

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 29, 1917.

No. 1314

Have Music in Your Home Christmas

A SHERLOCK-MANNING Piano or Player Piano in the parlor on Christmas morning will gladden the heart of every member of the household, and when Christmas time comes round again in ten or twenty years from now, you will still look upon that instrument as the most magnificent and enjoyable gift you ever made to your home and family.

Every Sherlock-Manning Piano and Player Piano is completely satisfying as to material, workmanship, richness of tone and beauty of design.

NOTE: If you have a Victory Bond you would like to dispose of we will accept it at par value (the price you paid for it) on the purchase of a Piano, Player Piano or Phonograph. Get your order in at once and we will make delivery before Christmas.

Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Pianos



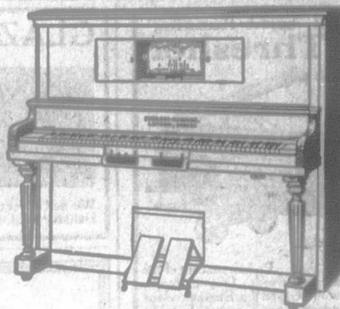
Style 75—Chippendale

Known throughout the land as "Canada's Biggest Piano Value". Made in a great variety of styles and finishes, but all of the highest quality. Famed for its wonderful, full, rich tone, delightful touch, and responsive action. Thousands of these pianos have been sold to critical buyers in every part of Canada.

Don't invest your money in any piano until you have thoroughly investigated the merits of the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano—an instrument with handsome appearance—with unlimited, unflinching and lasting wealth of pleasure in its melody that will daily, and for a lifetime, give absolute satisfaction in every respect.

Sherlock-Manning Player-Pianos

The Sherlock-Manning Player has the all-metal Aluminum Valve Action and all the other latest and best improvements—among which is the Solodant. This permits the operator to omit the melody and play only the accompaniment, or to correctly accent the melody in any portion of the composition.



Style 120—Player Piano

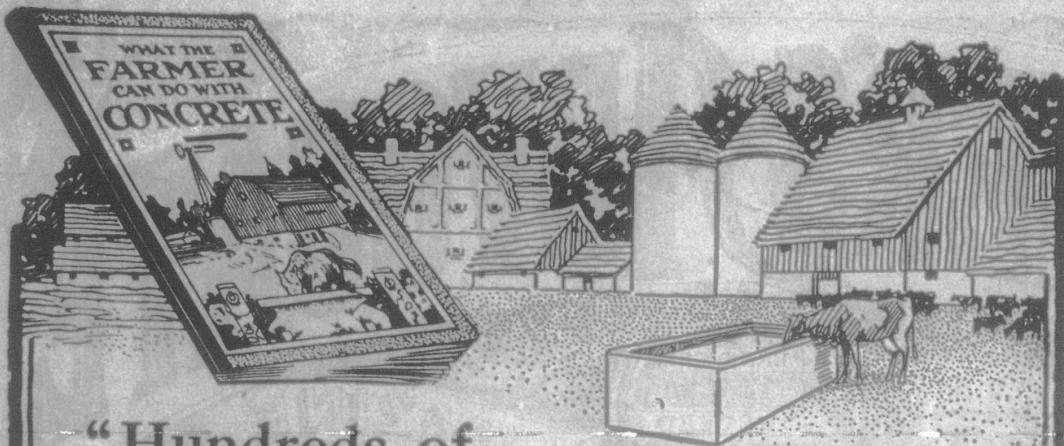
The Tempo-Aid is another feature which enables the operator to introduce his or her own time and expression, or in other words, it means that the music and volume of tone are under perfect control at all times. This Player can be used as a complete reproducing instrument or played by hand alone, as a regular piano. It will do anything that any other player will do, and do it right—musically and mechanically.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Send to-day for our handsome Art Catalogue, "T", which illustrates and describes our complete line of Pianos, Player-Pianos and Phonographs. Address Dept. 18. We mail this Catalogue free.

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.

LONDON, CANADA



"Hundreds of Dollars In Actual Profit"

More than one farmer has told us—since he has got a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that the advice it gave him netted him hundreds of dollars in actual profit.

Get the book—it's free—and by reading it you will see the profit there is in building improvements of CONCRETE according to its plain, simple directions. For instance, there's a page devoted to Watering Troughs—showing how to build the sanitary kind that will not rot, rust or leak. Several pages devoted to Concrete Silos. Others telling how to build concrete foundations for barns. All these are improvements a farm needs—its value will go up considerably if you use concrete in the building of them. And you'll be able to "work" your farm with less effort and on a more profitable basis if your buildings and utilities are of the modern Concrete type. This book gives all the directions you'll need.

Remember—Concrete improvements are fire-proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible. The book also contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are specially interested in some of the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information.

Signify what you want information about	
FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
CONCRETE BLOCKS	BARNs
SILOS	FENCE POSTS
GARAGES	ROOT CELLARS
TROUGHs AND TANKS	ROADS
"What the farmer can do with concrete"	

Canada Cement Company Limited 206 Herald Bldg., Montreal

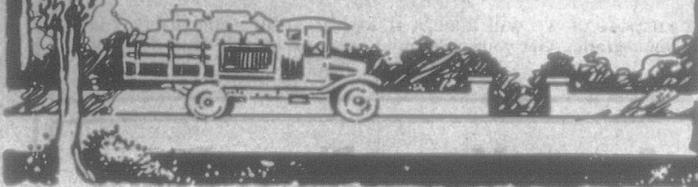


Figure the Time Waste involved in avoiding the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a two-mile stretch of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road.

Permanent Highways of Concrete will enable us to greatly reduce the cost of hauling farm produce. All our country's business will be speeded up and economized by replacing the old-style, rut-filled roads with roads of concrete. You use Concrete on your farm to reduce the cost of farm up-keep—because Concrete eliminates "repairs." For the same reason, boost for concrete as a road material—it is just as effective in reducing road up-keep costs as in effecting economy on the Farm.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells How to Loosen a Tender Corn or Callus so it Lifts Out Without Pain.

A noted Cincinnati chemist discovered a new ether compound and called it Freezone, and it now can be had in tiny bottles as here shown for a few cents from any drug store.

You simply apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus, and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Seems magical! It works like a charm! Your druggist has Freezone. Ask him!



BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Dwellings, or any class of buildings from Concrete Blocks.

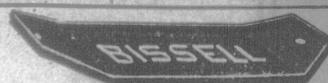
THE LONDON ADJUSTABLE BLOCK MACHINE makes all sizes and designs of Concrete Blocks. Price \$65.00. Send for catalogue No. 3.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. Dept. B, London, Ontario
World's Largest Mfg. of Concrete Machinery



BEESWAX WANTED

WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH OR TRADE
The Tillson Company, Ltd.
TILLSONBURG, ONT.



BISSELL STEEL STONE BOATS are built of stiff steel with railing around edges and steel runners. Made in many different styles for all kinds of farm and stable work. Sizes 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide. Write Dept. W for folder and prices.
T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, ELORA, ONT.

ROOFING AT FACTORY PRICES

SAMPLE PRICES, INCLUDING HEAVY GRADES, ALSO CATALOGUES OF BUILDERS' BARRIERS SUCH AS FIRE DOORS, ETC. GLASS BLOCKS, ETC. SEND 5 CENTS FOR CATALOGUE.
HALLIDAY COMPANY, HAMILTON, FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

You can assure your family a MONTHLY INCOME for LIFE or assure yourself an income during your old age by means of an Imperial Monthly Income Policy. Write for particulars now and mention The Farmer's Advocate. Address: Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Head Office: TORONTO

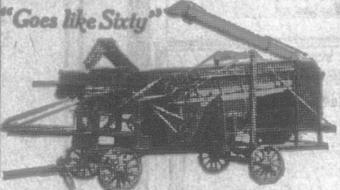
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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, KITCHENER, CANADA

Hay

SHIPPERS—We pay Highest Market Values. Don't Write, Come and see us.
THE E. L. RICHMOND CO., DETROIT
References—any Bank
Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old established firm—Patents everywhere. Head Office Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

The Wonderful—Light-Running Gilson Thresher



Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for full particulars.
GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.
499 York St., Guelph, Ont. 48

GLAZED SASH 65c.

BUY NOW AT OLD PRICES. No. 1 clear white pine sash, already glazed. Specially low price for immediate shipment, safely packed. Over sixty other sizes and styles, including house, barn and cellar sash, also storm sash. Builders' catalogue free. The Halliday Co., Ltd., Factory Distributors, Hamilton, Can.
We sell direct.

3 NEW SONG Folios. 15 CENTS EACH

Battle Songs of the Great War
Life Songs
Heart Songs
40,000 copies of these songs sold in Great Britain form. The folios contain 25-27 worth of music. Send 45c. for all three.
THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO.
75 O'BY STREET, TORONTO

RENNIE'S SEEDS

WE BUY ALSIKE, RED CLOVER ALFALFA and TIMOTHY, PEAS, BEANS, SPRING RYE, BUCKWHEAT, etc.

WM. RENNIE CO., Limited
Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis Streets
TORONTO

LABELS Live-stock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co.
Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and price

WE WANT TO DEMONSTRATE ON YOUR FARM

We will send a Gilson Engine, any size, without charge, to any responsible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm, at his own work. Write for further particulars of our free trial offer, catalogue, and special introductory prices.
Gilson Mfg. Co. Limited
269 York St., Guelph, Ont.

A Better Separator For Less Money
VIKING
Cream Separators of Quality

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE *Maxwell*
Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.
MAXWELLS LIMITED, St. Mary's, Ont.

Ontario Provincial HELD IN GUELPH Winter Fair

**NOV. 30 TO
DEC. 6, 1917**

PROGRAM OF JUDGING

Monday Forenoon, December 3rd:

- 9.00 a.m. Judging Competition (Dairy Cattle).
- 10.15 a.m. Judging Shires.
- 10.45 a.m. Judging Competition (Beef Cattle).

Monday Afternoon, December 3rd:

- 1.30 p.m. Judging Shorthorns.
- 5.00 p.m. Judging Ponies.

Monday Evening, December 3rd:

- 7.30 p.m. Judging Heavy Draughts (two-year-olds)
- 7.45 p.m. Musical Ride (64th Battery).
- 8.10 p.m. Judging Thoroughbreds.
- 9.45 p.m. Saddle Class.

Tuesday Forenoon, December 4th:

- 9.00 a.m. Judging Competition (Horses).
- 10.30 a.m. Judging Bulls (Dairy Breeds).
- 11.05 a.m. Judging Shorthorn Cows (Dairy Classes).
- 11.25 a.m. Judging Baby Beef.
- 11.35 a.m. County Specials.

Tuesday Afternoon, December 4th:

- 1.30 p.m. Judging Aberdeen-Angus.
- 3.10 a.m. Judging Percherons.

Tuesday Evening, December 4th:

- 7.30 p.m. Judging Heavy Draught (three-year-olds).
- 7.45 p.m. Judging Standard-Breds.
- 10.05 p.m. Judging Standard-Bred Specials.

Wednesday Forenoon, December 5th:

- 9.00 a.m. Judging Herefords.
- 11.05 a.m. Judging Clydesdales (Foals).
- 11.45 a.m. Judging Clydesdales (Yearlings).

Wednesday Afternoon, December 5th:

- 1.30 p.m. Judging Clydesdales (Yearlings).
- 2.30 p.m. Judging Clydesdales (two-year-olds).
- 4.25 p.m. Judging Clydesdales (three-year-old Mares).
- 5.05 p.m. Judging Heavy Draught (Aged).
- 5.35 p.m. Judging Heavy Draught (Teams).

Wednesday Evening, December 5th:

- 7.30 p.m. Musical Ride, (64th Battery).
- 7.55 p.m. Judging Hackneys.
- 10.30 p.m. Judging Hackney Specials.

Thursday Forenoon, December 6th:

- 9.00 a.m. Judging Beef Cattle (Grades).
- 10.35 a.m. Grand Champion (Beef).
- 10.50 a.m. Judging Angus Specials.
- 11.05 a.m. Judging Hereford Specials.
- 11.15 a.m. Prince of Wales' Prize (three Best Beef Animals).
- 11.30 a.m. Judging Clydesdales (three-year-old Stallions)

Thursday Afternoon, December 6th:

- 1.30 p.m. Judging Clydesdales (Aged Stallions).
- 3.10 p.m. Judging Clydesdales (Aged Mares).
- 4.10 p.m. Judging Clydesdales (Mare and Progeny).
- 4.40 p.m. Judging Clydesdales (Get of Sire).
- 5.15 p.m. Champion Clydesdales.
- 5.55 p.m. Grand Champion Clydesdales.

Thursday Evening, December 6th:

- 7.45 p.m. Presentation of Trophies in Arena.
- 8.00 p.m. Grand Parade of Prize-winners.
- 9.30 p.m. Musical Ride (64th Battery).

W. W. BALLANTYNE, President, Stratford, Ont.
R. W. WADE, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

RAILWAY TICKETS, GENERAL PUBLIC:

- (a) TERRITORY—From stations in Ontario, Kingston, Harrowsmith, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and west, but not west of Azilda.
- (b) FARE—One-way ordinary first-class fare and one-third for the round trip.
- (c) GOING DATES—November 30 to December 6, inclusive.
- (d) RETURN LIMIT—December 8, 1917.

RAILWAY TICKETS, JUDGES and EXHIBITORS—From all stations in Eastern Canadian Passenger Association territory on surrender of standard form of Judges' and Exhibitors' certificate signed by Mr. R. W. Wade, Secretary, round trip tickets to be sold to Guelph at one-way ordinary first-class fare and one-third for the round trip, good going November 27 to December 6, inclusive; return limit December 10, 1917.

Program of Events (Not in the Arena)

Thursday, Nov. 29th:
9.00 p.m. Commencement of Dairy Test.
12.00 (midnight) Poultry Exhibits in Place.

Friday, Nov. 30th:
9.00 a.m. Egg-Laying Contest Begins.
Judging Poultry.

Saturday, Dec. 1st:
9.00 a.m. Judging Poultry.
10.00 a.m. Judging Seeds.
12.00 (midnight) Live Stock Exhibits in Place.

Sunday, Dec. 2nd:
9.00 p.m. Conclusion of Dairy Test.

Monday, Dec. 3rd:
9.00 a.m. Judging Sheep.
11.00 a.m. Motion Pictures.
2.00 p.m. Judging Swine (Bacon and Butcher).
4.00 p.m. Dressed Poultry and Eggs in Place.
4.00 p.m. Motion Pictures.
4.30 p.m. Judging Competition (Swine).
8.30 p.m. Motion Pictures.

Tuesday, Dec. 4th:
8.00 a.m. Killing Bacon and Butcher Hogs.
9.00 a.m. Judging Swine (Pure-breds).
9.00 a.m. Judging Dressed Poultry.
10.30 a.m. Judging Competition (Sheep).
11.00 a.m. Motion Pictures.
2.00 p.m. Judging Competition (Poultry).
4.00 p.m. Motion Pictures.
8.30 p.m. Motion Pictures.

Wednesday, Dec. 5th:
9.00 a.m. Judging Swine Carcasses.
10.00 a.m. Sale of Seeds.
11.00 a.m. Motion Pictures.
1.30 p.m. Sale of Seeds (continued).
3.00 p.m. Carcass Room Open to Public.
4.00 p.m. Motion Pictures.
6.00 p.m. Conclusion of Egg-Laying Contest.

Thursday, Dec. 6th:
11.00 a.m. Motion Pictures.
1.30 p.m. Sale of Dressed Poultry.
2.00 p.m. Sale of Carcasses.
4.00 p.m. Motion Pictures.
8.30 p.m. Motion Pictures.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK FORWARDED TO EXHIBITIONS.

Going Journey.—Live stock forwarded to fairs and exhibitions, will be carried to the station of the delivering line at point of exhibition at full tariff rates.

Return Journey.—On return journey, when such stock is accompanied by the original paid expense bill, or freight receipt, showing that the property had travelled over same railway to point of exhibition, and a certificate, in duplicate, from the secretary of the exhibition, or his deputy, to the effect that the stock has not changed ownership, it will be returned free to the original shipping station.

Liability for Exhibits Returned.—When shippers elect to accept free transportation for return carriage to original shipping point, as provided for under the conditions of section (b), such shipments will be transported entirely at the risk of the owner, as to loss or damage, and bills of lading must be so endorsed.

Attendants in Charge of Live Stock.—When ordinary stock cars, or short horse cars, are used, one attendant in charge of each carload will be passed free on same train with stock to and from exhibition. When long, palace horse cars are used, two attendants in charge of stock will be passed free on same train to and from exhibition. One attendant in charge of each L. C. L. shipment of live stock will be charged one-half the regular first-class fare, both ways, when travelling on same train with stock.

This is the Last Week of the Victory Loan Campaign

YOU know what the success of the loan means to Canada—

You know what it means to you.

Don't hesitate another moment if you have not already bought Victory Bonds.

If you have bought, buy more if you can.

The country needs your subscription and you need the market the Victory Loan will provide.

Lists Close Midnight Saturday



The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations; \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917	20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918	20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918	20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds

5.68% on the 10 year Bonds

5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd,	1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st,	1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st,	1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st,	1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

HALLAM'S GUARANTEED FUR COATS AND SETS

Why it is Cheaper to Buy BY MAIL

Every intelligent man or woman desires to buy at the lowest possible price, considering quality.

No matter where you live in Canada, you can buy your furs by mail through Hallam "Direct from Trapper to You" at the same price as any one and cheaper than elsewhere. The reasons are many: There is no high store rent to pay; there are no sales clerks to pay; there are no retailers' or jobbers' profits for you to pay; there are no bad accounts to be made up.

All this means a big saving, of which you receive the benefit.

You are sure of satisfaction when buying by mail from Hallam—because of Hallam's guarantee "to satisfy you or your money back. You are the sole judge.

We are compelled to give you extra good value, for our own safety, because no mail order house can afford to have goods returned.

The two illustrations here tell about some very attractive Hallam bargains.

1606—Beautiful Canadian Mink Cape, made from specially selected skins. The high collar and deep shoulder thoroughly protect the throat and chest. Silk lining, the best workmanship and finish throughout. Hallam guaranteed. Price \$60.00 delivered to you.

1607—Muff, made from four large skins, specially selected to match above. Soft down bed, silk wrist cord, cuffs and ends. Price \$37.50 delivered to you.

1682—No wind that blows can disturb my lady's comfort when protected by this beautiful full fur-lined Grey Canadian Wolf Cape—very wide on shoulders and across back, fastens closely at the throat, giving greatest comfort and warmth. Finished with natural head, tail and paws, lined with grey corded silk poplin. Value unsurpassed. Price \$13.50, delivered to you.

1683—Muff of genuine Grey Canadian Wolf to match above—barrel shape, large roomy and comfortable, finished with head, tail and paws, soft down bed, silk wrist cord, lined with grey corded silk poplin. Price \$17.50, delivered to you.

HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK FREE

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions—contains 40 pages with 125 illustrations of up-to-date furs and fur garments—All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the furs really appear—it shows furs for every member of the family.

Send for this book to-day. It is now ready for mailing and will be mailed as requests are received.

Address, using number as below.

John Hallam Limited

606 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

BUY A VICTORY BOND

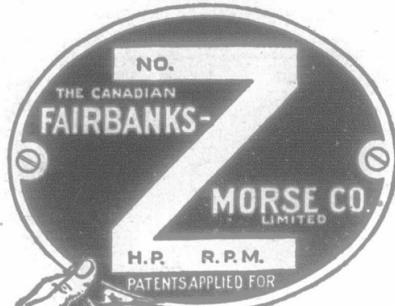
TELEPHONES

For rural party lines. Write us for bulletin and full information.

THE CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

261 Adelaide Street West TORONTO

1 1/2 H. P. On Skids with BUILT-IN MAGNETO



\$71.

3 H. P. \$126.00
6 H. P. \$225.00

F. O. B. Toronto or Montreal

Scarcity and increased cost of material make this advance in price, effective after October 1st, imperative.

The one great, convincing engine offer. Fairbanks-Morse quality—service—dependability—at a popular price tells the story.

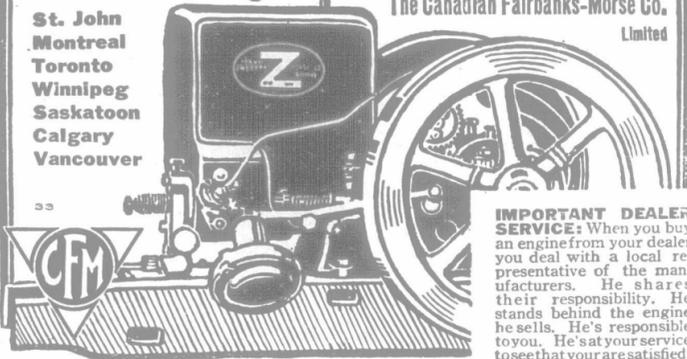
All Sizes Can Be Shipped Immediately from Stock

Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Foot-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression; Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. Long, efficient, economical "power service."

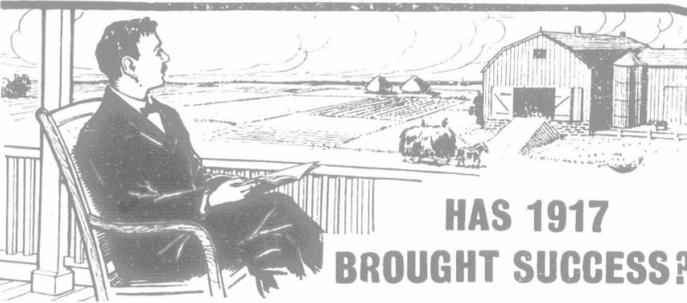
See the "Z" and You'll Buy It Go to your local dealer. See the "Z." Compare it on merit—by any standard—point by point. You'll sell yourself on this wonderful engine value.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

St. John
Montreal
Toronto
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Calgary
Vancouver



IMPORTANT DEALER SERVICE: When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.



HAS 1917 BROUGHT SUCCESS?

Now that the year is drawing to a close have you figured out the profits of your farm? **ARE YOU SATISFIED?** If you feel that you should be doing better—should be getting bigger returns for all your work—why not consider the possibilities of Western Canada?

Write for any or all of our free booklets, "Homeseekers & Settlers Guide," "Peace River Guide," and "British Columbia Settlers Guide," to General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., or Toronto, Ont.

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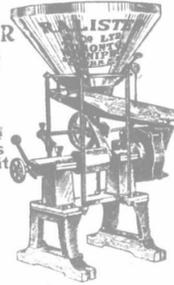


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1866

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 29, 1917.

1314

EDITORIAL.

Exemption tribunals are only human.

November made up for what October did to us.

Those of whom much is expected have votes at the coming election.

Give all kinds of breeding stock as much free range in the fresh air as possible.

It is a waste of feed to leave stock out nights in inclement late fall weather.

The farmer works without any guarantees and, therefore, expects little interference.

By this time all our readers should have bought their victory bonds. If they haven't there is still time.

Four-footed hogs are scarce, but from all accounts there is still an over-supply of the two-legged variety.

Some people seem to think an army can be fed on wind, and generally those who think so are quite "windy."

Some papers say Santa Claus is non-partisan, but they do not seem to be quite sure that he belongs to the "Union."

The Government asks an increase in hog production. Farmers ask for a reasonable supply of feed. Can the country's officials help?

Raising the race cry in a country like Canada can never unite the people. If ever this country needed united effort it is now.

If farming isn't an essential occupation, what about candy making and candy selling? The necktie clerk would also look better in skirts.

The man who knowingly sells an animal infected with a contagious disease to go into another herd and spread ruin is worse than a thief.

For the present and the future breed better live stock and more of it. There appear to be good times ahead for the man with the right class of breeding stock.

All true Canadians desire that all possible be done toward the winning of the war. It is only natural that they should differ on ways and means following the revelations of the past three years and more.

The only thing the authorities can guarantee the farmer is that he must take the chance. To his credit be it said that he has risen to the occasion nobly and produced abundantly. We have faith, too, that he will do so again.

An election campaign of such moment as the one in which Canada is now fumbling for light should bring forth from political leaders of all stripes a clear, honest elucidation of the facts and be entirely free from narrow, partisan bitterness.

It has been pointed out that large quantities of Western screenings—good feed—are sold to go to feed companies in the United States at prices much lower than those asked for the same material in Canada. Why not save this feed for Canadian feeders and let them have it at a fair price?

Chance it.

Farmers generally sell on a declining market. This buyers know, and if they are anxious for any particular product and have the organization well completed it is an easy matter to get the product. Take hogs as an instance. When the market drops 25 cents per cwt. one day and 50 cents the next, and so on, it is only a few days until it is glutted with all kinds of pigs from old sows to unfinished porkers, and then a very reasonable excuse may be found for dropping the price possibly \$2 or \$2.25 per cwt., and still the hogs in droves come into the stock yards. After it is all over hogs go up again, and when hogs are going up the farmer holds.

There is a lack of confidence in country districts in many of the schemes put on for increased production, and judging from meetings held to discuss the present bacon hog propaganda, farmers do not feel at all certain about the outcome. They have little confidence that the price will remain at a level to ensure them against loss, and when they read reports in the press of eighty per cent. and forty-five per cent. profits made by the packers of hogs, they are even less inclined to take hold. True, the Government has a scheme which they call controlling the packer, but the farmer has lost faith in most Government schemes. He sees everybody else guaranteed against loss, if limited to what the authorities think a fair profit, and wonders if the need is so great why the producer of food essential in the fight cannot get some real assurance that he will not have to "chance it" absolutely. Not long ago we heard a good farmer make the statement that the farmers of this country would be willing to turn their farms over to the Government if the latter would allow them 5 per cent. on their investment, and the said farmers would work at \$1.10 per day—soldiers' pay—as working foremen on these farms. Then labor could be conscripted to help make the farms produce. Surely farmers are entitled to 5 per cent. on their investment. If they are producing at the call of the Government, the Government should give them some sort of assurance. If they cannot, the farmer thinks they had better not ask anything. And yet they say it is our patriotic duty to produce. The Canadian farmer has understood that since the war began, and no one can say that he has not done admirably well. Patriotically, he is ready to go the limit. He will produce that which the country needs and will do it without half the haranguing now thrust upon him, but he must first be assured that no one is going to stand in between and reap the benefits of his labor which he intended for a living for himself and the boys at the front, and the women and children of the Allies overseas.

We recently heard a well-to-do farmer—a man who signified his intention of keeping more brood sows—say in a meeting of farmers for the purpose of devising ways and means of increasing bacon-hog production, that the first step necessary to the success of the undertaking was to establish confidence in the farming community that a fair deal would be theirs. The point we wish to make is that there is lack of confidence. We take the Food Controller's word for it that bacon is absolutely essential. We believe it is necessary that it be produced. The Department of Agriculture is putting on a campaign to increase hog production. It is not meeting with the unqualified support of those who must feed the hogs. Unless the man on the land can be shown that the authorities will absolutely control the product so that the farmer gets his small share of the benefit of producing the pork, that the packer gets what is fair—for the farmer believes he is entitled to profit on packing the meat, and that the troops overseas or the women and children of the Allies get it at the least possible cost, he will continue to be a little dubious. The producer of hogs is not sure he can get the feed. His labor grows scarcer daily, and there are rumblings of dissatisfaction from some districts where

further stripping has been recently in progress. He has no assurance that when hogs are plentiful for market next fall, as would be the result of the increased number of brood sows kept, that the price would not go down rapidly and apparently with no other reason than that hogs were plentiful.

We heard another farmer say recently that within his memory he never saw as many brood sows go to his station for shipment to the slaughter houses in any similar period as had been the case during the last two weeks. Why? Farmers lack confidence in the authorities that they will get a square deal. This is serious. A lack of confidence is dangerous. Our best information is that the increase of bacon is essential right now, but farmers have little faith. The Government says that a price for the finished product cannot be fixed even as low as a 12-cent minimum. The farmer reasons thus: If the Government cannot take a chance on guaranteeing a 12 or 14-cent minimum, hogs must be going down, and he will not feed expensive grains which he feels he will have to buy if he increases his hog output and takes the chance the Government will not take. He thinks he sees a nigger in the wood pile. There may be no nigger there, but nevertheless he must remember that the farmer's viewpoint will eventually determine whether or not hogs are increased in Canada by next fall. To be sure that they are, would it not be wise to remove all doubt? Show the farmer the available supply of feed if there is any. If there isn't, the hogs will not grow on wind and water. Make it plain that he will get feed as cheaply as possible. Leave as many producers in the country districts as the Military Service Act recognizes should be left to properly maintain the absolutely necessary food supplies, and then assure the producers more fully as to price next fall. It is all very well to say: "Oh the price is sure to be good," but remember that when the Government will not guarantee anything not even a 12-cent minimum the farmer believes that they know better and he acts accordingly. He will not put the feed he has into pigs to the exclusion of a corresponding amount of other stock, unless he is assured that he will break even, and no one can blame him. He'll do his utmost and has done it to produce foods since this war began, but if bacon is more necessary than beef or milk or butter, he must be convinced that it is, and that he can get a living for himself and family and do better work toward the winning of the war by producing bacon.

We have never favored price setting as a practice. We do not believe interference does much good as a whole, but the farmer in this case asks for assurance. It is a business proposition with him, just as packing pork is a business proposition and manufacturing munitions is a business proposition. How many manufacturers or packers could or would work at a loss, or on anything in which they did not feel reasonably sure of a "fair" profit, or even more? The farmer is the same kind of a human being, although many ask him to do things almost beyond human possibility.

A farmer rose in a meeting in Toronto and made the statement that he "did not think it was the opinion of the people of the Province of Ontario that we should get exorbitant prices for the production of our stuff when our fellowmen are starving on the other side of the water." We were glad to hear this man come out firmly and patriotically against undue profits. Farmers have been getting good prices the last few years, but no one has been able to show that they are making large profits. Cost of production has increased enormously and must be reckoned with. The farmer is in a position to know what he can and cannot do. A producer of the right sort asked us just the other day whether we would advise him to keep an extra sow and put the feed into her and the litters and keep just that much away from his cattle. We did not advise. It was the man's own

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Feet—II.

Navicular Disease.

Navicular disease, often called coffin joint lameness, is a very common disease, especially in the lighter classes of horses, those that are used for road work, either in harness or saddle. The navicular, or coffin joint, is situated within the hoof, hence the name coffin joint. It is formed by the articulation of the lower end of the small pastern bone with the articular surface of the os pedis. The disease under consideration consists in inflammation being set up in the joint. In well-established cases the inflammation causes an alteration of structure of both bone and tendon; the fibrous covering of the bone becomes destroyed, a form of decay is established, and the bone and the tendon become united. In the normal state the tendon plays over the bone somewhat in the manner that a rope plays over a pulley.

Causes.—In many cases there is doubtless a hereditary predisposition, not altogether due to conformation. Horses with short, upright pasterns are predisposed on account of conformation. This can be readily understood from the fact that concussion is greater than in horses with oblique pasterns. Ordinary concussion, from travelling on hard roads, is doubtless the most fertile exciting cause. Irregular exercise is also often noted as the cause. Horses that are used only occasionally, those that often stand in the stable (especially in dry, hot weather, when no means is taken to supply moisture to the feet) for several days, without exercise, and, when taken out are driven or ridden fast, then again allowed to stand idle for a variable time, then given a fast drive, etc., etc., frequently suffer from the disease. The dry and somewhat hot condition of the feet predisposes to the trouble, and concussion acts as a direct exciting cause.

Symptoms.—The symptoms are often very insidious. The trouble may be developing in one or both feet. Lameness is usually very irregular. The patient may be noticed going slightly lame, probably the driver cannot readily decide whether or not he really is going lame, but he is not going quite right; or, he may show suspicious symptoms when first brought out but these soon disappear, and the driver probably decides that he was mistaken in suspecting lameness. Then he may go sound for a variable time, then show suspicions, or probably decided symptoms, then again go sound, etc., etc. The intensity of the lameness varies greatly without apparent cause. An examination of the leg and foot does not reveal cause for lameness, and the horse stands sound. After a variable time the symptoms of lameness become more decided and constant, and the patient will be noticed pointing his foot when standing, but even now he may often go practically sound after having been driven a variable distance. The symptoms increase until he will show lameness at all times, will step short with the lame foot, and stub the toe, wearing the toe-calk down quickly. An examination at this stage will usually reveal the foot smaller than its fellow, also narrower and deeper in the heel and there will be more heat in the foot, but this is very hard to detect. The patient is supposed to evince pain when pressure is exerted upon the hollow of the heel, with the thumb, but we have never noticed this symptom well marked. There being an absence of any apparent cause of lameness in any other part of the limb, the symptoms having been more or less as described, and the foot having become smaller than its fellow, is usually considered sufficient reason for diagnosing "navicular disease."

