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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Dairy and Cattle Stores
Commissioners Dec 31, 15
Dept. of Agriculture

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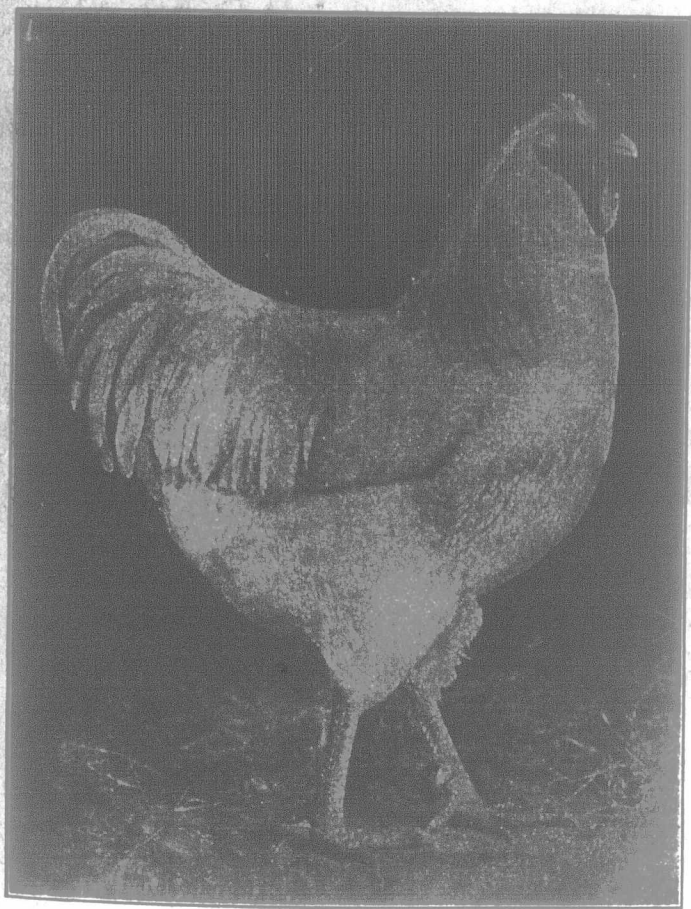
VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 21, 1915.

No. 1204

Free

We will mail to anyone interested in stock or poultry one of our 80-page books on the common diseases of stock or poultry, also giving full description of all the different valuable remedies and foods we manufacture for stock and poultry. It tells how to build an inexpensive hen-house, even to the amount and dimensions of lumber required. This book contains 400 recommendations for our Stock and Poultry Remedies from prominent stock and poultry breeders all over Canada.



London, Ont., July 23, 1915.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find photograph of one of our "Dulmage" White Rocks, in order that you may see what Royal Purple has done for us. Isn't he a big-bodied, vigorous specimen?

About three years ago we had a hen nearly dead with the roup, and after trying a number of remedies, sought the advice of Mr. Wm. McNeill, the well-known poultry judge, and he advised us to kill her at once, as it was impossible to save her life. She was not a valuable bird, and we thought it better to experiment further, as we might have a more valuable bird to treat later on. We got a package of your Roup Specific, and it relieved her at once—at the end of a week's time she was completely cured.

We have put a little of your Roup Cure in the water, from time to time, and have only had one case of roup in our immense flock in the last three years.

We now use your Royal Purple Poultry Specific, and your Lice Powder, and it certainly does kill the lice quickly.

We might also mention the excellent results we have had from your Chick Feed. We note you use only white corn, and this is very important where white birds are raised for exhibition purposes. Yellow corn causes a sappiness in the bill and a creaminess in the feather, which can be completely eliminated by the use of white corn. Apart from this the mixture seems to be proportioned properly, and our chicks thrive on it. We certainly would not be without your Chick Feed, even if we have to pay a little more for it.—Yours very truly,

MCCONNELL & FERGUSSON.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Don't spend your time wondering why a black hen lays a white egg; get the egg; Royal Purple Poultry Specific will help you

The wise poultryman knows the importance of carrying his poultry through the moulting time in a healthy condition if he wants them to lay during the late fall and winter months. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific used in the mash will keep your hens healthy, make them digest their hard winter feed properly and will make them lay just as well in winter as in summer. We would advise you to commence using it at once, as it is most important to look after your poultry's health between the 1st of October and Christmas. If you can get your poultry through this season healthy, and digesting their food properly, they will lay all winter for you, when eggs are at their highest price. You can fatten your turkeys, ducks, geese and chickens in just two-thirds the time by using this Poultry Specific in the food, thereby saving food and labor. We guarantee this Poultry Specific to do exactly as represented, or we will refund your money if dissatisfied.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific put up in 25c. and 50c. packages, \$1.50 tins, and in large tins that hold four times as much as a \$1.50 tin for \$5.00. A 50c. package will last 25 hens seventy days. A \$1.50 tin will last 100 hens seventy days. A \$5.00 tin will last 400 hens seventy days.

ROUP CURE

There is just one way you can keep your poultry free from roup after it gets into your flock, and that is by using our Roup Cure in the drinking water. Read what Messrs. McConnell & Fergusson have to say. They are one of the largest concerns in Canada breeding White Rocks. Thousands of others throughout Canada have had the same experience with our Roup Cure. Put up in 25c. tins; by mail, 30c.

ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC, the great farm animal conditioner. This should be used by all stock raisers when their animals are taken off the green pasture and put in stables. It makes them digest the winter food properly and keeps them from having their digestions upset by change of food. Your cows will gain from three to five lbs. of milk per day while in the stable if our Royal Purple Stock Specific is used. It costs less than one cent a day per animal for Royal Purple Stock Specific and saves one-quarter the feed.

Put up in 50c. packages, \$1.50 tins, and large tins that hold four times as much as a \$1.50 tin for \$5.00.

We also manufacture:

Royal Purple Liniment,
Eight-ounce bottles, 50c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure,
25c. and 50c. tins.

Royal Purple Disinfectant,
25c., 50c. and \$1.00 tins.

Royal Purple Cough Cure,
50c. tins.

Royal Purple Worm Powders,
25c. tins.

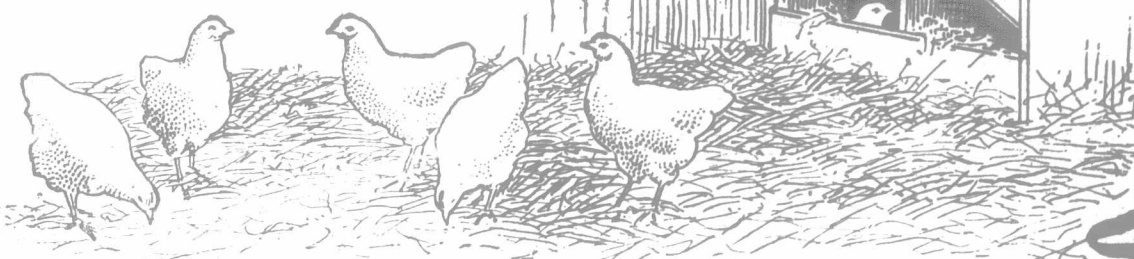
Royal Purple Lice Killer,
25c. and 50c. tins.

Royal Purple Linseed Meal.

Royal Purple Calf Meal,
25, 50 and 100-lb. bags.

Royal Purple Chick Feed,
25c. pkgs. and 100-lb. bags.

If you can not get any of these goods from our agent in your town, we will send any 25c. package by mail, 30c.; 50c. packages by mail, 60c. Larger packages will be sent by express or freight.



Made Only by The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

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

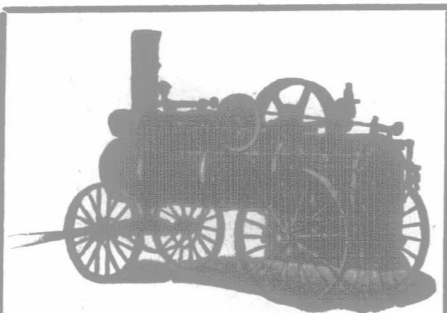
Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

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

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



Rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines and Threshers

All sizes, for sale cheap. Complete threshing outfit, traction engine with cab, separator, wind stacker, \$875 in good operative conditions
The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO

THE DICK

Lever Plow Wheel Attachment



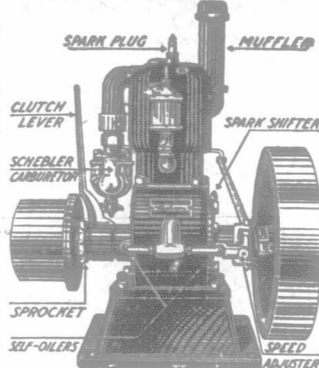
will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable with this Attachment of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.
DICK AGRICULTURAL WORKS
Bolton, Ontario

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

4 H.P. Cushman Weighs Only 190 lbs. 8 H.P. 2 Cylinder Only 320 lbs.

Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration. The simple Cushman Governor releases just enough fuel to take care of the load at any moment, thus avoiding the fast and slow speeds at which most engines run. While Cushman Engines are only about one-fourth the weight, per horsepower, of most other stationary engines, they will deliver as much or more steady, reliable power, per rated horsepower, than any other farm engine made.



Note the Many Special Advantages Not Found On Other Engines.

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Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run, as they do so many things heavy engines cannot do. May be attached to machines such as binders, balers, etc., to save a team. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Schaebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

The ONE Binder Engine
The Cushman 4 H. P. is the one practical binder engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. Saves a team during harvest.

Farmer's Handy 4 H. P. Truck
Easy to Move Around from Job to Job.
Same Engine Used on Binder.



Dave Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "I can do everything with the 190-lb. Cushman that I could with an engine that weighed 1000 lbs., and do it better and with a lot less noise."

Ask for our Light Weight Engine Book, sent free.
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EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR
Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—
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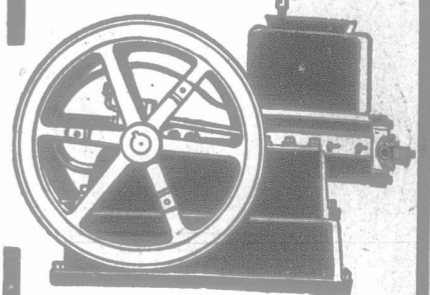
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Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?
We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.
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We are open for shipments of crate-fattened poultry of all kinds. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Prompt returns. Write us for quotations.
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Anybody can operate the simple "GOES LIKE SIXTY" Engine. Ready for work the moment you get it. Built strong and solid to last a lifetime. Will give long, unflinching satisfaction. Gas, gasoline or kerosene can be used for fuel.
Gilson quality gives full value for your money—dependable service, great durability, highest economy and perfect satisfaction; freedom from trouble, delays and expense.
Every engine ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. You can try this engine on your own farm before settling for it. You take no chances.
The "GOES LIKE SIXTY" Line has an engine for every purpose. All styles and sizes from 1 to 40 h.p.
Write for catalogue.
Gilson Manufacturing Co., Limited
119 York Street, GUELPH, ONT.

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WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER
LEAVES TORONTO 6.40 P. M. DAILY
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Each Tuesday until Oct. 26, Inclusive
Canadian Pacific All the Way
No Change of Cars or Depots
Pacific Coast Tours at Low Fares including
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Full particulars from
J. H. Radcliffe, C. P. Agent, or write
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Leave TORONTO 8.00 a.m., 6.00 p.m., and 11.45 p.m. daily.
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Equipment the finest on all trains.

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Build Silos, Dwellings, or any class of building from Concrete Block. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of Block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Send for Catalogue No. 3.
LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.
Dept. B, London, Ontario
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

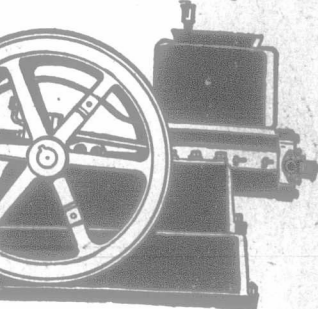


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SAVE Time—Save Our new kind of device labor-saving Louden Ma Dept. 1

Wilson Engine "Goes Like Sixty"



body can operate the simple "GOES LIKE SIXTY" Engine. Ready for work when you get it. Built strong and to last a lifetime. Will give long and perfect satisfaction. Gas, gasoline or kerosene can be used for fuel.

High quality gives full value for your money—dependable service, great durability, best economy and perfect satisfaction; freedom from trouble, delays and expense.

Wilson Engine ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. You can try this engine on your own farm before settling for it. You have no chances.

"GOES LIKE SIXTY" Line has a fine line for every purpose. All styles range from 1 to 40 h.p.

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Perfect Bakings Assured With an "Othello" Treasure Cast Iron Range



No need to worry with your baking when you have an "OTHELLO" as illustrated.

The GLASS OVEN DOOR solves the difficulty. Watch the progress of your baking without ever opening the oven door.

Every range guaranteed to work perfectly.

Ask your dealer to show you the

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BOOK ON
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And How to Feed
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118 West 31st Street
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Build Silos, Dwellings,
or any class of building
from Concrete. Block-
The London Adjustable
Concrete Machine makes every
kind and size of Block.
High grade. Moderate
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a full line of Concrete
Machinery. Send for
Catalogue No. 3.

CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.
Dept. B, London, Ontario
Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery
mentioned "The Farmer's Advocate."

Here's the load for DUCKS

It's a fast, hard-hitting load that gets what it goes after.
And it's a dependable load *always*.

Dominion Shot Shells are primed with the new "3 B" primer, the largest and most sensitive; the powder used is the best that can be obtained; the shot is double chilled; loading is accurate and uniform; inspection and testing are thorough.

Every element that enters into the making of a perfect shell is to be found in

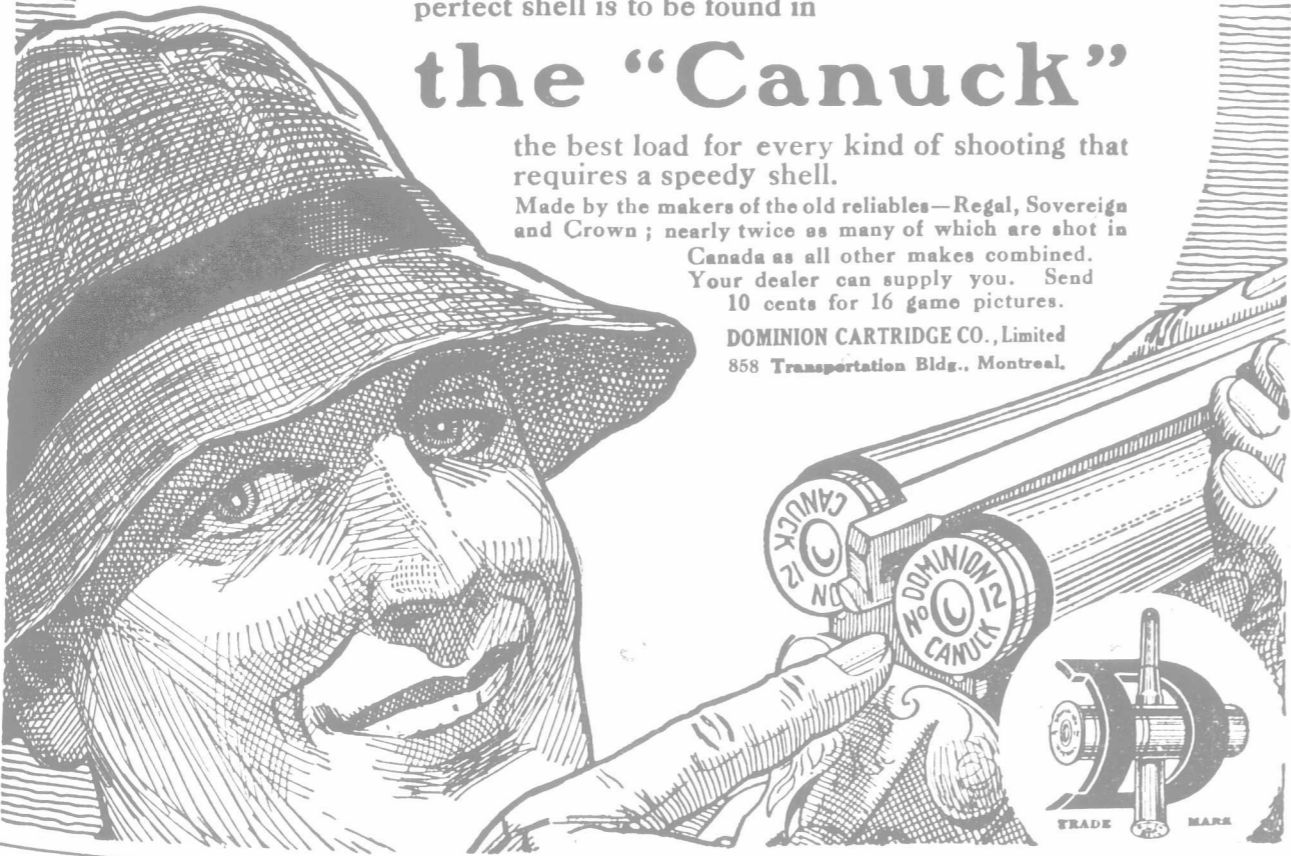
the "Canuck"

the best load for every kind of shooting that requires a speedy shell.

Made by the makers of the old reliables—Regal, Sovereign and Crown; nearly twice as many of which are shot in Canada as all other makes combined.

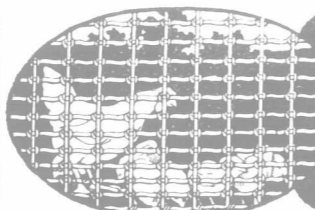
Your dealer can supply you. Send 10 cents for 16 game pictures.

DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO., Limited
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SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense
Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for more working and labor-saving on farms. Write to:
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A Real Fence—Not Netting

Strongly built and easily spaced, makes a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9 and No. 12 wire made by the open Hearth process, which is better and more durable than the twisted wire. Ask for our farm and residential fencing. As in use all over the world. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.
The Banwell-Hosie Wire Fence Company, Ltd.,
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Good health is the source of more genuine happiness than anything else in the world. Life has no richer prize to offer. To help you to keep well, The Mutual Life of Canada has issued a "brief, bright and brotherly" talk on health conservation.

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

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

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

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
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Write for our big introductory offer on the latest scientific hearing instrument, the perfected new 1915 Thin Receiver Model Mears Ear Phone. MANY times as efficient and powerful as the old model. *Degrees of sound* in 8 adjustments, justly changed by a touch of the finger.

Sold in Canada direct from our Montreal office only on trial at our expense. Test it for 15 days, costs nothing if you do not want to keep it. Easy monthly payments if you wish, at the lowest net price direct to you. Send for this offer and the Mears Booklet—FREE.

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No neck weight.—Perfectly rigid frame.—RUNS EASILY.—

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Land Roller will work your soil, no matter how stiff and lumpy, better than you've ever had it done before. Write Dept. W for catalogue.

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Best 2 inch Wire-lined Suction Hose in 15-20- and 25-ft. lengths. Our price, 37c. per ft.

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue.

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Money to loan (First Mortgage) on improved Ontario farms, at lowest current rates.

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DOMINION BANK BLDG., TORONTO.

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

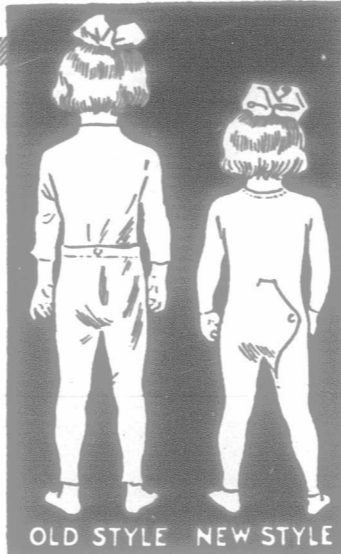
at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit, EASY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for our FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

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

Give children the benefit of modern ideas in underwear

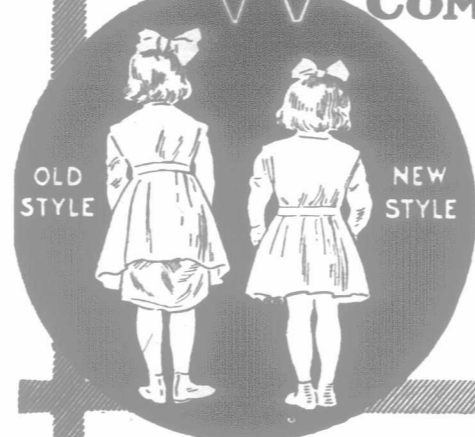
Don't put old-style uncomfortable bothersome underwear on them. Watson's Children's Union Suits are made expressly for little folks' comfort and convenience.



They are snug fitting, neat and comfortable. Made according to the Klosed Krotch idea that the grown-ups esteem so highly.

The fabric? Spring Needle Rib—uniform, elastic, smoothly finished, good for wear. Fit the youngsters out with

WATSON'S Klosed-Krotch COMBINATIONS



We also make Waists, Vests, Drawers, Bloomers and a full line of Infants' Goods in all fabrics. Ask your dealer.

THE WATSON MFG. CO., LTD. 28
Brantford - Ontario

"Why, No! There's never any soot from our furnace."



"I like that feature of our Hecla Furnace—even better than the saving in coal."

Warm air from a Hecla Furnace is clean and pure. No fine coal-dust floats about, no sticky soot spots the hangings, walls and wood-work. The Hecla has patented Fused Joints that can never leak dust or gas. We guarantee it.

Think how healthful this pure air heating must be. It is even more healthful because the Hecla adds plenty of moisture to the air.

HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

Saves One Ton in Seven.

This saving is due to the Hecla steel-ribbed fire-pot, which has three times the ordinary heating surface. No other furnace can provide as much heat from the coal burned.

To Heat Your Home

is something our experts should plan for you. You may use their services without charge. Write for advice and complete plans if you desire them. Mail the coupon to-day for our booklet on heating, "Comfort and Health."

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

Send "Comfort and Health"

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Sydney Basic Slag

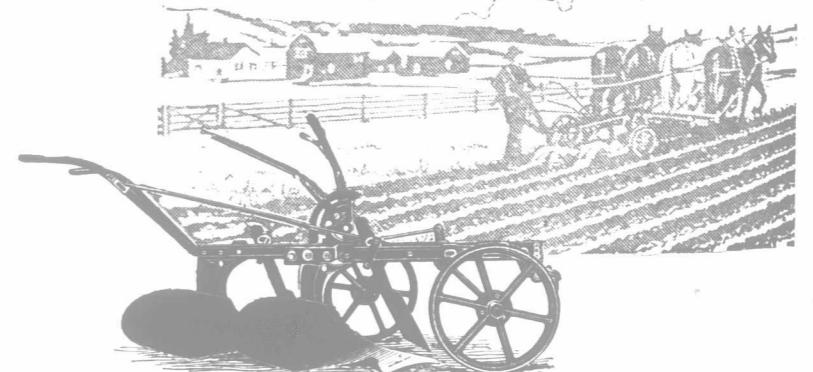
If you have any old pastures or poor meadows we want you to give them a dressing of SYDNEY BASIC SLAG this Fall. In districts where our product has not hitherto been sold

We Will Supply One Ton FREE OF CHARGE

to a limited number of farmers for trial purposes. The cheapest advertising we can get is satisfied users. We would not make this offer unless we were certain the introduction of BASIC SLAG into your district would lead to a big consumption.

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Limited
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See This Oliver Plow

PLOWING is hard work any way you look at it. Hard on the plowman, hard on the horses, hard on the plow. To make it easier without lowering the quality of the work or increasing the price of the outfit is the aim of the men who build Oliver plows for Eastern Canada.

To this end, the Oliver walking gang plow is designed. Two good horses and one man can plow two furrows at a time with this plow. By means of two levers with fine-notched quadrants, the depth and width of cut can be instantly adjusted to suit varying conditions in the field. The height of both furrow and land wheel can be changed, one at a time or both together, giving the driver absolute control of the depth and width of this cut at all times, without stopping the team. Another arrangement enables him to shift the furrow wheel sideways to straighten a furrow. Large or small bottoms may be used, and the distance between the beams changed to accommodate the change in bottoms.

See this plow first when you are ready to buy. It may save you lots of looking. If your work demands some other design, the IHC local agent who shows you the walking gang can show you an Oliver plow, either walking or riding, which will meet your needs and do for you the kind of work you want. But, whatever plow you are using, see the Oliver walking gang or write the nearest branch house for full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 21, 1915.

No. 1204

EDITORIAL.

If you cannot go, pay!

Remember the boys in the trenches!

No one ever could depend on the Balkans.

It is getting cooler. Are the stables ready?

Do you remember a shorter summer than that of 1915?

It is time for Farmers' Clubs to begin their winter work.

Cull the flock. This applies to poultry as well as sheep.

Kaiserism can never crush the spirit of democracy in humanity.

Start a literary society and keep it going throughout the winter.

If there is time, ridge up some of the fall-plowed, heavy land.

The absolute monarch stands on a tottering pedestal. May he soon fall.

Russia and winter may yet strike terror into Von Hindenburg's hosts.

A cutting box might help in rendering damaged roughage more palatable.

The man who has plenty of pigs stands to get the best prices for his rain-damaged grain.

The Allies need men. The latest call in Britain alone was for 30,000 new recruits weekly.

There is room for considerable revision of many of the county and township Fair prize lists.

We have often heard turnip growers say that October 20 was a good time to start getting in the crop.

Red clover for seed, harvested in such "catchy" weather, would likely thresh better if left until frosty weather had dried it out.

Encourage the holding of a plowing match in your section. There is need of a campaign for more care in this particular branch of farm cultivation.

If you have any interesting accounts of farming 50 years ago "The Farmer's Advocate" would be pleased to get them within the next three weeks.

We agree with Peter McArthur that good vegetables should be stored in abundance, but the farmer should not require to buy them. Every farmer should have a garden.

Feeders can not profitably be left in the fields too late in the fall. It never pays to allow them to shiver in the fence corners or lose flesh through shortage of feed.

The Farm Boy and His Father.

It has been truthfully said that the best crop the farm produces is boys and girls. They are the only products of the farm upon which a price is never placed. They cannot be bought, and yet they are allowed to slip away from the farm one by one until the rural community begins to feel the loss and seeks too late to rectify it. Father does not know how valuable his boy was to him until that boy has packed his trunk, put on his best suit of clothes and journeyed to the city in search of fortune. Mother little realizes the steps Mary saved her until Mary is far away behind a ribbon counter. And so they go.

The other day at a School Fair a father remarked that the boys worked fine when there was "something in it." A lad was diligently currying and brushing down a colt on which he hoped to make a few cents in prize money. He was working for the money, and is that not the biggest incentive in all work after all? There is very little done in the way of business, be it farming, manufacturing or what not that isn't done, in part at least, for the money that is in it. Money, according to our present organized civilization, is man's greatest material need for with it he can get the necessities of life and add to them the luxuries. It is all very well to talk about liking one's work, but the mere "liking" of work does not produce the necessities of life. Quite true it is easier to work at a job which is congenial, and the man who really likes his work is far more likely to be a success than the fellow who grumbles incessantly. But what makes a man like his work? Two things—good pay and congenial surroundings. What is true of the man is the case with the boy only the boy is more incessant, more aggressive, and more appreciative in proportion to his cash returns.

The twentieth century boy must have money of his own. So must the twentieth century girl. Where should the farm boy and farm girl get this money? From the farm. What father is there, and what mother either, that would not rather see his or her boy and girl receive recompense for work done from the hands of their own father or mother than from the captain of industry in the city? Every father, who is in sympathy with agriculture and believes in it, would like to see his boy farm. It is natural. And more than likely most farm boys, when first they formulate ideas as to the future, build on being farmers like father or better than father. The days go by and the boy grows out of knickerbockers into overalls and soon takes a man's place in the farm work. He works away diligently and sees mother overworked in the house and father stooped with heavy labor outside. He gets little for his own efforts, mayhap, and he hears much of "hard times," "hard work," and "hard bargains." He always has good meals, warm clothes and a warm, comfortable bed, but somehow he grows dissatisfied. He has no stock to call his own. His money is doled out in small amounts and just about this time Bill Jones, son of the country storekeeper, and with whom he had gone to school, returns from the city for a little holiday, decked out in fine togs and jingling about \$2 in silver in his pockets. He has big tales of big cities with bright lights, big wages and big times. The farm boy loses interest in the farm and soon is off to join Bill Jones. The father and the mother have missed their chance. They thought they were doing

well by the boy, and so they were, according to their own upbringing. But times have changed. The twentieth century boy must have an interest in the place, in the stock, in something. He must be made to feel that he is self supporting and not just living on "dad." There must be "something in it" for him, as the father at the School Fair remarked. The same may be said of the girls. It is just this that has made the School Fair the success it is. The "something in it" arouses the interest of the pupil to the work in hand. The same would hold true between father and son on the farm, only in greater degree. If the boy is any good and is to be kept on the farm he must have an early interest of his own in that farm or on it. Give him some poultry, some pigs, some sheep, a calf, or a colt, something his very own and let him manage that all himself. Let him have the proceeds to spend as he sees fit. Teach him the value of money and economy and let him practice it himself and as he grows up his interests should grow. "Oh!" but you say, "he will soon have all the stock and the farm too." By that time father and mother will be ready to quit and then who has a better right to the farm than the boys and girls who have worked so faithfully? This is the way to make farmers. This is the way to keep the country-born in the country. This is the way to keep son with father. This is the way to success.

Wanted, A New Key.

Sir George E. Foster, lately speaking to a company of eminent men at the University Club, Ottawa, sounded a strong, clear note on some of the lessons the war is teaching the world. The time is rapidly approaching, observed the Minister of Trade and Commerce, when it will be impossible for a handful of men anywhere to plunge the world into war. Out of its terrible object lesson will come in the near future some regulative machinery by which vicious nations will be restrained by the community and by society. Before the Canadian Club of the capital city, C. A. Magarth, Chairman of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Commission, speaking on "Some Phases of Public Service" made a few preliminary observations on the subject of international relations in which he took occasion to commend the work of those who are sometimes styled "idealists" or "visionaries." As the son of an Irishman, while he had not been humbugged with the idea that the days of fighting had passed away, he went on to say that the civilized way of making provision for dealing with international differences was by international agreements based upon the well-known duty of the doctrine of man to man. He felt confident that the International Joint Commission was a forerunner of tribunals somewhat similar that will yet be rendering tremendous service to humanity. The present war he declared to be no accident. It was the outcome of international methods that are unsound. The machinery of the world for the past thirty years has been gradually thrown out of gear. Throw any machinery out of gear and disaster happens. Nations cannot live unto themselves. The entire community must band itself together and have a general police system. His forecast was that out of this catastrophe through which the world is passing will come a new era in which the views of the idealists will

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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

It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.

3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

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

be developed into working shape by the minds of practical men.

Expressions of well-weighed judgment like the foregoing from public men deserve every publicity and support if civilization is to be rescued from the conditions of incessant warfare and a species of world vendetta. Once humanity is delivered from the human beasts of prey who precipitated this great conflict and who must be held individually guilty, then civilization must secure its gains by crystalizing them into universal law under which small nations like Belgium, Poland or Serbia will be safeguarded from attack by the more powerful through adequate international executive which while it may not make possible the entire elimination of armament will provide for its reduction. Duelling in England and the petty wars of barony were stopped by the collective resistance of the general community which decreed against them. The greatest problem growing out of the war is, therefore, not the creation of munition industries privately or publicly conducted sufficient to blow all-comers into Kingdom Come, but the preparation of Canada and the great Empire of which it forms a part to take an effective share in the inauguration of a new world order wherein the door of the future will not be forever opened by the "blood-rusted key" of the past.

The deadly work of the submarine against neutral shipping and the innocent travelling public seems to be at an end, but not through the efforts of neutral powers so much as by the efficiency of British methods of capture.

Supply, Demand and Price.

Do supply and demand regulate price or does price regulate the supply and consequently the demand? Last fall wheat soared to a high level and the farmer sowed fall wheat in greater acreage than had been the case for years. He also prepared a big acreage for spring cropping. When the spring came wheat and coarse grains were still very high, and in went more wheat. Thus it would appear that price had something to do with supply. Had wheat been low, and likely to continue at only a fair price, the acreage would not have been so large no matter what kind of campaign had been inaugurated to increase the output. High prices undoubtedly induce farmers to push the particular branch of farming offering returns from them just as low prices cause a falling off in production of any line. Lower prices have come in the wheat market, and there was a noticeable reaction in regard to acreage sown to fall wheat this fall. True, the weather was against the farmer getting in much wheat but there was not the effort to get it in. The wheat market had shown a bearish tendency. There was not the call for wheat. The price had declined.

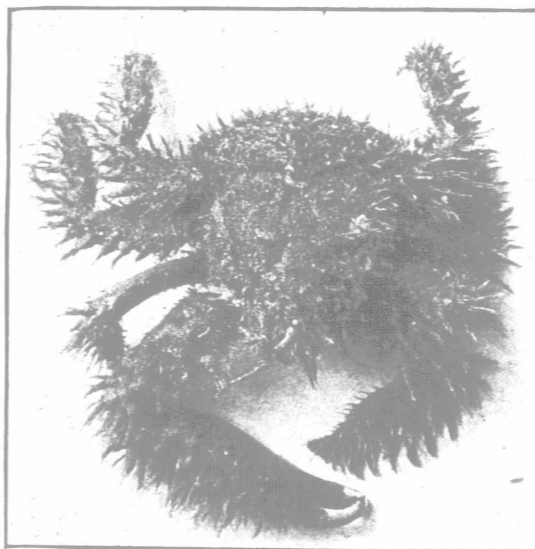


Fig. 1—Hairy Crab, One-half Natural Size.

The price curtailed the supply for the time being. This works out with all branches of farm operations only not so quickly with some. Last fall pork prices in the West dropped below profitable production. At the price of grain the Western farmer could not afford to feed hogs at \$6.00 per cwt. This year they are \$9.50 and grain is lower, so the Western farmer again turns toward hog production but hogs cannot be got back in a short time. Before the South African war horses were a drug on the market and breeding operations slackened. After the war, the price went up and more horses were produced than were actually needed in Canada, as evidenced by pres-

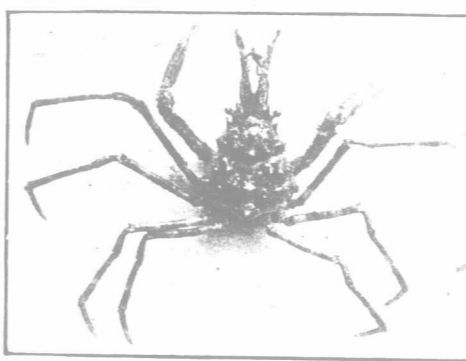


Fig. 2—Spider Crab, Natural Size.

ent market conditions. A few years ago the farmer could scarcely give beef steers away. He eased up on the production of beef steers, and the price to-day turns his attention again to beef. Canada, this year, produced more cheese than usual. Why? Because there was a higher price for it, call it "demand" if you will. We care not which way you take it, whether you hold that supply and demand set the price or whether the price regulates the supply and through it the demand, the fact remains that all production hinges on these three—supply, demand and price, and so long as producers jump from one thing to another according to the ups and downs of a whimsical market just so long will most of them "miss it." The man who clears out his hogs when hogs are cheap gets a poor price for his pork, and by the time he has made the change to

something else thousands of others have made the same change and he finds his new product cheap and yielding even a smaller profit than did the hogs. The same is true of other jumps and particularly is it inadvisable to put to naught the work of years in building up a stud, a herd or a flock by selling out only because of a few months market depression. If not live stock for the general farmer, what? Grain growing cannot suffice. The moral of it all is: "GET A GOOD THING AND STICK TO IT."

The Price and the Product.

It is good business to get all one legitimately can for anything offered for sale. A good article and a good price for it should satisfy buyer and seller alike. It is not good business when the producer is forced to sell at a price below the mark of profitable production, but sometimes such is the case. We have heard some complaints about the drop in the price of wheat this fall, and, naturally, the producer looking for—\$1.50 or \$1.60 is sure to cringe a little when offered 90 cents to 95 cents per bushel for his crop. We saw recently a letter from a Western farmer who netted 77½ cents (95 cents Ft. William) per bushel for his crop which averaged 35 bushels per acre, stubble and summer-fallow all told. Ontario wheat, if it is good, will at time of writing sell for around 90 cents per bushel. True, these prices are lower than the \$1.25 and \$1.60 wheat of last year but stop a minute and consider. Ontario winter wheat has not yielded in years like it did this year. Threshings of forty bushels per acre were common, some running to sixty and several to fifty. The Western wheat yield was the greatest in history, not only in acreage but per acre. Will not the increased yield offset somewhat the drop in price? We must not be like the man who grumbled because his heavy crop was "powerful hard on the land," always ready to look for trouble. The average price for Ontario wheat on Toronto market in October, 1911, 1912 and 1913 was 88 cents per bushel. For Manitoba wheat the average in October for the same three years on the same market was 97 cents for No. 1 Northern. When we look at these figures it does not seem that the price is much below normal this year, and when blue over prices we are inclined to forget that yields this year are easily from 10 to 15 bushels per acre above the normal. Wheat, in Ontario, yields 25 bushels per acre more often than it does 40 or 50 bushels. Wheat in the West yields from 15 to 20 bushels per acre more years than it does 35 to 40 bushels. The returns from wheat this year should be larger per acre of crop than for a long time even if the price falls considerably below normal which it has not done up to time of writing. The main thing now is transportation to market. This must be attended to. The farmer must get a market for his crop. If he gets it sold at a normal price he will have a good year notwithstanding the fact that the harvest weather was the worst in years. And for him who has damaged wheat let him feed it if at all possible. It is well also that the wheat speculator be eliminated in war time. The people of the Allied nations must be fed. On the other hand the farmer should not be called upon to feed them at low prices for his products if more protected and favored business is to reap the benefit of abnormal prices. There is no "graft" for the hard-worked farmer. His chance of abnormally high returns are always slim. He seldom gets a big crop of anything and a big price for it the same year. Nevertheless if he can sell his crop this year at prices which now prevail and can get the money for it business is sure to be better in Canada.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

We are rather prone to associate large and bizarre forms of life with tropical climates, but in order to see many of these forms it is not necessary for the student of nature to go outside the borders of Canada. On the Pacific Coast there are many forms of marine life which would attract much attention in a museum. This region is particularly rich in crabs, and some of the types are extremely interesting. Fig. 1 shows the Hairy Crab, a species which is found among the rocks at low tide. In Fig. 2 we see one of the Spider Crabs, remarkable for their long, thin legs, and which are found in deep water. The Spider Crabs belong to a group often referred to as "decorators" from their habit of planting bits of seaweed and Hydroids on various parts of their bodies. These forms continue to grow on the crab and aid in concealing it both from its enemies and its prey. Some of them are almost completely covered with a thick growth of these low forms of animal and plant

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life; others are practically free from them except
on the rostrum ("snout") in which position it is
apparently most useful. The Hydroids mentioned
above are forms of animal life, which when looked
at with the naked eye seem much like seaweeds.
They are in reality allied to the Jelly-fishes and
Sea Anemones, and in one stage of their ex-
istence are small jelly-fish.

There are also many species of Hermit Crabs
on our Pacific Coast; most of them living in old
shells of various species of shell-fish, but some of
them in sponges. Some of the shells which they
inhabit have colonies of Hydroids growing upon
them.

Then there is the gigantic clam known as the
Horse Clam which is common in the mud and
sand flats. It is about eight inches in length by
some four inches across. All clams respire by
means of siphons. In the fresh-water species
these are very short, but are fairly long in most
of the marine forms. In the Horse Clam they
are often some sixteen inches in length when fully
extended.

