

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1866

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

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Vol. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

No. 1357



Flying Sparks die out on Brantford Asphalt Roofing

The best way to economize

The best way to economize is to buy roofing with the quality put into it that will make it last longer than ordinary roofings.

Asphalt is one of the most enduring materials known to science—especially if the hard, brittle asphalts are blended with the soft, pliable kind, which produces an asphalt of remarkable toughness, elasticity and durability. This is what we do to get the very best grade of asphalt for the saturation and coating of

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The saturation of the felt in Brantford Roofing is done at the high point of more than 350 degrees. This makes the saturation complete, every fibre of the felt being soaked through and through with the asphalt.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing does not evaporate under the heat of the sun. Neither does it absorb moisture, freeze or crack. It is also a wonderful fire-resistant, the insurance companies classifying it as a non-combustible. Farmers need not hesitate to put it on barns or other buildings close by railroad tracks, because flying sparks from locomotives or threshing engines that fall on Brantford Asphalt Roofing are harmless and quickly die out without injuring the roofing.

If the interior of a building should catch fire, a Brantford Asphalt Roof acts as a blanket and helps smother the fire. It never sends embers flying through the air to spread a fire.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing has been on the market for many long years—long enough to have proven its lasting quality beyond question. The first roofs covered with it are still doing yeoman service in resisting rain, snow, hail, frost, heat and wind.

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Brantford Rubber Roofing

has the same high quality asphalt saturation and coating as Brantford Asphalt Roofing, but it has a smooth rubbery surface instead of being sanded. It is also in three weights.

No. 1 is 40 lbs. No. 2 is 50 lbs. No. 3 is 60 lbs.

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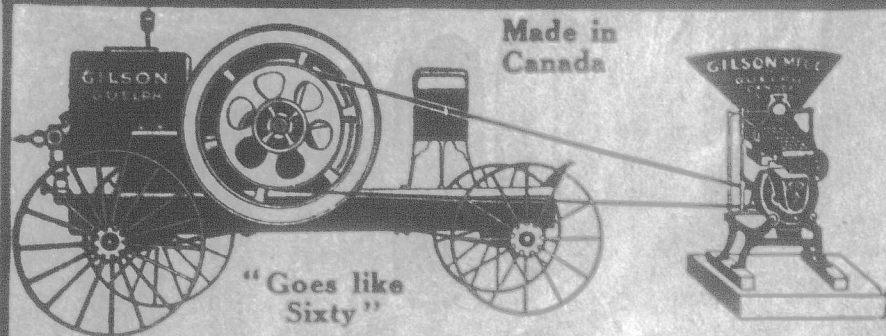
Leatheroid Roofing

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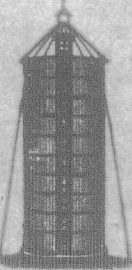
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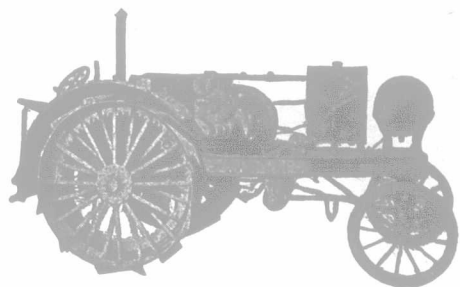
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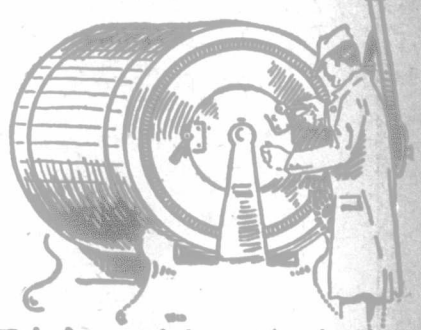
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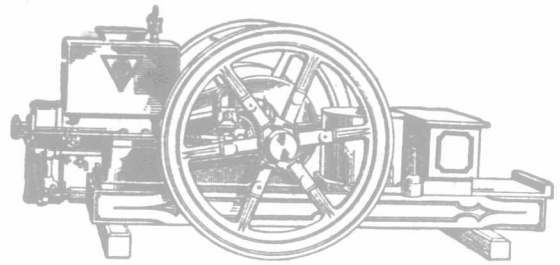


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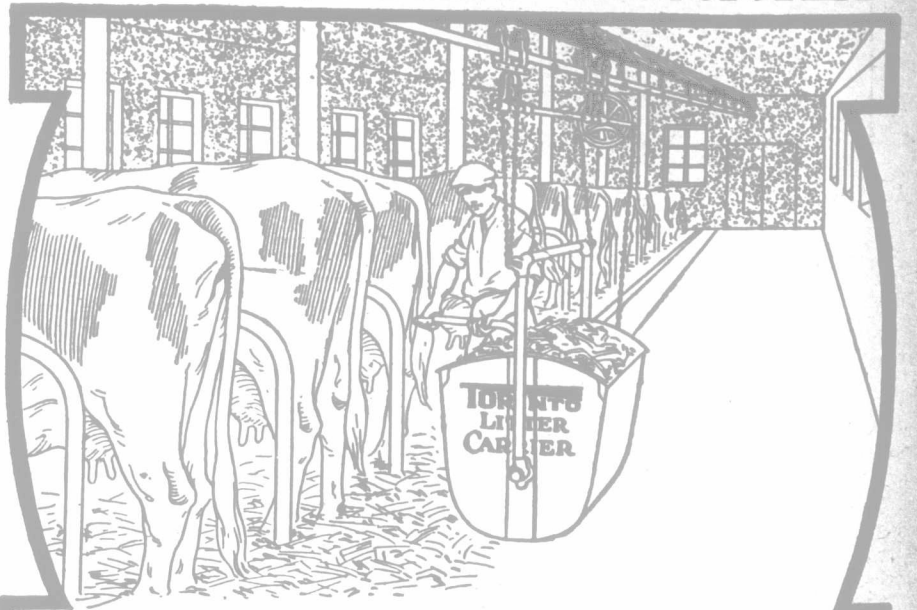
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

1357

EDITORIAL.

Speed the plow. *

Try your hand at the plowing match.

Save the mature corn suitable for seed.

Now is the time to prepare for next season's crop.

The fall of the year is a good time to lay in a supply of concentrates.

Allow no weeds to mature and go to seed where early crops have been harvested.

The Entente Allies refuse to swallow any Austrian peace drinks compounded in Germany.

The milch cows are better housed on such cold, raw nights as we frequently have at this season of the year.

Many different makes of tractors are illustrated in this issue as they appeared recently at the tractor demonstration.

Yearling ewes are going to the shambles. Surely these could be purchased and put into the breeding pens to advantage.

Give the fall litters plenty of run and keep them and their dams on grass if possible. It is a mistake to confine pigs too closely.

Hogs recently soared to a record at the Buffalo yards, but the impression it made on the Toronto market was nil. Hogs is hogs at Toronto.

Chickens have finished gleaning the harvest fields. Now is the time to crate-fatten the cockerels and select the good pullets for the laying pens.

Grease up the two-furrow gang or riding plow and hitch on four horses. A man's time is too valuable to follow a single-furrow, two-horse outfit.

Pile up the sticks and save the chips; we might have a hard winter. There are many empty coal bins in the cities, and fuel in the country is none too plentiful.

No wonder Austria wants to have a little chat about peace after Lloyd-George's remark that the American boys in France were only the vanguard of an army of 10,000,000 men.

The large summer exhibitions for 1918 are well over and the Fall Fairs are in full swing. Have you produced something this year that would look well in competition at any or all of them?

It is reported that the United States will eliminate 5,500 styles of rubber footwear. What an appropriate place to begin in the simplification of fashion! However, if this course is pursued the city will soon lose its charms.

There will not be many "bright, red ears," such as the maidens used to look for so urgently at the husking bee, found in the crop produced this year from the southern-grown seed. However, the tonnage will be good and the quality fair for silage purposes.

A Suggestion for the Western Fair.

Years of experience in reporting exhibitions throughout Canada lead us to make one recommendation to the Western Fair Board with the hope that it will be seriously considered. The suggestion is this: That the judging be extended over a longer period than has been the custom in the past. Any lengthy explanation concerning this is unnecessary, but it might be well to call attention to the fact that the judging of Clydesdales, the leading breed of horses in Eastern Canada, is commenced on Monday afternoon, when a very small attendance of farmers are on hand. On Tuesday all the breeds of cattle (beef and dairy) are run off in one small ring, which is an inconvenience to the exhibitors and judges as well as making it very difficult for those at the ringside to follow what is going on. So congested was the ring this year that during the afternoon the different breeds were battling for position and space, and in one of these crowded moments a Holstein exhibitor had the annoying experience of being kicked by a Hereford. Wednesday is Farmers' Day and is always well patronized, but after Tuesday the heavy horses and cattle are tied and blanketed in their stalls. This seems inconsistent, for the judging of live stock should be taking place when the people are there who would most likely be interested in it. More than that, the exhibitors are in the habit of changing work on show days, but when all breeds are judged at once the scarcity of labor becomes a serious handicap. The group classes particularly require many hands, and at the recent Fair some entries were not led out of the stable for the simple reason there was no one available to do it. We would suggest that dairy breeds be judged on Tuesday and the beef breeds on Wednesday, or vice versa. This arrangement would meet with popular approval among the exhibitors. If it is a question of requiring the ring space after Tuesday for the parking of cars the problem should be solved in some other way than by completing the judging before people begin to come in large numbers. The Western Fair has become a very popular event, and the good live-stock exhibits which are brought out annually are worthy, we believe, of such recognition as has been suggested.

Save the Mature Corn For Seed.

A note of warning has been sounded that the corn produced from Ontario-grown seed may not meet the requirements for next spring's planting, and that this season's crop, where it is at all suitable for seed, should be given special care. The sooner we can get back to the place we were before the disastrous corn season of 1917 the better off we will be. The crop grown from southern seed has given plenty of tonnage, but the maturity is not all that could be desired. We should have Ontario-grown corn for seed for then a reasonable degree of maturity could be expected in those districts of the Province which do not lie in the corn belt proper. This is becoming such an important and necessary crop, and so much depends on the seed, that too much interest cannot be taken in the matter now by the farmers of Ontario and other provinces as well. Those who have matured a crop of the suitable varieties should save all the seed from it they can, as a demand is sure to exist. Those in need of seed corn would also do well to get in touch with reliable growers or dealers and lay in a supply at an early date. Furthermore, it is wise to buy the very best seed obtainable, for in no crop is the difference so marked between that produced from strong seed of good vitality and that of low vitality and poor germinating properties. A bushel of seed will plant four acres, so a few extra dollars expended on what one puts into the ground may easily make the difference of a hundred dollars in the value of the crop produced from it. Certain counties in Southwestern Ontario were placed in a favored position last spring in regard to the

seed they might use. This was done that the planting season of 1919 might see an ample supply of seed throughout all corn-growing districts. It is only fair then to expect the growers in those protected districts to do their part. Farmers are willing to pay the price for good quality in seed corn, and any worry in this connection is unnecessary.

Should Victory Bonds be Tax-Exempt?

During the past summer there has been an under current of feeling that Victory Bonds should be taxable, and early in the autumn exponents of this doctrine among financiers began to voice themselves openly and press for a taxable Victory Bond. More lately, I. W. Killam, President of a securities corporation in Montreal, addressed an open letter to the Right Honorable the Prime Minister, the Honorable the Minister of Finance and to the Press setting forth in detail the case against tax-exempt bonds. It has been evident that Canada is not paying as she goes to the extent she should, and not until the session of 1917 was the Bill, providing for the imposition of a graduated income tax, introduced in the House. Our Government has been too tender hearted in dealing with the large incomes and accumulations of capital. Our men have been doing their part, but our wealth has not. Mr. Killam writes:

"Although the value of Canada's field crops alone for the years 1916 and 1917 amounted to nearly Two Billions of Dollars, the total sum paid towards the cost of the war out of ordinary revenues during the same period has been only \$113,000,000, or much less than has been expended by the Canadian people for pleasure automobiles since the outbreak of war."

In another place the writer of these letters states: "If the present issue of Victory Bonds is exempt from all income taxation the result will be that Sixty-seven and One-half Millions of Dollars, representing the annual income from Canadian tax-free securities, will make absolutely no contribution to the revenues of the State."

The objectionable feature of a tax-free bond is that the big investor can tuck large amounts of money away in a secure place where it will yield a satisfactory dividend and still be free from Dominion taxation. Taxes after the war are sure to be heavy in order to meet our obligations, and when large amounts of wealth are wrapped up in tax-immune securities the burden must bear correspondingly heavy on the shoulders of the less-favored classes. There are other objectionable features about tax-exempt Victory Bonds, but these are the principles upon which a negative argument is based.

On the other hand, Sir Thomas White apparently feels that the supreme object now is to raise the funds with which Canada is to continue to do her part in the war and maintain healthy economic conditions at home. This responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Finance Minister, and if tax-exempt bonds are a mistake it should have been pointed out long ago before three-quarters of a billion dollars were already loaned by the Canadian people. If the next issue should be made taxable the previous investors would be placed in a favored class, and Mr. Killam asserts the agreement with them cannot be repudiated.

While we believe these bonds should have been made taxable from the beginning, it seems too late now to institute a change with the end of the war drawing nearer. Something might be done, however, to tax those investments over a certain amount and leave the earnings of the average small investor exempt. It is the savings of the common people that the Government requires so as to leave the capital of the country free for the carrying on of industry and development. Above the whole question, however, rises the image of war and the great need of funds; this will be the deciding factor after all, for the country must carry on.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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Germany's Peace Offensive.

The recent peace flurry aroused by Austria's suggestion for a "nonbinding discussion" has failed. Within half an hour of the receipt of the official note from the Austrian Government at Washington, the answer of the United States Government was handed out. The Allies are prepared to go to still greater length and to undergo still greater sacrifices and hardships in order to achieve "the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down to the dust."

It is scarcely conceivable at this time that Austria should come forward, of her own volition and without actual prompting, with a proposal for a mere parley. It has been truly said that all the belligerents long for peace, but the Allies must be given further and more convincing proof of Austria's singleness of purpose before accepting any invitation to engage in peace discussions. Germany's strangle hold on Austria and her despicable manoeuvres in all lands where her influence could penetrate during the last few years are too well known by the Allied Governments to permit of what seems at present, at any rate, an obvious trap. A peace offensive at this time is the enemy's best hold, and the arch enemies of democracy may be trusted to use anything that seems best for their purpose. That purpose is to secure, now that victory is receding from them, the best peace possible, and every hour's delay means a smaller chance of getting away with the barbaric tactics of the last four years. Only recently has the news been officially given out that Lenine and Trotsky, the arch traitors to Russia, were paid agents of the Kaiser.

Austria is a puppet in the hands of the Wilhelmstrasse, and until the Allies can be absolutely convinced that peace moves on her part are free of German influence, the war must continue. Five months ago President Wilson laid down his far-famed peace terms, which have been given substantial support in all the Allied countries, and have never been repudiated. It, therefore, is entirely useless for any enemy country to come forward with any set of terms which are not in substantial agreement with the demands of right and justice to small peoples and the pronouncement of democratic principles as laid down by President Wilson.

Notwithstanding the speedy reply to the recent peace proposal, offers of peace on any reasonable basis should and will be considered carefully by all the Allied Governments. We ourselves are witness to the terrible waste and sacrifice of war so much so that peace with victory for which we have been fighting since August, 1914, will be welcomed with relief.

A Chance to Work Up.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

I remember, when I was a youngster of about fourteen years of age, of being sent to hoe a field of corn that was pretty badly grown up with grass and weeds of various kinds. I hadn't much interest in the job for all I expected to get out of it was more work later on when the time came to harvest it. So it happened with me like it did with a certain famous preacher who, in recounting his youthful experiences, said that he used to have to put a mark of some kind in the cornfield in which he was working, on his father's farm, to enable him to tell where he had left off. It was a case where there was no difference in the "before and after treatment." So it was with me. I took so little interest in the results of my labor that these results were bound to be anything but satisfactory. But some years later when I began to understand something of the working of the law of cause and effect and when I had learned to take a little pride in my work, as well as having developed a trace of conscience, perhaps, the whole matter appeared to me in a new light. It became a pleasure to work, even to hoe corn, for when one had reached the end of a row they could look back on it with some satisfaction and notice the difference as compared with the rows that had not yet been touched. And when the whole field was completed and corn and nothing but corn was to be seen growing in it, one felt, for the time being, as though they had fulfilled the whole duty of man on earth. The feeling is a mixture of pride, self-respect, and independence that can only come, apparently, by way of work well performed.

The fact that we have to work or starve is a poor kind of an incentive for getting the best out of ourselves. Some greater object is a necessity to most of us, than just the keeping of body and soul together. We want the work of our hands or brain to count for as much as possible in the world's progress. We may not put this idea into words or even think it, but there is an instinct in man that is satisfied only when he is finding self-expression through his daily work. It is because many men are not doing this that we have strikes and all sorts of labor troubles in our factories, on our railroads and in our coal-mines. Men engaged in this sort of labor usually have no opportunity to take much pride in their work. It is perhaps half-a-dozen pegs in a shoe, one bolt in an automobile or one drop of solder on a salmon can that makes the round of their duty from morning till night and from week to week. What is there in it for him? No wonder he looks on an increase in wages or a shortening of his hours of labor as his best possible reward. And he satisfies his instinct for progress and improvement by demanding these things as often as he thinks there is a chance of forcing them from his employer. What he needs and should have is the opportunity to engage in work that will grow to completion in his hands and in which he can experience the pleasure that comes through the creating of something, be it a piece of furniture or a suit of clothes. Get men interested in their work and they become better workmen in every way. When the weekly pay-envelope isn't the only thing in their lives, unnecessary strikes won't be as common as they are at present. A certain college professor, in talking about this matter lately said: "If you paid me one million dollars a minute I wouldn't give up my work and go into an automobile factory or a shoe factory. I might for a few minutes. But if it meant sacrificing my life-work, I would prefer suicide, after having had a taste of the satisfaction that comes from doing work which I love."

This same professor tells of what was accomplished in one of the pulp and paper mills in this province through simply getting the men interested in their work. Within a period of eight years the output of the mill has been doubled and with the same equipment. A system whereby every man was given a record of his work, which had the effect of getting him interested in increasing that record, has brought about the change. More work, better work and satisfied employees in this case would indicate that the problems of labor can be solved by the right means. When a man is treated as a human being and not as a machine, he is apt to respond with the best there is in him.

It is when our men at the front "go over the top" and each individual begins to act on his own responsibility that they begin to put real life and energy into their work. It has become interesting, to say the least, and each man is inspired to do the best he knows how to win success and victory. It's the same principle that runs through everything else.

And the point I want to bring out in connection with the above is that we, as farmers, have about the best chance of any class of the world's workers of putting this principle into effect. We are on our own responsibility almost from the time when we understand and are able to do our work. We are in partnership with Nature who, as a rule, rewards us according to the amount of

brain and muscle energy we use up on our job. Give Her a chance by planting a few trees and shrubs about the place and She will make our home surroundings more beautiful every year. If we sow our seed on ground on which we have put the right amount of intelligent labor we can be fairly sure that we'll reap a decent crop. If we give time and care to the breeding of our live stock we know that later on we'll have something to show for our efforts. In a hundred ways we have the chances for the self-expression, mentioned above, that so many of our fellowworkmen in the cities and elsewhere, at present do not get. And still there are a good many among us that have the habit of complaining of the fact, if it is a fact, that the farmer doesn't get paid for the amount of work he does. They count this pay in dollars, of course.

What I maintain is that the farmer is well paid in opportunities that come to him for getting the most out of life, even if he didn't make a dollar more than enough to keep him comfortably housed, clothed and fed, with an occasional chance to give something in the way of help to some fellowman worse off than himself.

If I were looking for a job I'd rather take one starting with nothing and a chance to rise than one at five thousand a year and without hope of getting to be worth any more. If we're learning a little and getting ahead a little every year we're in a way to being as happy as necessary, for the purpose in putting us here was to give us a chance to grow and get the satisfaction that comes in that way, but there's no place on this earth big enough or high enough up for a man to sit down on and quit.

Nature's Diary.

BY A. B. KLUGH, M.A.
Voices of the Night.

The nights of the early fall are filled with the music of nature. The chief musicians are insects belonging to the order *Orthoptera*—the Katydid, Cone-heads, Crickets and Tree-crickets. The Katydid is rather large, light-green insect, much resembling a grasshopper in structure but with larger wings. Their call is supposed to resemble the words "Katy-did—she-did—she-did—she-did," but I cannot personally detect in this song any comments upon the behavior of "Katy," but should render it thus: "Sh-sh-sh-sh-sh." The Cone-heads, whose name is derived from their elongated, pointed heads, etc., also grasshopper-like in appearance, and their note is a very sharp "Zit-zit-zit-zit." Of Crickets there are two species which join in the concert—the common large Cricket and the smaller-striped Field Cricket. The note of both species is a sharp chirp, a little louder and sharper in the case of the Common Cricket. The Tree-crickets which here unite their voices with the above-mentioned insects are not the common Snowy Tree-crickets who sing "Re-teat-re-teat-re-teat" so persistently in many parts of the country, but a slightly smaller species known as the 4-spotted Tree-cricket. These insects take up their position on the under-side of a Raspberry leaf, or of a blade of grass, and by vibrating their wings very rapidly produce a continuous, high-pitched, musical trill.

The voices of all these insects blend into a high-pitched chorus and make the night vibrant with sound.

Other sounds of the insect world are the hum of an occasional Sphinx Moth, the drone of a beetle on the wing and the unwelcome song of a stray mosquito, flying out of its proper season.

The birds which mainly contribute to the concert of the night are the Whip-poor-will, the Great-horned Owl and the Loon. The Whip-poor-will is one of the few birds which sings with almost as great gusto in the autumn as it does in the spring, and it is also one of the few birds whose call can be made into words without too great a stretch of the imagination. The Great-horned Owl, the "monk whose deep-toned voice chants mass in the cathedral of the forests," utters a loud resonant "Who-who—who-who," which echoes through the darkness of the woods and reverberates from cliff to cliff along the shores of the lakes. There is a good deal of difference in the hooting of the different individuals of this species, and I have heard some whose notes were so short and sharp as to resemble the barking of a dog. The cry of the Loon is one of the most characteristic sounds of the night on our northern lakes. Its usual night-call is a loud, long-drawn-out "Oh-ho-ooo," a sound which has a remarkable carrying power and which has a strain of sadness and a weird poesy about it. This cry is often referred to as the Loon's "rain-call," the supposition being that it is uttered only, or mostly, just before rain, but as a matter of fact it is to be heard in all kinds of weather. Sometimes, but more rarely the Loon utters its laughing cry at night.

Hosts of other birds add their calls to those of the three above-mentioned, but we are unable, except in a few cases, to identify the species, for they are the call-notes of the migrants which are making their nightly flights from their homes in the north-land to their winter range in the south. When thus migrating the various species use calls which we never hear at any other time, and a great many species appear to use calls which are very much alike, if not identical. They seem, in fact, when thus flying over at night to use a sort of "bird esperanto"—a universal language which perhaps dates back to the ancient times when the first avian representatives branched off from the common reptilian stock.

There are some mammals which add their voices to the nocturnal concert, the number and variety of such calls depending upon the wildness, or otherwise, of the country. Those most generally heard are the sharp bark of the fox, the fine squeak of the tiny shrews, and the whistling cry of the Raccoon.

THE HORSE.

Good Manners in Driving.

There are probably no conditions in which the rules of etiquette and good manners are violated to such an extent as in driving; or where the careless or the selfish person has such opportunities to make himself or herself disagreeable and obnoxious. The statutes of our country state that certain rules shall govern, but it is not possible to make hard and fast rules that shall apply to all cases, hence each case of real or supposed infraction of said rules must be considered on its individual merits. Selfishness on the streets or roads may be practiced by the person driving a motor car, a horse or pair of horses or the person on foot.

When automobiles first came into use the drivers of horses, more particularly those who lived in rural districts, thought that such machines should not be allowed on the streets or roads, and in many cases made things as uncomfortable for the drivers as possible; but now, when motor cars have become so common and so largely owned by farmers, conditions have improved. At the same time, "road hogs" have not yet become extinct. We see them occasionally driving cars or horses or walking. If each person, whether progressing in a car, behind or upon a horse, or walking, would decide that every person had certain rights and that he or she would concede to each person his rights, there would be little trouble, and, now that motor vehicles are so common, fewer accidents.