We may say that "we are forced to judge largely by negative symptoms." When both feet are diseased, the step will be short and groggy, the toes stub, and the toe-calks wear off quickly, and, when standing, the patient will point one foot and then the other, and when in motion will often be inclined to canter rather than trot. Both feet being diseased, there will not be a difference in size and shape, as they will both have become smaller than normal, but this will, in most cases, be hard to determine.

Treatment.—If treatment be adopted during the early stages of the disease, a perfect cure may be effected. If the disease has advanced until there is an obvious destruction of bone and tendon, a cure cannot be effected. In such cases the symptoms may be alleviated to a considerable extent and the horse rendered

of some service for slow work, but he will never be valuable or serviceable for any considerable amount of work on hard roads. Treatment should be directed towards allaying the inflammation and increasing the growth of horn. The patient must be given a long rest, the shoes removed and the heels lowered, and all partially loosened structures removed from the sole. Poultices, either hot or cold, should be applied to the foot, or the patient forced to stand in a tub of water several hours daily for a week or ten days. Then a blister should be applied to the coronet all around the foot. Nothing is equal to a blister to stimulate the action of the coronary band, hence increase the growth of horn. A blister composed of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline, gives good results. The hair should be clipped off the parts to be blistered, and the patient tied so that he cannot reach the parts with his mouth. Some of the blister is then well rubbed into the parts, with smart friction. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer apply sweet oil and turn the patient loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off, when he should be tied up again and the blister applied as at first. After this the blister may be repeated every month for several months. When again put to work rubber pads should be worn between the wall and the shoe, or bar shoes worn, to lessen concussion; the pads give the best results. Even where there is alteration of structure, this treatment usually alleviates the symptoms by increasing the growth of horn, thereby relieving the pressure that was caused by contraction of the foot.

In regard to "contracted feet" we must always remember that the condition is not a disease of itself, but the result of disease. When a horse becomes so lame from navicular disease as to be practically useless, and treatment does not give relief, all that can be done



Whitegate Commander.

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is to get a veterinarian to perform neurotomy. This consists in removing the nerve supply to the feet, and, while as a consequence, it removes lameness, it does not cure the disease. It is not advisable to operate unless the horse is practically useless, as the freedom of action after the operation often causes a fracture of the weakened navicular bone or rupture of the weakened tendon, or both, which of course necessitates the destruction of the horse. In some cases the animal is serviceable for several years after the operation. The feet of horses that have been operated upon should be examined regularly, as although sensation has been removed, the process of decay and repair continue as in a healthy foot; hence the animal may pick up a nail, etc., and will not show lameness, but the ordinary results of the accident, viz., the formation of pus, and sloughing of the tissues, will occur, and may not be noticed until past the stage where treatment could be effective.

Has No Equal.

Editor "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
I have never seen any paper to equal "The Farmer's Advocate," and I look for it just as I do for my three meals a day.

Respectfully,
Edward Way
"The Advocate" has helped me to earn and save a good many dollars during the past year.
S. J. QUINN
CHAS. D. PELMAN

LIVE STOCK.

The Cause of Hairless Pigs, and Goitre in Lambs and Calves.

In early spring there are frequent complaints from farmers in regard to the peculiar behavior of their brood sows at farrowing time, in that hairless instead of normal pigs are littered. It has been opined that improper housing conditions, lack of exercise, and poorly-balanced rations are contributing causes. Yet, in spite of all the investigations that have been conducted, no one is able to pronounce definitely on this subject. In Western Canada this abnormality in newly-born pigs is becoming a serious question, but added to it is the prevalence of goitre in lambs and calves. This last-mentioned malady is also a serious menace to the new and developing live-stock industry in New Ontario. In the 1916 report of the Monteith Demonstration Farm, the Superintendent writes thus:

"We always have had difficulty here with our calves. Each calf is dropped with a thick throat, which has the appearance of a goitre, and unless it receives immediate attention upon its arrival it is likely to choke or suffocate from a slime or mucous which collects in the nostrils or throat. In some cases they lie flat on the ground with their heads back, but never move or breathe. In this case the attendant should bend the head of the calf down below the normal position and back again two or three times in rapid succession. At the same time manipulating the swollen portion of the throat. He should then run his finger up the nostrils of the calf, which not only clears the passageway but it seems to induce the calf to snort. A feather serves well to insert farther up the nostrils. If the calf does not show signs of life the attendant should turn it over once or twice, perhaps at the same time gently kneading or pressing on the ribs. Immediately upon doing this cold water should be splashed over the head of the calf; perhaps a whole pailful can be thrown over the body. This will often bring to life a calf that was apparently dead, but all these things must be done immediately after the birth of the calf. If the weather is at all chilly it may become cold from the drenching it has received, and it is always advisable to rub briskly with dry straw or with a piece of carpet or an old sack. This rubbing not only dries the calf, but increases the circulation. After this has been done if the cow does not lick the calf vigorously she can often be induced to do so by spreading a handful of chop over the back of the offspring. If the calf does not rise to its feet within an hour or two it is advisable to see that it gets a good feed of its mother's milk."

It was found imperative at Monteith to have the cows freshen in the spring after they could get out on grass, rather than in winter under conditions that were necessarily unnatural. With this system little trouble was experienced, showing that the winter environment and feed were not conducive to a normal functioning of the body organs of the dam.

It is not only in new and developing countries where the progeny of live stock suffer these afflictions. In Western Canada and in several of the States of the Union the question of hairless pigs has been discussed and investigated at considerable length. The Live Stock Commissioner of Alberta, in the 1916 annual report of the Department of Agriculture for that Province, goes into the matter very fully and sets down what information there is to hand at the present time. In this regard he writes:

"There is need at the present time for definite information along this line because there is reason for believing that some of our difficulties in connection with the growing of live stock are the result of a lack of knowledge on this point. The difficulties to which reference is made are goitre among newly-born calves and lambs, and an absence of hair on newly-born pigs, especially on those farrowed during the winter months or early in the spring. There are losses of this kind in Alberta every year; some years they are serious. In the year 1916 they were especially so, besides being spread over a wider area than usual. It is said that for the first time in the history of the United States serious losses of this nature were sustained in the spring of 1916, in the northern portion of that country. In the State of Montana alone it is reported that the losses amounted to about one million head. The Federal Government of the United States sent a staff of experts into the affected area to enquire into the matter and ascertain the cause of the difficulty, if possible. The only organ found to be defective, in the hundreds of animals examined, was the thyroid gland. This fact would suggest that pigs being born without hair, and calves and lambs being born with goitre might result from a common cause, and that these ailments in the animals named may spring from causes kindred to those of goitre and cretinism in human beings."

"The regions in which cases of goitre and cretinism in human beings most frequently occur are the valleys of the Alps, the Himalayas, the Andes, and, to a lesser extent, the Rockies; and the parts of these mountainous districts in which the inhabitants are most seriously affected are those valleys which have but one outlet and which are exposed to the sun's rays but a few hours each day. The conditions which naturally result from such an environment and which, in the opinion of medical authorities, tend to produce these abnormal developments, are insufficient sunlight, stagnant air, cold—especially when combined with dampness, the use of water that is deficient in oxygen, such as snow-water or water that has been in contact with minerals which

possess a strong affinity for oxygen, likewise water that is impregnated with lime salts.

"Many of the conditions above named are to be found even on the prairie farms of this province during the winter months. At this time of year the days are short and the sun's rays feeble, so feeble in fact that even on a bright day instantaneous photographing is rendered difficult. Poorly ventilated stables are the rule on most of our farms, and stagnant air is the result. In addition to this the walls of most of our buildings in which farm animals are housed during the winter are lined with frost during a large part of that season, thus giving the condition of dampness and cold. The practice of requiring brood sows to slake their thirst by eating snow is also very common, and where this is done the condition of supplying water deficient in oxygen is present."

It has been found in Alberta as well as elsewhere that mortality in newly-born stock is much lower late in the spring than earlier in the season thus leading one to believe that the pent-up condition of the dam which is often subjected to unnatural surroundings and rations is a factor that must be considered. Clover hay, silage, roots and other laxative feeds common in Eastern Canada go a long way in maintaining health which in turn is born with the progeny. We must strive to make conditions in winter as much like those peculiar to summer as it is possible to do, for only then can we expect the greatest success in that season of the year which Nature has set apart for the increase of animal kind.

A Letter From Scotland.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

During the past month almost every pure breed of stock in Scotland has been making history with regard to the prices realized at public sales. The year which is drawing to a close has been a prosperous one for farmers both as regards the harvesting of their crops and the prices obtained for farm produce. The expense of feeding dairy stock and fattening stock has been high, out, if so, the prices obtained for milk, beef and mutton have been high in proportion. The farmer, however, would have been better contented with the bounteous harvest had prices and the state of affairs been as in normal years. There is too much uncertainty and anxiety at the present time for one to move along in the calm routine so beloved of the pastoral mind. In the northern, eastern and southeastern counties of Scotland the harvest has been an early and an abundant one, and has been secured in the very finest condition. In the southwestern counties it has been otherwise, as an autumn of unprecedented rainfall delayed the ingathering of the grain and caused slight percentage of loss and deterioration. However, on the whole the crops of wheat, oats and barley are above the average, with a great increase in land under cultivation, whilst turnips and potatoes are bumper crops of the best quality. Most foodstuffs are regulated in price so that the consumer will have a chance to benefit by the increased production and that prices will not be unduly inflated. In the meantime there is plenty of food to go round with the strictest economy, and the feeding of the army on home-bred beef has begun. This may cause a scarcity of meat in the spring for the inhabitants of the country, but they are not likely to grumble so long as victory may be won.

The sales of pedigree stock began with the sheep in September. The Blackface breed, as usual, came off best in the matter of high individual prices. A ram of the breed changed hands at £300 which, though not a record is remarkable enough in these times. The ram lambs of the breed, however, made a record, one selling at £73 in October. This sheep was bred at Glenbuck, the home of high-priced ones. Several rams sold at £100 and over, one making £270, another £200 and so on. The Border Leicester breed kept up its popularity, with a highest price of £240, one of £230 and several

of £100 and over. The best price for a Cheviot Dinmont was £200. As a general rule all pure-bred sheep showed a rise of fifteen per cent., and lambs, wedders and ordinary commercial sheep were higher, in sympathy with the trend of affairs. There was one clearing-out sale of Border Leicesters when three rams averaged £100, 49 ram lambs £16 5s. 4d., 40 ewe lambs £12, and the average for 166 head was £22 7s. 7d. Suffolks and Downs also fetched remunerative prices.

The autumn sales of Shorthorn cattle resulted in increased averages and record demand. At Collynie 24 bull calves made the great average of £655 16s. 3d. against £616 6s. 1d. last year for one less. The average of 1917 contrasts very strangely with the average of 1892 which was £34 19s. 4d. The highest price was 2,700 guineas, another made 1,700 guineas, and two sold at 1,000 guineas each. Heifer calves made to 750 guineas, and an average of £297 16s. 4d. for eleven as against £177 10s. for fifteen last year. At Uppermill, thirteen bull calves averaged £116 9s. 4d. with a highest price of 350 guineas and seven heifer calves averaged £333 with a highest price of 800 guineas given for an Orange Blossom. At the Aberdeen joint sale 245 head of all ages averaged £136 9s. 4d., the very fine average of £151 13s. 4d. being made for 174 heifer calves. A Lavender and an Augusta made 560 guineas each. At the clearing out sale of one Montrave herd, 29 head averaged £205 3s. 8d. A yearling heifer of the Zoe Clipper family made a world record at the Sanquhar sale by realizing 1,500 guineas, and a heifer calf of the Clipper family made 610 guineas. Here the average for 16 yearling heifers was £341 1s. The average for 473 Shorthorns disposed of in the week ending October 12th was £168 11s. 1d.

There were very few Aberdeen-Angus sold compared with former years, but here again records were made. Two cows from Dalmeny made 580 guineas and 560 guineas, and the average for 224 head was £60 12s., or an increase of £10 on last year.

Perhaps the most astonishing price of the season was the £200 paid for a Highland cow at Oban.

Clydesdale horses enjoyed a great trade at the sale of the Balcain stud, the three-year-old filly, Lady Alice by Dunure Footprint, sold for 980 guineas. The average for 8 mares and fillies was £310 8s. 1d. and for fourteen stallions £116 15s. 6d. Some horses from Harviestoun averaged £161 5s. At the sales at Lanark where all classes and ages were offered the increases in the averages were worthy of comment. When compared with last year they showed extraordinary increases for pure-bred and commercial stock. The Meadowfield stud of 15 head averaged £209 16s. 0d., with £655 given for a brood mare. The particulars given herewith show the upward trend of prices:

	Average 1917			Average 1916		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
53 mares.....	99	0	9	67	6	0
90 geldings.....	114	2	9	69	4	7
102 filly foals.....	58	6	1	46	4	2
147 colt foals.....	42	0	5	30	8	6
76 brood mares.....	116	18	8	83	7	1
94 yearling fillies.....	73	13	0	58	3	1
247 two-year-old fillies.....	95	0	2	66	13	4
110 yearling colts.....	49	6	6	39	3	0
325 two-year-old geldings.....	73	13	10	54	4	6

The breed of British Holstein-Friesian cattle is in great vogue just now in Britain. A yearling bull made 2,500 guineas at the sale at Hedges, and a three-year-old imported in 1914 from Holland, made 1,000 guineas. Females have been selling dear also. The average for 55 cows and heifers at the Hedges sale was £160 11s. 3d. CLYDE.

Soil, feed, climate and treatment are all factors that influence the production and quality of wool.

The Advantages of Finishing Live Stock While Young.

It is a well-established fact that around six to seven months of age is about the best time to have hogs finished for the block. Lambs are lifted while quite young (sometimes too young), but it seems hard, indeed, to get away from the old practice of keeping steers until they are quite mature before finishing them. The man who buys and grasses cattle has an advantage in this regard, but the farmer who rears his stock and does some feeding gains in two ways by finishing his cattle while they are still young. In the first place a saving in stable space is made by finishing yearlings instead of two-year-olds. When the older cattle are fed, it simply means accommodation for another generation of steers or heifers. When feeding yearlings one would have his breeding stock, calves, and the yearlings which would be in the feed lot.

Experiment Stations have proved over and over again that as cattle increase in age, so does the amount of grain required to produce a pound of gain increase. These results have been verified by some of the best cattle feeders on the Continent. At one time Charles Escher, of Iowa, one of the greatest steer feeders and showmen in America, tested out the baby-beef proposition as no one else ever did, inasmuch as he fed Angus yearlings and two-year-olds, brothers in blood, for the International Live Stock Exposition. Reason, and perhaps a slight amount of prejudice, would prompt us to believe that the two-year-olds would have been better finished than the yearlings, as they were nearer maturity and all were fed about thirteen months. However, the yearlings were champions over their older brothers and out-sold them \$2.75 per cwt. Not thoroughly satisfied with the decision, and wishing to put it to still further test, Mr. Escher tried the same thing in 1913. The result was identical, and proved to his own satisfaction that where the blood lines are exactly the same, and the feed and care identical, if the yearlings have enough flesh, they will out-sell the older cattle. Mr. Escher's conclusion was as follows: "On a given amount of feed the yearling will put on more pounds of gain than the two-year-old. When first put on feed, and for the first five months, the two-year-old will gain more pounds, but at a higher cost of production; but from the sixth month on up to thirteen months, the two-year-old will gain gradually less, while the yearling will make just as much gain in the tenth or eleventh month as he did in the third or fourth month."

Another item worthy of consideration is that after the large steer is ready for the market he should go, no matter what the price is. After he is finished he does not give as good returns for the feed he eats and one is only gambling on a future rise in the market. On the other hand, if the market does not meet your hopes at the end of six or eight months, the yearling can be fed up to ten or twelve months with a money-making gain right up to shipping day. Generally speaking, one gets more gain on less feed in twelve months on the yearling than from older cattle.

We would not recommend such a radical change in the feeding industry as to do away with the two-year-old steer. At this particular time we are recommending only that farmers who breed and rear their own cattle for finishing take into consideration the advantage accruing from feeding young cattle and the saving that is made in stable space. To finish as a yearling, one must feed well from the first and grow the beef rather than make it. In some places, where good roughage predominates and grass is abundant, there is a strong argument for the older steer.

Unsurpassed.

Of the many papers that come into our home, and with war news, the important subject of the day, we feel that "The Farmer's Advocate" has yet to be surpassed."

Durham Co., Ont.

RICHARD WILSON.



Maxwalton Queen.

Sold by Carpenter & Carpenter, Wisconsin, for \$4,200. The top price for a female at auction in 10 years.



Garbity Golden Victor.

Sold at the Perth sales, Scotland, for 2,100 guineas or approximately \$10,730.

A Well-Pleased Buyer on the Live-Stock Market.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I doubt if farmers thoroughly understand the advantages to be gained from the action of the Government in placing at their disposal the services of experts to help them in picking out sheep or cattle at the Union Stock Yards to take back to the farm for breeding purposes, and I would take this opportunity of bringing it before their attention, and also to express my appreciation of the help obtained from their representatives, Messrs. Wilson and Irvine.

Female stock in carload lots is shipped to country points, freight paid. A number can club together and either have these gentlemen pick them out or send one of their members to the stock yards, where all assistance possible will be extended in making the purchase. Few farmers have ever visited the stock yards and fewer still know their way around the yards, and are acquainted with the commission men, and thus feel their inability to go to the yards and pick out breeding stock to good advantage.

With representatives in the yards who are on the watch for good breeding stock, as soon as a farmer comes in they can take him at once to the yard where he can inspect them, when, if satisfactory, they can immediately put him in touch with the commission men handling them, and give expert advice in picking them out.

I have just purchased a carload of breeding ewes, and can speak from experience of the value of this service, and also of the courtesy and practical judgment of Messrs. Wilson and Irvine.

Grey Co., Ont.

G. T. MARSH.

THE FARM.

A New Kind of Plowing Match.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The following is a report of the farm competition for plowing held in the Township of Eramosa by the Eramosa Plowmen's Association.

As this was the first competition of the kind ever held in Canada it was watched with very much concern by farmers interested in good plowing and better cultivation of the soil. This particular Association formerly held an annual plowing match but this year they tried a Farm Competition so the farmer could do the plowing on his own farm, to see if more interest would be taken in better plowing which means better farming and more production. The rules of the Association were:

There had to be at least 10 acres of stubble and five acres of sod, but all the plowing on the farm to be judged and the judging to be done between October 15 and 20. Owing to the lateness of the season some were rather behind with their plowing; the harvest late, threshing to do, silos to fill, potatoes and roots to take up did not really give the competition a fair trial.

However, I found it the most interesting competition I ever judged. As the Secretary and I drove from farm to farm scattered in different parts of the Township we found the farmers very busy and intensely interested to see how the competition would come out and each man said it was the best thing ever held and the best Dollar he ever spent. In some cases the farmer would go over the plowing with us and ask questions as to how he might improve it. After a friendly discussion he would find out the weak points and on leaving the farm the proprietor would say to the Secretary, "Enter my farm for next year, this suits me. I do not care how I come out in the prize-list I am getting the benefit of it on the farm". In my own opinion I think it a good scheme as a good many farmers and farmers' sons do not care to go out in competition at a plowing match but like the contest at home.

As the plowing had to be all jointer work I used a score card in judging as I thought it would suit the competition: General appearance, 25 points; width, depth and evenness of furrows, 20 points; jointing and packing, 20 points; crowns, 15 points; finishes, 10 points; straightness, 10 points. Total 100 points.

York Co., Ont.

JAS. MCLEAN.

A Farmer on the Production Question.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" on page 1787 is an appeal from the Live Stock Branch to the farmers of the country to raise more hogs and headed "Food Controller Assures Protection for Hog-Producers", I have been making arrangements to dispose of my breeding hogs, also cows, owing to the fact that due to the high cost of feed of all kinds I am feeding them at a loss. It would be interesting to know to what extent the Food Controller is prepared to protect this industry so as to prevent a still further and constant decrease in the herds of cattle and swine of which this country, as well as Europe, is being depleted very rapidly. Farmers are doing more to aid in this war, and are sacrificing more than any other class of men, but they cannot be expected to produce food for the country even in a grave crisis like the present at a loss, even though it were possible, and we all know that it is not possible, as no business can continue indefinitely at a financial loss on all operations. Such is the farmer's position in this part of the country at least, the present year in particular, as all root crops were practically a failure and we have to depend on mill feeds almost entirely and the prices of these are out of all proportion to the prices received for pork, beef, milk or butter. The question of help, bad enough last season, promises to be very much worse next. Last summer men wanted from \$2.50 to \$5 per day and board and they were hard to get at that, and but few farmers could afford to pay it. Those who did met with a loss on every day's work. From now on thanks to selective conscription, it will be impossible to get help at any price, yet the Government are urging the farmers to raise larger crops than ever next year. Do they think we are omnipotent, and by a wave of the hand can command crops to grow and cattle and swine to flourish and fatten? "Raise more hogs," says the Food Controller, we will protect you but we won't say how." Perhaps they will furnish some new buildings for us at the present high cost of material. Perhaps they will guarantee us against loss, and perhaps they will even guarantee a small profit, who knows. Farmers are more used to small profits than large ones and a deficit is more in their line than either.

How many officers are there in Canada to-day who are drawing large salaries and separation allowances who are unattached to any company regiment or division, who have not been, and never will be? Yet the farmers are asked to economize, (something they have always done from necessity) and to raise beef, pork, milk and butter at a loss, while the large milling companies from whom the farmer buys his feed are publishing earnings for this year well up in the millions.

Speaking for myself I have a large farm and a large stock and to repeat what I said at the beginning of this article I am producing at a loss. My only son enlisted in the 9th Siege Battery before the Military Service Act came in force. He would not apply for exemption and the probability is he would not have been successful if he had. So there was no other course open for him. I could not advise him otherwise, though parting from an only son under present war conditions and the strain incident there to is known only to the fathers and mothers who have passed through the heart-breaking experience. We are proud of our boys for wanting to help fight their country's battles and we would like to go ourselves, but of what use would our country and our army be without food, and how is this food to be produced if all of our useful men are sent to the front? "Oh!" they say,

"the medical boards are turning down quite a number of men as unfit for military duty, these would do quite well to help raise the great crops next year." The fact of the matter is these men who are turned down as unfit are nearly all from the towns and cities, with weak hearts and other organs, from too much riotous living, who could be trained up for military service in time, but who would be a total and abject failure on a farm for all time. We need more farmers in Parliament who understand the needs of the country better than a bunch of lawyers and professional politicians. We need men who can look into the future and anticipate coming needs. In conclusion permit me to say if our Government expect large crops next year, weather permitting, it would be wise to call a representative gathering of the farmers from the different Provinces and get their views about these things, the result would be that a bright shining light would be shed over the murky and uncertain condition of affairs as they are at present.

N. B.

W. S. POOLE.

Drains Require a Good Outlet.

No matter how well-drained a farm may be there will be little benefit derived from the expenditure in tile and labor if the outlet is allowed to become clogged. Unless especially protected the mouths of drains are bound to become partially closed if the outlet is where cattle are pasturing at anytime during the summer. It does not take much to impede the flow of water and possibly dam it back into the drain where frost may get in its work and break the tile. Of course a good many drains are placed below the frost line of the average winter, but there are times when frost penetrates deeper than usual and it is at such times that many drainage systems are wrecked. If the water can get away at the outlet it will drain out of the tile if there is but a slight grade and then danger from frost is eliminated. It is advisable to examine all the outlets before winter sets in. Take a shovel along on the inspection trip as the removal of a few shovelfuls of earth may be all that is needed to give the water a free course. Some outlets may require the services of a team and plow. To neglect opening the outlets may delay seeding several days in the spring besides the danger of breaking the tile. It takes frost a long time to penetrate two or more feet into the soil and it likewise requires many days of sunshine to thaw it out. Where the drainage is complete the soil does not freeze so stiff owing to absence of surplus water, consequently there is less danger of clover being winter killed on drained land.

When crossing a field sometime ago we noticed several quite large holes and on inquiring the cause was told that tile had broken and the soil had washed into the drain thus making the hole. They had been first noticed the previous spring and with each heavy rain the holes had gradually enlarged until this fall it looked as if several wheelbarrow loads of soil had been removed. Where had it gone? Simply into the drain where it would lodge and so lessen the efficiency of the drainage system. Repairs should be made when first noticed. True, other work may be pressing but a broken tile may block the drainage system of a whole field which took days of labor to install.

Where surface drainage is relied upon to carry off the water in the spring it is important that water furrows be run through the low places and terminated in a free outlet. Where the water course is through plowed fields the loose soil may dam back the water in the furrows. This soil should be shoveled out to permit the water entering freely into the water furrow. These things should be attended to before the final freeze up. It is necessary that everything possible be done to facilitate the surface water getting off the fields early in the spring. A few days' delay in getting the seed into the ground may seriously affect the crop yield.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Assume Responsibility.

On many farms it is customary for the boys to allow father to take the initiative and plan the work. Some fathers may insist on doing it, but the majority of them would be highly pleased to see the boys taking more active interest in the work about the farm. More planning may be required in the spring and summer than now, but there is no time like the present to commence developing the habit of seeing things that require attention and mapping out the work ahead of time. System facilities the work on the farm, as well as in the factory. Did you ever think, boys, that if you do not assume responsibility for small things now you will not be in a position to take big responsibilities in later life. It is something which requires practice and training. It often turns out that the boy who has an uphill fight makes a better man than the boy who has easy sailing. Don't lament because life is not as easy as you would like it to be, but make the best of your present situation.

We recently called at a place and we heard the father ask Tom if he had fed the calves at noon. "No", replied Tom, "I forgot". We naturally thought that owing to rush of other work the calves had been neglected on that particular day, but we learned later that this was a failing of Tom's. He would undertake to do certain things, but when the novelty wore off he had

the habit of forgetting. "I am sorry to say that Tom isn't dependable," said the father. "I wish I knew a way to get him to take an interest. I have given him pigs, calves and colts, in the hope that he would develop an interest. He would take care of them for a while and then his enthusiasm waned and the stock failed. No, it wasn't a case of Tom's calf and father's cow; I don't believe in treating my boy that way. He had the cash to do with as he pleased when he disposed of his stock. I believe his intentions are good, but he seems to forget so often." There are other boys who have similar opportunities as Tom's but owing to neglect on their part the whole responsibility has to revert to father and the boy is more or less stranded when he is thrown entirely upon his own resources. Many have overcome their shortcomings by making themselves remember to do things, and to see things to be done. It is a case of will power. For instance, if you have finished for the day and are sitting before the stove, deeply interested in a book, and you suddenly remember that the calves did not get their hay, put on your boots and go to the stable and feed the calves rather than say, as one boy did: "Oh, well, the calves had their chop; it won't hurt them to do without hay for once." By going and feeding the hay, even though it is an inconvenience, you are less likely to forget next night. On the other hand, the boy who leads himself to believe

that the absence of one feed won't hurt the calves is doing himself a great injury, even though he may not realize it at the time. It is advisable to assume responsibility for something when quite young and the manner in which you succeed will determine to what extent more important work will be entrusted to you. Don't think that you can drift along now and yet step into a responsible position later on; it seldom happens that way. Do your work so that not only father but everyone who knows you will say: "What that boy undertakes to do you can count upon being done right, and at the right time." Anyone with a reputation like this is bound to forge ahead.

How a School Girl And Her Brother Helped.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We had quite a large patch of roots this year, more than we usually have and it meant a lot of work all summer. The mangels required a special amount of care on account of the dry weather during July and August. Less work was expended on the turnips, and they were a much better crop. Owing to the press of other work we were not in a position to lift the mangels before the

first snowfall. While it remained we were very much worried for fear they would be injured by frost. However, when the snow commenced to go it went quickly, and in less than three days we were able to start the roots. The first morning the ground was frozen so hard that we could not pull the mangels, so my brother and I topped turnips for a couple of hours, then made a start at the mangels. Well, what was muddy, got steadily muddier as the sun rose higher, and by noon there was considerable real estate attached to each foot. That night there was no frost so we succeeded in pulling and topping the mangels the next day. This was without the help of father, the only man on the place, who was absent at a threshing. That was on a Tuesday, and father offered to pay us if we would remain home from school to assist in getting in the rest of the roots. On Wednesday, father being home, we hauled in mangels, while we were loading them, he worked at the turnips, but he went to the barn with us each time to help unload and back the horses and wagon out of the barn. He was called away to another threshing and before leaving he advised us to unhitch the horses and run the wagon out by hand, as the approach was very steep with a rail fence at the bottom, part of which was removed to permit drawing the loads through. We did as we were advised but then the fun began. That wagon would run on to one fence or the other. Try as we might we could not contrive to get it past that fence. As sure as we would cramp it one way, it would run the other. We had no trouble whatever with the horses, which are quite a spirited pair. They were on their best behavior for the occasion but the wagon it would

not keep off the fence. Of course, it was through some mismanagement of ours for father was able to get it past the fence quite easily. However, no damage was done to the wagon and the fence was not materially affected, beyond the breaking of a few rails. By the time father returned from his last threshing there was only one lead of roots left for him to assist with. It was hard on back and hands, and I do not think we shall soon forget our first experience with drawing in roots.

Bruce Co., Ont.

MARION.

Winter Fairs and Conventions.

During the winter months a number of conventions, agricultural meetings and fat-stock shows are held. If there is a slack time on the farm it is between the finishing of the fall work and the commencement of preparation for spring seeding. At these gatherings there is always something which will instill new ideas into the minds of visitors which are applicable to local conditions. Of course, many attend live-stock shows and meetings but fail to derive any benefit. The fault is usually in themselves rather than in the meetings. A person is likely to get what he goes after. The Guelph Winter Fair, held in the Royal City, November 30 to Dec. 6, affords many lessons in fitting live stock, breed type, conformation, etc., and it is well worth any young man's time and older man's, too, to spend a day or two viewing the well-finished beef cattle, heavy-producing

dairy cows, trappy, clean-limbed heavy draft horses, the fleet-footed light horse or some of the best sheep, swine, poultry, grain and seeds that the country produces. You will enjoy looking at the different animals and studying their conformation as they stand in their stalls or pens. The judging-ring will fascinate you if at all interested in live stock. Before you know it you will be picking the winners from a line-up of from ten to twenty head, and then anxiously waiting to see how your judgment corresponds with the official judges. You have an opportunity to note the recognized type of the different breeds so as to have an ideal in mind when purchasing breeding stock. A stockman has to visit a big show in order to be able to detect weakness in his own herd, and a deficiency must be seen before it can be remedied, consequently the show-ring sets an ideal to which breeders may work. With the chores and other seasonable work pressing, many find it difficult to leave home even for a day. However, "where there's a will there's a way," and a day spent at the Winter Fair this year will not be time wasted. The same may be said of the Winter Fair held at Ottawa in January.

The Eastern and Western Ontario Dairymen's Association Conventions are held in January at which instructive addresses will be given. If engaged in dairying you will find these conventions a source of obtaining profitable information. Then, there are short courses, special farmers' meetings, etc., which may be held right in your own locality. "Knowledge is power," and it is doubtful if you can afford to let this winter's conventions, fairs and short courses pass without attending one or more sessions.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors

Preserving Appearance.

"If you were in my position and had plenty of time on your hands to devote to the care of your automobile, what would you do before putting it away this winter, in order to preserve its bright and shining appearance and be able to take it out in the spring looking as nearly new as possible?" This is a question that we were asked the other day, and in answering it we gave advice in a general way and at great length, that we have given in at least some particulars at frequent intervals. The bodies of most automobiles have been painted with sprays and brushes, because in a great majority of instances the steel contains an inner frame of wood, which prevents the complete body being placed in heating ovens for enameling purposes. The fenders, skirts and bonnet covers are baked in ovens, however, after the paint has been applied; but no matter what system is used you can rest assured that the manufacturer is turning out a car prepared to stand the rigors of rainy weather and wet roads without much depreciation, provided sufficient care is taken. We advised our inquirer not to use any preparation of any kind upon the finish of his auto. Nature provides the only essential, which is clean water. Your first step will be to run a hose over every part of the machine that contains even the smallest amount of dust and dirt. The pressure of the water should not be great and your work should not be hurried because, having plenty of time, you can well afford to avoid any chance of grinding dirt into the finish. If at the scene selected for the cleansing a hose is not available you can procure the same effect by pouring the water over the car through a big funnel, always remembering that your job is to gently remove the dust and dirt without allowing any hard particles to injure the paint or varnish. If you find that in certain cracks and crevices the foreign matter has become hard and is giving resistance take it away by using a very soft, wet sponge. This preliminary operation over, allow the car to stand until such time as you can determine how much dirt, such as grease, old oil, etc., remains to be taken away. If there is a great quantity, mix up a thick, soapy solution, using pure castile soap, and go over the machine again. Having accomplished this a cold water lath will now be in order, so that not an atom of soap may be allowed to remain upon any part of the auto. Many motorists often wonder why their car looks clean, but upon close inspection is found to have numerous streaks and spots. These latter are due to the fact that the soap has not been completely removed. You have now gone as far as any automobile garage proceeds when you ask for what is commonly known as a "wash." In this winter clean up, however, we are going to give what the trade calls a "wash and polish."