Of Starfishes there are a great many species,
some of them decidedly peculiar. The large
Pycnopia has many arms and reaches a size
of over thirty inches. Most of the Starfish are
very rough and spiny, but the little Leather-star
has a perfectly smooth surface. In color the
species vary a great deal. The Common Pacific
Starfish is usually a rich purple, but many in-
dividuals are red or yellowish. The Leather-star
is black with orange markings. Pycnopia is
red, as are also many of the other species.

There are also a large number of worms which
live in tubes in the sand. These tubes are
secreted by the worms as they grow, and some
of them are over three feet in length and over
an inch in diameter.

We are so accustomed to think of all fish, with
the exception of the Sharks and Dogfish, repro-
ducing by eggs which hatch in the water that it
strikes us as most peculiar to find fish which give
birth to living young. But on the Pacific Coast
there are fish, locally termed the Sea Perch,
which have the young born alive. And not only
alive, as in the case of many animals, but per-
fect in every detail and ready to shift for them-
selves the moment they are born.

Sponges exist in great profusion, mostly at a
depth of several fathoms, though a small pink
species is common near low tide mark, and at
every low tide a large red Sponge is exposed in
some localities. Some of the Sponges resemble
long baskets of woven glass.

A very common seaweed on the British
Columbia Coast is the Giant Kelp, a species
which attains a length of ninety feet. It has a
long cylindrical stipe, at the end of which is a
globular float. From the float the long blades
spring, and lie along the surface of the water.

THE HORSE.

Hints On Harness.

It is of some importance that horses should
be quite comfortable in their harness. Brown
leather which is tanned without the addition of
artificial coloring should be preferred to black
leather which is produced by the use of a dye,
into the composition of which iron enters large-
ly, and which has a tendency to injure the sur-
face of the leather. In some cases the surface
of some leather peels right off, owing to the dye
having gone too deep, or to neglect on the part
of the tanner. With good leather and well-made
harness, care and attention will keep it in good
order for a long while. The harness should not
be hung up by the straps, or left out in the
weather. There should be a proper place in the
stable to keep it when not in use. If it gets
mud on, scrape as much as possible off with a
very blunt knife or piece of hard wood cut into
convenient shape, then use warm water. The
water should not be hot, and is best applied
with a sponge or soft brush. Place the harness
where it will be dry—not too close to a fire—and
give it a coat of neatfoot oil or other animal
fat. This dries in and nourishes the leather.
Mineral or vegetable oil is not good. The harness
dressing, applied with sponge or clean cloth, im-
proves the appearance of the leather. The
buckles, hames, and other parts made of nickel
or German silver are better to be cleaned with
polishing paste. Rub the tongues of the buckles
with an oiled rag. Buckle the collar, and, where
possible, shift the straps occasionally, so as to
buckle into different holes.

In regard to fitting collars, most horse owners
want a collar larger than necessary. For draft
horses the pipe collar is, perhaps, best, as it is
in the shape of the horse's neck, whereas the round
collar is not. A new collar is better to fit
fairly tight, as it gets larger with use, whereas
a collar that is too large cannot be made to fit
without chafing at some point. Some ask that
the collar be lined soft, but the firmer the collar,

providing it fits the horse, the better. In regard
to repairs, the copper rivet, properly used, is a
very useful article. Often, however, they are
used too long, with the result that the shank
bends, and will not bear up as it should do.
For joining two pieces of medium leather a 3-
inch rivet will do, but for stout leather use
1/2-inch rivets. A No. 4 saddler's punch, a piece
of lead or hard wood to punch on, a rivet set,
a cutting tool, and a hammer are all that are
required for mending work. If hard wood is
used for punching on, they require to punch with
the grain, or the tool will be spoiled. There
are various other kinds of rivets, or staples, for
mending harness, but none equal to the copper
rivet for strength and durability. In rivetting
the reins the work requires to be well and neatly
done, otherwise the rivets might catch and cause
an accident.—The Farmer's Gazette.

Proof that the Big Gelding Pays.

Those of our readers who have been privileged
to visit the International Live Stock Show, held
at Chicago, or those who visit the Canadian Na-
tional at Toronto regularly will remember that
smashing six-horse team exhibited by the Union
Stock Yard and Transit Co., of Chicago. A
writer, "H. T. M." in The Country Gentleman,
recently described the work of one of these big
geldings, and his description makes interesting
reading for lovers of the draft horse. It also
shows that a big drafter is a money maker in
transporting heavy loads. Here is what one
who knows says about this big horse:



Ivanhoe, or 2,250 Lbs. of Horse Efficiency.

"We purchased this gelding as a three-year-
old," says his history, "paying \$385. For six
years his daily work, five days in each week, has
been as follows: He hauls four loads of shelled
corn, with a capacity of eighty-five bushels each,
to the hog houses in the forenoon. He delivers
four wagonloads of hay, 6,000 pounds each, in
the afternoon. This makes a daily haul of 44,-
000 pounds; an annual haul of 11,440,000
pounds; and for the six years he has been in our
service a grand total of 34,320 tons.

"At twenty-five cents a ton his gross earnings
in six years have been \$8,580. Deducting team-
sters' wages at fifty-five dollars a month, stable
charges of eighteen dollars a month and shoeing
charges of one dollar and fifty cents a month for
six years, he has shown a net earning capacity
of \$3,216.

"In addition to the handsome sum represented
in his six years' net earnings we now have a
\$750 gelding for which we paid \$385 as a three-
year-old. Are such drafters in danger of being
supplanted by motor trucks? I do not believe
they are, so long as their services cost less than
half that of motor trucks.

"We regard this gelding as a marvel of per-
fection in form and freshness, and in addition to
being absolutely sound he is carrying more bloom
of youth than any other gelding of his age I
have ever seen. We have within the past year
refused an offer of \$1,500 for Ivanhoe and mate.

"Ivanhoe is nine years old and weighs 2,250
pounds. The company uses fifty or more big
geldings. Robert Ogilvie, secretary of the Ameri-
can Clydesdale Association, declares that in six
years Ivanhoe has performed labor that would
have worn out two \$1,500 motor trucks, yet this
gelding is worth at the present moment twice
the amount of money he cost six years ago."

We reproduce an illustration of this great
gelding herewith.

LIVE STOCK.

"Thoroughbred" and "Durham" Will Not Down.

After all that has been said regarding a bet-
ter classification of stock at fall Fairs, and the
times without number that the attention of the
reading public has been called to the erroneous
use of the words "Thoroughbred" and "Durham"
people still persist in going wrong on these
things. When these two words are used incor-
rectly in the prize list of an agricultural soci-
ety, whose prime reason for existing as such is
the educative value its annual fall Fair has in
the community, it is time something happened
to bring those who have been allowing their
minds to wander back to the days when most
cows in Canada were called "Durham" and most
horses with any breeding at all "Thoroughbred"
to their senses. This may have been sixty years
or more ago and the officers of some agricultural

societies, abhorring
changes, have stuck to
them without a break.
Here is a sample of
what is put out in
prize lists and it comes
from the prize list of
a prominent agricul-
tural society in Middle-
sex Co., Ont. Now do
not chuckle when you
read this until you
have looked over your
own prize list and
found it correct. This
is not the only society
badly astray. This
year it celebrated its
sixtieth anniversary
with a good Fair, but
in the prize list among
other things we find
classes for "Thorough-
bred Durham Cattle";
"Thoroughbred Ayr-
shires"; "Thoroughbred
Jerseys"; "Long
Wooled Cotswolds";
"Long Wooled
Leicesters and Lin-
colns"; "Short Wooled
Shropshires" and
"Short Wooled South-
downs." Is it possible
that the officers of an
agricultural society do
not know that the
word "Durham," as
applied to Shorthorn
cattle, is now obsolete
and that "Shorthorn"
is the only recognized
name of the breed?

And then to add
to place the word
"Thoroughbred" before the word "Durham!" Sure-
ly these officers know that the only correct use of
"Thoroughbred" is in designating a particular
breed of light horses. Thoroughbred is just as
incorrectly used in connection with Ayrshires and
Jerseys or any other breed of stock other than
the one light breed of horses. Then the terms
"Long Wooled Cotswold" and "Long Wooled
Leicesters and Lincolns" are ridiculous as are
also the terms "Short Wooled Shropshires" and
"Short Wooled Southdowns." All Cotswolds,
Leicesters and Lincolns are long-wooled, just as
all Shropshires and Southdowns are short-
wooled. The prize list obviously required look-
ing over, not overlooking. Under the heading of
SHEEP there should be two classes "Long-
Wooled" and "Short-Wooled" and the breeds
coming under these classes should be enumerated
without further comment.

The classification for SWINE as given in this
particular prize list was as follows: "Class P—
Hogs, Berkshires"; "Class Q—Tamworths";
"Class R—Yorkshires"; "Class S—Poland
China Hogs." Some lack of system!
As one who visited the Fair remarked,
those who got up the prize list must have been
afraid that the Berkshires and Poland Chinas
might, through some mistake, get mixed up with
the crockery or fancy work.

The classification also placed all Heavy Draft

horses in one class, giving no classification whatever for the various heavy draft breeds. Agricultural horses had a place, as did also General-Purpose animals. In our humble opinion it is more important to have separate classes for Heavy Draft breeds than it is to give prizes for breeding classes of General-Purpose animals.

This particular prize list has not been selected as the basis of these remarks as the only faulty one published this year. There are many which could be greatly improved—some may be better, others worse. The point is plain that Agricultural Societies and Fair Boards should wake up and pull themselves out of the rut which their forefathers made fifty or sixty years ago. The beginners did a noble work in starting the wheels of the great organization, but what was good then should be made better now. Instead of going to sleep at the next Board meeting, or passing everything just as it has been for years, wake up and vote some improvement into the prize list. This is not for one agricultural society. It is for all. Replace the "Thorough-bred," let-well-enough-alone man on the Board with Mr. Pure-bred Up-to-date.

What Does It Cost Stockmen to Raise Feeders?

The question relating to the source of stockers and feeders has become increasingly important. The one-time custom of buying up feeders for the stalls and feed runs is not so universal as formerly, for the narrow margin between the buying and selling price is too small to make it remunerative each year without occasional losses, and farmers are now inclined to finish their own stock off at the age of 15 to 24 months. These circumstances all tend to make the class of steers, that professional feeders desire, very scarce. The four-year-old steer is now scarce; many are finished when coming three, and a larger percentage than formerly are sold to the butcher as two-year-olds. The trade now demands the small animal, and this condition is favorable to the development of the baby-beef industry and the finishing of young cattle. For the farmer-stockman this gradual remodeling of the market by economic conditions is a boon. Younger cattle make cheaper gains than the old, time-worn and mature ox. However, to the man who feeds only, the aged steer was not a bad proposition for the spread or difference between buying and selling price was applicable to a heavier animal, and although the pounds of gain which were put on would no doubt cost more than on a yearling or two-year-old yet by adding from 150 to 300 lbs. the entire animal was worth from two to three cents more per pound, and here was where the profit was found.

Many who have fed cattle as a specialty for a number of years are nowadays forced to consider the proposition of breeding and rearing their own stock to fatten. The matter of grass is perhaps the first obstacle to confront for unless the farmer has grass land available for summer he cannot maintain as large a herd as he will desire. However, in districts where cattle feeding is carried on to any great extent there is usually grass to be purchased, and a large percentage of steer feeders resort to rented pasture. Again the stabling equipment is another item and perhaps the milking of cows whose calves are weaned will be an important factor. This latter difficulty could in part be overcome by allowing a couple of calves, perhaps, to run with one dam for in this way the number of cows to be milked would be cut in two. However, where it is possible to do the milking properly it would no doubt be a better paying scheme to keep a good strain of cows that would milk well and return a profit over and above the raising of their calves.

By way of suggesting a basis for calculation we submit a number of figures that each farmer may consider and alter to suit his own peculiar circumstances. No one can by calculation alone state what it will cost to raise a steer or any animal neither can a man estimate exactly what it will cost him to rear his stock for each particular animal has an individuality of its own which must be dealt with separately. In spite of these facts, however, we can assume an average steer and his cost of growth will represent the average cost of growing steers under similar conditions.

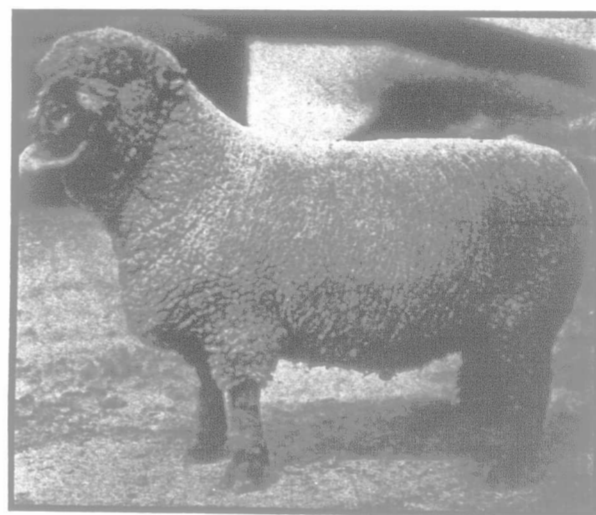
At Macdonald College, Que., several years ago a grade Shorthorn steer calf was reared as he would be under ordinary farm conditions. During the first 6 months of life the calf consumed 228 lbs. whole milk, 2,699 lbs. skim-milk, 91 lbs. linseed meal, 92 lbs. oats and bran, 188 lbs. hay and 204 lbs. roots and silage. At present market values the fodder, feeds and milk required to rear the calf to 6 months would be worth \$12.54. At the end of this period the calf weighed 372 lbs. or had gained 287 lbs. since birth.

During the first winter it will probably cost in the vicinity of \$19.00 to feed the calf if it is a

thrifty fellow and a good doer. Feeds and fodder required would be somewhat as follows: silage, 3,500 lbs.; roots, 900 lbs.; hay, 900 lbs.; straw, 550 lbs.; chop, 360 lbs. Some calves would eat more and some very much less, but the average thrifty calf that has been well brought on would consume something like this quantity of feed. As a yearling the calf will have cost \$31.54. Pasturage could probably be procured at \$1.00 per month, making the total cost in the fall \$37.54, allowing the animal 6 months on pasture.

At the age of 18 months a well-reared and properly-bred animal could be put into the stable to feed, yet a large percentage of the good feeder steers are somewhere about 30 months old so we shall carry the animal to that age.

A fairly liberal ration for a growing yearling steer could be made up somewhat as follows: silage, 30 lbs.; hay, 6 lbs.; straw, 6 lbs.; chop, 2 lbs. The cost of the allowance for 6 months at present values, counting silage at \$3.00 per ton, would approximate \$23.33. Adding this to



A Shropshire Champion.

First-prize aged Shropshire ram, and champion of the breed at Toronto, for John R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.

previous expenses the cost of the two-year-old would be \$60.87. Another 6 months at pasture at \$1.50 per month would add another \$9.00 to the cost, and make the total expense amount to \$69.87. A steer 30 months of age and well fed throughout his growing period should weigh at least 1,100 lbs., which would cost the raiser of such an animal \$6.35 per cwt. On the Toronto market this month 800 to 900-lb. good red and roan feeders have sold for \$7.00 to \$7.25 per cwt., while 700 to 800-lb. feeders of the same class brought \$6.75 to \$7.00 per cwt. A steer such as we have described should command the highest price, for he would have both weight and a condition suitable to go into the runs and stand considerable feed. These figures show that feeders would not be reared at a loss and the man who grew them could see to it that they were well-bred and consequently the right kind and type. When a man goes out to buy steers



Berkshire Sow Under 12 Months.

First at Toronto, and champion at London, for A. Taunson, Stratford, Ont.

he frequently must buy a poor doer in order to get some good ones, and even buying them on the market, when sorted, there are usually one or two undesirables in the lot.

We have carried the steer, upon which we based our calculations, perhaps a year longer than the farmer would do if he were breeding, rearing and finishing his own stock. Twelve months earlier the figures would have been more favorable for the home-grown animal. As for the cows from which these steers could be raised they need not constitute an item of expense. A well-bred cow, not necessarily pure-bred, should pay her own way in milk and butter and give her offspring a good start.

There are conditions which would render it

impossible for some to rear their own feeders, while others would profit by developing their own stock and producing the kind that return good profits for feed consumed. Almost every good feeder of cattle is a good stockman, and the majority of them claim they can raise better steers than they can buy. The foregoing figures and calculations may form a basis upon which to estimate the profits likely to accrue from a practice of breeding and feeding all stock on the one farm.

FARM.

The Success of a Free Fair.

The idea of holding a "free" fair was given a trial at Topeka in the State of Kansas during last September. The verdict regarding the outcome of the principle varied through all the degrees from popular appreciation to private condemnation, as a leading United States farm journal reported it. Topeka is the capital city of the State and those in charge of the Exhibition argued thus: A fair is supposed to be educative, and in order to reach as many people as possible who might profit by the displays of live stock, farm produce and products of industrial activities, the gates should be open that all may come in without paying to do so. In this way the principle of disseminating information free of charge may be consistently adhered to, which principle is endorsed by all states and provinces, for they have free schools supported by all the people and made free to all the people.

When the trial came the weather proved very unfavorable, yet in spite of that large crowds were each day in attendance. With no gate receipts on which to depend this feature had no effect upon the financial success of the venture. To make a free fair possible a taxation of one-fourth of a mill on all taxable property in the county was levied and this was augmented by a state appropriation to pay the premiums in the agricultural, live stock and machinery departments. Stall rentals and exhibitors' permits were used to defray the expense of the officers in charge of the exhibits. The cost of administration was yet to be met and here is where the greatest difficulty arose, for the income from concessions was required to meet administrative expenses and the selection and character of these "necessary evils" was not so desirable as they could be under the "pay as you enter" system. Fakirs, fortune tellers, souvenir vendors, short-change artists and other concession holders who have pestered exhibition visitors in the past and have gradually been corralled or excluded from the grounds at leading fairs appeared in their old-time talkative and "taking" way and amounted to nothing short of a public nuisance. Apart from this the exhibition was a success, but the feature just described was enough to cause considerable disapproval of the entire event.

Year by year and little by little a higher tone is given our fairs and exhibitions through the elimination of some disgusting side shows and freak characters. Gradually the midway is being overhauled and to a small extent clarified and we hope the day is not far distant when that disgraceful and worse than useless feature of our larger exhibitions may be replaced by exhibits that are educative and pleasing. Through the efforts of the saner and more broad-minded publishers the oily-tongued shark who has a worthless pen or pencil to sell and a paper of doubtful value to give away is being sifted out of the crowd and forced to exert his hypnotic powers inside his booth upon some gullible one who is too weak minded to avoid him or disregard him at first sight. These things have been and are being accomplished by the fairs that collect an entrance fee. We hope the free fair will not survive if it will recall all the disgusting and undesirable features that are to-day being weeded out of Canadian exhibitions.

Much Rain in the West.

Evidently Jupiter Pluvius has been favoring the West with some of the downpours with which Ontario became so familiar during the past season, if we are to judge from letters from farmers on the prairies. The West has had the biggest crop in its history but bad weather has retarded harvesting operations. From a letter received from a farmer in Saskatchewan, we learn that September was particularly wet. The letter was written September 28, and stated that, owing to rain, the writer had only been able to do five days' threshing in four weeks. This looks like real 1915 Ontario weather, and in talking with a man who farmed many years in the West he stated that this was certainly a record, never having remembered such a wet season. The writer of the letter mentioned states that the yield is immense, the best ever seen in the West. His own wheat went 47½ bushels per acre on summer-fallow, and averaged, all around, 35 bushels per acre. He comments that he is more

fortunate district, the ferring to it was a would m He had so per bushel 77½ cents

In this down a go is picking not think their heads ago.

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Editor "T

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FARM.

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fortunate than some, for, on low farms in the district, the frost did considerable damage. Referring to the price this Western farmer thought it was a little low but that the increased yield would make up any deficiency in that regard. He had sold 5,000 bushels of wheat at 90 cents per bushel Fort William, which would mean about 77½ cents to the grower, grade No. 1 Northern.

In this writer's opinion the West has steadied down a good deal during the crisis, but business is picking up a little now. However, he does not think that the people of the West will "lose their heads" so readily as they did a few years ago.

Northumberland Experience.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Reading C. H. M.'s notes from Leeds County in your issue of Oct. 7 shows how variable has been the fall and the tail end of the summer of 1915 in different parts of Ontario. Here in Northumberland County (Cobourg District) we have experienced the very opposite to the fine weather of Leeds. Men who have harvested more than fifty crops have never before had to contend with a season so wet and catchy. Within ten minute's walk of the writer's farm many acres of grain are still in the fields (Oct. 8)—but not in the shock. No indeed, for precious little grain has been cut with the binder this year in this unfavored spot. It lies in windrows, in the swath, or in bunches taken from the pea harvester. In some cases a few acres, more wet than the rest, have been abandoned for the cattle to harvest in their own way. Some has been plowed under to get it out of sight.

And now, to add to our troubles, we are wondering how the corn will be cut, and how we shall get it off the fields to the silos, for most of the land, even the comparatively high land, is too wet to hold up the corn binder. Silo fillers have not yet commenced operations, so late and prolonged (not to say dirty) has been the threshing. A neighbor who has a silo and exchanges help with the writer, opines that we shall have to cut the corn with sickles, shock it, and leave silo filling until it freezes sufficiently to hold up the wagons. And this is not intended for a joke either. The mangolds, which are a splendid crop, I suppose we can patiently harvest with a stoneboat, unless Jupiter Pluvius suspends operations long enough to let the ground dry up for the wagons.

The season opened gloriously, though a little cold for early growth; hence a light hay crop. Seeding was done under most favorable conditions and the growing season was blessed with ample showers. The crops, especially the grains, went ahead wondrously. At ripening a real old-timer, grey and stooped with years, said it was the finest promise for harvest in twenty-five years.

And then came the rain. It started August 2nd in dead earnest, and it has rained at such frequent intervals that any kind of field operation, even plowing, has been accomplished with difficulty. They were not light rains; it rained as if it were all coming at once, and the heaviest rains were accompanied by strong winds, which laid the grain and made all the good promise a sorry sight. Fields in exposed positions looked as if they had been rolled, and so heavy were the ears that in many cases it failed to rally, though in others it came back surprisingly. Time went on and we tarried, hoping to start the binders. Two or three fine days in succession encouraged us to try, and the countryside became dotted with binders stuck in the mud. The grain was shelling badly and the mower was resorted to, and later, almost in despair, the old reliable cradle came forth from its resting place in the museum. It took care of five acres on the writer's farm—a piece of barley seeded to permanent pasture, rather too expensive a seeding to be spoiled by sliding mower wheels and the punching of hoofs.

Oh, we have had a glorious time all right, full of experiences, many of them quite new to seasoned Ontarians. And it looks as if there are more to follow, for it rains as I write and the weatherman says more rain; and then, I guess, some showers. But we never despair, remembering that what man hath done man again can do—and, also, he can invent.

Even these clouds have spots of silver. In spite of all, the thresher is showing yields that surprise and gladden the stout heart of the husbandman, especially when he looks back on the depressing days when it seemed as if there might be nothing. Though potatoes in many—perhaps the majority of—cases will be nil, there are roots in abundance, and the corn, in spite of its long-continued wet feet is a splendid crop, well cobbled, though pretty badly twisted for cutting. It disputes with mangolds the title to King of crops.

And, by the way, I've had an eye-opener in the mangold field. A strip across the patch was sown, 100 lbs. to the acre, with nitrate of soda

when the leaves were about four inches long. The result to-day is inspiring. About forty per cent. better than the rest are the roots that got the nitrate. Any one could enter the field and pick out the first treated row. The whole patch will be nitrated in 1916. Credit where credit is due; this time it belongs to Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the O. A. C., who so long and patiently has preached nitrate as a profitable business for mangolds.

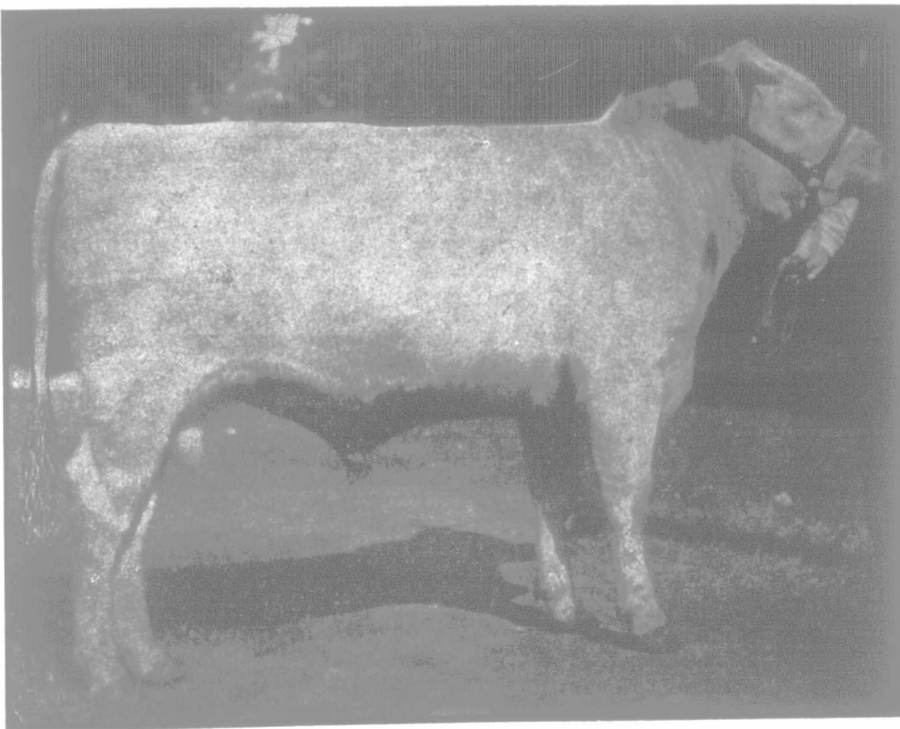
While on the subject of professors and their recommendations I have in another field a demonstration which contradicts some of them. It is in the corn field. Heretofore I have grown White Cap Yellow Dent for the silo. Last year, excellent corn season though it was, my corn did not mature as well as I would have liked it to. True, it was sown a little too late. Having heard much in praise of Wisconsin No. 7, I wrote a letter and sent one copy to the O. A. C. and another copy to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It stated my experience with White Cap and asked if Wisconsin No. 7 would be likely to mature earlier. Guelph replied, yes, try Wisconsin. Ottawa said, no, if White Cap doesn't mature early enough, then don't try Wisconsin. Ottawa was right—at least for this district, or on my farm. I sowed half of each variety in hills, both on the same day, with a horse planter. White Cap won. It was fully glazed and dented when Wisconsin was still soft enough for boiling—at least ten days earlier.

Northumberland Co., Ont. W. L. MARTIN.

A Plow — Its Own Story.

Under the above heading "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, Man., gives some timely reminders re the care of farm implements and machinery. Many are the plows, cultivators, disks, drills, mowers, binders and rakes telling in actual waste and loss the same story as this plow tells in print. Are any of these on your farm? Here is the story:

No, I'm not old, I came out brand new from the shops just six years ago, but I'm a wreck just the same I'll admit, but it was just hard



Cecilia Sultan.

First-prize junior yearling Shorthorn bull and junior champion at Toronto. Exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

knocks, not age, that got me just as it will get any one or anything else.

What am I doing here in the scrap heap? Well, if you will just wait I'll tell the whole story. I said it was just six years since I came from the factory, six years last June. I was the first of a new model and I was a perfect machine of that model even though I was the first, and that model has proved the machinist's judgment correct. It is still a leading type. I got perhaps more attention right from the machine shop to the local agency in the country than any other plow, but there the interest and care ended. That local agent if he knew I was out of the ordinary never expressed any surprise or interest. I was hustled together with hammer and wrench and shoved out on to a platform in front of the shop. It rained that night, but the sun came out bright next morning and warmed up the air quickly. For all that the rust ate into every place where the careless agent had scarred my paint with a wrench or hammer. It also ate into the moldboard and share in spots.

I did not wait here long, though, for that afternoon two men came in. They talked of summer-fallowing and breaking. The result of their visit was that I was tied behind one of

their wagons, while another plow of same model went out behind my owner's neighbor's wagon. The agent in town held two notes.

I was put at work at once in breaking. The hired man had charge of me. I regret to say that his troubles began the first day. I told you before that the local agent had hustled my parts together. Hustled was the right word. It remained for some one with mechanical ability to properly adjust my parts and tighten bolts. I found the right person in the hired man, for before night he had adjustments made so that I was taking just the right hold and I knew that I was not pulling heavy. My owner came out in the afternoon and the hired man told him that he had had some trouble but that I was running fine at present. That night when quitting the hired man smeared my moldboard with oil. I did not know what for until morning when I found that as I took the first round the rust stains smeared off, and my moldboard surface began to shine. You should have seen the furrow I turned, I felt proud of myself. Every night after that I got a smearing of oil over the moldboard. After a couple of weeks' breaking, my moldboard was changed and I was put into plowed ground summer-fallowing. My work here was just as good as it was in the breaking. One day my owner came out instead of the hired man, but I did not like him, somehow or other I did not have confidence in him. Neither did the team. I could tell that by their nervous pace. He was irritable and thoughtless. He did not keep the levers adjusted to keep the bottom of the furrow level, my share had too much dip, and I knew the draft was heavier. But the hired man was back next day.

Everything ran along fine until late in the fall while I was fall plowing. I was doing my usual work in a fine way with the hired man driving. One day it was unusually cold and an odd flake of snow was falling. My owner came out, and while talking the hired man suggested that he had better take me in, but the boss said no, 'a couple more days will finish the field.

I never saw the hired man again. It snowed heavily that night and was cold for several days. Then the snow melted. Only the oil on the moldboard prevented it badly rusting. I expected daily to have the hired man or some one come out and take me to the shed, but they never came. About three weeks later a heavy blizzard blew in and I was snowed under for the winter, a half mile from the house.

Next spring as the snow was going off a bunch of cattle came over to me, and while crowding around one fell on my tongue and broke it. A couple of weeks later my owner came out to work in the field with a disk harrow. After going a couple of rounds he stopped in the middle of the field, and after a time came down to me and took a bolt off the frame where beam is fastened to frame. In another couple of weeks he came out to finish plow-

ing the field. I expected the bolt to be replaced, but it wasn't. The first round after repairing the tongue I felt an extra strain on the other bolt. Moreover, during the winter and spring my moldboard had rusted badly and the earth was clinging to it, making the draft heavy. Never did he smear it with oil. Just as we finished the field we struck a heavy piece of sod. The levers wrongly adjusted threw the point of the share down. I dug in and the bolt snapped. The owner was thrown from his seat. My beam in front pulled away from the frame but slightly twisted it in doing so. The team stopped. They had been well trained the previous summer. About a month later a new hired man came out to make repairs. He did his best but the warp in my frame could never be readjusted and he was not to be compared with the former hired man in sound common sense. But in a way I was "fixed up." I did some breaking and the summer-fallow, but I was not proud of my work. My moldboard was never oiled, bolts were allowed to become loose, I was fast losing my paint and rust was getting in everywhere, and I had not been on the farm two years.

The next winter I was brought up to the farm

buildings, but I was not put inside. When spring came several bolts were taken off at different places to make repairs to the drill. These were partly replaced by other bolts when it came my turn to go to work, but most of them were small and parts were not held tightly together. My work was worse this year, and my owner was about right when he said that he might as well have an old root for a plow.

The next spring my work was still more unsatisfactory. More bolts had been removed and replaced. Running out of alignment my frame had become more and more sprung until I absolutely couldn't do the work. One night I was pulled up to the house and saw a new plow standing behind the wagon. Since then bolts and parts have been removed but never replaced. Last fall I was drawn over here to the scrap heap. I guess that is about all.

What about my mate? Good as ever, its owner says. I heard him talking to my owner the other day. He said it was the best plow he ever owned, always kept it under cover, and this spring gave it a new coat of paint and it's "good as ever." You see it wasn't because I didn't have the stuff that I broke down so soon, it was just hard usage, just hard usage.

THE DAIRY.

Making Soft and Fancy Cheese for Home Use.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In our last article on "Soft Cheese" we gave a recipe for cream cheese. We now wish to show how this recipe may be varied.

GERVAIS.—To make what is called "Gervais Cream Cheese" use one part of cream to two parts of milk, making a mixture that will contain about 10 per cent. fat. Follow the directions as given for cream cheese, but at the time of moulding use a small round mould instead, making a cheese about two inches in diameter and two and a half inches high. Line the mould with a strip of white blotting paper before packing in the cheese or it will stick to the mould. Parchment paper may be used but it is not so satisfactory.

DOUBLE CREAM.—"Double Cream Cheese" is also made in the same way as cream cheese, but a much richer cream is used, also a larger quantity of rennet. Have a cream that will test at least 22 per cent. fat, and use a quarter of a teaspoonful of rennet for each quart of cream. This makes a very rich cheese of smooth, creamy texture and will spread easily on bread or biscuit.

NEUFCHATEL.—While some people prefer "Gervais" and others "Double Cream," yet there are many who think the "Neufchatel Cream Cheese" stands first. This cheese is made from rich milk or milk with a small amount of cream added to it. In the morning bring a gallon of fresh milk to a temperature of 70 to 72 degrees and add to it one-half of a teaspoonful of good-flavored, sour skim-milk or buttermilk. Stir well and let it stand until late in the afternoon. Take the temperature and if it has fallen below 70 degrees raise it again, then add 5 drops of rennet diluted with a tablespoonful of cold water. Stir well, cover, and leave undisturbed until next morning when it should be firmly coagulated.

Cover a large strainer or a draining rack with two-ply of cheesecloth and carefully ladle the curd out on it. When the free whey has drained away lift one side of the cheesecloth and allow the curd to roll over. Do the same with the other side. This will assist with the draining. When the curd has firmed a little fold the cloth over it and place it between two boards, putting a small weight on top for pressure. As the curd becomes firmer more pressure may be applied. If too much pressure is applied at first there will be a heavy loss of solids in the whey. When the curd has drained well and become firm put it through the meat grinder. This will make it very smooth and creamy. Add salt to suit the taste. About one ounce of salt to three pounds of cheese is usually used. Mix thoroughly and when the salt is dissolved put the cheese up in small blocks like cream cheese. Neufchatel Cheese is used as a base for a great many of the "fancy" cheeses that are so much in demand for teas, picnics, etc. Although they can be used in many ways they are used largely for sandwich fillings.

PIMENTO CREAM CHEESE.—To one pound of Neufchatel Cream Cheese add a tablespoonful of pimentos that have been put through the meat grinder. Mix thoroughly and put up in packages the same as cream cheese. A small sized tin of pimentos will cost ten cents, but is sufficient to flavor a large amount of cheese.

OLIVE CREAM CHEESE.—Those who are fond of olives will be willing to try them as a cheese flavoring, adding a heaping tablespoonful of chopped olives to a pound of Neufchatel

Cheese. The quantity of flavoring material added to any cheese should be varied to suit the taste as some look for a much more pronounced flavor than do others.

NUT CREAM CHEESE.—Take one ounce of walnuts, chopped finely, and mix them through a pound of Neufchatel Cheese. This Nut Cream Cheese may be had in a variety of flavors by using other kinds of nuts such as almonds, pecans, peanuts, etc.

CARAWAY POTATO.—Another of the many variations is what is called Caraway Potato Cheese. Take equal parts of mashed, boiled potatoes and Neufchatel Cheese. Mix well and add enough caraway seeds to give the desired flavor. From the above recipes it will be seen that celery, onion and many other flavorings may be substituted when making fancy cheese for home use.

COTTAGE CHEESE.—Cottage Cheese and Buttermilk Cheese may also be used as a base for fancy cheese—buttermilk cheese with pimento being a favorite. "Cottage Cheese" is made from skim-milk and when a very smooth creamy cheese is wanted the method of making as given for Neufchatel Cream Cheese is followed. At the time of adding the salt add also two tablespoonfuls of rich cream for each pound of cheese. Cottage Cheese is also made from sour skim-milk by applying heat. If only a small quantity is required it may be made in a double boiler by putting the milk in the upper part and the hot water in the lower part. Stir gently and heat the milk gradually until there is a separation of the curd from the whey. (Overheating makes a hard, dry, grainy curd). Pour the curd into a cotton bag and hang it up to drain or drain it on a draining rack covered with two-ply of cheesecloth. When the curd is sufficiently drained add about one teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of cream for each pound of cheese. Those who eat Cottage Cheese with maple syrup or preserves like it salted mildly.

BUTTERMILK CHEESE.—Buttermilk Cheese is made by heating the buttermilk to a temperature of 130 to 140 degrees. Stir carefully while heating, then cover and let stand for about an hour. Next drain and salt the curd the same as when making Cottage Cheese. Some people prefer Buttermilk cheese to Cottage cheese as it is very smooth and spreads easily.

CAMEMBERT CHEESE.—Camembert and Coulommier are two cheeses made from whole milk. The directions for making are somewhat similar. The moulds differ in construction—the Coulommier mould being made in two parts. We will give directions for making fresh Camembert Cheese—a true Camembert Cheese is a ripened cheese. (One quart of milk is sufficient for one small sized cheese). Bring two quarts of milk to a temperature of 86 degrees, and add to it two teaspoonfuls of sour skim-milk or buttermilk. To this add ten drops of rennet extract diluted in about two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Stir for two or three minutes, then cover. In about ten minutes carefully stir over the top of the milk. Cover again and leave undisturbed until coagulation takes place, which will be in about an hour. Scald and cool two tin moulds (4 inches high by 4 inches in diameter) also a board and straw mat. Place the board on a table where the cheese may drain undisturbed. It is well to tilt one end of the table a little so that the whey may drain to one corner and be caught. Cover the board with the straw mat and on this place the moulds. Carefully ladle some of the curd into each mould. Repeat at fifteen-minute intervals until all of the curd has been transferred. Allow this to drain until the curd has shrunk to about one-third of the depth of the moulds or until the cheese are firm enough to be turned by hand. Remove the moulds, carefully turn the cheese over, then replace the moulds and leave for a few hours longer. When well drained and firm the salt may be applied by rubbing about a level teaspoonful over the outside of each cheese. In a few hours these cheese will be ready to use. Like all other soft cheese they should be kept cool until used.

In the recipes given raw material has been used, but if anyone has trouble with gassy curd it will be necessary to pasteurize the milk or cream in order to destroy the bacteria that are causing the trouble.

O. A. C.

BELLA MILLAR.

Is It Clean?

We recently heard of a solution in which milking machine parts were being kept between milkings and which contained 10,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and this solution in Western Ontario. It would seem that there is room for improvement in the method of taking care of milking machine parts during their off-hours as suggested in an article on the subject in our Exhibition Number issue, Sept. 2. They might as well be hung up on the stall partitions as kept in decidedly bad solutions. Is your solution clear?

Out or In—Which is the Better?

One of the problems which dairymen have been compelled to face each winter is whether or not it is profitable to turn cows out in an out-door sheltered yard for water and exercise. It is generally conceded that it is not good practice for cows to be compelled to drink ice water from the outside trough, but dairymen still differ as to the advisability of allowing the cows which are providing the milk to meet the winter demands an hour or two each day out of the stable. Experience has convinced many that the dairy cow, milking to her limit, is not capable of withstanding the cold atmosphere very long and soon chills, and every chill means a falling off in milk flow. However, others doubt whether a cow will chill so easily, provided she is accustomed to being out each day for a short time. Of course, the heavy milker, stabled all the time for some weeks and then turned out would feel the cold quickly and severely, but the doubt is expressed as to whether the cow which is out each day really suffers any inconvenience or constitutional detriment by her daily exercise in the open even though the weather be cold. Many who practice this believe that it does the cow good, not merely from the standpoint of milk production but from the improvement in constitutional vigor and general health. Of course, were all the stables perfectly ventilated and the supply of fresh air and sunlight in them unlimited, it would not matter so much whether the cow got out or not, but the average farm stable is far from perfect in ventilation and sunlight, and the cow, forced to the limit in production and also forced to stand tied in such a stable, is not in the best surroundings to maintain constitutional vigor in herself and in her offspring. The two practices are in vogue in Canadian dairy stables, and those who keep the cows chained up all winter without a break believe that they get more milk than if their cows were allowed out in the yard daily, while those who practice regular exercise in the open air are sure that their cows benefit thereby perhaps not in actual milk flow but in vigor as handed down to their offspring. We should like to have our readers discuss this question through these columns. The winter season is an important one with the dairy cow and she should receive the best attention. It is a question as to which is the better method of handling. The experience of good dairymen is invited. Let us have a lively discussion of this topic.