On the streets or roads the man with a light rig is, to a great extent, at the mercy of him with a heavy strong one, and if the latter be inclined to be selfish he can make things very disagreeable for the former without actually rendering himself liable to an action at law. This is especially the case in winter when the snow is deep. A man on the road with a car, a team of horses or a single horse in harness, or under saddle, is entitled to half the road, but with few exceptions when reasonably possible he is willing to turn out and give the whole road to the teamster with a load. Teamsters, or the farmer with a load, are so accustomed to being given the whole road by drivers of lighter vehicles that they, in many cases, apparently think they have a right to it whether loaded or empty, and they having strong rigs the man with the lighter one must have strong rig or come to grief in the collision. This is unfair to the man with the light trap. The heavy team to a heavy rig without a load is better prepared to go on rough roads than the lighter horse hitched to a light rig. Then again the man with the light rig is often forced out into a mud hole by the selfishness or thoughtlessness of the teamster whose wagon or sleigh would not be injured by the mud. When the roads are in a bad state by the depth of snow, more or less drifted, is when the drivers of light rigs suffer the most, and when their tempers and patience are most severely tried. The teamster or farmer with a few bags of grain, a few sticks of wood, a pig or two for the market, or perhaps a heavy load considers he is entitled to all the road, and often a good deal of the sides. This is especially the case with wood-haulers. In order to protect himself as far as possible from the wind, he has a board or stick of wood projecting out of the side of the load, upon which he sits. This is often on the near side, hence the driver who meets him has to turn out not only to allow the team to keep the beaten tracks, but still further in order to escape damage by the projecting seat. Then again, in towns and cities where the streets are divided by a trolley line running in the centre, it is remarkable how little attention is paid by many in keeping the proper side of the track. In some cases there is room for teams to pass on either side of the track, but often only part of it is beaten and the driver of the heavy rig has no compunction in forcing the other fellow into the unbeaten part. This, of course, is unfair, unjust and unlawful. No person has a right to force another person into bad roads or difficulty of any nature, when, if he were in his proper place, there would be fair roads for both.

Of course, there are many drivers of heavy teams, both teamsters and farmers, who do not act selfishly on the roads, but we are referring to those who, either thoughtlessly or selfishly, take advantage of the superior strength of horses and rigs to impose upon those who are not in a position to assert their rights on account of the lightness of their vehicles. We also know that there are drivers of light rigs who are not willing to concede to a loaded team any privileges to which he is not lawfully entitled, but we are pleased to know that such men are scarce. The average man with a light rig, or a light load is always willing to give the loaded horse or team all the advantages he can, even though it often causes him considerable inconvenience, and we claim that in return for such courtesy the teamster should, when he is not loaded, give him all the road he is entitled to. If those driving any means of conveyance would consider each other's rights, conveniences and circumstances, and be willing to "do as they would be done by," there would be few grounds for complaints from any.

A few words may be written on the manners of pedestrians towards the drivers of horses or motor vehicles. The man or woman who is accustomed to drive will, when on foot, give a driver no reason to complain, but he or she who has either from choice or other reasons not had such experience, often apparently thinks that the driver has no rights. If a man rides or drives a horse or car on the sidewalk, or other place where he has no right, they make a great fuss about it, but if owing to ice or sleet or other causes the sidewalk is less safe or less comfortable to walk upon than the

street they take the road and are highly offended if they have to deviate in the least to allow a team to pass. They apparently think that the whole town belongs to them, and that rigs of any nature have no right to interfere in any manner with their comfort and convenience.

Then again, while crossings are made especially for pedestrians to cross the street upon, in some cases it is a little shorter to cross where there are none, and we often see people slowly sauntering across the street while a horse or car is approaching. If the pedestrian would either quicken his pace, or stand a few seconds, the rig would pass with safety to all, but no, the whole town belongs to him, and even though he is where he has no right he continues to saunter along and the driver has to slow down or even stop in order to avoid accident. If under such circumstances the pedestrian gets injured, the driver usually gets the blame, and probably has to pay damages, while it is the other who should suffer, not only bodily but financially. If drivers and pedestrians would consider each other's rights and privileges, and endeavor to be courteous to each other, few accidents or grounds for complaint would occur, but when either tries to impose upon the other or to deprive him of his rights, there is danger of both becoming angry or annoyed and trouble more or less serious is often the result.

WHIP.

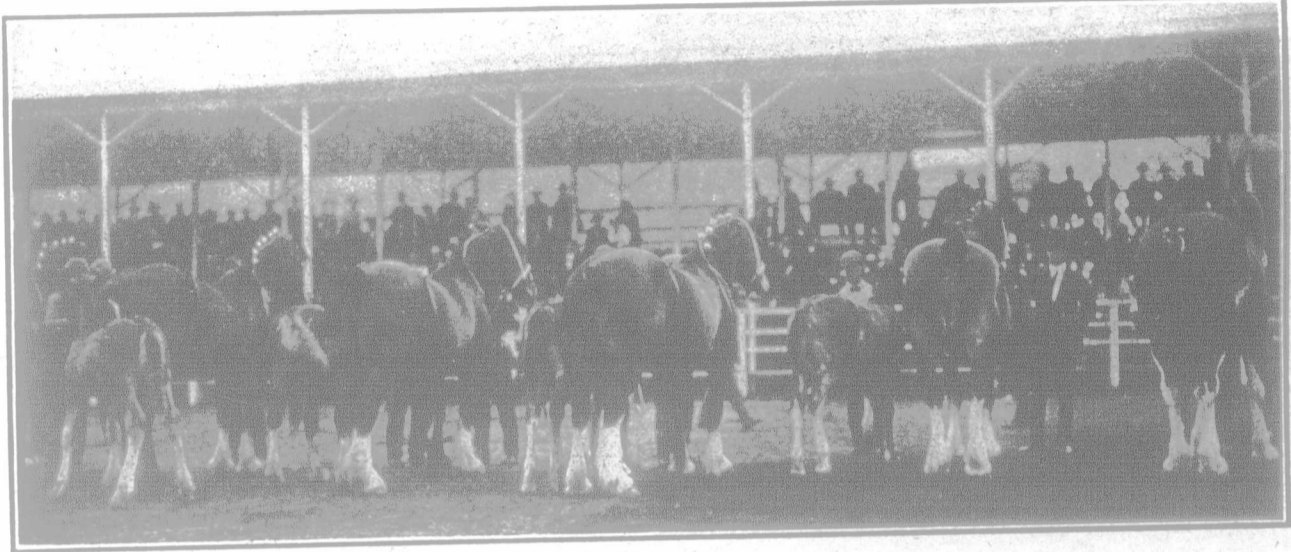
feeding. In many parts they are very scarce but there appears to be quite a few exchanging hands at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto. Stockmen who have purchased at the stock yards in the past appear to be satisfied that this is the most advantageous way to get what they want with the least loss of time.

Our English correspondent writes that: At Lord Rosebery's sale of pigs at Dalmeny (Scotland), 42 Large White Yorkshires averaged £47 9s. 6d; 39 Middle (sized) White Yorkshires averaged £59 2s. 6d, and 19 Berkshires averaged £61 12s 4d—all record averages for Great Britain. The 100 head sold for a general average of £54 14s 1d, or a grand total of £5,470 10s.

Remarkable Prices for English Sheep.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Despite a shrinkage in what has been sheep pasture lands, now growing oats, under our new national scheme of intensive food production, the sheep business in Britain flourishes for all breeds except the tiny little Southdown with its delightful carcass of mutton, and the Welsh and other ultra-quality mountain breeds, which are not so



The Top of the Clydesdale Brood-mare Class at the Canadian National.

The mares standing second and third changed places after this photograph was taken, leaving them in the following order: Manilla, Ella Fleming, Pride of Auchenleith, Newbigging Beauty, and Tandy Maid.

LIVE STOCK.

At Salt Lake City a two-year-old Rambouillet ram brought \$6,200 by auction and another one realized \$3,000.

An average of \$75 was made on 54 head of Poland-China hogs recently sold by auction at the farm of E. P. Welborn, Ind.

Thumps and various digestive troubles in young pigs will be largely avoided by careful feeding of the sow and forcing them to take exercise.

The dam of the young stock boar you purchase this fall should possess good breed type and conformation, be prolific, a good mother, and an easy feeder.

A new price record for hogs was made on the Buffalo market last week when \$21.75 was reached for the highest grade and a number of sales were made at \$21.50.

What about those slacker cows? This is no time to be harboring non-breeding females. As a rule they are in high condition and the present is a very good time to consign them to the block.

Sows which give small litters or that kill many of their offspring either through viciousness or carelessness should be replaced with a younger sow. Feed is too high-priced to keep a sow that only raises four or five pigs.

Those pigweeds and lamb quarters growing at the back of the barnyard may advisedly be pulled and fed to the brood sow and her litter. These weeds are readily eaten by pigs and may as well be turned into pork as allowed to rot on the ground.

The successful pig feeder keeps his pigs growing on green feed with the minimum of grain. When the time for finishing arrives he watches the trough to see that they get enough feed but no more. Over feeding results in digestive troubles with the result that several days, perhaps weeks, elapse before the pig has a normal appetite.

As the season advances the enthusiasm at public auctions across the line does not recede. Prices still maintain a high level. Chas. C. Griffith of Iowa recently disposed of 73 Herefords at an average of \$526. The sum of \$1,235 was paid for Glen Fairfax. J. O. Southard of Kansas also had a good sale. The 174 lots brought a total of \$48,085.

Stockers are being bought up in readiness for winter

easy of sale as the larger breeds of sheep which produce a goodly sized carcass of mutton fairly "marbled" or fairly streaked with fat and lean alike.

The Suffolk sheep as a breed is reaping the advantages of a properly conceived publicity campaign at home. I confess they might still do a bit more in that line abroad—in Canada, for instance—for the breed is a thoroughly reliable one and the carcass of the Suffolk is an ideal carcass on the butcher's block, possessing very little waste. At the Suffolk Sheep Society's sale, in Ipswich, "records" were made, i. e., £30 apiece for a pen of ten shearing ewes by H. W. Daking, Thorpe-le-Soken, and 300 guineas for a ram lamb by Herbert E. Smith, Walton-on-the-Naze. Smith won the Venning Cup for the best single ram, and the auctioneer's prize for the best pen of five rams. They made an average of £140 apiece, with 300 guineas as top price. This high figure was paid by Preston Jones, of Mickleover, Derbyshire, who is founding a stud of Suffolk horses and a flock of sheep in that County. All told Smith sold 20 ram lambs at Ipswich for £56 10s 6d apiece. Some of his other good prices were 155 and 100 guineas. W. F. Paul sold 12 ram lambs at an average of £34, with 190 guineas as top figure. F. W. Clarke sold 9 at an average of £56 17s 2d each, his top price being 120 guineas. G. A. Goodchild got an average of £62 3s for his 9, his best individual prices being 160 guineas and 120 guineas. Scotch buyers took this brace away. Turning to shearing ewes, H. W. Daking's 200 head averaged £10 10s 6d each, with £30 as top rate for a pen of ten, i. e. £300, given by Edwin Giles, Great Clacton. Sam Sherwood paid £22 each for another pen of ten; H. T. Long sold 129 shearlings and two-shear ewes at an average of just over £11 apiece, his top price being £22 10s, against £18 10s. he got last year. Sam Sherwood averaged £14 12s. 6d for 20 shearing ewes he offered. Among the spectators at the Ipswich sale were a number of Canadian wounded soldiers and farmers in their homeland. Their impressions were distinctly favorable to the breed. They marvelled at the prices made, and no wonder. At Newmarket 210 guineas were paid for a Suffolk ram lamb sent to the sale of R. J. Burrell, of Littlebury. Burrell's 475 ewes averaged £9 1s 6d each, and 120 shearing ewes averaged £10 7s 1d each. Now there are some people who declare that the Oxford Down is as good a sheep as the Suffolk. The Oxford has had its turn in the sale yards just lately. At the City of Oxford Ram Fair a record price for the Fair was set up when a shearing ram sent by F. Penon, of Taston, Charlbury, realized 185 guineas, that price being paid by Captain Brassey, the new Master of Heythrop. Another of Penon's rams fetched 86 guineas. The second highest price of the sale was 100 guineas, given by G. Neilands, Dunbar, for a shearing ram bred by H. W. Stilgoe, Adderbury. The Duke of Marlborough paid 70 guineas for a ram lamb submitted by R. W. Hobbs, Velmscott. A lot of ewes from the famous Oxford Down flock of George Adams & Sons, Faringdon, Oxford, were sold

recently, some of the breeding ewes making up to £21 10s; £17; and £16 apiece. The 350 females averaged £8 10s. each. Some stock rams fetched up to 42 guineas, six averaging £20 2s 6d. Ram lambs made up to 20, 18 and 13 guinea.; 14 of that age averaging £12 12s 9d each.

Much the same story has to be told of other sheep breeds. South Devons, Cheviots, Derbyshire Gritstone—you haven't seen these funny old things in Canada yet—and Lancashire Lonks—another new breed for you to tackle—are all flourishing. Commercial crosses are making high prices in Scotland, but that is a story out of my province and I've no desire to go poaching.

ALBION.

Sheep Raising in the Lake Region.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The adaptation of sheep to surroundings and the development of so many distinctive breeds and types of woolbearers, constitute one of the most interesting studies in animal husbandry. But it goes much further and becomes of practical import to all who would embark in the industry or extend their operations. Breeds have been evolved under very varied environments and though sheep, as a rule, are remarkably adaptive, still in a natural habitat they will best further the interests of owners who in choice of stock and location, avail themselves of the bounty which nature bestows upon those who comply with her requirements. The partiality of sheep to rolling uplands and certain sorts of herbage and fodder and a natural equipment enabling them to thrive in recurring seasons of rugged weather, provide a favorable combination existing in extensive areas splendidly represented by the Northern Ontario districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound known as "The Lake Region."

The free land grant policy several decades ago stimulated a rush of colonization by men, many of whom failing to look below the surface, ill-advisedly expected to repeat the experiences of clearing and cultivation in the earlier settled but radically different portions of the

probably an increase of fifteen to twenty per cent. in the sheep stocks of the districts, some of them being on ranches. One of these called the Boulter Ranch, capable of very large expansion, is located some 15 miles from Powassan in Nipissing District. The enterprise was initiated in October 1916 by Messrs. Paterson & Laidlaw, who have a long lease from the Provincial government of 10,000 acres typical north-land country, about 1,000 acres of which are arable, 250 acres being under cultivation. The remainder is grazing land and timber. It embraces a couple of fine lakes and a large trout stream. A branch of the Canadian Northern Railway from Ottawa to North Bay runs through the property. It is equipped with a dwelling and three roomy barns, one for horses and cattle, housed in the double boarded ground floor and the others for the sheep, with storage space for fodders. Toward the end of August most of the cattle stock had been disposed of and the flock of sheep numbered about 300 head Shropshires and Shropshire grades. The crops grown this year embraced over 40 acres of peas, some 35 acres of oats, 40 acres of hay, 15 acres mixed peas and oats, 6 or 7 acres of rye for late fall and early spring feeding, and several acres each of turnips and potatoes.

Feeding racks are used with one movable side on hinges and spreading open at the top to receive the fodder. When closed the rack becomes an inverted V, keeping the heads and fleeces of the sheep free from seeds and dirt. There are also small, slatted racks in which the sheep are placed to be trimmed up before lambing time by a shepherd who sits in rear with his shears on an extension of the bottom plank raised level and supported by a block. When the sheep is trimmed it backs out and another takes its place. From what has thus far been accomplished in this practical undertaking, backed by the experience on many farms one may very readily draw conclusions as to how the sheep industry may best be carried on and the assurance of results that may reasonably be expected with the minimum of labor compared with other branches of live stock farming.

Muskoka and Parry Sound.

W. T.

Red Lady, E. Moorehouse, Florence	\$235
Orange Lad, D. R. McRae, Glencoe	220
Volunteer, S. Trott, Mt. Brydges	110
Bull Calf, C. Trott, Mt. Brydges	160
* Consigned by D. Trestain:	
Lady Aubrey, Geo. Lethbridge	140
Roan Lady 2nd, Geo. Lethbridge	210
Princess Ella, Neil Carruthers, Glencoe	265
Autumn Myrtle, T. Bignell	250
Zelda Kelso 3rd, Jas. McRae, Glencoe	250
Zelda Kelso, R. W. Green, Ridgetown	285
Lady Roy 13th, T. W. McPhedron	155
Maggie Bell 3rd, T. Bignell	275
Lady Roy 12th, H. Lee, Highgate	200
Bessie 7th, F. W. Nichol, Appin	200
Lady Tregenna 3rd, Geo. Buchanan	185
Cherry Lass, T. Bignell	235
Lady Princess, T. Bignell	225
Village Lady, P. Sutherland, Longwood	235
Maggie Bell 4th, H. Kennedy, Bothwell	105
Empress of Glencoe 6th, Alex Coulter, Strathburn	175
Tregenna Kelso, E. J. Purcell, Wardsville	120
Pride of Tregenna, T. Bignell	255
Village Hero, Jas. Lethbridge, Glencoe	110
Thamesview's Choice, J. Bell, Muncey	240

THE FARM.

Corn Growers Urge Conservation of Seed.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A meeting of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, together with the Agricultural Representatives of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Norfolk, Middlesex and Elgin, and President and Representative of the Lambton Corn Growers' Association, was held at the office of the Ontario Corn Specialist, Chatham, on Saturday, Septem-



A Pastoral Scene in the Northland.



Sheep Pasturing on an Abandoned Farm in the Lake Region.

province. Heavily covered with a great variety of bush, including the familiar beech and maple, extensive wood and lumbering enterprises developed. As the giant hill sides were uncovered log houses and barns appeared and some orchards were planted, the ragged remains of which here and there tell their own story. Under tillage, boulders and rocks soon emerged from the thin, tree-created soil. Those who prospered were the possessors of the smaller but fertile valley farms and the others drifted to towns or went West. Possessing a bracing and healthful atmosphere, an abundance of pure, spring water, illimitable lakes and unsurpassed scenery, the country meanwhile became famous all over the continent as an annual hot-season Mecca for tourists and health seekers.

That sheep and cattle would succeed in these districts is self-evident, their increase being dependent upon supplies of fodder to carry them through the winter, and the market demand. The former can be readily grown and housed. The local butchers and yawning abattoirs provide the latter, at returns which after years of waiting revived the industry from torpor. As recorded in a former communication, sheep raising is making steady advances. The quality of Muskoka mutton and lamb is such that it figures specially upon the fancy hotel menus of American cities. The fleeces, averaging about 7 1/2 lbs. each off a representative farm flock near Huntsville, illustrated from a photograph snapped just as they grazed on the hill side a few weeks ago, ranked high enough in excellence and sorting to command a top price of over 76 cents per pound at the Guelph wool market round-up. They were Shropshire grades which with Oxfords appear decidedly popular though in other fields long-wool grades were doing remarkably well. About a mile away another flock which included a lot of thrifty lambs were sighted, contentedly grazing among the rocky remains of an abandoned homestead, a living object lesson of the rescue work they are performing. By combining several of those steadings, unsuited to general farming, with intervening arable holdings on which sufficient fodder can be grown for winter use, good-sized ranches can be formed. Marketing will be better because of larger offerings of stock than is possible from the small, isolated farm flocks and herds. During the last couple of years there was

The Trestain and Henderson Short-horn Sale.

On Tuesday, September 17, Messrs Trestain & Henderson of Glencoe, held a dispersion sale of Setoch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. From their respective herds were offered some high-quality animals. A few were somewhat plain individuals and the animals were not in as high fit as they might have been, consequently purchasers secured well-bred animals at prices considerable below their value and much less than they would have paid had the offering been in high fit. What was Messrs. Trestain & Henderson's loss was the purchasers' gain. A little extra care and feed will make different looking animals of many that were sold and this will enhance their value. The majority of the animals remained in the immediate neighborhood, many of them being purchased by men just starting in pure-bred stock.

Many of the females consigned by Henderson were in calf to Chantry Sort a Butterfly-bred bull, while those of Trestain had been bred to Pride of Tregenna. The latter bull, a straight, deep-bodied, well-proportioned individual only brought \$255. The sale of 33 lots totaled \$7,290. The 14 lots offered by Henderson averaged \$232.50, while Trestain's 20 lots averaged \$202. The highest priced animal of the sale was Primrose 3rd consigned by Mr. Henderson. She was knocked down at \$530 and goes to Weldwood Farm, London. Captain Robson wielded the hammer and was assisted in the ring by Messrs. H. Smith, Geo. Attridge and Lockie McTaggart. The following is a list of the animals sold, together with the price and name of purchaser:

Consigned by Thos. Henderson:	
Red Rose, Geo. Lethbridge, Fingal	\$200
Mahogany, T. W. McPhedron, Wyoming	255
Protection, J. H. Walker, Glencoe	200
Primrose 3rd, The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London	530
Primrose 4th, D. McDonald, Appin	275
Roan Duchess, F. Sidall, Glencoe	260
Rosy Duchess, T. Bignell, Lambeth	180
Belle of Largie, Geo. Buchanan, Oil Springs	190
Princess Royal, T. W. McPhedron	260
Juno 3rd, G. McMurchy, Glencoe	180

ber 7. Representative corn growers were present from each of the five counties. The seed-corn situation was discussed, and the fact revealed, that there was less than twenty-five per cent. of Ontario grown seed planted in these counties last spring. Every indication, at the present, points to a matured crop of fairly good corn from these native varieties. Much of it is being cut in Essex and Kent at the present time. Practically all of it is out of frost danger now. The growers think that very, very little of the imported Southern corn will get ripe in Ontario this year. A fair percentage of the corn imported from the State of Delaware would ripen; but it is uneven and none of it is considered a good corn for Ontario.

Nearly every farmer, who has corn of the native varieties, realizes that there is a great demand for this corn for seed purposes. There is also a great demand for it for feed, and the expression of the meeting was that unless the grower was assured of a reasonably fair price, in view of the extra labor required in the curing of this seed corn, that much of it would be fed instead of being saved for seed. It was felt that the demand would far exceed the supply, and that prices would be good; but that some expression from this meeting should be given to the members of the Corn Growers' Association, that every ear of corn fit for seed might be saved, accordingly the following resolution was passed. Resolved:

"That the Ontario Corn Growers' Association in session to-day, go on record and advise all its members that the available Ontario-grown corn for seed in the spring of 1919 will be inadequate to meet the demands for Ontario;

"That the scarcity demands that every bushel of good corn should be saved this fall;

"That in comparison with prices of other seed grains and the scarcity of labor in saving the crop this fall, we think that corn should be at least five dollars (\$5.00) per bushel."

Ontario Corn Specialist.

P. L. FANCHER.

Grain and Roots at the Western Fair.

While the classes for grain and roots were all filled, competition was not as keen as it should have been at a Fair held in the centre of one of the best grain and root-growing districts of the Province. There does not appear to be much interest taken in this end of the showing. Some of the exhibitors evidently went to considerable trouble in cleaning and grading their entries, but others had been somewhat careless as evidenced by the samples shown. Several extra good samples of fall and spring wheat were to be seen. Oats were of good color, and from their appearance would weigh heavy per measured bushel.

Roots were of great size but yet smooth. Potatoes were free from indications of disease and were uniform in size. The sheaves were neatly made, showing not only good heads but unusual length of straw. The awards were as follows:

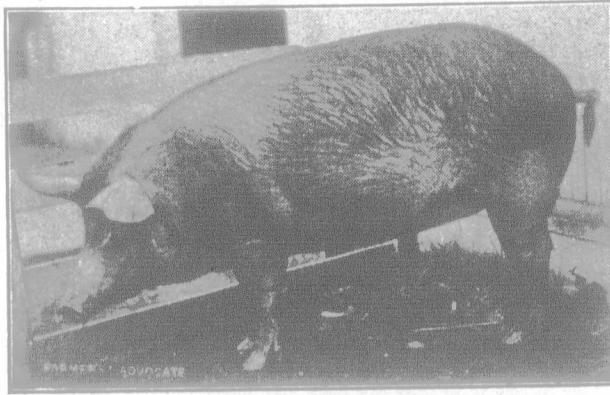
Awards.—Wheat, red winter: 1, W. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe; 2, M. Brethour, St. Mary's; 3, D. R. Palmer, Thorndale. Wheat, white, winter: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2, G. D. Palmer, Thorndale; 3, M. Brethour. Wheat, Marquis: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2, J. D. Palmer; 3, Wm. A. McCutcheon. Spring wheat: 1, M. Brethour; 2, W. A. McCutcheon; 3, J. D. Palmer. Six-rowed barley: 1, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 2, M. Brethour; 3, W. Collins. St. Thomas. Oats, white: 1, M. Brethour; 2, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 3, W. Collins. Oats, black: 1, M.