For the second step you require a couple of chamois skins. One for the rough work on the chassis, and the other for the finer manipulations necessary upon the tops of the fenders and the body. When you are rubbing the car down ring the chamois out at frequent intervals, and make certain before again applying it that no sharp particles have been left upon it. In using the chamois some considerable strength is required, and it upon the surface there is any sharp point, scratches must inevitably result. Do not hurry this rubbing process but rinse and ring out the chamois constantly. The best polishers have a long, sweeping motion with a smooth, even pressure. This gives the finest possible results.

There are systems of cleaning a car that are hasty, but the only one for maximum benefits is slow and tedious. Preparations can be brought into use that will give speed, but if the original lustre is to be maintained soap and water are the only articles to be safely employed. Many people use gasoline in cleaning a car. This, undoubtedly, hurries up the work but in time destroys the bright, shiny appearance. In going over the upholstery remove the seats to some place

where there is plenty of light. This is going to insure for them more care than they would otherwise get, and also gives you greater ease in handling the padding on the backs of the seats.

If there is a wood dash in your machine any good piano polish is a fine restorative and will add greatly to the beauty of the grain. The nickel parts require more rubbing than anything else, and if covered with vaseline will come out sparkling in the spring. May we suggest that aluminum paint applied to the demountable rims will cover up any rust spots that have developed and also gloss over road stains, in addition to making the wheels a better out-line and cleaner.

AUTO.

The Small Threshing Outfit.

Several farmers in Ontario have purchased small threshing outfits and have found them a success. They are also proving their value out West. A writer signing himself "Young Homesteader" recently sent the following letter to the Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg:

For some years we experienced considerable difficulty in getting our grain threshed, owing to the fact that we were somewhat isolated, and the only remedy seemed to be to get a small outfit of our own.

Accordingly we purchased a small threshing outfit in the fall of 1913, and have threshed our own crops and those of a few of our neighbors each year.

It is a 9 horse-power engine and 28-inch separator, hand feed, with straw carriers and all on the one truck. Last fall we had an unusually long run—forty days—out of which we ran fifteen days without a stop, and during the rest of the time had very little trouble. In fact, the only trouble we did have all through was caused by frozen ground, late in the fall.

This fall we ran for over two weeks, with practically no trouble, and have always kept three stook teams going pretty steady.

We consider it superior to a larger machine because we can thresh for about half what it would cost us to have the threshing done by a larger outfit. Moreover, if we have a field of grain which has ripened early, we can cut it, and get it threshed. Then should a rain come up, we have a piece of land cleaned on which to begin plowing.

Our machine has threshed between 500 and 600 bushels of wheat per 10-hour day, in a fair crop, and from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of oats in the same time. As far as cleanness of grain is concerned, one would think it had been through a fanning mill. It separates the grain from the straw as well as could be desired, unless the grain is tough.

Our experience has been that the small threshing outfit is the "clear thing" for a farm of one-quarter to one-half section. The biggest difficulty seems to be getting help, but when we thresh for a few neighbors and get their help we find that we can often have our threshing all done by the time the large outfits get started, as was the case this fall. Nearly every year since we have had our machine, our car has been the first to leave the loading platform, and, of course, that often means higher prices.

I might also say that the engine that comes with the small outfit is just the right size for running a grinder so as to make money out of it. The engines with the larger threshers are too heavy to run the grinder profitably. We have made enough out of our grinder alone to pay for the whole outfit.

We are highly satisfied with our small thresher and have found that the separator will do good work, provided it is given proper attention.

The trouble with the small outfit is that the farmer usually figures on running it himself, and the chances

are he doesn't know how, and succeeds in putting about half the grain in the stack and then says the separator is no good. But for any man who knows how to run a separator or is willing to spend a little time and patience to learn and will use his common sense in handling the machine, he will find without a doubt that his threshing troubles are reduced to a minimum.

Trouble in Gasoline Engine.

In the event of trouble with a gasoline tractor, or any kind of machinery for that matter, the first thing an operator should do is to think. Never make any adjustment unless you can give a good reason for making that adjustment. The operation of an internal combustion engine depends upon three principles. First, a compression of the mixture, which means, tight valves and piston rings. Second, an inflammable mixture of fuel and air, which means the proper adjustment of the carburetor. Third, an electric spark, properly timed. Any engine having these basic features is bound to start.

If you have trouble in starting just think, before you grab a wrench and start tearing the machine to pieces, then try and locate which one of the three conditions is lacking. This will save time. Turn the motor over to make sure the compression is good. If it is not, some foreign material may be under the valve and it may be stuck, or a push rod may be too long; if the valves seem all right the piston rings will be the cause of trouble. They may be gummed up or broken, in the latter case they have to be renewed.

Next comes ignition trouble, probably the spark plugs. A good method of locating this kind of trouble is to use a wooden handled screw driver or hammer. Place one end of the hammer head on the cylinder wall and the other end close up to the binding post at the top of the plug. If the plug is all right, there will be a spark just before the hammer touches. It will short circuit the plug, and put it out of commission. This test may be repeated with the other cylinders. Plugs should be taken apart and cleaned, 1/32 of an inch between the points. Much trouble is caused by foreign material getting into the fuel tanks and from there to the fuel pipes or carburetor. Strain all fuel. The writer met a farmer a few months ago, who found a lizard in a new barrel of kerosene. He said he would not have minded the man watering the kerosene with well water, but he thought slough water was the limit. Use good, clean water in the cooling system.

On a tractor equipped with a high tension magneto having an impulse starter, see if the action of the starter is quick. If not, wash it off with gasoline in case oil has made it sticky and slow. Do this until it moves quickly, when the cam is released. This is important, because it is the speed of the armature that generates the spark, the greater the speed, the hotter the spark. Do not forget to drain off the water every night; it does not take very much frost to crack a water jacket. —J. MacGregor Smith.

"Kill your cow and you will have just enough meat to keep a soldier in the trenches six months; milk her and she will keep twenty soldiers in the field for a year," is the information given out to milk producers by Prof. Oscar Erf, of the Ohio State University, according to an exchange. To this we would add—don't kill your cow unless she is an unprofitable milk producer, and, if for this reason you turn her into beef, replace her with a pure-bred cow that will not only pay for herself and her board in a short time but will, if mated with a pure-bred sire, give you several hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars' worth of calves. Holstein Friesian Register.

THE DAIRY.

The dairy cow produces man's best and cheapest foods.

The cow giving less than 4,000 pounds of milk does not pay this side of the butcher's shop.

A combination of milk records, feed records and Babcock tests will tell you definitely what profit you make by feeding grain.

Last year 49 of the 57 creameries in Alberta purchased cream on a graded basis, and these made about 98 per cent. of the creamery butter of the province.

Waste of feed, milk, labor or expending good feed and labor on inefficient cows tends to weaken our national defense line. Use everything to the best advantage; it pays.

At a consignment sale of Holstein cattle, held at Lake Mills, Wis., 186 animals sold for an average of \$207. The top price was \$3,000 for the ten-month-old calf, Sir Ormsby Homestead Butter Boy.

A two-year-old steer, ready for market, contains only about 280 pounds of total fat, while a fair dairy cow will produce in her 6,000 pounds of milk 300 pounds of fat yearly for seven years, or a total of 2,100 pounds of fat during her lifetime as against a steer's 280 pounds of fat in his life.—Bulletin 24, National Dairy Council.

With more legumes in the ration less grain will be required for the average herd in order to keep the milk flow up to normal. At the Illinois Experiment Station 8 pounds of alfalfa hay was substituted for a like weight of concentrates with no detrimental effect to the milk flow, in fact, it was increased if anything. In this trial corn silage was fed in both cases. On some dairy farms the acreage devoted to clover or alfalfa might advantageously be increased. Clover is good for both soil and cows.

In speaking on the question of milk production, A. Barber, writing in the Holstein-Friesian Register, says: "The man is inevitable; he is as variable as the cow or the locality. If he likes cows, has some intelligence, and mixes it with cow and feed, it might surprise even the experts what he can do with 'just a cow.' If he does not like them, has little more knowledge than the cow, and makes less use of it than the cow, you might fill his barn full of breed champions and after two years send what was left to the butcher's shop or a soap factory." In regard to stable accommodation for dairy cows, the same writer says: "One man will turn a parlor into a pig sty after knocking the windows out; another will clean up anything looking like a barn and make it into a cow-living-room, which is more profitable than cow parlors." The success of any business depends largely on the man at the head of it.

When Oleo Comes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Your editorial on oleo in a recent issue is good, but judging from the experience of the United States it will be impossible to regulate the trade, even if no colored oleo is allowed to be imported. It will be just as it is there, in addition to colored oleo which pays a higher tax, when the housewife buys a pound of white oleo a tube of butter color is included which can be mixed in the home. Her family eats this substitute for butter with greater relish if it looks like butter and if visitors come or there are boarders in the home they never know the difference. Boarding-house keepers and second-class restaurants and hotels do the same, while rumors have it that high-class hotels and eating houses are not above the same practice, and also that small stores follow the same lead, coloring the oleo in small quantities so that there will be little danger of having the inspectors catch them. Well-made oleomargarine is a wholesome and cheap article of food, and I think that farmers and dairymen are making a mistake in agitating against its manufacture, especially in war times. All their energies should be directed towards preventing its being sold as butter, and experience of other countries has shown that unless it is colored in such a way as to change its appearance and to prevent it being colored so as to imitate butter it will be impossible.

As for the present oleo will be only imported under Government regulation. It will be very easy to compel the manufacturers to color it some strange color. I would suggest one similar to maple sugar, as such a color would not be as repulsive as many others might be. If this were done it would be impossible for any manufacturer to make it appear like dairy butter.

After the war, when in my mind there is no question but its manufacture will be legalized, it could be manufactured under Government regulations, similar to the manufacture of whisky in bond, and no oleo allowed to leave the factory unless it was colored in accordance with their regulations.

If this were done then it would be impossible for any deception. A person would always know whether he was eating butter or oleo, and if a person wished to economize by buying oleo he could do so but if he paid his money for butter he would be sure of getting the pure article and not colored oleomargarine.

Grey Co., Ont.

G. T. MARSH.

Beware of the Scrub.

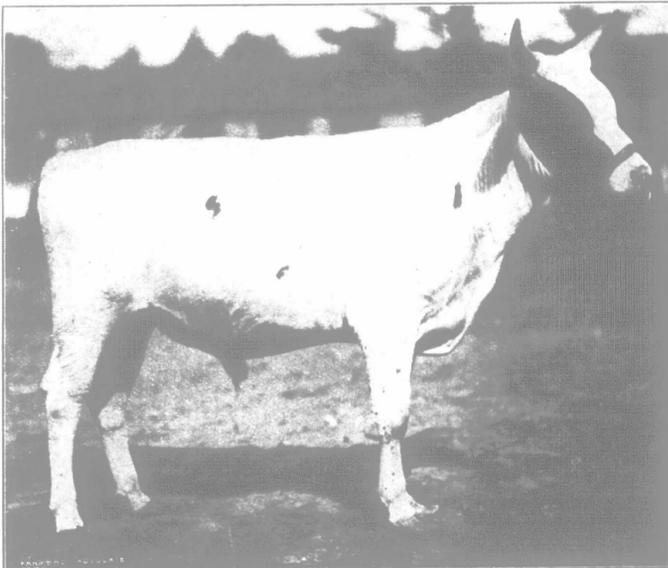
Some stockmen have the idea that the word scrub applies chiefly to an animal of nondescript breeding. The definition of a scrub as given in the dictionary is "an inferior, worthless, or worn-out animal, or one of no distinct breed, or of impure breed; a runt." Thus, while scrubs are more generally found in herds where no attempt is made to improve the blood lines it is possible for a pure-bred to be a scrub. The pure-bred dairy cow which gives but a small flow of low-testing milk is an inferior animal, and thus may be termed a scrub as much as the grade cow which fails to come up to the expectations of her owner in the production line. From breed-type and conformation both cows may be anything but scrubs. A scrub cow is a handicap to any dairyman, but a scrub bull either from his conformation or breeding standpoint is a mill-stone about the neck of the man who is endeavoring to build up his herd. Improvement cannot come through using an inferior sire, consequently when purchasing a herd header endeavor to secure one which you would expect to throw stock of superior quality to what you already have in the stable. Unless a constant effort is made towards improvement the quality of the herd will retrograde; there is no standing still. There are runts in pure-bred herds. Only recently we saw a bunch of pedigreed heifers which had been stunted in their development, due to injudicious feeding and care. They were scarcely one-half the size that they should have been. According to the definition given these calves were scrubs. There would be little demand for them for breeding purposes, or for beef. It is doubtful if they will ever catch up to the properly-cared-for heifers even with the required attention from now on. Feed and labor are too expensive to tolerate inferior stock at the present time. The farm crops should be marketed on the highest market, and when it comes to turning out human food

sire; consequently, care should be taken in the quality of sire used.

Know Your Herd Sire Before You Beef Him.

Indiscriminate breeding and marketing the dairy bull for beef at three years, without ascertaining to what extent he transmits high-producing qualities to his daughters, are common mistakes among dairymen, and mistakes which should and could be avoided. After some well-pedigreed bulls have been sent to the shambles it is found that their daughters are record-makers, and these heifers or cows are constant reminders of the folly of the policy of disposing of the herd sire every two or three years, regardless of his quality as a breeder. This was forcibly emphasized by an exhibit put on by the United States Dairy Division at the National Dairy Show, held at Columbus, Ohio. There was a line-up of cows from the herd of Peter Small, Ohio, but there was an empty stall at the end of the line draped with a black hide in memory of Aaggie 3rd Wayne's De Kol, the one-time herd sire. He was sacrificed on the block at the time his daughters reached breeding age. When some of these daughters commenced milking, the value of the bull was realized as two of them and two half-sisters made averages of 25,210 pounds of milk and 977.3 pounds of butter-fat in one year. If there had been any idea that the offspring would prove so valuable at the pail the owner of the bull would undoubtedly have kept him in service several years longer. These good, high-producing daughters are constant reminders to their owner of the famous bull which he disposed of for beef for a paltry sum. Many dairymen are making the same mistake to-day, and they, as well as the dairy industry, are the losers. True, there are hundreds of bulls that are not worth keeping and would be condemned by their daughters, but on the other hand there are a number of valuable dairy sires sacrificed every year. Those which have the backing and are choice individuals should be kept until the daughters commence producing. Where there is only a small herd a man cannot afford to keep two bulls, and it is not considered advisable to in-breed. Is it not possible for two breeders to exchange bulls and use them until their worth is proven? The continued using of young, immature sires has a tendency to weaken the stock. It stands to reason that such would be the case.

Next to the two daughters of the bull above mentioned stood a number of other cows from Mr. Small's herd. There was an aged cow, three of her daughters and two granddaughters, and their records placed on placards in front of each individual illustrated the reproduction of producing powers. The excellent dairy qualities of



Humeshaugh Perfect Peter.

First senior Ayrshire calf at London for A. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.

of greatest nutritive value, the good dairy cow is one of the best machines for converting the raw material into food products. She does it quickly and with thoroughness. Now, there is a great difference between her and her inferior sister. The latter is not equipped with as high-class machinery, therefore is unable to extract as much milk and fat from a given amount of raw material. Every dairy man desires to have efficient stock but with many the trouble of discovering the culls or scrubs by means of testing or the price of a high-quality bull, overbalances the desire for improvement and they continue the even tenor of their way. Generation after generation passes with but slight improvement in the type and producing power of the herds.

It would upset the balance of things generally if all cows of the dairy breeds, giving below say 4,500 pounds of milk, or 150 pounds of fat, were suddenly removed from the producing ranks. Many cheese factories and creameries would either be forced to close down or run part time. Our exports of dairy products would be greatly reduced; in fact, it is doubtful if our own people would be supplied, without importation of these products being made.

Yet, at present prices of milk and feed there is little left for wages, after feed and other expenses are met. Increase the milk flow by 1,000 pounds by breeding and the returns from this increase are practically all profit. The feed bill would be but slightly increased and labor required would remain the same. There are numerous cases on record where the milk flow with grades and pure-breds has been nearly doubled in the third generation by the use of a sire of the right blood lines. When looking for a new bull to head the herd, beware of those carrying the blood of scrubs and those showing scrub tendencies, even though they can be secured for practically beef prices. They may not be worth that much for breeding purposes. The offspring inherits one-half of its characteristics from the

aged cow were in evidence in her progeny to the second and third generation. It was an instance of the good qualities being transmitted, and that is what every dairyman is working for. The daughters of this cow are likely to further transmit to their offspring the high-producing qualities. It sometimes turns out that a heavy milker throws inferior offspring, but if the breeder considers his matings and uses the right blood, the returns will show an increase with each succeeding generation. A sire or a female that consistently throws stock of quality and marked individuality, together with the milking propensities, is an asset to the business.

An argument in favor of testing was shown in the exhibit of three cows—triplets—which were from a grade Jersey cow and a Shorthorn sire. It was but natural to expect that the records of these three animals of the same parentage, the same age, and cared for the same, would be similar. The individuality of the animal enters in and upsets expectations in many cases. It was true in this one, as the records for one year were 256.3 pounds, 311.4 pounds, and 364.6 pounds of fat respectively; a difference of 108.3 pounds of fat between the highest and lowest record, or of about \$50, with butter-fat at present market price. Yet, from the breeding standpoint and as far as appearances went they were alike; only the scales and tester could designate the difference. In order to show how deceiving the eye is in picking out the heaviest milkers, eight grade cows were on exhibit and the public were requested to pick the best cows. Many of the visiting dairymen pointed out what they considered the best, but, when the records on placards in front of each cow were uncovered, many who considered themselves fair judges of stock were deeply chagrined as looks and records failed to coincide. This was but another instance where the truth was brought to light by the tester.

Many who have started systematic testing have had

their minds changed as to the individuals which should be kept for propagating the herd. Some cows are not worthy of a place in the herd, even if they are the fairest to look upon, as has been proven time and time again by members of cow-testing associations. If the average production of milk and fat is to be raised, and there is no reason under the sun why it shouldn't be, the good bulls must be kept in service longer than three years, and the breeding females must be selected according to production as well as form.

POULTRY.

Grade the Flock.

Where chickens are hatched by the natural method there is not likely to be many of an age. Hens are set as they go broody, consequently chicks are arriving on the scene from early spring until well on in June in many cases. This results in birds of different ages and sizes going into the laying pen in the fall. Some of the pullets are about mature and should commence laying; others are undersized and will have to be carried along for some time before production will commence. To house the pullets of different degrees of maturity together is not conducive to a large percentage egg yield during the time of highest prices. Better results will be obtained if the youngest are placed in a pen by themselves where they can be given a little extra attention in the way of feed, and they will not have to fight their superiors in size for what they do get. Laying can be started with these several weeks earlier than if they are left with the main flock. They require a growing or developing ration, whereas the others should have more of a producing ration. The older pullets allowed the extra space take more exercise, which tends to keep up vitality. The hens which mope around all day are not the money-makers. The birds must be kept busy. Not only should the large and small pullets be in separate pens, but it is advisable to have the yearling stock by themselves. The hens seldom get down to business until on in January. It takes them some time to get over the moulting period. The early winter eggs are usually laid by pullets. On commercial plants the pullets and hens are separated according to age and size, and we believe that it would pay the owner of a farm flock to follow the same practice. Owing to limited quarters for the fowl on many farms, it may necessitate a slight inconvenience. The main poultry house may be large enough for the entire flock, and, by use of chicken netting, pens may be made under the one roof to accommodate the different grades. If pullets are all pretty much of a size two grades will be sufficient, or if there are only a few hens kept over, the largest pullets can be placed with them, leaving the other pen for the undeveloped birds. A little sorting this way may mean increased production without increasing the cost of feed, and that is what most poultry men are aiming at. Now is the time the small pullets are most imposed upon; later in the winter they are in a better position to demand their rights in the pen with their older sisters.

Marketing Surplus Stock.

The bulk of the surplus poultry is marketed during October, November and December and there is a tendency to glut the market, resulting in a downward trend to prices. Reports indicate that the fowl marketed so far this year have been thinner than usual, which may be accounted for by scarcity and high price of grains used for fattening purposes. However, a thin bird is not very appetizing when roasted. There isn't much to a chicken that is marketed in the unfinished state. Two or three weeks' special feeding, whether in pen or crate, increases the flesh and adds a richness to the flavor. This applies to ducks, geese and turkeys, as well as to chickens. The plump, well-finished birds are in greatest demand at the highest prices. There is a spread of from three to five cents, sometimes more, between the selling price of a fattened chicken and a thin one. Supposing the bird weighs four pounds, which is a reasonable weight, at six months, five cents a pound would mean an increase of twenty cents per bird. The question arises will this pay for the extra time and feed required to put the bird in condition to command the high price? As a rule four to four and a half pounds of grain will make a pound of gain, and it is possible to compound a fattening ration at about \$2.50 per hundred weight. Finely ground oats, shorts, and buckwheat could be used. Cornmeal is a good fattening feed, but is difficult to get at present. It might displace the shorts or part of the buckwheat. These feeds should be mixed to the consistency of a batter with skim-milk or buttermilk, and the birds given twice a day all they will clean up in ten or fifteen minutes, after the first week. Three weeks' heavy feeding is generally sufficient to put the birds in prime condition and in that time the heavier or utility breeds should gain about a pound in weight. Thus we have not only have a gain in price due to fattening, but the difference of a four-pound bird at fifteen cents before fattening and a five-pound bird at twenty cents after three weeks' special feeding, which equals a gain of forty cents per bird at a cost of eleven cents for grain, plus cost of milk and labor. Considering every item of expense there is a substantial profit from fattening besides the satisfaction of marketing something which is in demand. We know of splendid results being obtained by feeding the above mentioned rations to cockerels and cull pullets housed in a box stall where they cannot take "much exercise and are not disturbed. On a market where the custom appears to

be to offer unfinished birds for sale, those who take the pains to fatten their birds are not able to supply the demand, while those with thin, scrawny birds frequently have their product left on their hands even when offered at a reduced figure.

A large percentage of the fowl are sold off the range to dealers who fatten them before offering them to the consumer. This lessens the work and trouble for the person who raises the fowl, but is it the most economical way to handle the business? If the dealer can afford to buy unfinished birds and then pay for feed, milk, labor, rent of building, and other expenses entailed in preparing them for market, surely the producer who grows the grain and oftentimes has skim-milk on the place would find it more profitable to fatten the fowl before offering it for sale.

Some find the task of dressing the birds disagreeable and prefer selling them alive, even at a lower price. The birds should be starved for twenty-four hours before being killed and then bled and dry picked. A convenient and efficient method is to suspend the bird by a cord from the ceiling, head down, and sever the arteries in the neck through the mouth. By means of a hook placed in the beak a small tin or vessel can be attached to catch the blood. After severing the arteries it is customary to run the knife part way down the roof of the chicken's mouth and thrust it upwards to pierce the brain. This paralyzes the bird and loosens the feathers so that plucking can be done without tearing the skin. It takes a little practice to properly pierce the brain. A knife for this purpose should have a blade at least two inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide. It should be rigid and ground to a sharp point and yet with a straight cutting edge. Pluck the birds as you kill them, as the feathers come out easier when the body is warm than if it gets cold. With roasters it is customary to leave a few feathers around the neck. After the feathers are removed the head and feet should be washed, and the carcass placed where the body heat will soon escape. Never pack dressed birds for shipment until the bodies are cold; if possible have them at nearly a freezing temperature for a few hours before packing. The heads of dressed birds should be wrapped in parchment paper, so as to avoid danger of soiling the package.

Don't be satisfied with any kind of a box to ship dressed fowl in. The first appearance influences the consumer, consequently a neat, clean box, of the proper size for the weight of birds, tends to show them to best advantage. Whether the birds are sold alive or dressed, it is to the advantage of the person who raises them to feed a fattening ration for two or three weeks before marketing. They then get the advantage of the increased weight and price. Those who raise the fowl and also the various grains are in better position to make money out of fattening the birds than the dealer who buys everything. Try finishing a few birds that are for the home table and note the improvement in flavor. It will show why the consumer is willing to pay more for fattened fowl.

HORTICULTURE.

Cover the potato or root pits gradually as the severity of the weather demands.

While fruit is not required for overseas it is an essential article of diet in this country.

If intending to set any fruit trees in the spring consult your nearest experiment station with regard to the hardiness of the varieties selected.

Tramp the snow firmly around the trunks of the young trees, where no other efficient methods have been put into practice to guard against injury from mice.

A cool, dark storage is best for fruit and vegetables when kept under ordinary conditions. Anywhere between 34 and 40 degrees Fahrenheit is a suitable temperature.

Any work that can be done in the orchard this winter, such as pruning, etc., will be that much less to perform in the spring when the supply of labor will be unprecedentedly short.

All implements and equipment should be housed but especial care should be devoted to the spraying machinery. A little disorder in the working parts of the engine or pump will cause exasperation next spring in the busy season.

Winter is the fruit growers' season for studying other's methods and keeping abreast of the times. As never before, labor-saving schemes should be investigated, for in the efficiency of men, teams and equipment depends the extent of the harvest.

Despite the large acreage of potatoes they are selling retail to the consumer at \$2 per bag in those provinces noted for the tuber. The yield was not so large as was expected and considering the market value of all food materials the price of potatoes is not high. Furthermore it has not been, generally speaking, a very bountiful year for the potato grower.

Protection of Fruit Trees From Mice.

The annual loss of fruit trees in Canada from mice is very great. Some years they are much more destructive than in others, while in a certain year they may be very destructive in one part of Canada and do little or no damage in another. The scarcity or abundance of food, the number of mice which are in the vicinity when winter sets in, and the character of the winter all have an influence on the amount of injury which is done. Where the orchard is in sod or where there is rubbish about in which mice can harbor, the injury to trees, if unprotected, is liable to be much greater than where the orchard has been under clean cultivation or even where a cover crop is sown the previous summer.

It frequently happens that orchards which have escaped much injury from mice for several years from the time of planting, will be badly injured, if not ruined, just when the first crop is expected. There is nothing more discouraging to a farmer or fruit grower than to have an orchard destroyed in this way after he has cared for it for a number of years, and there must be many instances in Canada where farmers, after a loss of this kind, do not re-plant.

Although it is not every year that mice are troublesome, trees should be protected from them every year until about six inches in diameter and even a tree of this size will sometimes be partly girdled. If the protection is neglected for one year, that may be the year when mice are very abundant and much injury will be done. The mice usually are looking for, or feeding on, seeds close to the ground under the snow and when they come to a tree they are likely to begin to gnaw the bark if it is unprotected, and before they have finished the tree may be completely girdled to a height of twelve to eighteen inches above the ground, which usually causes its death, although it may remain alive for most of the summer following.

The cheapest and surest method of protecting trees from mice is to wrap ordinary white building paper around the trunk of the tree. The paper is cut into strips which are the length of the breadth of the roll of paper, the width of the strips depending on the size of the tree. The stripes should be just wide enough to lap over, as one thickness of paper is all that is necessary. The paper is wrapped tightly around the tree and tied in two places with twine. A little earth is heaped up about the base after the paper is tied, to cover any opening through which the mice might reach the trunk. Several thousand young trees are wrapped each year at the Experimental Farm in this way and there have been practically no cases where the mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the tree. Tar paper is also effectual but trees have been injured by using it and it is well to avoid this as building paper will do as well. A small mound of earth from eight to ten inches in height about the base of the trees will often prevent mice from injuring them and even snow tramped about the trees has proved quite effective but one cannot always depend upon it. Fine wire mesh wrapped around the tree or lapped so that it will expand with growth of the tree, while more expensive at first, is very durable and will protect the trees well.

Mice may be poisoned by making a mixture of one part by weight of arsenic with three parts of cornmeal and putting it in runways made by nailing two pieces of board each five or six feet in length and six inches wide to make an inverted trough, and putting about a tablespoonful of the poison on a shingle near the middle of the runs, renewing the poison from time to time. Poisoning would, however, be found a rather tedious method for a large orchard.—Experimental Farms note.

FARM BULLETIN.

Heavy Entries For the Guelph Winter Fair.

The live stock exhibit at Guelph this year promises to be exceedingly high class. There are 331 entries in horses; the Clydesdales leading with 157 entries, 21 being in the aged imported class for stallions, which is a record. The Percherons have a good display leading off with 16 entries in the aged-stallion class. The Standardbreds have a record entry with 15 in the aged-stallion class. The Hackneys are well represented in nearly every section. In the beef cattle department there are 177 entries well distributed among the Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, and Hereford breeds. In the dairy cattle department the entries are 105, with 74 cows in the dairy test. Another record is found in the sheep department where there are 522 entries. The swine department is strong, with 302 entries and the breeding classes are unusually heavy. Those who frequent the poultry department cannot fail to be pleased with the 6,100 entries now on the books, which is very much ahead of any previous entry. Everything combined, the 1917 Winter Fair promises to excel any previous show.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 22.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

CATTLE						CALVES						
Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)			Receipts			Top Price Good Calves			
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Nov. 22	1916	Nov. 18	Nov. 22	1916	Nov. 18	Nov. 22	1916	Nov. 18	Nov. 22	1916	Nov. 18	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	6,961	10,836	9,074	\$11.25	\$ 8.00	\$11.60	460	1,119	628	\$15.00	\$11.75	\$15.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,557	2,424	2,111	9.35	7.50	10.25	385	863	363	14.00	10.50	15.00
Montreal (East End)	1,592	3,712	955	9.35	7.50	10.25	204	906	269	14.00	10.50	15.00
Winnipeg	11,243	2,268	10,655	11.50	7.90	10.50	426	67	457	9.75	10.50	10.50
Calgary	4,335	3,013	3,922	11.25	7.25	9.00				7.25	7.75	8.00

HOGS						SHEEP						
Receipts			Top Price Selects			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs			
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Nov. 22	1916	Nov. 18	Nov. 22	1916	Nov. 18	Nov. 22	1916	Nov. 18	Nov. 22	1916	Nov. 18	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	12,651	13,422	9,265	\$18.25	\$11.15	\$18.00	8,810	6,891	8,057	\$17.00	\$11.40	\$16.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,001	1,677	1,920	18.50	11.85	17.25	3,530	1,226	1,561	16.00	12.00	15.50
Montreal (East End)	1,268	1,400	2,570	18.50	11.85	17.25	1,120	3,225	1,311	16.00	12.00	15.50
Winnipeg	7,182	7,760	6,501	16.75	11.50	16.00	412	264	1,136	15.00	11.50	14.50
Calgary	1,629	2,200	1,600	16.30	10.50	15.75	308	1,666	3,712		11.25	17.00

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

About eight thousand cattle were on sale during the week, and of this number five thousand head were on the Monday market. The quality of the cattle offered showed no improvement over those received during the past few weeks. Common cows, canners and Bologna bulls, comprised a big proportion of the week's offering. An increasingly good demand prevails for cattle of good killing quality, and prices were marked up fully 25 cents per hundred on all good butcher cattle this week, with the prospect of further advances during the next three weeks. Common cattle were slow of sale and prices barely held steady. Monday's market was steady and active with prices a trifle better. Tuesday's trading was steady, while an active demand existed on Wednesday, and prices ruled 25 cents above the closing quotations of last week. No choice cattle were on sale, but one lot of steers, of about eleven hundred and fifty pounds weight, brought \$11.25 per hundred, while other sales were made at \$11. Some steers and heifers of ten hundred and fifty pounds brought \$10.75 per hundred. The market for cows was active with sales being made as high as \$9 per hundred, although the bulk of the choice ones sold from \$8.25 to \$8.75, with good cows from \$7.50 to \$8; common cows sold from \$6 to \$7 per hundred. Canners were easier with sales ranging from \$5 to \$5.75. Bulls were unchanged from last week's quotations, with an odd choice one realizing \$9. The bulk of the bulls on sale ranged from four hundred to eight hundred pounds in weight and sold from \$6 to \$7 per hundred. Buyers for distillery stables are still operating and several hundred head were shipped to Walkerville, Ontario, during the week. Good weighty feeders of nine hundred to ten hundred pounds sold from \$9 to \$10 per hundred, according to weight and quality, and light steers from \$8.50 to \$9. Stockers were in demand by Ontario farmers, with sales ranging from \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred. Very limited shipments of this class are being made to the United States of late weeks. Calves were limited in numbers and, on the whole, inferior in quality, with few really choice veal available. Prices in this department were steady.

The lamb market was steady and active all week. Lambs on Monday sold at \$16.25 to \$16.75, remaining steady on Tuesday, but were more active on Wednesday with \$16.25 to \$16.75 being the ruling price. Five decks from the Ottawa Valley sold at \$17 off cars; they were a choice lot. The market closed on Thursday at steady prices. Breeding sheep continue to be in demand, and several carloads were shipped out for that purpose this week. They realized from \$13 to \$15.50 per hundred. A number of good ewe lambs are available for farmers desiring such for breeding purposes, and sell from 50 to 75 cents above the ruling market quotation.