What About Winter Dairying?

It is claimed that fall-fresh cows will give from 10 to 15 per cent. more milk than will equally good cows which freshen in the spring. A very moderate milker should give 6,000 pounds of milk during her lactation period, even if she freshens during the months of April, May or June. Fifteen per cent. of this production would mean 900 pounds of milk per cow added to her performance, and as it would be produced in the winter it could be valued at approximately \$1.50 per cwt. or priced at \$13.50. A cow which is one of a dairy herd is a very common cow indeed if 6,000 pounds constitutes her record. A minimum of 7,000 pounds and in many cases 8,000 pounds is looked upon as low enough for a progressive and successful dairyman to work for. In the latter case a 15-per-cent. increase would amount to 1,200 pounds of milk worth \$16.00. In a herd of 10 cows the increase in revenue would thus amount to from \$130 to \$160. This is one side of the question only. Many argue that winter dairying would require more equipment, more elaborate stables and better rations. However, as the herd is being developed and the farm being built up and improved it is reasonable to expect that the stabling equipment will be improved as well, for the success of the herd will depend upon it. Surely light and sanitary accommodation could be provided for ten cows and made suitable for milch cows. The labor problem in connection with such a proposition is not usually acute enough to warrant any lack of consideration, for as farms are managed in this country there is an ostensible lack of activity during the winter months. Yearly contracts for labor are more popular than formerly, and where more than one man, including the owner, are engaged in working 100 acres the dairy herd can surely be handled very nicely. Calves born in the fall are raised as easily as spring calves, especially where roots and silage are available. Considering the matter from a general viewpoint it is feasible, and it demands the consideration of every dairyman who is striving to make the most possible out of his herd of cows.

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Which is the Better?

Items which dairymen have been each winter is whether or not turn cows out in an out-door water and exercise. It is generally not good practice for cows to drink ice water from the troughs as the dairymen still differ as to the best way of doing it. Following the cows which are promoted the winter demands an extra day out of the stable. Experience has shown that the dairy cow, if not kept in a stable, is not capable of withstanding a very long and soon means a falling off in milk production. Many doubt whether a cow will be as accustomed to being out for a short time. Of course, if a cow is stabled all the time for some time, she would feel the cold, but the doubt is expressed as to whether a cow which is out each day really benefits or constitutional deterioration in the open even if she is cold. Many who practice wintering do the cow good, not merely for the sake of milk production but for the sake of constitutional vigor. Of course, were all the cows wintered, the supply of milk would be unlimited, it would not matter whether the cow got out or not. The range farm stable is far from ideal, and the cow, if not wintered, is not in the best of health. The two practices, wintering and those who are chained up all winter without exercise, are both bad. They get more milk than if they were out in the yard daily, but they do not benefit thereby. The milk flow but in vigor as to their offspring. We should like to see a discussion of this question through the winter season in an issue of the dairy cow and she should be wintered. It is a question as to whether the wintering method of handling the cow is better. Let us hear from dairymen of this topic.

Out Winter Dairying?

That fall-fresh cows will give 10 per cent. more milk than will those which freshen in the spring. A milk cow should give 6,000 pounds of milk during her lactation period, even if she is wintered. The months of April, May or June are the best months of this production would be 10 per cent. of milk per cow added to her production as it would be produced in the winter. It is valued at approximately \$1.50 per hundred pounds at \$13.50. A cow which is wintered is a very common cow in the north and constitutes her record. A cow which produces 10,000 pounds and in many cases 12,000 pounds upon as low enough for a successful dairyman to work. The case of a 15-per-cent. increase in production of 1,200 pounds of milk worth \$18.00 per hundred of 10 cows the increase in value amounts to from \$130 to \$180 on the side of the question only. Winter dairying would require more elaborate stables and better care, as the herd is being developed. The farm being built up and improved, it is reasonable to expect that the stabling method will be improved as well, for the success will depend upon it. Surely the wintering method could be improved and made suitable for milk production. The problem in connection with wintering is not usually acute enough to be of consideration, for as farms in this country there is an overabundance of labor during the winter months. The labor is more popular than in any other time of the year. The labor engaged in working 100 acres of land would surely be handled very nicely. The fall are raised as easily as in the spring, especially where roots and silage are used. Considering the matter from a practical point of view, it is feasible, and it demands of every dairyman who is striving for the best possible out of his herd of

Specification For Cheese Boxes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Supplement No. 5 to the Canadian Freight Classification No. 16 which contains the new specification for cheese boxes as approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners has just been issued, and the specification is here reproduced.

Note.—When cylindrical cheese boxes are used as outside containers, they must meet the following requirements:

(a) Tops and bottoms (headings) to be not less than 3/4 inch in thickness, and consist of not more than 3 pieces.

(b) Hoops and bands to be not less than 1-5/16 inch in thickness.

(c) Hoops to overlap at joint not less than five inches and to be fastened with staples or nails not more than one inch apart and firmly clinched on the inside.

(d) Bands to be nailed to the heading (top and bottom), as follows: one nail on each side of every joint, with additional nails not more than 4 inches apart.

(e) Bottom rim to be not less than 1 1/4 inch in width, and top rim not less than 3 inches in width.

(f) Covers must fit closely and boxes must be trimmed flush so that the heading of the cover shall rest on the cheese.

Cheese in cylindrical boxes not meeting the above requirements not taken.

The order of the Board of Railway Commissioners makes the foregoing specification effective on December 1, 1915.

J. A. RUDDICK, Dairy Commissioner.

POULTRY.**These "Mongrels" Beat "Wyandottes".**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read with interest the letter by "Wyandotte" in which he makes some bold statements. He says: "From experience we know that the old hen and the mongrel scrub cannot, and does not, lay 100 eggs a year," then he goes on to say that he selected "fifteen, bred-to-lay, pure-bred White Wyandottes," and with good attention they have barely laid 100 eggs. Now to my mind there is a flat contradiction of ideas. If his bred-to-lay hens could not do better than that, they were very inferior instead of well-bred. A small selected flock almost always average more per hen than a large flock. On the ordinary farm, if these fifteen hens were "any good" and had been well cared for we would expect them to do very much better than they did. We have kept the past season a flock of sixty "mongrel scrubs," as he calls them. They never roost on the horse stalls or pig pen, and have never gone to roost hungry. I do not claim them to be better than good pure-breds. They are hardy and fairly good layers; although not especially bred for that purpose, as your correspondent claims his to be. Several of them hatched chickens in the spring. They are laying now, but of course are beginning to moult. The flock was made up last fall of yearling hens and pullets, about half and half, except one hen 4 years old. I wish I could get some pullets as good as she is. From Dec. 1 to Oct. 1, 10 months, these 60 mongrels have laid one hundred and twenty-seven eggs each. Now, the question is, if a big flock of scrubs can do that what should a small flock of pure-breds do? In large flocks there are often a number of boarders. Last year we had several of them, one of which proved to be the only pure-bred we had on the place, and our average last year was a little over 100 eggs per hen. Other years we have had 117 to 125 eggs per hen. I attribute the increase this year to the mild winter we had, and the absence of non-laying hens. I fear our friend has three or four of them.

Shefford Co., Que. P. P. FOWLER.

Good Layers.

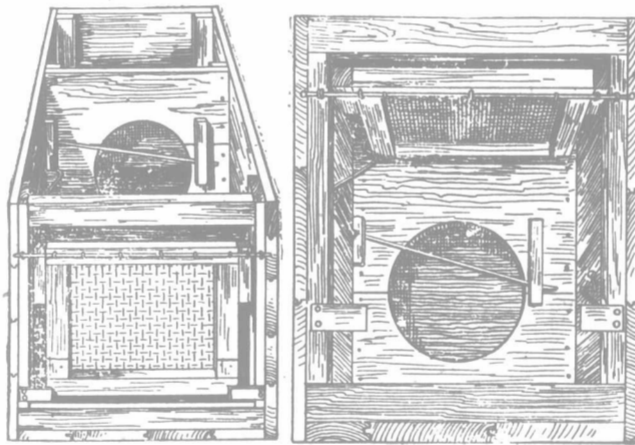
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
"Wyandotte's" experience printed in the issue of September 30 leads me to submit the count I have kept for eighteen ordinary hens, eleven two-year-old Plymouth Rocks, seven White Wyandottes of May hatching. From January 1 to September 30 they laid 2,400 eggs, the count for which was kept each day. This makes 133 eggs per hen for nine months. Three of the hens raised chickens. The hens were kept in an enclosure and the feed was principally wheat and barley with the customary scraps from the house. Here is the list: Jan., 90; Feb., 97; March, 269; April, 380; May, 323; June, 296; July, 319; August, 323; September, 303.
York Co.

WM. HILL.

One Model for a Trap Nest.

From time to time poultry breeders become interested in their individual birds and desire to know the performance of each one. This can be accomplished only in one way, and that is through the use of the trap nest. Although we make no claims for the nest from the farmer's viewpoint, yet we give a few details relative to their construction, as there are those interested in them and desire to learn about the construction of such a nest.

The trap nest shown in the illustration is one that was adopted in Maine several years ago and has since been tried out at some Canadian institutions. Although one should be able to improvise these nests from ordinary boxes about the place, we give herewith the dimensions for one in order to explain the system under which they work. Orange boxes are very suitable for working over into such nests, crates and many kinds of small cases could be used in the same way. The nest illustrated is 23 inches long, 13 inches wide, and 16 inches deep, inside measure. Twelve inches from the rear or 15 inches from the front end a division board with a circular opening, 7 1/2 inches in diameter, is placed across the box. The rear apartment is the nest proper. As a door at the entrance of the box a light frame of 1-inch by 1 1/4-inch stuff is covered with wire netting of 1 inch mesh. The door is 10 inches wide by 10 inches high, thus leaving a small space at the top and bottom and also a slight space at the side to prevent friction. It is hinged at the top and opens up in the box. The hinges are placed on the front of the door rather than at the centre or rear. This insures the door closing completely everytime the trap is tripped. The trap consists of one piece of stiff wire, about 3-16 of an inch in diameter and 22 inches long. The wire is shaped so that a part of it, 11 inches long, rests directly across the circular opening in the division board. This part



Front and top view. Front view.
One Type of Trap Nest.

of the wire is held in place by two clamps, one on each side of the opening. The slots in these clamps allow the wire to work up and down about 3 inches without much friction. The next section of the wire is 8 inches long and is bent so that it is at right angles with the 11-inch section. It passes along the side of the box 11 inches above the floor, back towards the entrance door. There it is fastened strongly to the wall with staples, but not so tight as to prevent it rolling easily. The remaining section of the wire which is 3 inches long is bent toward the centre of the box with an upward inclination so that it supports the door when it is open. The end of the wire is turned over smoothly forming a notch into which the door may slip when open.

As the hen passes in under the open door and then through the circular opening to the nest she raises herself so her keel will pass over the bottom of the circular opening. In so doing she will raise the wire in the slots, causing the hook which supports the door to move and thus let the door fall. The door swings down and passes a wire spring near the bottom of the box at the entrance; this locks the hen in and prevents others from entering.

Moult Season.

The fall of the year is the natural moulting season. A hen's ability as a winter egg producer depends largely on how she passes this moulting period.

While the moulting period can be forced and shortened by the use of stimulants, it is usually best to allow it to take its natural course. As a general rule the hens that moult late and quick are the highest producers, and the early moulters are seldom a winter layer.

To grow a new set of feathers is a severe drain on the birds and the nature of the feed at this time is of the utmost importance. The com-

mon grains such as wheat, corn and oats fed in sufficient quantities will keep the fowl warm and maintains the body weight, but these grains alone are not enough. The fowls need some real feather making food rich in protein and mineral.

A mash composed of equal parts by weight of wheat bran, ground oats or barley, shorts and meat scrap will make a very good supplement to the grain ration. The addition of one half part each of oil meal and sunflower seed to this mash will give the new coat of feathers a very sleek, glossy appearance. If the hens do not have full access to some form of green feed it should be supplied. One of the best green feeds is cabbage. At this time of the year cabbage is usually quite plentiful and the waste leaves and spoiled heads make a valuable feed for the moulting hens.—C. S. Anderson, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

THE APIARY.**Prepare the Bees for Winter.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This is October and another honey season is over. On the whole, I don't think beekeepers have reason to complain about the crops. The weather has been rather cold and wet, but there has been an abundance of clover bloom; in fact, alsike was in bloom till a couple of weeks ago. This was a better year for the production of extracted honey than for comb honey as the season was rather against the production of the latter.

In one of the bulletins on beekeeping sent out by the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Pettit says that, "The three problems confronting the beekeeper are,—swarming, disease and wintering." As this is the season for preparing for winter, it is time for beekeepers to plan for wintering their bees and not leave it too late as one man did near here. He put his bees in the cellar in December and from about thirty colonies he only saved ten.

Of the two methods of wintering bees, outdoor packing or cellar wintering, I prefer the former, although I have never put them in the cellar. I have been very well satisfied with the outdoor method and intend to pack all my bees outdoors this year. It seems to me that cellar wintering is very uncertain, taking it one year with another. For instance, a man who lives about six miles from here owned about one hundred colonies of bees which he successfully wintered in the cellar for two years in succession, but on the third year they all died with the exception of about twenty hives. However, I suppose there are just as many serious losses in outdoor packing, and no matter how wintered, care and judgment must be used.

The method I use in packing is to make boxes about thirty inches by forty-five inches and put two hives in each. I make the packing boxes collapsible which I find is the best method, as they are more easily handled and take much less space when not in use.

When making this style of packing box, the best method is to make each part separately, and also to make them uniform in size, in order to avoid confusion when putting them together. Each box requires about forty-eight feet of lumber, or four twelve-foot boards, ten inches wide and planed on one side. Make your boxes with the planed side out, and when finished, a good coat of paint should be applied, red being a suitable color.

The boxes should be about two boards high if ten-inch boards are used, as this allows for a good depth of packing to be placed over the hive. The floor of the packing box should be raised about four or six inches off the ground to keep it dry. The box should be equipped with a good, water-tight, slanting lid; this should be covered with something suitable, tin answering the purpose very well, but I prefer a roofing which is light, and cheaper than tin.

The hives may be placed right together in the box if preferred, but this puts the outer entrances rather close to each other, which should be avoided if possible. A better way is to put the hives about two inches apart and place packing in between them. Light, dry chaff makes the best packing, as it is good to keep out the cold and also absorbs the moisture in the hives which is more injurious to the bees than the cold. If chaff cannot be procured, good, dry leaves or sawdust make very good substitutes. A thin cloth is put over the frames to hold the chaff, and this should be raised slightly from the frames to give the bees a passage over them. This can be done by taking two pieces of barrel-hoop about ten inches long and putting them crosswise over the frames. This makes a suitable passage just above the cluster and yet leaves the cloth tight on the ends and sides.

There is much difference of opinion in regard to the size of entrance that should be left in the

packing-box. I know of a man who leaves his entrances about four inches by seven inches. To me, this seems too large, and I prefer an entrance about one inch deep and five long, with this size of entrance, the snow should be kept away from the front of the hive. The bottom board of the hive should be even with the bottom of the entrance. The hive entrance should be closed to about two inches in width, or less.

The packing boxes should be fastened together with hooks. Four small, common, screen-door hooks answer the purpose very nicely if the boxes fit together well and the sides and ends have each two cleats securely fastened on by means of one-and-a-half-inch screw nails. This box, if well made and well packed, is the best for packing bees in that I know of, and they will winter successfully in it, if they will winter anywhere. Middlesex Co., Ont. BEEKEEPER.

HORTICULTURE.

Cider And Apple Butter.

The other day, as we walked through an orchard, we happened to notice a few piles of cull apples, wormy, half-rotten and otherwise defective. The owner of the orchard remarked that these were his cider apples and judging from the class of apples sent to the cider mill and from the general belief regarding cider apples it is still believed by many that any apple that has juice in it which may be squeezed out may be considered a cider apple. This is an erroneous idea, for good cider cannot be made from bad apples. The best cider apple should be mature, firm, sound and free from worms. Where the apples are particularly badly infected with codling worm they should be cut open and the worms with their cavities removed before the apples are sent to the cider mills. It is well where it is desired to keep the cider fresh for some time not to send the apples to the mill until the weather becomes quite cold as the finished product will keep longer made in cold weather. All cider should be allowed to stand in open vessels of some kind for at least a day after being made and any scum which may come to the top in that time should be skimmed off and thrown away. After this the cider should be stored in cool cellars in tightly bunged flasks or kegs.

Some may desire to keep cider sweet all winter and to accomplish this all that is necessary is to heat it up to almost the boiling point and put it in jars while hot, these to be tightly corked or sealed. It should be kept in a cellar in a dark place where the temperature is low and uniform. It will soon ferment after being opened and should be consumed as soon as the seal is broken. It is also stated by some that they are able to keep their cider fresh by using about a pint of grated horse-radish to a barrel. Mustard seed, one pint to a barrel, is used by others but the simplest of all methods is to heat and seal while hot.

This year, with sugar high in price, many who have the apples will doubtless attempt to make old-fashioned apple butter or cider apple sauce. In making apple butter it is necessary to boil cider in an open kettle down to about one-third or one-fourth the original amount, skimming off the scum which forms on top from time to time. It is necessary to stir almost constantly with a wooden paddle and it is well not to fill the vessel more than two-thirds full. Some put down some of this boiled cider in bottles or stone jugs and use it during the winter to make cider apple sauce or with such materials as mince-ment, but the majority prefer making the apple butter at the time the cider is boiled and to accomplish this about 8 quarts of sweet apples cored, pared, and quartered, are cooked with about 5 quarts of boiled cider. It is necessary to cook until the apples are clear and tender which requires from two to three hours after the boiling process has been completed. In stirring the sauce after the apples have been added be careful not to break the apples or mash them as this spoils the apple butter. Some use seasoning according to taste. The apple butter is generally kept in stone jars or crocks.

Ontario Horticultural Association.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 10 and 11, for which an excellent program has been prepared. A number of experts along the line of Civic Improvement will be present, among them, Thos. Adams, the town planning expert and Jno. Dunbar, of the Horticultural Department, Rochester, N.Y. This Convention will doubtless be largely attended by all who are interested in everything that goes to the making of a city, town and village beautiful. Meetings are open to the public. Single fare rates on the Standard Certificate plan have been arranged for, good going November 8th, returning not later than the 15th.

Ontario Vegetable Grower's Convention.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Tuesday, November 9, commencing at 9 a.m. A number of vegetable experts, including several from the United States will be present and deliver addresses. This Association is making rapid progress in all the different lines of work it has undertaken. Two important features of work undertaken this year are, Vegetable Field Crop Competitions and Experiments in the production of home-grown seed. Single fare rates on the Standard Certificate plan have been arranged for, good going November 8th, returning not later than the 15th.

FARM BULLETIN.

Human Nature in Dumb Creatures.

By Peter McArthur.

It is a mistake to suppose that any quality, habit, trick, failing, weakness, virtue or other characteristic is peculiar to mankind. The dumb creatures about the place have every one of them. If I were to watch them carefully I feel sure that I could find instances of everything from the Seven Deadly Sins to the Seven Cardinal Virtues, and that without leaving the barnyard. It is all very well for us to talk about getting rid of our animal natures as if that would mark an upward step in our development but what interests me is how to rid the dumb creatures of what can only be described as their human natures. It is always the human things they do that arouse my wrath or make me laugh. For instance, our old gobbler gives every evening one of the most human exhibitions of over-bearing meanness that I have ever witnessed. I thought it was only society people, and a particularly annoying brand of them at that, who had the habit of waiting until other people were comfortably seated at a concert or theatre and then walking in, disturbing everyone and perhaps making quite a few get up to make way for them as they progressed towards their seats. I thought this trick was confined to people who wish to show their importance and new clothes and didn't mind how much they bothered other people. But since watching our gobbler going to roost I have come to the conclusion that this kind of conduct on the part of society people at public entertainments is not due to vanity or a desire to show off but to fundamental cussedness and a wicked delight in causing as much discomfort as possible to other people.

A few weeks ago I told about the trouble the old gobbler had when going to roost on top of the cow-stable. Since then he has become expert at ascending the roof and not only does the trick with ease but puts frills on it. When roosting time comes round each evening, the mother hen and her flock of young gobblers and hens goes to roost quietly and circumspectly like ordinary folks. The old gobbler, on the contrary, waits around and picks up grains of oats about the stacks and hunts for crickets and keeps up an air of being busy until it is almost dark and the rest of his tribe are settled for the night—or think they are. When he finally makes up his mind that it is bedtime he stretches his neck a few times, first in one direction and then in another, and takes a look at the top of the stable with one eye and then with the other and at last makes a flying leap or a leaping fly that lands him on the ridge-board. That would be all right if he were satisfied after he got there, but he is not. He insists on roosting on the extreme north end of the ridge-board and he always flies up on the south end. There is no reason why he should not fly up at the north end but he never does it and I am inclined to think from watching his actions that he flies up on the south end on purpose. Anyway, as soon as he gets up and gets his balance he starts to walk towards the north along the ridge-board. As soon as he comes to the first of his offspring he gives a sharp peck with his bill and the youngster gets up squawking and moves along ahead of him. Presently he has them all huddled on the ridge-board along the north end and the fun begins. The polite thing for him to do would be to step down on the shingles and walk around them, but does he do it? I should say not. He gives the nearest youngster a vicious peck that makes him jump in the air and land sprawling a few feet down on the shingles. In rapid succession he deals with the fourteen youngsters and their mother in the same way and for a few minutes the roof is covered with squeaking, scrawling, protesting turkeys. As he pecks them out of his way he walks along the ridge-board to his chosen roosting place and when he finally reaches it he stretches his neck arrogantly while the others scramble back to the top and settle down for the night. When they have settled down, the old bully settles down also with as much dignity as a dowager who has disturbed a whole seatful of

music lovers at a concert or opera. You needn't tell me that there isn't something human about a gobbler that does such things as that.

Then there is the little cow—the one whose praises I have sung as the Kerry cow. You would think to look at her that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. She looks like a pet and to a large extent has been a pet. At first she wouldn't allow anyone but me to milk her and would bawl if I attended to any of the other cows first. You never saw a more demure, harmless and even helpless looking bit of a thing in your life. Yet she is a base deceiver. She needs more watching than any cow on the place. Not only is she more prone to mischief than old Fenceviewer 1, but she sneaks into it instead of doing it boldly like that competent and fearless old pirate. My pampered pet is an exasperating little sneak that cannot be trusted for a minute. Not only will she get through gates and doors whenever she gets a chance but if she happens to get into the stable when another cow is tied she will immediately start to put a horn through her. When putting in the cattle at night we have to be on the watch lest our demure little cow should happen to get another in a corner and start prodding her. And when you catch her at her tricks she jumps to her own stall and looks so meek that you can almost imagine that she is saying "I didn't do nuthin'." If that kind of conduct on the part of a cow is not human I should like to know what it is.

Sheppy, being an intelligent dog, has a lot of characteristics that we flatter ourselves by calling human. For instance he has an orderly way of doing things that often attracts my admiration. Now that he has settled down and outgrown the freaks of puppyhood he acts as if he felt himself one of the family, with quite a lot of responsibility on his shoulders. Every morning when he is turned out he takes a trip around the farm, apparently to see that everything is right. He takes a trot along the concession line and up the sideroad and then comes home for his breakfast. When the chores are being attended to he is always on hand to help drive the cows and after the calves have been fed he doesn't have to be told to drive them away from the fence and scatter them over the field. As soon as the last of them has bunted over the pail from which it has been fed he starts them on their way. All day he is around to do his part in whatever is to be done and when the driver is away he watches till she is coming back and goes down the road to meet her. Just how he knows when she is coming is something of a mystery. Long before anyone else can see her behind the trees half a mile down the road, Sheppy will trot off to meet her. And he never makes a mistake about it. When we see him starting for the corner we can be sure that the driver is coming. But there is one bit of his daily routine that is something of a mystery to me. I do not need him and I have nothing for him to do when I go after the mail when the postman has put it in the box, but every morning he is waiting for me and marches to the mail box ahead of me. I cannot make out why he does it unless he is hoping that some day he will get a letter—a letter with a bone in it.

The Biggest Yield of Wheat

The latest Government report places Canada's 1915 wheat yield at 336,258,000 bushels for 12,986,400 acres or an average yield of 25.89 bushels per acre. This is 174,978,000 bushels more than last year or more than double that of last year. The yield is also 45 per cent. higher than the previous highest yield of 231,717,000 bushels in 1913 and 72 per cent. in excess of the average yield of 196,026,000 bushels for the five years 1910 to 1914 inclusive. Oats averaged this year 42.33 bushels per acre. Barley yielded 33.70 bushels.

Western Grain Won.

The winners of awards at the International Dry Farming Congress this year held at Denver, Colorado, include the well-known Western Canada seed growers: Seager Wheeler, who won on wheat; R. H. Carter, who won on oats; N. Taitinger, who won on barley and W. S. Simpson, on other grains. Some new exhibitors from Western Canada also got in the money, among them being J. S. Field, on wheat; W. A. Abbot, on alfalfa, and T. H. Retvelt, on barley.

The Hon. David MacKeen, of Halifax, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia to succeed the Hon. J. D. McGregor whose term has expired.

There passed away at his home, Doune Lodge Farm, near Arcola, Sask., on Sept. 27 that well-known and highly respected breeder of Clydesdale horses, W. H. Bryce.

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A Successful Show at Chatham N.B.

Following immediately the Fredericton Exhibition, that at Chatham drew most of the live stock exhibits from the former show but it did not draw the same brand of weather, and for the first two days visitors had to brave not only cold, high winds but also a heavy downpour of rain. The last two days, however, were very fine and a good attendance was obtained, though the figures fell somewhat below those of the last show, held two years ago.

All the features of the Show were good, and, as at Fredericton, the amusement end was almost overdone.

At the opening ceremonies there were addresses by Premier Clarke, Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture and Hon. John Morrissey, Minister of Public Works, all of whom expressed the earnest desire of the Government to assist in agricultural development, and a definite assurance was given that an agricultural school would at an early date be provided for the North Shore Counties.

If one were asked as to the strong features of the Chatham Exhibition there could be but one answer from the discriminating visitor, and that would be that the exhibit of agricultural products stood so far ahead of similar displays at other Maritime exhibitions as to place it in a class by itself. Grain threshed and in the sheaf, roots, potatoes and all kinds of garden products were not only of outstanding excellence but present in great profusion. The displays of collections from individual growers have in the writer's opinion never been outdone at any show in Canada. As a background for this display was the exhibit of the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, sixty feet in length. This exhibit attracted much attention, and the attendants were continually busy giving information, etc.

HORSES.

The horse exhibits were so much more numerous than at previous exhibitions that practically all horses entered locally had to be housed at home and brought to the grounds for judging and parades.

Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst, was the only exhibitor of Thoroughbreds and was awarded prizes on all entries.

Hackneys were quite a strong class. R. A. Snowball, Chatham, got sweepstakes for stallion with "Model Performer," on mares W. M. Johnston, Newcastle, took the honors. Other prize-winners were Dr. W. B. Jones, Chatham; Maher Brothers, and Robt. McEwen.

In Standard-breds McFarlane Bros., Fox Harbour, N.S., got the male championship, and Geo. W. Holmes, Amherst, the female. Hammond Kelly, Chatham, got first in the aered stallion class, while R. Cox, Chatham, took first on brood mare with foal by her side.

A. & R. Loggie, Loggieville, had the only Coach horses; a two-year-old stallion and a mare, and secured the awards.

The Clydesdale class was a good one, not quite so large as at Fredericton, but some good individuals came in from Gloucester and Kent counties to take the place of those not brought from Fredericton. R. A. Snowball was again the sweepstakes winner on both stallions and mares. McFarlane Brothers took second place, and good individuals were shown by A. T. Hinton, Bathurst, N.B., and R. O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B. H. S. Pipes & Sons, Amherst, and Wm. Morrison, Newcastle, were also among the prizewinners.

A Percheron stallion and three of his get were shown by A. T. Hinton, Bathurst.

In the Carriage horse classes there were a large number of local entries, and keen competition among a lot of good horses.

The same can be said of the Agricultural and Heavy Draft competitions.

CATTLE.

In the cattle classes several Prince Edward Island herds that were not at Fredericton came out.

In Shorthorns, R. A. Snowball, who had a full list of entries, had as a competitor J. M. Laird & Son, Kelvin Grove, P. E. I., in addition to Fred Cromwell, Compton, Que.; Harold Baldwin, and A. G. Dickson. Snowball got 8 firsts, Laird & Son 5 firsts, Cromwell 2 firsts, and Baldwin 1 first.

As at Fredericton the only Herefords were shown by the O'Briens of Windsor Forks, N. S., with the exception of one bull calf which took a first, and is owned by Wm. Pinckey, Melbourne, N. S. The last named had the only Devon herd on exhibition and gathered in all available awards.

Aberdeen-Angus were represented by two very good herds, J. M. Laird & Son, Kelvin Grove, P. E. I., and A. G. Spafford, Compton, Quebec, being the owners. Laird got 14 firsts, 6 seconds, and 4 thirds; Spafford, 5 firsts, 5 seconds, and 2 thirds.

The favorite breed, Ayrshires, always makes a good showing at the Chatham Fair, and the en-

tries were more numerous than usual. Representatives of two splendid herds were out; those of McIntyre Bros., of Sussex, and A. McIte & Sons, of Charlottetown, being in the majority. The former took 10 firsts, 6 seconds, 6 thirds and 2 fourths; and the latter, 12 firsts, 9 seconds and 1 third. The other winners were G. G. Stohart, Newcastle, a second and a fourth, and Keating Bros., a third.

Three herds of Jerseys were shown by (an Bros., Chyoggin, N. S., H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N. S., and Edwards & Alexander, of Hillhurst, Que. The various sections were well filled and the prizes awarded as follows: Cann Bros., 7 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 thirds, 3 fourths; H. S. Pipes & Son, 4 firsts, 8 seconds, 3 thirds, 7 fourths; Edwards & Alexander, 11 firsts, 6 seconds, 6 thirds.

Guernseys were well represented by three splendid herds and awards were made as follows: H. W. Corning, 12 firsts, 5 seconds, 4 thirds, 1 fourth; Roper Bros., Charlottetown, 7 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 thirds, 1 fourth; Hugh A. Dickson, Centre Onslow, N.S., 2 firsts, 7 seconds, 5 thirds, 3 fourths.

Holsteins.—The regular and special classes of this well-known breed of dairy cattle were both well filled and awards made as follows: Harding Bros., Welsford, N. S., 22 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds; Vernon K. Harding, Welsford, N. S., 1 first, 11 seconds, 2 thirds; 1 fourth; R. L. Hicks, Dalhousie Jct., 4 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds; Hotel Dieu Farm, 1 fourth.

Two herds of French Canadian were on exhibition, those of John Hooper and Hooper Bros., of Compton, P.Q. The various sections were well filled, and the two herds divided the prize money fairly evenly between them—our Hooper taking 9 firsts, 7 seconds and 3 medals; and Hooper Bros., 11 firsts, 7 seconds, and 3 medals.

While no beef grades or fat cattle were shown at Fredericton there were some good individuals of Shorthorn breeding here. R. A. Snowball, Hotel Dieu Farm, and W. M. Johnston, being the winners.

Dairy grades brought out a lot of useful cows and heifers from various local exhibitors.

SHEEP.

The sheep classes made a fine showing, and some splendid individuals were exhibited. It is to be regretted that more of this stock is not raised in and exhibited from New Brunswick, as there is no class of stock that pays better for the money and trouble involved than do sheep.

In Cotswolds the largest exhibitor was Chas. Symes, of Minundie, N. S., who captured all the awards—7 firsts, and 3 seconds.

Albert Boswall, Sr., and S. L. Boswall, both of Pownal Lot, P. E. I., won all the prizes in Leicesters. The former had 8 firsts and 1 third, while the latter had 7 seconds and 1 third.

Most of the Lincolns came from P. E. Island, and the prize money was won as follows: Albert Boswall, Pownal Lot, 6 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds; Almon Boswal, French Fort, 1 third; Carlyle D. Pugsley, River Herbert, 2 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds.

Most of the Oxford awards went to J. E. Baker & Sons, of Barrowsfield, N. B., and J. M. Laird & Son, Kelvin Grove, P. E. I. The former had 7 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds; and the latter 1 first, 3 seconds, 3 thirds.

A. G. Spafford, Compton, Que., Geo. Boswall, and Almon Boswall, of P. E. I., divided the money in Shropshires with some very nice stock.

Southdown awards were divided between J. E. Baker & Sons, Barrowsfield, N. B., and Elijah Saunders, Winsloe, P. E. I.

Two splendid flocks of Hampshires were shown and the awards went to Cephas Munn, Winsloe, P. E. I., and Almon Boswall.

The exhibits of Chas. Symes, Minundie, N. S., and Cephas Munn, carried off all the honors in Cheviots.

In Dorsets A. C. Servant, Overton, N. S., and George Boswall got most of the money.

Albert Boswall and Almon Boswall exhibited Suffolks.

The classes for grade and fat sheep brought out a fine lot of animals, many of them being locally raised.

SWINE.

Swine were good, and representatives of the leading breeds were shown, but they were not out in sufficient numbers to make much competition in the pure-bred classes. Grades and fat pigs were shown by local exhibitors, making keen competition.

The poultry display was perhaps not so large as at previous shows, but the quality was good. Exhibitors came from P. E. Island and Nova Scotia as well as New Brunswick.

The women's work, including embroidery, all kinds of sewing, knitting, and cooking was a feature of the Show.

Fruit is not extensively grown on the north shore, but there was quite a display of apples from the St. John River section of New Brunswick, and some fine collections of small fruits, preserves, etc., from different growers.

A Report You Should Have.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture for Canada for the year ending March 31, 1915, is a full and complete story of the operations of the Department in all its divisions and branches. There is a deal in the Report of which every municipal officer as well as every one interested in agriculture and the public health might advantageously become possessed. In particular has this reference to the regulations relating to tuberculosis formulated for the purpose of ensuring a pure and wholesome milk supply for cities and towns and especially to prevent the sale of milk from tuberculous cows. In this connection it might be mentioned that the Department undertakes, through the Veterinary Director-General, to aid any city or town acting under the regulations to carry them out and to control bovine tuberculosis. Owners and managers of cold storage plants are reminded that under an order in council of June 20, 1914, they must give the public the preference in the use of refrigerated space and must not contract to give said space to one firm to the exclusion of the said general public.

Particulars are given of amendments to the Destructive Insects and Pest Act. Information is also conveyed relative to trading with the enemy. Summaries of reports regarding dairy operations will be found of value, especially as regards arrangements for refrigerator car service, for the proper carrying out of which by the railway companies the Department holds itself responsible. From May to October the railways in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia must run refrigerator cars weekly or fortnightly for the carriage of butter at regular rates and without extra charge for icing. Commencing from the middle of June and for eleven weeks hence the Department pays icing charges up to \$5 per car for the conveyance of cheese. Similar arrangements are in force for the carriage of fruit from August 1st to October 1st. The work of the Seed Commissioner's Branch, which gains in importance yearly, is told in detail, as is that of the live stock branch, the activities of which are farther reaching than ever they were. A full account of the grading of wool is given. Reports from all the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations indicate the wide scope of the work what is being done and the remarkable variety of tests and experiments that are undertaken. This part of the report will be found especially enlightening relative to the comprehensive nature of the operations at the farms and stations. Details of the proceedings of the Fruit and Entomological branches are deserving of minute attention, being both instructive and useful. The Publications Branch, from which the complete report can be obtained free, also receives attention as does the Branch of the Canadian Commissioner of the International Institute of Agriculture. Particulars are given regarding the issuing of patents of invention and a summary of the work of the Public Health and also of the Health of Animals Branch under the direction of the Veterinary Director-General, Dr. Torrance. An appendix contains the reports of the Director-General of Public Health and his staff and of Canadian Exhibition Commissioner, Wm. Hutchison, relating to Canada's exhibit at the Panama Exposition, San Francisco. It also gives the text of the British order in council restricting the importation of dogs, all of which have now to be licensed to land.

The 1915 International Abandoned.

The following letter from B. H. Heide, Secretary and General Superintendent of the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, was received at this office October 18.

"In view of the fact that the Directors of the International Live Stock Exposition did not deem it expedient to hold an exhibition that would bring together crowds from sections in which the disease (foot-and-mouth) that has caused such heavy losses to the stockmen of the middle west still exists, it was decided, in the interest of the live stock industry, to abandon the 1915 show.

"The majority of those voting on this question expressed the opinion that all necessary sacrifices should be made to put an end to this intolerable situation and therefore, in order to effect a complete clean-up, no other course seemed to have been left open to them."

The Directorate certainly showed good judgment in calling off the show and assisting in every way possible to clean out the disease. All stockmen will hail the announcement with satisfaction and will go ahead with their plans for a bigger show in 1916.

Sir H. Rider Haggard, the distinguished English author and traveller, backed by personal experience as a Norfolk farmer, has been chosen by the Home Government to head a small commission to visit Canada in regard to "After the War Settlement" in rural pursuits. It is hoped that a scheme can be formulated to facilitate large numbers of men from the military service engaging in farming.

An Outlet for Our Meat.

Last week a conference was held in Ottawa at which Canadian meat packers discussed with the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and other members of his Department, the question of the sale to the British War Office of large quantities of frozen meat which the packers state will be available during the next few months. Canada has, owing to the shortage of refrigerator steamers and to the high rates charged for transportation, been practically shut out of the European markets for dressed beef, the surplus beef being forced into the United States market where it has not been selling at a sufficiently high price to pay the producer the returns which he should get. It is said that the British War Office will consider tenders from Canada and the Minister of Agriculture, accordingly, will make representation to the Imperial Government with a view to obtaining an outlet for our surplus meat. The packers are anxious that contracts may be made on a basis of delivery at a Canadian port where the meat would be loaded on refrigerator steamers and all the risk of transportation from the Canadian port to the Old Country be taken off the shoulders of the packers. This would encourage the trade and it is believed would help in building up a business with the Old Country which would stand after the war is over.

The Agricultural Commission.

Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has the following to say with regard to the commission to investigate agricultural problems.

"A recent Order-in-Council issued by the Dominion Government provides for the appointment of a Commission to investigate agricultural problems. The personnel of this commission has not yet been announced. This action of the Government is a result of the conference held in Winnipeg last November between representatives of the Western grain growers and manufacturers, after which a joint memorandum was prepared asking for the appointment of the commission. It is gratifying to see that, not only have the manufacturers and farmers decided to forget their differences, but that they have also been able to combine in advocating a common policy which is apparently sound enough to recommend itself to the Dominion Government. This much has been accomplished but the ultimate benefit which will be derived will be determined by the character of the men who are appointed to the commission. We trust that these appointments will not be conferred as rewards for professional politicians but will be given to men who understand agricultural conditions and who are willing to devote unlimited time and energy to the problems before them."

With the sentence referring to the appointment of "professional politicians" we heartily agree and we would add that a commission to investigate agricultural problems should not be made up of a majority of financiers, railroad men, and manufacturers any more than should a commission to investigate the troubles which arise in railroading, in the money market or in the manufacturing business be investigated by a commission of farmers. We agree that the success or failure of the commission depends on its personnel.

United States Packers, The British Navy And The Price of Pork.

