dower is \$1,000 of the personal and one-third of the real estate, (a) if there is no personal what is her share (b) if there is no real, (c) if \$500 personal and rest real?  
2. What is husband's share in case of wife dying first, having property?  
3. Can a married woman be sued for (a) debt, (b) libel, (c) slander, etc.?  
4. A man is engaged to be married and incurs expense in preparation. One month before the time he takes sick but recovers sufficiently to manage his business so that his income is not materially lessened by his illness, and could be increased by having his own home and a wife. Can the woman be sued successfully for refusal to marry him because of his sickness if it be chronic but not infectious? (b) What would be the damages likely awarded? (c) Does it matter if she be a United States resident but Canadian? (d) Would it matter if before the case was entered she had married another man? (e) What if he were still slightly infectious?  
5. If a man dies without a will and no children does the wife get all?  
6. If there is one child, what does it get?  
7. Can a man will away his property from his children?  
8. Can a woman will away her property from her husband?

Ontario. O. J.  
Ans.—1. The question starts with assumptions that are not legally well founded. The wife's dower is her life estate in one-third of her husband's lands; it does not affect real estate. If there are children and no will she could take one-third of the whole estate remaining after payment of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and succession duty, if any. Or she could take, instead, her dower.  
2. If no will, he could take one-third if there are children, or one-half if no children—that is, of course, of the net estate.  
3. Yes.  
4. It is not at all likely that the man could succeed in such an action.  
5. She does up to \$1,000 of the net estate. In addition to that she takes one-half of the balance.  
6. Two-thirds. 7. Yes. 8. Yes.

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Young sows bred for Nov. and Dec. farrow, and a nice lot of boars ready for service. Write  
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**DUROC JERSEY SWINE**  
A few choice sows bred, both sexes, all ages, bred from imported stock. Heading herd: Farough's King -2012-, Brookwater, B.A.B's King 5042 from U.S. Importer and breeder. CHARLES FAROUGH, Maidstone, R. R. No 1, Ont.

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B. ARMSTRONG & SON, CODRINGTON, ONT.

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Dogs and Sheep.**

Dogs have been killing sheep in this county (Compton, Quebec). The council does not collect a dog tax.

1. Are they responsible for sheep killed by dogs?
2. Where dog tax is collected, can they make the owner of a dog pay for sheep killed if it can be proved that his dog did the killing?

Quebec. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—1. No.  
2. Generally speaking, yes.

**Cancelling an Order.**

Last June I gave a fertilizer company an order for a shipment of fertilizer. The shipment was to be made Oct. 15, 1915. Early in October I wrote to the company and tried to get the order cancelled. They would not cancel it, but agreed to compromise by putting the order forward until February 1, 1917. I should like to know if there is any legal method by which I can get this order cancelled, about how much would it cost, and how should I proceed?

Ontario. F. J. P.  
Ans.—You are not in a position, legally, to enforce a cancellation of the order.

**Marriage Engagement—Customs Duty.**

1. Does the law state that an engagement of marriage between an Ontario woman and a man registered in U. S. be announced? If so, in what papers, how often, when?
2. Is there any limit to the value of goods, clothing, linen, furnishings etc., such a couple may take into the United States duty free?

Ans.—1. No. A. B. C.

2. No—assuming, of course, that the goods in question are, bona fide settlers' effects. If, however, they exceed in value the sum of one hundred dollars, there are some charges payable in respect of the papers that have to be attended to upon the goods being passed through customs.

**Widow's Property Rights.**

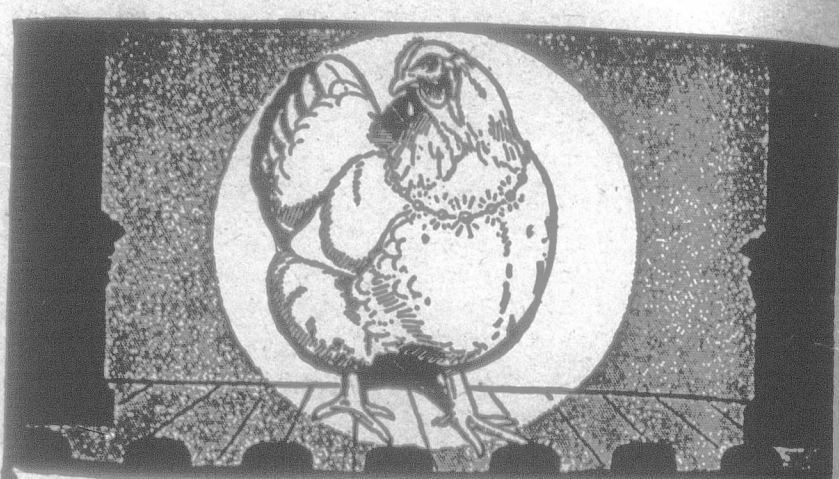
1. A farmer's wife dies leaving a family of small children, and he marries again but the second wife has no children. Should he die without making a will, what share can she claim?
2. Can he leave everything (by will) to his children?
3. If so, can she exact pay for keeping house and taking care of the children, several years having elapsed between his second marriage and his death?
4. Or how is she to receive recompense for those years of toil and care?