Brethour; 2, W. Collins; 3, R. H. Tuckey, Hyde Park. Small peas: 1, M. Brethour; 2, G. W. Keays, Hyde Park; 3, D. R. Palmer. Large peas: 1, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 2, W. Collins; 3, D. R. Palmer. Large white beans: 1, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 2, M. Brethour. Small white beans: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2, M. Brethour. Yellow Dent corn: 1, D. E. Boady, Arner; 2, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 3, Wm. Gould, Glencoe. White Flint corn:

1, W. Skell, Hyde Park; 2, Wm. W. Weaver, Turner-ville; 3, W. Fuller, London. Yellow Flint corn: 1, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 2, Wm. Gould; 3, W. Collins. Red Flint: 1, Wm. A. McCutcheon. Millet: 1, M. Brethour; 2, D. R. Palmer. Hungarian: 1, M. Brethour; 2 and 3, D. R. Palmer. Timothy: 1, M. Brethour; 2, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 3, D. R. Palmer. Red clover: 1, M. Brethour; 2, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 3, D. R. Palmer. A. O. V. clover seed: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2, Wm. A. McCutcheon; 3, M. Brethour. Flax seed: 1, M. Brethour; 2, D. R. Palmer; 3, G. W. Keays. Sunflower: 1, R. H. Tuckey; 2, E. Anguish, Lambeth; 3, K. Whitelaw, London. Wheat sheaves: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2, M. Brethour. Oat sheaves, black: 1, M. Brethour; 2, R. H. Tuckey. Oat sheaves, white: 1, D. R. Palmer; 2, W. Skell; 3, M. Brethour. Barley sheaves: 1, M. Brethour; 2, W. Skell. corn sheaves: 1, J. D. Palmer; 2, D. R. Palmer; 3, Wm. Fuller.

In potatoes H. W. Trott and W. R. Trott, of London, secured the bulk of the red and blue ribbons in the various classes for potatoes. In some classes the competition was particularly keen. Not only was there a large number of entries, but the quality and uniformity was of the best.

In roots H. L. Nichol, of Wilton Grove, secured many of the highest awards. He had entries in practically every class, and his entries were of a high order. R. H. Tucker, Hyde Park; W. Skell, Hyde Park; J. D. Palmer; G. H. Poad, London, and F. & C. W. Fuller, London, were among the winners.



A Winner at Toronto.
Champion Tamworth sow for D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Difficulty in Starting Gasoline Engine.

We have a 4-H.P. gasoline engine with make-and-break ignition, which we operate on four dry cells and coil (simple helix). When the batteries test less than 10 amperes each the engine will not start or operate on them. Why will it not operate on weaker batteries? Has the coil too much resistance? What would you advise.

Ans.—The engine should ignite well even at amperages considerably below 10. The coil is doubtless one that was supplied with the engine and, therefore, is probably of the right proportions and resistance. The symptoms would seem to indicate either a loose connection somewhere, possibly in the coil itself, or that the contact points of the igniter are out of order. Sometimes one face becomes "pitted" while the other builds up cone-shaped; or sometimes they are set to break apart too far or not far enough; or possibly they do not break apart suddenly enough.

I would suggest that you first make sure that all connections are tight including the coil terminals. On coils of this type the ends of the wire come out through the spool and are wrapped once around the screw between two washers. Perhaps one or other of the wires has slipped out, or is about broken off. See that they are in order.

If all connections are tight then examine the contact points. If pitted, they must be re-faced so that the surfaces will be flat and parallel so that they will have a large area of contact—the larger the contact the less the resistance. The best way to face them is by means of a "contact file," a very fine, thin, narrow file made especially for the purpose. It is slipped between the points and drawn in and out with one hand while the other presses the points hard against the file. When the file is withdrawn the entire faces of the "points" will touch. If one hasn't a contact file then the points may be removed and filed one at a time, but in this method it sometimes requires several trials to get the faces parallel. Another method is to dress the faces by means of tapping gently with a light hammer, but it is perhaps even more difficult to get good contact in this way than by the previous method.

When good contact has been secured, then see that the points open the correct distance—not less than 1/32 of an inch, nor more than 3/32. Also see that the spring is good and the movable electrode sufficiently lubricated that the points separate sharply not sluggishly.

If there is still trouble after checking the ignition system as above, it would seem to indicate that the coil has too much resistance for four cells. W. H. D.

As a part of farming, the tractor is incidental. It is merely a means to an end. The implements that go with it, the plow, the disk harrow, the drill, the threshing machine, etc., are worthy of careful consideration. They are the implements that do the work the farmer has to do. The tractor is only a means, as was the horse and before it, the ox, to bring this about. It, therefore, must always be a part of the purchaser's business as well as the aim of the manufacturer to have a tractor that will handle the various machines in the most economical manner.

Make your house a home. Install some labor-saving devices. If you can afford it, have conveniences, such as electric light, and running water. Don't wait till you are too old to enjoy these things.

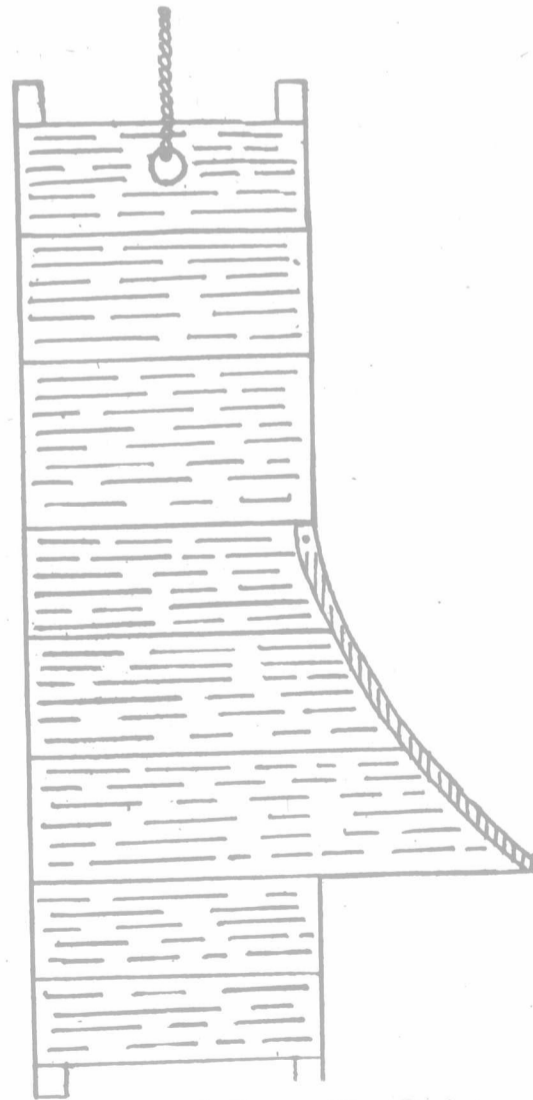
"A house in lots of ways, I think, is like a person's head—You like it handsome, neat and strong, and set with graceful pride; Its beauty is a pleasure—but what really counts, instead, Is the workable equipment that is stowed away inside."

A Corn-Cutting Device.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The drawing which accompanies this article illustrates a device for those who have much corn to cut for the silo but do not feel like buying an expensive corn binder. With it a man can cut corn nearly as fast as with a corn binder and do just as good a job; with the exception of not having the sheaves tied. A man can cut corn and lay it in bundles at the rate of about one acre an hour, depending on the condition of corn, length of rows, etc. It is a very simple and cheaply-made machine, the only essentials being a few pieces of inch boards, some scantling, nails and an old scythe. First get two pieces of 2 x 4 scantling about 6 feet long and round off one end of each piece in the shape of a sleigh runner. Then lay them side by side about 18 inches apart and fasten them together with boards nailed from one end to the other as seen from diagram. The centre boards will need to project beyond the runner to suit the contour of the scythe and hold it in correct position, which is on an angle of about 40 degrees with the runner. Holes can be drilled through the scythe so it can be securely fastened to the ends of the boards. The scythe should be placed about 3 inches from the bottom of the runner.

All that is necessary now is a man to sit on the machine and use his arms to pull the corn over and place it in bundles while a boy rides a horse hitched in front of same. Any farmer who is used to the back-breaking



A Home-made Corn-cutting Device.

task of cutting corn with a hoe will find the above-described device a great time and labor-saver at little expense.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

CLIFFORD J. COON.

Force-Feed Troubles.

In "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" are found the following comments on force-feed troubles:

The force feed system is by far the most reliable of all oiling systems, as it feeds uniformly and continuously at almost any temperature, and against the pressure of practically any obstruction in the pipe.

The most common cause of trouble with force-feed system, is the failure of the operator to remove the wire gauze strainer, and clean off the dirt and sediment. If this dirt is not removed it will clog and prevent the pump from drawing oil from the reservoir. Good piping connections should be used so that there is no chance of leakage, and no pipe should be installed that has a bore of less than 1/4 inch.

The oil piping should be cleaned out once every year by means of a wire and gasoline, to remove any gum that may have been deposited.

The driving belt should be kept tight, to prevent slipping and stoppage of the oil pump. Oil-soaked belts and those that are stretched should be cleaned in gasoline and readjusted.

Leakage of the pump valves, which are generally of the ball type, is a common cause of pump failure. The valves may leak because of the wear occasioned by their hammering on the seats, or by grit or dirt deposited on the valves which prevents their seating properly.

If the valve leaks, the pump will force the oil in the cylinder back into the tank, consequently the bearing receives no oil. The pump plunger may leak, a rare case, and fail to deliver oil to the bearings.

If the oil pipes that lead to the bearings rub against any moving part, or against a sharp edge, a hole will be worn in the pipe, a leak caused which will prevent the oil from reaching the bearing. A dented or "squashed" pipe will prevent the flow of oil.

The set screw or pin holding the pulley to the pump shaft may loosen and cause it to run idly on the shaft without turning the pump. This will, of course, prevent the circulation of oil.

The worm and worm wheel may wear so that the pump is no longer driven by the pulley shaft, or a poor pipe connection may leak all that the pump delivers.

The amount of oil required by each lead or bearing should be carefully determined by experiment, and kept constantly at the right number of drops per minute.

The feed adjustments jar loose, and should be inspected frequently.

Welding Car Sill.

One of the main sills of my auto is cracked right through, and I would like to know if oxy-acetylene welding would be a satisfactory way of repairing it. The sill is bent down so that the crack at the bottom is about 1/2-inch wide. It can be jacked up to close the crack. We can get at the sill to weld it without much work, but if it has to be taken out the car will have to be stripped.

J. B. K.

Ans.—The frame of the car could be welded without stripping the car. We would advise that care be taken and a box of sand be kept at hand in case of fire. It might be well to have a plate put on as well. This would make it absolutely satisfactory.

The riding plow is now commonly used, and it enables one man with four horses to accomplish practically as much as two men formerly did with single teams. For best work the operator must learn to regulate the levers so that a uniform width and depth of furrow will be cut. The wheels should be oiled regularly; neglect of this important matter results in the boxings becoming worn and the plow running unsteadily.

FOUNDED 1866

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R.M.

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representatives of Essex,
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the Lambton Corn
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n Saturday, Septem-

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at every bushel of
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five dollars (\$5.00)

P. L. FANCHER.

THE DAIRY.

Thorough milking is good for the udder.

Prepare to test the herd this winter. At least weigh the milk.

The open, flaring milk pail should be condemned. The hooded or small-topped pail pays best.

When setting up a cream separator, be sure that the foundation is firm. Separators are finely constructed and even a slight vibration of the machine will, in time, give trouble.

Milk will usually not smell or taste sour until it has from .30 to .35 per cent. acid. Such milk is quite unfit for cheese-making, and should not contain more than .20 per cent. of acid.

For farm butter-making, salting in the churn is recommended. One must, however, be able to gauge accurately the amount of butter to be salted, and this can be done usually from a knowledge of the amount at the previous churning.

Stalls, gutters and walls of the dairy stable should be whitewashed at least once a year, and preferably twice. A mixture of 4 lbs. powdered blue stone, 4 lbs. fresh lime and 40 gallons water is good for this purpose. One-quarter pound chloride of lime to each gallon of ordinary lime wash is also good.

Ottawa Valley Holstein Sale.

The rainy weather which proved so disastrous to the Central Canada Exhibition very nearly spoiled the first annual sale of the Ottawa Valley and District Holstein Breeders' Club. The sale was announced for Friday, September 13, at one o'clock, and until a few minutes after this hour the rain continued to pour down in torrents. Providentially, however, the weather cleared and soon the sun shone brightly, enabling the sale to proceed, as planned, in the cattle judging ring at the exhibition grounds, Lansdowne Park, Ottawa. Quite a crowd assembled quickly, and the 62 head in the sale were disposed of in reasonable time. Everything considered, good prices were realized, some of the females, particularly, selling well.

The grand total of the sale amounted to \$13,060, the sixty-two head averaging \$210.64. Fifty-four females averaged \$218.42, and 8 males averaged \$158.12. Among those offered were 28 cows three years and over, averaging \$253.00. 8 two-year-old heifers averaging \$171, 12 yearling heifers averaging \$206, 4 bulls averaging \$276, and 3 bull calves averaging \$145. Gooderham's six-year-old cow, Manor P. H. Belle, topped the sale at \$785, going to Manning W. Doherty, Malton, Ont. This cow is a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, with 243 A. R. O. daughters and out of Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, with 27 A.R.O. daughters. She herself has a record of 28.01 lbs. butter from 528 lbs. milk at 4 years and 4 months. Doherty's May Echo Segis De Kol headed the bull sales at \$425, and goes to T. A. Spratt, Billing's Bridge. This bull is a three-year-old and is a great grandson of May Echo Verbelle on his dam's side and similarly related to Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, through his sire's dam. Aside from the record price for a female, the \$500 mark was reached only twice during the afternoon, a \$500 female being taken from the Gooderham consignment, and another \$550 cow from the consignment of Cummings & Gosselin.

The following is a list of consigners and their averages together with a full list of individual sales amounting to \$100 and over:

W. S. Stevens, Philippsville, Ont., (9), average \$201; Jas. Knapp, Merrickville, Ont., (2) \$202; Manning W. Doherty, (1) \$425; C. G. Argue, Carp, Ont., (2) \$85; F. S. Caldwell, Carp, Ont., (9) \$131; J. S. Havey, Arnprior, Ont., (4) \$138; M. C. Neate, Rock Cliffe, Ont., (1) \$300; Gordon S. Gooderham, Manor Farm, Clarkson, Ont., (4) \$467; W. A. McElroy, Chesterville, Ont., (3) \$131; Thos. P. Charleson, Pur-O-Farm, Ottawa, (2) \$202; W. E. McKillican, Maxville, Ont., (5) \$180; Jno. B. Wylie, Almonte, Ont., (4) \$278; L. H. Lipsit, Forest Ridge Farms, Straffordville, Ont., (6) \$230; Cummings & Gosselin, Gold Dollar Farm, Cumming's Bridge, Ont., (2) \$350; Jno. R. Reid, Almonte, Ont., (1) \$70; J. S. Jakes, Merrickville, Ont., (3) \$243; Cecil Humphries, Carp, Ont., (1) \$170; F. H. Routliffe, Aylmer East, Ont., (1) \$185; Jno. Tierney, Osgoode Station, Ont., (2) \$102.

Females.

Marion Marling, Jno. Anderson, Oxford Mills \$200
 Lady Rag Apple Korndyke, Thompson Bros., Hudson Heights, P.Q. 220
 Gilt Edge Pietje Queen, Jno. Anderson 180
 Queen Francy De Kol, G. Higginson, Rockland 130
 Madam Korndyke, W. F. Bell, Britannia 115
 Low Banks Queen Korndyke, W. A. McElroy, Chesterville 300
 Edna Queen, E. A. Parsons, Ottawa 100
 Bonnie Echo Lyons, B. A. Aikers, Hazeldean 125
 Manor P. H. Pietertje, Thompson Bros 285
 Pur-O-Phyllis De Kol, Thompson Bros 205
 Bess Polianthus Rattler, Thompson Bros 145
 Jewel Pet Posch De Kol, J. J. Black, Winchester 165
 Jenny Lind Johanna, Thompson Bros 210
 Rose Mauleen Fayne, H. Vipond, Cumming's Bridge 285
 May Queen Inka, F. J. O'Brien, Pembroke 155

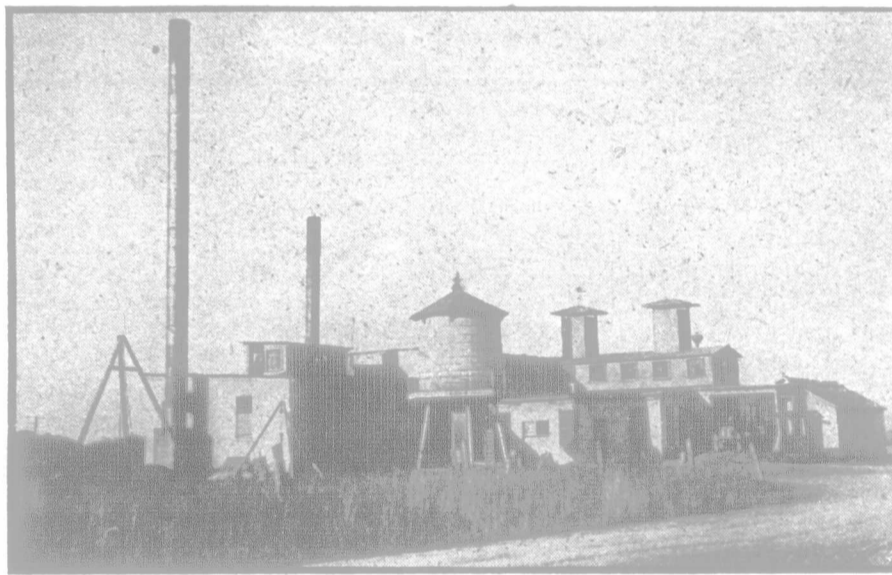
Hillside Lady Teake, J. J. Black \$170
 Sanesta Alta Posch Beets, E. Lusk, Aylmer East, P.Q. 275
 Favourite Josephine, Ja. Knapp, Merrickville 165
 Daisy Spry, Geo. Smith, Orono 550
 Princess Blanche Teake De Kol, P. C. Clarke, Deschenes, P.Q. 330
 Princess Blanche, P. C. Clarke 205
 Fayne Lauretta, H. Vipond 145
 Cavandale Inka Daisy, A. O. Logan, Stittsville 100
 Jewel Posch Kleiterp, Thompson Bros 225
 Princess Jerusha Acme, R. Dowler, Ottawa 200
 Jenny Korndyke De Kol, Thompson Bros 250
 Lone Oak De Kol, K. T. Dawes, Montreal 230
 Tidy De Kol Calamity, L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville 500
 Forest Ridge Fayne Polly, Kempville Agricultural School 325
 Duchess Belle Posch, Andrew Spratt, Billing's Bridge 190
 Sanesta Johanna Rue, K. T. Dawes 215
 Manor P. H. Belle, Manning W. Doherty, Malton 785
 Aaggie Abbekerk De Kol, Cummings & Gosselin, Cumming's Bridge 225
 Etonia Quora De Kol, R. J. Cameron, Buckingham, P.Q. 175
 Flora of Fallowfield, K. T. Dawes 155
 Desta Burke, P. Clark 265
 Natoye Beatrice, P. T. Ross, Buckingham, P.Q. 135
 Grace Merton De Kol, R. J. Cameron 155
 Rideau Artis Keyes, P. W. Taber, E. Farnham, P.Q. 165
 Amelia Korndyke, R. A. Hopkins, Cumming's Bridge 370
 Freda Evergreen 2nd Spotty, Thompson Bros 230
 Maggie Belle Korndyke, A. H. Richard, Hull, P.Q. 300
 Josephine De Kol Pontiac, J. N. Ponton, Vaudreuil, P.Q. 150
 Carrie De Kol Beryl Wayne, F. J. O'Brien, Pembroke 170
 Pietje Posch Netherland, J. J. Black 200
 Verne Tensen, Cummings & Gosselin 250
 Pur-O-Susie De Kol, O. Routliffe, Aylmer East, P.Q. 200
 Zorra Waldorf, F. J. O'Brien 140

however, are not borne out by the practice and observations of good dairymen.

The following are the remarks made by these well known authorities: "A satisfactory milking machine has long been one of the greatest needs of the dairy farmer. While it can hardly be said that the milking machine is out of the experimental stage, still it seems sufficiently well developed to be considered a commercial success at the present time. It is thoroughly demonstrated that by its use a skilled operator can do as good work as the average milker. It is still a question whether the amount of milk obtained during the lactation period by a milking machine is equal to that obtained by a good milker. It is quite certain that the cow is not injured by the use of the milking machine. Provided the machine is properly cleaned and used, the sanitary condition of the milk is better than under ordinary conditions, but with careless handling of the machine, the milk may be in a worse sanitary condition than that produced by hand milking. So far, the milking machine seems adapted only to herds of thirty cows or more. One milker with a suitable outfit can milk from 25 to 30 cows per hour. The indications are that the use of the milking machine will be widely extended in the near future. As a result, many more large dairy herds will be kept. The labor problem is at present the main factor in the way of maintaining large herds. The proper management of a machine requires considerable mechanical ability."

There can be little doubt that the milking machine should serve as at least a partial solution of the labor problem, but as emphasized in the last paragraph it must be given good care and attention. The milking machine is above all things a labor saver and could do considerable toward relieving the slavery accompanying a large herd of dairy cows, on farms where help is not over abundant. Limiting the use of the machine to herds of 30 cows or more would be doubtful wisdom in our opinion and would very markedly limit its field of usefulness. Even users of machines are not agreed upon the number of cows which will justify the purchase of a milker, some placing the proper number at anything between 12 and 30. Certainly one should consider

seriously the investment if no more than 12 or 15 cows are kept, but there are instances where two-unit machines have been installed for herds of this size and the owners express themselves as pleased with the investment. Indeed, after three years of experiment with five different makes of machines, the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, strongly urges every dairy farmer with a herd of twelve or more cows to consider seriously the installation of a milking machine. It is particularly true that at this time, if ever, the milking machine should be able to prove itself, in the hands of capable operators. Labor, one of the three prime requisites of agriculture, is now cut to the minimum of supply and of all the branches of agriculture dairying has been hit as hard, or harder, than any. Labor saving machinery must take



A Milk Powder Factory in Middlesex County.

Males.

May Echo Segis De Kol, T. A. Spratt, Billing's Bridge \$425
 Roycroft Segis Spofford, E. Lusk 300
 Ourvilla Butter Boy, C. G. Argue 195
 Mac of Hill Side, J. J. Black 100
 Forest Ridge Fayne De Kol, D. G. McMaster and D. W. McLeod, Dalkeith, Ont. 310
 Sir Artis Prilly Pontiac, Thos. J. Campbell, Vernon 185

Some Troubles With Milking Machines.

Some years ago it was predicted that the innovation of milking machines would practically revolutionize the dairy industry. Milking the cows by hand has always been a very exacting task and it has always been thought that a dependable machine would prove a great boon to the dairy industry. The milking machine is now at least a quarter of a century old—and probably much older—but like the first ones that appeared in the Province of Ontario some twenty-five years ago, the modern machines do not give universal satisfaction, notwithstanding any degree of enthusiasm a hustling agent may develop. It is only fair, however, to say that they are at least a good commercial proposition, since if they do not give universal satisfaction, numerous instances may be readily found where they do give excellent satisfaction and where the mechanical milker has been the means of keeping a man in the dairy business who would otherwise have had to drop out for lack of skilled hand milkers.

Ideas change and truths vary about milking machines as about other signs of progress and what may have been thought true two years ago is not wholly true to-day. Take, for instance, the following paragraph from "Dairy Farming", by Eckles & Warren. Much of what is said in this paragraph about milking machines holds true to-day if we follow the trail of the agent from farm to farm and watch the machines work. Other parts,

the place so far as possible of hand labor and for the dairyman with his exacting work in the dairy stable, the milking machine stands ready for trial. It stands to reason that no one can intelligently condemn any machine until he has tried it, or taken pains to prove its unsuitability for his work, nor is any person fair in his condemnation of a machine until he has become proficient in its care and operation.

Curiously, but perhaps naturally after all, one can go to certain sections of the country well known for their devotion to dairying and find surprising numbers of milking machines installed, but not in use. They have been practically abandoned, and herds of 20 or more cows are being milked by hand, while the owners bemoan the fact that several hundred dollars lie uselessly invested in what has proven to them a false hope. We have had occasion to visit city dairies, creameries and other milk receiving stations and have been surprised at the fact that in several instances the milk from patrons using milking machines was giving least satisfaction. This looked like a blow at the efficiency of milking machines. It seemed, at one place, that few indeed of the men owning milking machines were sending good milk, but a very few were doing so to the perfect satisfaction of the factory operator. This led us to enquire what was the matter and we determined to spend enough time among these patrons to assure ourselves one way or the other about milking machines. This we have done and our hope of the milking machine is not lessened to nearly the same degree as our faith in some of the operators and, perhaps, some of the agents who sell the machines.