Hogs were steady on Monday and Tuesday at \$18 per hundred, fed and watered, while on Wednesday they reached \$18.25, the bulk moving at this price. They barely held steady on Thursday, although quite a number were weighed up at \$18.25. Hogs are moving more freely now, eight thousand head being on the market the last two days of the week, but

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	15	\$10.75	\$10.50-\$11.25	\$11.25					
STEERS good	239	10.25	9.75-10.50	11.25					
1,000-1,200 common	52	9.25	8.75-9.50	10.00	36	\$ 9.30	\$ 9.00-\$ 9.35	\$ 9.35	
STEERS good	485	9.44	9.00-10.00	10.25					
700-1,000 common	322	7.71	7.25-8.50	9.00	218	7.90	7.50-8.00	9.25	
HEIFERS good	225	9.61	9.00-10.25	10.50	9	8.90	8.60-9.00	9.00	
fair	497	8.35	7.75-8.75	8.75	28	7.80	7.75-8.60	8.60	
common	189	7.29	7.00-7.75	7.75	108	7.00	6.50-7.50	7.50	
COWS good	226	8.15	7.50-8.25	9.00	7	8.15	8.00-8.75	8.75	
common	1,971	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.75	219	6.60	6.50-7.25	7.75	
BULLS good	29	7.75	7.25-8.25	8.75					
common	195	6.44	6.00-7.00	8.00	233	6.35	6.25-	7.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,269	5.50	5.00-5.75	5.75	686	5.25	5.00-5.50	6.00	
OXEN					6	8.95	8.50-10.40	10.40	
CALVES veal	425	13.00	11.00-14.00	15.00	137	11.00	9.00-13.00	14.00	
grass	35	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	248	6.50	6.50-	6.50	
STOCKERS good	112	8.00	7.75-8.50	8.50					
450-800 fair	422	7.34	7.00-7.75	7.75					
FEEDERS good	325	9.41	9.00-9.75	10.00					
800-1,000 fair	388	8.72	8.00-9.00	9.00					
HOGS selects	12,044	18.14	17.75-18.25	18.25	1,863	18.32	18.25-18.50	18.50	
(fed and watered) heavies	47	18.25	16.00-18.25	18.25					
lights	242	17.01	16.00-17.25	17.25	76	17.69	17.65-17.85	18.00	
sows	349	16.01	14.50-16.75	16.75	59	15.80	15.75-15.95	16.00	
stags	9	14.03	13.50-14.25	14.25					
LAMBS good	7,919	16.56	16.00-17.00	17.00	1,614	16.00	16.00-	16.00	
common	309	13.83	12.00-15.00	15.00	1,258	15.50	15.00-15.75	15.75	
SHEEP heavy									
light	289	13.00	10.50-15.00	15.00	398	12.75	12.00-13.00	13.25	
common	293	7.20	6.00-9.00	9.00	263	11.00	10.00-11.50	11.50	

receipts are still away below those of a year ago. During the three months, August, September and October, there were about forty thousand fewer hogs killed at local plants than for the corresponding months of last year.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 15, Canadian packing houses purchased 511 calves, 118 bulls, 6,040 butcher cattle, 10,230 hogs, and 6,345 sheep. Local butchers purchased 139 calves, 733 butcher cattle, 263 hogs and 1,083 sheep. Canadian shipments consisted of 59 calves, 111 milch cows, 24 butcher cattle, 1,070 stockers, 1,196 feeders, 121 hogs and 961 sheep. Shipments to United States points were made up of 50 feeders and 200 sheep.

The total receipts from January 1st to November 15th, inclusive, were 253,450 cattle, 42,577 calves, 128,122 sheep and 375,356 hogs; compared to 255,041 cattle, 41,681 calves, 142,127 sheep and 425,103 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Montreal.

Cattle receipts for the week were fewer by twelve hundred and fifty-eight head than those of the week previous. The quality of the run was not as good as usual owing, it is believed, to a final sorting out of stock previous to starting the winter feeding operations. The quality of the offerings can, therefore, be expected

to show improvement from now on. The market opened steady with a noticeably improved tone over last week's close, although practically no price changes occurred. On Monday, trading was suspended until noon on account of the Victory Loan parade. The market opened at one o'clock and was firm and brisk at an advance of 25 cents per hundred on canning stock, while other classes remained unchanged in price. All offerings were cleaned up at the close. During the remainder of the week no further changes occurred, the market closing steady and in good condition. The best loads of butcher cattle weighing from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds, sold at \$9.35 per hundred, and loads of lesser quality from \$9 to \$9.25. Butcher steers of eight hundred to one thousand pounds sold from \$8 to \$9.25 for the best and from \$6.50 to \$8 for those of common quality. No choice animals of either of the preceding weights were offered. The bulk of butcher heifers sold from \$6.50 to \$8.50 and consisted mostly of light-weight stock of a wide range of quality. Butcher cows also showed a considerable range in quality and weight, with a price range in keeping with the quality. Good cows sold from \$8 to \$8.75, and common cows from \$6.50 to \$7.25 per hundred. Bulls were in strong demand with not enough to satisfy the inquiry. None of good quality were on hand, the offerings grad-

ing common to medium and selling from \$6.25 to \$7.50, with the bulk of the sales made at \$6.25 per hundred. Calves sold steady with last week, although the quality of the bulk was such that the average price paid was slightly lower, as also was the top price. A number of the calves on hand were too heavy for veal, and these sold as light butcher cattle at \$9 per hundred. The best veal sold at \$14.00, while the bulk sold from \$9 to \$13. Grass calves sold at \$6.50 per hundred. It is worthy of note that cows showing good milking quality are not being slaughtered but are being held for future sale.

Lambs and sheep were active at an advance of 50 cents per hundred for lambs of good quality, these selling at \$16 per hundred. Common lambs sold from \$15 to \$15.75. During the week eighty-two ewes of good breeding quality were purchased for shipment to the United States, but the bulk of the offerings consisted of old ewes past good breeding age. The range of sales on sheep was \$10 to \$13.25. The run of sheep is showing a rapid decrease each week.

The market for hogs opened strong under an active demand and 25 cents advanced, selects selling at \$18.25 per hundred, fed and watered. This was followed by a further advance of 10 cents on Tuesday. On Thursday the market

The Molsons Bank

is always glad to assist farmers in any legitimate financial way to make their farms more productive.

State your requirements to our local manager and he will be glad to advise and assist you.

closed firm and 50 cents higher than at the close of the previous week, select hogs selling at \$18.50 per hundred, fed and watered; lights, \$17.75 to \$18, and sows, \$15.85 to \$16. The quality of the receipts was much improved. Very few breeding sows are being received. The sows being offered are fat and not suited for breeding purposes.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 15th, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 244 calves, 840 canners and cutters, 500 bulls, 646 butcher cattle, 1,920 hogs and 1,547 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 14 milch cows, 85 butcher cattle, and 14 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 119 calves and 26 bulls.

The total receipts from January 1st to November 15th, inclusive, were 49,290 cattle, 52,295 calves, 64,054 sheep, and 70,326 hogs, compared to 45,039 cattle, 42,390 calves, 53,851 sheep and 78,818 hogs received during the corresponding period of 1916.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 15th, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 187 calves, 2,131 butcher cattle, and 1,638 hogs. Canadian shipments were made up of 46 calves, 165 butcher cattle and 313 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 294 calves and 2,063 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to November 15th, inclusive, were 49,058 cattle, 39,627 calves, 40,874 sheep and 41,550 hogs; compared to 47,015 cattle, 41,904 calves, 46,086 sheep and 56,623 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—A generally improved cattle market was had here last week. Shipping steers sold fairly steady, while the general run of butchering stuff ruled from 15 to 25 cents higher. Active market all around. There were around twenty-five cars of shipping steers, best being Canadians and selling from \$12.25 to \$12.75. In the handy butchering line, best steers sold from \$11 to \$11.85. Feeding cattle ruled higher, a medium kind of stockers and the little, common kinds sold slow, but the trade in this division was generally very satisfactory. Bulls of all classes brought about steady prices. Better kinds of milk cows and springers sold at higher prices, with the medium and common kinds about steady. Offerings for the week totaled 6,525 head, as against 7,450 head for the preceding week, and 7,650 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Natives, choice to prime, \$15 to \$14; fair to good, \$11.25 to \$12; plain, \$10 to \$10.75; very coarse and common, \$9 to \$9.75.

Shipping Steers.—Canadians, choice to prime, \$12.75 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12.25; common and plain, \$9.50 to \$10.25.

Butchering Steers.—Choice to extra, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$10 to \$10.50; light and common, \$8 to \$9; very coarse and plain, \$7 to \$8.25.

Cows.—Natives, best heavy, \$12 to \$13; medium, \$10 to \$11; light and common, \$8 to \$9; very coarse and plain, \$7 to \$8.25.

Hogs.—Natives, choice to prime, \$18 to \$19; fair to good, \$16 to \$17; common and plain, \$14 to \$15. Canadians, choice to prime, \$18.50 to \$19.50; fair to good, \$17 to \$18; common and plain, \$15 to \$16.

ing cows, \$7.50 to \$8; medium to fair, \$6.75 to \$7.25; cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.25; canners, \$4 to \$5.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.50; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders \$9 to \$9.75; common, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$100 to \$110; in carloads, \$85 to \$100.

Hogs.—Buffalo had a good trade last week. Monday best hogs brought up to \$18.25, bulk sold at \$18 to \$18.10; Tuesday's top was \$18.40, but the general range was from \$18 to \$18.25; Wednesday the range was about the same as Tuesday, good hogs were scarce and nothing sold above \$18.20, with bulk going at \$18 and \$18.10, and Friday the bulk again sold at \$18 and \$18.10, with heavies up to \$18.35. Monday and Friday were the high days for pigs, when these weights sold mostly at \$18, and Thursday was the low day for these grades, when majority moved at \$17.65. Roughts \$16.50 to \$16.75, few \$17, and stags \$15.50 down. Receipts the past week were 33,100 head, as compared with 27,983 head for the week before and 49,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices were on the jump last week. Monday, which was the low day for lambs, tops sold mostly at \$16.75, with culls \$15.75 down, and before the week was out or on Friday, best lambs sold up to \$17.75, and culls reached \$16.25 and \$16.50. Wether sheep were quoted around \$11.50, and good to choice ewes brought from \$10.50 to \$11. Last week receipts were 13,600 head, as compared with 14,702 head for the week before, and 24,700 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Last week started with top veals selling at \$14.50. The next three days the market was generally steady, and Friday prices were jumped fifty to seventy-five cents, bulk being placed at \$15.25. Cull grades sold up to \$13.50, heavy fat calves ranged from \$9 to \$13, and grassers from \$7 down. Receipts last week totaled 2,225 head, being against 2,040 head for the week previous, and 2,625 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, November 25 consisted of 258 cars, 4,082 cattle, 318 calves, 3,426 hogs, 4,314 sheep and lambs. Strong market. Butchers' cattle, cows, bulls, stockers and feeders all 25 cents to 35 cents higher; milkers and springers steady, sheep and lambs steady; calves strong. Hogs \$18 to \$18.25 fed. The best load of butchers' cattle sold at \$11.50; they weighed 1,080 each.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, (basis, in store, Montreal.) No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22. Manitoba (in store, Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax.)—No. 1 northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2, northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/2.

Oats.—Ontario, according to freights outside, No. 2 white, 71c, to 72c. No. 3 white, 70c, to 71c, nominal; Manitoba oats in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 75c; No. 3 C. W., 71 3/4c; extra No. 1 feed, 72c; No. 1 feed, 69 1/2c.

Barley.—(According to freights outside, malting, \$1.22 to \$1.23.)

Pears.—(According to freights outside) No. 2, \$3.70 to \$3.80.

Rye.—(According to freights outside,) No. 2, \$1.72.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents in jute bags, \$11.50, second patents, in jute bags, \$11; strong rollers, \$10.60; Ontario winter wheat flour, according to sample in bags, \$9.90, Manitoba, \$9.70, Toronto, 1 lb.

Hay and Millfeeds.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, new, per ton, \$16 to \$17; mixed, per ton, \$13 to \$15.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.

Brans.—Per ton, \$5.

Stags.—Per ton, \$12; mid-blms., per ton, \$15 to \$16; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Hides and Wool.

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, dry, 20 to 25; city hides, green, dry, 23 to 24; city hides, dry, 21 to 22; city hides, dry, 19 to 20; city hides, dry, 17 to 18; city hides, dry, 15 to 16; city hides, dry, 13 to 14; city hides, dry, 11 to 12; city hides, dry, 9 to 10; city hides, dry, 7 to 8; city hides, dry, 5 to 6; city hides, dry, 3 to 4; city hides, dry, 1 to 2.

Country Hides.—Country butcher hides, green, dry, 20 to 25; country hides, green, dry, 23 to 24; country hides, dry, 21 to 22; country hides, dry, 19 to 20; country hides, dry, 17 to 18; country hides, dry, 15 to 16; country hides, dry, 13 to 14; country hides, dry, 11 to 12; country hides, dry, 9 to 10; country hides, dry, 7 to 8; country hides, dry, 5 to 6; country hides, dry, 3 to 4; country hides, dry, 1 to 2.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c; coarse, 58c; washed wool, fine, 70c; coarse, 65c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter kept practically stationary in price on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery fresh-made pound squares, 46c. to 48c. per lb.; cut creamery, 46c. per lb.; creamery solids at 4c. to 46c. per lb.; separator dairy at 4c. to 15c. per lb., and dairy, 37c. to 38c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs firmed slightly, but the cold-storage variety declined, selling as follows: Cold storage, No. 1's, 43c. to 44c. per dozen; selects, 47c. to 48c. per dozen; new-laid at 65c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 24c.; twins, 24 1/2c.; old, 30c. to 31c.; twins, 31c.

Poultry.—Prices firmed slightly, as receipts have generally been of better quality, bringing the following prices: (Live weight), chickens, milk-fed, 21c. per lb.; chickens, ordinary fed, 19c. per lb.; fowl, 3 1/2 lbs. and under, 13c. per lb.; fowl, 3 1/2 to 5 lbs., 18c. per lb.; Fowl, 5 lbs. and over, 20c. per lb.; ducklings, 17c. per lb.; geese, 14c. per lb.; turkeys, young, 25c. per lb.; turkeys, old, 22c. per lb.

Beans.—The bean market kept firm at stationary prices. Hand-picked selling at 88 per bushel, and prime whites at \$7.50 per bushel, the India hand-picked bringing \$6.50 per bushel.

Honey.—Honey remained stationary in price, selling as follows: strained, 5-lb. pails, 19c. per lb.; 10-lb. pails, 19c. per lb.; 60-lb. pails, 18 1/2c. per lb.; the sections of comb honey selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per dozen.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apple receipts were quite heavy during the past week. The Ontario, generally being of better quality, sold as follows: Snows and Syds, 86 to 88 per bbl.; Greenings and Kings, \$4.50 to \$7 per bbl.; Tolman Sweets, \$5 to \$7 per bbl.; other varieties selling at \$3.50 to \$6 per bbl. The Nova Scotias continued to come in freely, and all of choice quality, selling as follows: Baldwins and Blenheims, at \$1.50 to \$3.50 per bbl; Spys at \$5 to \$7 per bbl; Kings at \$1.50 to \$7 per bbl.; The British Columbia boxed apples ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.75, according to variety.

Onions arrived in large quantities, British Columbias selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; Ontarios at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 75-lb. sack and \$3.50 per 100-lb. sack.

Potatoes kept firm at \$2.10 per bag; a very few reaching \$2.25 per bag.

Turnips were a very slow sale at 60c. and 65c. per bag.

Montreal Produce.

Poultry.—(Considerable difference exists between prices quoted by different dealers. Retail prices on Bonsecours Market were 20c. per lb. for good geese, 25c. to 28c. for chickens, 32c. for turkeys. Ducks about the same as chickens. In other quarters prices ranged from 2c. to 5c. per lb. above the prices mentioned. Quite an export trade is taking place to the United States.

Dressed Hogs.—Very little change has taken place in the market for dressed hogs, but the tone of the market continued very firm. Consumption is going to other kinds of meat, owing to the high price of hogs. Fresh-killed, about-dressed stock sold at 25c. to 25 1/2c. per lb., while country-dressed were about 1 1/2c. to 1c. lower.

Potatoes.—The market showed additional strength, but prices were not very much higher than the previous week. Green Mountains were quoted in single bag lots at around \$2.75 for 90 lbs., and car lots are \$2.25. Ontario and Quebec potatoes were \$1.65 to \$1.85 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store, in a large way, and 20c. more for smaller lots.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—No change was shown in the market for syrup. Prices were from \$1.40 to \$1.80 per 13 lb. tin, according to quality, while maple sugar was 14c. to 15c. per lb. Honey was scarce and dear, selling at 20c. to 22c. per lb. for white clover, according to quality, and 15c. to 19c. for a heavy clover comb. White extracted was 18c.

Eggs.—Strictly new laid eggs sold at 20c. to 25c., though some dealers that

higher can be had for fancy stock. Selected eggs were quoted at 47c.; No. 1 candled at 43c., and No. 2 candled at 42c. per doz. The situation was not altogether satisfactory from the standpoint of holders of storage stock.

Butter.—The market showed very little change, finest September and October creamery being quoted at 45c. to 46c., with fine at a range of about 1c. below. Best current receipts were about 43c., and dairies ranged from 37c. to 40c. per lb.

Cheese.—The Commission quoted 21 1/4c. for No. 1; 21 1/4c. for No. 2, and 20 3/4c. for No. 3 cheese.

Grain.—The market was moderately firm for oats, with No. 2 Canadian Western quoted at 85c.; No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed at 83c.; No. 1 feed, 81c.; No. 2 feed, 78c.; No. 2 Ontario white, 79c.; No. 3, 78c., ex-store. Manitoba barley was quoted at \$1.29 1/2c. for No. 4 in transit; \$1.26 for tough No. 4, and \$1.22 for feed and rejected. Beans were steady at \$8.25 for Canadian 3-lb. pickers; \$8 for 5-lb. pickers; and \$7.25 for yellow eyes.

Flour.—The market was unchanged at \$11.60 for Manitoba first patents; \$11.10 for seconds; and \$10.90 for strong bakers', per barrel, in bags. Ontario 90 per cent. patents were \$10.70 to \$11 per barrel in wood, and \$5.20 to \$5.35 per bag.

Millfeed.—The market was quite firm and it is said premiums are being paid for prompt delivery. Bran was \$35 per ton; shorts, \$40 to \$42; middlings, \$48 to \$50; mixed mouille, \$55 to \$56; pure grain mouille, \$60 to \$61 per ton.

Hay.—The market was firm, at \$13.50 per ton for No. 2 baled hay; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 3; \$11 to \$11.50 per ton for clover mixed, ex-track.

Hides.—The tone of the hide market was easy last week. Beef hides were 23c., 24c. and 25c. per lb. Montreal inspection; calf skins were 22c. to 23c. per lb. for grassers, and 32c. for veal skins; lamb skins, \$1.50 each; horse hides, 86 each. Tallow, scrap fat, 3 1/2c. per lb.; abattoir fat, 3c., and rendered tallow, 16c. per lb.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.40 to \$15; Western steers, \$6.25 to \$13.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.10 to \$11.25; cows and heifers, \$5 to \$11.90; calves, \$7 to \$13.

Hogs.—Light, \$17.10 to \$17.90; mixed, \$17.40 to \$18; heavy, \$17.40 to \$18; rough, \$17.40 to \$17.55; pigs, \$13 to \$16.50.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$12.55 to 7.35.

Cheese Markets.

New York, special, 23 1/2c.; average run, 23c.; St. Hyacinthe, 21 1/2c.; Chicago twins, 23 1/2c.; dairies, 25c. to 25 1/2c.; Young Americas and Longhorns, 25 1/2c.

Gossip.

The Stock Yards Shorthorn Sale.—Authorities at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, assert that the 70 Shorthorns to be sold there on December 6 are first-class in every respect. The offering is of pure Scotch breeding, including such families as Lavenders, Nonpareils, Glusters and Matchless. There will be 15 cows with calves at foot, 25 heifers in calf, and the remainder are rising two-year-old heifers. Catalogues, which are now ready, will be mailed on request. Any one interested in the breed should take action at once and get full information, for an opportunity is presented for breeders to stock up with some females which are none too plentiful in Canada just now. See the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Sale Dates.

Dec. 6, 1917, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Dec. 11, Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Club, Welland; H-steins.

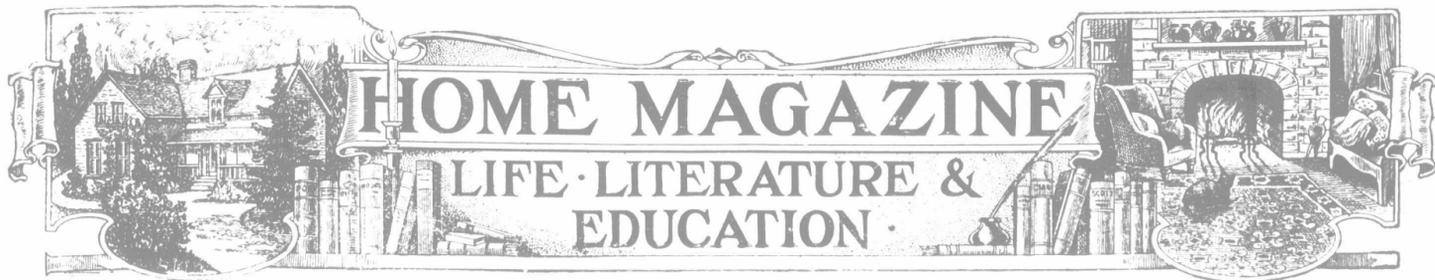
Dec. 12, Col. Marshall, Dumbarton, Ont.; Holsteins.

Dec. 12, Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club, Consignment Sale, at Woodstock, Ont.; W. E. Thomson, Secretary.

Dec. 18, Egin Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Ass'n., St. Thomas.

Dec. 19, Southern Ontario Yorkshire Breeders' Club, Consignment Sale, at Woodstock, Ont.; John McKee, Secretary.

Dec. 19, Brant District Holstein Breeders' Sale, Brantford, Ont.; H-steins; Feb. 6, 1918, W. A. Deayden, Brantford, Ont.; Shorthorns.



You Walk the Streets With Me.

They say beloved, that you died in France,
I answer, "Nay! he walks the streets with me".
'Twas yours, not mine, the kindly spoken word
That cheered a comrade striving hopelessly.
'Twas you, not I who smiled upon the child
That, mad with joy, danced down the dingy street.
I could have wept for childhood's joys, gone by,
For woodland paths that miss your eager feet.
For all the dear familiar ways of yore
That knew, and loved, and know us now no more.
You were so brave you shamed my grief the while,
Remembering, I hide my tears and smile.

LADIA A. McBEATH.

Travel Notes.

FROM HELEN'S DIARY.

Einseideln, Switz., Sept. 17, 1917.

Einseideln is a place I have always wanted to see ever since I first heard of it. On the map it does not look far from any other place in Switzerland, but when one has to go over and under and around the intervening mountains it takes considerable time. It took us an entire day to go from Vevey to Einseideln and during the journey we had to change cars seven times. Once we had to put in two draggy hours at a dismal junction and as it was pouring rain we had to sit in a stuffy little waiting room, our only diversion being throwing crumbs to hungry hens that strutted in and lined up in front of us.

My companion on this trip is a pretty little Irish widow, still in weeds. She is doing Red Cross work at the Agency in Geneva and having two weeks vacation and wanting to go some place, and not liking to travel alone, and not caring in the least where she went, she asked if she might go with me. She looks upon me as a brave and venturesome person—a sort of female Columbus—because I go off on little jaunts by myself.

Mrs. Shaw is very attractive in appearance. She has those deep, blue, Irish eyes that poets rave about, and her dark hair curls in the most coquettish way around her face. She also has a very winsome smile, and a manner most confiding.

But travelling companions are an awful lottery. One never knows whether they are going to develop into angels or tartars. The worst kind are the fussy ones. I have discovered already that Mrs. Shaw is timid, has no sense of time, and is forever losing some of her belongings. These are not ideal qualities in a travelling companion. I foresee trouble.

It was at the aforesaid dismal railway junction, after we had disposed of all our crumbs, and the greedy, dissatisfied hens had departed, that Mrs. Shaw asked me to tell her something about Einseideln.

I told her that the all-knowing Baedeker said it was one of the most famous pilgrim spots in the world; that before the war it was visited annually by 160,000 pilgrims.

She looked at me in surprise. "Is that so?" she asked. "Why, I never ever heard of it before. I wish you'd tell me all about it, where it is and what it is and how it was discovered, and all that sort of thing, you know. Commence at the beginning."

"I'm sorry, going goes pretty far back, and I'm obliged to learn that the man

who started the boom, so to speak, was a Hohenzollern".

"Heaven protect us!" she exclaimed. "Can't we escape from that odious family any place?"

"It seems difficult. But this Hohenzollern was a meek one—not the kind they grow now. He was the son of a prince, but he became a monk and taught in a monastery on the shores of Lake Zurich in German-Switzerland. But he made up his mind to retire from the world and be a humble hermit."

"A hermit! the idea of anyone of that

"He was murdered. The two men who committed the deed expected to find great wealth in his hut, but all they found was his chalice and his books. After they had clubbed him to death they fled to Zurich, but were pursued by two pet ravens of Meinrad's, that circled over their heads and pecked at them viciously all the way to Zurich. The strange behavior of these birds roused the suspicion of the city authorities. The murderers were arrested, confessed their crime, and were burned at the stake. After this Meinrad's hut became a

"And I," said Mrs. Shaw, "never even heard of it before. Go on. This performance to-morrow—what about that?"

"It's the anniversary of the Miraculous Dedication—the chief festival of the year. Always takes place on the 14th September. There's a legend about that too. Want to hear it?"

"Indeed, yes."

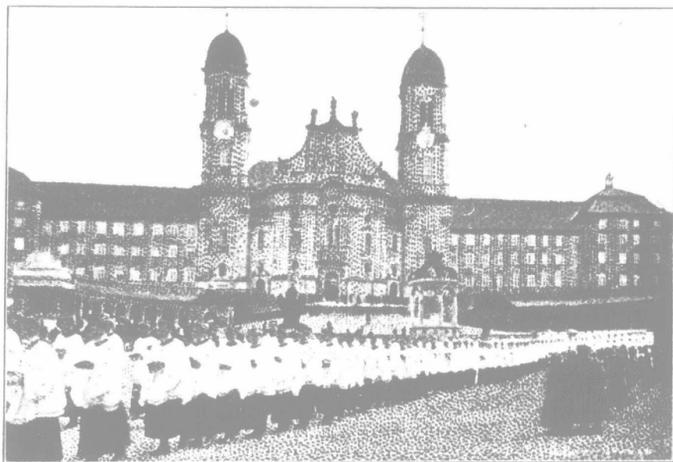
"The story is that of the Bishop who was to officiate at the dedication of the chapel had a vision the night before. He saw the chapel illuminated by celestial light; he heard the chanting of a heavenly choir; and he saw angels at the altar performing the special ritual used at dedications. So, the next day he refused to perform the ceremony. But he was finally persuaded to do so. Just as he was about to begin, a heavenly voice cried out three times:

"Stop, brother, the chapel has been dedicated by God himself!"

"Curious, these old legends", said Mrs. Shaw, "I wonder if any one really believes them nowadays! What next?"

"The next thing is the train, which is due in five minutes."

It was then that Mrs. Shaw discovered she had lost her umbrella. At the last minute it was found behind the bench on the floor. This was the beginning of a series of losses which continued during our entire trip.



Procession Crossing the Square in Front of the Church.

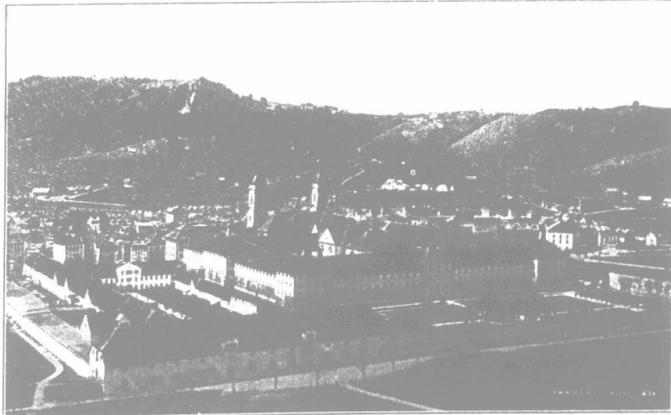
name doing anything so humble as that gives one rather a shock of surprise, doesn't it?"

"It does smack of the unusual. But then this happened a long, long time ago, before the thirst for empire poisoned their blood. This hermit, his name was Meinrad, died in 861, when he was a very old man. He left the Monastery when he was quite young, went up into the mountains, and in a gloomy pine forest (I wonder why hermits always glory in gloom) he came across a spring of pure water and near it he built himself a hut

hallowed place, visited by many pilgrims. His remains were distributed around among various monasteries, his heart to one his head to another, after the strange custom of that period, and for nearly two hundred years rested undisturbed, then they were all collected, put into a precious casket, taken back to Einseideln and placed beneath the altar in the little chapel which had been erected on the spot where originally his hut had been.

"That is the legend."

"Interesting," said Mrs. Shaw, in a



General View of the Great Benedictine Monastery of Einseideln

and a little spot where he lived to the end of his life, which by the way, was quite meek. But he was a hermit, and there in that isolated spot he spent his life, and he died in 861. His body was buried there, and his tomb was discovered, and all that sort of thing, you know. Commence at the beginning."

dreamy way. "I wonder if it is true. Anyway, true or not, I like to hear the old legends. Proceed. What next?"

"Later on a community of Benedictine monks established themselves there, and built a church which replaced the little chapel. And that was the real beginning of the great Benedictine monastery at Einseideln, the largest, oldest, and most famous in Switzerland."

At Biberbrücke, where we took the train to Einseideln we had a most uncomfortable time. It was after dark when we reached the station and we had to stand for nearly an hour on an exposed platform across which was blowing a bitter wind from the snow-peaks. The platform was packed with pilgrims. The train being quite inadequate to accommodate the crowd, special cars had to be attached, and this caused the delay. At last, the order came to get on the cars. Such a scramble! We were squeezed into a seat meant for two, but occupied by five. Rather smelly peasants they were too. The car was almost dark, the only light being a timid gleam from a discouraged-looking oil lamp at the end of the car.

Such a babble of tongues! All sorts of horrible-sounding Swiss dialects. Although this country is so small, the variations in language are something enormous. Every valley, every slope, every peak, seems to have its own particular patois.

The train thumped along through the gloom, climbing, ever climbing, and in about an hour it stopped. There didn't seem to be anything to stop for, and Mrs. Shaw was convinced there was an accident. But everybody hustled out and we did the same. We were the last to leave the car, as Mrs. Shaw missed her gloves. We groped around in the darkness and found them on the floor. All we could see when we emerged was a long line of freight cars and the train we had just left. We were between the two. We followed the crowd and in a few minutes stepped into the blinding glare of the station. No matter where you go in Switzerland you find electric light.

There was just one seat in the hotel bus left. We took it. I was underneath. We were plied up a long, stoney hill between rows of brilliantly lighted windows full of angels and saints, were deposited at the hotel, secured the last two rooms, one on the fifth floor and one on the second, and being cold and famished went to the dining room, had a good hot supper, and retired immediately to our rooms.

Between nervousness and church bells soon Mrs. Shaw had a bad night.

The celebration of the 14th September began with a mass at 4:30 a. m. Why, such an unearthly hour! I wonder we skipped that one, but went to the next at 9:30. We supposed we were in

good time, but when we got to the church found it packed to the doors and not a seat to be had. We hurried back to the hotel, borrowed two camp stools (they keep a large stock of them at the hotels for the use of pilgrims), went back to the church, secured good places up in front where we could see everything, and sat comfortably through the service which lasted about an hour. The ritual was very elaborate, the priest's vestments positively the most gorgeous I ever saw, but, of course, I did not know what it all meant. But, it was a most imposing and impressive spectacle, and the music which accompanied it really magnificent.

The church is of vast dimensions, and the interior is a blaze of gold decoration. Just inside the central door, on the spot where once stood the hut of the hermit, is the Holy Chapel, which is built of black marble and preserves the proportions of the original hut. In this chapel is the miracle-working statue of the Virgin and just below rest the bones of Meinrad the Hermit.

Mrs. Shaw wanted to know why the Virgin had a black face. But I don't know and I haven't been able to find out. Marvellous cures are attributed to this image, and near the door are piles of discarded crutches.