At the eighteenth annual meeting of the American Meat Packers' Association, Fred. Krey, of St. Louis, was elected President. President Krey gave out an interview in which he said in part: "I am bearish on hogs. The report of the Department of Agriculture, dated September 1st, shows 7.2 per cent. more hogs in the country than corresponding period a year ago and I believe their estimate is not any too small. From conversations with different people interested in the trade, I think the actual results will be more rather than less than the report of the Department of Agriculture: I believe our export trade will be dull, and the position England is forcing this country into in reference to the supplying of its neutral trade will have a very material effect."

"England has held up a large amount of packing house product, and, under existing conditions, I do not believe the packers will be able to ship much, thus materially curtailing the export trade, particularly to Scandinavian countries. This condition is getting worse instead of better."

"To show that it is the policy which England intends to continue, I refer to the ruling that the Scandinavian-American Line, on instructions from headquarters at Copenhagen, October 6th, made—that they would not accept shipments except as permitted. Permitted I understand means the buyer's name and full particulars are to be cabled to London and word received back that it is satisfactory to ship before the goods are allowed to go out, and, under this ruling, think I am quite safe in saying that shipments will be exceedingly limited, which cannot help but eventually have its effect on live hog prices and make them sell lower."

"The packers last year bought hogs higher in the winter than they sold for in the summer, and I do not believe they will want to fill their cellars this year with very high-priced hogs with an almost certain outlook that their export trade will be materially curtailed."

"Of course the State Department has taken the matter up in regard to interference with neutral trade, but matters of a diplomatic nature progress very slowly and it will probably be a year or more before the matter is worked up so that an understanding is arrived at with England, and, in the meantime, it appears quite evident that neutral trade is going to be interfered with by England to a very large extent and to such an extent that the cellars will be filled with product and hog values materially affected; and I see no hope of any diplomatic arrangements being concluded to stop the interference with neutral trade and avoid this interference from having its material effect on hog prices."

Readers who have been following the trend of international affairs know that Britain has seized shipments of meat going from the United States to Scandinavian ports, and presumably on to Germany. The Prize Court has allowed the seizures to stand on the grounds of the doctrine of "continuous voyage," a doctrine promulgated by the United States Courts at the time of the Civil War. Britain confiscated in all, four cargoes valued at \$2,500,000 and held thirty other cargoes valued at \$12,500,000.

The evidence seems to be against the packers who shipped the meat, for the American official figures, as given in the New York Press, showed

a decrease of \$84,918,081 in value of exports to Germany from New York and at the same time an increase of \$84,226,966 in exports to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. And, moreover, the New York Journal of Commerce says the meat-cargoes were not consigned to purchasers in Denmark, or even to bona-fide consignees, on order, but to agents of the shippers themselves. One Scandinavian Country was getting thirteen times its usual amount of meat had these cargoes landed.

We give these notes that our readers may see the import of holding the cargoes and the ultimate effect it will have on pork prices in the United States according to the packers.

A New Commission on National Resources.

The Dominion Government has announced the personnel of the new Commission on National Resources which has been promised for some time. The late Sir Wm. Van Horne was to have headed this Commission and his death delayed all appointments. Senator Lougheed, Government leader in the Senate, will be Chairman of the new Commission with the following members: Wm. Smith, M.P. for South Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Veterinary Director-General and now with the C.P.R.; J. B. Rowland, of Montreal; J. C. Watters, President of the Trades and Labor Congress; William Farrell, of Victoria; F. A. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw; J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto; and Senator W. B. Ross, of Nova Scotia. W. J. Black, formerly President of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed Secretary.

The new Commission will look into the problems of transportation and marketing, immigration, increased production, the placing of soldiers after the war, co-operation, farmers' credits, unemployment, etc., and has the power to appoint sub-committees and to summon and employ expert advisors.

Provincial Plowing Match.

The Annual Provincial Plowing Match under the auspices of the Ontario Plowmen's Association will be held on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Friday, November 5, commencing at 9 a.m. Large and valuable prizes will be offered. In addition to the competitions in walking plows, there will be given exhibitions of tractors on November 3, 4 and 5, showing the capabilities of modern machinery in tilling the soil. For instance, some of the light tractors will plow several furrows, besides pulling a harrow and seeder all in one sweep. It is expected that this will be the largest and most interesting meeting of the cultivators of the soil ever held in Canada.

A High Ideal.

The ideal of a Massachusetts society interested in beautifying a town in that State is worthy of emulation:

"We mean to work till every street shall be graded, every sidewalk shaded, every noxious weed eradicated, every water course laid and perfected, and every nook and corner beautified—in short, till art combined with nature shall render our town the most beautiful and attractive in our ancient commonwealth."

How would the foregoing do for an ideal for everyone, city and country?

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards from Saturday, Oct. 16, to Monday, Oct. 18, numbered 376 cars, comprising 4,950 cattle, 220 calves, 2,931 hogs, 2,715 sheep, and 2,318 horses. Cattle mostly of fair quality. Trade was very slow, and price easier. Export steers, \$8 to \$8.50; best butchers', \$7 to \$7.50; good, \$6.50 to \$7; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5.50 to \$6; cows, \$3.25 to \$6.25; bulls, \$1.25 to \$6.75; feeders, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, \$5 to \$6; milkers, \$50 to \$100; calves, \$1.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.50; lambs, \$8.35 to \$9.75. Hogs, \$9.50 fed and watered, and \$9.65 to \$9.90 off cars.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	52	914	966
Cattle	500	8,662	9,162
Hogs	1,360	11,233	12,593
Sheep	1,884	7,383	9,267
Calves	14	643	657
Horses	55	6,632	6,687

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	61	483	544
Cattle	1,242	6,865	8,107
Hogs	433	7,985	8,418
Sheep	1,529	5,736	7,265
Calves	362	1,486	1,848
Horses	40	941	981

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 422 cars, 1,055 cattle, 4,175 hogs, 2,002 sheep, and 5,704 horses, but a decrease of 1,191 calves, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Cattle were consigned all week in the largest numbers for three or four months. Butchers' steers and heifers, however, outside of Monday were only of common to medium quality. Choice heavy steers sold at the early week for \$7.75 to \$8 per cwt., and that figure will have to stand for this letter as there were none shipped in again. It may be said here that Friday is to be an established open market for fresh arrivals of the above class. Buyer from all the large concerns with local and American connections will be on hand to make this a Canadian market for Canadian heavy choice steers. Good butchers' cattle sold all week from \$7 to

\$7.50, while the medium and common classes greatly in the majority were slow and easy. Stockers and feeders were too many for the demand in the mid-week and suffered considerably. They came too close to the prevailing beef prices to make feeders a profit. Choice fancy deboned cattle will bring \$6.40 to \$6.60 per cwt., but the bulk are selling at \$5.50 to \$6.25. Milkers and springers were firm and unchanged and very active. Lambs in spite of heavy runs all week have made a remarkable, active, strong trade throughout, and invariably the market was sold out well before noon. An advance was recorded in the early week and at the close heavy lambs were selling at \$8.40 to \$8.50 and light lambs at \$8.60 to \$8.75, with not a few choice black faces at \$8.85. Choice veal calves did not bring much over 11c. per lb., even with light offering, the other classes and sheep were steady. Hogs, as intimated in last letter, fell 25c. per cwt. on Monday and another 25c. between Wednesday and Thursday, when 6,000 were consigned and some were unsold. The market was very unsettled at close, but the price list quotes the average taken from all sales and purchases together as they were given to us and

can be safely taken as correct. The outlook is unfavorable for the shippers.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; choice butchers' cattle, \$7.40 to \$7.60; good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; light steers and heifers, \$4.5 to \$5.50; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners' and cutters, \$3.25 to \$4.50; good to choice bull's in demand at \$6.50 to \$7; heavy bulls, \$5 to \$6.25; light bulls, \$4.10 to \$4.60.

Stockers and Feeders.—Fancy select, deboned feeders at \$6.40 to \$6.60; good feeders, \$50 to 900 lbs., at \$5.75 to \$6.25; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.75; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.25; common stocker steers and heifers, at \$4.50 to \$5.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers were in strong demand, and sold at \$90 to \$105 each; good at \$70 to \$85; common and medium cows, at \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Real choice calves were not in evidence. Choice veal calves sold at \$8 to \$11; good calves sold at \$8 to \$9; medium, \$6.50 to \$8; common calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

of \$84,918,081 in value of exports to from New York and at the same time as of \$84,226,966 in exports to Norway, and Denmark. And, moreover, the New Journal of Commerce says the meat-cargoes consigned to purchasers in Denmark, or bona-fide consignees, on order, but to the shippers themselves. One Scandinavian country was getting thirteen times its amount of meat had these cargoes landed. These notes that our readers may see of holding the cargoes and the ultimate it will have on pork prices in the states according to the packers.

Commission on National Resources.

The Dominion Government has announced the formation of the new Commission on National Resources which has been promised for some time. Sir Wm. Van Horne was to have headed the commission and his death delayed all efforts. Senator Lougheed, Government member in the Senate, will be Chairman of the commission with the following members: Mr. J. H. M.P. for South Ontario; Dr. J. G. G. D., formerly Veterinary Director-General with the C.P.R.; J. B. Rowland, of J. C. Watters, President of the Trades and Labor Congress; William Farrell, of Victoria; J. P. H. J. Ross, of Nova Scotia; and Senator W. B. Ross, of Nova Scotia. Mr. W. J. Black, formerly President of the Dominion Agricultural College, has been appointed as a member.

The new Commission will look into the problems of transportation and marketing, increased production, the placing of soldiers in the war, co-operation, farmers' credits, unemployment, etc., and has the power to appoint committees and to summon and employ witnesses.

Provincial Plowing Match.

Annual Provincial Plowing Match under the auspices of the Ontario Plowmen's Association will be held on the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Friday, November 20, commencing at 9 a.m. Large and valuable prizes will be offered. In addition to the competing plows, there will be given away a number of tractors on November 3, 4 and 5, the capabilities of modern machinery in the soil. For instance, some of the light plows will plow several furrows, besides pulling a harrow and seeder all in one sweep. It is thought that this will be the largest and most interesting meeting of the cultivators of the soil in Canada.

A High Ideal.

The ideal of a Massachusetts society interested in plowing a town in that State is worthy of emulation. Their plan is to have every man to work till every street shall be shaded, every sidewalk shaded, every noxious weed eradicated, every water course laid and every nook and corner beautified, till art combined with nature shall have made every town the most beautiful and attractive which science can command.

Leading Markets.

Market can be safely taken as correct. The outlook is unfavorable for the shippers. Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; choice butchers' cattle, \$7.40 to \$7.60; good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; light steers and heifers, \$4.15 to \$5.50; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners' and cutters, \$3.25 to \$4.50; good to choice bull's head, \$5 to \$6.50; heavy bull's head, \$4 to \$6.25; light bull's head, \$4.10 to \$4.60. Stockers and Feeders.—Fancy select, dehorned feeders at \$6.40 to \$6.60; good feeders, 850 to 900 lbs., at \$5.75 to \$6.25; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.75; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.25; common stocker steers and heifers, at \$4.50 to \$5. Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers were in strong demand, and sold at \$90 to \$105 each; good at \$70 to \$85; common and medium cows, at \$45 to \$65 each. Veal Calves.—Real choice calves were not in evidence. Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good calves sold at \$8 to \$9; medium, \$6.50 to \$8; common calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep firm, and in demand, at \$5.50 to \$6.25; heavy sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50; lambs, \$3.40 to \$3.75; cull lambs, \$7.50. Hogs.—Too many unfinished hogs and runs shipped in. Selects, weighed off cars, \$9.85 to \$10; \$9.75, fed and watered; \$9.40, f. o. b.; 50c. is being deducted for heavy, fat hogs, and thin, light hogs; \$2 off for sows, and \$4 off for stags, from prices paid for selects.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, 92c. to 94c.; slightly tough, 86c. to 90c.; sprouted or smutty, 70c. to 85c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.01, track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, \$1.08, prompt shipment. Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 38c. to 39c.; No. 3 white, 36c. to 38c., according to sample; commercial oats, 38c. to 35c.; No. 2, Canada Western, 51c., track, lake ports. Rye.—No. 2, nominal, 87c.; tough rye, 65c. to 75c. Buckwheat.—Nominal, car lots 75c. Barley.—Ontario, good maling, 53c. to 55c.; feed barley, 40c. to 48c., according to freights outside. American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 70c., track, lake ports. Canadian Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 69c., track, Toronto. Peas.—No. 2, nominal, per car lot, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90-per-cent. patents, \$3.60 to \$4, according to sample; seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment. Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.75; second patents, \$5.25, in jute; strong bakers', \$5.05, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more. HAY AND MILLFEED. Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14, track, Toronto, per ton. Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$6.50, track, Toronto. Bran.—\$22 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$24 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$25 delivered, Montreal freight; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50, Montreal freight. COUNTRY PRODUCE. Butter.—Prices, remained stationary during the past week. Creamery pound squares, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 30c.; separator dairy, 29c. to 30c. Eggs.—Eggs also remained stationary, selling at 30c. to 33c. per dozen wholesale. Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16c. per lb. Honey.—Extracted, 10c. and 11c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3. Beans.—Primes, \$3.50 per bushel; hand-picked, \$3.75 per bushel. Potatoes.—Ontario, bag, car lot, \$1.05 to \$1.10; New Brunswick, bag, car lot, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Poultry.—There was a heavy decline in poultry during the past week—as last week's receipts were one of the heaviest in history. Live weight prices: chickens, 11c. per lb.; ducks, 10c. per lb.; fowl, 9c. per lb.; turkeys, 17c. per lb. HIDES AND SKINS. City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c.; country hides, part cured, 16c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to \$1.35; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Wool, combings, washed, per lb., 38c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool unwashed, fine, per lb., 33c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 30c.; rejections, per lb., 30c. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Peaches gradually decreased in quantity during the past week until Thursday when they revived; large quantities being shipped in, but most of them are hard and green, very few having any color—the 11-quart baskets now selling at 20c. to 50c., and the 6 quarts at 15c. to 25c., and 30c. Plums are still coming in in small quantities; the 11-quart baskets selling at 30c. to 40c.; a few of the better qualities bringing 50c. Keeper pears are being shipped in large quantities; very few of the better qualities and hardly any Bartlett's now coming in. Quinces are quite plentiful and sell at 20c. to 35c. per 6-quart basket, and 40c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket.

Grapes are abundant; the blues and greens selling at 15c. to 18c. per 6-quart basket; Red Rogers and Delawares bringing 25c. per 6-quart basket. Tomatoes have been of very poor quality lately, but a lot of better quality were shipped in Thursday, selling at 20c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket. Potatoes have remained firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag. Apples, 20c. to 40c. per 11-quart basket, \$2.50 to \$4 per bbl. Bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 per bunch; cantaloupes, Canadian, 11-quart baskets, 30c. to 40c., and 40c. to 75c. per 16-quart baskets; cranberries, \$8.75 to \$9 per bbl.; grape fruit, \$4.75 to \$5 per case; grapes, Tokay, \$1.75 to \$2 per case; Canadian, 15c. to 18c. and 25c. per 6-quart basket; lemons, new Verdill, \$4 to \$4.25 per case; California, \$3.75 to \$4 per case; limes, \$1.50 per hundred; oranges, Jamaica, \$4 per case; late Valencia, \$5 to \$6 per case; leets, 60c. per bag; 20c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket; peaches, 6-quart baskets, 15c. to 30c.; 11-quart baskets, 20c. to 50c.; pears, imported, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case; Canadians, 25c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; Bartlett's, 50c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket; plums, 25c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket, imported, \$1.50 per case; quinces, 40c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket; 6-quart baskets, 25c. to 40c.; cabbage, 20c. to 40c. per dozen; carrots, Canadian, 80c. per bag; 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; celery, 20c. to 30c. per dozen; corn, 8c. to 10c. per dozen; cucumbers, hot-house, \$3.25 per bushel hamper; eggplant, 50c. per 11-quart basket; onions, 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; \$1.25 per 75-lb. sack; Spanish onions, \$4 per case; pickling onions, 50c. to 65c., and 75c. per 11-quart basket; parsnips, 35c. per 11-quart basket; peppers, green, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; sweet potatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per hamper; tomatoes, 6-quart baskets, 20c. to 30c.; fancy, 40c.; 11-quart baskets, 30c. to 50c.; turnips, 50c. per bag; potatoes, New Brunswicks and Ontarios, \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Receipts on the local cattle market were moderately large, and demand was good. Americans have been in the market of late, and have taken away quite a number of cattle; and also lambs and sheep and calves. However, they were not paying more than was being paid by local butchers, and prices continued at about the same range as before. Practically no choice steers were offered, but best offered ranged from 61c. to 64c. per lb., while fair quality sold at 54c. to 6c. per lb. Common stock sold as low as 41c. to 5c. Butchers' cows and bulls sold at 41c. to 6c. per lb., while canning stock was available at 31c. per lb. for bulls up to 41c., while cows were as low as 8c. to 31c. per lb. Demand for small meats continued as previously. Lambs sold readily, both for local consumption and for export to the United States. Ontario lambs sold at 8c. to 81c. per lb.; Quebec lambs brought 71c. to 71c. per lb.; sheep sold at 4c. to 51c. per lb. Calves ranged from \$3 to \$5 each for ordinary, and up to \$15 for good. The market for hogs showed little change, being 10c. to 101c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars. Horses.—There was very little going on in the market for horses. There was a certain amount of enquiry from lumbermen, and some purchases were made. Otherwise demand was light. Prices were unchanged, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$275 each; small animals, \$100 to \$150 each; culls, \$25 to \$75 each, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250 each. Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs showed little change, being, however, slightly lower. Demand was moderately active, and sales of fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock were made at 14c. to 141c. per lb. Honey and Syrup.—Demand for honey was fair, and supplies were equal to requirements at present prices. White clover in comb was 131c. to 14c. per lb., and brown was 12c. to 13c. White extracted honey was 111c. to 12c., and brown 10c. to 101c. Buckwheat honey was 8c. to 9c. per lb. Maple syrup was in poor demand, and prices were steady, at 90c. in 8-lb. tins; \$1.05 in 10-lb.

tins, and \$1.45 in 13-lb. tins. Sugar sold at about 13c. per lb. Eggs.—Fresh stock was very difficult to obtain, and prices were higher, at 40c. per dozen. Selected eggs were 32c. No. 1 candled being 28c., and No. 2 25c. per dozen. The chances are that prices will shortly be even higher, there being apparently considerable export enquiry. Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was also firm, and prices were somewhat higher than the previous week, at 321c. to 321c. per lb. for choicest. Fine creamery was quoted at 311c. to 32c., and seconds at 301c. to 311c. Dairy butter held about steady, at 24c. to 25c. per lb. Cheese.—The tone of this market was also firm, and prices were a fraction higher. Finest colored sold at 15c. per lb., and white at 141c., with finest Eastern at 141c. Undergrades were quoted at 131c. to 131c. per lb. Grain.—The wheat market was generally firm. Oats advanced, and car lots of No. 2 white were 46c. to 461c. per bushel, No. 3 being 45c. to 451c., and No. 4 were 44c. to 441c., ex store. Some No. 2 American yellow corn sold at 76c., but went up to 78c. Flour.—Ontario winter wheat flour advanced 20c. per barrel, owing to the advance in wheat, and prices were \$5.60 per barrel for choice patents, \$4.90 for straight rollers, in barrels, and the latter \$2.35 per bag. Manitoba first patents were quoted at \$5.85, and seconds \$5.35; strong bakers', \$5.15 per barrel, in bags, wood being 30c. more. Millfeed.—Demand for millfeed was not specially active, and prices were about the same as before, being \$23 per ton for bran; \$25 for shorts; \$30 to \$31 for middlings; \$30 to \$31 for mixed mouille, and \$32 to \$33 for pure. Hay.—Prices of baled hay continued remarkably steady, being \$18.50 per ton for No. 1; \$17.50 to \$18 for No. 2 extra good; \$17 for No. 2, and \$15 to \$16 for No. 3, ex track. Hides.—Lamb skins were 5c. up, at \$1.50 each; beef hides were 20c., 21c. and 22c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins were 18c. and 20c. for Nos. 2 and 1; horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, and tallow 6c. per lb. for refined, and 21c. for crude.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Canada contributed largely to last week's market, there being fully a hundred and ten to fifteen cars from the Dominion, and in the shipping steer division the Canadians made the best price—\$8.60. Fact is, bulk of shipping steers were Canadians, and ranged from \$7.70 to \$8.60. Market proved one of the most satisfactory on shipping steers for some time past. Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; plain, \$8 to \$8.50; very coarse and common, \$7 to \$7.50; best Canadians, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.15; medium and plain, \$7 to \$7.50. Butcher Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; best handy, \$7.50 to \$8; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; light, thin, \$5 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.35; yearlings, common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Cows and Heifers.—Prime, weighty heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.60; best heavy fat cows, \$6 to \$6.25; best butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.65. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50. Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6 to \$6.65; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; good yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; common, \$5.25 to \$6. Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$100; in carloads, \$65 to \$75; medium to fair, in small lots, \$55 to \$65; in carloads, \$50 to \$60; common, \$30 to \$45.

Hogs.—Prices held to a high level the first half of last week, and the following two days, under rather heavy receipts, the market showed a bad break. Monday it was generally a one-price deal of \$9 for best grades, with pigs selling at \$8.25; Tuesday the range on good hogs was from \$9 to \$9.20, with pigs reaching \$8.75, and Wednesday, which was the high day of the week, the top was \$9.30, with the bulk of packers' kinds and good Yorkers selling at \$9.20 and \$9.25. Pigs were slow, and were quoted from \$8 to \$8.50. Thursday, heavies made \$9.25, and other grades, except pigs, sold from \$9 to \$9.10, pig range being from \$7.75 to \$8, and Friday, under a supply that figured 70 double decks, values were declined a quarter to thirty-five cents from Thursday. Friday, several decks that showed good quality and carried quite a bit of weight, sold from \$8.80 to \$8.90, with two decks of heavies \$8.95, but the bulk of the crop sold at \$8.75, and pigs dropped down to \$7.50. Roughs, \$7.75 to \$8.25, and stags \$7 down. Receipts last week were approximately 34,500 head, being against 31,876 head for the previous week, and 38,400 head for the same week a year ago. Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values showed a narrow range last week. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday tops sold mostly at \$9.25, few \$9.30 and \$9.35, and the next two days the range on good to choice native lambs was from \$9 to \$9.15. Cull lambs the fore part of the week brought up to \$8.25, and Friday they sold mostly from \$8 down. Five loads of coarse, bulky, Canadian lambs were here last week, and they proved very unsatisfactory sale, three loads being still in first hands up to a late hour Friday. Sheep were scarce and stronger. Choice wether sheep reached the \$7 mark, and ewes went from \$6.25 down. Receipts last week reached approximately 20,500 head, being against 18,570 head for the week before, and 26,200 head for the same week a year ago. Calves.—Last week started with top veals selling at \$12, and the next two days nothing brought above \$11.50. Friday the demand was good, and tops were jumped up to \$12.50. Cull grades \$10 down, majority selling from \$9.50 down. Heavy, fat calves, unless on the veal order, were not quotable above \$8, and the general range on grassers was from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Two decks of Canadians were offered Friday, and the top veals out of these sold around \$12, while some on the heavy, fat order, moved at \$7 and \$7.25. Receipts last week were 1,900 head, as compared with 1,919 head for the previous week, and 2,300 head a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6 to \$10.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$8.25; calves, \$7.75 to \$11.95. Hogs.—Light, \$8 to \$8.90; mixed, \$8.10 to \$8.92; heavy, \$8 to \$8.90; rough, \$8 to \$8.15; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$8.25 to \$8.85. Sheep.—Native, \$6.25 to \$7; lambs, native, \$6.90 to \$9.05.

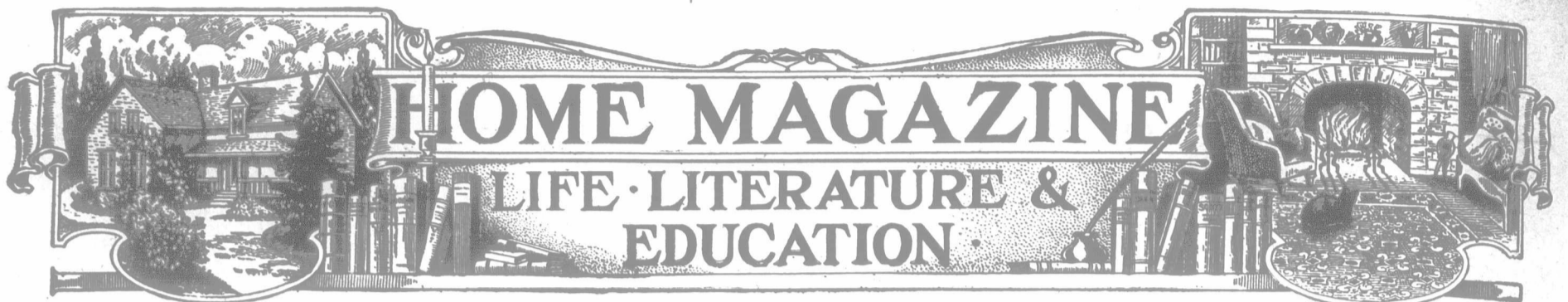
Cheese Market.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 141c.; finest Easterns, 141c.; Listowel, 151c.; Cornwall, 151c.; Pictou, 15 9-16c.; Brockville, 161c.; Kingston, 151c.; Vankleek Hill, white 15 3-16c.; colored 15 7-16c.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue of a big dispersion sale of Scotch Shorthorns, Roadsters, and Clydesdales, the property of John Stephan, R. R. 1, Bornholm, Ont., Oct. 26. Catalogues are ready, and in them readers will find some of the most noted strains of Shorthorns advertised. All parties from a distance will be met at Mitchell, G. T. R., and Monkton, C. P. R., on day of sale.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 26.—John Stephan, R. R. 1, Bornholm, Ont.; Shorthorns. Oct. 27.—Ivey Bros., Jarvis, Ont.; Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Oct. 28.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; pure-bred stock. Nov. 10-11.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.; pure-bred stock. Dec. 9.—H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.; Holsteins.



Autumn.

Oh! not upon thy fading fields and fells
In such rich garb doth autumn come
to thee,
My home! but o'er thy mountains and
thy dells
His footsteps fall, slowly and solemnly.
Nor flower nor bud remaineth there to
him,
Save the faint-breathing rose, that
round the year
Its crimson buds and pale, soft blossoms,
dim,
In lowly beauty constantly doth wear.
O'er yellow stubble lands, in mantle
brown,
He wanders through the wan October
light,
Still as he goeth, slowly stripping down
The garlands green that were the
spring's delight.
At morn and eve, thin silver vapors rise
Around his path; but sometimes at
midday
He looks along the hills with gentle eyes
That make the fallow woods and fields
seem gay.
Yet something of sad sovereignty he hath;
A sceptre crowned with berries ruby
red;
And the cold, sobbing wind bestrews his
path
With withered leaves, that rustle 'neath
his tread;
And round him still, in melancholy state,
Sweet, solemn sounds of death and of
decay,
In slow and hushed attendance ever wait,
Telling how all things fair must pass
away.

Travel Notes.

FROM HELEN'S DIARY.

Zermatt, Switzerland, Sept. 2, '15.
Zermatt and the Matterhorn!
These two names always seem to be
linked together.
"I think we had better take a run up
to Zermatt and see the Matterhorn,"
said Uncle Ned, "while the weather is
fine."
So, to Zermatt we came. And we
might as well be in Timbuctoo for any-
thing we can see of the Matterhorn. I'd
like to be some place where I could get
my feet warm. A reserved seat on the
equator appeals to me to-day more than
a snow-peak.
And it is only nine a. m.! A whole
day ahead and nothing to do. Snowing
on the mountains, pouring rain in the
valley, and the barometer tobogganing
down-hill as fast as it can go.
When we left Vevey yesterday morning
it was a glorious summer day; when we
reached Zermatt in the evening the Mat-
terhorn was rolling itself up in clouds
for the night, and the air was as cold
as Christmas in Canada.
We should have reached here in the
early afternoon, but owing to a hitch in
the train connection we were stalled in
Vevey for four hours. There was con-
siderable strong language used by some
of the passengers when the truth was
known. Good "view days" are scarce,
and if it had not been for that delay we
would have been able to see a magnifi-
cent Alpine sunset from the Gorner Grat.
But, after all, the delay gave us a
chance to see Viege (Visp, the Germans
call it), which otherwise we would have
known nothing about. Not that there
is very much to see, but it was quaint
and curious. The town looks as if it
had been squeezed together so as to take
up as little room as possible. All the
streets are standing on end, and paved
with the lumpiest kind of cobblestones.
I was especially interested in the Street
Cleaning Department, which we saw in

operation during our midday jaunt around
town. It (the S. C. D.) consisted of a
woman and a small boy. The woman
manipulated the broom; the boy man-
aged the wheelbarrow. The woman
worked with the energy of youth, but
she looked anywhere from one to two
hundred years old. Her face was as
brown and withered as a dead leaf. She
had parted from all her teeth, and the
separation was disastrous from the point
of view of beauty. Her mouth looked
as if it had been drawn in with a puck-
ering string, and her whole face seemed
to be falling into the hole. By way of
"uniform," she wore a red kerchief on
her head, and a large blue-cotton apron
with sleeves. As her sweeping was all
down-hill she made good progress, but
halted now and again to fire a volley of
abuse at her ten-year-old assistant whose
progress was handicapped by the un-
seemly behavior of his wheelbarrow,
which displayed a tendency to take joy-
rides down-hill when he was not looking.
There are two immense Roman Catholic
churches in Viege, each one on a sepa-
rate hill, and each one sentinelled by a
high campanile. These churches are very
old, and look it. Beside one of them is
a little cemetery, so full of tombstones
and glass-bead memorial wreaths that it
is almost impossible to walk about.

really suppose they had been dipped in
whitewash. They were "dug-ups," it
being the custom in some parts of
Switzerland where soil is scarce, to dig
up the graves when the cemeteries be-
come overcrowded in order to make room
for the new-comers.

The scenery between Viege and Zermatt
is magnificent beyond all words. I don't
believe there is a descriptive word in the
English language that can express the
height and steepness and general awful-
ness of the frightful cliffs that border the
river Viege; I don't believe that two, or
three, or a dozen words, could suggest
their immensity; I don't believe that a
paragraph, or a chapter, or even a whole
book, could give one an idea of their
magnificence. They simply make one
gasp. Uncle Ned got such a crick in his
neck trying to see the top of the cliffs
from the car window that he finally
abandoned convention and took off his
collar to keep his neck from being
sawed off.

From Viege the railway skirts the
river all the way to Zermatt. In some
places the valley is so narrow there isn't
room for anything but the brawling
stream and the ledge along which the
train creeps. Sometimes we were be-
tween high precipices; sometimes we were
on the edge of one, and had another one

goat that grabbed the woollen socks did
not seem to like the flavor and dropped
them in the mud, and the one that pur-
loined the guide-book was equally disap-
pointed and tossed it away contemptu-
ously.

The Concierge, on being consulted last
night about the weather probabilities,
did not give us much hope. It might
be clear enough to make the Gorner Grat
trip,—but—and he finished his sentence
with an expressive shrug of his broad
shoulders. He advised us, however, to
take the early morning train up, pro-
vided, of course, the sky looked prom-
ising.

So we rose with the lark, or whatever
corresponds to the lark in this country,
and looked out.

It was promising.

We hurried down to breakfast, gulped
down some hot coffee, and made ready
to start.

By that time the sky had changed.

The Concierge advised us to wait till
the next day. The indications were bad,
he said. No use going up to the Gorner
Grat if we couldn't see anything. So,
here we are, stormbound. And it is
only nine o'clock in the morning. A
whole day ahead and not a thing to do.
What a doleful prospect!

• • • • •

9 p. m.
Thank goodness, it is nearly bed-time.
The day has been forty-eight hours long
at the very least. Haven't stirred out-
side the door. The rain has been com-
ing down in torrents all day long.

We have tried to kill time in various
ways. Have had three meals, and after-
noon tea, and listened to the orchestra;
have played checkers; read the papers;
looked at the other disconsolate people;
bought beautiful colored postal cards of
the Matterhorn to mail to our friends
and make them envious, and looked at
dozens of illustrated books of Swiss
scenery, Swiss railways, Swiss resorts.
(No reference to bad weather in any of
the accounts.) We amused ourselves try-
ing to solve this problem: If a child
has an English father, a German mother,
and is born on a French ship flying an
Austrian flag in Russian waters—what is
he? We all agreed that he would be a
neutral.

In addition to these various intellectual
pursuits, I read a big book on Alpine-
climbing by an Englishman named Mum-
mery, a celebrated Alpinist who has been
to the summit of the Matterhorn seven
times. Once his wife went with
him. The essence of the sport of
mountaineering, he says, lies in strug-
gling with and overcoming difficulties.
There seems to be some resemblance be-
tween it and what the Germans are
doing.

• • • • •

September 3rd.
The storm clouds rolled away in the
night, and in the morning was clear just
long enough for us to make the Gorner
Grat trip and see "the most famous view
in Switzerland."

The Gorner Grat railway is six miles
long, and the trip up takes an hour and
a half. This railway is the second-
highest in Europe, the highest being the
one up the Jungfrau. We went up, and
up, and up. We crossed high bridges,
threaded tunnels, passed through a forest
of stone-pines and larches, and at last
reached the terminus. We stepped off
the car into newly-fallen snow, all
a-sparkle with diamonds. The path to
the walled-in enclosure on the summit
was steep and slippery, the glare was
frightful, the cold intense, and the wind
biting.

But when we reached the top we were
fully repaid for the discomfort we en-
dured on the way up.

The view was marvellous. We looked

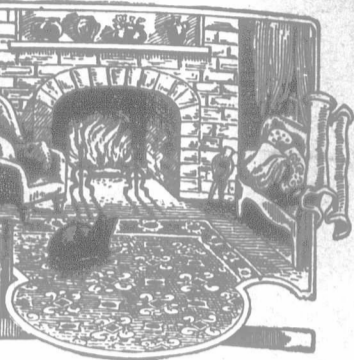


On the Summit (10,000 feet) of the Gorner Grat.

Most of the gravestones were simple
crosses, but there were a few more pre-
tentious monuments. On one of these
was a cat, and a jar (empty) of Dundee
marmalade. The cat was so still I
thought at first it was carved on the
tomb, and I was just about to remark
what a curious idea it was to embellish
a tomb with a cat, when the supposed
bit of carving took fright and leaped
away.

But the most curious thing of all was
the heap of skulls and bones piled up in
an alcove in the outside hall of the
church. The skulls were arranged in an
orderly manner, all facing outward, and
were of a uniform whiteness. One would

towering over us. Here and there, on
high, green slopes that looked almost
perpendicular, we saw mountain goats
grazing. I thought at first they were
white stones. They are most extraordi-
nary-looking animals, the front half of
them being jet-black, and the rear half
snow-white. We saw a flock of them
later on being driven through the main
street in Zermatt. They marched in
couples like soldiers, their bells tinkling
a merry accompaniment to their nimble
feet. Some of them displayed a tremen-
dous curiosity regarding the articles
on the display stands in front of the
shops. Some of them even went so far
as to sample some of the things, but the



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w was marvellous. We looked

out on a world all white and glistening—
a vast white world of gleaming snow-
peaks and sunlit glaciers.

There, to the right, was the Matter-
horn, that gigantic wedge-shaped rock
whose steep sides have lured so many to
their death; all around us towered the
snow-peaks, like a great white forest.
There was Monte Rosa, and the Weiss-
horn, and the Dome, and an infinity of
others. It was the coldest picture I
ever saw. Not a touch of warmth in it
any place. No color; no sound. And
down from the heights came those terri-
ble rivers of ice. From the Gorner
Grat one can count fifty-nine of them.

The Gorner Grat is not so very high
itself; in fact, it is quite a modest little
mountain—for Switzerland, being only ten-
thousand-and-something feet high. But
it is so situated that it commands a
splendid sweep of the real Alpine giants
—Monte Rosa (15,000 feet), the tallest
of them all.

In the afternoon the sky darkened, the
snow-peaks disappeared, the clouds came
creeping down the slopes, nearer and
nearer, until they seemed to rest on the
roofs of the houses. Then it began to
rain. It rained gently, it rained hard,
it pelted, it snowed, it hailed, it tapered
down to a sprinkle, and then it began
all over again.

During one of the moderately dry in-
tervals I went out to see the town. It
didn't take very long, as there is only
one street, and a few cracks between
houses. The most conspicuous building
in the village is the huge, new Roman
Catholic cathedral, which seems much
too large for the town. At the other
end of town is the little English chapel,
and beside it a small cemetery contain-
ing the graves of venturesome English-
men who have perished on the Alps. In
this churchyard are the tombstones of
Hudson and Hadow, two pioneers in
Alpine climbing who were killed on the
Matterhorn in 1865. At that time the
Matterhorn was regarded as inaccessible.
Since then it has been ascended so many
times that it is no longer considered
such a remarkable feat to have scaled
its rocky heights. Even women have
been to the top of it. And, by the way,
Alpine climbing is not by any means
confined to the sterner sex. There are
many women who have made wonderful
records as mountaineers.

I hope they are not all as lacking in
personal charm as the English specimen
who is staying in this hotel. Her face
would stop a clock. She is tanned the
color of an Indian, and if rolled in a
blanket would pass for a squaw. But
she can climb. Every summer she en-
gages two guides for the season, and
spends all her time scaling dangerous
heights. Some day she will be famous,
and her book (they say she is writing
her experiences) will be read and quoted.

The Third Annual Con- vention of the New Brun- swick Women's Insti- tutes.

(By L. R. S.)

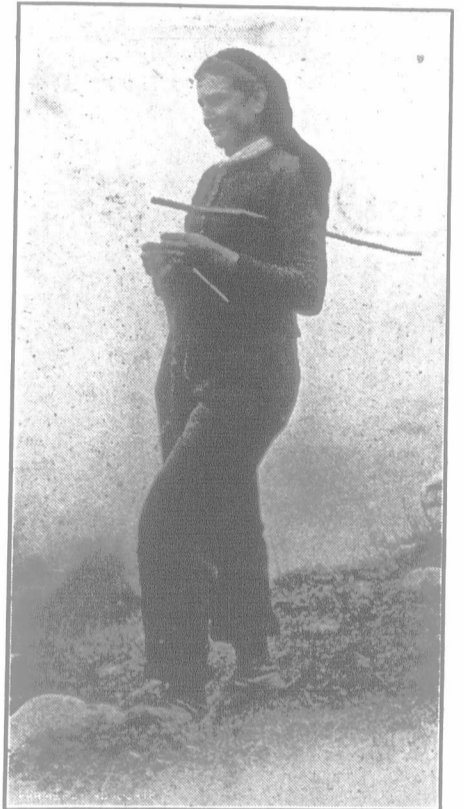
Fine weather, a large and enthusiastic
body of delegates, and a programme
packed full of timely and vitally inter-
esting topics, made the third annual con-
vention of the W. I. of N. B., held in
Fredericton, Oct. 5, 6 and 7, an out-
standing success. Miss Hazel E. Winter,
Supervisor of this work in this Prov-
ince, deserved great credit for the splen-
did manner in which the whole conven-
tion was carried through.

It is only possible to touch on a few
of the many subjects presented.
Premier Clarke, of New Brunswick,
spoke at the opening session, and paid
high tribute to the work done by the
women of the Institutes.

The war situation and its needs crept
into every meeting. Mrs. Clowes Van
Wart spoke on "Comforts for the Sol-
diers," and told of the right and wrong
method of knitting socks, making shirts,
etc., and of the need of doing neat and
accurate work. The cry was still for
socks, and still more socks.