Some of the dissatisfaction arising out of the use of milking machines has come from insufficient thought and preparation before the installation of the machine. In many cases farmer and agent were equally to blame for this, the farmer for his lack of foresight and the latter for attempting to sell something not well understood by the buyer. Power is a very important consideration and there seems to be no doubt that hydro power, where available, is eminently suited for the purpose. In some cases where gas engines have been used, the

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horse power has been too high for the work to be done and this, combined with misunderstood or faulty mechanism for adjusting the pressure for each cow, has resulted in sore teats and udders on many cows. The size of herd has already been sufficiently discussed, but almost as important, in fact, of the very greatest importance, is the personal element. It seems true that some men should never own milking machines, much less operate them. They do not realize the perishable nature of milk and the degree of painstaking care necessary to keep it from contaminating flavors and odors. The operator, above all other factors, stands between the success or failure of the machine and should, therefore be kept mindful of his responsibility. Probable cost of operation and repairs should be considered as well as the initial cost and these will vary with different makes and different operators. The tests at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, indicate an annual cost, with a four-unit outfit, of about \$225, or about 2 cents per cow per day. This includes repairs, power, labor, interest on investment and 10 per cent. depreciation. Other men figure a cost of \$6 per month for a three-unit, while still others have a repair bill which varies from \$1 to \$10 per year. The cost of repairs depends upon the type or make of the machine somewhat and the care given it. The cost of installation varies with the size of the herd, but runs from about \$15 per cow for the large herd to \$25 per cow for the smaller herds. So far as we know there is no one machine that out-classes the others. At least if there is, it was not proven by experiments at Ottawa. It may be that the experimenter holds opinions of their own, but if so they are reformed without outstanding proof from experimental results. Each make has its advantages and the prospective purchaser needs to consider well such things as initial cost, cost of operation, cost of repairs, ease of cleaning and ability to produce clean milk.

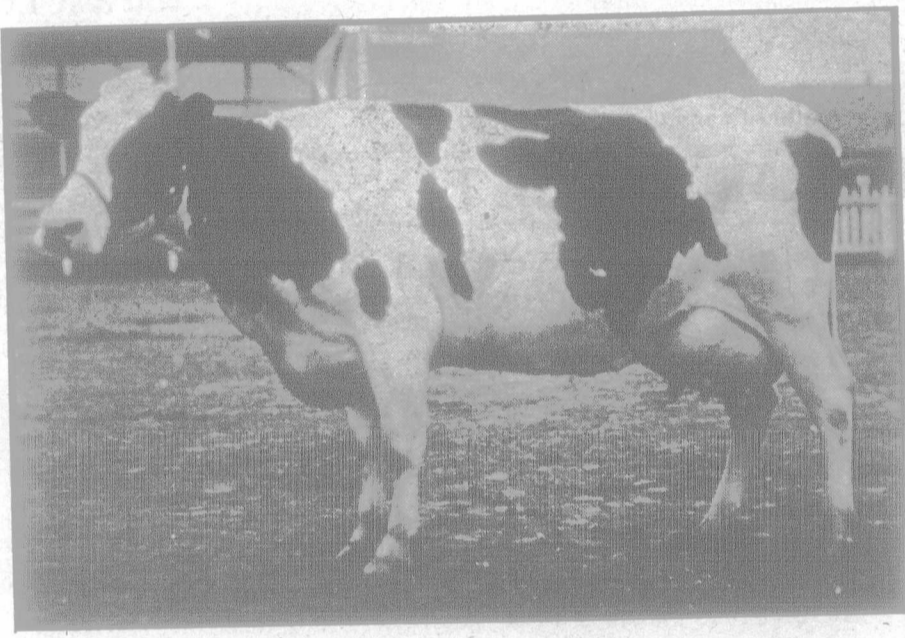
Our talks with dairymen and our investigations into the causes of trouble with milking machines lead us to believe that there are several sources of real trouble for the operator, any one of which may prove serious. Generally speaking, bad effects from milkers are of two kinds: an injurious effect on the cow and milk that is of poor quality. Some men who have dealt with poor agents find that at first they have trouble in adjusting the machine so that it works without injury to the cows. This is discouraging, particularly if the equipment is not installed carefully and adjusted so that it will afford the minimum of trouble for the owner. Carelessness of this kind may easily result in spoiling one or more cows in the herd and, naturally, the owner becomes discouraged. The power should be in accordance with the number of units in use and the pressure gauges for regulating the pressure at each unit must be in good working order. In this connection it is advisable to say that here is a very common source of trouble and until new owners get on to the proper way of regulating the amount of pressure for each cow, there is often serious trouble.

Generally speaking, dairymen find that cows that milk hard by hand give the most trouble in this connection although an inflamed condition of the udder can easily be set up by subjecting an easy milker to too much pressure. Disregard of the necessity of finding out how to use the machine with each cow in the herd may soon lead to the ruin of one or more animals. Good machines will therefore invariably have an easily controlled and simple device whereby pressure can be regulated and the action of the milker on the udder properly adjusted. It is rather curious to find that the two extremes will be found among cows with regard to their adaptability to the milker. Some cows, and generally there will be one or two in every large herd, do not take to the milker at all and must be milked by hand. While it may be possible to adjust the milker for even these difficult cows, the average man cannot seem to do it and so they are found. On the other hand, there are cows that take to hand milking less readily than to the machine. We were informed by one dairyman that he has a young heifer that recently freshened for the first time and after about three days when the calf was allowed to remain with her, the calf was taken away and hand milking substituted. This was not a success because of the nervous condition of the animal and she used to kick and raise a fuss generally. Finally the machine was tried on her and it seemed to be what she expected because she stood still and never moved until milking was completed. Apparently this machine on this cow more nearly approximated the "calf way" than hand milking. These are the two extremes and operators of machines must be very careful to avoid loss of quarters and the development of bad udders.

Another cause of trouble with cows is the speed of milking. In a recent issue there was evidence in these columns to show that rapid milking will cause udder trouble. This has been confirmed for us by many dairymen who find that for the most part thirty cows per hour is too rapid by far. Twenty to twenty-five cows is plenty fast enough and this bears out what has been

found at Ottawa. As one successful user of a machine told us: "I hadn't had my machine very long before I found that I was milking too fast and while I hadn't had any udder trouble so far, I could see where rapid milking would land me. However, my neighbors who already had machines had been telling me how fast they could get their milking done and of course my machine should be as good as the rest. I got wise in time though and told the boys to milk slower and I can see that it is much better for the cows."

Repair parts are a source of trouble in some cases. This is especially true of the rubber tubing and the rubber linings for the teat cups. Some owners do not get repairs quickly enough, with the result that in the case of the rubber linings to the teat cups, the rubber becomes thin and cracks, thereby injuring the teats. These linings are not very expensive but should be renewed at least as often as once a year. Manufacturers, too, are sometimes slow in furnishing repair parts, and this causes serious inconvenience and sometimes direct loss in money for which there is no excuse. Slowness in securing new rubber tubes or teat cup linings, for machines requiring these, is frequently a cause of dirty or ill-smelling milk. It becomes almost if not quite impossible to properly clean the tubes if they are cracked or present uneven surfaces. Constant care is an absolute requisite to the production of clean milk in any case where machines are used, but it can be done with but little attention at any one time if this attention is given regularly. The best practice in our opinion is to draw plenty of water through each unit immediately after each milking. This water must be fresh so as to dislodge any small lumps of milk solids that may have formed, before the tubes are left in the disinfectant. This is of the greatest importance. Lukewarm water is perhaps better if it can be secured readily, but good cold water is quite satisfactory we believe if it is used plentifully enough. Between each milking the tubes and rubber parts should be immersed in a solution of chloride of lime, so that all are covered. This is a disinfectant and will prevent the contamination of the inner parts, but will not suffice



Beauty Pieterstje Mechthilde.
Senior and grand champion Holstein female at the Canadian National, 1918.
Owned by Dymont Bros., Dundas, Ont.

in place of drawing water through after each milking. Some prefer other preparations, some of which are very good but, on the whole, chloride of lime is probably as good and less expensive. In addition to this, the brush which comes with the machine should be run through frequently, say every two or three days if possible, while at least once a week the machine should be taken apart and cleaned thoroughly with brush and soap and water. There should be no trouble with ill-flavored or bad-smelling milk if these practices are followed. Milking machines will produce clean milk if given care. Much of the trouble experienced has been the fault of the operator. The milking machine, if cared for properly, should be a paying investment on the dairy farm in these times of labor shortage.

POULTRY.

Eggs should be shipped frequently.

Keep track of what your flock is doing. Are your dollars coming back?

Too much glass in a poultry-house makes it too warm in the day-time and too cold at night, besides adding to the expense.

When building a poultry-house, single-sash windows are cheaper and more convenient. They can be hinged at the top, side or bottom so as to open readily.

If your hens average about 120 eggs per year they are doing well. This is very much above the general average, but much below what a really good hen can lay.

Now that the candling of eggs has been made compulsory by the Canada Food Board, before they reach the consumer, owners of small flocks are likely to find out how disastrous high temperatures and infrequent gathering can be.

Killing and Dressing Poultry.

Nearly everyone has at one time or another killed fowl for the table, or perhaps for market. The necessity for killing in a proper manner for the latter purpose can be readily understood, and the following paragraphs, therefore, from Bulletin No. 67, of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, will be found very useful. The directions herewith given for killing and dressing fowls for market are very clearly stated and complete:

"There are different ways of killing a fowl. One of the best is to bleed it by severing the arteries in the neck. From the ceiling of the room in which the killing is to be done, the fowl is suspended by the feet at about the height of the shoulder. Any stout cord with a short stick in the end will do to wrap round the bird's feet. The wings are crossed at the back so that the bird cannot flutter. In that position it is ready to be bled.

"For this purpose a particular kind of killing knife is necessary. The blade of the knife should be of a heavy piece of steel, about 2 inches long, 1/4 inch wide, and 1/8 inch thick on the back. It should be ground to a sharp point with a straight cutting edge, the slope of the point being taken from the back edge rather than from the front edge. The handle should be fairly stout so that it can be grasped readily.

"It takes but a fraction of a second to suspend the bird for killing, and when all is ready the head of the fowl is taken in the left hand and the killing knife in the right hand. With the thumb and forefinger of the hand the mouth is forced open by pressure and the knife is inserted into the mouth with the blade pointing toward the back of the head. The knife is then forced up to the juncture of the head and neck where the arteries come down on each side of the neck; these are severed, which causes the fowl to bleed freely.

"Immediately after the fowl has been bled, the knife is forced into the roof of the mouth. This is done by withdrawing the knife from the juncture of the head and neck, turning it over so that the back of the knife now passes along the upper beak into the groove in the roof of the mouth. It is immediately forced into the brain cavity, so that the brain is pierced. If the brain has been pierced properly the bird will squawk and it will also make a convulsive movement which tends to loosen the feathers located along the feather muscles. Proper piercing of the brain makes plucking much easier, whereas if the brain has not been properly pierced, the feathers are hard to pluck and the skin is frequently torn badly. Just as soon as the bird has been bled and the brain pierced, a blood-can, which is weighted in the bottom, is hooked on to the lower mandible to catch the blood; it also prevents the bird from moving its body too much. The sooner the bird is plucked, the better. Experts can pluck a fowl in less than one minute. The birds are always plucked dry; it gives them a much nicer appearance and they will keep longer. In dry plucking, rapidity of movement is necessary. Different pluckers have different ways of plucking, but we have found the following order to be convenient and rapid: neck, breast, wings, tail, legs, back and body.

"As soon as the blood-can has been hooked on the beak, a squeezing motion with the fingers round the neck from the base toward the head removes the feathers of the neck. The soft feathers covering the breast are removed readily by a sort of rubbing motion, rubbing the opposite way the feathers normally lie. Then the wings are held firmly in the left hand and the main wing feathers are removed with one jerk by the right hand and the main tail feathers are given a slight twist which should remove them with ease. The thighs and legs are easily plucked in much the same manner as the neck; then finally the back and body of the bird are plucked. After plucking has been completed pin feathers may be removed by using a dull, round-bladed knife. Care should be exercised not to tear the skin. Even small blemishes lower the market value of the dressed bird.

"After the bird has been dressed the head and feet should be washed with a stiff brush. The vent should be squeezed, and if any food remains in the crop an opening should be made just above the shoulder and the food taken out.

"The head should be wrapped in parchment paper. Then the bird should be placed where it will cool properly, because it is necessary that the heat pass out of the body as soon as possible after the fowl has been killed. Proper cooling prevents bacteria from developing and tends to keep the fowl much longer."

Market reports from all parts of the country indicate that egg production has taken a big decline, with the result that prices for fresh eggs have advanced both at country points and in the large market centres. A few cars of Western eggs are still being sent to Toronto and Montreal markets, some of which are storage and others fresh stock. Similarly a few cars of Ontario fresh eggs are being sent to British Columbia, evidently for the Yukon trade. Most of the poultry being marketed now is reaching the market alive, and while there is some increase in the quantity good prices are being maintained. There is practically no export movement in either eggs or poultry, although a week or two ago the British Ministry of Food decided to purchase, for fall shipment, both Canadian and United States eggs. It is reported that dealers have received offers of 51 and 50 cents for extras and extra firsts, delivered seaboard, and that the Buying Commission at Montreal have secured several contracts at this price. Canada has no surplus poultry for export.

HORTICULTURE.

Quality pays.

Have the old canes been removed from the raspberries yet?

The grading machine is a labor-saver in the fruit-house. Those who have used them are agreed upon this.

Frequent hoeing and cultivation now means a healthy strawberry patch next year and one that is free from weeds.

An attractive label on your fruit packages will encourage buyers to come again. It will also help them to remember where to come.

Don't forget that many fruit trees are killed each winter from lack of drainage and because the soil is bare of snow. See if it is not possible to protect your orchard.

The box packing of apples should be encouraged in Eastern Canada. Consumers will more readily buy boxed apples now than ever because of less wastage and a smaller cash outlay.

It is probable that many more trees will die this coming winter because the usual cover crop has not been sown and the trees allowed to grow too long. Every precaution should be taken to stop growth as soon as possible.

Fruit and Vegetables at the Western Fair.

The fruit and vegetables were attractive features at the Western Fair. Seldom is a better display seen at any exhibition than was witnessed this year at London. The dates for the exhibition make it possible to gather mature products for the show, and added to this there was a quality throughout which is seldom surpassed. Apples, pears, and plums were the leading kinds shown. Peaches and grapes are never very abundant at this exhibition, but the other kinds of fruit are numerous. Several displays were arranged and were a credit to the district. The vegetables showed good maturity and quality. Roots, pumpkins, squash, cabbage and other products of the farm and garden were in evidence, and very much favorable comment was heard regarding this section of the Fair.

Field Crop Competition Awards.

The vegetables from the winning fields of the Standing Field Crop Competition made a good showing for the quality was excellent. The awards ran as follows

Potatoes: 1, W. J. Downing, Trenton; 2, W. R. Trott, London West; 3, T. K. Aymer, Humber Bay; 4, G. W. Bycroft, London; 5, H. M. Rittenhouse, Beamsville.

Tomatoes: 1, Fuller Bros., London; 2, F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay; 3, T. K. Aymer; 4, Geo. Harris, Belleville; 5, J. J. Davis, London.

Onions: 1, Brown Bros., Humber Bay; 2, K. Whitlow, London; 3, Geo. Aymer, Humber Bay; 4, F. F. Reeves; 5, W. E. Crandall, Ingersoll.

Melons: 1, Sanderson Bros., London; 2, G. W. Bycroft; 3, Fuller Bros.; 4, McInnes Bros., London; 5, R. Dongate, Ealing.

Cabbage: 1, T. K. Aymer; 2, J. A. Humphrey, Stratford; 3, Brown Bros.; 4, J. J. Davis; 5, Geo. Aymer.

Celery: 1, J. J. Davis; 2, Geo. Harris; 3, C. E. Post, Brighton; 4, G. W. Bycroft; 5, Art. Carlton, Lambton Mills.

Green-House Notes.

What is probably the largest glass house in the Province of Ontario devoted exclusively to indoor vegetable crops is to be found in the Leamington section of Essex County. This house is 375 feet long and 86 feet wide, covering more than 25,000 square feet of ground. It holds about 10,000 tomato plants planted 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. In conversation with Mr. Walker, one of the proprietors of the R. H. Ellis Co., owners of this house, we learned that this house is not all of the same construction, having been built by the former owner after his own ideas of green-house construction. There are at least three different types of construction represented, it having been the builder's purpose probably to embody the best features of each type in this structure. No trouble has been experienced so far, but the owners are constantly watching it at every point to see that trouble is avoided. Mr. Walker stated that he would prefer to build a steel or iron frame house no wider than seventy-five feet, while in his opinion thirty-five feet is plenty wide enough for a house of pipe frame construction.

One of the advantages of a very large green-house is that one is enabled to economize in labor. In this house for instance, all the plowing and cultivating in preparation for a new crop is done with a horse. There is ample surface to warrant the use of a horse for cultivation, but in this particular house the horse that is used must be one that naturally holds his head down fairly low when working, because the braces above come down fairly low. The manure is put on with a wheelbarrow and there is surely enough wheeling to do to cover the ground. It takes from a car to a car and a half of manure for one application, and when we stop

to consider that manure runs 40 tons to the car, manuring this green-house strikes us as no small job. One horse does the cultivating until the plants get too big, and this saves a great deal of labor.

The house was being prepared for the fall crop of tomatoes. All the tomatoes grown indoors by the R. H. Ellis Co. are of the well-known variety Bonny Best. This variety is commonly used for both indoor and outdoor culture, and many growers find it very satisfactory. Mr. Walker believes this variety to be as good or better than any for his market, but stated that it has one objection which is more important with the fall crop than with the spring crop. The objection is that Bonny Best seems to ripen quicker in the centre of the fruit than on the outside, with the result that the fruit is really ready for the market before it appears to be. With the spring crop this characteristic is not so objectionable since the fruit will ripen in the warm, bright weather, but with the fall crop the fruit sometimes has to be put on the market before it has taken on its brightest coloring.

The crop being set was expected to be ready for the market sometime in November, but it is not the usual practice of the firm to have the winter crop ready at such an early date. The plants are commonly started about the beginning of July, so as to have them ripen early in December. This year, however, the fuel situation is so uncertain that it was deemed advisable to set out the plants a little earlier. Some of the crop in the smaller houses was already planted at the time of our visit, but planting had not begun in the big house. Watering the crop is quite a task in this large house, and takes nearly half a day when it is done with a hose, as in the case of the tomato crop. For some crops, such as the cucumber crop, an overhead system could be utilized, and there is one installed which makes the work easier. More water is required in this house than in some others, probably, because of the nature of the soil. Mr. Walker says that in visiting other green-house men in the United States and Canada, he frequently finds men who do not need to water more than once a week, or in some cases once every two weeks, but he says that he finds it necessary to water once every two days. This is but another way of saying that each man must study his own conditions and not trust the future of his crop to the practice followed by any one man to suit any one set of conditions.

FARM BULLETIN.

Speed up the Fall Work and Prepare For 1919.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The past season was extremely favorable for the farmer. Cool temperatures during seeding, an ideal growing season and a dry harvest enabled the farmer to accomplish a maximum of work with a minimum of labor, the result being that a bumper crop is all but harvested in the face of what at one time seemed practically an impossibility.

Many valuable lessons have been learnt during the past season, and farmers are in a better position to apply themselves and meet new demands should they be made.

In a few short months we must face another season which is not likely to be as favorable for the application of labor as the one just past. There is also every possibility that labor will be even scarcer in 1919 because, although the outlook of the war is more favorable at the present time even the most optimistic do not foresee peace within a year, and there will still be the call for men and a still more urgent call for greater production, so that it behooves us one and all to speed up the fall work so that as little as possible will be left undone for the spring season.

Increase the Acreage of Fall Crops.

In the past fall wheat has been about the only crop that has been sown in the fall of the year. Spring seeding must be accomplished in a short period of time, and only a limited amount of ground can be covered. Heat and rain often impede seeding operations so that in face of present conditions an attempt should be made to sow an additional fall crop, which will help to increase the supply of grain available for stock feeding and at the same time relieve the pressure in the spring, especially in a backward season.

Fall rye is a crop that can be sown later and harvested earlier than fall wheat. It stands the winter well, seldom being winter-killed. It gives a fair yield of grain that has practically the same feeding value as barley although perhaps not quite so palatable, but a grain that can be used to good advantage in almost any mixture. The straw is suitable for bedding. Rye will grow on soil that is not rich enough for wheat, and is a crop that could well be produced much more extensively.

Replace Summer-fallow With Peas or Beans.

Although there is nothing that will clean the ground of noxious weeds as well as the summer-fallow, it is withal a wasteful and costly practice, especially in the face of the present emergency and prevailing prices for grain. The summer-fallow has been the prelude to the wheat crop, but a crop of beans or peas can be grown and harvested in time to allow for good preparation of the ground for the wheat. The past season has been exceptionally good for peas, and the pea weevil, which drove many farmers out of growing peas is practically extinct. Peas are now worth from four to five dollars a bushel, and the straw makes excellent winter feed for

sheep. The summer cultivation which is necessary for the growing of beans provides a good avenue for the destruction of weeds. Bean straw is also a good roughage for either sheep or cattle. Both peas and beans are leguminous crops, hence are not hard on the soil and, from a remunerative standpoint, they compare favorably with any crop that can be grown.

Rush-the Fall Plowing.

The adoption of a more intensive system of cropping must be accomplished if the best results are to be obtained. Plenty of rain has made it possible to commence the work early, not only with the walking plow but also with the two-furrow plow and the four-horse team; and those who are in a position to do so should make the best of the present opportunity. Fall plowing should be pushed forward so that not only the ground which is intended for spring grain will be turned over, but also a good deal if not all of the pea, corn and bean ground. Old sod intended for either of the last three crops is better fall plowed, even on heavy soil.

The above program does not allow for any resting on the oars after a strenuous harvest, but a little previous thought and extra effort this fall may avert a hold up next seeding or harvest. Labor-saving machinery will do much to solve the labor problem, but the growing of a larger number of crops that ripen in succession, thus lengthening the harvest period, will enable farmers, even with the adoption of a more intensive cropping system, to maintain a maximum yield per acre and harvest a bigger crop with less help. The more intensive cropping system with a proper rotation and after-harvest cultivation will also keep the weeds in check. Prices warrant extra effort, increased production is a national duty. Let us one and all prepare so that even in the face of greater difficulties a larger acreage may be sown and harvested in 1919.

Elgin Co., Ont.

A. A. MACMILLAN.

Harvest Leave Extended.

We are glad to note that the Government has taken cognizance of the agricultural conditions existing through Canada and extended the Harvest Leave for another month, as we recommended editorially in our issue of August 29. Silo filling and threshing require strong men for this season of the year, and then there is the fall plowing upon which the crops of 1919 very much depend. The Government are to be commended for their reasonable action in regard to the Harvest Leave extension. The statement of the Militia Department follows:

"Instructions were issued by telegram from Militia Headquarters to all military districts on the 14th inst., extending harvest leave until October 31 to all men in Categories 'A,' 'B' and 'C,' who were actually working on farms and required for the purpose of saving the crops, subject to immediate recall should necessity arise. District commanders were by the same wire ordered to deal with all cases so as to avoid unnecessary travel and expense. Supplementary instructions were also forwarded to District Commanders to notify all men concerned by letter or telegram, as circumstances might require, in order that it should not be necessary for men to return to their unit headquarters to obtain extension of leave. This extension of leave of absence applies to all men to whom leave has been given to permit them to work on farms, whether such leave was granted by Commanding Officers or leave of absence boards. Any man by whom notification has not been received should communicate at once with his Commanding Officer.

"The action thus taken will, to some extent, retard the flow of reinforcements, but it is considered that it is justified by the special needs of the agricultural community at this season and the importance of increased production. All men on leave are expected to report promptly on October 31, and an effort will be made to make up for time lost by speeding up training during the month of November.

C. N. R. Board Named.

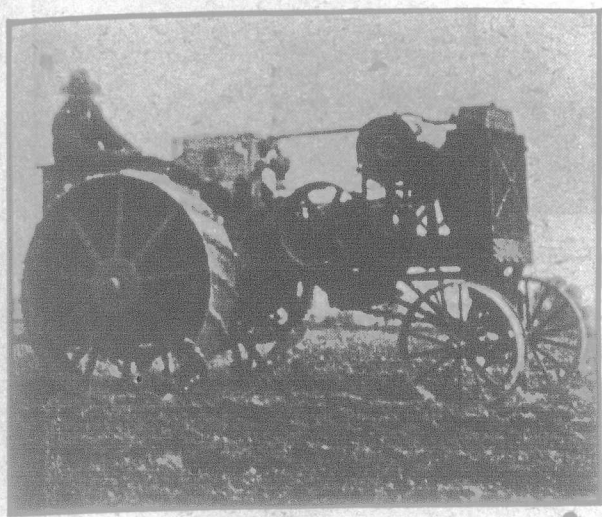
The new Directorate of the C. N. R. will consist of 8 members, 5 of whom were announced last week. D. B. Hanna, who has been the operative head of the company's lines since 1896, was appointed President, while the other Directors named were: Robert Hobson, Hamilton; Frank P. Jones, Montreal; E. P. Wood, Toronto; A. T. Riley, Winnipeg; and C. M. Hamilton, Weyburn, Sask.