We had a busy day going to the various services in the church, visiting the shops, and rambling over the verdant hills. We went to see the noted Panorama of the Crucifixion, and we also visited the cemetery on the hill-side. There are a great many "Meinrads" under the sod there. What interested us especially in the cemetery was a monument erected in memory of some French war prisoners of the war of 1870, who had died in Einseideln. The

monument had been erected by the town. There were some fresh flowers on the graves. We added a few more and then walked down to the gate without looking at one another. We didn't dare. One's tears are very near the surface these days, and while honoring the hero's of the past we thought of the hero's of the present.

There's more to tell about Einseideln, but I must leave it till to-morrow.

Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.

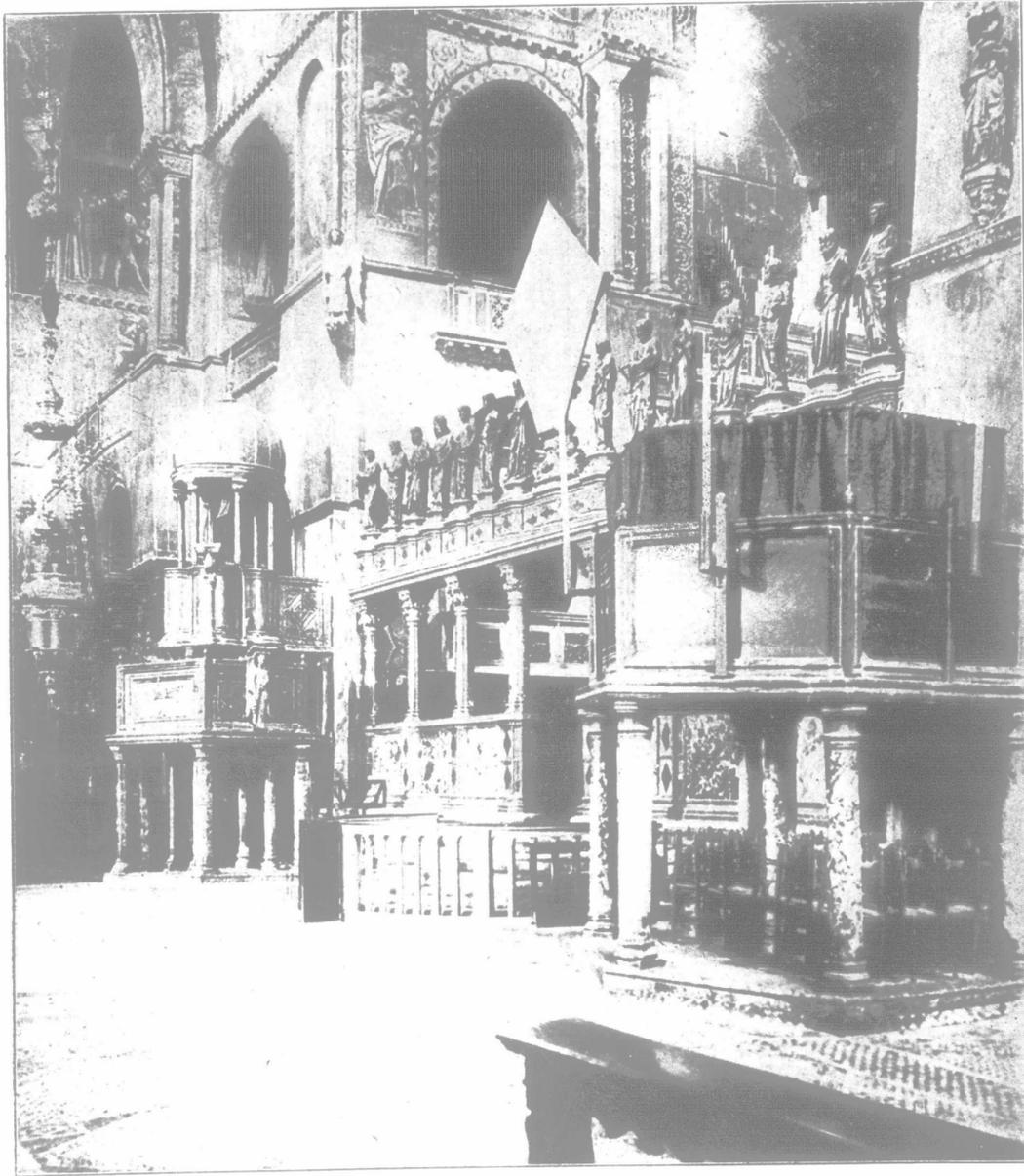
October 18th.

Another autumn and we are still in England and the war goes on! The beautiful harvest moon of last month, instead of being a joy as of yore, became a season of dread. While it lasted people, more particularly Londoners, trembled in their beds, and at all times, started in fear at any sound which resembled the bursting of bombs, for the enemy raiders paid successive visits to our coast during the bright nights. Our wonderful new barrage system has proven of great assistance in combating enemy air-craft, but of course, there has been some loss of life and destruction of property, not to mention the thousands of elderly and delicate persons who have become so thoroughly unsettled with fear that they were unlit for their daily work. The most noticeable feature of these raids is not the sound of the approaching machines and their dropping bombs but the terrific and uncasing crashing of our own anti-air-craft guns, the explosion of whose shells can be seen from where I write.

These defences practically encircle the city with the result that loss of life has decreased and no buildings of national importance have been injured. The enemy have not yet succeeded in finding their way to the much desired goal, the parliament buildings, but will, I suppose, keep on trying. People now hurry into shelters immediately the signal "Take Cover" is given, for some in their fool-hardiness and desire to see what was to be seen have in the past been unnecessary victims of our own barrage. Here and there throughout the great city, places of refuge have been arranged for those caught on the streets. Three weeks ago when in London, I noticed several signs up announcing, "In the event of air-raid, the basement of this building is open to the public." The "tubes", or underground railways, have been nightly crowded with frightened people. In fact, as soon as ever evening approached, poor mothers of large families could be seen dragging mattresses and pillows, as well as parcels of food to the "tubes" where they prepared to spend the night. This marvellous net-work of railways in the bowels of the earth is certainly the safest place to be. It was noticed however, that the Aliens in our midst, many of them "fit" men, were the first to take advantage of it, and fought their way into the "lifts", so there had to be a sorting out by our police. There is a light side to everything, even to air-raids. "Cellar-parties" have, I am told, become the prevailing fashion in London,—those who are fortunate enough to possess cellars invite relatives and friends who have none, and people who have them find that they have risen in the social grade. The funny man calls them "Cave-dwellers". These lucky people are

easily the most popular in the neighborhood. "The host who keeps a good cellar" has become a very literal type of desirable friend. Human nature bobs up even in air-raids, and there is a good deal of bragging about cellars. People who were content to live in convenient, artistic modern homes—without cellars—are renting grim, inconvenient, dark Victorian houses—with cellars. You can hear men in trains boasting of their cellars as once they boasted of their billiard rooms. Backbiters say, "Don't you go to Brown's cellar, it's unreliable." People who advertise for servants have no need now of the inducement "no basement". Servants want to be assured that there is this refuge in the house where they are employed, even if it does mean more steps. I could relate many sad happenings during raids but will not bore you with more than one. A Canadian officer while on leave in London, was being driven in a taxi one evening up Southampton Row. Suddenly a bomb dropped on the sidewalk and burst, with the result that the taxi was blown across the street, and the young man landed face downward in the office of an hotel they were passing. He was not hurt, only stunned, and when he picked himself up found he had a souvenir of the occasion in his hand in the shape of a little head off a bit of statuary, which formed part of the debris on the floor where he was thrown. When he went to investigate he learned that the taxi was broken up, and the driver had been blown to atoms. My friend felt that he had a great deal to be thankful for. The harvest moon of 1917 will long be remembered by Londoners! There is no complaining now about dark weather, but instead people call each other to the windows to look at the grateful gloom, saying gleefully, "Not a sign of the moon anywhere"! Still we ought to pray for fine weather after all. As the Times remarks this morning, "The fine weather which gives the enemy the chance to raid these islands is of priceless value to our forces on the Western front. A few days more of drought and sunshine out there in Flanders may mean a crowning mercy for the cause of the Allies". In that case we should be ready to put up with anything which will hurry on the end. There is great satisfaction that Mr. Lloyd George has at last given his consent to reprisals, and a recent morning paper shows a large map of Germany with darts pointing to towns which would be good shots for our airmen. Hotel accommodation is now very difficult to find in towns and villages within easy access of London, and many private homes have opened their doors to the suffering Londoners, for the great city is emptying thousands of its population into them to remain until the weather becomes too cold for the raiders. Of late the dark nights have brought us a sense of peace and security but soon the fearsome days will be with us again, as the Hunter's moon is drawing near.

I am doing half-time again in a hospital, and a very busy hospital it is. One never seems to have time to do everything that should be done, for convoys of broken men arrive frequently, fresh from the battlefields of Flanders, and it is one mad rush and hurry to make them comfortable and attend to their needs. In the ward in which I am working at present are eighteen men—Tommys, Australians, Irish and one Canadian. All very badly wounded but always cheerful and patient. After dressings are over in the forenoon, they become quite lively and funny stories and much chaffing are passed along from one bed to another. During these months in France they have learned the habit of cheering each other up, and it still goes on in the hospital. Their kindness and sympathy for those who are worse cases than themselves is quite touching. I was taking a tray of cocoa from one bed to another this morning, and the big Irishman who has lost a leg said to me, pointing to number 14, who was asleep, "Don't wake him nurse, he did not sleep very well last night." Paddy has been here longest and takes a great interest in all the newcomers. He received a box in the post one day lately and shortly after when walking through the ward, I noticed that everyone was chewing. The box had contained caramels and he had passed it along from bed to bed, and how the boys love sweets! He is working very industriously on a cross-



Interior of the Cathedral of San Marco, Venice. Venice is now almost in the midst of the war-zone in Italy.

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stitch cushion-cover and his great rough hands are turning out surprisingly neat and pretty work, of which he is very proud.

Social life in the hospital, though limited to the lunch hour, is very pleasant. One is filled with wonder and admiration as one looks at these fresh-faced, white-capped Englishwomen both young and old who are giving their time and strength to this work which is both heavy and in many cases very unpleasant, especially when one realizes that most of them never did any work before in their lives. One of them said to me before going off duty, "Now for a change of work, I am going home to attend to my chickens and rabbits and shall then put a new pair of soles on my shoes." I laughed, thinking she was joking, but she went on to explain how she had taken lessons in shoemending since war began, as it was so difficult to get it done, and that she had quite mastered the art. (One's footwear does not last long on these hard English roads). She says "Oh, life is much more interesting now! I always used to have everything done for me and it was very tame." Much of the work done in this institution is too hard for women, but they are obliged to do it, for the wounded men must be cared for, while the fit ones are filling their places. It takes a very clever cook to plan meals these days of expensive living—especially in a large hospital—We have to be very economical with meat, milk, bread, and fish—the little herrings we use are three pence each owing to the dangers in procuring them; so vegetables figure largely on the menu. Fortunately potatoes and other vegetables are plentiful, especially marrows. England seems to be over-run with marrows. Every few days a large consignment of them, in various colors and sizes, are sent in from neighboring gardens. They vie in popularity with cabbage which seems to be the national vegetable. (One officer vows he has eaten a whole field of cabbage since coming to England!) My evening meal which my landlady prepares for me, very often includes marrow. She is an excellent cook and even war-time fare from her hands becomes attractive. I have had marrow boiled, served with white sauce, crumbed and fried, but marrow is really fit to set before a king when it is cooked, then sprinkled with grated cheese and browned in the oven. I must confess that I despised the marrow, though I partook of it as we do everything these lean days, until it appeared before me in this fashion. One day lately the Quartermaster and her assistants descended upon me saying, "Where is the Canadian?" Then she said "We have had some pumpkins sent in, and having heard of the pumpkin pies of America have come to ask how they are made." When I told them that eggs, (now fourpence each) and milk (scarce and expensive) and (whisper it low!) sugar were required in their composition, there was great disappointment. If anyone who reads this has up her sleeve any way of preparing pumpkin for the table sans these adjuncts of luxury; please, oh please, write the directions and forward them immediately to the Quartermaster of the Red Cross Annex Hospital, Guilford, Surrey, and you will have conferred a great boon upon us, as well as our wounded soldiers. I fear there are still more careful days looming up before us, for I hear the Food-Controller means to ration every article of food after Christmas!

Cheerful news continues to arrive from France of great victories and the capture of many prisoners; and now comes a well authenticated report of a mutiny in the German Navy. For all these things may we be truly thankful!

SIBYL.

Food Values.

In these war days food-conservation occupies a place second only to food-production, in the economy of the world. Hence "food values" becomes a subject of great importance. We should know just the foods that give the most nourishment for the money spent.

For the health of the body *must* be maintained if the work of the world is to be kept up. Weak bodies mean less work. Weak bodies are a useless waste that mean, in the end, clear loss of money as well as of the strength and brightness that make life worth living.

For these reasons, then, a bulletin

on "Food Values" prepared by Prof. Harcourt of the O. A. C., Guelph, deserves a special welcome at the present time.

At the very top of the list of those foods that give most for the money, he places the cereals, which contain a large amount of carbohydrates, also protein and some fat. Oatmeal, cornmeal, bread, farinas and rice are, therefore, most excellent foods.

Among the vegetables, peas and beans contain the largest percentage of protein, but this year beans are so high in price that the food value, compared with the same expenditure in cash for wheat or oat products, is less than it used to be.

It is better to buy all cereals, if possible in bulk form rather than in prepared

a long way by spreading its flavor over other nutritious but less flavored food, e.g. Irish stew (with plenty of vegetables) potpies with dumplings, stews served with a border of rice, mashed potatoes, boiled beans, macaroni or vegetables.

Every part of a meat purchase should be used. Try out the fat not used for the table, and use it for shortening and other purposes; use the trimmings and bones for soups, and the left-overs for "made" dishes.

Remember that long, slow cooking at the lower temperatures will make the toughest cuts tender. They must, however, be seared quickly all over the surface before the slow cooking begins. (This may be done by frying on top of the stove, by putting in a very hot oven



The Bell Memorial at Brantford

Recently erected in honor of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. The work was done by the Canadian sculptor, Allward.

packages, which mean that one must pay for the box and the picture on it as well as for wrapping paper and string.

Potatoes are very expensive at present, although the food value is considerable. By way of sparing them, rice may take their place with meats occasionally.

Skim-milk and buttermilk are both excellent foods, cheap and nourishing. Indeed at present prices, says Professor Harcourt "they furnish the cheapest source of protein food", and "too little of them are used." Milk and cornmeal porridge, and milk and bread, form an almost perfectly balanced diet. Of course whole milk, with its proportion of fat in the cream, is a better food than skim-milk, but the latter should by no means be despised.

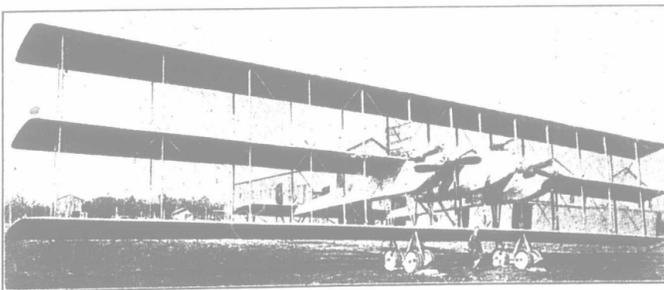
until cooked over the surface; or by plunging into boiling water and boiling hard for 5 minutes. The effect of this searing process is to close the meat on the surface and keep the juices and flavor in. If this were not done a great deal of the good of the meat would leak out during the slow cooking later.)

Use every bit of fat, as shortening, or for frying vegetables, or making soups, vegetable stews, etc.

THE bulletin closes with the following general hints:

Excessive use of tea and coffee is costly in nerves as well as money.

Use all the cereal foods possible. Their protein is quite as valuable as



Italian Triplane.

One of these triplanes, which are known as "Caproni", is now in the United States. It can carry 3 tons in addition to its own weight, and can travel 90 miles an hour.

animal food protein and much cheaper. Cheese is especially valuable as a flavoring.

Use leftovers attractively. Too often they are served unattractively. There are many simple ways of converting them into dishes the family welcomes.

Use more time and lower heat in cookery to develop flavors and secure all the goodness in foods.

Husband—can you tell me my wife's whereabouts?

Maid—Faith, sir, I think you will find them in the laundry.—Pennsylvania State Froth.

Hope's Quiet Hour

The Sanctuary in the Midst.

I will set My sanctuary in the midst of them for evermore. My tabernacle also shall be with them.—Ezek. 37 : 26,27.

"If chosen souls could never be alone, In deep mid-silence, open-doored to God, No greatness ever had been dreamed or done."

When the Israelites encamped in the wilderness the Tabernacle—or "Tent of Meeting"—was pitched in the midst of the twelve tribes. It was an outward visible sign that the Lord was in the midst of His people. When they were disloyal, and worshipped an idol in gold, Moses took the tabernacle, and pitched it without the camp, afar off from the camp, and called it the Tabernacle of the congregation. Then every one who sought the Lord went out unto the Tent of Meeting which was "without the camp"—Exod. 37 : 7.

The great promise of our text—the hope and expectation of the Hebrew prophets was that the Holy One of Israel should be in the midst of His people "for evermore."

In one of the beautiful stories of "The Comrade in White"—the Divine Comrade of the soldiers at the front—a vision of the Holy One in the midst of a praying circle is described. This is the story:

Lieut. Fenton had gone to the war; after asking the ten rough boys, who composed his Tuesday evening class at the Mission Hall, to meet together at their usual hour and pray for him for a few minutes—pray that he might do his duty and, if it please God, return to them. They could not refuse the request though it was far from easy to make the required promise. Their beloved teacher promised in return to pray for them at the same hour, "even", he said, "if I'm in the thick of the battle."

The bargain was faithfully kept. The boys faced ridicule like heroes, but no outsider was admitted to those Tuesday evening meetings. It was only through an accident that one of their prayers—laboriously written out to be read aloud in the prayer circle—fell into the hands of a friend outside. This was the prayer: "O God, it's a hard business praying. But Roger made me promise. And you know how decent he's been to me and the crowd. Listen to us now, and excuse the wrong words, and bring him back safe. And, O God, make him the bravest soldier that ever was, and give him the V. C. That's what we all want for him. And don't let the war be long, for Christ's sake. Amen."

For six months those boys met together on Tuesdays and at last their hero was brought home and the "ten men of prayer" met him at the station. He had been wounded in four places on a Tuesday evening, when all the men with him were killed. In the midst of the awful battle, when he fully expected to be killed, he kept his promise and prayed for his boys at home.

"Then, in a vision, he saw the ten boys kneeling in the familiar Mission Room, and among them was "The Comrade in White". Where the boys were gathered together in His Name there was JESUS in the midst of them.

Lieut. Fenton remembered nothing more until he found himself in the base hospital. "But, of course," he said, "I knew then how I had been saved, and what my boys had done for me." Then he added: "I believe the lads got their answer not for my sake but for their own. Think what it means to them. They've got their feet now on the rock of prayer. They know the truth of God. I'm not sure, but I don't think I'll ever tell them that I saw Christ in the midst. They know it in their own way, and perhaps their own way is best."

It is really better for us to walk by faith rather than by sight.

I was so pleased with the collection of war stories, called "The Comrade in White", by W. H. Leatham, that I am getting several copies for Christmas gifts. I bought the book at the Upper Canada Tract Society, Toronto; and

think it is well worth its price of fifty cents. Stories stick in the memory and reach people who care little for sermons. Our Lord taught the people by parables, and He is the unrivalled Preacher of the world—the Word of God.

Yesterday I heard a returned soldier speaking about prayer. He said that he was sure very earnest prayers went up from the men at the front, even from many who had never prayed before. "I am certain," he said very earnestly, "that they pray for those at home and that they want those at home to pray for them."

On one occasion he was playing the hymns at a service held by two battalions just before they went forward into the front line. That was in the spring of 1915, when the Canadians fought and died so splendidly.

Most of the hymns chosen had a rousing swing and they were sung lustily by the men—perhaps with little thought of the words. Then came "The Lord's My Shepherd, I'll not want," played softly and prayerfully. The men caught the spirit of the hymn and sang it reverently. When they came to the third verse they evidently realized that it had a solemn meaning for them. Knowing that very soon they might be called to walk right through the dark valley of the Shadow of Death, they sang cheerfully but quietly, with heads lifted high:

"Yea, though I walk through death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear none ill;
For Thou art with me!"

Yes, that is what we all need. Many a man, who seems reckless and godless outwardly, has his times of heart-hunger when he reaches out appealing hands towards God. He wants the only Friend who fully understands and always loves him. He can't talk about his religion; but, in the secret sanctuary which the Holy Spirit makes in the midst of the turmoil of worldly affairs, he sometimes meets God and owns Him as his Lord.

The returned soldier, who told of that military service, said: "I am sure they did 'fear none ill'; and, when I lay in bed in the hospital and read the casualty list of the first battle of Ypres, and knew that my own battalion went out 800 strong and returned 90 odd, I trusted that the closing words of the hymn they sung that day were fulfilled for them:

"And in God's house for evermore
My dwelling-place shall be."

Then he made a very earnest appeal to the people at home to pray continually for those who are in the midst of bodily and spiritual peril in Europe. They are enduring unimaginable hardships for us, and they have a right to expect us to use all means in our power to uphold and defend them.

Some people have little faith in the power of prayer. Well, at least you know that it cheers and encourages the boys at the front to know that those at home are remembering their names before God. Dare you withhold from them that help? Even if you don't feel sure that prayer can help them, you certainly can't prove that prayer is of no use.

A man who was anxious about his son brought him to Christ, though he evidently had little faith in His power. "If thou can't do anything," he pleaded, "have compassion on us, and help us." He was not refused, but he did not get what he asked until he showed a little more faith, and exclaimed with tears, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief."

Faith that is small as a grain of mustard seed may grow until it is strong enough to carry untold blessings across the sea.

The Holy One waits for you in the Tent of Meeting, His Sanctuary in the midst; and the door is open. Are you too busy or too indifferent or too faithless to meet Him there? Your boy expects you to help him. Are you disappointing him, too? Do you wish you had more faith in the power of prayer? Then remember that faith like other graces grows stronger through exercise. Those who lift up their hearts to the Divine Companion, seeking love, sympathy and help in this time of great tribulation, find to their joy that He keeps His promise: "Surely I will be with thee." He sets up His Sanctuary here with us; and over there, where men are face to

face with death, He offers Himself as their most loyal Comrade.

"And if they come no more! ah then,
Our loss is sore indeed.
But . . . their promotion is all gain;
And so—to each—"God speed!"
DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Quiet Hour Purse.

This week a gift of five dollars "for the needy" arrived from Mrs. J.—an old friend among our readers. The magic purse was nearly empty and now it is filled up again. My sick and needy friends in the city have good reason to thank the readers of the Advocate, as I also do.

DORA FARNCOMB.
52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

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 'his Department for answers to questions to appear.]

A Regretted Delay re Toronto Convention Report.

Owing to the fact that a report of the Women's Institute Convention at Toronto, mailed last Friday in that city, has as yet failed to reach this office, a week's delay of the report is inevitable. Every effort, however, will be made to have a complete report in next week's issue, by which time, it is hoped, the section now detained in the mails will have arrived.



The Cyclamen.

House Plants.

Part II.

AMONG the plants very useful for home decoration are the Begonias, of which there are many species, roughly divided into two classes, the flowering and the "Rex" varieties. All Begonias have beautiful foliage, but that of the Rex is especially fine, rich in coloring, with a fine metallic sheen in some species. Generally speaking, all Begonias need all the light they can get during the dull months of winter, but must be kept away from hot, bright sunshine. As a rule a north or east window suits them best.

Fibrous-rooted Begonias are the easiest to grow. Give them a rather cool place, plenty of light and fresh air, and a sweet soil made up of 3 parts good loam, 1 part well-rotted manure and 1 part sand. Keep the soil moist. Do not shower the leaves. *Gloire de Lorraine*, *Rubra* and *Paul Bruant* are among the best flowering species.

Rex Begonias: Give soil mixture of loam, woods earth, sharp sand, and well-rotted cow manure. It should be light and porous, even spongy. Keep in a moist atmosphere and keep the soil damp, but very well drained. There should be plenty of drainage material in the pot and water should never be permitted to stand in the saucer unless the pot is on a block that will raise it above the water. On no account let water get on the leaves. Cover the plants with paper or cheesecloth when sweeping.

Leaving the Begonias we come to the old favorite, Boston Fern.

Boston Fern or *Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*: One of the best decorative plants and one of the easiest to grow. Put plenty of drainage material in the bottom of the pot (broken crockery covered with moss will do) and fill up with a soil mixture of loam and leaf-mould, with some well-rotted manure. Give plenty of water, especially during the summer months, and shift into larger pots as the plants require. Boston ferns do best if not moved about very much, as moving them incurs danger of rubbing the tender growth at the ends of the fronds and so checking it and causing brown withering. Great care should be taken that the fronds are not rubbed or brushed against.

Calceolaria: A plant with indifferent foliage but grown for the clusters of curious, velvety pouched flowers, ranging

water standing in the saucer, as it does not like wet feet. Shower the foliage daily. In June put the pot out in the garden on its side, and give no water until September, when it is brought in.

Campanula Pyramidalis: Plant with tall very handsome spike of mauve flowers. Easily grown with ordinary care in a cool place. Flowers in early summer.

Cyclamen: Pretty flowers that grow wild in the Holy Land. Flowers white or pink, purple-tinted at base of petals; in bloom from January to March or April. Plant in rich soil with plenty of sand added, and plenty of drainage, pressing the bulbs down to about half their depth, and keeping in a rather cool place. Do not give very much water, but do not let the bulbs dry out during season of flowering. Once a week give weak liquid manure. After flowering let dry off gradually and put out of doors in a shady place giving just enough water to keep the bulbs from withering up. Repot in September.

Cyperus or *Umbrella Plant*: A very decorative swamp grass that should be more commonly grown. Plant in swamp earth, and keep the pot sitting in a larger vessel filled with water. New plants may be started by putting a leaf, top down, in water and keeping it in a warm place.

War Time Cookery.

War Bread.—One quart third-grade flour, 2 quarts middlings, 1 teaspoon each of salt, sugar and soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 quart milk and water mixed. Sift dry ingredients together three times. Stir in the liquid to a very stiff dough and work till smooth. Mould into 2 or 3 loaves and bake 45 minutes.

War Bread with Potatoes.—Make the following yeast: Six medium-size potatoes, peeled and grated, one teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, one yeast cake dissolved in a gill of warm water, two pints of water. Boil salt, sugar, and potatoes in the water until potatoes are done. When lukewarm stir in yeast-cake water and mix thoroughly. Set the mixture in a warm place until it is foaming. Sift two quarts of third-grade flour, two quarts of middlings and one teaspoonful of salt three times. Work this into the foaming yeast until it is stiff dough—use no liquids. Set to rise to twice its bulk; work down; mold into three or four loaves; put into greased pans and let rise to top of pans. Bake one hour and when done rub butter or lard on the crust.

In this receipt we go back to the good old bread of our grandfathers and, moreover, we save about two dollars on every sack of third-grade flour.—McCall's.

Bran Bread Sticks.—To 1 cup scalded milk add 3 tablespoons shortening, ½ teaspoon salt and 1 tablespoon molasses. Stir till the shortening is melted and the liquid is lukewarm, then stir in a cake of compressed yeast mixed with ¼ cup lukewarm water, and 1½ cups bran and as much bread flour as can be conveniently mixed in with a spoon. The dough should not be mixed stiff enough to knead. Mix, cut and turn the dough over and over with a spoon or knife; cover and set aside to become light. When the dough has doubled in bulk, with buttered fingers pull off bits of the dough and work into smooth balls. Set the balls on a floured board, cover and let stand until very light. Roll the balls, one by one, under the fingers, lengthen them into breadsticks. When again very light bake about 15 minutes. Brush over with the white of an egg, slightly beaten, and return to the oven a moment to set the glaze.

Escalloped Cabbage.—One small firm cabbage, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, 1¼ cup milk, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons grated cheese, 2 tablespoons bread crumbs. Cut the cabbage into fine strips and cook 15 minutes in a little boiling water then drain well. Prepare a white sauce by mixing together the butter and flour; cook, adding the milk slowly until boiling and boil 3 minutes. Season with the salt and pepper, add the cabbage and turn into a greased baking dish. Sprinkle the cheese and crumbs over the top and bake 20 minutes.

Codfish Balls.—Wash the fish in cold water and pick in small pieces. Pare and soak potatoes, cutting them in pieces. Cook fish and potatoes in boiling water to cover until potatoes are soft. Drain thoroughly and return to the kettle

in which they were cooked. Mash very thoroughly, then add butter, well-beaten egg, and pepper to taste. Beat with a fork for 2 minutes, adding salt if necessary. Take up by the spoonful and fry one minute in deep fat, in a frying basket. Drain on brown paper.—From the Canadian Food Controller Dept. [Deep fat may be used over and over.—Ed.]

Salmon Croquettes.—One and three-quarter cups cold flaked salmon, 1 cup thick, white sauce (made as in "Escalloped Cabbage), few grains cayenne, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, salt. Add the salmon to the sauce and add seasonings. Spread on a plate to cool. Shape, dip in crumbs, egg, and crumb again. Fry in deep fat and drain. [Deep fat should be quite hot before putting anything to fry in it, else it will soak in and spoil whatever is being cooked.—Ed.]

Cottage Cheese.—Let about 3 quarts new milk stand, covered, in a warm place until it thickens and begins to separate, then turn into a cheesecloth bag and drain over night. Turn the curd into a bowl, add a scant half teaspoon of salt and nearly ½ cup thick cream and mix well. Pack in an earthen bowl and leave in a cool place to chill.—Boston Cooking School.

Chestnuts.—In many homes in Southern Ontario and other mild portions of Canada a supply of chestnuts may have been gathered for the winter. Nuts are food, and may be made into dishes for the table in various ways. Try the following for chestnuts.

Chestnuts Croquettes.—Boil a pint of shelled and blanched chestnuts until tender, drain and put through the colander or potato masher while hot. Add a teaspoon of salt, dash of red pepper, tablespoon of butter, and a little onion juice. Mix and shape in small balls. Fry in deep fat, smoking hot. To blanch the nuts, place them in boiling water, leave 10 or 15 minutes then pour off the water and rub off the skins.

The Scrap Bag.

To Clean Woodwork.

To clean woodwork that is very much soiled, as it sometimes is in a house into which one moves. Soak it with oil for about an hour, then wash with soap and water, rubbing up afterwards with linseed oil and turpentine. A much-soiled oiled floor may be cleaned with coal-oil.

Oiling A Floor.

First have the floor perfectly clean and dry. Apply linseed oil heated over hot water, putting it on with a brush. Let stand for an hour then rub a weight (may be a brick padded with flannel) all over until the floor is smooth and not oily. This treatment is also good for painted floors, linoleum and oilcloth, omitting the weight and polishing well with woollen cloths.

Economy of Wood.

It is real economy to keep the outside of frame houses painted, also the roofs. Oil paint is, of course, best for the walls, but if it cannot be afforded cement paint is better than nothing. Fireproof paint is best for the roof. Such coatings protect from the weather and make the building last longer.

Serving at the Table.

Always, when "waiting on" a table, serve at the left, except when placing water or other liquids. Remove soiled dishes, as a rule, from the left. Dishes should never be piled one on another when being removed. They may be piled, very quietly, on a dinner wagon, or on a tray on a side table ready for speedy removal to the kitchen.

Do Nots for the Table.

Do not loll at the table.
Do not stick out the elbows.
Do not chew audibly or with the mouth open.
Do not take large bites.
Do not carry eatables to the mouth on the knife, or let it drag from the side of the plate.
Do not talk when food is in the mouth.
Do not use toothpicks at the table.
Do not lean on the table.
Do not talk disagreeably at it.

Frying in Deep Fat.

When the fat is full of bubbles of steam it will not fry nicely. It should

be heated until all the water has evaporated. As, otherwise, it will only produce a grease-soaked article. Deep fat is really an economical way of cooking, if not allowed to soak in, as it will if too cool. It may be used over and over for frying doughnuts, fritters and croquettes.

Cooking Ripe Beans.

Ripe beans and peas must be cooked a long time at a low temperature to make them digestible. Keep them simmering all day on the back of the stove or baking in a very moderate oven. If they cause flatulence put them through the potato ricer to remove the skins, beat in a little gravy, hot water or milk, season nicely and serve as a puree.

Cooking Cereal.

Stir the meal into boiling water and boil rapidly. Do not add the salt until nearly done, as it hardens the woody envelopes of the cells. Oatmeal and wheat meal may be boiled from one to five hours as preferred; cornmeal, "germ of wheat," etc. require less time.