The Countess of Ashburnham gave a
stirring address on "Woman's Part in
the War." The Countess, who was a
Fredericton lady, said that 41 men had
gone from their estate in England to
serve at the front, and that their lands
had been given over for the use of the
Empire. She urged the women to insist

on men going to assist the gallant men
who are now fighting for us. There are
many things in this country that women
can do as well, if not better than men.
If they would come forward and volun-
teer to take places as clerks, ticket col-
lectors, letter carriers, and other similar
positions, they would derive a lot of
men of the excuse that they cannot give
up their job. "Should Germany win
this war," declared she, "the first part
of the British Empire to be annexed
would be Canada; then the men whom
you are carefully shielding behind your



A Charming Swiss Maiden of
Champery.

This costume is worn by the peasants in
the high Alps not far from Vevey.
The head kerchief is always red.

skirts would become servants of the
triumphant Huns. The women must do
their self-sacrificing, noble part in this
conflict."

Mrs. Havelock Coy, whose only son is
in a French trench, also made a strong
recruiting plea. She said our country,
our homes, our women, our children, our
religion, were all imperilled, and that a
supreme sacrifice was necessary to bring
victory in the cause of justice and
humanity.

When a standing pledge was asked for
that the women present would put no

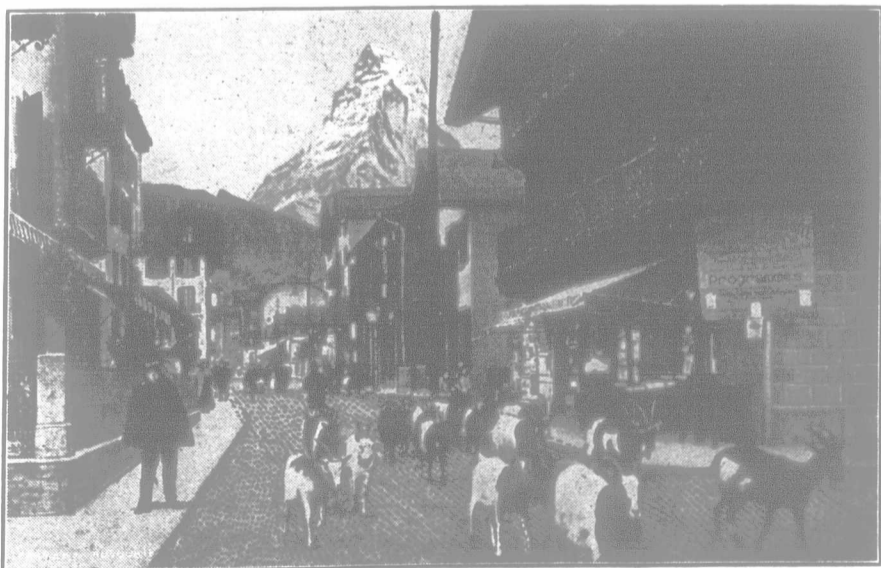
Miss Annie Martin gave a dressmaking
demonstration. She said the style of
the present year is for the young, and
those with pretty feet. The princess
gowns would be much worn, and the one-
piece dress for girls. Russian coats
trimmed with braid are the vogue. In
fact, braiding and fancy hand-made trim-
ming of all kinds will be much seen.
The prevailing colors will be royal pur-
ple, wine, navy blue, and browns of all
kinds, the nearer to khaki the better.
Miss Martin said the charm of a dress
was having a good finish to the hem at
the bottom of the skirt. In fitting,
keep the underarm and back seam
straight; avoid getting the back too
narrow across the shoulders. The dress
will be sure to draw across the front if
it has this defect. Girls should learn
to sew when small, and give them a
pretty piece of new material to make
their doll's dresses of.

Miss Corkum demonstrated millinery,
showing the method of covering a hat-
form. She said the practical, neat girl,
would likely prove a more successful
milliner than the artistic girl, as good
foundation work was so essential in
present-day styles. Hand-work on hats
is much used, and those who know the
art of making the wool and silk flowers
that composed the wonderful framed
wreaths of our grandmothers' time, can
decorate their own hats.

Miss Corkum told how to renovate hat
trimmings. Velvet should be steamed
over a wet cloth put over a hot flat-
iron, and brushed well both ways while
steaming. Velvet which is somewhat
worn may be made into panne velvet by
damping and pressing it the way of the
pile, on the wrong side. Ribbons, flow-
ers and feathers may be cleaned with
gasoline. Better to let them stand for
24 hours in gasoline in a gem jar; they
rinse in clean gasoline. To tint flowers
or laces, add tube paint to the gasoline.
To take the shine from black silk, sponge
with coffee water. Gold lace trimming
may be cleaned by putting them in a
suds made of castile soap and rock am-
monia, bring to the boil, and afterward
squeeze in the hands and rinse well.
Wash veils in alcohol. Black hats may
be freshened with olive oil. Chip hats
may be washed with soap and water.

Mrs. Laura J. Winter exhibited a home
emergency chest made from a soap box.
It had a drawer in the bottom, and a
glass door and shelf at the top. In
the chest she advised having:

- Alcohol, for headache and sponging
patients.
- Witch-hazel, good for eyes, bruises, etc.
- Peroxide, diluted with water to wash
wounds and to use as a mouth wash;
mixed with powdered pumice, fine for the
teeth.
- Boric water, made with 1 pint boil-



Mountain Goats.

Every morning and evening the goats are driven through the main street in
Zermatt. In the background is the Matterhorn.

stumbling-block in the way of their loved
ones going to the front, the feelings of
the women almost got beyond control,
and there were tears flowing from many
eyes. A crisis was averted by the tact-
fulness of the presiding officer, Mrs. Laura
Rose Stephen, who asked that all bow
their heads and settle the matter with
their own conscience. A few words of
prayer dried up the tears and restored
tranquility.

ing water and 1 large teaspoon boric
powder, splendid for inflamed eyes, bad
bruises, etc.

Caster oil, to take internally; to anoint
red spots that might develop into bed
sores.

Caron oil, equal parts of olive oil and
lime water, for burns and scalds.

Saratoga ointment, to apply to burns,
24 hours after the caron oil. Don't dry
up a burn or there will be a scar.

Baking soda, an excellent thing for
sensitive teeth.

Flour and mustard—In making a plas-
ter, use three parts flour to one of mus-
tard, add a little glycerine or white of
egg, and never mix with hot water.

Epsom salts—People troubled with rheu-
matism will get relief by bathing in hot
water with Epsom salts in it. Taken
internally, it is good for the same dis-
ease.

Roache's Embrocation gives quick relief
in whooping cough.

Adhesive plaster makes a good label
for bottles. All bottles should be
labelled, and those containing poison
especially marked.

There should be bandage rolls, abso-
rent cotton and old linen in the drawer.

Dr. Bridges, of the Provincial Normal
School, gave a talk on "Books and
Pictures in the Child's Education." Dr.
Bridges had asked hundreds of pupils
what book and what picture had influ-
enced them the most, and by far the
greater number has answered, "Black
Beauty," that lovely story of a horse,
and the picture entitled "Saved"—the one
of the big Newfoundland dog standing
over the little child, rescued from drown-
ing. Pictures, to be helpful to children,
should have a story or history connected
with them. The school-room should
be well furnished with some of the stand-
ard works of art. There should be pictures
of the native birds and animals, and of
the noted men found in their school read-
ers and elsewhere. It is a good plan to
pass a series of pictures from one school
to another in a district. School libraries
were a great help in placing proper books
in the hands of the young. From the
age of ten to fourteen, children are apt
to have a great appetite for reading, and
this is a period when the literary taste
of the child is formed for life, hence the
wise guidance of it. Dr. Bridges said it
was astonishing how many pupils had the
desire to become teachers, and he gave
the qualifications of a successful teacher.
He headed a long list with "address and
attention to personal appearance," and
ended it with scholarship—a rather turn-
ing things around, but there was wisdom
in his arrangement.

Mr. J. Leslie Rook, Toronto, gave a
talk on "What the Canadian Home
Journal, the official organ of the Insti-
tutes, is willing and anxious to do for
the members of the organization through-
out the Dominion."

The question of the School Garden was
presented by Mr. R. P. Steeves, Director
of Elementary Agricultural Education,
Sussex. He said children do not like
abstraction—they liked to see and handle
things. They have 76 school gardens in
New Brunswick, and as an outcome of
these, between four and five hundred home
gardens, and as a result of all these has
followed the school fairs. Their motto
is "Learn by Doing." Too much cannot
be said in favor of this movement.

Dr. Townsend gave an illustrated ad-
dress on "Tuberculosis." This subject is
so much written of, and yet the need is
as great as ever. Consumption is a
house disease. The germs cannot live in
fresh air and sunshine. The disease in
the early stages is curable. To get well
means attention to little details. Live
a temperate life, breathe pure air, and
eat plain, nutritious food. Patent medi-
cines only drain the purse. The chiefest
victims are those addicted to alcohol.
Tuberculosis has the largest death list
of any disease.

The Provincial Entomologist, Mr. Wm.
McIntosh, threw light on the life history
of many household pests, the slides help-
ing materially.

For the buffalo moth, cover carpet with
a damp cloth and iron with a hot iron.
Borax is an excellent remedy for cock-
roaches. Search out the ants' nest and
pour over hot water. Mercurial oint-
ment is the best exterminator of head-
lice.

Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen, Huntingdon,
Que., was the brought-in speaker of the
convention, and delivered three excellent
addresses, "Patriotism and Production
Relating to the Home," "My Knowledge
of Women's Institutes," and "The Influ-
ence of Environment." Throughout the
sessions, Mrs. Stephen, with her long and
practical connection in the work, gave
helpful suggestions and answered many
questions. All expressed the wish that
she would again visit New Brunswick.

The report of the Supervisor, Miss
Winter, revealed how active the 78 Insti-

tutes of New Brunswick had been during the past year. Red Cross and patriotic work of every description has been taken up. That the Campbellton Institute sent in over \$1,300 to the relief funds, and 584 pairs of socks, besides quantities of other things, and the Institute at Petitcodiac raised \$2,000 for the Belgians, is proof of the activity of the members of this fine organization. A motor ambulance costing somewhat over \$1,600 is on the way to France, the gift of the Institutes of New Brunswick.

Art Exhibits at the Fair.

By Alpha.
The brief reference recently in "The Farmer's Advocate" to the hopeless overcrowding of exhibits in the Art Department of the recent Western Fair, if not exactly classical, was tersely impressionistic, especially in regard to the competitive, amateur sections.

To begin with, a very minor suggestion may be offered. As in all reputable public fine arts collections, a row of seating through the center of the gallery would enable visitors anxious to study pictures at leisure in the forenoons, or at other uncrowded times, to do so with some comfort and satisfaction. The outlay would not burden the exchequer of the fair, and, anyway, why provide all the comforts for the grandstand patrons? Let us keep clearly in mind the object of the Art Department, which is not simply to divide up some prize money, but to be instructive, educational, and to afford pleasure. In the next place, then, the catalogue might be made available from a curator for the asking. It may be said that anyone really wanting one doesn't mind five cents. True, but it is just one of those petty restrictions that hamper the exhibition in being as useful as it might be. If a free, printed list, or catalogue, of valuable loan pictures or other works is beyond what the management can do, surely a plain, typewritten title attached to each picture, with the name and address of artist, and name of donor, can be provided. By the use of readable placards, oils and water-color sections, etc., could be plainly recognized by every observer, and something actually learned. The small entry cards serve the expert judge, but not the public. With some twenty-five sections in the two competitive classes (for professionals and amateurs) there is sure to be, as experience proves, far more entries than there is adequate space for, and so we find them heaped together. Portions of the east wall at the recent exhibition (not the pictures) looked for all the world like some of the productions of the cubists or futurists. If the Hanging or Managing Committee are not prepared to eliminate entries severely, the obvious solution is to provide more space by means of a new wing to the building. It is most unfair that the work of capable artists be sought for the exhibition, and the best energies of art-loving citizens be given to furthering the show, and then that both be handicapped by the lack of space, and the expenditure of a little money. No exhibition of its rank in Canada has a better or more loyal constituency than the Western Fair, and the Department of Fine Arts can be made a leading factor in the education of public taste. If we may judge by the history of former eras, out of the unexampled sacrifices and experiences of the present fearful world-conduct now waging we shall see a renaissance of art, and to that end, in their place and way, public exhibitions imbued with a liberal and progressive spirit of willingness to step out of beaten paths, can be a powerful factor. Let us look for better things in this department of the London fair for 1916.

Thoughts.

It is only necessary to grow old to become more charitable and even indulgent.—I see no fault committed by others that I have not committed myself.—Goethe.

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.—Disraeli.

Hast thou a friend, visit him often, for thorns and brushwood obstruct the road which no one treads.—Eastern Proverb.

I affirm that tranquillity is nothing else than the good ordering of the mind.—Marcus Aurelius.

Programme for Women's Institute Convention.

[To be held in Y. M. C. A. Hall, London, Ont., Nov. 3 and 4, 1915.]

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

Morning Session.

Presiding—Mrs. D. O. White, Mapleton, Ont.

"The Maple Leaf."

Invocation.

Branch and District Reports upon the work of the past year.

Question Drawer and Discussion.

Afternoon Session.

Presiding—Miss J. I. McAllister, R. R. 2, Auburn, Ont.

Opening Ode, "The Institute and the School."

School Gardens—Dr. J. Dearness.

School Fairs—Mr. I. B. Whale.

School Lunches.

Report of Superintendent—Geo. A. Putnam.

"The Second Year of War"—Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto, Ont.

Evening Session.

Presiding—Mrs. Geo. Edwards, R. R. 3, Komoka, Ont.

Instrumental—Miss Jennie Steel, F. L. C. M.

"Messages from War Zone by Returned Soldiers."

Vocal—Miss Nellie T. Robson, Vanneck, Ont.

Address—Mayor Stevenson.

Vocal—Lady Beck.

Address—Mr. Peter McArthur, Appin, Ont.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

Morning Session.

Presiding—Mrs. R. J. Graham, Ripley, Ont.

Question Drawer.

"The Healthy Child"—Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Ont.

"Germs and Disease"—Dr. H. W. Hill, London, Ont.

"Duties of District Officers"—Mrs. K. B. Coultts, Thamesville, Ont.

"The Branch Officers"—Mrs. George Leatherdale, Ridgeway, Ont.

Afternoon Session.

Presiding—Mrs. R. T. Phillips, Lucknow, Ont.

Appointment of Members to Provincial Committee.

"Community Building and Community Builders"—Alex. McLaren, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

"Red Cross and Other Patriotic Work"—Mrs. Somerville, London, Ont.

"Girls' Institutes."

"Traveller's Aid"—Mrs. Reid.

Resolutions.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Gods Voice Heard in Silence.

There was silence, and I heard a voice (I heard a still voice—margin).—Job iv.: 16.

And after the earthquake a fire; but the LORD was not in the fire: and after the fire a still small voice.—1 Kings xix.: 13.

These gems have life in them; their colors speak,
Say what words fail of. So do many things—

The scent of jasmine, and the fountain's plash,
The moving shadows on the far-off hills,
The slanting moonlight and our clasping hands.

... there's an ocean round our words

That overflows and drowns them. Do you know
Sometimes when we sit silent, and the air

Breathes gently on us from the orange trees,

It seems that with the whisper of a word

Our souls must shrink, get poorer, more apart:

Is it not true?
... It is true.

Speech is but broken light upon the depth of the unspoken.

—George Elliot.

It is true. We all have found out by experience that there are times when words are not needed, times when a word is almost like a blow. When two people can enjoy silent fellowship side by side, entering each into the thought of the other and each one sure that the other understands, they know what friendship really means. How tiring it is to be forced to "entertain a visitor" for a long day, when any interval of silence is felt to be rude, and the unfortunate hostess racks her brains to "keep up the conversation." The unfortunate guest is also apt to feel worn out with the strain. How enjoyable the day might be if both parties permitted themselves sometimes the relaxation of silence. The constant flow of words is often a barrier to hold souls apart.

The texts I have chosen to-day describe the spiritual experience of two men. In the deep silence of the night, Eliphaz was conscious of a spiritual presence which filled him with fear. In the stillness his soul received a message from God. The voice was a "still" voice, distinguished by spiritual, not physical, senses. So it was in the case of Elijah. He had fled into the lonely desert, and there he stood upon the mount before the LORD. A mighty wind tore the rocks in pieces, the earth trembled beneath his feet, and fire blazed around him. "The LORD passed by," yet He was not found in the storm, earthquake or fire, but in the silent voice speaking to the heart of the despairing prophet.

A few days ago a book called "The Fellowship of Silence" was put into my hands. You know I like to share my good things with you, so I shall try to pass on some of its teaching.

The book is written by five men, two of whom were Quakers, and others Church of England clergymen. It appeared in March, 1915, and the editor introduces his subject by saying:

"This book might have appeared at least two years ago, but I am not very sorry that it did not, for this truly is the hour in which a book in praise of silence may with most advantage come out into the open. Now that this terrible war is raging, and Europe is filled with horror and confusion, and the world is ringing with the echoes of the noise and tumult of battle, is there not the greater need of centers of still silence, radiating hope and strength in a world of strife? . . . The war has quickened the instinct for prayer. Necessity is driving men to God."

In the village of Havelock, New Zealand, stands a little wooden church. One day some Quakers asked the clergyman of the parish if he would allow them to hold their weekly silent meeting in the vestry of the church. He gave them permission to use the room, and soon began to attend the Saturday "meeting" himself. Later—with the approval of the bishop of the diocese—a change was made and the "meeting" was held in the church instead of the vestry. There Quakers and English churchmen met week by week and found each other near in the fellowship of silence. Words often drive men apart, but silence in the Presence of God can heal unbrotherly strife.

A clergyman went out from England to hold a Mission in the parish of Havelock, and found himself—rather to his surprise—taking part in a "Silent Meeting." This is how he describes the impression made upon him.

"We knelt without a word; presently some rose from their knees and sat down. We were but a handful . . . there came very quietly the sense of a Presence. The work of prayer grew strangely easy. We were not resolutely fixing our thoughts upon a Friend in a far country; we were listening to One Who was there in the church—speaking. The still air seemed to vibrate with this Presence that could be felt. God was speaking to us, not in words, or voices, but in that speech which does not need to be uttered. Yet if I may say so bold a thing, it was not what He was saying that mattered so much, as that He was there, and we with Him. That was enough."

That is always enough for those who love God. When a sparrow falls the Father is there. When a soul passes through the scorching fire or the deep waters of affliction, it makes all the difference between despair and fearlessness

to hear the Voice say: "I am with thee." "It is I, be not afraid."

We are told to pray to the Father Who hears in secret, to enter alone our secret chamber and meet Him there. But we are also invited to meet Him sometimes when others are sharing our high communion. When two or three are gathered in His Name our Lord has promised to be in the midst of the congregation.

It may be we are too anxious to spend the precious moments of our interview with God in speaking to Him. It is a good thing to pray for ourselves, a better thing to intercede for our friends, a Christy act to pray lovingly for our enemies, and an angelic act to lift the strain of praise. But what opportunity do we give to our Friend for the other side of fellowship? Has He nothing to say to us? How can we hear His quiet words if we are taking up all the time with our own prayers and praises? Even in heaven the praise is sometimes hushed. When the book sealed with seven seals was fully opened by Him Who alone had power to loose the seven seals thereof, there was no mighty shout of triumph, but something much more impressive: "When He had opened the seventh seal, there was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour." Was that when our victorious Leader with a loud voice declared, "It is finished!" when by His death He destroyed the power of death?

Let me quote again from "The Fellowship of Silence."

"Wearied with words, eloquent words, critical words, words sharpened to the keenest point of logical penetration, how the soul of the worshipper would sometimes rejoice to have the heavenly half-hour of silence for meditative rest at the feet of the Saviour. Yes, and we who have tried it know that the answer does come—

"Through the silence, through the silence, Thou art calling, O my God."

No leader—at least, no earthly leader—was needed to conduct the quiet meetings. The Master was present and no one attempted to interfere with His Plans. Each person came prepared to be silent, if no message were given him to speak; or to tell out simply any word that he might be moved to say. L. V. Hodgkin writes:

"Most wonderfully and mysteriously, as we wait in Silence together, we often feel the Unseen Weaver at work among us, arranging us, His threads, upon His living loom, as He sends the flying shuttle of His message in and out, to weave His pattern on our fabric as He will. . . . Surrender is the key to all the mysteries. Our Quaker Silence is essentially a Surrender. . . . Of course, our obedience is a slow growth. We make many mistakes, when we 'outrun our Guide or lag too far behind to hear His voice,' but even through these mistakes we may learn; or rather, He most surely teaches us."

That is the talisman which makes silence golden—the felt Presence of "JESUS in the midst." He is able not only to draw our hearts after Him, but to draw us nearer to each other, when side by side we kneel silently beside Him. Have others a message, while our lips are dumb? If the Master has really given us no words to speak for Him—just now—then we can joyfully keep silence for Him. He—the "Word" of God—was once as dumb as a lamb before the shearers. Surely it is a mistake to fancy that we must be continually "talking religion." Enoch "walked with God," and he also—St. Jude has said—"prophesied." His silent walking with God has influenced mankind far more than his spoken words of prophecy. If you have no eloquence of speech, you can exert a mighty influence for good—you can walk humbly with God, and those who see your radiant life will want to walk with Him also. They will take knowledge of you that you have been with JESUS,—what greater mission can any man have than to bring his fellows into the Presence of the Divine Master, and leave them silently with Him?

"He did say,
Doubtless, that to this world's end,
Where two or three should meet and
PRAY,
He would be in the midst, their Friend."

DORA FARNCOMB.

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"He did say, Doubtless, that to this world's end, Where two or three should meet and pray, He would be in the midst, their Friend." DORA FARNCOMB.

From Friends.

This morning the postman brought me a letter signed "Two Friends," with five dollars enclosed to help some poor people through the cold weather. My "Advocate" purse was empty; but it is very like the widow's cruse, continually being renewed—thanks to the kindly "friends." The "poor, lonely grandmother" sends her thanks to "Aunt Mollie" for the warm sweater which was bought with her dollar. HOPE.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:

Name

Post Office

County

Province

Number of pattern

Age (if child or misses' pattern)

Measurement—Waist, Bust,

Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8789 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Middy Costume for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8740 Girl's Middy Costume, to be Shirred or Smocked, 10 to 14 years.



8511 Child's Dress, 6 months or 1 year, 2 and 4 years.



8805 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Single Breasted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

8798 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Skirt with Plaits for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8797 Child's Coat, 6 mos. or 1 year, 2 and 4 years.



8619 Boy's Suit, 4 to 10 years.



8812 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Middy Dress 8 to 14 years.



8794 Child's Dress, 4, 6 and 8 years.



8787 Boy's Suit, 8 to 12 years.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

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

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Chapter XIX.

RUDOLPH BREDERODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

It seemed homelike to be on board "Lorelei" again, in my place at the wheel, with the two girls and the Chaperon in their deck-chairs close by. Starr had been meaning to make a sketch of the group under the awning, but the dread apparition of his aunt's husband had twisted his nerves like wires struck by lightning, and he could do nothing. His is essentially the artistic temperament, and he is a creature of moods, impish in some, poetic in others; an extraordinary fellow, like no one I ever saw, yet curiously fascinating, and I find myself growing oddly fond of him, in an elder-brotherly, protecting sort of way.

Even I have my moods sometimes, though I can hide them better than he can; and this morning I was in the wrong key for the idyllic peace and prim prettiness of Broek-in-Waterland. I should have liked better to be out on a meer in Friesland, in a stiff breeze; but since it had to be Broek, I made the best of it.

The canal leading to that sleepy little village, which seems to float on the water like a half-closed lily, is one of the prettiest in the Netherlands. Almost at once, after parting from Amsterdam, we turned out of the North Sea Canal; and the smoke and bustle of the port were left behind like a troubled dream. We lifted a veil of sunbright mist, and found ourselves in the country—a friendly country of wide spaces such as we passed through in motoring between Amersfoort and Spaakenberg; of mossy farmhouses and hayfields, grazing cows, and swallows skimming low over little side-canals carpeted with vegetation like a netting of green beads. But here the hay was not protected by the elevated roofs of thatch we had seen yesterday. It lay in loose heaps of yellowing grass, shining in the sun like giant birds' nests of woven gold; and all the low-lying landscape shimmered pale golden and filmy green, too sweet and fresh for the green of any other country save mine, in mid-July. Here and there a peasant in some striking costume, or a horse in a blue coat, made a spot of color in the pearl and primrose light, under clouds changeful as opal; and each separate, dainty picture of farmhouse, or lock, or group of flags and reeds had its double in the water, lying bright and clear as a painting un-

der glass, until our vandal boat came to shiver picture after picture.

As we moved, our progress not only sent an advance wave racing along the dyke, but tossed up a procession of tiny rainbow fountains, as if we threw handfuls of sapphires and diamonds into the water in passing.

Sometimes we had glimpses of mysterious villages, a line of pink-and-green houses stretching along the canal banks below the level of the water, shielded by rows of trees trained, in the Dutch way, to grow flat and wide, screening the windows as an open fan screens the sparkling eyes of a woman who peeps behind its sticks.

These half-hidden dwelling-places inspired Starr to launch out in a disquisition upon some of the characteristics he has observed among my people.

"Funny thing," said Starr, "the Dutch are a queer mixture of reserve and curiosity. You don't see a town or village where the windows aren't covered with curtains, and protected by squares of blue netting. But though the beings behind those windows are so anxious to live in private, they're consumed with curiosity about what's going on outside. For fear of missing something, they stick up looking-glasses on the walls to tell them what happens in the street. 'Seeing, unseen,' is the motto that ought to be written over the house doors."

"The Lady of Shalott started the fashion," said Nell.

As we drew nearer to Broek-in-Waterland, the landscape, already fragrant with daintiness, began to tidy itself anew, out of deference to Broek's reputation. The smallest and rudest wooden houses on the canal banks had frilled their windows with stiff white curtains and tied them with ribbon. Railings had painted themselves blue or green, and smartened their tips with white. Even the rakes, hoes, and implements of labor had got themselves up in red and yellow, and green buckets had wide-open scarlet mouths.

As we walked to the village, after mooring "Lorelei" at the bridge, the girls laughed and chattered together, but involuntarily they hushed their voices on entering the green shadow of the little town under its slow-marching procession of great trees; and the spell of somnolent silence seized them.

I think no one coming into Broek-in-Waterland could escape that spell. There is no noise there. Even the trees whisper, and not the most badly brought up dog would dare to bark aloud.

"Have you noticed," Nell asked me softly, "that you never hear sounds in dreams? No matter how exciting things are, there's never any noise; everything seems to be acted in pantomime. Well, it's like that here. We're dreaming Broek-in-Waterland as we have other places."

"And dreaming each other, too?"

"I shouldn't wonder."

"Then I hope nothing will happen to wake me up."

Just then we arrived at a dream curiosity-shop which gave her an excuse not to answer.

On the edge of the town it stands, one of the first among the little old houses, which look as if they had been made to accommodate well-to-do dolls a century or two ago. Modestly retired in a doll's garden, with an imitation stalactite grotto, and groups of miniature statues among box-tree animals, its door is always open to welcome visitors and allure them. Within, vague splashes of color against a dim background; blues that mean old Delft; yellow that means ancient brass; and all gleaming in the dusk with the strange values that flowers gain in twilight.

I knew that Nell and Phyllis and the Chaperon would not pass by, and they didn't.

There was a man inside, but he did not ask us to buy anything. He had the air of a host, pleased to show his treasures, and the Chaperon feared that I was playing some joke when I encouraged them to invade the quaint and pretty rooms.

"I don't believe it is a shop," said she. "It's just an eccentric little house, that belongs to somebody who's away—a dear old maiden lady, perhaps, a col-

lector of antiques, for her own pleasure. This man's her caretaker."

"She's strayed into some other dream, maybe," suggested Nell. "She's lost her way, poor old dear, and can never find it again, to come back, so that's why the things are for sale—if they really are. But listen, all the clocks in the house are talking to each other about her. They expect her to come, and that's why they keep on ticking, through the years, to make the time seem short in passing; for some of them must have had their hundredth birthday long, long ago."

"He's a faithful caretaker then, to keep everything in such good order," said Phyllis. "But perhaps he believes what the clocks are saying about the old lady coming back. He's got the sweetest little clean curtains at the windows, and this too adorable wall-bed is ready for her to hop into, and dream the right dream again."

"He'd be mobbed by other Droeckites, if he didn't keep things clean," I answered. "You know, Broek-in-Waterland is supposed to be the cleanest place in the Netherlands, which is something of a boast, isn't it? The saying used to be that, if a leaf dropped off a tree, or a wisp of hay off a passing cart, and one of the inhabitants saw it, he ran out of his house and threw the dreadful thing into the canal."

"Let's scatter a few bits of paper," said Starr, "and see what would happen."

"I'm afraid they're not as observant or energetic as they used to be. I counted three straws on the bricks, coming up."

"What couldn't I give to have lunch in this house, on that charming old

meer with its deserted bandstand, to one of the few lovable churches left in my country.

It is whitewashed and bare, but somehow, instead of making it grim, the whiteness has given it a religious look. The old canopied rosewood pulpit makes you feel good, though not disagreeably good, and the brass-work is a joy.

"You've seen a comic opera cheese factory," said I, when we had left the church. "Now, I'll show you the real thing, and then you shall have lunch. It won't be conventional, but I think you'll like it."

"For heaven's sake let's drown our sorrows in cheese, or something else supporting, and soon, or we perish," said the mariner. "Our blood will then be upon your head, and as it's blue, and you're brown, it won't be at all becoming."

At this, I hurried them on, and presently arrived at a red-brick house set in a little garden. The glass of the white-curtained windows, and the varnished woodwork of the door at which I knocked, glittered so intolerably that they hurt the eyes, and made one envy the Chaperon her blue glasses. It was a relief when the dazzling door flew back to disclose a dim interior, and a delightful old lady in a lace-covered gold helmet, a black dress, and an elaborate apron.

"Something to eat?" she echoed my demand. "But, mynheer, we have nothing which these ladies would fancy. For you two we could do well enough, for you are men, and young. What does it matter what you eat, if it is enough? These ladies will laugh at our fare."

"They'll laugh with pleasure," said I. "You can give us eggs, cheese, bread and

streaming through the cows' white-curtained windows, and on the flower-pots adorning their window-sills; a trifle more elaboration for the carpet of sawdust stamped with an ornamental pattern, and the quaint design of the cupboard-beds for the stablemen in the wall opposite; a streak here and there for the cords which loop the cows' tails to nails in the ceiling; gorgeous spots of crimson and yellow for the piled cheese. And in the adjoining room, the while our guide described in creditable English the process of cheese-making, Starr sketched him standing before his big blue press, printing out his moulds with an odd, yellow reflection from the cheese-cannon-balls heaped on trays, snaking up into the shrewd Dutch face. Then in came the young wife, with a child or two (pretty dark creatures like their mother, with the innocent brown eyes of calves, followed by grandmama in her gold helmet, to say that our meal was ready; and Starr induced them to stand for him, though they were reluctant and self-conscious, and it was by their fascination that he prevailed.

Never had any of the party except myself seen a room like that to which we were summoned for luncheon, and Starr could not eat until he had said in a "few words of paint" what he thought of its paneled walls, its shelves littered with quaint and foolish china, ostrich eggs, shells, model ships, and hundred-year-old toys; its ancient brass-handled chests of drawers, its extraordinary cupboard-beds; one for grandmama, with a kind of trapeze arrangement to help her rise; one for papa and mama, with an inner shelf like a nest for baby; and one with a fence for a parcel of children.

The artist's cream-eggs grew cold while he worked, but it was worth the sacrifice, for the result was excellent, and Nell's admiration gave me I'm ashamed to say, a qualm of jealousy. I have no such accomplishments with which to win her.

We sat in high chairs with pictures of ships painted on backs and arms, while we lunched off willow-patterned plates, drank delicious coffee out of cups with feet and stirred it with antique silver spoons, small enough for children's playthings. Afterwards the old lady with the helmet, and the pretty daughter-in-law were persuaded to show their winter wardrobes, which consisted mostly of petticoats. There were dozens, some knitted of heavy wool, some quilted in elaborate patterns, and some of thick, fleecy cloth; but there was not one weighing less than three pounds.

"Do ask how many they wear at a time?" the Chaperon commanded, no doubt with a thought for her mysterious notebook, about which I often wonder.

"I wear eight, summer and winter," replied the old lady. "My daughter-in-law is of the younger generation, and does not put on more than six. Little Maria is allowed only four; it is better for children not to carry much weight."

The girls looked petrified. "What martyrdom!" exclaimed Nell. "Even the Duke of Alva couldn't have subjected Dutch women to much worse torture than that. Eight of these knitted and wadded petticoats in summer! It's being buried alive up to the waist. In the name of civilization, why do they do it?"

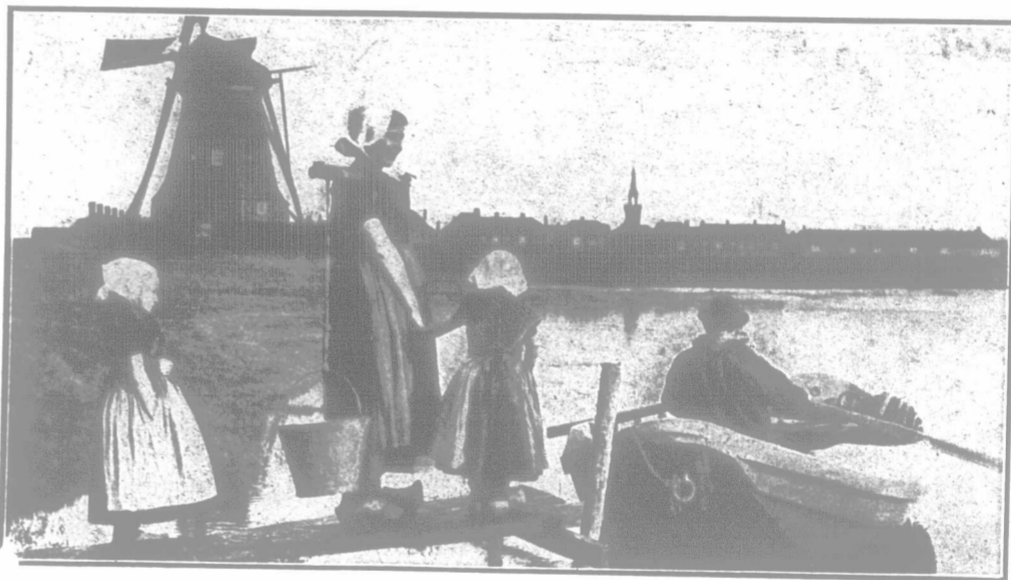
I passed on the question to the old lady. She and her daughter-in-law received it gravely, thought it over for a moment, and then replied—

"But we must do it, mynheer; it is the mode. It has always been the mode."

"Talk of slaves of fashion!" muttered Nell. "If you want to find them, don't look in London or Paris or New York, but among the peasantry of Holland!"

Not one of the three could recover from the shock. They seemed stunned, as if all the petticoats at once had fallen from the shelves onto their heads and overwhelmed them; and even when we said good-by to Wilhelminaberg, they talked in hushed tones of what it must

(Continued on page 1676.)



Hollanders, With Their Pretty Dutch Caps.

mahogany table, with those Delft plates and pewter mugs," sighed Miss Rivers, her eyes traveling over the old furniture which, as she said, seems to be ready and waiting till the wrong dream shall break.

"I'm going to take you to lunch somewhere else," I told her. "But you can buy Delft plates and pewter mugs here for your own table, if you like."

Then some exchange and barter did take place; although Nell said it seemed cruel to buy anything and separate it from its old friends. One ought to apologize to the things that were left for tearing their companions away.

There was time to step into the nearest cheese factory, and to go on and see the old church, I said, if they didn't mind lunching late. Of course they did not; so we strolled into the show place to Broek, a large house where cows live in neat bedrooms carpeted with something which resembles grated cheese. The Chaperon suggested that, after all, it was nothing but sawdust, and probably she was right; nevertheless each little cubicle in the long row, with its curtained window and blue-white wall, looked pretty enough for a fastidious human being. We should have lingered looking at the cheeses and sniffing dairy smells, but suddenly a tidal wave of tourists from an excursion steamer swept in, swamped us, and swallowed Tibbe. He was retrieved after a search, in the doorway of the curiosity-shop, whither he had wisely returned to wait his friends, and we then went on past

butter, and coffee, can't you, and strawberries and cream, perhaps?"

"Yes, mynheer, and some fresh cake."

"Food for kings and queens, as you'll serve it, y'vrouw," I assured her; and we flocked into the hall.

"Would you like to show your friends how we make our cheese, while I get ready the food?" asked the dame. "If you would, I will send for my son to guide you, though you know it so well yourself, mynheer, you need no explanations."

Her son being one of the principal objects of interest at Wilhelminaberg, however, the visit would not be complete without his society, and his presence was commanded. Promptly he appeared, bringing with him a smell of clover, and milk, and new-made cheese; a young man with the long, clever nose, narrow blue eyes, and length of upper lip, which you can see on any canvas of an old Dutch master.

Wilhelminaberg is not a show place; few tourists find their way there, and it is never flooded by a wave of strangers; but if some of the stage effects are lacking, it is more interesting for that reason.

Starr was captivated with the cows' part of the house, divided from their human companions only by a door. He whipped out the sketch-book and small box of colors which he always carries, and began jotting down impressions. A dash of red for the painted brick walls, and of green for the mangers; a yellow blur for the mote-filled rays of sunshine

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Folk,—Isn't it wonderful how the thinking current in us runs on and on, like a river never-ending, affected by circumstances as the river is by the character of its banks, now clear and calm, now bright and rippling, now stormy and impetuous, now to our shame and sorrow—turbid and disagreeable. Suggestion, association of ideas, memory, the state of our bodily health, outside agencies—how all these act and react upon us, keeping that current, that silent, swift, invisible current moving as long as life holds the throne and our hearts beat in tune with the rhythms of the Universe. Beyond that we know not, but we hope that the thought-stream will be but the stronger, and the vision clearer, and the rhythms better perceived.

And now for one bit of a chain of thinking: Yesterday I was at a great mass-meeting where were many women of wealth (needless to say, I was not one of them), and some of the highest, socially, in the land. They sat upon the platform, these ladies, daintily and richly clad, from the tops of their heads to the soles of their feet; bouquets of choice roses were presented to them, and all deference paid to them, and, better yet, I believe these particular ladies were well worthy of it all.

On the way home I passed a little old woman trudging along with a basket of bread, which she sells for a living, and the contrast stood out sharply before me. I wondered if things were "fair." But this morning, coming through the park, in the glorious light of the early-morning autumn sunshine, breathing the keen air with a tang of frost in it, looking about upon trees and flowers as yet almost unshorn of their beauty, it seemed to me that, with half a chance, the world is very good indeed. I thought again of the ladies with the roses, and of the little old woman with the bread, but things looked different, somehow. It occurred to me that, after all, most of our petty grievances (and it is the petty grievances, not the great catastrophes that canker and spoil our lives), come from—comparisons.

If we could only give up the habit of comparing our lot, our possessions, our privileges with those of others, and just log along, working our best as we go, keeping a sane and definite ideal ahead, what a vast liberation would come to us! And what a grand opportunity we should have for unconsciously developing personality—after all, the most attractive thing in the world.

Instead of that, we keep wishing we had a house as nice as A's, and an automobile as good as B's, and clothes as fine as C's, and a social position as dazzling as D's,—and so it goes. While all the time, to come right down to basic good sense and real facts, not one of these things amounts to a row of pins.—These things! In the big Universe, the big, eternal Universe!

Let us "count our blessings." The house we live in is, after all, perfectly comfortable. It has a roof to keep out the rain, and good walls to keep out the frost and snow. It shelters a fire about which "ain folk" gather, and friends. There is plenty of fresh air about it, plenty of water near to keep it clean, and flower seeds,—which can make of any cabin a bower—are not costly.