C. J. Mitchell, formerly financial controller for Mackenzie & Mann, will continue as a salaried Executive Director, dealing mainly with financial aspects of operations. While Major Graham Bell, Acting Deputy Minister of Railways, will be another Director providing a medium for direct Governmental representation on the Board. He will consult on questions of policy with the Cabinet through the Minister of Railways, and reflect at the Board's meetings the Government's policy with regard to financing, extensions, equipment, rates, etc.

Mr. Hobson has been connected with the production of iron and steel in Ontario, but has had 17 years' railroad experience. F. P. Jones is also a steel man; E. R. Wood and A. T. Riley of late years have been active financiers, while C. M. Hamilton is said to be a farmer who has made considerable study of transportation questions.

It is now reported that the United States has 1,750,000 men on all fronts.

Improvement Shown at Cobourg Tractor Demonstration



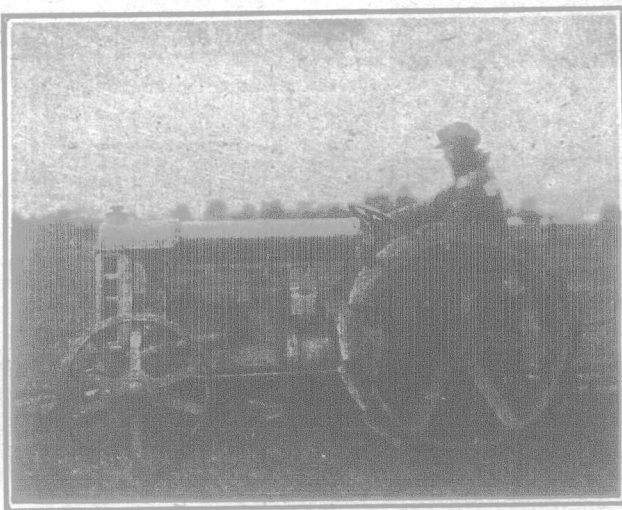
Sawyer-Massey.

One came away from the big tractor demonstration at Cobourg last week with mixed feelings. For the most part, it was possible to feel pleasantly confident as to the future of the farm tractor in the agriculture of Eastern Canada. To see the great fleet of tractors move out from the many tents that lined the forepart of the demonstration grounds and take up their appointed places in the large fields provided for the trials; to stand at one end and watch the long line of iron horses throbbing and panting like so many live things waiting for the minute announced for the turning over of the first furrow; and to see them start simultaneously as if in battle formation across the sod or stubble, leaving behind them a black trail of freshly-turned soil; surely this was a pleasurable sight that augurs well for the economy of labor on the farm, once we have adjusted ourselves to the possibilities and limitations of this new machine. It was pleasant also to notice improvement over the performance and type of machines seen in past years. Manufacturers seem to be gaining a clearer idea of the needs of agriculture where farm tractors are under consideration. A more pronounced inclination to produce what will be useful to the farmer, rather than something which is merely to be sold, is evident and is, therefore, a source of gratitude.

On the other hand, one left the demonstration at Cobourg with the thought of having come in direct contact with something not worthy of the object for which, we believe, such demonstrations and expositions are held. To have brought together such a variety of implements for the tilling of the land and the conservation of labor as were to be seen at Cobourg is an effort worthy of any man, or group of men, and to have disseminated trustworthy information regarding the various kinds of machinery on exhibit so that the confidence of intending purchasers might be gained, would be a sufficient culmination of such an effort. Thousands of people visited the demonstration during the four days of its duration, and many, doubtless, came away glad of the opportunity afforded to secure information. We know that some came away in this spirit, who were at the same time conscious of having been "stung." This is the proper word to use, we are convinced, since it was obvious to visitors, and certain at least of the exhibitors, that some one was hoping to profit, in ways other than advertising, from the holding of the demonstration. When hotel charges in small towns like Cobourg suddenly jump to outrageous figures, one naturally concludes that a nigger could be found if the fence corners were thoroughly explored. Hotels of various qualities charged rates suspiciously alike, and rates too, which in some cases were nearly twice the regular tariff. Charges made by the jitneys running out to the grounds were sufficiently high to excite comment, and twenty-five cents was deposited by each visitor before he could park his car on the ground. It was even hinted that the promoters and management of the demonstration were quite aware of the abnormal hotel rates, and encouraged them, with, possibly, an understanding. Exhibitors and visitors alike were bled, to their lasting sorrow and

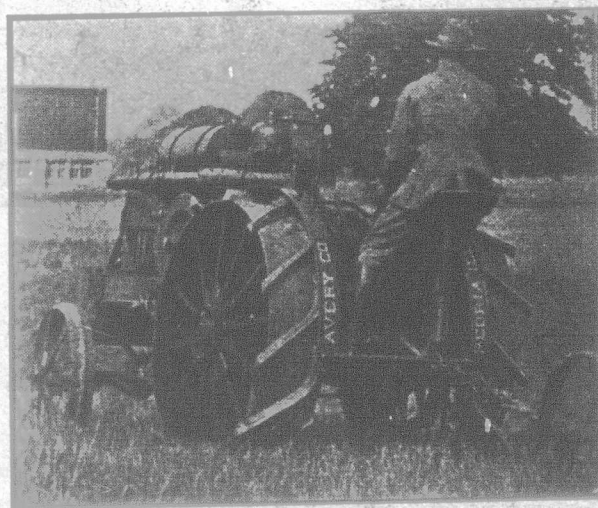
disgust. With this in mind one cannot but hope that the next demonstration will be in the hands of more farseeing men, and, perchance, men whose vision is not measured by things strictly material. We do not wish to knock where boosting is in order. On the other hand, we are not prepared to see a good thing spoiled without an appeal for something better; it is, at least, as fair to record one's disappointments as one's pleasant recollections. In instances of this kind, where towns or cities are likely to benefit from the influx of thousands of people from a radius of hundreds of miles, and where something that can be made very beneficial to a large section of the country is staged, one would think it good business on the part of the residents and, particularly, the business men of the place, to treat with fairness everyone who comes. Prices should not soar, the premium on hotel accommodation should not be advanced, nor should anything be done which will react on the people of the town. Should such things occur it is not reasonable to expect that people will readily go back to the same place even to see something well worth while.

But to get back to the demonstration itself. The land selected for the plowing was almost ideal, with its natural advantages for observation of the work done and the condition of the soil itself, which the rains had made so perfectly mellow that almost nothing remained to be desired in order that the plows and tractors should do their very best. The contrast was strong from last year when, at the Industrial Farm, north of Toronto, the ground was so hard that a slight natural disadvantage in the way of slope or hillside was sufficient to severely handicap both tractor and plow. The sod field being plowed at the time of our visit was just east of the tents, across one field, and was very suitably arranged so as to accommodate a large number of tractors. The stubble field was fully three-quarters of a mile long and



Fordson.

probably 80 rods wide. Down the centre was an 80-foot strip along an old fence bottom, and the machines worked either way from this strip. On Wednesday the plowing was scheduled to commence at 1.30 sharp, and at the minute each of two lines of tractors started out in opposite directions across a forty-rod stretch. The start was varied, some went across and back before others got fairly away. One or two operators took a line as straight as an arrow and drew from the onlookers very favorable comment. Some plows entered the soil quickly, others required 10 feet or more to reach a depth of 7 inches. Others entered the soil quickly but broke the soil of the headland badly. Various plows were in evidence, among them being the Oliver, Cockshutt, Hamilton, Case, Massey-Harris and La Crasse. Conversation with some operators revealed the fact that some makes are especially desirable because of the

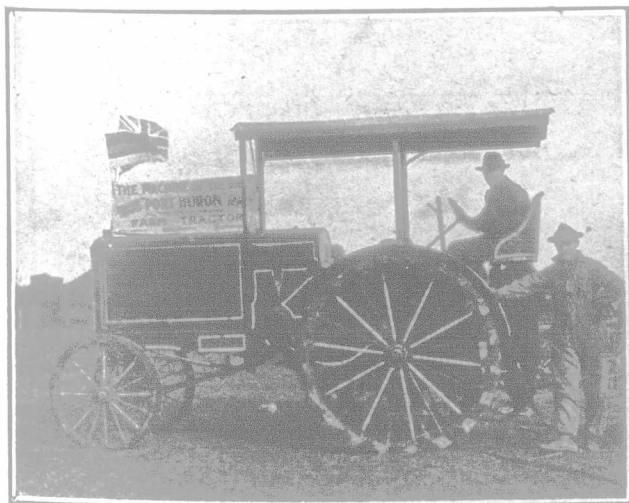


Avery.

fact that they enter the soil quickly and clean themselves in all kinds of soil. Observation all up and down the line could detect no difference between plows in this regard. The operator seems to be the efficiency factor; upon him depended almost solely the impression made by the plow.

The tractors themselves show many points of difference from last year's models. There are still to be seen many different types: tractors with 2 wheels, 3 wheels and 4 wheels; tractors with working parts exposed and others dust proof; some with facilities for changing gears as in an automobile, when an especially hard piece of work is encountered, and others where a governor and gasoline feed are said to be more convenient in some respects and just as effective. Some engines are high speeded, implying a light weight construction, while others revolve more slowly under a heavier charge. A few machines are furnished with traction of the caterpillar type, others have round wheels, while in rare instances both designs are evident in one make. The caterpillar type seems to be popular for all purposes other than road work, but especially for soft land and tillage after plowing. This year it was noticeable that more wheels were out of the furrow than last, and this seems an advantage in regard to the packing of the soil. Steering devices were variable, and there is room for improvement in the ease with which the driver of the tractor can manipulate the levers of the implement following. It would be folly to venture an opinion as to the most desirable makes based upon what was seen at the demonstration, so much depends upon the operator. The tractor is here to stay and is being improved. Little changes in general design or for special purposes are being made constantly. With the tractor come the tractor plow, cultivator, disc, seeder, harrow, roller and other implements. It is remarkable that so useful and valuable an implement as the double cutaway disc should not be manufactured in Canada. Time will probably create a greater demand, and then we may expect to see this implement manufactured here.

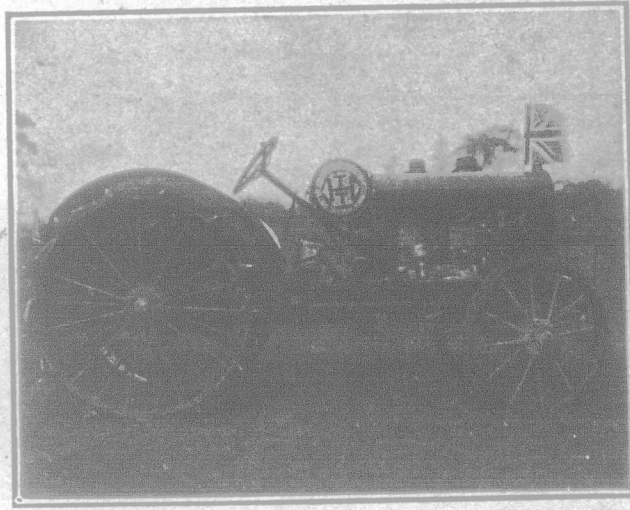
The following is a list of the tractors made by the representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," who attended the demonstration on Wednesday and Thursday. Each new name was added as it was met in the field or about the tents, and while omissions may have occurred they should be rare, as the ground was covered several times. In addition to this list it would be impossible to mention all of the other exhibits of threshing machines, silo fillers, mechanical milkers, home lighting plants and other useful acquisitions to the farm equipment. The following is the list mentioned above: Avery, Cleveland, Neverslip, Sandusky, Sawyer-Massey, Rein Drive, Heider, Decker Caterpillar, Lauson, Happy Farmer, Case, Universal, Hamilton, R. & P., Gilson, Monarch, Port Huron, All Work, Advance-Rumley, Fordson, Atlas, Titan, Huber, Oil Pull, Emmerson, Bell, Massey-Harris and National.



Port Huron.



Gilson.



Hession.



Ideal Junior.



Cleveland (1917 Model).



Sandusky.



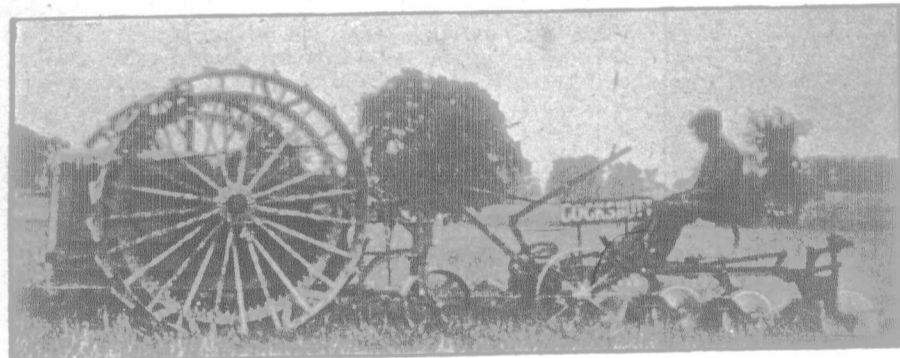
Neverslip.



Heider.



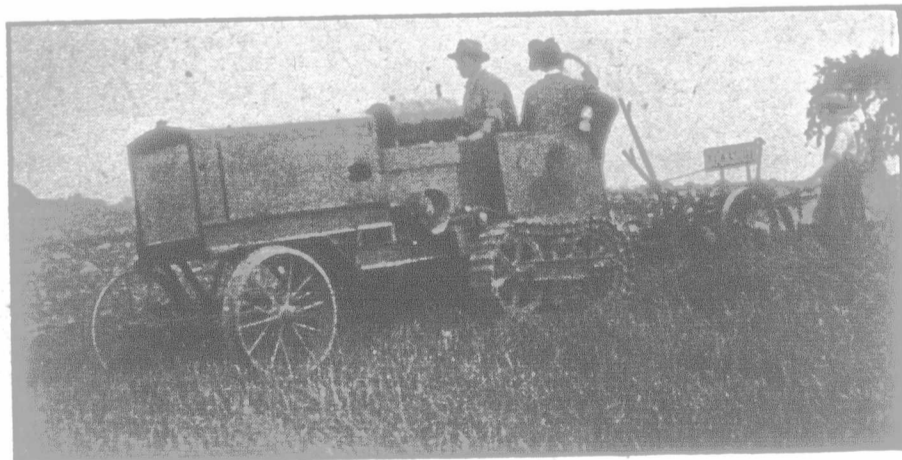
Happy Farmer.



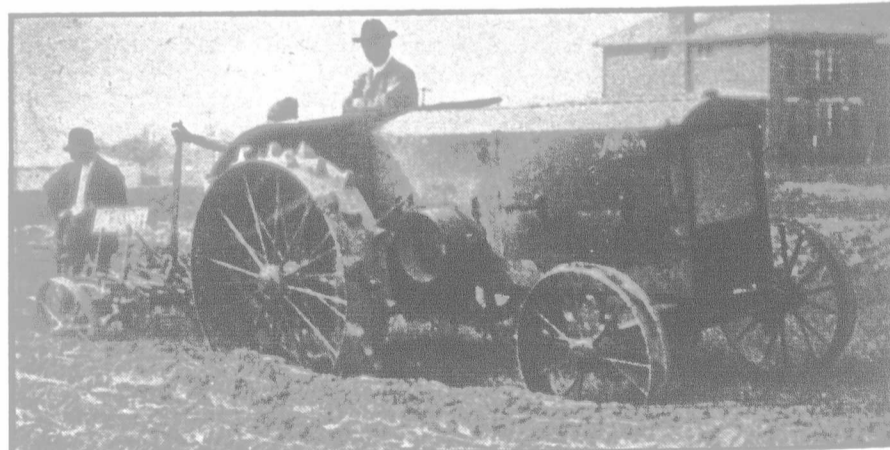
Rein Drive.



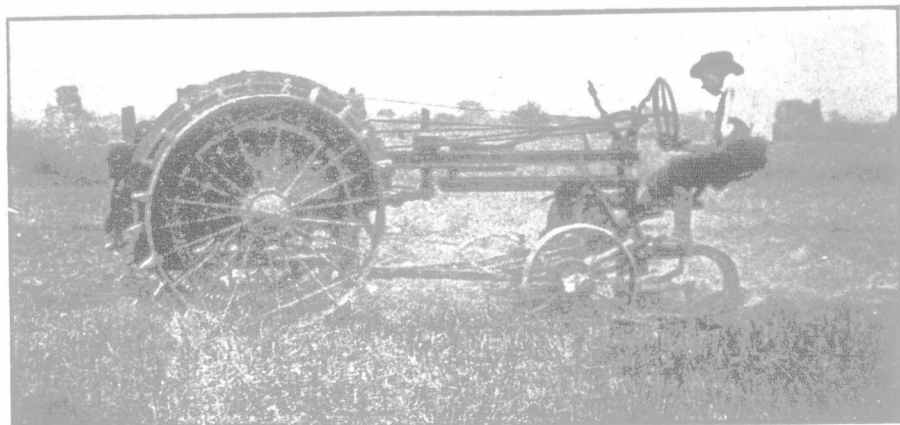
Case (1917 Model).



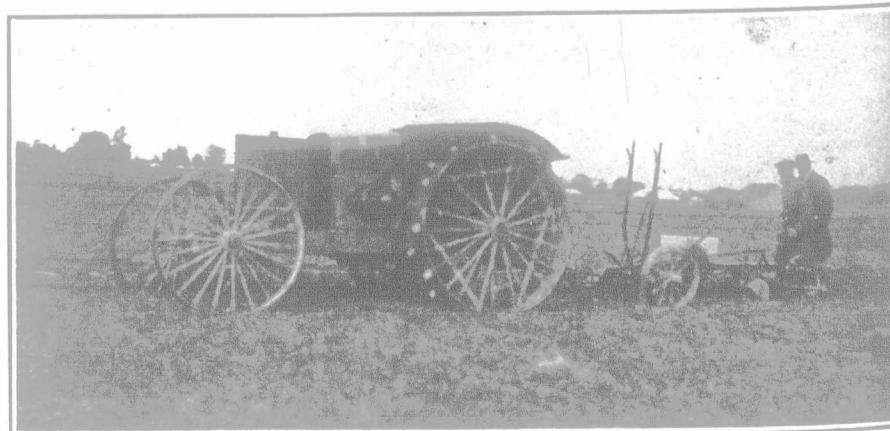
Decker Caterpillar.



Lauson.



Universal.



Massey-Harris.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending September 19

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 Sept. 19	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 12	Week Ending Sept. 19	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 12	Week Ending Sept. 19	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 12	Week Ending Sept. 19	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 12
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	9,617	8,132	6,928	\$15.00	\$11.00	\$15.00	930	765	880	\$17.75	\$15.25	\$17.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,201	1,949	1,522	13.50	11.00	12.50	897	623	660	15.50	14.00	11.25
Montreal (East End)	2,701	1,769	1,548	13.50	11.00	12.50	828	588	607	15.50	14.00	11.25
Winnipeg	7,518	10,363	5,319	15.00	9.65	14.75	243	378	290	12.00	10.00	11.50
Calgary	3,647	2,149	3,845	13.50	8.75	13.50						
Edmonton	1,485	1,223	1,641	13.00	8.50	14.00	43	99	117	7.75	9.00	8.50

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts			Top Price Selects			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
	Week Ending Sept. 19	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 12	Week Ending Sept. 19	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 12	Week Ending Sept. 19	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 12	Week Ending Sept. 19	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 12
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,194	7,552	3,920	\$19.75	\$18.25	\$19.75	8,612	7,344	5,001	\$18.25	\$17.10	\$18.65
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,110	2,780	1,998	20.00	17.75	20.00	3,206	5,814	1,554	17.50	15.25	17.25
Montreal (East End)	1,635	1,044	1,368	20.00	17.75	20.00	2,589	3,454	1,957	17.50	15.25	17.25
Winnipeg	1,418	2,019	1,298	19.00	17.50	19.00	1,074	764	521	17.00	14.50	17.00
Calgary	1,088	1,771	1,513	19.00	16.65	19.00	1,022	46	1,525	14.00	12.50	14.00
Edmonton	708	228	505	18.75	16.75	18.75	96	95	98	13.00	12.00	12.25

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

There was a very liberal movement of cattle to the Stock Yards during the week, and receipts reached a total of about eleven thousand head, this number constituting the heaviest delivery of the year, although scarcely equal to the receipts during the corresponding week of last year, when over twelve thousand head were offered. The annual fall liquidation of cows, canners, and light-weight butcher cattle from the northern and eastern dairy sections of the province is now being made, and the big proportion of the week's offering was made up of this class of stock. Very few good butcher cattle of beef breeding from Western Ontario were on sale. For anything of quality, the market could be classed as steady throughout the week, but for inferior butcher stock, sales were slow and prices weaker on Monday, followed by further weakening, and on Wednesday and Thursday commission houses found it necessary to cut prices in order to dispose of this surplus stock. Eventually the quotations were ruling 50 to 75 cents, and in some cases \$1.00 per hundred below those of the previous week. Owing to the drop in prices on the American markets, only a few cattle were shipped south from the Yards on speculation, although a number of carloads went south on through billing. No really choice heavy cattle were on sale, and the best prices paid ranged from \$15 to \$15.50 per hundred. Of steers weighing from one thousand to twelve hundred pounds, a few fairly good loads were offered. Twenty-four head of eleven hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$14.75; nineteen head of equal weight and quality at a similar price; twenty head of ten hundred and seventy pounds at \$14.50, while other good sales were made from \$13.50 to \$14.25. For steers and heifers of lighter weights, \$13 was about the top price for those of good quality, but only a few head were sold at that figure. A number of sales were made at \$12 to \$12.50, most of the best loads of mixed stock sold from \$11 to \$12 per hundred, and eastern stock from \$8 to \$9. A few good heifers weighing around ten hundred pounds sold as high as \$9.50. Choice cows continued to sell mostly from \$9.75 to \$10.50, while in some cases extra choice animals realized \$11. Good cows met an inquiry from \$9 to \$9.75, but medium and common stock were in slow demand from \$7 to \$8.50 per hundred. Bulls sold at prices equal to those paid for cows. One extra choice bull of fourteen hundred pounds sold at \$11.75, but this was a trifle above the market, as from \$9.75 to \$10.50 covered most of the best sales, while Bologna bulls were in fair demand at \$7 to \$8. Cannors and cutters sold at \$5.25 to \$6.50 per hundred. There was a little better demand from Ontario points for stockers and feeders, and if anything prices were a shade higher in this department. Good weighty feeders sold from \$11 to \$11.75 per hundred. One load of breedy steers of eighty hundred and thirty pounds sold at \$11.25, and breedy stockers sold up to \$10.50 in a few cases. Common eastern stock could be bought at \$7.50 to \$9 per hundred. Calves were in demand at unchanged quotations.