AN ONTARIO SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—1. One third of the entire estate remaining after payment of funeral and testamentary expenses, debts and succession duty (if any).  
2. Yes, subject to the widow's dower—that is one third for life of the real estate.  
3. No. 4. The law makes no such provision.

**Sale of Steer.**

A sells B 14 head of two-year-olds; B pays \$10 down and binds bargain. A drives them all off to the station. One steer which is wilder or more excitable than the rest, jumps the fence and goes home. A tries to stop him but he gets home. A then proceeds to the station with the rest of them, and informs B of what has taken place, and says he would rather keep him. But B insists on having him, so A comes home and loads him in a rack. The steer goes mad and bangs himself up, despite all A can do, and is taken to the station. When the animals arrive at the market, some 60 miles away, and are killed, the steer's blood is clotted and meat somewhat bruised, so that the steer is unfit for use. Who is responsible? Who should pay for the steer?

Ontario. T. T. P.  
Ans.—We think that the responsibility was B's, and that, notwithstanding what has happened, he is liable to pay A for the animal.



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In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.  
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Young sow, due to farrow within a month. Young pigs, both sexes, all descendants of Imp. and Silver Medal Stock. Ten young heifers and cows, grand milking strain, in calf to Broadlands No. 57003  
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We are in a position to supply boars and sows of different ages. We have an established type of Yorkshires that has been produced through many years of careful breeding and selection.  
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Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

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S.-C. W. Leghorns, White Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks. This herd has won about 90 per cent. of the prizes offered in the last ten years at the Canadian National, Toronto, Ottawa, London and Guelph Winter Fair.  
D. DOUGLAS & SONS, R.R. No. 4, MITCHELL, ONT.

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FOR SALE—Young stock of both sexes, bred from imported animals, high-class in type and quality. Also we are now offering for sale highly bred imported stock boar and sows. Write for particulars.  
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The Spice of Life.

"How much vas dose collars?" "Two for a quarter." "How much for vun?" "Fifteen cents." "Giff me de odder vun."

"I thought you had given up burnt-wood art, dearie," said the young husband. "Why, Ferdinand, how can you be so heartless? This is a pie."

Doctor (to tattooed Tommy).—"Hallo, my lad, who tattooed you like this?" Tommy.—"Me father, sir!" Doctor.—"Ah! I see. Sort of illustrated by the author, eh?"

Farmer Swett.—"You say you belong to the army of the unemployed? Well, my friend, I guess I kin give you something of a job to-day."

The Wanderer.—"What! An' have me be a deserter from de army? Ye don't know military ethics, do ye?"—Puck.

The minister of a small Missouri town called the grocer on the telephone the other day and gave him the following order:

"Send a dollar's worth of meat out to my house. If there is no one at home, just poke it through the key-hole."

"Here you are, sir!" cried the hawker, extending a bouquet. "Buy some beautiful flowers for your sweetheart?"

"Nothing doing," responded the young man. "I haven't got a sweetheart."

"I see!" was the prompt rejoinder of the hawker. "Buy some flowers for your wife?"

"Wrong again! I am not married."

"Well, then, guv'nor," exclaimed the resourceful hawker. "Buy the lot to celebrate your luck!"

A little girl spent half an hour trying to capture a big miller that was flying about the room.

Finally, the child, with a shout of triumph, cornered the moth, and soon had it imprisoned in a chubby hand.

When the miller finally lay still and quiet, the child opened her hand.

"What is it, dear?" her mother asked. Then she gave an ejaculation of amazement.

"This miller has put about two hundred eggs right in my hand," the youngster replied.

The father, who had been reading his paper, looked up and said:

"Run out, Mabel, and see if you can catch a hen."