Boiling Potatoes, Etc.

The first effect of heat on starch granules is to make them swell and burst. Potatoes and rice should be taken off as soon as this happens. If not the starch becomes gummy, and a soggy article results. If one wants a creamy mixture, such as "creamed rice," the grain should be cooked a long time in plenty of liquid, milk being added as preferred.

Colds.

When you get a cold cough as gently as possible. This will save the delicate bronchial tubes from injury. Remember that "cold" is a "germ" disease, very contagious, and infectious, and for the sake of others try to prevent the germs from going to them. When you cough always cover your mouth with your handkerchief, and whenever you use your handkerchief do so with the least possible movement of it, thus preventing the germs from being scattered about. Remember that colds may lead to a number of other diseases, and be careful.

Do not "stuff a cold"; it is a fever disease with "a temperature". Keep as warm as possible, breathe fresh, moving air, and take hot drinks, more and more of them, anything from hot soup to hot lemon or buttermilk. An excellent soothing mixture is flaxseed tea, strained, mixed with lemon and sweetened. Drink plenty of it, at intervals, of course. This drink is laxative for most people. It is a safe rule, however, whenever one takes a cold, to take a dose of laxative medicine at once. If not really ill take plenty of exercise and avoid chills.

Smiles.

The latest example of English "as she is spoke" comes from Egypt, where a native interpreter who had overstayed his leave wrote the following letter to his chief:

"My absence is impossible. Some one has removed my wife. My God, I am annoyed."—New York Evening Mail.

Hailed a New Topic.—The kindergarten had been studying the wind all week—its power, effects, etc.—until the subject had been pretty well exhausted. To stimulate interest, the kindergarten said, in her most enthusiastic manner:

"Children, as I came to school to-day in the trolley-car, the door opened and something came softly in and kissed me on the cheek. What do you think it was?"

"And the children joyfully answered, 'The conductor!'"—Harper's Magazine.

An Awful Penalty.—"I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street-car line, "to get justice; justice, sir. Yesterday, as my wife was getting off one of your cars the conductor stepped on her dress and tore a yard of frilling off the skirt."

The superintendent remained cool. "Well, sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?"

"No, sir, I do not intend to let you off so easily as that," the other man replied gruffly. He brandished in his right hand a small piece of silk.

"What I propose to have you do," he said, "is to match this silk."—New York Times.

A Very Merry Christmas



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The Beaver Circle

Spending the Day.

BY HANNAH G. FERNALD.

Our Polly goes to spend the day Most every week with Aunty May; And we all laugh. You wonder why? We couldn't help if it we'd try! She packs her bag the night before, With half a dozen toys or more, A tooth-brush, handkerchief and book, And we all look and laugh and look!

We eat our breakfast very grave, For mother says we must behave; And Polly bids good-bye, and we All ask her, will she stay to tea? For here's how Polly spends the day Most every week with Aunt May: She starts at half-past eight, and then— Comes running home before it's ten!

Little Bits of Fun.

Mother—Joan, dear, have you been doing anything to this ink?
Joan—Yes, Mummy, I put some water in it to make it write weak. I've been writing a letter to Daddy—and I wanted to whisper something to him!—Passing Show.

"What are oxen?" asked the teacher. The little foreigner looked blank.
"Does any one know what a cow is?" she asked hopefully. A dingy hand waved wildly at the back of the room.
"I know, I know, teacher. A cow, she lays milk!"—Public Ledger.

In a country school, while a class of boys were being examined on the play of "Julius Caesar", one of the boys was asked what an orator was. The boy replied, "An orator is a man that makes speeches." The inspector then said: "I make speeches, and I am not an orator." The boy then replied: "A man that makes good speeches."—Otago Witness.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Jolly Puck and Progressive Beavers.—I have long been an enthusiastic reader of your ever charming Circle whose letters I have enjoyed ever since I have been able to read. I have failed to become a member simply for the lack of courage.

I am a great Book-worm and have devoured the pages of many, many books. I wonder if it's Puck that tells mother when I'm reading. Sometimes she calls me when I am absorbed in a nice story. Is not this war terrible? So many of our best men are dying for Liberty and Freedom. Surely it will soon end.

Dear friends you will think me very impolite if I write too much for the first time when we are getting so nicely acquainted so I will close with a riddle: Formed long ago but made to-day employed while others sleep?

Ans.—Your bed.
In conclusion I wish to say I hope a bomb has just exploded on the w. p. b. when this arrives.

Your will-be member,
MARIE MASON, (Age 13 years).
R. R. No. 1, Baltimore, Ontario.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I hardly can wait till your valuable paper comes. Courage has always failed me or I should have written before. We have taken the Advocate a number of years longer than I can remember.

Genevieve Mackey, Parkhill, R. R. No. 8, was wondering if anybody was taking music lessons. I do not take them now but did two years ago. My music teacher's name was Miss Bailey. My school teacher's name is Miss Wagner from Newton. I am going to try my entrance this year and hope to be a teacher some day.

Well, if I don't soon close the w. p. b. will be getting hungry waiting on the Editor reading it.

Yours forever,
WANDA A. McLAUGHLIN, (Age 11).
Sr. IV. class, Listowel, Ont.

P. S.—I wish Lucy Harwood would write me as I will answer all letters.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your Circle. I have been looking every week to see my first letter in print, but to-night I was delighted to see my name in the Honor Roll so I thought I would write again. I like reading the Advocate and looking at the pictures and especially looking at the first-prize horses. My daddie took first prize for his team at the fall fair and also diploma for them and a diploma for a three-year-old. Two of them are pets right from they were colts, and now they will eat apples out of our hands.

My sister and I put the calves in their pens. As my letter is getting long, hoping to see this letter in print.

Yours truly,
BEULAH ATKINS
R. R. No. 1, Heathcote, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I have just been reading your letters, and I can no longer keep from writing. I am very fond of pets. I have a colt named Nettie, she will come when I call her. We have a school fair every fall and she took first prize.

I am in the junior second book at school. I got eggs from the school fair and I made twelve dollars on them. I kept some pullets over to lay eggs. I set one of them and she hatched ten little chickens; they all lived and are fine big ones now. I am nine years old. As I think I have written enough for my first letter I will close now.

LAMBERT THOMPSON.
R. R. No. 2, Clayton, Ont.

Riddles.

How far can a rabbit run into a bush?
Ans.—To the middle. Sent by Lorna Davis.

Patch upon patch, without stitches, Tell me this and I'll give you a pair of breeches.

Ans.—A cabbage. Sent by W. F. Haney.

Honor Roll.—Ivy Barrer, Lorna Davis W. F. Haney.

Our Serial Story

An Alabaster Box.

BY MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN AND FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.
By arrangement with McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto, Ont.

Chapter V.

THERE existed in Brookville two separate and distinct forums for the discussion of topics of public and private interest. These were the barroom of the village tavern, known as the Brookville House, and Henry Daggett's General Store, located on the corner opposite the old Bolton Bank Building. Mr. Daggett, besides being Brookville's leading merchant, was also postmaster, and vice each day withdrew to the official privacy of the office for the transaction of United States business. The post office was conveniently located in one corner of Mr. Daggett's store and presented to the inquiring eye a small glass window, which could be raised and lowered at will by the person behind the partition, a few numbered boxes and a slit, marked "Letters."

In the evening of the day on which Miss Lydia Orr had visited the old Bolton house in company with Deacon Whittle, both forums were in full blast. The wagon-shed behind the Brookville House sheltered an unusual number of "rigs," whose owners, after partaking of liquid refreshment dispensed by the oily young man behind the bar, by common consent strolled out of the veranda where a row of battered wooden arm-chairs invited to reposeful consideration of the surprising events of the past few days.

The central chair supported the large presence of "Judge" Fulsom, who was dispensing both information and tobacco juice.

"The practice of the legal profession," said the Judge, after a brief period devoted to the ruminative processes, "is full of surprises."

Having spoken, Judge Fulsom folded his fat hands across the somewhat soiled

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Would you like to test some of this soil yourself, on your own farm?

For 10c, we will send you the sample of soil—and we will also send you 10 issues of our weekly newspaper. If that 10c does not bring you \$1 worth of interesting information (you'd be the judge)—we will refund you your money without question.

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Mail this to MOORE HAVEN TIMES, Dep't 110 Moore Haven, Fla.

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expanse of his white waistcoat and relapsed into a weighty silence.

They was sayin' over to the post-office this evening that the young woman that cleaned up the church fair has bought the old Bolton place. How about it, Jedge?"

Judge Fulsom grunted, as he leveled a displeased stare upon the speaker, a young farmer, with a bibulous eye and slight swagger of defiance. At the proper moment, with right audience, the Judge was willing to impart information with lavish generosity. But any attempt to force his hand was looked upon as a distinct infringement of his privilege.

"You want to keep your face shut, Lute, till th' Jedge gets ready to talk," counseled a middle-aged man who sat tilted back in the next chair. "Set down, son, and cool off."

"Well, you see I got to hurry along," objected the young farmer impatiently, "and I wanted to know if there was anything in it. Our folks had money in the old bank, an' we'd give up getting anything more out the smash years ago. Br' if the Bolton place has actually been sold—"

He finished with a prolonged whistle. The greatness in the middle chair emitted a grunt. "Humph!" he muttered, "Hr-m-m-ph!"

"It would be surprising," conceded the middle-aged man, "after all these years." "Considerable many of th' creditors has died since," piped up a lean youth who was smoking a very large cigar. "I s'pose th' children of all such would come in for their share—eh, Judge?"

Judge Fulsom frowned and pursed his lips thoughtfully.

"The proceedings has not yet reached the point you mention, Henry," he said, "You're going a little too fast."

Nobody spoke, but the growing excitement took the form of a shuffling of feet. The Judge deliberately lighted his pipe, a token of mental relaxation. Then from out the haze of blue smoke, like the voice of an oracle from the seclusion of a shrine, issued the familiar recitative tone for which everybody had been waiting.

"Well, boys, I'll tell you how 'twas: Along about ten minutes of twelve I had my hat on my head, and was just drawing on my linen duster with the idea of going home to dinner, when I happened to look out of my office window, and there was Deacon Whittle—and the girl, just coming up th' steps. In five minutes more I'd have been gone, most likely for the day."

"Gosh!" breathed the excitable young farmer.

The middle-aged man sternly motioned him to keep silence.

"I s'pose most of you boys saw her at the fair last night," proceeded the Judge, ignoring the interruption. "She's a nice appearing female; but nobody'd think to look at her—"

He paused to ram down the tobacco in the glowing bowl of his pipe.

"Well, as I was saying, she'd been over to the Bolton house with the Deacon. Guess we'll have to set the Deacon down for a right smart real-estate boomer. We didn't none of us give him credit for it. He'd got the girl all worked up to th' point of bein' afraid another party'd be right along to buy the place. She wanted an option on it."

"Shucks!" again interrupted the young farmer disgustedly. "Them options ain't no good. I had one once on five acres of timber and—"

"Shut up, Lute!" came in low chorus from the spell-bound audience. "Wanted an option?" repeated Judge Fulsom loudly, "just till I could fix up the paper. 'And, if you please,' said she, 'I'd like t' pay five thousand dollars for the option, then I'd feel more sure.' And before I had a chance to open my mouth, she whips out a check-book."

"Gr-reat jumping Judas!" cried the irrepressible Lute, whose other name was Parsons. "Five thousand dollars! Why the old place ain't worth no five thousand dollars!"

Judge Fulsom removed his pipe from his mouth, knocked out the half-burned tobacco, blew through the stem, then proceeded to fill and light it again. From the resultant haze issued his voice once more, bland, authoritative, reminiscent.

"Well, now, son, that depends on how you look at it. Time was when Andrew Bolton wouldn't have parted with the place for three times that amount. It was rated, I remember, at eighteen

thousand, including live stock, conveyances an' furniture, when it was deeded over to the assignees. We sold out the furniture and stock at auction for about half what they were worth. But there weren't any bidders worth mentioning for the house and land. So it was held by the assignees—Cephas Dix, Deacon Whittle and myself—for private sale. We could have sold it on easy terms the next year for six thousand; but in process of trying to jack up our customer to seven, we lost out on the deal. But now—"

Judge Fulsom arose, brushed the tobacco from his waistcoat front and cleared his throat.

"Guess I'll have to be getting along," said he; "important papers to look over, and—"

"A female woman, like her, is likely to change her mind before to-morrow morning," said the middle-aged man dubiously. "And I heard Mrs. Solomon Black had offered to sell her place to the young woman for twenty-nine hundred—all in good repair and neat as wax. She might take it into her head to buy it."

"Right in the village, too," growled Lute Parsonse, "Say, Jedge did you give her that option she was looking for? Because if you did she can't get out of it so easy."

Judge Fulsom twinkled pleasantly over his bulging cheeks.

"I sure did accommodate the young lady with the option, as aforesaid," he vouchsafed. "And what's more, I telephoned to the Grenoble Bank to see if her check for five thousand dollars was O. K. . . Well; so long, boys!"

He stepped ponderously down from the piazza and turned his broad back on the row of excited faces.

"Hold on, Jedge!" the middle-aged man called after him. "Was her check any good? You didn't tell us!"

The Judge did not reply. He merely waved his hand.

"He's going over to the post office," surmised the lean youth, shifting the stub of his cigar to the corner of his mouth in a knowing manner.

He lowered his heels to the floor with a thud and prepared to follow. Five minutes later the bartender, not hearing the familiar hum of voices from the piazza, thrust his head out of the door.

"Say!" he called out to the hatchet-faced woman who was writing down sundry items in a ledger at a high desk. "The boys has all cleared out. What's up, I wonder?"

"They'll be back," said the woman imperturbably, "an' more with 'em. You want t' git your glasses all washed up, Gus; an' you may as well fetch up another demijohn out the cellar."

Was it foreknowledge, or merely coincidence which at this same hour led Mrs. Solomon Black, frugally inspecting her supplies for tomorrow morning's breakfast, to discover that her baking-powder can was empty?

"I'll have to roll out a few biscuits for their breakfast," she decided, "or else I'll run short of bread for dinner."

Her two boarders, Lydia Orr and the minister, were sitting on the piazza, engaged in what appeared to be a most interesting conversation, when Mrs. Black unlatched the front gate and emerged upon the street, her second-best hat carefully disposed upon her water-waves.

"I won't be gone a minute," she paused to assure them; "I just got to step down to the grocery."

A sudden hush fell upon a loud and excited conversation when Mrs. Solomon Black, very erect as to her spinal column and noticeably composed and dignified in her manner, entered Henry Daggett's store. She walked straight past the group of men who stood about the door to the counter, where Mr. Daggett was wrapping in brown paper two large dill pickles dripping sourness for a small girl with straw-colored pigtails.

Mr. Daggett beamed cordially upon Mrs. Black, as he dropped two copper pennies in his cash-drawer.

"Good evening, ma'am," said he. "What can I do for you?"

"A ten-cent can of baking-powder, if you please," replied the lady primly.

"Must take a lot of victuals to feed them two boarders o' yours," hazarded Mr. Daggett, still cordially, and with a dash of confidential sympathy in his voice.

Mr. Daggett had, by virtue of long association with his wife, acquired something of her spontaneous warmheartedness. He had found it useful in his business.

Have you thought of **STUCCO**

as a finish for your new house—as a renovator for your old one—as a substantial, permanent, yet moderate-priced material for the walls of barn, garage or granary? It looks fine—costs nothing for paint or upkeep—and when applied on a foundation of



it never cracks or comes off.

Bishopric Stucco Board is made of tough, heavy sheets of Asphalt Mastic, surfaced on one side with sulphite fibre board and reinforced on the other with No. 1 kiln-dried, bevel-edged lath. It is nailed direct, lath side out, to the studs, or on the siding of an old building. The Stucco is **clinched** in the dovetailed spaces between the lath, and is there to stay.

Bishopric Stucco Board thus takes the place—does the work—and saves the cost—of lath, furring strips, building paper and sheathing lumber, at but little over half the total cost.

Write for sample and descriptive booklet, showing houses built the economical Bishopric way.

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EVERY farmer who intends to build, or who will have to repair old buildings in the spring, should make sure of seeing our exhibit at the Fat Stock Show.

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We have prepared hundreds of BARN plans for successful farmers. The most modern, practical barns in the country have been built on our plans. The barn expert in charge of our exhibit will explain just how we can be of service to you.

The exhibit includes: The Preston Lightning and Ventilating Ridge and our complete line of fire-proof building materials—Acorn Galvanized Iron, Safe-lock Shingles, Metal Ceilings, Illustrated literature on any line will be supplied.

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Insure 1918 crops from disease with this new low-cost device. See it at the Fair—just inside the turnstiles.

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70 Head Pure Scotch SHORTHORNS

BY AUCTION

Thursday, December 6th, 1917

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By instructions from Mr. A. M. Steed, of Stirling, Alberta, we will sell this high-class consignment, without reserve, on the above date, commencing at 10 30 a.m.

The following families are well represented in the consignment, which includes 15 cows with calves at foot, 25 heifers in calf; balance rising two-year-old heifers: "Lavenders," "Matchless," "Nonpareils," "Glosters," etc.

Catalogues now ready. Will be mailed on request.

The sale will be conducted by Mr. Theo. Martin, of Bellevue, Iowa, and Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.

UNION STOCK YARDS OF TORONTO, LIMITED

Dispersion Holstein Sale

DUNBARTON FARM, DUNBARTON, ONTARIO

December 12th, 1917

Giving up dairy business. Entire herd will be sold by auction, including two-year-old PRINCE BONHEUR ABBEKERK, Junior Champion, London, 1916 and 1917, Toronto, 1917. EMMA DEKOL PAULINE—Made 20.17 lbs. of butter in 7 days at 3 years. PERFECTION'S TORONTO QUEEN—Made 20.05 lbs. of butter in 7 days at 6 years. A number of good heifers sired by Sir Siepke Fayne and bred to Prince Bonheur Abbeckerk.
G. T. R. stops right opposite barn. Will meet Kingston Road Radial leaving Toronto at eleven o'clock, also C. P. R. and C. N. R. trains by special arrangement.
TERMS—10 months bankable paper; 6 per cent. discount for cash. Write for catalogue.

COL. MARSHALL, Proprietor, Dunbarton, Ont.

THOS. McGLASHAN, Superintendent

J. H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer

"Oh, they ain't neither of 'em so hearty," said Mrs. Black, searching in her pocket-book with the air of one who is in haste.

"We was just speakin' about the young woman that's stoppin' at your house," murmured Mr. Daggett. "Let me see; I disremember which kind of bakin'-powder you use, Mis' Black."

"The Golden Rule brand, if you please, Mr. Daggett."

"H'm; let me see if I've got one of them Golden Rules left," mused Mr. Daggett.

"I told the boys I guessed she was some relation of th' Grenoble Orrs, an' mebbe—"

"Well; she ain't," denied Mrs. Black crisply.

"M-m-m?" interrogated Mr. Daggett, intent upon a careful search among the

various canned products on his shelf. "How'd she happen to come to Brookville?"

Mrs. Black tossed her head. "Of course it ain't for me to say," she returned, with a dignity which made her appear taller than she really was. "But folks has heard of the table I set, 'way to Boston."

"You don't say!" exclaimed Mr. Daggett. "So she come from Boston, did she? I thought she seemed kind of—"

"I don't know as there's any secret about where she come from," returned Mrs. Black aggressively. "I never s'posed there was. Folks ain't had time to git acquainted with her yet."

"That's so," agreed Mr. Daggett, as if the idea was a new and valuable one.

"Yes, ma'am; you're right! we ain't none of us had time to git acquainted."

He beamed cordially upon Mrs. Black over the tops of his spectacles. "Looks like we're going to git a chance to know her," he went on. "It seems the young woman has made up her mind to settle amongst us. Yes, ma'am; we've been hearing she's on the point of buying property and settling right down here in Brookville."

"Ain't you got any of the Golden Rule?" she demanded sharply. "That looks like it to me—over in behind them cans of tomatoes. It's got a blue label."

"Why, yes; here 'tis, sure enough," admitted Mr. Daggett. "I guess I must be losin' my eyesight. . . . It's going to be quite quite a chore to fix up the old Bolton house," he added, as he inserted the blue labeled can of reputation in a red and yellow striped paper bag.

"That ain't decided," snapped Mrs. Black. "She could do better than to buy that tumble-down old shack."

"So she could; so she could," soothed the postmaster. "But it's going to be a good thing for the creditors, if she can swing it. Let me see, you wan't a loser in the Bolton Bank; was you, Mis' Black?"

"No; I wasn't; my late departed husband had too much horse-sense."

And having thus impugned less fortunate persons, Mrs. Solomon Black departed, a little stiffer as to her backbone than when she entered. She had imparted information she had also acquired it. When she had returned rather later than usual from selling her strawberries in Grenoble she had hurried her vegetables on to boil and set the table for dinner. She could hear the minister pacing up and down his room in the restless way which Mrs. Black secretly resented, since it would necessitate changing the side breadths of matting to the middle of the floor long before this should be done. But of Lydia Orr there was no sign. The minister came promptly down stairs at sound of the belated dinner-bell. But to Mrs. Black's voluble explanations for the unwonted hour he returned the briefest of perfunctory replies. He seemed hungry and ate heartily of the cold boiled beef and vegetables.

"Did you see anything of her this morning?" asked Mrs. Black pointedly, as she cut the dried-apple pie. "I can't think what's become of her."

Wesley Elliot glanced up from an absent-minded contemplation of an egg spot on the tablecloth.

"If you refer to Miss Orr," said he, "I did see her—in a carriage with Deacon Whittle."

He was instantly ashamed of the innocent prevarication. But he told himself he did not choose to discuss Miss Orr's affairs with Mrs. Black.

Just then Lydia came in, her eyes shining, her cheeks very pink; but like the minister she seemed disposed to silence, and Mrs. Black was forced to restrain her curiosity.

"How'd you make out this morning?" she inquired, as Lydia, having hurried through her dinner, rose to leave the table.

"Very well, thank you, Mrs. Black," said the girl brightly. Then she went at once to her room and closed the door.

At supper time it was just the same; neither the minister nor the girl who sat opposite him had anything to say. But no sooner had Mrs. Black begun to clear away the dishes than the two withdrew to the vined porch, as if by common consent.

"She ought to know right off about Fanny Dodge and the minister," Mrs. Black told herself.

She was still revolving this in her mind as she walked sedately along the street, the red and yellow striped bag clasped tightly in both hands. Of course every body in the village would suppose she knew all about Lydia Orr. But the fact was she knew very little. The week before, one of her customers in Grenoble, in the course of a business transaction which involved a pair of chickens, a dozen eggs and two boxes of strawberries, had asked, in a casual way, if Mrs. Black knew any one in Brookville who kept boarders.

"The minister of our church boards with me," she told the Grenoble woman, with pardonable pride. "I don't know anybody else that takes boarders in Brookville." She added that she had an extra room.

"Well, one of my boarders—a real

nice young lady from Boston—has taken a queer notion to board in Brookville," said the woman. "She was out autoing the other day and went through there. I guess the country 'round Brookville must be real pretty this time of year."

"Yes; it is, real pretty," she had told the Grenoble woman.

And this had been the simple prelude to Lydia Orr's appearance in Brookville.

Wooded hills did not interest Mrs. Black, nor did the meandering of the silver river through its narrow valley. But she took an honest pride in her own freshly painted white house with its vividly green blinds, and in her front yard with its prim rows of annuals and thrifty young dahlias. As for Miss Lydia Orr's girlish rapture over the view from her bedroom window, so long as it was productive of honestly earned dollars, Mrs. Black was disposed to view it with indulgence. There was nothing about the girl or her possessions to indicate wealth or social importance, beyond the fact that she arrived in a hired automobile from Grenoble instead of riding over in Mrs. Solomon Black's spring wagon. Miss Orr brought with her to Brookville one trunk, the contents of which she had arranged at once in the bureau drawers and wardrobe of Mrs. Black's second-best bedroom. It was evident from a private inspection of their contents that Miss Orr was in mourning.

At this point in her meditations Mrs. Black became aware of an insistent voice hailing her from the other side of the picket fence.

It was Mrs. Daggett, her large fair face flushed with the exertion of hurrying down the walk leading from Mrs. Whittle's house.

"Some of us ladies has been clearing up after the fair," she explained, as she joined Mrs. Solomon Black. "It didn't seem no more than right; for even if Ann Whittle doesn't use her parlor, on account of not having it furnished up, she wants it broom-clean. My! You'd ought to have seen the muss we swept out."

"I'd have been glad to help," said Mrs. Black stiffly; "but what with it being my day to go over to Grenoble, and my boarders 't cook for and all—"

"Oh, we didn't expect you," said Abby Daggett tranquilly. "There was enough of us to do everything."

She beamed warmly upon Mrs. Black.

"Us ladies was saying we'd all better give you a rising vote of thanks for bringing that sweet Miss Orr to the fair. Why, 'twas a real success after all; we took in two hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents. Ain't that splendid?"

Mrs. Black nodded. She felt suddenly proud of her share in this success.

"I guess she wouldn't have come to the fair if I hadn't told her about it," she admitted. "She only come to my house yesterday morning."

"In an auto?" inquired Abby Daggett eagerly.

"Yes," nodded Mrs. Black. "I told her I could bring her over in the wagon just as well as not; but she said she had the man all engaged. I told her we was going to have a fair, and she said right off she wanted to come."

Abby Daggett laid her warm plump hand on Mrs. Black's arm.

"I dunno when I've took such a fancy to anybody at first sight," said she musingly. "She's what I call a real sweet girl. I'm just going to love her, I know."

She gazed beseechingly at Mrs. Solomon Black.

"Mebbe you'll think it's gossipy curiosity; but I would like to know where that girl come from, and who her folks was, and how she happened to come to Brookville. I s'pose you know all about her; don't you?"

Mrs. Solomon Black coughed slightly. She was aware of the distinction she had already acquired in the eyes of Brookville from the mere fact of Lydia Orr's presence in her house.

"If I do," she began cautiously, "I don't know as it's for me to say."

"Don't fer pity's sake think I'm nosy," besought Abby Daggett almost tearfully. "You know I ain't that kind; but I don't see how folks is going to help being interested in a sweet pretty girl like Miss Orr and her coming so unexpected. And you know there's them that'll invent things that ain't true, if they don't hear the facts."

"She's from Boston," said Mrs. Solomon

Black grudgingly. "You can tell Lois Daggett that much, if she's getting anxious."

Mrs. Daggett's large face crimsoned. She was one of those soft, easily hurt persons whose blushes bring tears. She sniffed a little and raised her handkerchief to her eyes.

"I was afraid you'd—"
"Well, of course, I ain't scared of you Abby," relented Mrs. Black. "But I says to myself, 'I'm goin' to let Lydia Orr stand on her two own feet in this town', I says. She can say what she likes about herself, an' there won't be no lies coming home to roost at my house. I guess you'd feel the very same way if you was in my place, Abby."

Mrs. Daggett glanced with childish admiration at the other woman's magenta-tinted face under its jetty water-waves. Even Mrs. Black's everyday hat was handsomer than her own Sunday-best.

"You always was so smart an'sensible, Phoebe," she said mildly. "I remember way back in school, when we was both girls, you always could see through arithmetic problems right off, when I couldn't for the life of me. I guess you're right about letting her speak for herself."

"Course I am!" agreed Mrs. Black triumphantly.

She had extricated herself from a difficulty with flying colors. She would still preserve her reputation for being a close-mouthed woman who knew a lot more about everything than she chose to tell.

"Anybody can see she's wearing mourning," she added benevolently.

"Oh, I thought mebbe she had a black dress on because they're stylish. She did look awful pretty in it, with her arms and neck showing through. I like black myself; but mourning—that's different. Poor young thing, I wonder who it was. Her father, mebbe, or her mother. You didn't happen to hear her say, did you, Phoebe?"

Mrs. Solomon Black compressed her lips tightly. She paused at her own gate with majestic dignity.

"I guess I'll have to hurry right in, Abby," said she. "I have my bread to set."

Mrs. Solomon Black had closed her gate behind her, noticing as she did so that Wesley Elliot and Lydia Orr has disappeared from the piazza where she had left them. She glanced at Mrs. Daggett, lingering wistfully before the gate.

"Goodnight, Abby," said she firmly.

To be continued.

As soon as they got on board we put an instrument called a hydrophone over the side; it is supposed to detect the presence of subs. Then the Norwegians heard that we were going to hunt for the sub, so they decided to leave us. They took to their boats and went off towards land.

Then we went to Dieppe another time, but each time it was dark when we got there. We just turn the transport over to the French examination boat, about a mile from land, and then come back to the English coast. After being at sea for eight days, I was transferred to the Inchgarth. I went to Bologne twice. I could see the city and harbor fairly well.

On that trip on the Sheldon I was on duty for half of each day, sometimes at the wheel, up in the bows on lookout, or at the bridge.

We then went into harbor for six days, and out again. We're mine-sweeping this trip. In mine-sweeping a sweeping wire is towed behind, the end being fastened to another trawler two or three hundred yards away. Fastened to that wire is a three-sided box about 8 feet long, with the ends knocked out, and one side half cut off. This is the kite. It is also towed by the ship at a distance of about 50 yards. It can slip up and down the sweeping wire, as it is ringed to it. This kite dives down in the water and pulls the sweeping wire with it. There is a similar kite towed by the other ship, so that the wire is kept at the same depth all the way along.

We used the chain sweep once. It is similar to the wire sweep, only a chain is used. The chain is intended to catch a sub lying on the bottom, while the wire sweep breaks the wire holding the submerged mine down. We haven't had any luck so far though. We're going in next Tuesday and expect to stay in for a week.

Our working hours are slightly longer than at school, for we're up at work at 4.30 a. m. and we anchor at 7.30 p. m.

I don't suppose we'll stop here long as we're only in training yet.

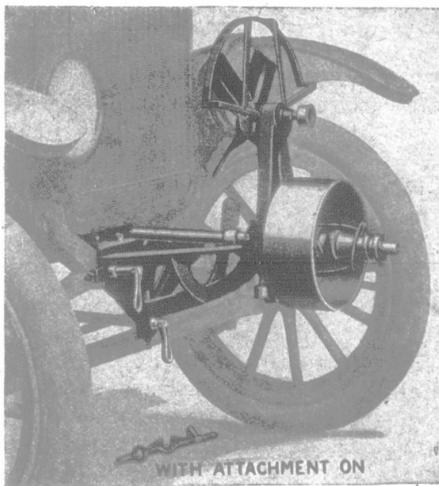
There is a crew of about twenty on board and there's English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Americans, Canadians and Australians amongst them.

I can't think of anything more to say now, so I'll stop.

Yours truly,
C. APPELVARD.

THE IMPROVED McGill Autopower Attachment

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WITH ATTACHMENT ON

With an AUTOPOWER ATTACHMENT on your FORD CAR, you have the best 14 h.p. Portable Gasoline Engine in the world; absolutely no injury to your car.

This new and improved attachment makes it possible to convert your Ford into a power plant in two minutes, or back to a pleasure car in two minutes. In this new attachment, the casting, which stays on the car, makes an excellent holder for your license number, and at the same time nearly hides from view the casting on the car, as shown in the above cut. In this way it does not mar the appearance of your car in any way.

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WITH ATTACHMENT OFF AND LICENSE NUMBER ON

The Attachment has an auxiliary fan which keeps the Engine cool under all conditions. A special clutch pulley makes it possible to start the engine and then pull in the load. The attachment is fully guaranteed, over 1,000 in use and giving entire satisfaction. The Attachment pulley is 10-inches in diameter by 4 1/2-inch face. The engine runs at same speed as running on the road at 20 miles per hour, which is about 1,000 R. P. M.; 40 feet of belt should be used. Price, \$60.00, F. O. B., Toronto. Order now and get some use out of your car this winter.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels from trap-nested stock at two dollars each. Apply directly to H. Atkinson, R.R. 1, Marmion.

FEW PAIR YOUNG EMBDEN GEESSE, FINE and large, \$3 each, or \$6 a pair; speak quick. Peter Hord, Parkhill, Ontario.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD UTILITY BARRED Rock cockerel, laying strain, send three dollars to David A. Ashworth, Denfield, Ont. Satisfaction or money back.

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WATFORD, ONT.
Robt. Taylor, Manager

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained for the soldiers and other sufferers because of the war. Contributions from Nov. 16 to Nov. 23: J. E. McIntyre, St. Thomas, Ont., \$5; "Charity", Watford, Ont., \$1; "Toronto", \$2; Mrs. M. J. Peacock, R. 1 Woodbridge, \$10; Oswald Allwater, Charlton, Ont., \$2.

Previously acknowledged.....\$4,998.30
Total to Nov. 23rd.....\$5,018.30

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

From One of Our Boys in the Navy.

The following letter has been permitted us for publication by Miss K—, by whom it was received. It is most interesting, and we thank Miss K. very much for the privilege of using it.