Lamb receipts were fairly heavy, and

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			TORONTO (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS								
heavy finished	85	\$15.12	\$14.50-\$15.50	\$16.00	74	12.25	11.25-12.50	13.50
STEERS								
good	490	14.25	13.75-14.75	15.00	158	12.00	10.75-12.50	12.50
1,000-1,200 common	96	12.25	11.75-12.75	13.50	259	9.50	9.00-9.75	10.00
STEERS								
good	1,013	12.24	11.75-12.75	13.00	15	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.00
700-1,000 common	1,065	9.16	8.00-9.50	10.75	41	9.00	8.50-9.50	9.50
HEIFERS								
good	616	12.46	12.00-13.00	13.50	161	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50
fair	302	10.39	9.50-11.50	11.50	62	9.75	9.25-10.50	10.75
common	291	8.66	8.00-9.50	9.50	310	8.00	7.50-9.00	9.00
COWS								
good	839	9.74	9.00-10.25	10.50	4	9.25		9.50
common	1,152	7.72	7.50-8.25	8.75	856	7.25	6.75-8.50	8.75
BULLS								
good	54	9.62	9.00-10.25	10.75	222	6.00	5.50-6.50	7.00
common	434	7.91	7.25-8.50	9.50	28	10.75	10.00-14.00	14.00
CANNERS & CUTTERS	310	5.78	5.25-6.25	6.50	166	12.25	10.00-15.00	15.50
OXEN	2				731	7.25	7.00-7.50	8.00
CALVES								
veal	887	15.00	14.00-16.50	17.75				
grass	43	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00				
STOCKERS								
good	884	9.87	9.50-10.50	10.50				
fair	1,481	8.29	8.00-9.00	9.75				
FEEDERS								
good	284	11.08	10.75-11.75	11.75				
fair	228	10.54	10.00-11.00	11.00				
HOGS								
selects	3,879	19.59	19.00-19.75	19.75	1,510	20.00	20.00-	20.00
heavies	6	19.50	19.50-	19.50	433	19.50	19.50-	19.50
(fed and watered)					155	17.00	17.00-	17.00
lights	130	17.87	17.00-18.50	18.50	12	16.00	15.50-16.50	16.50
sows	176	17.47	16.00-18.00	18.00				
stags	3	15.50	15.50-	15.50				
LAMBS								
good	7,456	17.21	16.75-18.25	18.25	1,640	17.00	17.00-	17.50
common	660	15.51	15.00-17.00	17.00	1,277	16.00	16.00-	16.00
SHEEP								
heavy	83	12.00	10.00-13.00	13.00	170	13.00	12.00-13.50	14.00
light	255	14.00	13.00-15.00	15.00	119	11.50	10.00-12.00	12.00
common	158	9.70	8.00-11.00	11.00				

prices were reduced 50 cents per hundred on Monday, when good lambs sold at from \$16.75 to \$17.25. Under the stimulus of American buyers, who purchased over ten hundred head for the southern trade, prices advanced on the mid-week market, and trading closed with lambs in good demand from \$17 to \$17.50 per hundred. Sheep were selling at steady prices.

There was little change in the hog department, and \$19.50 per hundred was the quotation for selects, fed and watered, during the week, although a few decks sold at \$19.75. Hogs, however, are selling on a "f.o.b." basis at prices about equal to the "fed and watered" quotations, \$19.50 per hundred, "f.o.b." being paid for some hogs during the week.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 12, Canadian packing houses purchased 380 calves, 4,996 butcher cattle, 4,671 hogs and 2,993 lambs. Local butchers purchased 380 calves, 444 butcher cattle, 364 hogs and 1,273 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 21 calves, 78 milch cows, 46 butcher cattle, 563 stockers, 157 feeders, 38 hogs and 80 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 63 calves, 269 butcher cattle, 413 stockers and 577 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to

September 12, inclusive, were 183,053 cattle, 45,770 calves, 261,743 hogs and 47,741 sheep; compared with 179,752 cattle, 37,129 calves, 392,314 hogs and 49,854 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

With a total of forty-seven hundred head of cattle on the markets at Pt. St. Charles and the East End during the week and with further heavy shipment direct to the packers, the trading was brisk and prices practically unchanged from the previous week. The highest price paid during the week was \$14 per hundred for a pair of oxen weighing together twenty-six hundred and fifty pounds, or about thirteen hundred and twenty-five pounds each. One load of good steers averaging about ten hundred and seventy-five pounds was sold on a dressed weight basis, and was estimated at a value of \$13.50 live weight. A number of cattle were sold off car weights with forty-five to sixty pounds per head addition for "fill." The prices paid for steers was governed not only by quality but in a great measure by the weights. Nineteen head averaging eight hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$9.50, twenty-six head averaging eight hundred and ninety pounds sold at \$9.75, twenty-three head

averaging eight hundred and fifty pounds, but containing a few of heavier weights, sold at \$10; thirteen head averaging nine hundred and twenty-five pounds sold at \$10.50. Mixed lots of light steers and heifers sold around \$9. Good fat steers in the ten-hundred class sold at \$12.50. One lot of four steers, dairy breeding, averaging ten hundred pounds, sold at \$12.50, and a number of straight loads of steers averaging ten hundred to ten hundred and fifty pounds sold from \$12 to \$12.50. The market for fat cows was stiffened by buying for outside points. Ten head of good cows averaging eleven hundred and seventy sold at \$10, and ten head of medium fat cows of dairy breeding, averaging ten hundred and thirty-five pounds, at \$9. Eight cows averaging ten hundred and ninety pounds sold at \$9.50, while the majority of the good cows sold slightly above \$9. Small canner cows sold from \$5 to \$5.50 per hundred, those of heavier weights bringing \$6. Medium grade bulls were lower by 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred, and the average price of the common bulls was from 10 to 15 cents per hundred under that of last week. Good veal calves sold fully as strong as last week. Grass cattle sell \$6.50 to \$8, according to weight and quality.

There were nearly six thousand sheep and lambs offered for sale. Owing to the

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The Molsons Bank
 FARMERS ARE WELCOME

Local Managers are instructed to consult with them, and by every legitimate means assist in securing the utmost development of our farms.

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 Interest at Highest Current Rate.

purchase of about two thousand of these for shipment to the United States the price remained about steady, being \$19 per hundred for good lambs, and \$16 for common.

The price for select hogs remained unchanged at \$20.50 off cars. The British Ministry of Food has made a severe cut in the price of bacon made from hogs weighing approximately less than one hundred and fifty pounds, or more than two hundred and fifty pounds at time of killing. This is bound to influence the prices paid here for anything except hogs within those weights. The cuts under September contracts would amount to about \$1 per hundred live weight on hogs weighing less than one hundred and sixty to one hundred and sixty-five pounds at country points, as these hogs, allowing for shrinkage in shipping would probably weigh when marketed less than one hundred and fifty pounds. There are predictions of a still further cut for October. Sows sold at \$17.50 off cars.

Pr. St. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 12, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 417 calves, 96 canners and cutters, 664 bulls, 729 butcher cattle, 1,998 hogs and 1,540 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 11 milkers, 22 butcher cattle, and 14 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 243 calves.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 12, inclusive, were 30,650 cattle, 53,860 calves, 48,251 hogs and 24,080 sheep; compared with 29,592 cattle, 45,534 calves, 63,544 hogs and 28,239 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending September 12, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 410 calves, 1,441 butcher cattle, 1,368 hogs and 1,353 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 107 butcher cattle. Shipments to United States points were made up of 197 calves and 604 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 12, inclusive, were 28,283 cattle, 40,160 calves, 30,457 hogs and 18,598 sheep, compared with 32,443 cattle, 35,738 calves, 33,772 hogs, and 18,440 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle market worked back to a lower level than the past week, the result of too many cattle here and at western points. There were around seventy-five to eighty cars of Canadians for the week, with one load of choice, thirteen-hundred-pound steers reaching \$16.65, general run of Canadian steers ranging from \$12.50 to \$16.25, prices that looked a quarter to, in some instances, as much as half a dollar lower. Medium to fair butchering stuff generally and canners and cutters sold from a quarter to a half lower. Bulls running from eight hundred to a thousand pounds, sold fully half a dollar lower, while the best heavy and fat butchering kinds looked around a quarter lower. Stocker and feeder trade was lower by a half dollar. Milk cow and springer trade was rated from \$2.50 to \$5 per head. Killers complain that it is a hard matter to get their money back out of beef. In addition, the past week was Jewish holidays, and this invariably had a depressing effect on the market. Offerings for the week totaled 6,700 head, as against 6,875 for the previous week, and as com-

pared with 6,700 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17.50 to \$18; fair to good, \$16.75 to \$17 plain and medium, \$13.25 to \$14; coarse and common, \$11 to \$12.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$16.25 to \$16.65; fair to good, \$14.50 to \$15.50; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice, heavy, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good, \$14 to \$15; best handy, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$13 to \$15.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9 to \$10; light, common, \$8 to \$8.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$9.25 to \$10.50; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$9; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$5.50 to \$6; old rims, \$4 to \$4.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11; sausage, \$9.50 to \$10; light bulls, \$8 to \$9; oxen, \$9 to \$12.

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

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; in carloads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Market occupied a very unfavorable position the past week. While prices were on the decline, the demand was light, and as a result several loads had to be carried over from day to day. Monday a few good handy hogs sold at \$21.40, bulk moved at \$21.35, commoner kinds ranged down to \$21.25, and pigs landed at \$21. Tuesday the bulk of the good hogs moved at \$21.25, with pigs \$20.75; Wednesday prices showed another drop of 15 to 25 cents; Thursday buyers landed the bulk of the good hogs at \$20.75, with pigs \$20.25, and Friday top was \$20.65, although bulk moved at \$20.50 and pigs dropped to \$20. Roughs the fore part of the week sold up to \$18.25, and during the low time they sold around \$17.50, with stags \$15 down. The past week's receipts totaled 20,300 head, as compared with 20,654 head for the week before, and 13,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values were stronger the past week, and sheep remained about steady. Receipts were light, and as a result trading was active from day to day. Monday best lambs sold at \$18.50, few up to \$18.75, and the next three days the majority, which were a pretty bucky kind, sold at \$18.50. Friday the trade was stronger, bulk going at \$18.75. Cull lambs brought up to \$16, and skips went as low as \$10. Wether sheep were quoted from \$13 to \$13.75, breeding ewes reached \$13 and \$13.50, and killing ewes went from \$12.50 down. Cull sheep sold from \$6 to \$8.50. The past week's receipts totaled 7,000 head, as compared with 8,311 head for the week previous, and 14,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—The past week started with top veals selling generally at \$19.50, and Tuesday prices were fifty cents lower. Wednesday's market was the same as Tuesday, top being \$19; Thursday bulk moved at \$19.50, and Friday, under light receipts, prices were jumped \$1.50, bulk being placed at \$21. Cull grades that were handy reached up to \$18. Rough calves were bad sale all week, kinds that were weighty ranging from \$7 to \$10. For the past week receipts totaled 2,000 head, as against 2,663 head for the week previous, and 2,500 head for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Butchers', \$19.90 to \$20.25; light, \$19.90 to \$20.20; packing, \$19 to \$19.75; roughs, \$18.35 to \$18.85; pigs, good and choice, \$18.50 to \$19.25.

Cattle.—Beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$16.25 to \$19.50; common and medium, \$10 to \$16.25; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$7.50 to \$13.75; canners and cutters, \$6.50 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$11 to \$14; inferior, common and medium, \$8 to \$11; veal calves, good and choice, \$18.50 to \$19.50.

Sheep.—Top Western lambs, \$18.30; natives, \$18; lambs, choice and prime,

Draw on Your Customers

through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you



21

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

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

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

\$17.75 to \$18.50; medium and good, \$16 to \$17.75; culls, \$18 to \$18.50; ewes, choice and prime, \$11.50 to \$12.25; medium and good, \$10.25 to \$11.50; culls, \$4 to \$8.

Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, September 23, consisted of 308 cars, 6,046 cattle, 281 calves, 997 hogs, 3,651 sheep and lambs. Good butchers strong; top, \$16 for one load. All other cattle slow at prices steady with previous week's close. Choice calves strong; others slow. Sheep steady; lambs, \$17.25 to \$17.50. Hogs, \$19.50, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

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

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 85½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 82½¢; No. 1 feed, 79½¢.

Oats.—Ontario, (new crop) according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 76c. to 78c.; No. 3 white, 75c. to 77c.

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

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

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

Barley (according to freights outside)—new crop, malting, \$1.04 to \$1.06.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—nominal.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment). War quality, \$10.85, Montreal; \$10.85, Toronto. Manitoba flour, Toronto, new crop, \$11.35.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$20; mixed, \$17 to \$18.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$36.40; shorts, per ton, \$41.40.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto: City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 13½¢; calf skins, green, flat, 30c.; veal kip, 22c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 15c. to 17c.; green, 12c. to 13c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

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

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

Country Produce.

Butter.—The butter market again kept practically stationary in price, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery, fresh made pound squares, 47c. to 48c. per lb.; creamery solids, 44c. to 46c. per lb.; dairy, 43c. to 44c. per lb.

Oleomargarine, 32c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs firmed slightly, selling as follows, wholesale: New-laid No. 1, 51c. per dozen; selects, 55c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, 25c. per lb.; new twins, 25½¢. per lb.

Honey.—Honey prices kept stationary on the wholesales, being quoted as follows: 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, 26c. to 27c. per lb.; comb sections, 30c. to 40c. each.

Poultry.—There was not any change in poultry prices during the week: The following being for live weight, now paid to the producer. Spring chickens, 30c. per lb.; roosters, 20c. per lb.; fowl, under 4 lbs., 23c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 28c. per lb.; ducklings, 22c. per lb.; turkeys, young, 30c. per lb.; turkeys, old, 25c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—Better quality apples have been coming in and sold at \$5, \$4 and \$3 per bbl. for 1, 2 and 3 grade.

Cantaloupes.—The quality has been so poor that it was almost impossible to dispose of them at any price; the 11-qt. baskets ranging from 25c. to 50c., and 16 qts. at 40c. to 75c.

Grapes came in fairly freely, selling at 35c. to 45c. per 6 qt. flats, and 50c. to 65c. per 6-qt. lenos.

Lemons declined—Californias selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per case.

Oranges firmed, selling at \$9.50 to \$11 per case.

Peach shipments have been quite heavy; the bad weather interfering with the sale, prices declined—6 qts. bringing from 40c. to 85c. and 11 qts. at 60c. to \$1.75—per basket.

Pears advanced in price and the quality greatly improved—6 qts. selling at 40c. to 85c.; a few extra choice ones reaching the dollar for 6-qt. lenos and 75c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

Plums were easier, selling at 30c. to 75c. per 6 qts. (flats and lenos) and 50c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes.—Prices varied according to quality, ranging from 30c. to 45c. per 11-qt. flat and 50c. to 65c. per 11-qt. leno.

Watermelons.—There was only a very limited quantity shipped in, selling at 50c. per 16-qt. basket (two melons).

Beans have been hard to sell, declining to 40c. per 11-qt. basket.

Beets and carrots kept stationary at \$1.50 per bag.

Cauliflower improved in quality, selling at \$2.50 per bushel.

Celery continued to have a wide range of prices because of its varied quality, selling at 40c. to \$1 per dozen.

Corn was an extremely slow sale at 8c. to 20c. per dozen.

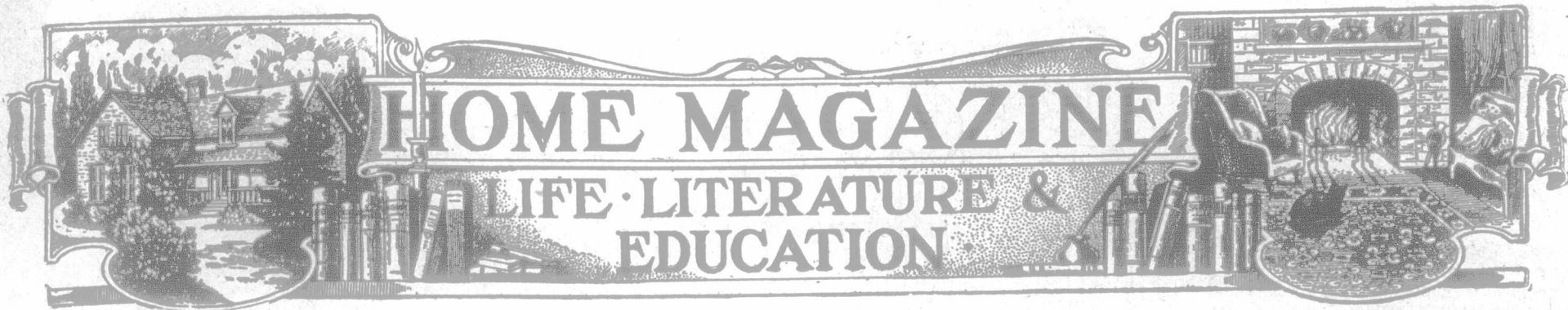
Onions brought from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs, and \$1.60 to \$1.75 per 75 lbs. Pickling onions selling at \$1 to \$2 per 11-qt. basket for silver skins, and 65c. to 75c. for yellows.

Potatoes have been so scarce they repeatedly advanced in price.

Cheese Markets.

New York, specials, 28¾¢; average run, 28¼¢. to 28½¢.; Napance, bid 22¼¢., no sales; Montreal, finest easterns, 22¼¢. to 23c.; Mont Joli, Que., 22½¢.; Picton, 22 7/16c.

Markets continued on page 1574.



Chrysanthemums.

BY THOMAS WALSH.

Shaggy-headed urchins from the gardens of Japan

Now are down our autumn pathways in a rough-and-tumble playing—

Motley little rioters with caps and brooms and banners swaying

On the blustery weirs and hills, a ragamuffin clan

Woe unto the palaces of summer sacked and blown!

Not a thicket, lane, or highway but their scattered spoils are twining!

Goths are at our trellised porch— through our gardens comets signing

Doom of blast and frost and snowdrift on the summer's throne!

—In "Gardens Overseas."

The Central Canada Exhibition.

BY L. D. MILNER.

I feel so different about the exhibition this year," a young girl said to me the day before the Ottawa Exhibition opened. "I've always gone before just to have a good time—now I'm going because I want to learn things."

I was pleased to hear her say that. Such a spirit should be fostered among the young people of the country. The main object of all exhibitions is to teach and encourage—competition always stimulates, or should do so.

Among the exhibits in the Horticultural Hall were collections of vegetables grown by children of the Ottawa public schools. These compared favorably with any I saw throughout the building. The vegetables grown by soldiers' wives proved that these women have certainly been doing their bit in helping to win the war.

Yellow tomatoes were given a strong showing, as was also Scotch kale, a vegetable which is not so well known as it deserves to be. California cucumbers, which look like miniature pumpkins and were grown out of doors by an Ottawa lady, attracted considerable attention.

Locally grown apples, which were not from the Experimental Farm nor from any of the famous apple-growing districts of Canada, won my admiration. The Alexander seemed to be the favorite, which is not surprising. A farmer's daughter remarked to me yesterday that she had never realized a large apple could have such a nice flavor until she sampled an Alexander last week.

In the same building was an exhibit of bread made at the Experimental Farm in accordance with the Food Board regulations, twenty per cent of conmeal, oatmeal, rye, barley or corn flour being used. An official in charge answered questions regarding the making of this bread for the benefit of those who have not met with success in their experiments with flour substitutes.

The Experimental Farms are now growing one-third of the root seed requirements of Canada, and had a splendid showing of carrot, turnip and mangel seed. So many people to whom I have spoken on the subject of the scarcity of vegetable and flower seed have stared at me incredulously, but it is true that in pre-war times much of our seed came from Belgium and other European countries, and that next year will see a greater scarcity of seed than ever. Two of each kind of vegetable saved now for seed growing next year will give sufficient seed to plant the usual farm garden in 1920.

The flax exhibit is worthy of the attention of every agriculturist. As a re-

sult of the war the flax supply of the Empire has been practically wiped out. This is the progressive farmer's opportunity, for the Experimental Farm officials are responsible for the statement that an acre of flax is worth four acres of wheat in export value, and flax can be grown in almost every part of Canada. Fine linen is used in the construction of aeroplanes. Already there is a scarcity of this product and substitutes are being tried with not, as yet, satisfactory results. The linen mills of the British Isles can use 100,000 tons of raw flax fibre annually.

The fertilizer exhibit makes a strong plea for the use of ground limestone, which counteracts soil acidity and encourages the growth. Tomatoes are shown grown with thirty tons of manure per acre, using no other fertilizer, the yield being three hundred and four bushels per acre. Other tomatoes are shown grown with fifteen tons of manure per acre and fertilizer, the yield being five hundred and twenty-five bushels per acre. Various other vegetables and grains were shown, the use of fertilizer giving equally surprising results.

The forestry pathological exhibit is very interesting, especially to the farmer who has an orchard and is suffering from the present epidemic of dry rot which is attacking parts of the province. The statement is made that more timber is injured annually by insects and fungi than is utilized commercially. This calls for individual and concerted action by farmers.

Just ten days ago an Ontario farmer pointed out to me a little corner of his otherwise fine orchard which had been devoted to the raising of red astrachans. He told me of the splendid yields they had given, then added in a regretful tone, "They're all dead. I haven't a red astrachan on the place." He pointed out a Yellow Transparent which was dying, and with a movement of his hand drew my attention to a tree which was blossoming in the last week of August. He treated the whole thing as an act of Providence, displaying no apparent interest in the why and wherefore of the gradual degeneration of his orchard.

The people who should know tell me that Ontario fruit is going to be scarce next year on account of the number of diseased trees, and this at a time when an extensive propagation of the use of vegetables and fruits is going on. This is a state of affairs that should not be, with the experience and knowledge of a government staff versed in the pathology of trees at the call of the farmer.

THE Food Board exhibit in the Pure Food Show was especially interesting, practical demonstrations being made with meat, sugar and flour substitutes. Among other things shown were, all kinds of preserves made with sugar substitutes, maple syrup, corn syrup, maple sugar, brown sugar and honey being used, the proportions generally being one cup of syrup to two cups of water. In the same building Chef Leony Derouet, of the Commodore Hotel, New York, was conducting a competition in cooking, the candidates being girls from the Ottawa schools. The chef, as I learned from my conversation with him, believes in the old adage, "Waste not, want not." The French do not only know how to cook—they know how to use up left-overs—they know, as I used to say when taking lessons at the home of a French lady, after I finished my domestic science course, how to make wonderful things out of "nothing," meaning scraps that would otherwise be thrown away.

THE keynote of the poultry exhibit is that "the best pays." Pure-bred poultry eat less and lay more, look better and pay better. The best is none too good for the farmer. It is a continual joy to me to visit one of my

friends who has an "up-to-minute" dairy farm. When I first went there he had a few pure-bred cows in his stable, but the majority were grade cows, and there were a few others. All the time he has been slowly adding pure-bred cattle to his stock. I do not think that there is a grade cow in his stable now, and if there is her days are numbered. This same farmer has a flock of pure-bred White Wyandottes, and when none of his neighbors' hens are laying he still keeps on bringing in the eggs.

There was a large display of rabbits in the poultry section, from pretty little fluffy white Angoras, only a few days old, to large Belgian hares with their fine, silky hair.

The Fleming Giant, a huge, gray breed, is strongly recommended for food. They are sturdy animals, not much trouble to raise, and cost very little to feed. Classes are being held all over the United States in the raising of rabbits and their preparation for the table. Rabbits have always been used in great numbers for food in England, "jugged hare"—a spiced rabbit dish—being considered a great delicacy.

THE work of the school children was wonderfully good, the exhibit of manual training, showing desks, chairs, taborettes, trays and an electric floor lamp being particularly pleasing, as was also a showing of woven rag rugs and the small loom on which they were made, from an orphan's home. A number of teachers have taken a special course in kindergarten training at one of the Ottawa schools this year, and the exhibit should be an encouragement to them as an illustration of what little fingers and brains can accomplish.

IRISH and filet crochet work hold their own in the fancy-work section. There was quite a large display of knitted sweaters and socks, a fine silk pair of stockings showing what can be done with a set of knitting needles, time and patience.

Worthy of special note was the section devoted to the work of old ladies over sixty-five years of age, which included fine honiton and point lace.

An exhibit of basketry by voluntary aid workers comprises baskets, jardinières, trays and other pretty and useful articles. This work was taken up by the assistants at the Sir Sandford Fleming Convalescent Home with the idea of instructing the returned soldiers at that institution in the art. Owing to a slight hitch with the military authorities the original plan has not been carried out, but the money obtained from the sale of the articles goes to the Home.

The side-show containing war trophies received deserved attention. Here was shown a German aeroplane, the chief centre of attraction, and the engine of a Zeppelin which took part in the air raid on London in November, 1917.

I noticed with particular interest that the man in charge of the catalogues wore the ribbon of the medal which has been awarded to survivors of the first hundred thousand—the famous "contemptibles."

THE Ottawa Exhibition is not as large as some of the others held in the Province, but it serves one particularly good purpose in bringing before the people the work of the Experimental Farm, a branch of Government work which has not been appreciated as it should be by those it is intended to help. The best, as I have already said, is none too good for the farmer. Through the agency of exhibitions he is given a chance of seeing the best—through Government assistance and advice he is given a chance of securing it, and judging by the interest displayed in the various exhibits, he is beginning to realize his opportunities.

Please Read This.—Prizes For You.

Dear Readers:—

In casting about for something different for this year's Christmas Number, it has occurred to us that we cannot do better than leave the matter with you. There are so many of you, you see, that many things well "worth while" must come from among you. Accordingly we have decided to offer prizes of \$15.00 each for letters ("stories" or "articles," if you choose to call them so) on the following subjects:

1. Fifteen Dollars for the best letter on "War Help Work in My District."—This should be suggestive to other war-working societies and districts.

2. Fifteen Dollars for the best letter on "What My Neighborhood Needs for Its Advancement."

3. Fifteen Dollars for the best letter from a school teacher on "Methods of Education in a Rural School."—This competition is open to school teachers only.