He says that a friend of his called Jones had the misfortune to get in the way of an automobile driven by a lady on Euclid Avenue. The friend was taken to a hospital, but his injuries were not serious, so he was immediately removed to the police station, where his assailant was being held. And as soon as Jones got there, the lady started to impress him with the fact that the blame for the accident was all his.

"You know, Mr. Jones," she said, "you must have been walking very carelessly. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"You've got nothing on me, ma'am," said Jones, politely. "I've been walking for thirty-four years!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A practical teacher, according to the New York Times, taught natural history from every-day illustrations and comparisons.

"Take a bear," he said. "Look at his fur." The boys had no bear to take, but they had a picture of one, and they looked at that.

"His fur," the teacher went on, "is the bear's overcoat, the same as your big coats are your overcoats."

"He can't take it off, though, same as we can ours," said one contentious youngster.

"That is true," said the teacher. "The bear cannot take off his overcoat. But why can't he take it off?"

Every boy thought hard.

"I guess," said the contentious youth, finally, "that it is because nobody but God knows where the buttons are."

WM. H. HARTIN, TWIN ELM, ONT.

WILL SELL AT HIS FARM ON

Thursday, December 14th 1916

55 SHORTHORNS

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE

This is one of the largest herds in Canada and nothing but the best sires have been used, so that the quality is of the best. Some of the lot are splendidly bred in Scotch Blood, and many are bred from some of the best milking strains of the breed. They have been bred and kept for real usefulness, and they have proved their worth by producing, year after year, a splendid crop of calves that have gone into good herds and made their mark.

This is one of the most important sales of the year and it will repay those that can make use of good blood in their herds, to attend and see them sold.

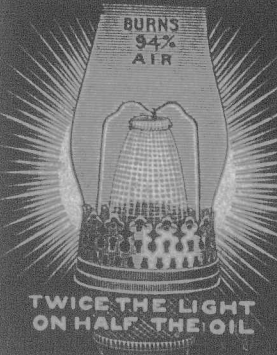
There are 15 young bulls, some of them old enough for service, the others younger and they are a very valuable lot. There are 40 females of different ages.

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Twin Elm is on the C. N. R. and trains will stop on day of sale.

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common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, Yours FREE under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

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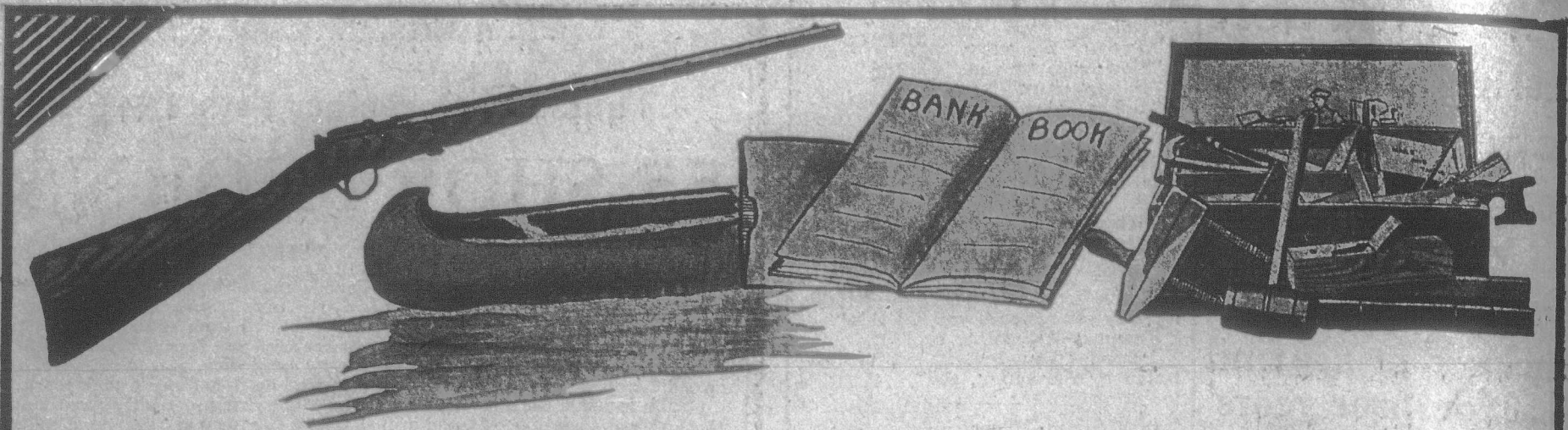
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3-B-Nov. 31, 1916