H. M. S. Inchgarth,
May 26, 1917.

Dear Miss K.—I received your letter a few nights ago, and was very glad to get it, as I hadn't got any mail for over ten days. It took over a month to come, or almost a month. I think my letters are held up at Pompey, (Portsmouth), for I always receive several at a time.

Last April 27, I got a Drafting Kit for trawler training at Newhaven. Newhaven is not far from Brighton. I was put on the H. M. S. Sheldon along with two other Canadians. We went out on a Sunday for a twelve-day trip. The first night out we had to escort a transport to Dieppe. The second night out we heard a loud explosion at night, about 10 o'clock. In an hour or so we picked up two boats of Norwegians. They said that their ship had been torpedoed.

Current Events.

At time of going to press the Victory Loan totals well over \$200,000,000.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian poet, who has been four times decorated for deeds of valor in the flying service, is missing.

Gen. Mewburn, Minister of Militia in the Union Government of Canada, has stated that farmers' sons who are honestly engaged in the work of food production will be exempt from military service.

Hospital No. 10 (Western University), which was organized at London, Ont., has been increased to 1,000 beds, and will soon go to France.

Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer has been named to command the British forces in Italy, and Lieut.-Gen. Marshall to succeed Major-Gen. Maude, who died of cholera in Mesopotamia last week.

Most of the valuable art treasures which are removable have been taken from the city of Venice that they may be saved in case of disaster to the famous old city on the Adriatic.

The chief event of the past week has been the new British offensive near the Somme which began on Nov. 20, and has raged ever since along a line of 40 miles between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe, the British progressing steadily forward, taking many villages and, up to Nov. 26th, over 9,000 prisoners. In the great battle the Third Army has especially distinguished itself, and the Commander, Sir Julian Byng, former commander of the Canadian troops, has been promoted by the King from the post of Lieut.-General to General. Throughout the engagement tanks have taken

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FOR SALE: Extra vigorous range-raised cockerels and year-old cocks of approved shape and color.

They breed heavy layers.

\$3.00 each. Order now.

WALTER H. SMITH
Athens, Ontario

part in unusual numbers, also airplanes. Many hundreds of adventurous Canadians are in the tanks, which are said to be rivalling the airplanes in popularity. At time of going to press the keys to Cambrai are in possession of the British and before this reaches its readers that important position may have fallen to them.

In Italy fierce fighting has continued, but the Italians seem to be resisting well. On the Macedonian front several new divisions of Greeks have taken their place with the Allied forces, and in the Holy Land the British are within 5 miles of Jerusalem and have taken Mizpah, once the home of the prophet Samuel. . . From Russia nothing is reported except that the Bolsheviks have the upperhand in Petrograd, where Lenine and his party are preparing to ask for an armistice.

An Appeal to the Organized Farmers of Canada

For years, you, the organized farmers of Canada, have been fighting for great national reforms. As yet you have obtained but few of them. Nor does the Union Government and its candidates offer to grant you any of them. Everything must be postponed until after the war. In the meantime the interests which grow rich at the expense of the common people are to be allowed to retain their special privileges undisturbed. Do you approve of such a policy?

FARMERS, BE CONSISTENT!

No more patriotic action can be taken, in this time of the country's need, than to increase production and reduce the high cost of living by lifting burdens off the common people. Should we fail to do this, we will be unable to support the boys at the Front as we must if this war is to be speedily won. In the Farmers' National Platform, adopted last November by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and later by the various provincial farmers' organizations, including the United Farmers of Ontario, these points were considered and certain definite reforms were demanded. The Liberal Party, if elected to power, has pledged itself to give you these reforms. Note once more the requests which you have made, and which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if elected to power, has promised to grant.

WHAT THE ORGANIZED FARMERS ASKED FOR.

1. "That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list."

2. "Be it resolved that as a means of bringing about much-needed reforms, and at the same time reducing the high cost of living, now providing such a burden on the people of Canada, we urge that our tariff laws should be amended as follows: That the Customs tax on all the necessities of life be materially reduced."

3. "By reducing the Customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years."

CONSCRIPTION.

4. "At the last annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario the following resolution was passed:

"Since human life is more valuable than gold, this convention most solemnly protests against any proposal looking to the conscription of man for battle while leaving wealth exempt from the same measure of enforced service. It is a manifest and glaring injustice that Canadian mothers should be compelled to surrender boys around whom their dearest hopes in life are centered, while plutocrats, fattening on special privileges and war business, are left in undisturbed possession of their riches."

Who
Shall
Rule?

The
People

OR

The
Profiteer

WHAT THE LIBERAL PARTY PLEDGES ITSELF TO GIVE.

1. "In mitigation of disadvantages to agricultural production, I would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials as demanded by the farmers."—From Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto.

2. "No measure to reduce the cost of living can be effective unless and until the tariff is reformed and its pressure removed from those commodities in which there are 'excessive profits,' 'hoardings' and 'combinations for the increase of prices.' A general well-considered reform of the tariff, for the purpose of helping Canadian production and relieving the Canadian consumer, would be an object of my administration."—From Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto.

3. "Since the commencement of the war the Government placed an increase of 7½ per cent. in our tariff on all commodities coming into Canada from outside Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per cent. on the goods coming from Great Britain. I would immediately remove those two disabilities as respects commodities from all countries other than those with which we are at war.

"The increase duty on imports from Great Britain was an unfriendly, unnecessary action on the part of Canada towards the mother country at a time when British trade was staggering under the disadvantages incidental to the war. It continues to bear unfairly and unduly on existing trade, and should be speedily removed."—From Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto.

CONSCRIPTION.

4. "A fundamental objection to the Government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only, and that it does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act. This is manifestly unjust. As to the present Military Service Act, my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. I pledge myself to forthwith submit the Act to the people, and with my followers to carry out the wish of the majority of the nation as thus expressed."—From Sir Wilfrid Laurier's manifesto.

THE UNION GOVERNMENT AND INCREASED PRODUCTION

Since the outbreak of the war the Conservative Government, and now the Union Government, has been calling upon the farmers of Canada to increase the production of food products. At the same time it has made it difficult for them to do so by increasing the tariff 7½ per cent. on all the articles farmers must buy to enable them to increase production, such as seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, feeds, farm machinery and hundreds of other articles. This is unfair, unjust and unwise. On this point Sir Wilfrid Laurier says:

"Believing that increased food production is one of Canada's best contributions towards winning the war, I would propose, if entrusted with the administration of the country, to immediately relieve agriculture from its disabilities in this regard. Under existing conditions, these increases in the tariff are a hindrance rather than a help to increased production in Canada, while it is certain that in the final resort the consumer has to pay these extra taxes."

FARMERS, BE CONSISTENT. STAND BY YOUR OWN PLATFORM. SUPPORT THE MEN WHO PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO WORK FOR THOSE REFORMS FOR WHICH YOU HAVE ASKED. VOTE FOR LAURIER-LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

Vote for Your Interests and Against the Trusts and Pork Barons!

This advertisement is inserted by the Central Liberal Information Bureau, Ottawa, Ont.

Gossip.**Holsteins Will Sell in the Niagara Peninsula.**

An enterprising number of Holstein breeders in the Niagara Peninsula have organized a Holsteins Breeder's Club and on December 11 will offer a selection from their herds. It will be the first of a series of annual events planned to follow in subsequent years so every effort is being made to register a striking success. The list of contributors appears in the advertisement elsewhere in this issue and further particulars will be given in future issues. In the meantime write the Secretary, W. L. Houck, Black Creek, Ont., for a catalogue and any information desired. When writing mention "The Advocate".

The Ayrshire Sale at Woodstock.

On Wednesday, December 19, there will be sold at Dr. Rudd's sale stables, Woodstock, Ont., a choice consignment of about 50 head of richly-bred Ayrshire cattle. This will be the fifth consignment sale held by the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club. Included in this sale are a number of fresh milch cows and cows due to freshen shortly after the sale, a few good, young bulls fit for service are also offered. The choicest producing strains of Ayrshires in Canada are represented. All "by-bidding" and "bidding-in" are strictly prohibited by the rules of the club. Secure a catalogue from the Secretary, John McKee, Norwich, Ont., and learn full particulars regarding what is to be offered that day.

Brant County Holsteins.

The Holstein breeders in Brant County, Ontario, are making an extra effort to assemble 40 high-class cattle for the coming annual Club Sale at Brantford. They feel that they have the confidence of Holstein men at large, so they are not afraid to offer the best they have. The date has been set for Wednesday, December 19, and the offering will be found at the Old Commercial stables in the city of Brantford. One cannot lose anything by attending the sale, for if you do not buy you will be in good company and with enthusiastic stockmen. Females and young bulls will be sold and all have been carefully selected. The advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. Refer to it and write the secretary for full information. Mention "The Advocate."

Smith's Shorthorns at South Woodslee.

In the advertising columns of this issue Gordon Smith, of South Woodslee, Ont., is offering one of the choicest lots of bulls ever seen at his farm, and the few lines following regarding the breeding of the animals in Mr. Smith's herd will furnish ample proof that his 1917 offering combines both breeding and individuality seldom excelled in any herd throughout the Dominion. The sire at the head of the herd at present and which, by the way, is the sire of most of the young bulls advertised, is Broadhook's Star, one of the best individual sons of the famous Newton Ringleader (imp.), and his dam Penman Broadhooks (imp.) is one of the strongest bred Broadhooks' cows that ever crossed the water. Next in service comes an exceedingly well-grown and well-turned two-year youngster, Butterfly Count. As his name indicates, he is a straight-bred "Butterfly" got by Nonpareil Count and from a bull of his stamp and breeding Mr. Smith will expect some choice things from him and the daughters of Broadhook's Star. We have referred to the young bulls in the stables by Broadhook's Star and also made mention of his daughters, but it might also be well to continue here with a line or two regarding the breeding females in the herd which, for the most part, are the dams of all the younger things in the herd. From these lines which follow it will be seen that some of the very best pedigrees in the land to-day belong to a number of matrons in this herd. There is, for instance, several good

Lavenders. One of them, Lavender Girl, by Lavender Victor, has a roan heifer by the senior sire that is one of the best things in the herd. The Golden Drops and Wedding Gifts also bring some strong blood into the herd in the way of several of the most profitable breeding cows in the stables, while the Lovelys, Butterflies, Duchess of Glosters, Rosebuds, etc., all should, if space permitted, come in for considerable comment as they are all represented by one, two and three individuals each, and in nearly every instance their general depth, style and conformation are, as they should be, quite in keeping with their excellent breeding throughout. Those in need of something choice in the way of a young bull of strong Scotch breeding or a few females bred along the same lines would do well by writing Mr. Smith at once stating their wants, and any one desiring to visit the herd will be made welcome.

The Guelph Winter Fair.

On Another page in this issue appears a full program of events at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair to be held in Guelph, November 30 to December 6. With this in hand all should make preparations to attend on those days when the most interesting events take place. Patrons of all live-stock classes and breeds will find something to their liking in the program covering a period of four days, from Monday morning to Thursday night. During every minute of the time there will be something doing, and the arrangements have been so made that everyone will be interested. Prospective exhibitors are also directed to the announcement for shipping particulars. Since the Prize List was distributed the Secretary announces that The William Davies Company will duplicate all prizes in Class 86 (Export Bacon Hogs) with the proviso that the pairs winning prizes, must be barrows. The prizes are as follows: 1st, \$35; 2nd, \$32; 3rd, \$30; 4th, \$28; 5th, \$25; 6th, \$22; 7th, \$20; 8th, \$18; 9th, \$15; 10th, \$12; 11th, \$10; 12th, \$8; 13th, \$5. A grant has also been made by Peel County which was received too late for incorporation in the Prize List. The Peel County Council will give a grant of \$25. First prize \$15, second prize \$10, for the best pen of three fat lambs (1 ram and 2 ewes) pure bred, of any breed exhibited by farmers' sons of Peel County only, same to be owned and bred by exhibitors.

More Leicesters for Canada.

The North British Agriculturist of Edinburgh, Scotland, has the following to say in regard to a small importation of Leicesters brought over by Jas. Douglas of Caledonia, Ont., and which have been safely landed: "W.S. Ferguson, Balgersho, Coupar-Angus, is shipping this week six ram lambs and four ewe lambs to Mr. Jas. Douglas of Caledonia, Ontario. Mr. Douglas is an old patron of the breed, and has taken out several lots within the past two or three years, this being his second consignment for this year. Mr. Ferguson's lot were all bred by himself, a number of them being directly descended from the old Kinochtry flock to which he largely succeeded on the death of his father. The Kinochtry flock, when it was broken up, was one of the oldest of the kind in the country, having been a flourishing concern in the days of the grandfather of the present shipper, who was also one of the early Aberdeen-Angus pioneers of his day. The present shipment are largely by three rams, viz., Nisbet Idol (4099) bred at Nisbethill and got by the noted breeding ram Proud Ideal; Byres Baron (3736), bred at Byres, Perth, and full of Fenton Barns and Pictstonhill blood; and Westside Warrior (4474), a fine young sheep bred at Westside, Brechin, and got by the famous Westside Banker, the progeny of which did so well for the Messrs. Cameron both this year and last at Kelso. This sheep leaves them with beautiful white heads and a fine cover of wool. The dams of the lambs were by equally well-known rams, such as Waterstead bred by Messrs. Fairbairn; Scone Marquis bred at Leaston; and Smailholm Jock bred by the Messrs. Forsyth, and well known as a breeding sheep. The lambs were selected with great care by Mr. Ferguson, and with luck on the passage out should give a good account of themselves. They are not only well bred, but are full of quality and type."

Plays all Makes

All makes of disc records can be played on the "Phonola"—this includes the "Fonotipia," "Odeon," and "Jumbo" records from Europe, of which there are no finer recorded.

There are no better sound boxes or tone arms than the "Phonola" type. The tone arms, for example, are made of seamless tubing. Having no heavy soldered seams or joints, the tone produced is smoother and rounder, and the tone arms being lighter there is less wear on the records.

The cases are very handsome and highly finished, being made in our own cabinet factory. In another factory we make the other parts of the



Model Duke \$90



and that is why we can offer such big values. We save middlemen's profits and the duty. You get a "Phonola" for from \$10 to \$25 less.

A large range of models from \$18 to \$250.

DEALERS who are located in districts where the "Phonola" is not sold should write at once for our special proposition.

The Pollock Manufacturing Co., Limited
Kitchener, Canada

Elgin Counties' Second Annual Consignment Sale**55 Purebred Holsteins 55**

Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1917

At DURDL'S FEED STABLE, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

composed of the best blood of the breed—such strains as the King Segie' (which is very prominent), May Echo Sylvia (152 lbs., 1 day), Maggie Keyes' Ormsbys and Pontiac Korndyke, etc. A number of these have 100-lb. backing. Just the place to secure your foundation stock; several did this last year. One man purchased nearly \$2,000 worth. These are, without doubt, the best we ever offered—no three teasers or slack quarters. All have been inspected by a committee. Several new milkers and forward springers. A number are bred to bulls with great records; from 25.8 lbs. as 3-year-olds, up to 35 lbs. butter in 7 days.

St. Thomas is reached by Pere Marquette, M.C.R., C.P.R., Wabash, G.T.R. and two electric lines and interurban bus.

Catalogues now ready. Write for one.—Address:

L. H. LIPSIT, Manager
Stratfordville, Ont.

E. C. GILBERT, Secretary
R. R. No. 7, St. Thomas, Ont.

LOCKE & McLACHLIN, St. Thomas, Ont., Auctioneers.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others, free—are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country and are being made comfortable and rich. Here—right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.



For that new building.
Milton Pressed Brick Co., Milton, Ont.

5% INSTEAD OF 3%

Your money can earn 5% just as easily as 3% if you invest it in the debentures of the Standard Reliance Mtg. Corp.

Our booklet, entitled Profits from Savings, tells you all about it.

Write now for a copy. It's free.
STANDARD RELIANCE MTG. CORPN.
82-88 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

VICTORY LOAN

THREE REASONS why we consider that every man should buy a 'Victory' Bond.

Patriotism. Everyone wishes to do his duty to his country and to his fellow kinsmen. If you cannot lend your physical assistance—lend your money.

Business. The money you lend the Government in return for a 'Victory' Bond is all spent in this country to pay Canadian workmen. If the working man prospers, all business prospers.

Personal interest. Your investment in a 'Victory' Bond will be a remarkable one because it will fill both the above obligations and yet remain to return you a handsome cash profit.

Whatever Way You Look At It A 'Victory' Bond Directly Benefits You.

"SALADA" TEA COMPANY

"Salada" Tea is grown in a British Colony by British subjects.

B373

Prepare for the Dairy Standards Act!

Now is the time to get your Ayrshire bull or the cows and heifers for your foundation Ayrshire herd at the

50 FIFTH CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PUREBRED 50 Head Ayrshire Cattle Head

From the herds of the SOUTHERN COUNTIES AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' CLUB. To be held at The Dr. Ruid Sale Stables, WOODSTOCK, ONT., on

December 19th, 1917, at 1 p.m.

The day is not far distant when the Dairy Act will be put in force, and milk will be paid for on the basis of its fat content.

See what the Ayrshires have done in the yearly test: 283 mature cows averaged 10,310 lbs. milk, 415 lbs. fat; 97 four-year-olds averaged 9,506 lbs. milk, 384 lbs. fat; 194 three-year-olds averaged 8,547 lbs. milk, 349 lbs. fat; 397 two-year-olds averaged 7,634 lbs. milk, 313 lbs. fat. Average per cent. of fat 4.07.

The greatest producing strains of Ayrshires in Canada are coming from our district. Attend the sale and secure some of the good ones for yourself.

All "by-bidding" or "bidding-in" absolutely prohibited.

TERMS: Cash, or credit up to 6 months on bankable paper, with interest at 6 per cent. Send to the Secretary for a catalogue.

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont.
President

JOHN McKEE, Norwich, Ont.
Sec.-Treas. and Sales Manager

T. MERRITT MOORE, Auctioneer.

(Mention The Farmer's Advocate)

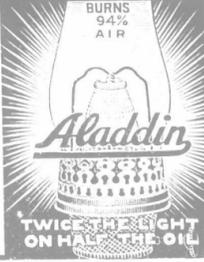
New GOAL OIL LIGHT FREE

BEATS ELECTRIC or GASOLINE

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

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, no pumping up, no pressure, won't explode. Tests by Government and thirty-five leading universities show the Aladdin gives three times as much light as best round work flame lamps. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed. And think of it—you can get it without paying out a cent. All charges prepaid. Ask for our 10-day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free. MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 231 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL. Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World.



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 enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Collecting Wages.

If A brings C as an emigrant from England and places him with a farmer till C is 18 years of age and they get C's money till C is of age, and then A changes it till C is 21 years, can C collect wages when of age? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—C can collect his own wages when of age unless he later signs an agreement to the contrary.

Cow Out of Condition.

When my farm manager left this fall I had the pleasure of donning overalls and smock and imagining myself a farmer once again. I find things entirely different to what they were twenty years ago. Everything about the place seems slightly out of order or repair; three cattle and one horse looked hopeless. However, two of the cattle and the horse have picked up and are coming on fairly well. The other, a three-year-old cow which freshened in May, does not respond to treatment. At first she appeared to be hidebound, was infected with ringworm and appeared to have kidney trouble. These things appear considerably better now, but apparently a complication has set in. There is a swelling twice the size of an ordinary teacup near the navel that is quite hard, and slight pressure seems to cause pain. What do you advise doing? P. W.

Ans.—It is difficult to state from the symptoms given just what might be the cause of the swelling. Evidently the cow's system is out of order and it may be that the swelling is due to a form of poison in the system which has come to a head. We have seen swellings of the nature mentioned on cows which after being bathed for a few days came to a head, and when lanced a lot of pus escaped. You might bathe this lump two or three times daily in an endeavor to reduce the size, or, if it is a gathering, to bring it to a head so that it could be lanced. If there is a veterinarian handy, it would be advisable to have him examine the animal, as it is possible that the lump may be due to a growth.

Mare With Cold.

I have a driving mare supposed to be in foal. She is troubled with what seems to be a cold in her nostrils, and coughs a little. She runs at the nostrils a little, and makes a rattling sound when she breathes. It seems to be more noticeable after drinking. Do you think she has the distemper, or is she getting the heaves? Advise me as to what treatment I should give her. She eats well and is in good condition. C. J. F.

Ans.—It may be that your mare has contracted a slight cold which may disappear if given a little special care for a few days. Some of the symptoms of heaves are a double, bellows-like action of the abdominal muscles in breathing, short suppressed cough, ravenous appetite, lack of endurance and dilated nostrils. If this trouble develops it will be necessary to feed very carefully on good-quality grain and hay, not too much of the latter. Sprinkling lime water over the feed is recommended. It is advisable to delay driving or working the mare for a short time after a meal. The symptoms are not exactly those of distemper, although they may be a forerunner of the trouble. Regular cough, fever, difficulty in swallowing, nasal discharge, and swelling between the jaws or about the throat usually go with distemper. Keep the mare out of a draft and poulticing the throat may help. If distemper develops apply antiphlogistine poultices to the throat and if abscesses form lance when they are ready. Two or three drams of hyposulphite of soda should be given three times daily out of a spoon rather than by drenching. When breathing becomes difficult it is advisable to have your veterinarian examine the mare and prescribe.

Veterinary.

Horse With Cough.

Horse had distemper early last summer, and has had a cough ever since. His appetite is poor. W. M.

Ans.—Chronic coughs are very hard to check. Give him every morning 1½ drams of powdered opium, 2 drams of solid extract of belladonna, 30 grains digitalis and 1 dram camphor, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic, roll in tissue paper and administer as a ball, or dissolve in a pint of water and give as a drench. To improve his appetite give him a tablespoonful at noon and night of equal parts powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nuxvomica. V.

Unthrifty Mare.

In the summer of 1916 my 16-year-old mare of about 1,150 lbs., when on grass with her head down, swelled in the head and throat. Shortly after this she began to scour when worked, and she lost flesh. I worked her all fall and the hair of her mane broke off short. She did nothing all winter, but was lame in the shoulder at times. In the spring when put to work she was stiff after a day's work, so I let her rest for a time. Only for scouring she worked fairly well all summer. She now is very poor and sore in her shoulder. T. P.

The diarrhoea is doubtless due to imperfect mastication. Have her teeth dressed by a veterinarian. Give her tonics, as a tablespoonful 3 times daily of equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nuxvomica. Feed well on hay of first-class quality, rolled oats and a couple of carrots daily. Add to her drinking water ¼ of its bulk of lime water. If working her it may be well to omit feeding the carrots, as they may tend to cause diarrhoea. If you are sure that the lameness is in the shoulder, the part of the shoulder affected must be located, then apply a blister. I am of the opinion that the trouble is probably in the feet. If so the coronet should be blistered. Two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline makes a good blister. Clip the hair off the parts, rub the blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the part. In 24 hours rub well again, with the blister, and in 24 hours longer apply sweet oil. Turn loose in a box stall now and oil every day until the scale comes off. Then blister again, and if necessary after this blister once monthly all winter. V.

Shorthorns and Tamworths at Currie's.

The majority of Farmer's Advocate readers are already quite familiar with the name of Charles Currie, of Morriston, Ont., and through years of constant advertising in these columns have learned to couple with it almost instantly the name of Morriston Farms, the home of the splendid Morriston herd of pure-bred Tamworth swine and Shorthorn cattle. The swine herd in particular is amongst the oldest in the country, and the name "Morrison" has precedence over many a sire at the head of some of the best herds in almost all of the nine provinces throughout the Dominion. The Shorthorns were a later addition at the farms but they, too, have now developed to the stage where they can, perhaps, no longer be classed as a secondary consideration in the farm's present, well-balanced operations. At the time of our visit, a few weeks ago, the offerings in both lines were varied. The Tamworths offered, a limited number of young boars of serviceable age as well as a large number of sows nearing breeding age, as well as others that are already bred, and also a few young litters. The young sows mentioned are mostly all got by the former herd sire Perfection, and are farrowing to the service of the present herd sire Upland's Haig (imp.). This is one of the strongest offerings ever seen at the farm and well deserves remembrance. In Shorthorns there are five young bulls in the stables, ranging in ages from eight to twelve months and all got by the present herd sire, Isabel's Prince 2nd. These are a well-turned lot of youngsters, and include strong herd-sire material that Mr. Currie informed us would be sold well worth the money, as he must have more stable room for the younger calves that are now coming on. Look up his advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write at once for further particulars.

DANGEROUS
as well as painful

Backache **Neuralgia**
Lumbago **Rheumatism**
Stiff Joints **Sprains**

Gombault's Caustic Balsam
WILL RELIEVE YOU.

Its penetrating, soothing and healing and for all
Bleeds or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancer, Burns,
Bells, Carbuncles and all swellings where an outward
application is required CAUSTIC BALSAM HAS NO
EQUAL. Removes the soreness—strengthens the muscles.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent
by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet L.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Some Reasons Why
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE ARE
GROWING POPULAR

At Guelph Winter Fair and Toronto Fat
Stock Show, 1915 and 1916, the grand
champions were Aberdeen-Angus. At
Chicago International, out of 15 grand
championships and 15 reserves, the
Aberdeen-Angus have won ten grand
championships and 9 reserves. Out of 15
grand championships for carloads, Aber-
deen-Angus have won 12 times. Out of 15
grand-championships for Carcass Contest,
Aberdeen-Angus won 14 times. For free
information, write:
W. J. Smale, sec'y, Aberdeen-Angus
Association . . . Brandon, Manitoba
Jas. D. McGregor, President, Brandon, Man.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS

Twenty registered heifers, ages
ranging from one to three years;
some due to calve in November.
They carry the blood of Clayton
Donald (half brother to Perfection
Fairfax), Prime Lad, Protec-
tor Imp. and Homer. A
good, straight, fleshy lot, priced
worth the money. If in need of
a good bull, it will pay you to look ours over
before buying. Also a few Shropshire ram lambs.

ARTHUR F. O'NEILL & SONS
R. No. 2, Denfield, Ont.

Don't Let Your Money Rot
in the ground, in the shape of wooden posts
Use Standard Steel Tube Fence Posts.
Write for prices.

Standard Steel Tube & Fence Co.
Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

MORE HORSEPOWER
if your teams are equipped with

Ventiles These pads prevent Sore
Shoulders and cure Gall
Sores. Your dealer will
supply you, or write:
BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., LIMITED.
793 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late
Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton,
Kent, England, Exporters of

PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK
of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses,
beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field
sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on
application. All enquiries answered with pleasure.
Now is the time to import. Prospects were never
better, and insurance against all war risks can be
covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

SUNNY ACRES
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Bulls of serviceable age and
females not akin.

WM. CHANNON & SON
P. O. and Phone - Oakwood, Ont.
Stations—Lindsay, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Angus—Southdowns—Collies
SHOW FLOCKS

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

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

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus Cows
with calves at foot and bred again. Bulls of ser-
viceable age, females all ages; a few Shearling Ox-
ford Down ram lambs.
Alex. McKinney, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

ANGUS CATTLE
Aberdeen Farm has for sale a nice bunch of young
stuff of both sexes. Come and see us and supply
your wants. J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburgh
P. O., R. R. 1, Erin Station, C. P. R.

Kennelworth Farm Aberdeen Angus
A grand lot of calves for sale; ages in the
neighborhood of 7 months. Victor
of Glencairn at head of herd.
PETER A. THOMSON, HILLSBURG, ONT.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Flour Bin.
How can a flour bin be built into a
kitchen cupboard so that it will stand
open without holding, and when closed
there will be no open space between the
floor and the bin?
M. J. S.

Ans.—Bins are built in the bottom part
of cupboards by merely building a box
or bin to fill the space and allowing it to
rest flat on the floor. The top of the bin
would be slightly rounded so as to permit
of pulling the top of the bin outward.
As the top is pulled outward it will
naturally raise at the back; consequently,
the necessity for having it slightly
rounded. The bottom of the bin could
be held in place by a couple of hinges.
Owing to the bin sitting flat, it may be
rather difficult to pull open when filled
with flour. We have seen bins rounded
at the bottom, which were a little easier
to handle.

Sweet Clover.
Would sweet clover seed be all right
sown on stubble ground in the fall and
worked in with a disc, or would it be pre-
ferable to wait until spring and sow it on
the surface the same as clover and
timothy seed are sometimes sown on fall
wheat? I have sown the white-blossomed
sweet clover two years in succession; both
years were favorable to its growth, but yet
I lost the catch each time. E. J. E.

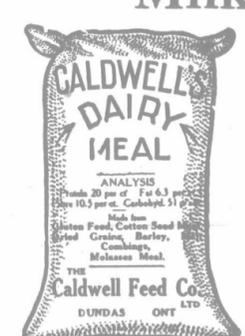
Ans.—We would prefer sowing the
sweet clover seed in the spring. It might
be sown either with or without a nurse
crop. If sown alone early in the spring
it will give a considerable amount of feed
by fall if the season were favorable, and
it also makes rapid growth with a nurse
crop. As a rule, it is much easier to get a
catch of sweet clover than it is of the
common red. From 18 to 20 pounds of
seed per acre is the amount usually sown.

**Four-horse Evener—Cream for
Churning.**

1. How is a four-horse evener made so
that three horses can walk on the land
and one in the furrow?
2. How long can cream be kept sweet
at this time of the year? How often
should it be churned in the different
seasons? Is there any advantage in
churning sweet cream over having it
soured?
J. P.

Ans.—1. A four-horse evener was
illustrated on page 1253 of August 9 issue
of "The Farmer's Advocate." A double-
tree 5 feet 4 inches long is used. From
the right end of the doubletree, 7 inches
from the end, a pulley is attached.
From the centre of this pulley to where
the draw clevis fastens is 15½ inches.
Twenty-four inches from the centre of the
first pulley a second pulley is attached to
the doubletree. A chain is fastened to the
axle of a riding plow, or to the beam of
a walking plow, goes through the left-
hand pulley, then through the one on the
right and is attached to the clevis of the
doubletree of the off team. At the left
hand of the main doubletree it is advisable
to bore three holes, and the doubletree
of the nigh team can be attached to the
one which gives the most even draft.
Several of our subscribers have used this
type of four-horse evener and claim that
it works very satisfactorily, as the off
horse could walk in the furrow without
there being any side draft. The width of
furrow turned may slightly influence the
place at which the chain is attached.
2. It depends a good deal on con-
ditions. If the cream is thoroughly
cooled when it leaves the separator, and
is then kept in a cool place where the air
is pure, it will keep for a considerable
length of time. Under proper conditions
of temperature it could be kept sweet for
about a week. In regard to how often
churning should take place, it depends
entirely upon the facilities at hand for
keeping the cream. We have known of
cream being held for a couple of weeks
in the winter time, but unless ice were
available churning should take place every
three or four days in the summer. The
amount of cream will also influence the
time of churning. It is generally con-
sidered that cream should be ripened be-
fore churning. There would be more
waste in churning sweet cream than there
would be with properly ripened cream.

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of the stallions weigh around the ton, and better quality and breeding were never in the stables.
Come and see them. We like to show them. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

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One bull and four heifers rising two years old. These are all splendid individuals, and registered; select-
ed from one of the best herds in the Dominion.
A. A. CATTON, DURHAM, ONTARIO.

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Herd headed by Bonnie Ingleside 7th, the Canadian-bred champion bull at Toronto, 1914-1916. We
are offering several young bulls that were Toronto and Ottawa winners this year, all sired by the herd
bull, as well as a few females in calf to him. Come and see our herd or write us for anything in
Herefords.
W. READHEAD, BROOKDALE FARM, MILTON, ONTARIO

THE MAPLES HEREFORDS
Herd Bulls;—HIGH IDEAL, Junior Champion, Toronto and London; CLAYTON DONALD
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Present Offering—A choice young red bull, fit for service in any herd. Write or come and see.
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Meadow Lawn Shorthorns
Herd headed by Escana Ringleader, one of the great sons of Right Sort, Imp. We are offering right
good bulls of extra quality, ready for immediate service, and others coming on. Write your wants or
come and see them. Intending purchasers will be met at Elora any time.
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Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kilblean Beauties, Matchless Mysies,
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have at present three sons of Gainford Select that are ready for immediate service; two that will be
ready soon and others coming on. The best place in Canada to get a grandson of Gainford Marquis.
We also have several cheaper bulls, one good Right Sort heifer, and are offering Gainford Select. See
him or any of the others if interested.
JOHN WATT & SON, ELORA, ONTARIO

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS
of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emils, etc.
Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows, fit for service.
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Herd bull College Duke 4th, 95430, big, thick young cows and heifers for sale; 8 young bulls, some herd headers. Also a yearling Clyde, stallion.

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Two 2-year-old bulls, one yearling bull, one bull calf. Heavy-milking families.

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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Coloring for Cheese.

In a recipe for making cheese, tablets were mentioned to furnish coloring matter. I have tried different drug stores but have been unable to get them. Where can they be secured? L. E. F.