Again, our clothes: We may have to wear them when they are a bit old and unfashionable. But they are whole, and clean, and fit well. Why can't we remember that clothes do not make the man or the woman? Why can't we remember that Tolstoi, one of the strongest personalities this world ever knew, a man to whom people from all the ends of the earth travelled—just for the privilege of hearing him talk—dressed, for the most part, in the rough homespun blouse of the peasant?

Tolstoi! And yet we infinitely little people fret and stew if we are not in the latest fashion, feel constrained and awkward in gowns of an out-of-date cut, and are only able to forget ourselves and be unconsciously natural when we are cut to a pattern with everybody else!

I don't think it's wrong to like pretty things, pretty houses and pretty clothes. The thing to be guarded against is placing undue importance upon such trifles. We need to keep balance, and to see that, if we can't have these things it really doesn't matter—because other things are so much greater—keeping happy and sweet, for instance, doing useful work, making those around us happy, getting into the great thought-world and book-world, learning the joy of gardening and seeing things grow, getting into sympathy with the animals, being fair and honorable, "doing our bit" for great causes.

Then, too, we need to have a sane idea of what things really are beautiful. There is just a chance that we may have a very distorted vision. Mere evidence of money may impress us. We may despise an old dress that is really pleasing and graceful because some freakish and really ugly new style happens to be "in." We may admire clutter in architecture and furnishing. We may fail to see that a very small cottage may be an artist's dream, and a very ornate palace a laughing-stock. It may take time to clarify our taste so that we can see the real beauty in simple things. In the meantime it may be wise for us to go slowly.

The little bread woman, I reflected as I walked through the park, has a happy face. Perhaps she is above the weakness of making comparisons so far as herself is concerned. Perhaps she enjoys her bread-making, the fruit of her hands and good judgment. Perhaps her little house is very clean, and sweet, and sunny. Perhaps she gets books from the library. Perhaps she is a philosopher in her way. Perhaps the Bluebird hangs always in her kitchen.

And so, of the two—the women with the roses and the bread woman—I believe the bread woman taught me the greater lesson. JUNIA.

CLEANING OSTRICH PLUME.

Dear Junia,—Like many others, I have come for help. Could you tell me how to clean a white ostrich plume?

Peter McArthur's recipe for tomato mustard is lovely. I have tried it. WOULD-LIKE-TO-KNOW.

An ostrich plume may be cleaned by a lather of Ivory soap and soft water. Wash carefully, then rinse in clean water as hot as the hand can bear. Shake until dry. . . . Another way is to cover the plume with a paste of gasoline and flour. Let dry; then shake out. This must be done away from fire or lights, for fear of explosion,—preferably out of doors.

Late Flowering Plants.

I think I have mentioned that there was frost in the air this morning (Oct. 8th). Indeed, for the past two nights there has been quite heavy frost, and the flower-gardens have suffered accordingly.

But among the many beds of the park there were not a few that still presented a very creditable showing, and I took note of them, for it is something to know the flowers that may be depended upon to keep their heads bravely aloft late into the fall. It is so distressing to see everything blacken and shrivel up all at once.

Several of the dwarf sunflowers, I noticed, were still flaunting their golden

heads gaily, and not a leaf had been touched. Farther on, near the entrance, a bed of petunias looked fresh as ever. I do love petunias,—don't you? Although I believe I have acquired the liking for them but recently; it came simultaneously with a craze for the Indian tree design in china, and, very oddly, I always associate the two, possibly because I found that petunias were a dream in an Indian-tree pitcher, while nasturtiums, put in the same place, simply implored to be removed.

A long border of snapdragons—and really the new snapdragons are very beautiful—escaped very well, and of course the geranium-beds looked fresh as in June. Geraniums are reliable, handsome, too, but personally I am not fond of them in gardens. I agree upon that point, most heartily, with "The Commuter's Wife."

In an adjoining garden phlox was still beautiful, and the beds of verbenas were carpeted with color. Verbenas, indeed, are among the most persistent of the flowers, and may often be gathered after the snow has fallen. . . . Then, there are, of course, the fall-flowering anemones, which are the full tide of their beauty when the Michaelmas daisies are out, and all the land is aglow with the fire of the autumn leaves.

Were I living in the country, with a garden to glory in, I should have all of these flowers, with a riot of wild grapes for purple, and mock-oranges for gold, and wild clematis with its woolly tufts to soften everything, and rose hips and barberries and red-stemmed dogwood to carry on color right into the winter.

I shall be very glad if someone else will add to the list, and tell us some details about some other flowers that they have found satisfactory after the first frosts. The list might be suggestive in choosing seeds and roots for next year's garden.

In looking over the report of an address given by Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa, at a Horticultural meeting, I find that he recommended the following shrubs, which may be set out either in fall or in spring, but preferably in spring:

Celastrus paniculatus, quite hardy, and Celastrus scandens, with orange-red berries which are pretty when snow comes; Celastrus scandens, with orange-red berries; Cornus Sibirica, Kerria Japonica, Philadelphus coronarius, the spiraea, weigella, the Ioniceras, elders of various kinds, much used in the Old Countries, Japanese snowball, forsythia suspensa, always clean and tidy; the viburnums, Judas or redbud tree, prunus pissardi or flowering plum, spindle tree, smoke tree, syringa Japonica, fraxinus aurea or golden-barked ash, with the very dwarf shrubs, for edge-planting, deutzia lemoni and deutzia gracilis.

If you will send to any reliable dealer in shrubs for a catalogue, you will probably find a description and pictures of the most of these, and will be guided in making a selection. It is wise to make one's plans, at least, in the fall, and get the rootbeds and borders ready so that the shrubs and plants may be set out as early as possible. "I do half of my garden work, at least, in October," said an enthusiastic gardener to me this morning, "plan where things are to be, get the beds worked up and fertilized, burn all the old stalks. It saves ever so much time in the spring, and gives things an earlier start."

I believe she is right. Don't you? JUNIA.

The Scrap Bag.

ROLLING PLANT STANDS.

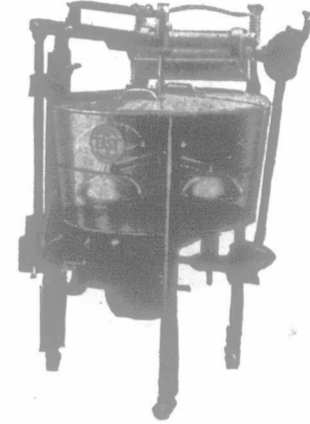
It is often a problem to know how to manage heavy potted plants that stand on the floor, when sweeping. A good idea, is to have bits of board cut to fit the bottom of the pots and mounted on ball-bearing castors. By this means the plants may be easily rolled aside when necessary.

PUTTING AWAY LINENS, ETC.

Never starch linens or cotton articles that are to be stored away for the winter. It is apt to crack and yellow them. Wash and rinse the articles well, and put them away folded in blue paper, which prevents yellowing.

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streaming through the cows' white-curtained windows, and on the flower-pots adorning their window-sills; a trifle more elaboration for the carpet of sawdust stamped with an ornamental pattern, and the quaint design of the cupboard-beds for the stablemen in the wall opposite; a streak here and there for the cords which loop the cows' tails to the ceiling; gorgeous spots of crimson and yellow for the piled cheeses, and in the adjoining room, the white guide described in creditable English the process of cheese-making, Starr etched him standing before his big blues, printing out his moulds with an odd, yellow reflection from the cheese nonon-balls heaped on trays, snaking up to the shrewd Dutch face. Then came the young wife, with a child or two (pretty dark creatures like their mother, with the innocent brown eyes of lives, followed by grandmama in her old helmet, and Starr induced them to stand by him, though they were reluctant and unconscious, and it was by sheer acination that he prevailed. Never had any of the party except myself seen a room like that to which we were summoned for luncheon, and Starr did not eat until he had said in a "few words of paint" what he thought of its paneled walls, its shelves littered with paint and foolish china, ostrich eggs, shells, model ships, and hundred-year-old chairs; its ancient brass-handled chests of drawers, its extraordinary fireplace, and that of all, its white-curtained cupboard; one for grandmama, with a kind trapeze arrangement to help her rise for papa and mama, with an inner shelf like a nest for baby; and one with a cradle for a parcel of children. The artist's cream-eggs grew cold while he worked, but it was worth the sacrifice, for the result was excellent, and Nell's admiration gave me the I'm ashamed to say, a qualm of jealousy. I have no such accomplishments with which to win her.

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"I wear eight, summer and winter," said the old lady. "My daughter-in-law of the younger generation, and I'm not put on more than six. Little girls are allowed only four; it is better for children not to carry much weight." The girls looked petrified. "What a burden!" exclaimed Nell. "Even Duke of Alva couldn't have subjected women to much worse torture than that. Eight of these knitted and quilted petticoats in summer! It's buried alive up to the waist. In the name of civilization, why do they do that?"

Assess on the question to the old lady and her daughter-in-law; she it gravely, thought it over for a moment, and then replied—"I must do it, mynheer; it is the mode." "It has always been the mode." "If you want to find them, don't look for them in London or Paris or New York, among the peasantry of Holland!" one of the three could recover from the shock. They seemed stunned, all the petticoats at once had fallen from the shelves onto their heads, overwhelmed them; and even when they had good-by to Wilhelmaberg, they were in hushed tones of what it must

(Continued on page 1676.)

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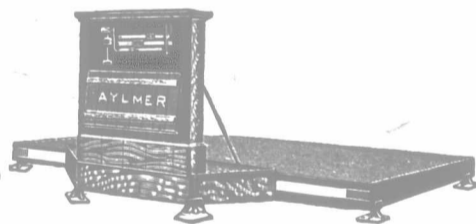
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FALL GARDENING.

When the plants have frozen, in both flower and vegetable gardens, cut down the stalks and leaves and burn them. This may do away with many cocoons of insects ready to do mischief next year. Also, before snow fall, have the garden thoroughly worked up, and put manure on it to mellow during the winter. Fresh manure should never be put on a garden except in fall.

BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

If you have not already done so, plant some bulbs in pots—hyacinths, daffodils, tulips, etc.—and bury them in the garden, or place in a cold, dark cellar, to root. Leave them seven or eight weeks, then bring gradually to light and heat to develop leaves and flowers. Paper-white narcissus and freesias need only a few days in the dark, while Chinese lilies need not be placed so at all. Keep all bulbs in a cool place; too rapid growth makes them "choke in the bud."

GARDEN PLANTS FOR THE HOUSE.

Garden petunias, salvias, cosmos, and many other late-flowering plants, will continue to bloom in the house for a considerable time if carefully potted before frost comes. Take up plenty of earth, and avoid disturbing the roots.

News of the Week

Canada's wheat crop is announced at 336,258,000 bushels, more than twice the total of last year.

Ottawa hotel men have announced that they will serve nothing stronger than beer to soldiers. After Nov. 1st all bars in Ontario are to close at 8, except on Saturdays, when the closing hour of 7 remains.

By the Zeppelin raid on London, Oct. 13th, it is now ascertained that 55 were killed and 114 injured. England is strongly aroused, and a mass meeting was held which called for reprisals upon German cities in similar coin.

During the past week 11 German merchant ships and two destroyers were sunk by British submarines in the Baltic Sea. Taking advantage of the check to Swedish shipping, Germany is trying to persuade Sweden to enter the war on her side, promising Finland as a bait. The two destroyers were sunk by British submarine E-19, at the southern entrance of The Sound, just 130 miles from the Kiel Canal.

British casualties at the Dardanelles up to October 9th have been placed at 96,899, of which total 18,957 were killed. Australian losses were 29,121.

Greece has advised Serbia that she cannot help against Bulgaria, claiming that her treaty with Serbia only covered disturbances in the Balkan States alone.

The chief interest in the war to-day centers in Serbia, from which, at time of going to press, but little definite news has been received. The Serbians, it appears, are fighting desperately against the Austro-German forces south of the Danube, and have removed their seat of government from Nish to Mitrovitz, near the Montenegrin frontier. In the meantime the Bulgars have forced well into the country on the east, and are evidently trying to cut the railway between Nish and the Greek frontier, so as to cut off from the Serbians assistance from the Anglo-French army that is pressing through Grecian territory to their relief. General Sarrail, a French expert, landed at Salonika some days ago, and is now in charge of the Allied troops. Russia, it appears, has made no landing yet at Varna, which is guarded by German submarines, but she has asked Roumania for permission to send troops through her territory to the aid of the Serbians. Germany, to prevent this, has called upon Roumania to de-

clare her stand at once, and has stopped all German mails and supply trains going to that country. . . . On the northern France fighting front there have been attacks and counter-attacks, and Sir John French sends cheerful reports from the British lines. . . . On the Russian front all reports are satisfactory. General Ivanoff continues to make gains along the Stripa, in Galicia, and General Russky seems to have interposed a successful check on General Von Hindenburg's forces in the north on the Dwina. . . . Since the above was written, news has come to the effect that the Anglo-French army has defeated 40,000 Bulgarians at a point 40 miles north of Salonika, and that, joined by a force of Serbs, it has invaded Bulgarian territory. Rumors are again abroad that both Greece and Roumania will enter the war on the side of the Allies.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies. Contributions for the week from Oct. 8th to Oct. 15th:— "Unknown," \$10.00; "X," \$2.00; Edmund Vance, Picton, Ont., \$1.00; Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont., \$1.00. Previously acknowledged \$1,843.75

Total to Oct. 15th \$1,857.75

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

THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for.—Jam, honey, marmalade, jelly. Contributions for the week from Oct. 8th to Oct. 15th:—

Crate from R. R. 2, Longwood, Ont., 35 quarts, sent by Glen Oak Women's Institute—Mrs. John Hutton, Mrs. Ben Pierce, Mrs. Thos. Wakem, Mrs. Frank Farrow, Mrs. John Fisher, Mrs. D. J. Toal, Mrs. Frank Pierce, Mrs. W. Harrison, Mrs. S. Paisley, Mrs. Geo. Blair, Mrs. A. Stephenson, Mrs. S. Trott, Mrs. S. B. Fisher, Miss M. Bairns, Miss A. Farrow.

Directions for Sending Jam.

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

A Letter about the Jam.

[We have received the following letter from the Red Cross branch to which the jam is being sent.—Ed.] On behalf of the London branch of the C. R. C. S., may I thank you very heartily for your splendid efforts on our canned fruit campaign. I regret to say, however, that in the jam shower operate were 26 quarts jelly, nearly all packed in tins (baking-powder tins, etc.), and the tops of most of them had come off, and the contents were spilled over the rest of the jars. Will you please advertise in your columns that no jam, jelly or canned fruit should be sent in, unless packed in jars with screw tops, and very tight ones at that. It is worse than useless to send them any other way, as it causes much needless trouble, and waste of time. I am sure that none of our generous friends throughout the country wish to do that, and if you will help us in this matter (as in so many others) we will be most grateful. The 17 quarts from Forest were very nice indeed. I do not acknowledge the things that come through "The Advocate" by personal letter, only through the press. Is that all right?

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The 17 quarts from Forest were very nice indeed. I do not acknowledge the things that come through "The Advocate" by personal letter, only through the press. Is that all right?

Again thanking you and your contributors very sincerely, believe me, yours very truly,

KATHLEEN BOWKER,
Cor. Secretary.

LETTER ABOUT THE BELGIAN RELIEF.

I acknowledge, on behalf of our Local Council of Women's Belgian Relief Fund, your "still another" generous cheque, this time for a particularly acceptable \$25, which brings us appreciably nearer to the \$1,000 which we hope to send in a few days' time to the thousands of starving people in Belgium—starving because they would rather die than make the munitions of war required of them, to be used against the Allies. The Lord Mayor of Old London is making an earnest appeal on their behalf. He says: "Unless food is sent to these heroic sufferers, there is no doubt that the Germans will allow them to starve to death, or shoot them down if hunger riots occur."

We are grateful indeed to your Dollar Chain friends for this additional gift of \$25. Most sincerely yours,

H. A. BOOMER ("H. A. B.")

APPEAL FOR FURS FOR ITALIAN SOLDIERS.

[Mrs. Boomer, as President of the Local Branch of the National Council of Women, has asked our permission to insert the following appeal from Lady Aberdeen, endorsed by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, in the hope that amongst the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" it may meet with a sympathetic response. The rabbit season might be turned to account, and just now, when old fur coats and rugs may be dispensed with in Canada, could not some of them go to our Italian allies, who need them so sorely.]

To Mrs. Torrington, President, National Council of Women, Toronto:

Dear Mrs. Torrington,—I am urgently requested by the Central Committee of Aid for the Italian troops on active service at Milan, to transmit an earnest appeal to the women of Canada to help them in collecting furs for the Italian troops now in the high altitudes, who are already beginning to suffer from frost-bite.

Work parties in Italy are stitching together skins of all kinds to make sleeping bags, and the idea has occurred to them that their friends and allies in Great Britain, and especially in Canada, would be able to help them to collect skins or old furs speedily.

I think I cannot do better than place the matter in the hands of the National Council of Women of Canada, and that you and your officers will decide how best to make the appeal, as there is no time to be lost, as winter is already setting in, and Italy is so surrounded by high mountains that their only road to victory is over them.

I enclose a circular of which 300,000 have been sent out in Italy. I will enclose a copy of this circular and of my letter to you to H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught, in case Her Royal Highness may have any wishes as to the method of appeal, if you decide to make it. Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
ISHBEL ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR.

TRANSLATION OF CIRCULAR SENT FROM ITALY.

The painful experience of other nations at war teaches us that among troops engaged at high altitudes, serious and frequently irreparable injury has been caused by frost-bites. In order to reduce as far as possible such suffering and mutilation, we must provide those of our soldiers most exposed to the risk of frost-bite with fur, even of a rough description.

The most easily adapted and suitable would naturally be such skins as sheep-skin, goat-skin, lamb-skin, etc., but as for obvious reasons the supply of these cannot be counted upon, the next best is to have an ample supply of skins such as rabbit-skins, cat and hare-skins, which can be utilized to supersede them.

Many persons might concur helpfully now in the work by giving old furs for which they have no use, chauffeur's coats, motor coats, skin rugs, floor, travelling or carriage furs of any sort, which rapidly adapted or transformed to a military regulation model, could be sent off at once to the front. Let all, then, who have any suitable furs which they can do without, make it a sacred duty to give them with that large-hearted generosity which knows no limit.

This winter no woman could be so egotistically callous as to place her feet on a warm, soft skin rug, no man could go on keeping an extra fur coat, or one which is "out of date," if they think of the ice-laden blizzards beating on the soldier-brother up there fighting above the snow-line.

All those who have not the chance to offer themselves for the defence of their country, but who with heart and hand help their brothers at the front, and remove their drawbacks and sufferings, may not only enjoy the rest-giving satisfaction of a duty fulfilled, but on the longed-for day of victory, they, too, will know the personal joy and the secret pride of having, as it were, by their incessant loving care and sympathetic renunciation, helped to fight and win side by side with the heroes and martyrs who fought and won for us.

Signed by the President of the Central Committee of Aid for the troops on active service.

DR. LUIGI VERATTI.

Please address all packages to the care of Mrs. Dennis, Council House, Halifax, N. S., who will, with her committee, see to their proper shipment for Europe.

As there is need of haste, it will be advisable to send forward such supplies as may be quickly available with as little delay as possible, leaving other shipments to follow if necessary.

Please let me know of all shippings that are sent, in order that I, in turn, may notify the Consul Royal for Italy, at his request. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) EMILY CUMMINGS,
Corresponding Secretary.
National Council of Women of Canada,
78 Pleasant Boulevard, Toronto.

The Beaver Circle

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Ma an' I

By Jessie Tarbox Beals.

I tell you—we've heaps of fun,
Ma an' I. She can mend my gun
An' fix my cart—an' lots of things.
She knows jes' why a bird has wings—
An' all the bestest kinds of games.
Why, most of 'em don't have no names!
But I don't see why she's got to kiss
Me, jes' because I'm lookin' like this!

She bites my fingers an' chews my toes,
An' says to me "Oh, goodness knows!
I don't see how I ever got
Along without my Beauty Spot."
Along without my Beauty Spot,
An' then she grabs an' hugs me tight,
An' rubs my cheeks till they're shiny
bright.

I tell you what, I LOVE my MA,
I think she's most as nice as PA.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to your charming Circle, and I enjoy reading your letters very much. I am in Junior Third at school. I passed with honors, and made highest in my class. My teacher's name is Miss Smith, and I like her fine. I was ten years old on the 30th of September. It has been raining all day, and blew all the apples off. We had not very many this year. We are cutting corn now. It is so flat that the machine can hardly pick it up. I was out hunting squirrels yesterday, and got one up a tree and couldn't get it down again. I hope the w.-p. b. is not hungry. I enclose a riddle.

What goes up when the rain comes down? Ans.—An umbrella.

HAROLD KEYES.
Chesterville, Ont.

Western Ontario Consignment Sales Co., Ltd.

BREEDERS' SALE IN
LONDON, ONTARIO

Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1915

Shorthorn and Holstein Cattle Lincoln Sheep and Berkshire Hogs

15 young bulls (a very select lot).
Choicely bred young cows and heifers.
First-class Holstein cows.

Write for catalogue, and plan to attend
the sale.

HARRY SMITH, HAY, ONTARIO

Sales Manager

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, AUCTIONEER

The Great Egg Producer GARDINER'S OVATUM

This is not a food, but a remarkable tonic composed of roots, herbs and bark. It invigorates the hens' digestive and reproductive organs, enabling them to eat and digest more food and turn a larger proportion of it into eggs.

At a monthly cost of one egg per hen, Ovatum will add several to the monthly average. Buy it from your dealer in 25c. and 50c. packages or in 10-lb. bags; or if he hasn't it, write us for prices and also for information on Gardiner's Pig Meal, Caf-Meal, Sac-a-fat and Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal.



GARDINER BROS.
Feed Specialists
SARNIA, Ont.



Anything made from flour
is best made from—

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

"1900" Gravity Washer

Sent free for one month's trial.
Write for particulars.

"1900" WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario
(Factory 79-81 Portland Street, Toronto)

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield
Big
Results

Write for Booklet.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.
West Toronto



Ready to lay

Whether she will make a profit or not is now a matter of feeding. You have it in your own hands to make your pullets lay through the winter.

Decide NOW. Plan for Winter Profits. Supply your pullets in winter with foods containing the protein they get on free range in summer.

Send us the coupon for our poultry book, a clear guide to success in poultry keeping. Free.

Gunns Shur-Gain BEEF-SCRAP

GUNNS LIMITED 21 Gunns Road, West Toronto Send Poultry Book free.



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

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

A LOT FOR SALE—Lot 23, block 66, subdivision Toronto Park, Regina, Saskatchewan, no encumbrance. Price ten thousand dollars. Call or write to Mrs. Louisa Wilder, Birkendale, Muskoka District, Canada.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

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



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. 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 Rock Cockerels, Agricultural College laying strain, two dollars each. James Craig, Route one, Port Colborne.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred, Silver-faced Wyandottes; pullets one dollar, cockerels one-fifty. C. Abel, Chantry, Ont.

For Sale—Two-year-old registered Jersey bull, calved June 9, 1913, Brampton Harold 4285. Sire, Brampton Walter Durbar (imp.) 2472; sire, Expectation 4444, P.S.H.C.S.; dam, Brampton Queen Mary 2nd (imp.) 2468. Dam, Radiance of Dentonia 276, 200835A; sire, Arthur's Golden Fox (imp.) 392, 61429A; dam, Brilliant of Dentonia (imp.) 134967A. A superior bull in every way and fit to head any herd. Am leaving the farm. All other stock for immediate sale. WM. BACON, Orillia, Ontario.

Do You Want a Ten Months' Old Nearly All White, Holstein Segis Bull Calf related to the famous cow, Funderne Hollingen Fane, with a year record of 24,612 lbs. milk, 1,116 lbs. milk-fat? If so, write or call on either of undersigned for particulars and price. Inspection of this calf invited. He closely resembles the ex-champion cow.

E. Loree, Mgr. "Overlake Farm" Grimsby East, Ontario H. H. Dean, Owner :: Guelph, Ontario

Dear Beavers.—This is my third letter to your charming Circle, and every one was in print, and I hope this will be, too. I tried for the Third Book this year, and I passed with honors. I have three-quarters of a mile to go to school, and I go every day I can. I haven't missed one day since summer holidays. I like our teacher very much. She has been here two years, and has started on her third. Her name is Miss Bland.

We are having a school fair at Petrolia this year, and I am going to show corn. All the schools in Enniskillen are taking part.

I am going to have a party here, and am going to invite four of our little school girls.

To-day we saw a tame crow on top of our house and it could talk like everything. It said to papa, "You're a bad boy," and papa said, "I don't believe you," and the crow answered him, "You don't, eh? I'll show you." The other morning it was sitting on top of the chimney and it began to laugh, and then it said that its grandmother was feeling well. We would like to catch it, but I don't think we can. The other crows made such a fuss about it. Perhaps you will think that this is not true about the crow, but it is, every bit of it.

For pets I have two cats; one named Tiger, the other Tom.

One night we were at a little party down the road and we came back in an automobile, and we hadn't been home long when a little yellow-and-white kitten came in the lane, and it has stayed here ever since. Its name is Fluff.

Well, good-bye, for I am afraid that nasty w-p. b. will be hungry. Yours truly, RUTH ANDERSON, (Age 9, Jr. III. Class.)

R. R. No. 3, Petrolia, Ont.

If the Junior Beavers keep on writing such good letters they will soon be beating the Senior Beavers.—Puck.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember. I always look for the Beaver Circle first. We have two little kittens named Nancy and Fluffkins. We have four cows and three calves. Our dog's name is Lord Roberts, and we call him Bobs for short. I have three-quarters of a mile to walk to school. I am in a Grade Six. I have three sisters and a brother. My youngest sister is nine months old to-morrow. I will have to take care of her now, so good-bye.

AUGUSTA MESSENGER (age 10), Lawrencetown, Anna Co., N. S.

The Windrow.

The world's product of sugar from beets is to-day 6,300,000 tons; that from sugar-cane 8,400,000 tons.

Chemists have discovered a way of preparing from coconut meat a fat that makes a sweet and palatable butter, which is already beginning to displace the dairy products in some places.

Since the first of January an addition of over 500,000 has been made to the number of German women following occupations formerly regarded as belonging to men.

A law school for women is to be established at Cambridge, Mass., this fall. Although women were excluded from the regular courses in law at Harvard, Harvard professors will lecture, and Harvard requirements of scholarship will be maintained. The establishment of the school is due to the efforts of a Radcliffe senior, Miss Elizabeth C. Beale, daughter of one of the Harvard professors.

The following graphic description of the recent great battle about Hill 70, at Loos, near Lens, is taken from The Independent: "For six days before the assault the British bombarded the German defenses with high explosives and shrapnel. During the night before the machine guns played continuously on the trenches and entanglements so as to prevent the Germans from repairing, and

early in the morning began the heaviest cannonading in the history of the world. The ranges had been carefully studied, and four shells were dropped upon each yard of the trenches every five minutes. The Germans were insufficiently supplied with ammunition, and were greatly outnumbered, five to one, the Germans claim.

"This is a war of material. Inadequate material means defeat; sufficient material means victory. We have plenty of valor, God knows! No army that ever entered a battlefield showed more courage than the armies of Britain in France, in Flanders, and in the Dardanelles. I was talking a few days ago to the Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in France, and he said he had seen a good many soldiering days, but he had never witnessed troops more fearless, more contemptuous of death, men who were readier at the word of command to face any odds than the troops he commanded. And I am here to ask you to back them up. We must make, we are making, the most prodigious efforts to increase our war material during the next few months in order to give our gallant fellows fair play in the field. We have set up 16 national arsenals. These we have already set up within the last few weeks. We are constructing 11 more. We require, in order to run those—the old and the new—and to equip works which are at present engaged on turning out the equipment of war, 80,000 more skilled men, but we require in addition to that 200,000 unskilled men and women. You can see the problem with which we are confronted.

"This country at the present moment is not doing its best. It is not doing its utmost, and it is almost entirely a labor problem, and you alone can assist. I am not going to spare them; don't you make any mistake. I am going to tell you what I am doing with the employers, but you must allow me to develop my theme. I want to put before you quite candidly the whole facts. To begin with, the machinery in this country which can be employed for war materials is not working night and day. You have only got 15 per cent. of the machines which you could use for the turning out of rifles, cannon, and shells working night shifts. If you could get plenty of labor to make these machines go night and day—ah, just think of the lives that could be saved. It is a problem, not of destroying life, but of saving the lives of our own men. You ask any soldier, and he will tell you what it means."—From one of Lord Northcliffe's speeches in England.

Talking of airmen, we all regretted the death of Pezoud, the brilliant French artisan who was the first man to loop the loop. Is discipline less in the French army, or do the authorities encourage exhibitions of skill, though dangerous? I can hardly fancy a British airman being allowed to do the following stunt. This is an extract from a letter of one of our naval airmen:

"Went up to-day with a Frenchman, and he looped the loop five times running. It is some sensation. You do an up plunge, and then find the earth on top of you, and it seems to be rushing down on you. It is very funny how you keep losing the earth and the skyline. It's all wonderful, and over in no time. You finish the loop with a dead nose-dive for the earth—to get your flying speed up again. He did the five loops in two minutes, so it did not last long. But, my word, what sensation you can cram into a few minutes in the air! More than you would get in as many years on the earth."—T. P.'s Weekly.

In the region around Big Trout Lake, Wis., an aviator has been appointed to watch for forest fires. His name is L. A. Villas, and he uses a hydro-aeroplane. By means of it he can reach the place of a fire in a few minutes, whereas by the old method of walking to it, hours might be wasted.

The Remington Arms munitions plant at North Eddystone, near Philadelphia, is said to be the hugest thing of its kind under roof. On the first of May

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light Burns Vapor Saves Oil Beats Electric or Gasoline. Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco. 10-Days FREE TRIAL. Send No Money, We Prepay Charges. Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon. \$1000.00 Will be Given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin.

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Free Trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 221 Aladdin Building, Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World. Montreal, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

Safety First Always use care in selecting your toilet preparations. PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER. The ideal preparation for removing tan, freckles, sunburn and discolorations. Hiscott Dermatological Institute 61 College St., Toronto

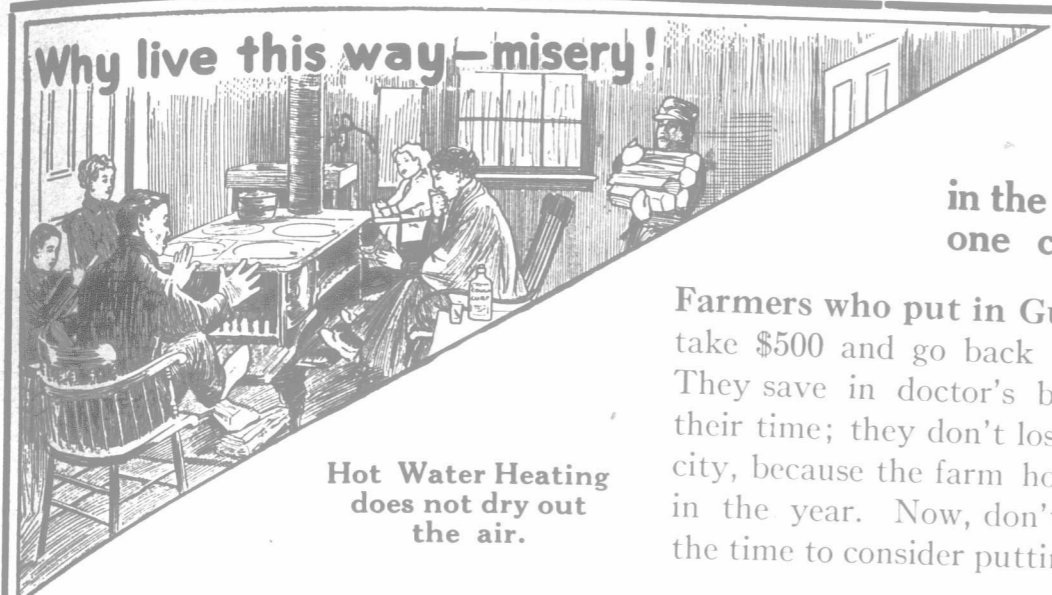
Why... G... We sa... the ce... is ver... this is... don't... for Co... it cos... The C... under... doors... mild sp... to Gu... Remem... water pu... or wood... room in... Gurn... Why I... Much... You may... investigate... method of... Because... \$100 and del... none in the... guarantee, we... SHERI... 20TH... "Canada"... At least, se... \$100 needles... GET OU... CATALOGU... describes all... tells how we... The Sherio... (No str... Col... Send for the... FUR S... 34 pages, illustrat... fur garments... children... JOHN H... Room 162, Hallan...

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light
Beats Electric or Gasoline
No Vapor No Soot
No Noise
No Pressure
No Odor
No Smoke
No Expensive Repairs
No Danger
No Trouble
No Worry
No Costly Fuel



Days FREE TRIAL
No Money, We Prepay Charges
We ask you to pay us a cent until you try this wonderful modern light in your home for ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our office if not perfectly satisfied after putting it through a possible test for 10 nights. You will not lose a cent. We want to prove that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a modern light. It beats electric, gas or acetylene lights and is put out like an old oil lamp. 33 leading Universities and Government of Standards show that it burns for 70 hours on 1 gallon of coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open lamps. No odor, smoke or noise. Clean, no pressure, won't explode. It runs on any fuel. Several million people are enjoying this powerful, white, steady light to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$100.00 Will Be Given
A person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of offer given in booklet.) Would we dare make such a claim if there were the slightest doubt of the merits of the Aladdin?



Being miserable

in the winter months on the farm doesn't come one cent cheaper than being comfortable.

Farmers who put in Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating wouldn't take \$500 and go back to the old way of trying to heat by stoves. They save in doctor's bills; they don't get old and rheumatic before their time; they don't lose the boys and girls and the hired help to the city, because the farm home is as comfortable as a barn for five months in the year. Now, don't laugh it off or say you'll do it next year—the time to consider putting in Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating is now.

Hot Water Heating does not dry out the air.

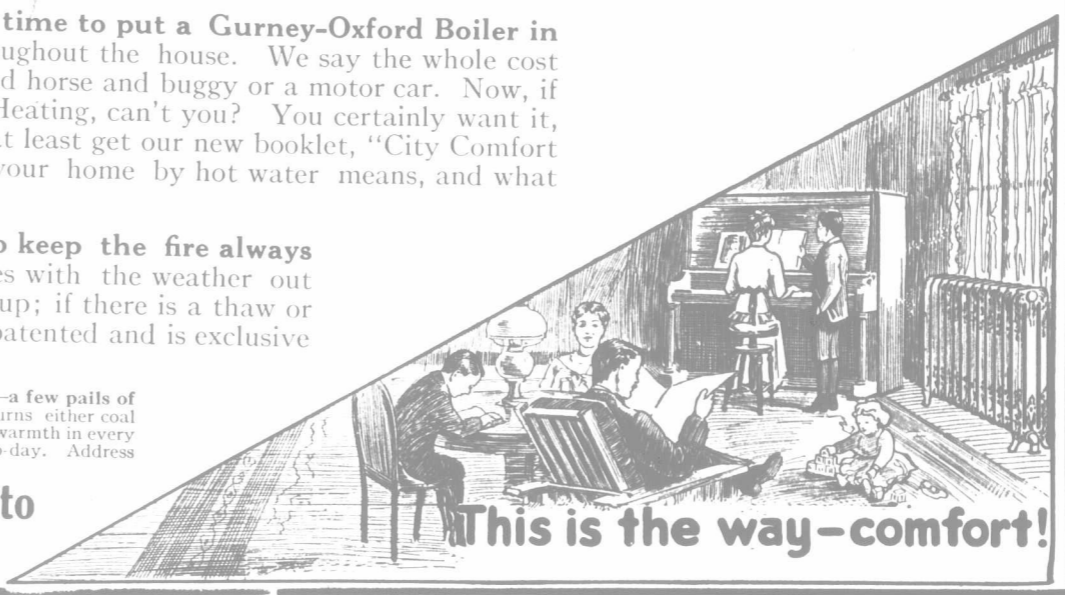
Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating

We say it takes very little carpentry or bother or time to put a Gurney-Oxford Boiler in the cellar, and the necessary pipes and radiators throughout the house. We say the whole cost is very low—lower than many a farmer puts into a good horse and buggy or a motor car. Now, if this is so—you can afford Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating, can't you? You certainly want it, don't you? Then before you decide not to install it—at least get our new booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," and find out just what heating your home by hot water means, and what it costs (less than running two stoves).

The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer" enables you to keep the fire always under perfect control, so that the temperature agrees with the weather out doors. If the mercury drops below zero, the heat goes up; if there is a thaw or mild spell, the heat goes down. This "Economizer" is patented and is exclusive to Gurney-Oxford goods.

Remember, no "water system" is needed with the Gurney-Oxford Boiler—a few pails of water put into the radiators and pipes in the fall lasts until spring. The boiler burns either coal or wood, as you may select. It gives you a beautiful, even, natural September-day warmth in every room in the house. Write for the booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," to-day. Address

Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd 502-550 W. King St. Toronto
(Also at Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver)



Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Week
With Rigs or Autos Delivering
ADDIN on our easy plan. No pre-experience necessary. Practically any home and small town home can be made to order. One farmer who sold anything in his life before writes: "I lamps the first seven days." Another writes: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 51 calls." He who is coming money endorse the plan just as strongly.

Money Required
A small amount of capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Lamp sent for 10 days FREE TRIAL.

one user in each locality
can refer customers. Be the first in your special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp free for showing to your neighbors and sending in their orders quick for our 10-day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office.

AMP CO., 221 Aladdin Building
Toronto (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House
Montreal, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

FREE TRIAL Coupon
I like to know more about the Aladdin Easy Delivery Plan, under which I will get my own lamp free for showing to my neighbors and sending in their orders. This in no way obligates me.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....

Why Pay \$100 Too Much for a Piano?

You may do just that unless you first investigate the genuine factory-to-user method of buying a Sherlock-Manning.

Because we save each purchaser fully \$100 and deliver a quality piano second to none in the world, with a positive ten-year guarantee, we are justified in calling the

SHERLOCK-MANNING
20TH CENTURY PIANO
"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

At least, see the proofs, before spending \$100 needlessly.

GET OUR Write Dept. 4 for our fine Art Catalogue "L" to-day. It shows and describes all our beautiful models and tells how we save you that \$100.

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.
London, Canada
(No street address necessary) 83



Send for the 1915-16 Edition of our **FUR STYLE BOOK**

34 pages, illustrated, of beautiful fur sets and fur garments for men, women and children. IT IS FREE. Address: **JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED** Room 162, Hallam Building TORONTO

last, the land on which it stands was a tract of fifteen acres covered with grassy fields, locust trees, three houses, and a very few barns. To-day the whole fifteen acres are under cover. In the huge plant, which is still being added to, rifles and shells are being made in tremendous quantities, and, in the early future, shrapnel will be manufactured at the rate of 20,000 rounds a day.

Among the stories of the war which shine brightest must forever be the following: Since the beginning of the war doctors and bacteriologists have been experimenting to discover a serum against gas gangrene, whose bacillus was discovered some time ago at Johns Hopkins University by Professor William H. Welch. At the American Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, a nurse, Miss Mary Davis, daughter of the Governor-General of a British Province in India, and a former student of bacteriology at the Pasteur Institute, has inoculated herself with the bacillus, and thus provided a needed subject for the test of the serum. The test has proved successful, and thus many lives among affected soldiers may be saved. Gas gangrene occurs, not as a product of the gas poisoning which has been resorted to by the Germans, but as the result of a bacillus in the soil, which especially affects soldiers in the trenches, causing a disease which has been the terror of the military surgeons.