4. Fifteen Dollars for the best letter on any literary subject, the choice left to yourself.

5. Fifteen Dollars for the best letter on "Woman's Work on the Farm," dealing especially with the subject of how to accomplish with the least waste of health and strength."

6. Fifteen Dollars for the best "farmerette" letter.—"My Experiences as a Farmerette."

We do not limit you in regard to length further than to say that no article should be over 3,000 words—over three solid columns in our paper. A letter of half that length or less that is interesting, bright and suggestive, is quite as likely to win the prize.

All letters must be received at this office not later than October 15th.

Only one letter in each class will receive a prize, but a number of others will be published later and will be paid for according to our usual rates, payment being made at the end of the month following publication.

Address all letters to: "COMPETITION, HOME DEPARTMENT," Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

You can write such an article as we ask for in half a day, if you are ready with the pencil.—And you need not copy it with ink, provided it is clearly and legibly written with pencil. You run your chance of winning \$15.00, and a very fair chance, even if you fail that, of receiving something later. At the same time you will be helping to make our Christmas Number what it should be—a pleasure and an inspiration to all who read it. Now, see what you can do, will you not?—We thank you in advance.

A Song.

BY CLARENCE URMY.

I SHALL not pass this way again,
But far beyond earth's Where and When
May I look back along a road
Where on both sides good seed I sowed.

I shall not pass this way again,
May Wisdom guide my tongue and pen,
And Love be mine that so I may
Plant roses all along the way.

I shall not pass this way again,
May I be courteous to men,
Faithful to friends, true to my God,
A fragrance on the path I trod.

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The Fashions.

THE fashions for this fall are prettier than they have been for the past four years. Most certainly the straight lines revived by the straight, fairly narrow skirt are more graceful and have much more "style" than could ever be obtained by the wasteful full skirts from which we have just made our escape. Full skirts harmonize only with the pointed waists, puffed sleeves, Gainsborough hats or poke bonnets of a period long since past; mixed up, as they have been of late, with ultra modern collars, blouses and hair-dressings, they have been neither picturesque nor economical.

The new skirts are not too tight, —they give plenty of room to step. They are short enough for comfort, yet not so short as to be ridiculous. —And they are not burdened with trimming. Tunics and apron-dresses are still in favor, and both are pretty. Blouses are roomy; sleeves are long, and just loose enough to be comfortable. Sometimes the necks are collarless, finished only with a touch of beading or colored embroidery, but collars of silk, satin, or gandy, filet lace and Georgette crepe are legion, and may be worn if one chooses. A very pretty green crepe de chine dress noticed yesterday, had long sleeves of green Georgette, of the very same shade, and a pleated collar of the Georgette, that crossed, fichu-fashion, in front. A pretty pin in gold and jade supplied the necessary dash of contrast.

THE favored materials for fall suits and coats are Jersey cloth, velours, broadcloth, tweed and serge; and the favored colors all of the warm rich tones —prune, forest green, Burgundy, tobacco and capuchin brown, reindeer khaki, purplish brown, tan heather mixtures, beige, etc., with the luminous Pekin blue, "Blue Devil" blue, and the always popular navy and black. All of the coats, by the way, are buttoned up, very sensibly, to the chin.

For dresses one can make no mistake if one chooses fine serge for serviceable dresses, and crepe de chine or charmeuse for dressy wear. Silk braid and buttons trim serge very nicely, while beading and fringe are much used for dressy gowns. For mingling with the silk Georgette crepe holds first place, but unless one is proof against cold too lavish use of it is not advisable for winter; it is simply impossible to wear long-sleeved under-vests with Georgette sleeves.

Let our clothes be as artistic as possible, but let common sense dictate where matters of health are concerned.

Our New Pattern Service.

With this issue we begin business with a new pattern manufacturing company, and are assured that the service will be excellent.

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

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

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

2591-2600—Ladies' Costume.

Waist 2591 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, and requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. Skirt, 2600 is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures 2¼ yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH PATTERN.



2599—Misses' Dress.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 4¾ yards of 44-inch material. Without the tunic, 1¾ yard less. The skirt measures 1¾ yards at the foot. Price 10 cents.

2376—Girls' Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2249—A Simple Coat and Cap for the Little One.
 The Patter includes Coat and Cap. Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2 3 and 4 years. Size 2 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material for the coat, and ¼ yard for the cap. Price, 10 cents.

2374—A Smart Dress for Home Wear.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2¼ yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2589—Ladies' Cover-All Apron.
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2588—An Ideal Suit.
 Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 will require 3½ yards for the skirt, 3¾ yards for the coat, and ¾ yard for the vest, of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2586—Girls' Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2596—Girls' Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2604—Girls' Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3¾ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2602—Ladies' Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 5 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2½ yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.



2556-2442—A Stylish Suit.
 Coat 2556 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 4¾ yards of 40-inch material for a 38-inch size. Skirt 2442 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 will require 2½ yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures about 1¾ yard at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2582—Ladies' Apron.
 Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 4¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2241—Ladies' House Dress.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2611—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2607—Ladies' Underskirt.
 Cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material without the flounce, or, 3¾ yards of material, with the flounce. Price, 10 cents.

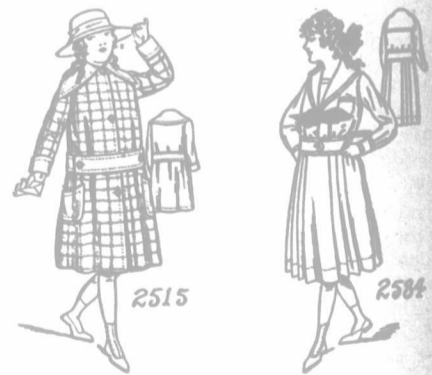
2601—Girls' Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2603—Child's Dress.
 Cut in 4 sizes: 1 year, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 will require 2½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2598—Ladies' Dress.
 Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 7½ yards of 40-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2595-2597—Ladies' Costume.
 Waist 2595 is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size. Skirt 2597 is cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. It measures 2 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2515—Girls' Coat.
 Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



36, 38, 40, 42, 44 measure. Size 38 44-inch material.

skirt. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 measure. Size 24 36-inch material or, 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

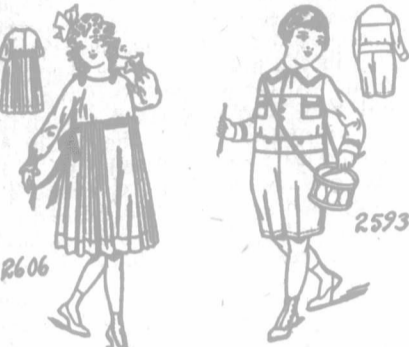
10 and 12 years. Size 36-inch material.

year, 2, 4 and 6 require 2 1/2 yards of material. Price, 10 cents.

36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Price, about 2 yards at 10 cents.

Costume. Size 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 bust measure. Size 36-inch material. Skirt 2597 is cut in sizes 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches. It requires 3 3/4 yards of material. It measures 24 inches. TWO separate patterns FOR EACH pattern.

8, 10, 12 and 14 require 3 3/4 yards of material. Price, 10 cents.



2584—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 4 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2435—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2592—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 3/8 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2608-2590—Ladies' Costume. Waist 2608 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2590 is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 6 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Skirt measures 2 1/2 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2585—A Smart Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 3/8 yards of 40-inch material. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2606—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2593—Boys' Blouse Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2409—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2610—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 3/8 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2549—A Comfortable Cape Coat. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 5 1/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2587—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Secret of Happiness.

Whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he.—Prov. 16 : 20.

"The world is good in its own poor way, There is rest by night and high spirits by day; Yet the world is not happy as it might be— Why is it? Why is it? O, answer me! What lackest thou, world? for God made thee of old. Why—thy faith hath gone out and thy love grown cold. Thou art not happy as thou mightest be, For the want of Christ's simplicity. It is love thou lackest, thou poor old world! Who shall make thy love hot for thee, frozen old world? Thou art not happy as thou mightest be, For the love of our Lord is little in thee."

The desire for happiness is an instinct of man's being. Some seek happiness in giving, some in getting. One man gathers wealth, hoping it will buy happiness, another finds lasting joy in service. Some want happiness in a hurry while others are willing to wait for it. But—sooner or later—we all look forward to the time when sorrow and sighing shall flee away, when there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain.

That wonderful Book, the Bible, is ready with hopeful messages to meet this human craving for happiness. We are not left in the dark to grope after satisfying joy, but are shown the way of light which leads to the shining goal.

Our text tells us that trust in God is the secret of happiness. Try that road and see if the promise can be depended on.

Perhaps you are not happy. Why? You are fretting because you can't get your own way. Trust in God, and the miserable discontent will vanish like a bad dream in the sunshine. Or you are weighed down by anxiety about the safety of a soldier in Europe. Trust him in his Father's keeping, remember that his best Friend is always beside him, pray without ceasing as you go about your work (I don't mean words of prayer or work) as much as the spirit of prayer) and you will know that it is well with him, no matter what happens. Or the outlook is dark for yourself. Money difficulties weigh you down and the future looks black. Turn your thoughts away from the future and try the Psalmist's recipe: "Trust in the LORD, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." Why should we wilfully blot out to-day's sunshine with clouds that belong to to-morrow?

Or it may be you are even now walking in a very dark place. You may be suffering from pain of body, from loss of friends or some other trouble. Never imagine that you have to wait for the gift of happiness. If you trust in the Lord you may be glad even now, for "happy is the man whom God correcteth." Christ is able to pour out gladness in a constant stream on His friends who look to Him when they mourn, when they are reviled, persecuted and falsely accused for His sake.—S. Matt. 5.

It was said of two women who suffered for many years—one had hip disease

and one spinal trouble—"These two dear friends never saw each other face to face for eight years, when they met in a better land. For many years they both did not know what it was to be free from pain, yet they lived intensely and joyously and were a gift of joy to the world in just living."

We hear much of the happiness of heaven; but happiness is an art which should be learned on earth. If we never laugh here perhaps we may be long-faced after death. If we distrust God now we may find our spirits are too weak to trust Him later. The Holy City has twelve open gates, and yet all rebels against its Great King are forbidden entrance. We expect to find that "the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers," and other evil-doers will be shut out of the City of Holy Peace; but we are startled to find that the first mentioned on the list of those outside the City are "the fearful, and unbelieving."—Rev. 21 : 8. Perhaps they stay outside because they think God's promises are too good to be true. They are afraid to accept His invitation to enter as guests of the King of Kings. They do not trust Him, and so they cannot find happiness in the present or hope for the future.

How constantly the word "blessed" was on the lips of Christ. He wanted to give rest and peace to the weary and heavy laden, but even He found it impossible to do mighty works in some places—Why? Because of man's unbelief. If we refuse to trust Him we are pushing aside His offered gift of joy.

A deaconess, who was doing social work in a country district, said to a friend: "When I am working in the country I fell so deeply as if Christ were walking the hillsides with me. I never enter a home without feeling my Lord entering it with me—and how He loved the mountains for prayer!"

Is it any wonder that she enjoyed her life and said earnestly: "I would not exchange this work for any other?"

If we take each day—yes, each moment—straight from the hands of God we can find His sunshine glorifying pain, sorrow and drudgery. Let us stand by His side and look at our appointed cross from His point of view.

"Laid aside by illness,— Thus they say on earth. 'Set apart for stillness,— Thus they sing in Heaven. Here they speak of suffering, Pain and vanished mirth; There, of God's promotion, To His chosen given."

Are you promoted into the higher class of those who suffer? Then thank God that you are counted worthy to join the white-robed army who follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth. If He is leading you there is no need to move forward in anxious dread. It is when we walk through the dark valley of the shadow that we learn to say confidently: "I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me." It is in the midst of war that many have found close beside them the "White Comrade"—the Prince of Peace. With their gaze fixed on Him they have forgotten hardships and danger. Of course, if we fix our attention on ourselves we shall magnify all our troubles.

An Englishman once said sympathizingly to a French noble—a poor exile—"You look cold sir." The Frenchman drew himself up and said: "Sir, a gentleman is never cold."

Do you remember how a disciple of Christ stood and warmed himself while his Master was enduring shameful torture, and facing that terrible death which makes us shudder in these days when Canadians have endured it? Could a Canadian soldier stand comfortably beside a German fire and warm himself if his comrade was being led out to be crucified? Shall we, with our eyes on Christ's gallant acceptance of agony, concentrate our attention on any trifling personal discomfort?

Our Lord told us that terrible things would come to pass on earth, and said that the hour when men's hearts were failing them for fear was the special time when His disciples should look up, and lift up their heads in steadfast fearlessness.

It was a soldier (Coningsby Dawson) who wrote to his father from the trenches: "One lives only from sunrise to sunrise, but there's a more real happiness in this brief living than I ever knew before, because it is so exactly worth while."

If the gallant cheeriness of the soldiers

makes us ashamed to complain or get downhearted, so the courage of those at home helps to bear up a soldier's spirit and brace his heart and nerve his arm.

After a visit in England Coningsby Dawson wrote: "We were all thrilled by the darkened heroic London through which we moved, the London which bore its sorrows so proudly, and went about its daily life with such silent courage."

Thoughts have wings and travel far. Therefore keep your secret thoughts bright and hopeful, lest you help to injure the "morale" of the British Empire.

DORA FARNCOMB.

For Quiet Hour Purse.

Dear Friend.—You will please find enclosed the sum of ten dollars to be used to bring some comfort to some ill and needy one.

Goderich. M. L. May God's blessing rest upon you and your good work.

(The above letter—with ten dollars enclosed—has just reached me. I will try to carry out faithfully the wishes of the giver.)

For the Needy.

A very beautiful gift for the needy reached me last week. A reader of the Quiet Hour, who has recently passed across the River of Death, asked her sister to send ten dollars for the Q. H. P. I was unwilling to break this sacred gift into fragments, so it has gone to help a "Day Nursery," where little children are cared for while their mothers go out to work by the day.

DORA FARNCOMB. 6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Windrow

England and Scotland are preparing to replant the forests which have been cut to provide war supplies.

Joyce Kilmer, the American poet killed recently in the war, was really born in New Brunswick. He was almost thirty-two years of age.

An instrument called the optophone, to enable the blind to read ordinary print by transmitting the letter-values into sound, has been invented by a French scientist, Dr. Fournier d'Albe. In a recent test in England a blind girl read perfectly, though rather slowly, a portion of Dante's "Inferno." She said it took her only about 90 hours to familiarize herself with the method.

An immense deposit of potash, sodium sulphate and Epsom salts, amounting to many millions of tons, is reported to have been discovered in the dried-up bed of a lake thirty miles north of Maple Creek, Sask.

"Serbia has lost outright about 25 per cent. of her population since the war began, and in addition hundreds of thousands of her people have been carried into bondage—in Austria-Hungary, where they die like flies in pestilential internment camps, starved, half-clad, diseased and overworked; in Bulgaria and Asia Minor where they meet the fate of the Armenians in the deserts. Her little girls have been carried off in thousands by their Bulgarian masters, and sold into the Turkish harems of Constantinople."—The Outlook.

It was solely due to the people of America, says the editor of the London Daily News, that Britain did not starve last winter. "The United States poured into the countries of the Allies ten million tons of food, and saved them in the economic field as her soldiers have helped to save them on the battle-field. In all the achievements of the war there has been nothing more remarkable than this, and in any true estimate of the personal triumphs of the war there is none that would rank above that of Mr. Hoover, who is now on a visit to this country (England) and the Allies generally to arrange what the President calls the 'common table.' But Mr. Hoover himself would be the first to disclaim the credit for the miracle. It belongs to the American people, who, at his inspiration, voluntarily gave up the use of wheat flour in order that the Allied armies and peoples might be tided over the critical months of spring and early summer."

The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—Perhaps the mushroom season will be over before this reaches you, but this morning I just want to talk about this delectable fungus—and why shouldn't I?—for the "delicious" memory of a heaping boxful of them, from Peter McArthur's pastures, which served a company of five people with *plenty* last night, is still upon me. Surely Peter will have a new chapter to add to his next volume of *Pastures Green* after this fall's experience.

Mushrooms.—What odd things they are—without flowers or leaves, without the chlorophyll which turns nearly all other growing things to green in the sunlight, growing from manure and decay, yet providing one of the most delicious foods that come to our tables.

I know a man in this city, a teacher of botany, who knows many kinds of fungi that are good to eat. All summer long he brings home ghastly looking things that we used to kick to pieces along the roadsides when we were children, thinking they were "toadstools" and poisonous; when cooked, however, they have all the fine flavors of true mushrooms, sometimes with a little variation. There are white-gilled things that he calls "shaggy-manes," black-gilled ones that he calls "ink-pots," and dear knows what not, that he delights to spring upon people as rarely used foods.—Well, I got a bit even with him last spring, for I introduced him to milkweed sprouts.

The trouble with trying any of these "queer" kinds is that there are a few species that are not good for food at all, and at least one, in this country, —the deadly *Amanita*—that is a rank poison. So, unless one is an expert on the subject, it is best to leave the unfamiliar kinds alone.—The stem of the *Amanita*, by the way, always grows in a cup, which has been called the "death-cup"; or, at least, there is a membrane or veil, which parts as the stem grows, leaving a cup at the bottom and a second cap at the top. The cap is a gray, whitish yellow, yellow or brownish, sometimes even white; and the stem is usually deep seated in the ground. It may be found in woods, pastures and lawns.—Considering the deadliness of the *Amanita*, it is safe to leave alone any unfamiliar mushroom that bears traces of a veil.

Everyone knows the common field mushroom—they say it is growing by the barrel in Peel County this year. It has a round, "peelable" cap, and flesh-colored gills that turn to a rich brown as the fungus grows older. It always grows in rich, open fields, preferably pasture fields where the grass is short. Its distinctive name, to the botanists is *Agaricus campestris*.

The kind which is raised in cellars and sheds from the spawn one buys in "bricks" is very similar, but there are some differences which place it as a separate species—*Agaricus horrens*.

The word "mushroom", by the way, has been derived from the French "mousseron" (how we mouth those French words!) which arose, somehow, from the word "mousse", that means "moss".

A sort of cousin to the mushroom group is the *Champignon*. To this family belongs the delicious little "Fairy Ring" species, which is as easily distinguished by those who know it, as the true mushroom. It grows (usually in rings) among short grass, in pastures, and on roadsides or lawns. It is smaller than the mushroom, and a whitish-buff color all over, gills and all. The stem is quite solid and perfectly smooth, without the slightest sign of a ring, and the gills are far apart. In dry weather it may turn quite leathery in the sun, but a shower or good sprinkling of water in the evening restores it.

All of these fungi, by the way, reproduce themselves by spores. When the cap is ripe the spores fall down from between the gills, in a thick powder which, in the common mushroom, is nearly black. These spores germinate, forming "mycelium," a whitish mat of small threads which spread all through the manure substance upon which the fungi

grow. It is these threads, spread through prepared horse manure, which you buy in bricks, known to the trade as "spawn."

Then there are the delicious morels, and the edible fungi that grow on trees. Lack of "space" (that bete-noir of the editor) forbids mention of them, but one must take a line to speak of puff-balls,—those big, round, solid, snowy white balls that grow also in pastures and along roadsides. Don't waste one of them (you may leave some, of course, to propagate others). They are a delicious food, but they must be sliced while the "meat" is perfectly fresh, before it begins to turn yellow. Fried in butter the slices look somewhat like nicely toasted and buttered slices of rolls, and the taste is—well, if you take one bite you'll want a good many more. I want to tell you a puff-ball story, but will have to leave it for another time.

As a last warning: Don't use any mushroom or other fungus that has become decayed, as, then, they become indigestible and may make you ill. It is a safe rule, indeed to leave all decayed or tainted foods alone.

THE other day a pleasant, cultured man in Salvation Army Dress called at my office. He proved to be the Director of the "Salvation Army Rescue Home for Girls", in this city, and he asked me to go with him to see the big extension to the Home which is now being built—a fine, spacious, airy building, equipped as well as any modern hospital. The work of the Home is to take girls who have made a mistake, care for them, and bring them back to respectable living, if it can be done. They are trained how to work, and situations are found for them.

In connection with the Home is an Orphanage in which not only children from the Home are sheltered, but also homeless little ones whose parents have died or are, from any other cause unable to support them. At present, for instance, there are children of several soldiers killed in France. One wee lad's mother went insane on hearing of her husband's death, and so the baby boy is all alone in the world.

Many good people in the city of London are furnishing wards and otherwise helping to equip the institution, and the superintendent asks for the equipment of one room by readers of this paper. Only \$70 will be required, but it is needed soon.—Will those who wish to help in this good work kindly send the amount to this office, indicating that it is to be used for the Salvation Army Home? Very small amounts will soon cover the cost—if enough of them are sent.

The Salvation Army is doing a splendid work in this country—a work touched by no other organization.—I leave the matter with you.

—JUNIA.

Needle Points of Thought.

"The man who doesn't spend his money and himself in this war will spend the rest of his life explaining why he didn't—or lying about it."

—EDWARD A. FILENE.

The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out the plan without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; . . . This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. . . . It is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

PRESIDENT WILSON, August 27, 1917.

Keeping Boarders.—Hard Soap.

For Mrs. J. D., Ojibway Island, Point aux Baril, Ont.

A woman who serves over 15 meals a day must have a license. Write to Canada Food Board, Ottawa. Papers will be sent for you to fill. Fee is \$2 00. No license is required to deal with Harris Abattoir Co.; they require a license to deal with you.

Hard Soap Recipe.—One is given

on Gillett's lye tins. Probably this is the one you refer to. Into 2 quarts soft water heated until blood warm put 1 can Gillett's lye. Melt 4 lbs. tallow and stir lye and tallow together till it thickens a little, then leave until next day. Cut in pieces and set on a board to dry. Turn occasionally. If you add 3 tablespoons ammonia and 1½ of borax the soap will be improved. Wet the tub before putting the soap in to harden.

Perhaps some reader can tell where ostrich feathers can be repaired.

Cleaning a Blouse.

For "Dainty", Durham Co., Ont.: So you spoiled your navy blue silk blouse with ice-cream. Well, I should advise you to try the following! First cover the spot with magnesia, leave it a few days and brush out. If the magnesia will not do the work, try rubbing on a little chloroform, being very careful not to inhale the fumes. If the stain still persists try rubbing it with gasoline, steaming afterwards over the spout of a kettle if there is a "ring". If the ring remains all you can do is to wash the whole waist in gasoline. I'm horribly afraid of recommending it in quantity—even the vapors from it are so inflammable, but it is a first-class cleanser, and there is no danger if one does the work out of doors and keeps the jar closed to prevent evaporation. When washing the silk do not rub it too hard as friction sometimes generates heat, and be sure to dry the waist thoroughly out of doors before pressing it with a warm iron. I know some people who invariably use just Ivory soap and warm soft water for cleaning, and it is usually effective although occasionally it removes the color. It is always best to test it on a bit of the goods or unseen portion of the garment before risking.

War-Time Cookery.

Sour Milk Cakes.—One cup Graham flour, 1 cup buckwheat flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 cups sour milk. Cook on a hot griddle, and serve with honey, jam or syrup.

Boston War Bread.—One cup cornmeal, 1 cup rolled oats, 1 cup rye flour, ¾ cup molasses, 2 cups thick sour milk, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon salt. Mix all together thoroughly. Steam 3 hours in a mould. A 3-lb. size bakingpowder box is suitable.

Eggless Muffins. One cup cornmeal, 1 cup rolled oats (put through the chopper), 1 teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 3 teaspoons oil or melted butter, milk to make a soft drop batter.

Elderberry Pie.—To every pint of berries add 1 cup sugar, 2 crackers rolled fine, ½ teaspoon salt, juice of half a lemon (also a little of the grated rind if liked), or ½ teaspoon cloves or cinnamon. Bake with 2 crusts, or one crust and lattice on top.

Plum and Apple Jelly.—Cook equal measures of plums and apples, skins and all, in a very little water. Drain and press out juice. Boil juice 15 minutes, then add, for each quart 3 cups hot sugar. Let boil until it jellies.

Oatmeal Graham Bread.—Four cups oatmeal (put through the chopper), 4 cups white flour, 3 cups liquid including 1 cake compressed yeast dissolved, 2 cups mashed potato, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 2 tablespoons shortening. Molasses may be added if desired. Grind the oatmeal with the finest knife, which makes it like Graham flour. It may be used for gems, pancakes and cookies as well as bread.

Chocolate Frosting.—Three tablespoons cocoa (powdered), 3 tablespoons coffee (liquid), ½ teaspoon vanilla, about 1½ cups confectioners' sugar.

Maple Syrup Pudding Sauce.—Boil ½ cup maple and 1 tablespoon of corn syrup until thick, but not quite enough to taffy in a soft ball. Pour in a fine stream on the stiffly beaten white of an egg, beating constantly all the time. Let cool a little, then beat in ½ cup whipped cream or thin cream without beating.