Ans.—If the drug stores do not carry the tablets, possibly you would be able to secure the liquid coloring, which is the material used in commercial cheese-making. About three-quarters of an ounce to 1,000 pounds of milk is the proportion used by some cheese-makers, but the amount can be varied to suit the fancy of the consumer.

Game Laws—Horse With Roars.

1. Is there any cure for a horse that roars when driving at a moderate rate? He is worse when he gets cold standing in a shed.

2. There is a lump nearly as big as a goose egg on the mare's neck. It is below where the collar fits. What treatment would you advise? It has been there four or five months without hurting her very much.

3. Do mink inhabit small creeks?

4. Where can a copy of the game laws of Ontario be secured? A. S.

Ans.—1. This trouble is believed to be due to a wasting of the larynx. It sometimes follows distemper and influenza, and when once established it is practically incurable. Light blisters used in the early stages help to relieve the trouble considerably.

2. If the lump has developed on the skin it may be possible to dissect it out and then treat as for an ordinary wound. An absorbent liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine may be applied, if it is not thought advisable to operate. If the lump is dissected the wound should be kept clean and dressed three times daily until healed with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid or some other good antiseptic.

3. Mink are frequently found in the vicinity of small streams and marshy places, although at times they are found a considerable distance from running water.

4. Write Public Works Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Live Stock Books.

1. Do you sell "Farmer's Veterinary and Encyclopaedia," written by Baker, and what is the price?

2. What are the names of some of the live-stock and veterinary books which you have for sale?

3. Would you advise buying a threshing and silo-filling outfit on a 125-acre farm, or would it be preferable to hire the work done?

4. What size of an engine would be required for doing the above work? Also, what size of grinder would you recommend? A. J.

Ans.—1. We have not that particular book listed.

2. "Diseases of Swine," by MacIntosh, \$2.00; "Farmer's Veterinary Adviser," by Law, \$3.15; "Farmer's Veterinarian," by Burkett, \$1.50; "Diseases of Horses and Cattle," by MacIntosh, \$1.75; "Productive Swine Husbandry," by Day, \$1.90; "Live Stock Judging," by Craig, \$2.10; "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry, \$2.25; "Modern Sheep," by Shepherd Boy, \$1.50.

3. A number of farmers with 100 to 200 acres have a small threshing and silo-filling outfit which they run by a 10 to 12-horse-power gasoline engine. This ties up considerable money which many require to use in operating the farm. If a person is in a position to do so, it is very nice to have the power and machinery to do the threshing and silo-filling when you wish. However, the average man finds that in his particular circumstances hiring the work done suits him best. It might be possible for a number of farmers to co-operate in the purchase of these machines. The outlay would not come heavy on anyone.

4. It depends altogether on size of thresher or cutting box used. As previously mentioned, a small thresher or cutting box can be run by a 10 to 12-horse-power engine. A large thresher with blower and other attachments would require 18 to 20-horse-power, or even a heavier machine.

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For Sale—A fine, big, dark roan bull, calved Aug. 13, 1914, bred by Frank Cockshutt, Brantford, from the imported cow, Mimosa, bred by Lord Rothschild, and sired by Director 91341, also from the Rothschild herd. Send for full particulars or call and see this great bull. Farm just outside Toronto and can be reached in half an hour from city.

HARNELBEL FARMS, Islington, Ont. Harry McGee, Proprietor, 61 Forest Hill Road, Toronto

Maple Shade Farm—SHORTHORNS

An importation consisting of forty-three head now in quarantine will be home about September 30th

Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R. **Will A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario Co.**

FIFTY IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

I have fifty head of choice Scotch bred cattle now on the water, which will land at Quebec early in November. These were selected from many of the best herds in the old land. Wait for these. Write for particulars.

GEO. ISAAC, COBourg, ONTARIO.

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Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

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20 imported cattle, cows and heifers; all have calves at foot or are in calf to British service. Bulls for breeders wanting herd headers. Also home-bred bulls and females. Prices right. Rams and ewes in any numbers.

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Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times.

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Imported Scotch Shorthorns

Our present offering includes 100 imported females and 12 young imported bulls, representing the most desirable lines of breeding. If interested come and see them. Burlington Jct., G.T.R., is only half mile from farm. **J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.**

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Our present offering of young bulls, sired by our herd sire, Broadhooks Star, a son of the great Newton Ringleader, imp., are the best lot of bulls we ever had on the farm. Come and see them or write for particulars. We also have females of the richest breeding and highest individuality.

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

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still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold at a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.

Write for anything in Shorthorns and Shropshires. One hour from Toronto.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS

Herd headed by (imp.) Newton Grand Champion and Belmont Beau. We have for sale a goodly number of real good young bulls that will suit the most exacting; also females. Inspection invited.

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WELLAND DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' CLUB

are still offering young bulls of serviceable age, and a few breeding females.

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Am offering a fine 15-mos.-old red bull, whose grandam has an official record of 10,486 lbs. of milk testing 4.92. Write for prices or come and see.

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5 young bulls, and several females bred to the herd sire, Royal Choice "79864," a Toronto winner. Both milk and beef strains. A few Leicester rams and Yorkshire sows. Everything priced to sell.

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SHORTHORNS

I can spare a couple of cows, imported or Canadian bred with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. Dalesman. I can also give one the choice of fifteen bulls from five months to two years old. About half are Imp. They are priced to sell. Write or come and see me.

A. G. FARROW, OAKVILLE, ONT.

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A herd of feeders, breeders and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 18 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females, any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd.

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Dr. Bell, V. S., Kingston, Ont.

The Agricultural Value of Ground Limestone.

The favorable influence of available lime on soil fertility is a well-established fact and one that is now widely recognized by farmers. This conclusion is the result of practical experience in many parts of the world, and is fully supported by scientific testimony. Many soils are naturally well supplied with lime—present as carbonate of lime—and such soils rationally treated in respect to manuring, cultivation, drainage and rotation of crops, are among the most productive known to agriculture. On the other hand, there are other soils deficient in lime, owing to the poverty in lime of the rocks from which they were originally derived, or to depletion through long continued cropping and drainage. It is those soils that profitably respond to liming or applications of ground limestone.

Soils in need of liming are usually acid or sour and will turn blue litmus paper red. (Methods for testing soils are given in Bulletin No. 80, "Lime in Agriculture," Experimental Farm Series). Soils containing a sufficiency of available lime turn red litmus paper blue, and usually give a more or less strong effervescence on the addition of a few drops of any strong acid. Soils of all types may be benefited by liming—heavy clays, silty and slaty soils, mucks and light loams and, especially, poorly-drained soils.

Though quick lime or slaked lime are forms particularly valuable for heavy clays, chiefly from their beneficial effect on the texture or tilth of these soils, improving their drainage and rendering them mellow and more easily worked, ground or crushed limestone has proven a most suitable and profitable form of lime for application to soils of many types and is to be generally recommended. Excessive applications can do no harm, as may be the case with quick lime. Dressings may be from two to five tons per acre, broadcasted on the prepared soil and harrowed in.

Experiments conducted by the Division of Chemistry of the Experimental Farms in Eastern Canada during the past five years have shown that at many points an application of ground limestone has been followed by increased yields, and particularly has been valuable for the clover crops—the establishment of which may be considered as the basis of profitable farming. The following two instances illustrate the benefits that may be derived from ground limestone applied to soils deficient in lime.

In Experiment III at Kentville, N.S., on a sandy loam soil, a plot was treated to 215 pounds of fish scrap, 233 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre in preparation for an oat crop in the year 1914 and yielded 57.3 bushels of grain. Another plot, similarly fertilized, received ground limestone at the rate of 2,000 pounds per acre, and yielded 66.2 bushels of grain per acre—an increase of 8.9 bushels of grain due to the liming. In the second year (1915) of the rotation the fertilized but unlimed plot produced 2 tons, 467½ pounds of clover and timothy hay per acre, while the fertilized and limed plot yielded 3 tons, 760 pounds of hay per acre—an increase of 1 ton, 192½ pounds due to the liming. In the fall of 1915 the strong growth of clover aftermath on the limed plot made it stand out in striking contrast to the others in the series.

At Cap Rouge, P. Q., on a sandy soil, areas in barley, oats, wheat and peas were treated in 1915, to an application of two tons of ground limestone per acre. The following results were obtained, the product being expressed in pounds of grain harvested per acre. Barley: average of 3 varieties, limed 3,900, unlimed 945. Oats: average of 5 varieties, limed 10,140, unlimed 8,940. Wheat: average of 4 varieties, limed 4,200, unlimed 3,315. Peas: average of 4 varieties, limed 7,080, unlimed 3,495.—Experimental Farms Note.

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Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease) a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada.
We have young bulls for sale whose two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average as high as 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days; another whose two nearest dams are both 100-lb. cows; and one ready for service from a 41-lb. sire and an 18,000-lb. two-year-old dam. Send for our BOOK OF BULLS. A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) JEFFERSON, ONT

Roycroft Farm Holstein-Friesians
Our 30-lb. bulls have all been sold, but we still have several sons of Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo, that are just nearing serviceable age. Get one of these for your next herd sire, have a brother of Het Loo Pietertje, the world's greatest junior two-year-old at the head of your herd. We also have a 9 months, 27.78-lb. son of King Segis Alcarra; and one other, same age, by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. See them at once or write early.
W. L. Shaw, Roycroft Farm (Take Yonge Street Radial Cars from N. Toronto) Newmarket, Ont.

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100 head to choose from. Special offering—cows and heifers fresh and to freshen. Visitors always welcome.
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Fine quality, typey, heavy-producing Holsteins—forty head to choose from. The females are sired by Idaline's Paul Veeman and King Segis Pietertje, and are in calf to Funderne King May Payne. Two bull calves, about ready for service, sired by the latter bull and out of heavy-producing cows, for immediate sale. Females in milk have made high records and sires used have the backing and are proving good. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome. H. C. HOLTBY, GLANWORTH, ONT.

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The home of high-class R.O.P. and R.O.M. tested Holsteins.
King Lyons Colantha and King Lyons Hengerveld head the herd. No stock for sale at present.
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Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Tamworth Swine. We are offering a choice lot of 5 months' sows and boars and also have several nice young litters. Must clear a number quick to make room. We are also offering White Wyandotte Cockerels at \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. R. JAMES, R. R. No. 1, Richmond Hill, Ont. Take Yonge Street Radial car from Toronto—stop Thornhill.

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Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Raising a Colt.

1. I have a colt which was born in September. What are the best feeds to use in raising it?

2. What is a remedy for a horse with broken wind?

M. G.
Ans.—1. It is advisable to leave the colt with its mother until it is four or five months of age at least, but during that time it should be taught to eat oats and pick at good clover hay. When it is weaned there are no better feeds for it than oats and bran, and clean, well-cured clover with a few roots. A little crushed corn, bran and linseed meal mixed makes a very good feed for the colt. It should have all the legume hay it will eat. Watchfulness should always be practiced in order to detect the first appearance of ailment. If the colt is stunted the first winter it is doubtful if it will ever fully recover. A colt properly fed makes nearly one-half its entire growth the first year. Give it the run of a box stall. In the spring it should be turned out on pasture, when the grass will furnish a good summer ration.

2. Lack of specific symptoms leads us to believe that the horse is affected with heaves. If so, when the trouble becomes well established there is no cure for it, as the structure of the lungs and air cells has become altered. The trouble can be partially relieved by feeding first-class hay in small quantities and then feeding liberally on good oats when the horse is working. It is a good plan to dampen the feed with lime water, and the administration of a ball composed of 1½ drams powdered opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, one dram camphor, and 20 grains of digitalis, with sufficient oil of tar to make it plastic, has been recommended for the trouble. The horse should not be worked or driven immediately after a full meal. If care is taken in feeding, a good deal of work can be gotten out of a horse so affected.

Old Problems and a New Perspective.

After the great war, European nations will need restoration and reconstruction, but Canada will need conservation and development. There never was a greater opportunity for wise statesmanship—for the exercise of prescience and sound judgment by the men who lead in national affairs.

The period of pioneer achievement is not over in Canada, but it has entered upon a new phase, mainly because we see things in a different light after the crowded experience of recent years. We recognize that, in the future, science and clean government must march side by side with enterprise and energy in building up national and individual prosperity. The problems we have to solve are old, but our perspective is new.

We are at the opening of a new era of social construction and national expansion, and the question is not whether we will grow, but how we will grow. The mistakes of the past must be ignored, except as a guide for the future. On some things, it is possible, we have spent too much of our wealth as a nation, and on other things we have spent too little. Those things on which we have spent too much are easy to criticize, because we see them and can count the cost; those things on which we have spent too little may have caused greater losses, but they are not so apparent. Economic loss may be greater as a result of leaving some things undone than as a result of doing other things extravagantly. It is not certain that we would have gained by being less spendthrift in some direction, for it does not follow that we would have been more enterprising in others.

The war, and a combination of circumstances surrounding it, have brought new ideas to our minds, and none more vividly than this—that the strength of a nation depends neither on the physical, intellectual and moral character of its citizens, nor on the stability and freedom of its institutions, nor on the efficiency of its organization, but on the existence of all of these things.

We share the growing consciousness, which is everywhere apparent, that national prosperity depends on the character, stability, freedom and efficiency of the human resources of a nation, rather than

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Tuesday, December 11th, 1917

OUR FIRST SALE MUST BE A RECORD SALE

Glance over our list of consignors and watch these columns for further particulars next week.

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W. C. Houck, Llenroc Farms, Chippewa, Ont.
C. O. Miller, Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.
F. Hamilton, Stamford, Ont.
C. W. Hager, Port Robinson, Ont.

J. W. Moote, Canboro, Ont.
P. S. Moote, Dunville, Ont.
W. Stringer, Dunville, Ont.
C. P. Claus & Son, St. Catharines, Ont.
Jas. Dyer, St. Catharines, Ont.
P. Merrit, Beamsville, Ont.
Dr. Hutton, St. Catharines, Ont.

For catalogues, **W. L. Houck, Sec. of Sale, Black Creek, Ont.**

Auctioneer—**R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.**

(Mention the Advocate)

Sales Manager—**E. M. Hastings, Liverpool, N.Y.**

40 -- Head -- 40

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Wednesday, December 19, 1917

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MENTION THE ADVOCATE

TO THE WOODSTOCK SALE, DEC. 12th

I am consigning a yearling bull out of the champion cow, Queen Butter Baroness, 33 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and sired by a bull whose sire's dam has over 100 lbs. milk in one day and 26.39 lbs. butter in 7 days to her credit. Also, I will sell these two females, Daisy Fayne 2nd, five years old this fall, and by the same sire as Colantha Butter Girl and Queen B. B. Fayne. Her record is: Milk in 7 days at two years and two months, 418.7 lbs.; butter, 18.40 lbs.; milk in 30 days, 1730.4 lbs.; butter, 75.78 lbs. At three years and one month she gave in 7 days 525.7 lbs. milk and 96.39 lbs. butter, and in 30 days 2198.4 lbs. milk. This cow is due to freshen about sale time. Also, I will offer a two-year old granddaughter of Queen Butter Baroness, due to freshen about Christmas.

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SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

We have at present the strongest lot of young bulls ever offered—one by Hobland Masterpiece, one by Sunnyside Matchless, and the others by our present herd sire, Sunnyside Masterpiece.
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Meadowvale P.O., Streetsville Station

D. M. WATT

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Kelso Farm R. O. P. Ayrshires, Herd headed by Palmerston Speculation Imp. We never had a stronger line-up of R. O. P. producers than we have at present. Our 1917-1918 young bulls are sure to please. D. A. Macfarlane, Cars Crossing, G.T.R., Athelstan, N. Y. C.; Kelso, Que.

on the amount of its exports or imports, or the gold it may have to its credit at a given time. For lack of that consciousness in the past we have placed the sanctity of property on a higher level than human life and civic welfare. In that matter democratic nations are not the least blameworthy, for they are prone to exalt individual liberty above social justice, and to treat liberty as an end in itself, instead of as a means to attain the end of equal opportunity for all its citizens.

The self-styled, practical man, who has lacked ideals and vision in his outlook on life—and prided himself on the fact—has been perhaps the most potent factor in building up the organization and system in peace which has in part caused this war and has been discredited by this war. To-day the same man is claiming that the loss of material wealth in the war will be small as compared with the strength of soul we will gain as a result. Whatever be the truth as regards the claim, we have the important fact that the "man in the street" and the "man in the trench" have undergone a change of attitude that will have its effect on profoundly altering the course of history in the next generation. It is certain that that change will result in demands for more justice in our human relations, more efficient organization, more scientific training and higher ethical standards in public affairs, than have hitherto prevailed. We have indications that the tendency of governing bodies in Canada is to have a lead to human activity along these lines, and we may be sure that, in so far as government policies fail to recognize the growing sentiment in favor of scientific methods, as opposed to the haphazard methods of the past, they will fail in result.

Rural Problems That Need Emphasis.

Broadly speaking, we require to lay emphasis on the following as a means of conserving human and natural resources in connection with any policy inaugurated in the future.

1. The planning and development of land by methods which will secure health, amenity, convenience and efficiency, and the rejection of those methods that lead to injurious speculation.
2. The promotion of scientific training, improved educational facilities and means of social intercourse.
3. The establishment of an efficient government organization and improved facilities for securing co-operation, rural credit, and development of rural industries.

We have to deal primarily with the first of these needs, and only incidentally and partially with the other two—but all of them are inter-dependent and cannot be separated in any sound scheme for improving rural conditions.

Conservation and Development.

It is perhaps necessary to explain briefly why such matters as are dealt with in this report are regarded as problems of conservation. Briefly, the answer may be given that the land question, and all questions of conservation of natural resources, are fundamental questions, because they have to do with life. "The final aim of all effort, whether individual or social, is life itself, its preservation and increase in quantity or quality or both." We have to ask ourselves whether the rural policy in Canada in the past has had conservation and development of life as its final aim. Conservation means economy and development at the same time. To conserve the forest means to prevent waste—for without that prevention there cannot be economy—and, simultaneously, to develop new growth. To conserve land resources means to prevent deterioration of the productive uses of the land that has already been equipped and improved, and simultaneously to develop more intensive use of such land, as well as to open up and improve new lands. To conserve human resources means to increase the quantity and quality of human activity that can be applied to production; to lessen social evils and injury to health under established conditions—a matter of economy—and simultaneously to develop conditions in the future which will remove the cause of such evils, a matter of still greater economy. Hence, to conserve human and natural resources means not only to prevent waste in what we have, but also to plan and develop for future growth. Considered in that sense nearly every social problem in Canada is a problem of conservation. Out of the total area of 2,306,502,153 acres of land in Canada, it is computed

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Humeshaugh Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Three young bulls, fit for service, sons of Hillside Peter Pan and R. O. P. dams. These were winners at Toronto and London. A few young sows and boars of good quality and priced right.
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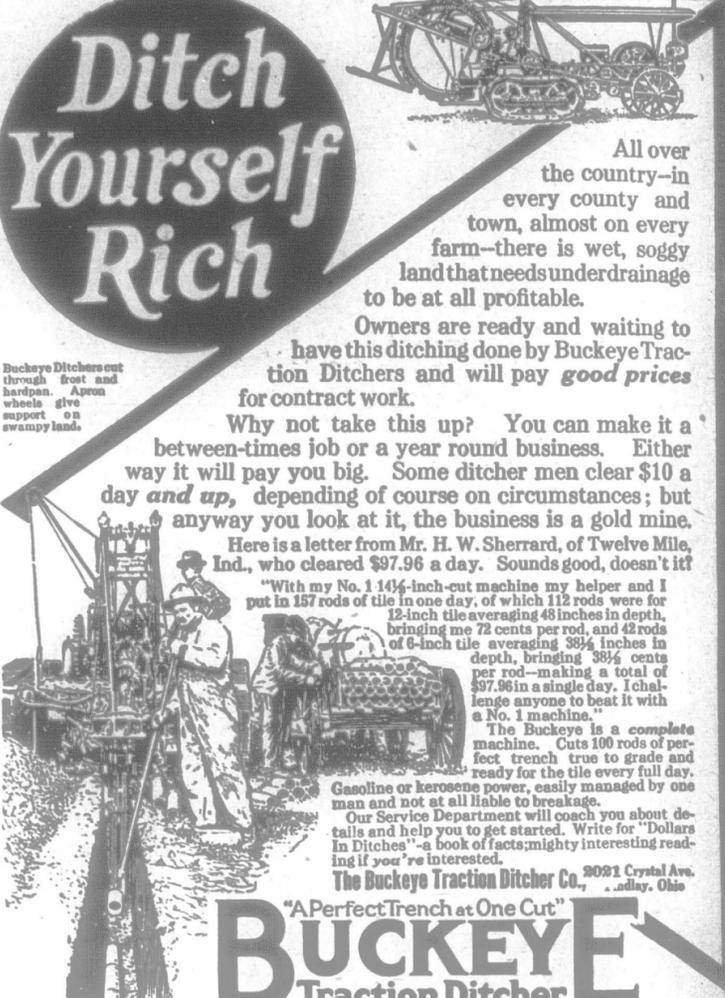
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that 358,162,190 acres of land are capable of being used for productive purposes. The population of the Dominion in 1911 was 7,266,643, or 1.9 persons to each square mile of territory. We have 35,582 miles of railway, or about one mile to every 200 persons, providing means of distribution by railway in advance of the needs of commerce. The natural resources may be said to be unlimited in extent, subject to proper conservation and development; and the means of distribution by main railways may be regarded as capable of no limitation in meeting demands for many years to come. But, while there is practically an unlimited quantity of natural resources, and of railways to distribute them, we are limited in the economic use to which we can put them. Wealth is produced not from the existence of natural resources but from the conversion of these resources into some form for human use. Canada is seriously limited in actual resources by the extent to which it lacks sufficient population to apply the human activity necessary to adequately use and distribute its resources. Hence there is nothing so vital in the interests of production in Canada as to conserve and develop human life—not merely to conserve the physical qualities, but also to develop the intellectual qualities.

We have, perhaps, made the error that all that matters as regards population is increase in quantity. But productivity depends on quality as well as on quantity of human material—on intelligence and organization as well as on physique. If, by increase of population, we can secure a higher level of prosperity we should strive against it. History shows that it is possible for a population to grow in a country of ample resources and yet to diminish in productivity and prosperity as it grows. With improved methods and organization, the average level of prosperity in Ireland is probably greater today than ever in its history, notwithstanding its depleted population. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of a large proportion of the productive workers of Great Britain from peaceful industries during the past three years, the volume of exports from that country appears to have greatly increased during that period. Conservation of life, so far as it implies the development of the qualities of efficiency and of the capacity to make the best economic use of the resources on the part of the people, counts most largely in increasing production. There was a period in the history of England when improved methods alone resulted in enormously developing natural resources. According to the census of 1851, the intelligence and capital devoted to the improvement of landed estates and and farm stock, the formation of agricultural societies, the adoption of new processes, the drainage of marshes, the introduction of machinery, etc., and the impulse given to agricultural science in the middle of the 19th century, caused a great increase in production and population.

Whether such improvements are a cause or an effect of increase in population the country benefits, but when an increase takes place without improvement and without proper development and organization, the increase may be injurious. Even on the basis of its present population, if Canada could retain its natural increase and properly safeguard the health of its citizens, and if it could develop its educational system and keep at home those whom it educated, it would soon enormously increase in wealth.

But do we, as a nation, pay sufficient regard to the value of promoting healthy living conditions, developing skill and conserving our educational resources? Are the rural and urban conditions of Canada such as to provide the most ample protection possible of the most valuable asset of the country—healthy and active human life? In face of the fact that labor is so limited in proportion to the natural resources at its command, is the organization of labor and of the means of production, capable of improvement? Is the system of planning and developing land, and of utilizing science and expert knowledge, such as to secure the greatest industrial efficiency, and the fullest opportunity for obtaining healthy conditions, amenity, and convenience for the inhabitants? We need a national stock-taking to enable adequate answers to be given to these questions.—"Rural Planning and Development," by Thos. Adams, published by Commission of Conservation.



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OUR LAST WORD FOR THIS SEASON

We do not expect to be able to secure transportation after the end of December. If, therefore, you have been thinking of arranging for supplies of our fertilizer for spring use, it is essential that you do so right away. If we are not represented in your district, we will supply your requirements in ton lots and upwards at \$22 per ton, freight paid to your nearest station. Or better still, don't take a car of 20 tons and distribute same among your neighbors? You will be reasonably remunerated for your trouble. If this proposition appeals to you, write us immediately, and our man will give you a call. There is no time to be lost.

To those attending the Winter Fair, Guelph, Nov. 30 to Dec. 6, our representative, Mr. A. L. Smith, will be there to meet you. Call at our stand and make arrangements for your spring requirements. It will be your last opportunity this season.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited

Sydney, Nova Scotia

"The Maples" Stock Farm—R. S. Robson & Son, Props., Denfield, Ont.

Present offering—100 home-bred Lincoln ewes, ages 1 to 4 years (registered), 20 imp. yearling ewes all bred to the best of 20 rams we imported this season—an extra-good lot of the heavy-shearing kind. In Shorthorns we have for sale cows and heifers of such strains as Clarets, Clippers, Village Girls, Missies and Miss Ramsdens.

Farnham Oxford Downs

Ewes and yearling rams all sold. We have still a number of strong ram lambs to offer. Also a few Hampshire lambs, rams. **Henry Arkell & Son, (Phone 355, R. 2.) Guelph, R.R. 2, Ontario.**

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRE HOGS

We have a large selection of extra-good boars and sows of different ages. We are selling at prices that make it attractive for the purchaser. Write for what you want.
J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, BURFORD, ONTARIO.

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, ONT.
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

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

Bacon Is A Military Necessity

Bacon is the most compact form in which meat and fats can be supplied to the armies.

It takes up the minimum of space in freight cars, ships, transport wagons and in supply depots at the front. It is easily handled, and it keeps.

Bacon, on account of its large percentage of fat, is the great outdoor food. Men who work and travel hard, sleep in the open air, and are exposed to the wet and cold, require a large amount of fatty foods, because such foods best

supply the nutriment, the energy and the heat-producing qualities necessary. Bacon fortifies the body against exposure, repairs the wear and tear of hard work and is easily digested. It is also easily and quickly cooked.

The Allied Armies require enormous supplies of bacon, the British Army ration allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per man per day. With the United States raising great armies, the demand for bacon will be still further increased. Where is the supply to come from?

32,425,000 Hogs Short

There is a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe. The hog population of the United States is 10% below normal. The number of hogs slaughtered in Canada in September, 1917, shows a decrease of nearly 27% compared with September, 1916. Despatches from Denmark state that the total prohibition of exports of pork products is

anticipated in order to insure an adequate supply of meats and fats for the Danish population.

The situation is serious. The armies must be assured adequate supplies of bacon. A great increase in the production of hogs in the United States and Canada is a military necessity.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 pounds of meat per sow, whereas each of these sows, through her progeny, could produce at a moderate estimate 1,500 lbs. of meat within a twelve-month period.

The United States has committed itself to greatly increase its hog production. Canada will do her share. Every pound of pork that can be raised is urgently needed.

The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating to encourage greatly increased production in hogs and to safeguard the growers.

Already steps have been taken to control the spread in price between that received by the producer and that paid by the consumer. The grower is assured *his fair share of the price* paid by the consumer.

The Flour Mills are under a form of license and allowed a profit of 25 cents per barrel on the

flour only—the bran and shorts will be sold at cost, and are to be free from adulteration.

The huge United States corn crop is under effective American control to prevent speculation and to insure none of it going to Germany. There will be an abundance of feed from this source as the 1917 crop is 600,000,000 bushels greater than last year's.

The buying of the meat for the Allies will all be done by the one Commission representing the Allies which will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price.

The great shortage of hogs in Europe and the vast demands of the Allied armies for pork products indicate a bright future for the swine industry in Canada.

There is *individual responsibility*, and every man who can raise hogs should seriously consider the possibility of raising one or two extra litters in 1918.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA**

Increase Your
Production
Make More Money



Buy
Canada's Victory Bonds
Help To Win the War!

Now That Your Stock Is Tied Up For The Winter

they are immediately deprived of the usual exercise, green grass in season, with the various herbs, plants and roots which they nibbled at from instinct when on free range and which have a tonic effect on the digestive organs, thus assisting to assimilate all the food they eat. Stall feeding is an entirely different proposition, and dry or winter feed, even of the best kind, should have mixed with it the ingredients that will promote digestion and complete assimilation of the food consumed. Otherwise the animals become unthrifty, characterized by dry, dead coats, and later they become hide bound and in general poor condition. You know from experience the effect of change of feed and winter conditions, often the causes of indigestion, stomach trouble, etc. Some animals get in such bad condition that it is impossible to make them thrifty at all during the winter season.



INTERNATIONAL Stock Food Tonic

solves the problem of winter feeding. It contains the necessary substances which the system requires, in order to properly digest and assimilate the winter feed. It contains such ingredients as nature has provided for stock when given free range on pasture and which are absolutely necessary to promote the health, development and vigor of animals confined in stables.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is just the thing for young stock. It greatly helps to promote rapid growth; it keeps the blood pure; keeps the appetite and helps digestion and assimilation, resulting in full value being obtained from all the feed eaten. It will keep all stock in a more productive condition. We highly recommend the use to you of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC right at this season of the year for all your stock. Prevention is better than cure—it is more profitable to keep your stock in condition than to let them get unthrifty and then have to pull them up. This preparation is for sale by dealers everywhere, in convenient size packages—50c., \$1.00, and \$1.50 lithographed tins, also 25-pound pails at \$3.75 each. The cost to use is very small—“3 feeds for 1 cent”. The results obtained in stopping the wastage in feed alone will pay for its use many times over.

FOR YOUR HORSES

Keep horses thrifty and healthy with nice glossy coats. If you have a horse that is hide-bound, rough, off its feed or in a run-down or over-worked condition, use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. The remarkably quick results obtained will be evident in the improved all round condition and appearance of the animal.

FOR YOUR COWS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC tones up the sluggish digestive organs of your milch cows, assisting them to extract all the milk producing substances from the food. The cows thus give a larger flow of richer milk.

FOR YOUR HOGS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC increases your hog profits by giving quick growth and by keeping hogs healthy. It is not what a hog eats but what is digested and assimilated that means rapid growth and profitable feeding.

Read These Letters

South Woodlee, Ont.
“Dear Sirs:—INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is good and I am using it every day, and couldn't get along without it, and out of the 400 pounds I purchased in September, I only have 25 pounds left and am purchasing a further supply at once.” (Signed) A. J. BROOKER.

R. F. D. No. 1, Mull, Ont.
“Dear Sirs:—In regard to your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, would like to say that I have used it for a number of years and it certainly does all that you claim for it, especially for small pigs. I always feel safe in recommending it to any one. Am feeding it now with good results, for with pork at the present prices we like to hurry the pigs along, and your tonic certainly does it.” (Signed) JOHN D. NEWCOMBE.

Glen Miller, Ont.
“Dear Sirs:—I have used your valuable INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for over fifteen years. My table is never without it, simply because I would not do

without it as long as I can buy it. I always buy it by the pail—generally fifteen dollars' worth. Being a constant user of it, I can recommend it to any one.” (Signed) S. S. ROMBOUGH.

Ruthven, Ont.
“Dear Sirs:—As I believe your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC the best on the market, you can ship me one hundred pounds at once, and oblige.” (Signed) ALFRED W. LEE.

Monticello, Ont.
“Dear Sirs:—I have used INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for years, and I don't think it can be beat for keeping horses in good shape.” (Signed) GEORGE MAXWELL.

Mervin, Sask.
“Dear Sirs:—I have used your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, and I find it a good preparation for all kinds of stock. It produces more fat in the least time than anything I know of.” (Signed) J. HUGHILL.

Aneroid, Sask.
“Dear Sirs:—I have used INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for five years now, and it is a FINE PREPARATION for all animals, especially for over-worked horses, to build them up again, besides which, it is so reasonable to purchase.” (Signed) E. COTTERELL.

High Prairie, Alta.
“Dear Sirs:—I have a fine bunch of hogs to turn off this fall, thanks to INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. I think it is splendid for all stock. My two mares did fine and had two fine-looking colts. My yearling colts also look fine, and my calves did better than in previous years. I shall always recommend it to anyone when the chance occurs.” (Signed) JAMES BARKER.

Klapfox, B.C.
“Dear Sirs:—I have used INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC on a number of run-down horses. It is all right for any kind of stock, but especially for horses.” (Signed) J. ERNEST JOHNSON.

International Stock Food Co.
LIMITED

Toronto, Canada

Also manufacturers and sole proprietors of International Poultry Food Tonic, Grofast Calf Meal, International Louse Killer, Silver Pine Healing Oil, International Worm Powder, Dan Patch White Liniment, International Colic Remedy, International Heave Remedy, International Distemper Remedy, etc., etc.