PRAYER OF THE ITALIAN WOMEN.
Signora Ada Neiri, who contributes this prayer to a recent issue of the well-known Milan paper, "Il Secolo," is one of the best and most read among Italian women poets. In her several volumes of verse she deals with every aspect of womanhood; indeed, one may rightly call her the Poet of Childhood and Womanhood. She has devoted the greater part of her life to the betterment of conditions among the working classes. The poem is translated by Arundel del Re. "Let us pray together, Italian sisters, not only with Aves or Paters. The time

has come for deeds; the time has come for steadfastness. Who among us trembles, or bows her forehead and knees in anguish? Let us pray standing, armed with strength, our eyes fixed upon that which is necessary.

"Let us pray; tearlessly taking leave of our sons or our lovers off to the frontier with pack and rifle, their faces lit with the pride of daring. Never did they seem so beautiful; never did we feel them so strong as when, with a firm voice, we told them 'Go!'"

"Let us pray; with untiring hands busy on warm wool, or strong worsted, or white gauze lighter than spider's web; or gently dressing the wounded, or watching in the hospitals where human flesh is carelessly racked by pain.

"Not for this did we bear our sons; nor for this did we slake their thirst at our breasts and lift them up in glory towards the sun and the world! Yet there is a higher love, a greater way, a law of races all-powerful, above every other law.

"Let us pray; in anguish tightening our muscles and nerves till they be as impassible as a man's, should anyone come and say, 'Your dear one has perished in the war; and may the sacrifice be the more beautiful and acceptable that it has been offered freely.

"Blessed be she who furrows the land and digs the field and looks after the property, and continues the task or the work of him who has left all for the sacred war; let her not remain idle for a day nor an hour; let her whole life be consecrated and illumined by the power of her devotion.

"Let our souls stand firmly together in this hour of stress, and our hearts beat in unison. Let one be the meaning of life, one the revelation of sorrow-love. For perchance no greater hour may ever be.

"She will have prayed best who has given most, whose heart has felt most deeply; and by the Motherland and the heroes, by the iron present and that future which the blood of our soldiers is preparing, God will hearken."—"The Observer," London.



JAEGER

Underwear For Men, Women and Children

For warmth, fineness of texture, comfort and bodily protection, in all weathers, there is no clothing which meets these requirements so thoroughly as Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear.

Can be had in all weights for all seasons. Only the finest selected undyed wools are used in the manufacture, and it is unquestionably the finest clothing for wear next the skin.

A fully illustrated catalogue and Dr. Jaeger's Health Culture will be sent free on application to

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woolen System Co., Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Incorporated in England in 1883 with British Capital for the British Empire.

Richards
QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP
MADE IN CANADA

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Safety First

Always use care in selecting your toilet preparations. For 23 years the Princess Toilet Preparations have been made in Canada by Canadians and used by Canadians with the best results.

PRINCESS ALEXION PURIFIER

Preparation for removing tan, freckles, discolorations. It clears the skin of blackheads, etc. A bottle will convince. Mailed on request.

Removes Hair, Moles, Warts, etc., destroyed by our reliable method of Satisfaction assured in each case.

Dermatological Institute
College St., Toronto
Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Righton's

DRESS, COSTUME, BLOUSE and COAT FABRICS

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

Dress, Coat and Blouse Fabrics

Post free on receipt of application.

Value and variety unequalled.

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

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

Dress Fabrics

Straffing.

We take from a Sumatra paper a list of some of the words which the Germans in their patriotic ardor propose to substitute for the English sporting terms formerly in use:

- Golf — Locherballspiel.
- Cricket — Dreistabenschlagerspiel.
- Leg before — Beinenschwindel.
- Not out — Nochnichtabgemacht.
- Wicket — Dreistabeneinrichtung.
- Half-time — Halbspielwartepause.
- Hands — Handefehler.
- Start — Abgangsstelle.
- Starter — Hauptabgangsstellenaufsichtsvorsteher.

We can now understand the position of the German who says he has no time for sport.—Punch.

"The Chaperon."

(Continued from page 1670.)

feel like to be clothed in eight petticoats. They would probably have gone on discussing the subject in all its phases, until we regained the boat, if something had not happened. It was just after we passed the bandstand in the meer, and Starr had wondered aloud if the inhabitants of Broek ever did revel so giddily and publicly as to come outside their gardens to hear music, when there was a loud splash, followed by a cry.

The splash was Tibe's, the cry his mistress's, and in an instant were were in a flutter, for the dog was in the lake.

Close to the shore the water is coated over with lily-pads, mingling with a bright green, beady vegetation; and Tibe mistook it for a meadow. Standing at a considerable elevation on the road above, he leaped down with happy confidence, only to be deceived as many wiser than he have been, by appearances. Bulldogs have virtues all their own, but they are not spaniels; and there was despair in Tibe's brown eyes, as he threw one last look of appeal at his friends before disappearing under the green carpet.

Up he came in a second, covered with green beads, his black mouth choked with them. Although not a water-dog, instinct kept him afloat, and he began to swim awkwardly, forging farther from shore instead of nearer. In a moment he had tangled his legs among thick-growing, ropey stems of water-lilies, and frightened and confused at finding himself a prisoner, went down again under the green surface.

Meanwhile his mistress was half mad with fright, and would not listen to Starr's assurance that the dog was in no danger.

"He'll bob up serenely and swim close to us; then I'll hook my stick in his collar and pull him out," the Mariner said cheerfully; but she pushed him away, sobbing.

Now, I never could bear to see a woman cry, even a woman in blue spectacles; so I did not wait for Tibe to come up and recover presence of mind, as he probably would, but splashed down myself onto the green carpet.

The water hardly reached to my hips, so there was no bravery in the feat, and I felt a fool as I went wading out to the spot where, by this time, the dog's head had again appeared among the water-lily pads, the living image of a gargoyle. But as I hauled him out, with a word of encouragement, the poor chap's gratitude repaid me. Looking like a vert-de-gris statue of a dog, he licked such portions of me as he could reach with a green tongue, and blessed me with his beautiful eyes.

When I had him on terra firma we both shook ourselves, sending an emerald spray flying in all directions; and then abortive attempts were made to dry Tibe with the handkerchiefs of the united party. A few hurried "Thank you's" were all I got from the Chaperon at the time, but on board "Lorelei" she had something more to say.

Before starting, I had to go to my stateroom on "Waterspin" to change wet clothes for dry ones, and when I was ready to take up my part of skipper, no one was on deck save the Chaperon and Tibe—a subdued Tibe buttoned up in a child's cape, which his mistress insisted on buying in Amsterdam for him to wear in cold weather.

"My poor darling splattered the girls so much, that they're below taking off

their frocks," she explained. "Mr. Starr's changing too, I think, but I waited to speak to you alone, although I am a sight. I have something particular to say."

I looked a question, and she went on. "I've always liked you, from the first. I saw you were the kind of man who could be trusted never to injure a woman, no matter what your opinion of her might be, and I'd have done you a good turn if it had come my way; but now, after what I owe you this afternoon, I'm ready to go out of my way. You won't think I'm an interfering—she hesitated a moment—"old thing, if I say I can guess why you are skipper—why you're on this trip at all. Now, if you wanted to be disagreeable I expect you could say that you know why I'm on board; but I don't believe you want to be disagreeable, do you?"

"Certainly not," said I, laughing. "And even if I did, there's an old proverb which forbids the pot to call the kettle black."

"Oh, you and I and my dear nephew Ronny are pots and kettles together, the three of us; but our hearts are all right. And talking of hearts leads up to what I want to say."

"About my job as skipper?"

"Yes."

"You say you can guess why I took it. My idea is, that you guessed the first day on board."

"Why, of course I did. I saw which one of the girls it was too, and noticed that something had gone wrong. That interested me, for I'm observant."

"You're a chiel among us takin' notes."

"Think of a Dutchman quoting that! However, even peasants in Holland break into English and German. Why shouldn't a Jonkheer spout Burns? But let me get to my point. I haven't found out what the trouble is, but I know you must have sinned against the girl in some way, or done something tactless, which is worse, and made her angry. Or else she felt it was her duty to be angry, and has been living up to it ever since. Talk of the 'way of a man with a maid!' The way of a maid with a man is funnier and more subtle. Nell Van Buren is an adorable girl, but the more adorable a girl is, the more horrid she can be."

"That is subtle."

"Why, of course. What else should it be? And the whole thing's been as good as a play to watch. I wished you well from the beginning, but I thought you capable of taking care of yourself."

"And now you've changed your mind?"

"I have, since yesterday. I'm sure something happened at Amsterdam in the morning, she was so different. What did you do to her?"

"I bullied her a little," I said.

"I thought as much. How could you?"

"I believed it would be good for her."

"So it was. But it wasn't good for you."

"She has been angelic since."

"That's the danger-signal. Poor man, you couldn't see it?"

"I was rather encouraged—though it seemed too delightful to be true," I admitted.

"Men are blind—especially when they're in love. You understand motor-boats better than you do girls."

"I dare say," I said meekly.

"She's so nice to you because she means to punish you by-and-by, for humbling her pride. I'm warning you, as a reward for saving my treasured lamb. If Tibe hadn't fallen into the water, and you hadn't pulled him out, perhaps I'd have let you founder, and watched the fun. But now I say, take care. She's dangerous."

"How can you tell?" I asked.

"How can I tell? Because I'm a woman, of course, and because I should act just the same—if I were young."

"Well, if you're right, what am I to do?"

"That's what I want to talk to you about. You must pretend to be tired of her."

"Good heavens!"

"She mustn't see that she has any power over you. She cares for you more than she lets herself think."

"I wish to goodness I could believe that."

"There's no use in you're believing it."



Granny's Experiences

"I can't imagine what's wrong, Mary!"

No. 5

"I must be getting old, and am forgetting all I ever learned about baking. The children will be so disappointed because you promised them that Granny would bake for them."

"The pie is soggy—and look at those biscuits—heavy as lead—and my goodness, gracious! this bread is as tough as—as—I don't know what—it's awful."

"Why, at home my biscuits are always light, creamy, and when buttered seem to melt in your mouth, and the pies flaky and sweet—remember you would make yourself sick eating them if I would let you."

"And my bread was the talk of everybody."

"Oh, I know what's the trouble—that wasn't HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR we used, was it? Oh well, then, that accounts for it—Hunt's is always dependable—the same even blend—never changes."

"You go right out now and get some 'Hunt's,' and I'll fix the baking up in no time."

Established 1854

1667

HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR

"Always the Same"



The London Engine Supplies Co. LIMITED

will have their next illustrated advertisement in Oct. 28. Last big advertisement was on page 1634 of October 14.

Cotton Seed Meal

LINSEED MEAL AND FLAX SEED
H. FRALEIGH, Box 1, Forest, Ont.

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 ...to speak to you alone, although ...
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 ...than she lets herself think."
 ...ish to goodness I could believe ...
 ...e's no use in you're believing it

The thing is, to make her believe it—
 make her find it out, with a shock. And
 there's only one way of doing that."
 "What?"
 "Rouse her to jealousy."
 I laughed bitterly. "Tell me to get
 her the moon."
 "Flirt with Miss Rivers."
 "My dear madam, you've proved to
 me that I'm a fool; but I'm neither a
 cad nor hypocrite."
 "Dear me, if that's the way you're
 going to take it, you're lost. Our dear
 Ronny will snatch her from under your
 nose, although she isn't a bit in love
 with him, and is with you, if you'd con-
 sent to shake her up a little."
 "Starr is in love with them both."
 "He was; or rather he was in love
 with being in love. But because you
 want Miss Van Buren, out of pure con-
 trariness he thinks now that he wants
 her. Beware of her kindness. If you
 should be deluded by it into proposing,
 she'd send you about your business, and
 perhaps accept the other man because
 she was wretched, and didn't quite
 realize what was the matter."
 "You're a gloomy prophetic," I said
 miserably.
 "You won't take my advice?"
 "No. I can't do that. I must do
 the best I can for myself in some other
 way."
 "There isn't any other way."
 "I shall try."
 "Well, promise me you won't propose
 for a fortnight, anyhow; or until I give
 you leave."
 "We—all—always—do whatever you
 wish us to do, extraordinary lady. I
 wonder why?"
 "You must go on wondering. But in
 the meantime I will—"
 "You will—"
 "Try to save you—as you saved Tibe."
 (To be continued.)

Gossip.

PROSPECT HILL BERKSHIRES.
 Attention of Berkshire breeders of the
 Dominion is directed to the advertise-
 ment of John Weir & Son, of Paris, Ont.
 This is one of the great Berkshire herds
 of Ontario, in proof of which it is only
 necessary to say that in 1914 they won
 the grand total of 73 prizes at leading
 local shows, notably Caledonia, Paris,
 Galt, Burford, Simcoe, etc., and this
 year will win many more. All the brood
 sows belong to the famous Compton
 tribe, and are not only winners them-
 selves, but have been bred from winners
 for many years, and a number of Tor-
 onto, London and Ottawa winners of
 recent years were bred in this herd.
 Particular attention has always been
 given to the selection of stock boars,
 and the one now in service won first in
 strong classes at Toronto and Ottawa
 this fall. At the present time for sale
 are both sexes of any desired age. Messrs.
 Weir & Son guarantee satisfaction, and
 strictly honest dealing.

PURE-BREDS AT OAK LODGE FARM.
 For many years Oak Lodge Yorkshires,
 as bred by J. E. Brethour & Nephew, of
 Burford, Ont., have made and sustained
 a reputation for individual excellence
 that stands out in bold relief throughout
 the length and breadth of this country,
 or wherever Yorkshires are known, and
 their superior bacon qualities appreciated.
 Just now it is not one whit too strong
 to say that never in the history of Oak
 Lodge Yorkshires was there so strong
 and choice a lot on this noted farm as
 at present, and Brethour & Nephew are
 in a position to fill orders, either large
 or small ones, of either sex and any de-
 sired age, of a quality sure to please the
 most exacting. Shropshire and South-
 down sheep are also bred somewhat ex-
 tensively, and the same care and de-
 termination to excel that made the name
 "Brethour" famous in Yorkshires, is
 plainly in evidence in the flock. Noth-
 ing but the best are kept, and the shear-
 ing rams and ewes, ram and ewe lambs,
 for sale this fall are an exceptionally
 choice lot. Many of them are in show form,
 and qualified to line up in any company.
 In cattle, Dairy Shorthorns and Hol-
 steins are the specialties, and the selection
 of the breed's foundation shows ex-
 treme care. Later there will be for sale
 young bulls with most attractive produc-
 tion breeding.

Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws

This saw will cut 10% more timber, same time and labor being used, than any other brand of Cross-Cut Saw made. This guarantee has stood for thirty years.

There are two reasons for the superiority of the Simonds Saw, grinding and steel.

A saw that does not bind in the kerf cuts easy; a saw that binds is a bother. Crescent grinding insures saws ground so that the teeth are all of even thickness throughout the length of the saw and the blade tapered for clearance to the greatest degree, consistent with a strength of blade which enables the operator to push as well as pull the saw. Crescent grinding is an exclusive process used only on Simonds' Cross-Cut Saws.

Simonds Steel will take a temper to hold a cutting edge and stay sharp for a longer time than any saw not made of Simonds Steel.

There are two reasons why you should buy Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws—Quality and Price.

Superior quality makes your cutting as easy as cutting can be.

The price is moderate for the saw value given. It is about the same as you would pay for an inferior saw, therefore, why not get the best for your money—a saw with the manufacturer's name, "Simonds" on it? It is your guarantee and your protection. The saw illustrated, Simonds Crescent Ground Saw No 22, is the most satisfactory saw, for all usual sawing purposes. Insist on your hardware dealer supplying you with Simonds Saws. Write to the factory for further particulars.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUE.

Vancouver, B.C.

St. John, N.B.

Always buy a saw with a sharp cutting edge—not a soft saw—because the former lasts longer and keeps its edge better.

If there's one thing more
 than another that's
 a necessity to the
 housewife,
 it's a good
 range!



She'll get along without other conveniences, but give her a satisfactory, good-baking range.

In the "Kootenay" range nothing is omitted that makes for comfort and convenience, for durability, economy and efficiency.

McClary's Kootenay Range

There's a good reason for our using "Armco" rust-resisting iron for its body, and Semi-Steel for the firebox linings; a good reason for its burnished smooth top, its nickelled steel washable oven, its double duplex grates, patented detachable reservoir, its scientifically planned firebox and flue system.

These and other patented features of the "Kootenay" are fully described and pictured in the dainty recipe booklet. Do not hesitate to write for this booklet.

By doing so you can study and know every detail of the Range before personally examining it at your merchant's store.

You will then be able to more intelligently discuss the range and understand its many good points.

The booklet is free. Write to-day.

McClary's London Toronto
 Montreal Winnipeg
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Please send FREE, a copy of booklet entitled "The Kootenay Range and you."

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When Writing Advertisers Please Mention The Advocate.

For cleaning churns

so that they will be spotlessly clean and absolutely free from any rancid or stale odor—use

Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia

Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake."

5 and 10 cent packages.



Made in a great variety of styles to meet the needs of the man or boy at work or play.

The "oversize" man requires a large easy-fitting shirt. Don't be satisfied with the shirt that fits the average size man. Ask for the "Big Deacon" shirt. They are made of Oxfords, Drills, Sateens and Flannels, to sell at popular prices.

Ask your Dealer for **The Deacon SHIRT**
DEACON SHIRT COMPANY
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Chiclets
REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

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can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to:

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BERLIN, ONTARIO, CANADA

Running Water on Every Floor!

Write us today for particulars of the EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM for country homes. Durable, efficient, no trouble, no water, no cost. We make hand, wall, ceiling and extra outlets.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED
1200 Dundas Street, London, Ontario

Cider Apples Wanted

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

BELLEVILLE CIDER & VINEGAR COMPANY
Hamilton, Ontario

Look Out For

The Imperial Life Assurance Company's big advertisement in next week's issue entitled

"Can You Save 60c. a Week?"

It has an interesting message for YOU.

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 especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosing.

Miscellaneous.

Renewal of Mortgage.

A and B bought a farm from C. C holds a mortgage for five years, which is due this fall. A and B can pay about half of mortgage. Will A and B have to give a new mortgage for the balance, or will the old one do?

Ans.—The old mortgage can be made to do by the preparation and execution, by all the parties, of an agreement, under seal, renewing it for a further term for the balance of principal and interest.

Likely Tuberculosis.

Would you inform me, if possible, the trouble or disease that is in our hens? They seem to get stupid in action and white in the head, and a great many get lame before they die, or I may say the first symptoms. We have had between two and three dozen die since last spring. Any information will be kindly received.

A. E. E.
Ans.—This is likely tuberculosis. See article "Take Precautions Against Tuberculosis," page 1627, issue of Oct. 14.

Line Fence.

My neighbor and myself are building a new line fence. The old fence, a rail one, has been up over thirty years. Now my neighbor has built his part of the new fence on the old fence bottom, and in starting my half I find that the old fence is in on my land a few feet.

1. Must I put my fence on the old bottom or on the line?
 2. Does the fence remaining on the spot for thirty years make any difference?
 3. Should it not go on the line now?
- Ontario.
Ans.—1. On the old bottom.
2. Yes.
3. No.

Gossip.

A. A. Colwill, the well-known breeder of Tamworth swine, Newcastle, Ont., writes that sals have been very good. He has sold all the bulls advertised except one, which is a nice roan, nine-months old, and a few younger calves. Sales of hogs have been good, and only a few of serviceable age are left, but several young pigs are remaining. His offering includes some choice sows, bred. The hog is coming back to his own, and the Tamworth makes as good bacon as any pig bred.

MIDDLEBROOK ABERDEEN ANGUS.

The 1915 big sows have again demonstrated the superior qualities of the Middlebrook Aberdeen Angus herd of John Lowe, Elora, Ont., R. M. D. In 1914 the senior stock bull, Black Abbot Prince, won first in the aged class at Toronto, and was grand champion at London. This year he was grand champion at Toronto and Ottawa, and also won the Aberdeen Angus Association medal for best animal of the breed of either sex at Toronto. He was sired by Prince Bravo (imp.), and out of Abbie's of Chappleton (imp.). Assistant to Elm in service is his half brother, Jack of Chappleton, being by the same sire, and out of Pride of Aberdeen (imp.). This bull was not exhibited this year, but last year as a yearling he was first at Toronto and London. It is very doubtful if the breed can show two better bulls in this country, and better still, they were both able to reproduce their kind, their offspring making a remarkable series of winners both this year and last. The several young bulls on hand for sale, sons of these, are Toronto and Ottawa winners, and their tails, even fresh, combined with superior quality, make the kind that develop into champions. The female tribal lines of the herd are Prides and Queen Mothers. Several of them have won high honors, not only in past years, but this year as well, and some right choice ones are for sale.

Be Sure Your LAMP is a

Rayvo

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

You can cook to the full capacity of the top and bake an oven full of good things with a

McClary's Pandora Range

at the same time. Many exclusive features you should know about. Let the McClary dealer show you.

ABERDEEN ANGUS Calves Sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503

We are offering at reasonable prices a few Bull Calves up to one year old, sired by Prince Bravo, Imp. 4503, the Champion Bull of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914, and sire of the Grand Champion Bull 1915. These calves are out of Imported Dams. Also a few Heifers and Calves.

Come and make your own selection from a large herd. Correspondence solicited.

CLYDESDALE TEAMS LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON ONTARIO
Prices Reasonable

HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES

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

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont., Myrtle, Brooklin and Oshawa Stations

ELM PARK FARM Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep. Present offering: Young bulls and some useful heifers and young cows, bred to our prize-winning bulls. Ram lambs from our Champion flock.

JAMES BOWMAN, Box 14, GUELPH, ONT.

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN P.O. MYRTLE STA. C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Shorthorns

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

Your
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of good things with a
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es you should know
dealer show you.

Calves Sired by
Prince Bravo Imp. 4503
Bull Calves up to one year old, sired by
of the breed at the Canadian National
in Bull 1915. These calves are out of
a large herd. Correspondence solicited.
QUEENSTON
ONTARIO

MARES AND FILLIES
Fillies, and others from Imp. Sire and
see them away up in price.
tion of stallions.
t., Myrtle, Brooklin and Oshawa Stations
M Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down
Sheep. Present offering: Young bulls
and some useful heifers and young
in our Champion flock.
GUELPH, ONT.

SHORTHORNS
and three-year-old heifers of richest possible
the best lot I ever had, also
-class Shropshires.
MYRTLE STA. C.P.R. and G.T.R.
IN BREEDING, HIGH IN QUALITY.
herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shortorns
ever stronger in number nor in quality than
I have the most fashionable blood of the
and strains. Visit the herd. Also some right
P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.

Gossip.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS AT WILLOWBANK.

Words of commendation could scarcely be made too strong regarding the great Willowbank herd of Scotch Shortorns and flock of Leicester sheep owned by James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ont. For sixty years the herd of Shortorns has maintained a leading position among the best in this country, and in all those years was never stronger in excessive thickness of flesh and high-class quality than now. This, to a large extent, is due to the superior class of stock bulls used, none but the best having ever been good enough to head the Willowbank herd, and never was there a better pair of bulls at the herd's head than now. Roan Chief (imp.), of the famous Cruickshank Butterly tribe, has for several years been in service. He is one of the good bulls as an individual, and an exceptionally successful sire. Lately, to assist him in service and breed to his daughters, Mr. Douglas has purchased the noted show and stock bull, Browndale, a Cruickshank Mina-bred grandson of the renowned Whitehall Sultan, of whose blood he has two crosses in his pedigree. This is one of the great bulls of the day, and his service on this herd will certainly produce great results. Sixty-seven years ago saw the foundation of the Leicester flock on this farm, and practically ever since there has been annual or biennial importations of new blood in flock-heads, and those of the highest class procurable in England. In common with the Shortorns, the Leicesters are strictly high-class, and those for sale now are gems of the breed.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

These days seem to be days of big things, of big orders, and the big orders are not confined to war material either. Lately, Geo. Amos & Sons, of Moffat, Ont., received an order from British Columbia for sixty Shortorn bulls. It was a gigantic task to undertake to fill an order of that number, one that would require weeks of travel, and that by men whose knowledge of the breed and skillful judgment in selection were faultless. The order was filled, and on the day of shipment was inspected by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," who is free to admit that much credit is due the Messrs. Amos for the splendid quality and general excellence of the entire lot, which was of a standard that will surely bring many other orders from the distant Western Province. In the breeding herd of the Messrs. Amos the same high standard that for many years has made the name "Pleasant Valley" synonymous with high-class Shortorns, is maintained. At the head of the herd still that great bull, as an individual and as a sire, Royal Scot (imp.). He is certainly one of the great bulls of this country, and at the head of this noted herd much showing material will of a certainty result. Among the breeding end of the herd are a number of Marr Roan Ladies, Mysies, Orange Blossoms, Robinas, Fragrance, Miss Graits, and others of English foundation. In younger females for sale are a big selection of two-year-old heifers of the famous and popular Elean Beauty, Matchless, Standards and Fragrance families, a selection that will please buyers looking for big, thick, breeding heifers. In young bulls the quality is equally high. One particularly choice one is a white, nine-months-old son of Royal Scot (imp.), dam a Marr Roan Lady, daughter of Imp. Benja. This youngster won first in a big class at Toronto in the Junior calf class. Another good one is the well-grown and heavily-fleshed white eighteen-months-old son of Trout Creek Wander, and out of a granddaughter of Imp. Seaweed, his dam being a daughter of Imp. Rosy Morning. He was second at Toronto in a strong class. Still another is a five-months-old red, Miss Ramsden, a son of Imp. Blood Royal. Others are equally as well bred, and should be seen by breeders looking for a young herd leader.

THE GREATEST CHANGE.

"When water becomes ice," asked the teacher, "what is the great change that takes place?"
"The greatest change, ma'am," said the little boy, "is the change in price."

RAW FURS

RED, WHITE, BLUE, CROSS, SILVER, BLACK FOXES, BEAVER, LYNX, Etc. Wanted from all sections of Canada.

Every raw-fur shipper who is looking for a better outlet for his raw furs should write at once for our price list. We are in a position to pay top market prices, and will do so at all times. Let us hear from you.

Send for our Price List now ready. We buy Ginseng.

STRUCK & BOSSAK, Inc., Exporters of and Dealers in RAW FURS 142 West 28th Street, NEW YORK



Woodholme Shorthorns

For a high-class pure Scotch herd leader write me; also one Scotch-topped out of a 90-lb. dam, a show bull too. Every one of these will please the most exacting. G. M. FORSYTH, North, Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM SHORTHORNS

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

Don't Break Your Back!

Make More Money, Make Barn Cleaning Easy, Save HALF THE Time!

This Wonderful New Book Tells How! It's FREE Mail Coupon or Postal NOW for Your Copy

Cleaning the barn with a wheelbarrow is the dirtiest, most disagreeable and hardest work on the farm. It's a job that's shirked by hired men, boys and owners as often as possible. It's a job that "tries men's souls." It's a task that drags the profession of Farming down to the point where it's next to impossible to keep good help—and almost a sin to keep boys at home.

Cleaning a barn with a wheelbarrow is back-breaking, heart-aching slavery. Yet, in fair weather and sloppy weather, it must be done. You may skip a day, but you have a double task the next day. And your barn rots, your cows suffer and your profits suffer, if the work isn't done regularly and thoroughly. It's costly, wasteful, disagreeable, behind-the-times, and unnecessary.

The New Way To Clean Barns Quick

The New Way—the Dillon Way—takes the hard work out of barn cleaning, makes it easy for even a boy to do the work in a jiffy. It consists of a galvanized steel overhead carrier, running on a solid steel track, around corners, anywhere in the barn. The tub is raised and lowered by the endless chain leverage principle which raises an 800-pound load with a 50-pound pull. The carrier runs easily with a slight push—out of the barn, and dumps its load right into the wagon or spreader or on a pile any distance you like, away from the barn.

The Dillon Carrier makes play out of barn cleaning. It cuts the work into less than half. It saves time, preserves a valuable liquid manure for your land, keeps the barn clean so cows don't live in filth, don't breathe disease, and milk isn't contaminated. Keeps manure away from barn—no disagreeable odor, no rotting boards, no weak eyes or lungs. These are a few of the ways a Dillon Manure Carrier saves you work, time and money, and adds to your profits. Other ways are told about in our new, fine book, which we want to send you free. Mail coupon or just a postal now.

The Dillon Manure Carrier, Direct From Factory, 60 Days Trial, Freight Paid, Money-Back Guarantee! Get Our Price!

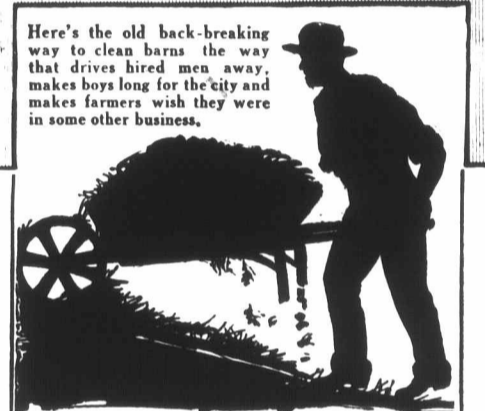
The Dillon Manure Carrier is made so you can afford to send it to you on the most liberal selling plan ever devised. The tub holds 1 1/2 bushels of manure, every part of it, ends too, heavily galvanized and angle braced. Raises and lowers with a little pull on the chain. Friction clutch brake keeps it from coming down too fast. Overhead track made of high carbon steel, yet easily bent cold for corners. Easily hung with our hangers, adjusts tube for uneven heights in barn. Double wheel trucks and double wheel track makes tub run smoothly and easily. Stay Set couplings never part! Safety Stop Switches prevent accidents and never fail! Outside Swing Pole and patented Outside Track Hinge are exclusive features that place the Dillon far ahead of all others.

Get Our Price and New Book Free

We save you big money on first price by selling direct from factory and guarantee you the best out of all money can buy. We have been in the barn hardware business for 25 years, right here in Ontario, and do everything we claim. Get our price and our book free. Read what our customers say. Try a Dillon—return it if you are not completely satisfied in every way. Send coupon or postal now.

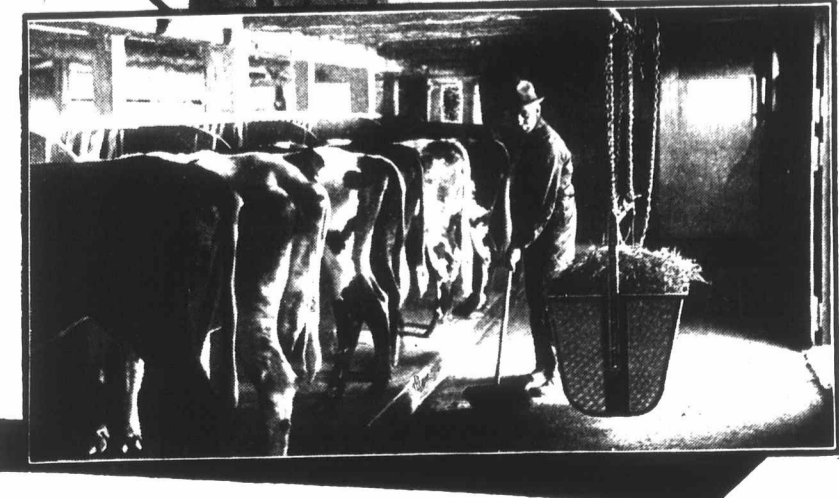
Name _____ Address _____ R. Dillon & Son, 410 Mill St., South Oshawa, Ontario. Send the 1915 Dillon Manure Carrier Book

Free Coupon For Dillon Manure Carrier Book



STOP THIS!

It isn't necessary to wear your life away pushing a dirty wheelbarrow through a dirty barn and yard. The New Way—the Dillon Way—makes barn cleaning easy and pays you a big profit. Read this announcement, then get our book and low factory price—free—by mailing coupon or postal today.



Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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. SUPPLIES ALL CAUTERY 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.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 5-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.

Book 3 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man-kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

SAVE- THE-HORSE

(Trade-Mark, Registered)

The King of Remedies

BOOK 20 YEARS A SUCCESS FREE

No blistering or loss of hair. Horse works.

Every bottle sold with a Signed Contract to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease.

OUR Save-the-Horse BOOK is a Mind Settler; Tells How to Test for Bone Spavin—What TO DO for a Lameness. It is our 20 Years Discoveries. COVERS 58 forms of LAMENESS—WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

But write. BOOK, Sample Contract and ADVICE—ALL FREE (to Horse Owners and Managers).

Troy Chemical Co., 145 Van Horn St. TORONTO, ONT.

Druggists Everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

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

The Glengore Angus

Some choice bulls, from 7 to 15 months, for sale. For particulars write—

GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

Middlebrook A. Angus—For Sale are several choice prize-winning sons of my 1915 gr. champion bull Black Abbot Prince, and his Toronto and London 1st prize 1/2 brother, also winning daughters of the same. **John Lowe, Elora, Ont., R.M.D.**

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For sale, from the imported sire, "Pradamer." Apply: **A. DINSMORE, Manager** "Grape Grange Farm" :: Clarksburg, Ont.

Balmedie Aberdeen Angus

Get a high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 mths. of age, also choice 1 and 2-yr.-old heifers. **T. B. BROADFOOT :: FERGUS, ONT.**

Gossip.

HARVEST ALL RED-CLOVER SEED.

Prospective supplies of red-clover seed are very much reduced, and at best Canadian farmers next year will face an extreme shortage, with high prices. Farmers should endeavor yet this autumn to save every bit of the red-clover crop that promises to yield good seed.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

The annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario will this year be held at Ottawa, November 4 and 5. A large attendance of economic entomologists from Canada and the United States is expected. Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C., will deliver a popular lecture on the subject of Mosquitoes at the evening meeting on Nov. 4. The public are invited to attend any of the sessions.

JUDGES AT GUELPH WINTER FAIR.

The judges who will officiate at the Thirty-second Annual Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, to be held at Guelph from Dec. 3 to 9, 1915, are as follows: Imported Clydesdales—Wm. Grant, Regina; (Reserve), John White, Ashburn. Canadian-bred Clydesdales—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; (Reserve), Hugh Doherty, Wexford. Heavy drafts—Wm. Grant and J. M. Gardhouse. Shires, Percherons, Hackneys, Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds and Ponies—Robt. Graham, Toronto. Beef cattle—Capt. T. E. Robson, (Reserve), Peter White, Pembroke. Dairy cattle—D. C. Flatt and W. F. Stephen. Cotswolds—C. Shore, Glanworth. Lincolns—J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Leicesters and Long-Wool Grades—Jas. Douglas, Caledonia. Oxfords—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Shropshires, Hampshires and Suffolks—W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. Southdowns—J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y. Dorsets and Short-Wool Grades—R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont. Sheep carcasses—Geo. Morris, London, Ont., and Prof. G. E. Day, Yorkshires and bacon hogs—D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., and Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont. Berkshires and Tamworths—H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head. Chester Whites, and other pure-breds and grades or crosses—Sam Dolson, Norval Station. Swine carcasses—Prof. G. E. Day and W. Jones, Mt. Elgin. Dairy tests—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph. Seeds—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph; T. G. Raynor, Ottawa, and L. H. Newman, Ottawa.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

Ivey Bros., of Jarvis, Ont., have sold their farm, and the next interesting event is the dispersion by auction, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, of their entire herd of eighteen of the best dual-purpose Shorthorns ever sold by auction in this country. There are fifteen females and three young bulls, along from 10 to 12 months of age. Several of the females are show animals of no mean order, having won very many prizes at big county shows. Joyful Pride 2nd, rising two years of age, sired by Imp. Roan Chief, and a granddaughter of Pride 17th (imp.), last year, as a yearling, beat the Toronto winner. She is one of the good senior yearlings of the day. Deane Star 6th, nine years old, tracing to Beauty 30 (imp.), is a 70-lb.-a-day cow, one of the heaviest milkers of the breed in this country, and there are also two of her daughters, and a nice pair they are; big milkers like their dam, and both sired by that noted bull, Scottish Banner. Also Roan Duke, one of the yearling bulls to be sold, is a son of the old cow, and sired by Diamond Royal 80551. Several of the lot are daughters and granddaughters of Pride 17th (imp.), and others go to Duchess 2nd of Dereham Abbey (imp.) 135. Others, again, to Pedigree (imp.) 408. All are in prime condition, and carry a wealth of flesh; a high-class lot. Also, there will be sold the quality Clyde stallion, Commodore (imp.) [9596], a bay, eight years old, by Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by Royal Gartley's Heir. At Guelph, in a class of seventeen, he won first prize, and at Toronto he was second. Scottish Widow [24875] is a bay mare, seven years old, by Scottish Hero (imp.), dam by Shamrock (imp.). She, too, will be sold. Arrange to attend this sale, for the stock is good.

An EGG in DECEMBER

Feed for Eggs. Get the Pullets started into early laying—hurry the hens through the moult, so that you will get the high November and December prices. Remember, the birds that start laying early are the ones that lay right through the winter. It will cost only a cent a bird per month to tone up your flock with Pratts Poultry Regulator, put them in healthy condition and have them laying before cold weather sets in. But the time to do it is now. Don't wait until November. Start now with Pratts.

is worth 2 in MAY

Pratts Poultry Regulator

25c. packages and larger money-saving sizes up to 25 lb. pails. Sold by all dealers on our Money Back Guarantee.

68G Clean up and disinfect with PRATTS DISINFECTANT. Clean pens, free from disease, are as important as proper food.

FREE GET RID OF LICE. Lice and mites will keep the hens from laying. Dust your birds regularly and well with PRATTS LICE KILLER.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Canada

AUCTION SALE OF Purebred Stock

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

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GUELPH, ONTARIO, ON

Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1915

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

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

For catalogues apply to

G. E. DAY, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—15 Bulls 8 to 14 months old, several of them prize winners at Toronto and London, sired by the noted Imported bulls Right Sort and Raphael. Also for sale—20 Heifers and cows of choice breeding and quality for show or foundation purposes. State your wants and we will send copy of pedigree and prices. Mail orders a speciality, satisfaction guaranteed.

MITCHELL BROS. Burlington P.O., Ontario
Jos. McCrudden, Manager, Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

ROBERT MILLER PAYS THE FREIGHT

And in addition he is offering a Roan Two-year-old Bull that has not been beaten, that is bred direct from imported stock and that is a grand sire. A yearling bull first the only time shown, direct from imported stock, also proven sure and right, and several younger bulls of the very highest class, in beautiful condition, at great value for the money asked. Females of all ages, some of them prize winners, some of them great milkers and bred that way, some of them of the most select Scotch families that will start a man right. If you let me know your object, I can price you a bull to suit your purpose, at a price that you can pay. Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes for sale as usual. Our business has been established for 79 years and still it grows, there is a reason.

ROBERT MILLER, STOFFVILLE, P. O. AND STATION, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

10 Bulls serviceable age, all good ones (some herd-headers) and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman =87809 =; also four choice fillies all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS Long-Distance Phone :: STRATHROY, ONTARIO

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS :: WESTON, ONTARIO

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers, and Kiblean Beauties, sired by Broadhops Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

OCTOBER

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is worth 2 in

Regulator

...ing sizes up to 25 lb. poils.
Money Back Guarantee.

FRATTS DISINFECTANT. Clean
are as important as proper food.

Lice and mites will keep the
Dust your birds regularly and
FRATTS LICE KILLER.

Food Co. of Canada, Limited
Toronto, Canada

SALE OF

Stock

Minister of Agriculture,
held at

CULTURAL COLLEGE

MARIO, ON

28th, 1915

Sheep, and Swine, com-
Dairy Shorthorns), Hol-
attle; Shropshire and Lei-
nre swine.

the College Farm, and
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A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Shorthorns

prize winners at Toronto and London, sired by
Also for sale—20 Heifers and cows of choice
State your wants and we will send copy of
on guaranteed.

Burlington P.O., Ontario
mile from Burlington Jct.

THE FREIGHT

l that has not been beaten, that is bred direct
ing bull first the only time shown, direct from
ral younger bulls of the very highest class, in-
red. Females of all ages, some of them priced
ay, some of them of the most select Scotch
ow your object, I can price you a bull to suit
and Cotswold rams and ewes for sale as usual.
and still it grows, there is a reason.

O. AND STATION, ONTARIO

CLYDESDALES

and are offering females of all ages. Have
also four choice fillies all from imported stock.
Phone :: **STRATHROY, ONTARIO**

Lincoln Sheep

ow, of strictly high-class quality and breeding
lass young bulls, show animals a specialty.
bs of highest quality.

WESTON, ONTARIO

HORTHORNS

lot of young bulls ever bred. Weeding
iblean Beautys, sired by Broadhocks Prima.
eifers from calves up.

COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

"MAPLE LEAF"

OIL CAKE

MEAL

FINE GROUND OR NUTTED

MADE IN CANADA

The food that contains more protein than any other is

"MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE

(Fine ground or nutted)

PROTEIN (the nitrogenous matter) is the most valuable and necessary element in all animal foods. It builds up the flesh and keeps it in general healthy condition.

Great Britain could never have attained its eminence in beef and dairy products without Linseed Cakes.

Prof. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist of the Dominion Experiment Farm, Ottawa, submitted a table showing proportionate fattening and flesh-producing qualities of the following feeding substances in general use:

Feeding Stuff	Protein (Flesh Producer)	Carbo-Hydrates (Fat Prod.)
Linseed Cake (ground).....	32.9	7.9 35.4
Buckwheat.....	10.0	2.2 64.5
Corn.....	10.3	5.0 70.4
Oats.....	11.8	5.0 59.7
Wheat.....	11.9	2.1 71.9
Barley.....	12.4	1.8 69.8
Shorts.....	14.9	4.5 56.8
Bran.....	15.4	4.0 53.9
Middlings.....	15.6	4.0 60.4
Pea Meal.....	21.2	1.4 55.8
Bean Meal.....	23.1	2.2 54.2

Write to-day for our free booklet, "Facts to Feeders."

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LIMITED
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Lynnore Stock Farm

Pure bred Dairy Shorthorn Cattle
Imported English Stock.

Pure bred English Berkshire pigs
Pure bred imported Clydesdale horses.

F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford

Plaster Hill Shorthorns

Six young bulls 8 to 14 months. Eight females, those of breeding age in calf. Some qualified in R.O.P. and others from R.O.P. cows. Among these some choice show animals. Prices right.

Terms to suit purchaser.

F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont.
Long-Distance Phone Station and P.O.

SHORTHORNS

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

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

Oakland—61 Shorthorns

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

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Headed by the two great breeding bull, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sexes

KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

1854 "MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM" 1915

Shorthorns and Liecesters

We have for sale one shorthorn Ram sired by Connaught Royal (Imp.) Also 10 ram lambs and a few ewe lambs of good quality and choicely bred.

MISS C. SMITH, Clandeboye, R. R. No. 1
Long-Distance Phone.
Farm one mile west of Lucan Crossing.

Fletcher's Shorthorns

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

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

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Gossip.

DOING A GOOD BUSINESS.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "I send you slight change of advertisement, and think it well to report progress at same time. I advertise in no other paper, for I feel that it covers the ground. During the summer months I sold perhaps more young bulls and cows than usual at that time, but in the month of August I sold thirteen bulls and nearly fifty females. In September I sold over thirty females and several bulls. I also shipped to Iowa, in August, one carload of Clydesdale stallions, a very choice lot. Have been selling some good rams, but have had to turn down orders for carloads because they are not to be found. It seems a pity not to have enough good breeding stock to supply the demand, for nothing pays better than growing them.

"Have never had better bulls than I now have, and it would do you good to see the letters I get from men that I have never seen, when they get a bull that in every case has proven satisfactory, and in most cases they say he is better than they expected for the money."

PLASTER HILL DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" recently called at Plaster Hill Farm, where for many years F. Martindale & Son have been successfully breeding Shorthorns of the best dairy strains. A number of cows in the herd have qualified in the Record of Performance with records of from 9,000 lbs. to 11,636 lbs. of milk per year.

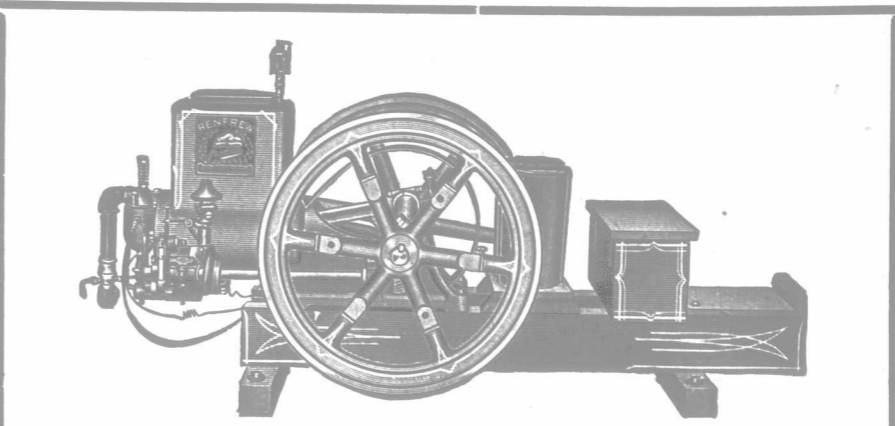
Messrs. Martindale are making a special offering at present of about ten choice females, mostly of breeding age and safely in calf, and a half-dozen young bulls. Lady Laura = 98460 =, included in the offering, is a good individual, and has milked as high as 65 lbs. in one day. She is a descendant of the first Shorthorn cow ever brought into the township by the late Thos. Martindale, and is due to calve in April, to a son of Dairymaid = 86086 =, which has a record of 13,000 lbs. of milk in one year. Another good one is the roan two-year-old daughter of Alice of York = 82156 =, which has a record of close to 10,000 lbs. of milk. This good heifer is by Deeside Chief (Imp.) = 60837 =, and is due to calve in March. Another excellent two-year-old heifer safe in calf is also offered. She belongs to the well-known Beauty family. Her dam is now making good for the Alberta Government. There is a red yearling heifer, also of the Beauty family, safe in calf, that promises to develop into an extra good cow, as does another yearling of the Lavinia family. Particular mention should be made of the grand cow Florence = 93901 =, belonging to the famous Pansy family, that has produced so many heavy milkers, including Waterloo Daisy, a winner at the Chicago World's Fair. Florence is a straight, massive cow, that has produced some extra good calves, one of which, an eight-months heifer, winner of first prize at the county fair, is also offered for sale.

The bulls are an extra choice lot. The oldest is a fourteen-months Mina - bred calf, sired by Rolla's Sultan = 91378 =. Next is a twelve-month roan, a large, mossy-coated calf, a grandson of Deeside Chief (Imp.). A straight, smooth, even, seven-months-old son of Lady Laura, previously mentioned, should be quickly picked up by someone in need of a good dual-purpose sire. Another that should be useful in building up a high-producing herd is the nine-months son of Bessie of Lowbanks. This cow won first in the dairy test at the 1913 Winter Fair, and has a yearly record of 11,636 lbs. of milk.

Messrs. Martindale have always used the best sires obtainable, and it is seldom that such a select lot is offered from one herd. Good dual-purpose Shorthorns are in demand, and are likely to be scarce. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to visit this herd before buying. Write or telephone Messrs. Martindale at Caledonia, Ont., who will meet visitors at the station at any time.

"How'd you have your eyes?" demanded the busy waitress.

"Oh," said the absent-minded physician, "as well as can be expected under the circumstances."



With Exhausted Batteries It Still Will Start

If you own the latest model Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine you will not have to stop work with the engine if the batteries become exhausted. The engine will start and run on its high-tension magneto. The owner of a Renfrew Standard thus has a tremendous advantage over the man who owns an engine which must depend on batteries alone to start it.

While this dual ignition of the Renfrew Standard is sufficient reason in itself for purchasing our latest model, there are other reasons, too.

The Renfrew Standard's latest model averages about a size larger than others of equal rating. For example, the 4 h.-p. Renfrew Standard is about as large as the average 6 h.-p. This means just so much more strength and value for your money.

In addition, with every engine of 6 h.-p. and over, we supply, without extra charge, a lever type friction clutch pulley of the very best quality.

Renfrew Standard
It starts without cranking

It is impossible to describe this engine adequately in an advertisement so send for our engine catalogue, which gives full particulars. All sizes from 1 1/2 h.-p. to 60 h.-p.

We also furnish Grain Grinders, Saw Frames and B. Bell & Son Ensilage Cutters.

The Renfrew Machinery Co.
Head Office and Works: **Renfrew, Ontario**
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

DISPERSION SALE OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Having sold our farm, we will, on

Wednesday, October 27th

at the farm 1/4 mile East of Jarvis Station, G.T.R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains, sell by auction, absolutely without reserve, our entire herd of 18 head of high-class Shorthorns, The Guelph 1st prize and Toronto 2nd prize Clydesdale stallion, Commodore Imp. [9596], 8 years old, and the big quality mare, Scottish Widow [24875], 7 years old. Also 8 Mares and Geldings, Grade Cattle, Implements, Etc. Without doubt this is one of the heaviest milking herds of Shorthorns ever dispersed by auction in Canada. Many of them are prize-winners of note and among them are 70-lb.-a-day milkers.

TERMS.—For Shorthorns, 11 months on approved Joint Notes, 5% per annum off for cash. For Stallion, 50% Cash, balance on time.

Auctioneers: **Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; James Hodge, Jarvis, Ont.**

IVEY BROS., Proprietors, Jarvis, Ontario

Imported Shorthorns

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

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT :: FREEMAN, ONTARIO
Burlington Jct. G.T.R.

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

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

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

J. A. WATT :: ELORA, ONT.

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

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

"Get the right angle on Underwear"

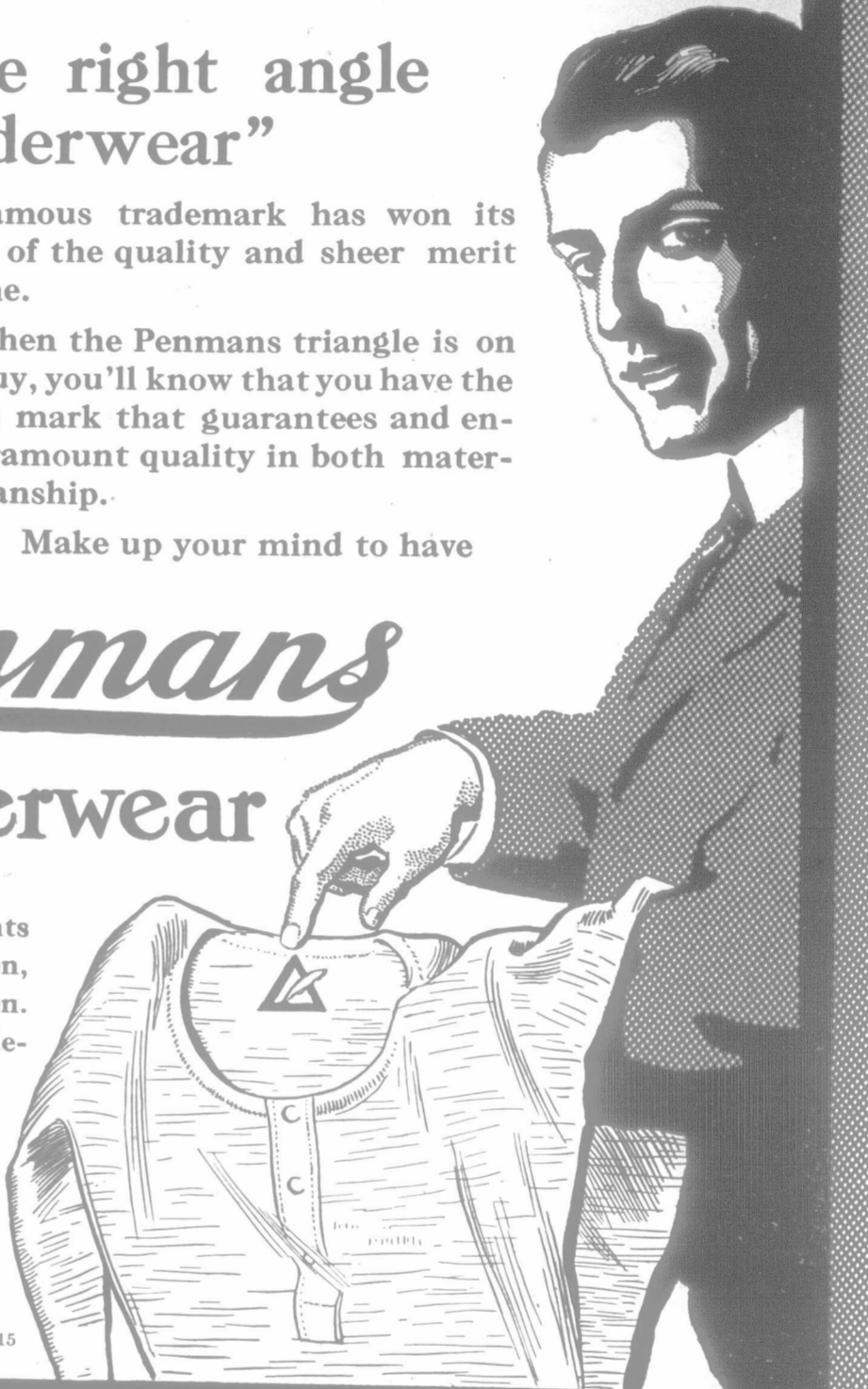
Penmans famous trademark has won its renown because of the quality and sheer merit behind the name.

Therefore, when the Penmans triangle is on the goods you buy, you'll know that you have the right angle—the mark that guarantees and ensures to you paramount quality in both materials and workmanship.

Make up your mind to have

Penmans Underwear

Made in all weights and styles for men, women and children. Look for this trademark.



HOLSTEINS

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

R. M. HOLTBY
PORT PERRY, ONT.

Pioneer Farm Holsteins—Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aaggie Mechtthilde whose first junior two year old daughters averaged 14,600 lbs. milk, 656 lbs. butter in R. O. P., and five juniors now in R. O. P. test have averaged 10,893 lbs., have nearly four months to complete records and still giving from 40 to 50 lbs. each daily. For prices write **WALBURN RIVERS, R.R.No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchenbrain Seafam (Imp.) =35755=. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor
Dominion Express Bldg., MONTREAL
D. McARTHUR, Manager - Phillipsburg, Que.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES
Sired by my royally bred and prize winning bull, Whitehall King of Hearts, Imp., for sale are, in calf heifers and young bulls, out of Imp. and big producing cows.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis St. P.O., Quebec

High-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MacFARLANE, KELS0, QUEBEC

"Cheer up, old boy," advised the married man. "You know 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

"Yes," agreed the rejected suitor, jingling a bunch of keys in his pocket, "better for the florist, the confectioner, the messenger boy, the restaurant waiter, the taxicabman, the theatrical magnate, and the jeweler."

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario
Holstein Cattle

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

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

OURVILLA HOLSTEINS

As we have 30 daughters of Royaltan Canary Albat in our herd we are offering him for sale. Two of his sisters, his dam and 4 of her sisters average for the 4

cows 106 lbs. milk per day.

LAIDLAW BROS., R. R. No. 1, AYLMER, ONT.

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, 1915, out of a 23-lb. three-year-old dam, and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the world's champion two-year-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application.

E. F. OSLER, Proprietor, T. A. DAWSON, Manager

CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS

Offers for sale nine head of high-grade Holstein cows, some fresh and others to freshen soon. Also one bull ready for service. This will make a fine herd for any person wanting good grade cattle. They will be priced right to any person taking the bunch.

GRIESBACH BROS., Box 847, COLLINGWOOD, ONT. Long-Distance Phone

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

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

For Sale--Sons of King Segis Walker

From high-testing dams of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES

Present offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything

JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. No. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Vet. Book.--Dry Silage.--Disinfectant.
1. Could you suggest the name and price, together with the book-shop it can be obtained, of a reliable veterinary book?

2. Having built a silo this year, and filled it, I wish to know if the corn should be cut and put into silo at once? We cut ours about one week before it was filled, and it lay in the field during that time, but we had one rainstorm during the week. Someone said it would mould, as it was put in too dry. Could you answer and tell me whether you think it will mould?

3. Could you suggest a good, cheap disinfectant to combine with whitewash to do the inside of cow stable?

J. E. S.

Ans.—1. The Farmer's Veterinarian, by Burkett, may be obtained through this office at \$1.50, postpaid.

2. The corn should not have been too dry from remaining out this year a week after cutting. A great deal depends upon the degree of maturity, and whether or not it was frosted before being cut. When corn is too dry going into the silo, it is sometimes thought advisable to add a small stream of water to it at filling time. If your district has been as wet as most of Ontario has been, your corn should keep. However, it is not good practice to ensile it too dry.

3. Five-per-cent. carbolic acid, or Zenoleum according to directions.

Wound.—Feed for Mare.—Corn for Horses, etc.

1. I have a two-year-old filly which was badly cut in wire fence. Give best treatment to heal cuts without leaving scars.

2. I have a mare twelve years old which has raised colts for years. She is always thin. Not being in foal this year, I would like to fatten her and sell her. Kindly give a way to feed her up quickly.

3. Is green corn cut fine with a cutting-box good to feed work horses in the fall of the year?

4. Is corn that is stored in the barn good to feed horses in the winter-time?

5. If corn is frozen on the stalk does it lose much of its feeding value?

6. I have a three-year-old horse which I have worked hard all summer and fed liberally on oats. Now when he stands a day or two his legs stick. What should I do to check this when he goes in for the winter?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If badly cut, you may have trouble in preventing scarring. Possibly the cut should be stitched. Wash out twice a day with a little carbolic solution, and apply some healing salve, as carbolized vaseline.

2. See that her teeth are in good condition first. Then feed on plenty of well-cured clover hay and rolled oats. You might add a little oil-cake meal to the oats, and, if you have it, a little wheat is all right in oats if you feed the latter whole. Some corn (grain) might be fed. Give as little exercise as possible if you would fatten quickly, but be careful not to put her off her feed or injure her constitution by overfeeding with lack of exercise. Groom well regularly.

3. A little of it might be all right, but care is necessary to avoid scouring the horses. If working hard, hay and oats would be better.

4. A little, provided it keeps all right, will do no harm fed to idle horses.

5. If frozen before mature, considerable of the feeding value is lost.

6. Purge the horse with 6 to 10 drams aloes (according to size) and 2 drams ginger. After the bowels regain their normal condition, give a dessertspoonful of saltpetre in damp food once daily for three or four days. Cut down the grain ration. Exercise regularly. Rub the legs long and often. Care is necessary in feeding some horses predisposed to stocking.

The new night watchman at the college had noticed someone using the big telescope. Just then a star fell. "Bogorra," said the watchman, "that felly sure is a crack shot."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Book.--Dry Silage.--Disinfectant.
Could you suggest the name and price of a book together with the book-shop it can be obtained, of a reliable veterinary publisher?

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J. E. S.

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Corn that is stored in the barn to feed horses in the winter-time? Is corn is frozen on the stalk does it lose much of its feeding value? Have a three-year-old horse which worked hard all summer and fed on oats. Now when he stands on two his legs stock. What do I do to check this when he goes into the winter?

A SUBSCRIBER.

1. If badly cut, you may have to prevent scarring. Possibly the wound should be stitched. Wash out with a little carbolic solution and apply some healing salve, as you would on a horse.

2. If her teeth are in good condition. Then feed on plenty of good clover hay and rolled oats. Add a little oil-cake meal to the hay, and, if you have it, a little fish meal. All right in oats if you feed them whole. Some corn (grain) may be fed. Give as little exercise as possible. If you would fatten quickly, but do not put her off her feed or her constitution by overfeeding. Groom well regularly.

3. A little of it might be all right, but it is necessary to avoid scouring. If working hard, hay and oats would be better.

4. Little, provided it keeps all right. No harm fed to idle horses. If frozen before mature, considerable feeding value is lost.

5. Give the horse with 6 to 10 drams (according to size) and 2 drams of cod liver oil. After the bowels regain their normal condition, give a dessertspoonful of cod liver oil in damp food once daily for four days. Cut down the grain gradually. Exercise regularly. Rub the horse and often. Care is necessary in feeding some horses predisposed to

6. A night watchman at the college once someone using the big telescope. Just then a star fell. "That," said the watchman, "that is a crack shot."

Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Pigs With Cough.

Sow and her pigs, three months old, are all coughing, and a litter of pigs four weeks old are commencing to cough.

W. R. D.

Ans.—This is either infectious bronchitis or lung worms. It would require a careful post-mortem to determine which. Treatment is the same in either case, and in most cases is very unsatisfactory. Put the pigs in a close compartment and burn sulphur so long as you can stand the fumes, then open windows to allow air to enter. Treatment may be repeated in about ten days. In most cases it is wise to dispose of the pigs and thoroughly disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock.

Unthrifty-Mare.

Five-year-old driving mare has been sick and unthrifty for more than a year. She seems stiff in her body and generally run-down, and her feed does her no good. I have had her teeth attended to, and have given tonics and treated for worms. She frequently passes little, short, flat, lightish-colored objects, which have no head nor tail, but appear to be parts of a worm. Lately she has had sores inside of her lips.

T. H.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate tapeworm, which is often very hard to dislodge. Starve her for 14 to 16 hours. Then mix 3 ounces oil of turpentine with 1 1/2 pints new milk, shake well and give as a drench. Allow nothing to eat for three or four hours longer, then give her bran and a little hay, and 1 1/2 pints of raw linseed oil. Watch the excretions closely, and if she does not pass the worm, repeat treatment in ten days to two weeks. Dress the ulcers in her mouth twice daily with one part butter of antimony to three parts tincture of myrrh. Apply with a feather.

Miscellaneous.

Horse Tail—A Weed on Sour Land.

Kindly publish the name of the enclosed weed, and explain some way in which it may be killed, if there is any. No amount of cultivation seems to affect it. We call it water-grass or water-weed, and generally consider that it signifies sour soil or soil with a cold bottom. However, it is seen to grow on rolling land, high-up or sandy knolls. Some say that underdraining will stamp it out.

W. C.

Ans.—This weed is known as Equisetum or Horsetail. True, it may be seen growing beside railways, on sandy knolls, rolling land, and other places that are ostensibly dry. However, it is more commonly seen on low-lying land, which has every indication of being sour. The two ways of combating this weed are with lime and underdrains. The land is usually sour where they are seen. Furthermore, it is usually damp. Remove these two undesirable conditions, and cultivation will have more effect on it.

Brewers' Grain for Cows.

1. How do brewers' grains compare with bran as a feed for milking cows?
2. Are they worth as much per ton?

J. H. B.

Ans.—1. In crude protein and fat, brewers' grains are superior to bran, but the latter feed contains a higher percentage of carbohydrates. This, of course, refers particularly to dry brewers' grains. When wet the percentages of the different food constituents are very much diminished. In feeding tests, bran and dry brewers' grains are very similar in results. In one instance, where two lots of seven cows each were fed with different rations to test the comparative values of these two feeding-stuffs, the lot receiving wheat bran gave an average of 20.8 lbs. milk daily, while those receiving brewers' grains gave an average of 21.4 lbs. This shows brewers' grains to be somewhat superior to wheat bran for milk production. However, under actual dairy conditions there might be little difference except with individual animals.

2. Judging from the results of feeding tests, they would both have very approximately the same value.

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Big Game Cartridges

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WINDSOR, ONT.
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Special Offering—A few choice yearling bulls fit for service also heifer calves six months old sired by Eminent Royal Fern. Write for what you want.

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Brampton Jerseys

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

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs

Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph.
Long-distance phone in house.

Maple Shade Shropshires

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

Will A. Dryden :: :: Brooklin, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHROPSHIRE

Shearling Rams, Shearling Ewes, Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs. Sired by a Milne's Ram (Imported). Let me quote you prices.

THOS. HALL :: :: R.R. No. 3 :: :: BRADFORD, ONT.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few ram lambs from imported ewes. I expect an importation of rams of both breeds from England 1st. of August. Prices very reasonable.

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

Spruce Lodge Stock Farm—Shorthorns and Leicesters Sheep

Have always on hand a few choice heifers and bulls from good milking families. In Leicesters we have the best lot we ever offered in shearlings and ram lambs and ewe and ewe lambs, all got by choice imported rams.

W. A. DOUGLAS, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia.

OAK-LODGE SHROPSHIRE

We have on hand for sale a large number of Shearling Rams and Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs, got by noted sires that has produced winners at Toronto for the last 3 years, highest quality.

J. E. BRETHEUR & NEPHEW :: :: Burford, Ontario

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Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month:
Southdown Prize Rams
ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

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Flock established many years ago by the late Peter Arkell. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale, all recorded. Positively no grades handled except by order.

PETER ARKELL & CO. Prop.
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Oxford Downs—We are in a particularly favorable position this year to supply Oxford Down breeders with a right choice Ram Lamb, also Ewe Lambs and Shearlings. Wm. Barnett & Sons, R.R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.

Fairview Shropshires We are offering a few yearling rams and ram lambs; also some young ewes, bred to imported Buttar ram, which we consider should be good value at the price we are quoting. Come or write. J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE
FOR SALE Shearling rams and ram lambs, also one 2 shear ram. Prices right.
W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.

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

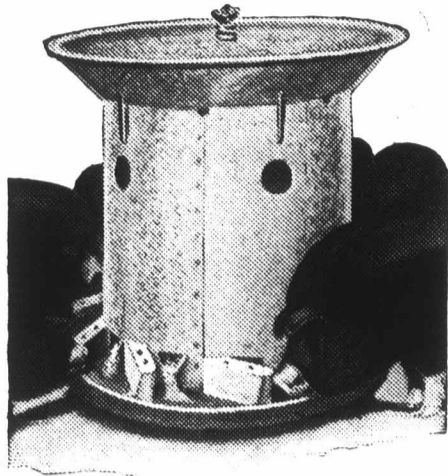
J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.

CHOICE LEICESTERS

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

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

As we are breeding Leicesters this season we offer for sale two registered Shropshire rams (2-shear and 3-shear) bred by J. & D. J. Campbell, of Fairview, The Dunrobin Farms, Beaverton, Ontario. Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



If you could purchase a machine to grind the grain and feed your hogs with no trouble to yourself, you would be willing to buy it.

THE HOG MOTOR

has, the past six years, done this for hundreds of farmers, and not one has been troubled with crippled pigs. If you could be sure of strong litters during late winter and early spring, you would increase the number of litters during the year.

Loss of litters means loss of revenue. The Hog Motor will give your brood sows enforced exercise, thus insuring strong, healthy pigs in winter months just as certain as those arriving in midsummer. For full information, address:

The Canadian Hog Motor Co., Ltd.
LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

WELWOOD FARM

Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns, bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Choice Tamworths, both sexes, all ages, 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns, three extra fine red roan bull calves, eight months old, dandies, also choice cows and heifers of the deep milking strain.
Charles. Currie, Morrison

Tamworths Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice before buying write for prices. Registered.
JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

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

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Overstocked. We offer one champion silver sweepstake sow coming two years old guaranteed in pig, one year-old boar extra type, and any number of young pigs, to be sold weaned three weeks hence and later.
POMONA FARM, COBOURG, ONT.

Pine Grove Berkshires—Sows bred and ready to breed. Boars fit for service. Young things, both sexes, from my prize-winning herd.
W. W. Brownridge, R. R. 3, Georgetown, Ont.

Prospect Hill Berkshires
Of highest possible quality and bred from winners for many years we have for sale. Both sexes and any desired age. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
John Wier & Son, Paris, Ont., R.M.R. No. 1

Speechless with wrath, a little man was ushered into the police court the other day. An ornament of the police force had found him loitering about and had arrested him as a suspicious character.

"What were you doing at the time of arrest?" asked the wary magistrate.

"Simply waiting!" spluttered the prisoner.

"What were you waiting for?"

"My money."

"Who owed you the money?"

"The man I had been waiting for."

"What did he owe it to you for?"

"For waiting."

"The magistrate took his glass off and glared at the prisoner.

"Do not jest with me," he said. "Now tell me, have you a trade?"

"Of course I have."

"Then what is it?"

"I'm a waiter."

English Live Stock Notes and News.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A bountiful harvest all over England, and an increased supply of every kind of farm live stock, with the exception of swine, are two features of the year which is now rapidly drawing to a close on this side of the Atlantic. Increased areas of wheat growing, and swelling totals of cattle and sheep, are two items on the official agricultural returns which prove how well the British farmer has tried to meet the conditions that are prevailing. The good news from the War Front has caused a better feeling all over the country, particularly in the farming industry, and this is somewhat reflected in the high prices that are being paid for pedigree stock. Autumnal sales have been huge successes all round, and across the border, at Hawick, the record price of £225 has been paid for a Cheviot ram, bred at Skelhill, and bought by Mr. Elliot, of Blocklaugh. The Cheviot sheep in that part of Britain is still the principal kind used for cross-breeding.

Another valuable type of sheep is the Kent or Romney Marsh, and the Macknade flock, owned by F. Neame, who has been a great exporter, chiefly to Southern America, has been dispersed. His 526 head aggregated £4,326, or a general average of £8 4s. each. The 58 yearling rams averaged £26 13s. each, and the eleven stud rams averaged £20 8s. Two, however, reached 100 guineas each.

Shires never sold better than they are at the moment. Foals of that type are bringing great money, and geldings bred on Shire lines from the stud of Truman, at Bushnell, Illinois, and from some of the great barns of Argentina, are realizing 90 and 100 guineas each on the London market.

Peterborough, in Lincolnshire, is still the great place to find classical Shire foals, particularly at the Sexton Repository. At a two-day's sale, Sexton sold £13,000 worth of Shires, and Luckin's brown filly foal, by Norbury Menestrel, went to a new home at 155 guineas. In colt foals, Kirk's gray son of King of Tandridge realized 105 guineas. His color was against him making a bigger price, though that is good enough for a colt only a few months old.

Even the despised Jersey—the pet of the fancy in England—is realizing money, a heifer sold by Smith-Barry at public auction in Aylesbury, going for 51 guineas.

Whinnerah's dairy Shorthorns sold at Warton averaged £16 17s. 10d. for 56 head. The best price here was 130 guineas. Beef Shorthorns sold by John Handley at Milnthorpe realized £36 10s. 10d. per head for 50, and 110 guineas was highest price.

Holsteins are also going great guns. R. Butler's Old Park herd at Devizes were sold at an average of £45, and 90 guineas was the top price paid, by R. E. Stone, who is founding a herd in Hampshire, for Fairlight Roschen, a 1,000-gallon cow, well marked. A bull out of a 1,100-gallon cow, went at 57 guineas.

In both Scotland and England, many herds of Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn cattle have come into the market consequent upon their owners being killed at the front, and results have been so flattering as to provoke the thought that the Old Country stands where she did, and has as yet not felt internally the shock of war, despite the many wild (and wireless) stories that have come back to us across the seas.

G. T. BURROWS,
London, Eng.

Gossip.

GOOD YIELDS IN RAINY RIVER.

H. M. McElroy, District Representative for Rainy River District, reports as follows to the Ontario Department of Agriculture: "In driving from Rainy River to Emo I came across an interesting item. Thos. Nolan, of Sleman, had just finished threshing his oats (seed supplied by the Ontario Government), and from four acres actual measurement he had 168 bushels of oats, weighing 42 lbs. per measured bushel, an average of 117 bushels to the acre. One hundred bushel yields of oats are quite common this year in the district."

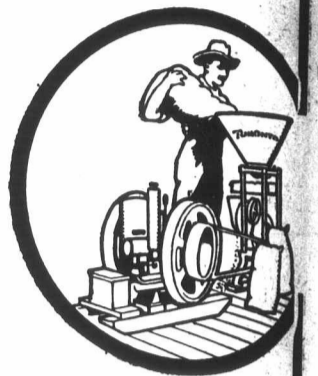
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and at the rate of 50 bushels per hour with our Special Toronto Grinding Outfits

THIS is not a special record, but an every day performance. Many of our customers who have these outfits grind a bushel a minute at a cost of much less than a half cent when the condition of the grain is right.

YOUR DAMAGED WHEAT AS GOOD FOR STOCK FEEDING AS DOLLAR WHEAT

If your grain has sprouted or been affected by frost or smut, don't throw it on the market for whatever price you can get. GRIND IT, FEED IT. Even damaged wheat has high nutritive value, and when well ground and mixed with peas, oats or corn it is as good a stock food as the highest price grain.



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GRINDING OUTFITS

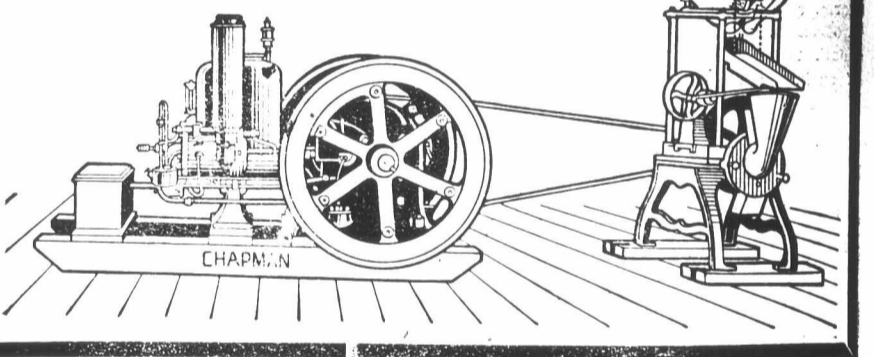
Are used by prosperous farmers because they cut down their feed costs. They save time, labor, wages, and the money paid to custom grinders.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF "TORONTO" GRINDERS

They are built with heavy, solid, compact frames, heavy strong arms supporting the outer bearings. Main shaft is 1 1/2 in. cold rolled steel, supported by three long bearings. The plate adjustment is controlled by a lever above the frame, away from the belt. The grain can be regulated and the plates thrown into service at the same time. This is a special feature which we control. Our grinders are built to give service, to grind steadily as long as required, and to stand up under the hardest usage. They have wide heavy bases, which help to do away with vibration and shaking.

Send for particulars and prices of the different sizes.

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Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow, others bred and ready to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and championship stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped: grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices.
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO Long-Distance Telephone

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R.R. 1 BRANTFORD, ONTARIO
Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE
In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.
MAC CAMPBELL & SONS NORTHWOOD, ONT.

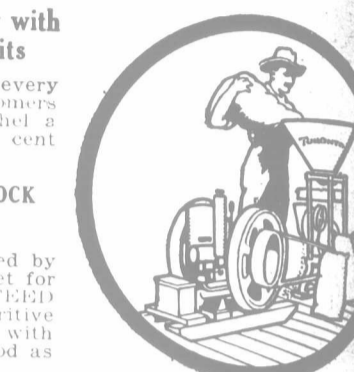
Cloverdale Large English Berkshires!
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R. R. 3.

BERKSHIRES
My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes any age.
ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1 STRATFORD, ONT.
Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

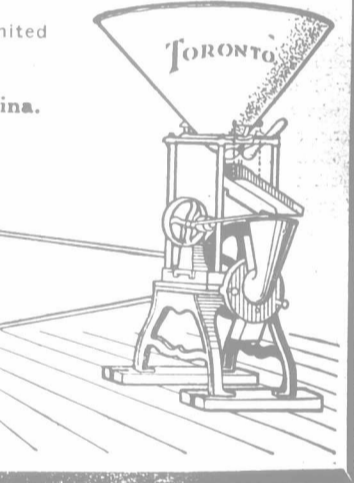
Sunny Hill Stock Farm YORKSHIRE SWINE, HOLSTEIN BULLS SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Prize-winners of the leading fairs. Stock of all ages for sale. Be sure you write us before you order, our aim is quality and satisfaction.
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Boars ready for service. Sows due
to farrow, others bred and ready to
of imp. and championship stock. Several
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GLISH BERKSHIRES
with the stock book, Suddon Torredor,
satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
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ERSEY CATTLE
bred from winners and champions for
and young bulls, high in quality and
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ounger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin.
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any years have won the leading prices
and Guelph. Highcleres and Salys
e breed, both sexes any age.
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n. G.T.R.

IRE SWINE, HOLSTEIN BULLS
SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Stock of all ages for sale.
is quality and satisfaction.
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These are the materials that give the best service at the most moderate cost. **Certain-teed** Roofing is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years according to whether the thickness is 1, 2 or 3 ply respectively.

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Without obligation to me, send full particulars of your big money-saving offer on a high-grade "Operaphone."

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WEST INDIES
Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS
NEXT SAILING FROM HALIFAX:
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APPLY TO
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.)
OR TO THE
Local TICKET AGENCIES.

Please Mention Advocate

The Spice of Life.

"The man who can drive with one hand is the man for me," answered Edna gayly.

"You're easily satisfied," replied her friend, Ruth. "For my part, I prefer the man who asks me to drive."

"So," said the neighbor sympathetically, "your baby suffers from sleeplessness, does he?"

"No," responded the haggard and hollow-eyed man; "he doesn't. He seems to enjoy it. I'm the one who suffers."

"Oh!" exclaimed the suffragette fervently, "if the Lord had only made me a man!"

"Perhaps he did, dear," said the widow soothingly, "but you just haven't found him yet."

"Well, Aunt Dinah," asked the cook's young mistress, "are you going to have the word 'obey' eliminated from the marriage ceremony?"

"No, chile, I ain't," said Aunt Dinah; "but I sho' am gwinter hab'it done 'limited from de matrimony."

"Bertie," said the fond mother, "how would you like to be a banker like Uncle Joseph when you grow up?"

Bertie looked critically at his uncle's face and figure. "Couldn't I be a banker," he asked anxiously, "without being like Uncle Joseph?"

"So yo' am goin' to be mah son-in-law, am yo'?" inquired old Brother Buckaloo.

"Yessah, dat's what it 'mounts to," said the colored swain. "But dat ain' what Ah'm a-marryin' Louella Maud foh. Yo' am purely incidental to de emergency, sah, purely incidental."

"Do you love sister Clara, Mr. Simpson?" asked the little brother frankly of the caller.

"Why, Willie, what a funny question!" replied the astounded Mr. Simpson. "Why do you ask that?"

"Because she said last night she'd give a dollar to know, and I need the dollar."

"Now, Willy," said the mother, "you told me a falsehood. Do you know what happens to little boys who tell falsehoods?"

"No, ma'am," replied Willy sheepishly.

"Why," continued the mother, "a big, black man with only one eye in the center of his forehead comes along and flies with him up to the moon, and makes him pick sticks for the balance of his life. Now, you will never tell a falsehood again, will you? It is awfully wicked."

"I educated one of my boys to be a doctor and the other a lawyer," said Farmer Cornstossel, as he sifted his crutch.

"You should be very proud of them," answered his visitor. "That seems like an excellent arrangement."

"I don't know about that," replied the aged agriculturist; "it looks as though it was a-going to break up the fam'ly. I got run into by a locomotive, and one of 'em wants to care me and the other one wants me to go lame so he can sue for damages."

A resident of British Columbia was visiting in one of the Southern States and was discoursing on the sport of fishing for tuna off the Pacific coast. "We go out in small motor boats," said the Westerner, "and fish with a long line baited with flying fish. Anything less than a hundred-pound tuna isn't considered good sport."

Just then a colored messenger, who had been listening, stepped up.

"Scuse me, sah," said he, wide-eyed, "but did I understand yo' to say dat yo' went fishin' fo' hundred-pound fish in a little motah boat?"

"Yes," with a smile, "we go out frequently."

"But," urged the darky, "ain't yo' feared yo' all might ketch one?"

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"EMPIRE" SILO ROOF
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Watch for Our Half-century Issue — Christmas Number, 1915