Raspberry Sauce.—Heat 2 cups raspberries in a double boiler and put through a sieve fine enough to keep back the seeds. Add half as much sugar as juice and let simmer 5 minutes.

Eggless Oatmeal Drop Cookies.—Beat ½ cup shortening to a cream. Beat in ½ cup sugar and ½ cup maple or other syrup, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup coconut, 5 tablespoons thick sour milk, 1 cup

oatmeal, 1 cup barley flour and ½ cup corn or rice flour, sifted with 1 teaspoon of soda. Drop by teaspoons on a greased tin. Bake in a quick oven.

Rye Flour Baba.—Sift 1¾ cups rye flour into a mixing bowl. Mix 1 cup compressed yeast through ¼ cup lukewarm water, stir in ¼ cup wheat flour, then work in as much of the rye flour as is needed to make a dough that can be kneaded. Knead until smooth; cut half way through the little ball of dough twice, letting the cuts form a cross on the top. Put the dough in a bowl of lukewarm water. When it rises to the top of the water, and is very light and porous, remove with a skimmer to the flour in the bowl. Add ½ cupful and 2 extra tablespoons of shortening, ½ teaspoon salt, and 2 eggs, and beat until thoroughly blended. Add 2 more eggs, one at a time, beating in the first egg before the second is added. At the last beat very thoroughly and turn into a greased mould that holds one quart. When the dough fills the mould to within half an inch of the top, bake about 25 minutes. Baste with any hot, rich sauce made of stewed fruit and fruit juice, until it has taken up as much as possible. Serve hot.—*American Cookery.*

The Scrap Bag.

Watermelon Rind Pickles.

Pickles made of watermelon rind will be firm rather than tough if, after the rinds are prepared for pickling, you let them stand for an hour in cold salt water, then wash in clear cold water before cooking.

Darning Children's Hose.

When darning a large hole in a stocking sew a piece of net over the hole and darn through it. This makes a neater, stronger darn. Very heavy net should be used.

Crisp Pastry.

If you want the bottom crust of pie to keep crisp do not put it on a flat surface to cool. Place it on props so that it will cool with a space beneath it.

Slight Taint.

Tainted fish or meat is unsafe to eat, as it may cause ptomaine poisoning. A very slight "off" taste, however, may be removed by putting a lump of charcoal tied in a rag in the saucepan when cooking.

Constipation.

Probably more diseases are due, directly or indirectly, to constipation than to any other cause. There should be a free movement of the bowels once a day if health is to be preserved. To prevent constipation the following method has been highly recommended:

"Take water freely between meals and at bedtime (6 to 8 glasses daily); practice an erect posture and deep breathing exercises, take active systematic exercise indoors and out and try abdominal massage. Coarse, bulky foods (oatmeal, whole wheat and bran bread), vegetables (especially those eaten raw) and fruits (raw or cooked), together with regular bowel habits persistently carried out, usually relieve constipation. Refined liquid paraffin oil (1 or 2 ounces at bedtime) and agar-agar or Japanese seaweed (teaspoonful doses) are good medicinal cleansers—far preferable to pills and purgatives (which should not be taken except in cases of emergency and on a physician's prescription)."

The Care of Hardwood Floors.

If one only knows how, nothing is easier than the care of a well-finished floor. Water should never be used on a waxed floor. The less water used on any floor, the better. Painted varnished and ciled floors may be cleaned with crude petroleum. Dip a woollen cloth in the petroleum and rub the boards with it.

When the entire floor has been cleaned in this manner, close the room for a few hours. Cover an old floor-brush with a piece of clean woollen cloth and rub the floor hard. This will remove any superfluous oil, and will polish the floor. Occasionally add half a pint of paraffin oil to each quart of petroleum. This will keep the floor in fine condition.

It is most important that every particle of superfluous oil shall be removed in the manner I have indicated. If this is neglected many times, the oil will hold the dust, and you will soon have a dark, dingy floor. Painted, varnished and oiled floors can be wiped with a cloth

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which has been wrung out of water. This will remove the dust, but will not add to the luster. Waxed floors should be dusted with a soft cloth or dust mop. To remove dirt spots from such floors, wipe with a cloth which has been dampened with turpentine. This will remove the wax, and it will then be necessary to go over the spots with a cloth slightly moistened with wax.—Country Life.

The Beaver Circle

Rules for Beaver Circle.—Write on but one side of the paper. Do not use pen-name. Give full name, age, and class at school.]

In War Time.

I've knitted socks for the soldiers,
Wool helmets, and mittens, too;
And, oh, yards upon yards of muffers,
Of khaki and navy blue.

My dolls are all in the cupboard,
My toys piled up on the shelf,
And even if there was time for games,
I'd have to play by myself.

For Doris is making bandages,
And Rex is practicing drill,
And every moment the twins can spare
They're scouting upon the hill.

We feel that we all must "do our bit,"
Like grown-up women and men,
But I'll be so glad when the war is past,
To be just a child again.

Little Bits of Fun.

Mrs. Starr was preserving peaches in her blue-and-white kitchen, amid an array of glass jars, covers, paraffin, rubber bands, and so forth.

Margaret, aged four, watched the mysterious process quietly, until the fruit was in the jars and the covers ready then she exclaimed ecstatically, "Oh, marmee, please let me put the garters on!" —Woman's Home Companion.

A little boy called one evening at Mr. Jones' house with a basket of mushrooms as a present. Next day he came again, and saw Jones' housekeeper.

"Did Mr. Jones eat the mushrooms last night?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the housekeeper, "he had them for his supper, and enjoyed them very much."

"And—and is he quite well this morning?"
"Yes; quite well."
"Then that's all right," replied the little chap moving away. "I wanted to find out if these were the right kind of mushrooms."

A New Game.

"Three Black Crows" is a new game which is lots of fun. First make balls of old rags, not too tightly wound, and covered with colored paper. There must be enough to have three for each player. These are distributed and then the children stand in a circle with one in the centre who is leader. This leader calls, "Three black crows are in the corn! Peck-peck-peck!" As he says these words he touches three of the players, who at once fall back four feet behind the circle and face the same way, ready to run.

Now the leader calls, "The farmer shoots them every dawn! Crack-crack-crack!" and with the last word the children face about and throw the cotton balls after the flying crows. The first one hit becomes the leader and the others take their places in the circle again.

A New Competition.

Write about your Fall Fair or your School Fair. Prizes will be given for the very best letters. Competition open to both Senior and Junior Beavers, whose letters will be judged separately. Kindly send letters to arrive at this office not later than October 25th. Address "Beaver Circle Competition," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to your most charming

Circle, but as I did not see my other letter in print I took courage to write again. Isn't this a terrible war? I have one brother at Carling's Heights training and another one home on a month's leave.

I have read several books, some of them are: "Helen's Babies," "What Katy Did Next," and "The Girls of the Limberlost." I live about half a mile from school. Our teacher's name is Miss McLeod. We all like her very much. As my letter is getting long I will close.

IDA KENNEDY,
R. R. 3, Thorndale, Ont. (Age 11).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I am eight years old and am in the second book. I have read the following books: The Story of the Donkey, Cinderella, The Robin, Snowdrop. I am helping on the farm now and I like it fine. I like horses, cows and chickens. I am going to Lakeside next week to a picnic. I guess I'll close with a riddle.

Where is the best land for young children? Ans.—"Lapland."

Yours truly,
Thorndale, R. R. 3. ETHEL KENNEDY.

The Honor Roll.

Senior Beavers.—Eliza Smith, Mary Dever, Earl Legge, Gertrude Bolton, Jimmie Newton, Ivy Graham.

Junior Beavers.—Ira Fletcher, Vera Martin, Roy Pelfer.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Ivy Graham (Sr. III.), Grenville, Ont., R. R. 1, wishes some of the Beavers to write to her.

The Beaver Dams.

An unknown contributor sends this little poem to you, Beavers:

Beavers when you build your dams
Build them high and right;
When you're working at them,
Work with all your might.

You are building dams for peace,
Build them high and strong;
But when you have finished them
Guard them well and long.

When you build your dams for peace,
You build for truth and right;
Do not get discouraged
Through the long dark night.

For the dawn comes in the morning,
We do not know when that will be;
But if your dams are good, Beavers,
The dawn you'll surely see.

Follow the Glean.

BY FRANK ELLIS.

Follow the glean where'er it shine,
There be our pathway, yours and mine,
Push back the brushwood, keep to the track,

Forward—the word is never back.
Is it only a glimmer? Yet still press on,
The night is passing, then comes the dawn.

By hill and valley, o'er mountain, stream,
Follow the glean, boys, follow the glean!

Follow the glean of truth and right,
Like a beacon 'tis burning pure and bright.
Where there is darkness, error, wrong,
That way is danger—pass along,
High on the mountain-peaks of truth,
There is the place for noble youth,
Deem you that error so fair can beam?
Follow the glean, boys, follow the glean!

Follow the glean! Let others see
Where you are treading they too should be.

For some must lead—it was ever so;
Where the bravest venture the timid go.
Be yours the honor, yours the praise
That you struck a path thro' the dim-lit ways,
The prize, is it worthless? Oh, not so deem!
Follow the glean, boys, follow the glean!

A Toronto lad, writing home of a German who retreated hastily, declared it put him in mind of the ducky who said he heard a shot twice—though only one shot had been fired.

"I heard it de fust time when it was goin' by me an' de second time when I was goin' by it!" he explained.

Make Your Own Bargain.

BY ROBERT N. BLAIR.

It was June, 1918. The Great War, which was declared nearly four years ago was still raging furiously. The Canadian Government, realizing the pressing need for men, enacted strenuous laws calling out the young men of our country so that all lines of labor were noticeably affected, especially the agricultural districts which were much depleted of the labor required to promote greater production. Harold Balkwell would have now been with the others on the firing-line, for he offered his services to his country, but was refused on account of a defective foot, which he had crushed between two saw logs several years ago.

It had now healed but had left the cords a little stiff, causing a slight limp though hardly noticeable. Only last spring Mr. Balkwell, senior, passed away, and left the estate, comprising one hundred and fifty acres, including farm stock and implements to his wife and only son Harold, the latter just past his twenty-third birthday. With this amount of land to work, besides sixteen cows from which he supplied the milk to a near-by dairy, he felt it a little more than he could manage. He rose every morning at five o'clock during the summer season, and worked continuously during the long day, except when hurriedly eating his meals. The hay was almost ready to be cut, the corn still unweeded; the mangolds, required thinning, and the statute labor was not yet done.

This Monday morning Harold had over-slept, something unusual for him to do. When the milkman arrived for the milk, it was not ready, and he drove off angry, leaving the remainder of the milk on Harold's hands at quite a loss; which with so much other work crowding upon him peeved him, and ruffled a usually good temper, and in this mood he hastened to the telephone and called 5295 London.

"Hello! Is that the Employment Bureau?"

"Yes!"
"Have you any farm help on your list?"
"Do you want male or female?"
"Male!"

"No, but we have three or four fine girls!"

"Fine girls would be of no use on a farm, but I am completely stuck and will have to do the best I can. Will you pick me out a good girl?"

"What do you mean by a good one?"

Harold not having relapsed from his grouchy mood was not helped in that direction by the last question, and replied a little sarcastically, one who has ears to hear, eyes to see, mouth to speak and know when to keep it shut, and one not afraid of work. Harold expected a reply that none such were on the list, but the agent promptly replied:

"I think we have one who will answer your requirements."

"Could you send her out?"
"No! We do not assume the responsibility of delivery."

"I am too busy to go for her, send her out and I will pay the taxi."

"Very foolish Harold, these city girls are no good, only to look at, mere butterflies of fashion," replied his mother.

"Can't help it mother, I cannot do more than I am doing."

In three-quarters of an hour the purring sound of an auto was heard, which drove down the lane into the barnyard, and before the chauffer could show his gallantry by opening the car door she was on the ground with her suit case in her hand. Harold heard the car and hurried out, at the same time an aged, vicious-looking Collie ran from the barn, showing his white teeth, and barking furiously approached the girl and snatched at her light summer dress, while Harold cried:

"Fido, lie down! Lie down, Fido!"

The girl caught the dog's name and replied "Poor Fido! very significant name meaning in Latin to trust, can you not trust me Fido?" And she was soon patting the now friendly animal.

The girl handed Mr. Balkwell a letter of introduction with a small card enclosed, and the words "Caroline Breckenridge. Make your own bargain as to terms," written with a pen.

Carrie Breckenridge was the daughter of a merchant, who though not wealthy thought it was necessary for Carrie to assist her mother in her household duties, but now realizing the great need of greater production entered her name at the Employment Office, as one willing to assist

in farm work, as the most direct manner of accomplishing her purpose.

She was twenty-one years of age, average height, rather slender build, with dark flashing eyes, and as alert in her movements as Fido's ears were a short time before. Had it not been for this last trait, Harold would have been disappointed as he scanned her closely from her ankles to her face.

"Your name? Caroline Breckenridge! Oh! Too long a name for these busy times. I will call you Carrie."

"All right Mr. Balkwell."

"Did you ever work on a farm Carrie?"

"No, Mr. Balkwell, I did not."

"Do you think you will be able to stand the work?"

"I think so, I am willing to try!"

"Very good! Come in and I will introduce you to mother. Miss Caroline Breckenridge, mother."

Mrs. Balkwell advanced a step towards her, bowed stiffly, but refrained from extending the usual hearty handshake characteristic of the country people, apparently wishing to convey the idea that she was not favorably impressed with the appearance of her son's helper as a farmerette.

"I will show you to your room when ready," Mrs. Balkwell replied. "I am ready now Mrs. . . ."

"Just a moment Carrie, we have not mentioned the wage question yet."

"I understood that was settled by my employment card, I was expecting one dollar and a half per day with room and board."

"Pretty steep for an inexperienced girl; do you think you can earn that amount?"

"I am willing to try, and you shall be the judge."

"All right, when ready we will go to the corn field." Carrie was shown to her room, and in a few minutes came down in her suit of blouse and overalls with wide brimmed hat, and awfully shocked Mrs. Balkwell by her mannish costume, till she wondered if she were a decent girl. Harold sent Carrie to the drive-house for two hoes, and took advantage of her absence to get an expression of his mother's opinion regarding his assistant. Mrs. Balkwell deprecatingly remarked, "Just as I thought, that little spindle shanks will be no good on a farm."

"Perhaps not mother, but we shall soon see."

Harold and his assistant started for the corn patch, each carrying a hoe, the latter shouldering her's with every move of Harold's so exactly that he could scarcely hide a broad smile at the keenness of her observation. Harold remained with her till noon, explaining the different ways of weeding the different agricultural products, and she proved an apt pupil. She resumed her work that afternoon, with orders from Harold not to stick too closely to the work for the first few days until her hands became hardened to the new task.

Next morning Carrie was called at 5.30, and Harold decided to put her to the test of real farm work, so when Fido brought up the cows from pasture, Harold told her to tie them in their stalls preparatory to milking, and laughing to himself he walked into the horse stable where he could watch the particular proceedings unobserved through the trap door; but he had no chance to laugh, for Carrie walked boldly to the cows' heads and placing her slender hip against the cow's shoulder to prevent its sudden desire of disturbing some pestering fly which ventured outside the range of Bossie's swaggering tail, she fastened the chains about their necks with an air of a professional yeoman. She then took a pail and her little stool and commenced to milk a little slowly at first, but soon gained in speed, and on the second morning beat Harold by one cow, which so astonished him he only remarked, "Carrie you are a brick." The third morning Harold decided to test her ability as a horsewoman. He had a span of heavy Clydesdale colts, one of which, named Doc, held a strong aversion to taking the bit of his bridle in his mouth, and by so doing had sorely tried Harold's patience, and only yesterday he hit Doc over the ears with a strap for refusing to take the bit.

Harold ordered Carrie this day to harness and hitch the team which she had unharnessed the night before to the heavy wagon, and chuckling to himself he pretended to be cleaning the cow stable, but at a favorable viewpoint so that he could watch her putting on Doc's bridle and have a hearty laugh at her expense

Tea



The drink of the intellectuals

De Quincey, who was somewhat of a connoisseur, described Tea as "the drink of the intellectuals"; because "it disposes to genial conversation and interchange of ideas."

But be sure that the TEA is LIPTON'S, because the quality and flavor is guaranteed.

We grow it, blend it, pack it and sell it ourselves.

No other firm selling Tea in Canada may give you this guarantee.

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Carrie, after harnessing the team, tried to adjust Doc's bridle, but he looked at the little figure in scorn, and raised his head far above her reach, she climbed into the manger so that she might better reach, but Doc only tossed his head in defiance. Carrie in despair looked for some more effective plan, when she thought of the oat-box, and seizing a double handful presented them to Doc's taste, but far below the present elevation of his mouth. His stubbornness relented at the temptation of his appetite, and dropping his head he ate the oats from her hand, while she softly rubbed his ears with the other, all the while chatting caressingly, "Fine old fellow, Doc." This was repeated the second time, when Carrie presented the bit which he quickly took in his mouth without attempting to raise his head. Harold half muttered to himself, "Believe me she is some girl." For several days following when necessary to have the horses hitched Carrie was given the job, and within a week Doc was so well trained by her kindness that at the raising of the bridle he meekly bowed his head and received the bit willingly.

One day while waiting for dinner to be lifted Carrie picked up a copy of "The Farmer's Advocate," which lay discarded on a shelf in the kitchen, and looking over its pages noticed a recipe for the prevention of flies, which in the hot weather torment the stock and hinder their physical growth.

"Did you ever try this Mr. Balkwell?"

"I don't know, what is it, Carrie?"

"Only a recipe for the prevention of flies on stock, I noticed the cows very restless lately. Will you try it, it is not expensive?" and she read it aloud.

A few days later Harold was in the village and purchased the ingredients mentioned in the recipe. Carrie made the mixture as directed, and applied it, and to their surprise the cows stood still while milking, the other stock grazed peacefully over the meadow, and Harold remarked it was an unqualified success. Harold found some leisure time lately which he spent in assisting Carrie at the corn and mangolds. One bright afternoon two of Harold's neighbors who were passing on the road stopped for a friendly chat, when Donald remarked,

"Misther Duncan wha's yon takin' advantage o' Misther Balkwell's shade?"

"Why that is Mr. Balkwell himself and his farmerette." Lor' help us, for it's nigh the Judgment day when Harold Balkwell sits wi' a lass under a tree in the daylight of a sunny afternoon."

"Well Donald it's a fact, and if you are not ready for the call you should prepare immediately."

The corn and mangolds are now weeded, Carrie has mown the hay, raked it into windrows, built the loads when drawing to the barn, driven the binder for the cutting of the fall harvest, and drilled in the fall wheat so satisfactorily that Mrs. Balkwell admitted to Harold that one cannot always judge from first appearances. They finished drawing in the last load of grain about 4.30, and Carrie's time would be up that evening. She was quickly dressed in her becoming female attire, and was sitting in the parlor after supper when Harold entered with his bank-book.

"What is my bill, Carrie?"

"Seventy-two days at \$1.50—\$108.00."

He wrote her out a cheque for the amount and handed it to her.

"Don't you think I earned it?"

"You surely did, and an auto ride to your home in the city this evening besides."

A lengthy conversation ensued, all of which we will not repeat. The sun was below the western horizon when Harold rose to go for his car, and as they stood lingeringly in the dusk of evening he said, "Carrie you have charmed the dog! Overcome Doc with kindness, and won my love. Will you stay?"

"Oh, you rascal Harold, I never expected this. I will stay, but what about the pay?"

"What is mine is thine darling, and the two lips touched as a seal to the bargain made."

"My ideal husband," said the girl who had had been reading cheap novels, "must be a strong, silent man, full of grit, and able to bear the heat and burden of the day without flinching—one who will not hear a word said about me, and who will not utter an unkind word himself."

"What you want is a deaf-and-dumb coal-heaver," murmured her friend.

The Complexion and Its Care.

The secret of a good complexion lies in perfect health, cleanliness, and a serene spirit, or at least a good imitation of one. If the serenity is not there, perfect self-control will answer the same purpose.

There are many serious diseases of the skin, troubles that baffle even the greatest specialists. These must, of course, be diagnosed and treated by a physician. More frequently a blotchy or muddy skin indicates a run-down nervous or physical condition. Some one organ, or possibly more, is not doing its duty, and the system is being poisoned. Nature is trying to throw some of the poison off through the skin, and there we have our unmistakable warning of internal trouble. It may indicate indigestion, poor circulation, overstrained nerves, numberless different conditions. The skin is extremely sensitive, and responds quickly to both normal and abnormal conditions of the system. When the color is unnatural and a breaking out threatens to go on indefinitely, refusing to yield to simple external remedies, it is time either to institute for oneself needed reforms in diet and living, or to seek the advice of a physician.

A yellow skin should make one suspect at once a torpid liver; a gray skin, poor circulation and probably poor digestion as well, and a florid skin, too much rich and stimulating food; while a blotchy skin may indicate poor digestion, constipation, poor circulation and many other troubles. A twitching face shows only too plainly that the nervous system needs building up. A "nervous face" means serious trouble ahead for any one. Frequently it begins when a child is very young, too young herself to know that she is nervous. Parents should recognize the cause of the unconscious grimaces, contortions, and twisting of the face when the child is talking, and sometimes when she is not talking, and try to correct the cause of the habit as well as the habit itself. It is a difficult habit to correct at any age, both on account of its unconsciousness and on account of the nervous tension which prompts it, but it is easier at eight or ten than at thirty to correct both the tension and the habit. A physician should assist in the cure of the former, and the parents should be very firm and persistent in their efforts to conquer both. If the nervous condition is neglected it will lead to even more serious results than the grimaces, and these will inevitably produce wrinkles which are almost if not quite ineradicable.

Signs of discontent, gloom, and bad temper indulged in without restraint also become fixed in a comparatively short time, and wrinkles and furrows tell this story also. Although wrinkles may be kept at bay by keeping the skin soft and pliable, if children and young women could be taught the wisdom of self-control, both physical and spiritual, for beauty's sake alone, if for none other, it would save them many vain regrets and much struggling when the mirror reveals the necessity for immediate action. The ounce of prevention never so far outweighs the pound of cure as in the making and unmaking of wrinkles.

If perfect health is not to be hoped for and the serene spirit has baffled us, we can at least give the skin every possible chance by keeping it absolutely clean and pliable; and cleanliness in the minds of the specialists as well as in those of simple people blessed with plain common sense, means plenty of good soap and water, combined with friction.

The skin is an organ not only of secretion but of excretion. It is filled with oil and sweat glands, and is constantly engaged in throwing off carbonic acid, perspiration, salts, acids, bile, pigment, and at times broken-down corpuscles. Since, in addition to this, the face is constantly collecting the dust and the dirt from the atmosphere, it is not surprising that hot water and soap are needed to keep the pores open, so that the skin can breathe as it should, to keep it in a healthy condition. Clogged-up pores are neither healthy nor beautiful. A blackhead is simply a pore clogged up with dirt, and pimples are frequently due to the same cause.

Hot water opens the pores, soap and friction cleanse them; friction and cold water stimulate the circulation, and cold creams keep the skin soft and pliable.

If the water is hard, a little borax, almond meal, or tincture of benzoin will soften it. The soap should be made of the best vegetable oils without alkalis; the best and most delicate is none too good for the face.

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Pure olive oil is very good for most skins, but the selection of soap must depend upon individual experiment. A soap that dries, roughens, or stiffens the face should never be used a second time, and when one is found which softens it, experiment should cease, and no other be tried. Almond meal in the water is not good for some skins and very good for others. The same may be said of bran, of borax, and of the tincture of benzoin. One of the principal lessons to be learned in the care of the skin is that all skins are not alike. Some are thin and fine, and consequently inclined to be dry; others are filled with large pores, and constantly sending forth more oil than is welcome to their owners. The dry skins must be fed with creams and treated very gently; the oily skins must be treated with astringents and drying lotions. Those with dry skins should use powders very sparingly, while those with oily skins may use them very freely. Rice powder is the safest powder.

A good skin food when the skin is dry is made up of lanolin oil, almond oil, coconut oil, and white wax, with a few drops of perfume. Combinations of almond oil and white vaseline are very good. A good lotion for a dry skin, to be used during the day, is made up of rose water and milk of sweet almonds. A good one for an oily skin is made up of equal parts alcohol and tincture of benzoin combined with white wine vinegar. An oily face may be bathed with alcohol and water, a pinch of borax in the water. Glycerine and rose water are adapted to oily skins, not to dry skins.

Before going to bed bathe the face thoroughly with hot water and soap, and rinse just as thoroughly. Then rub in as much cold cream as the skin will absorb, and rub off the superfluous amount with a soft linen cloth or towel.

In the morning wash the face with warm water and soap, with a little cold cream rubbed on the cloth to soften the effect of the soap. After the bath of warm water rinse thoroughly with cold twice, and then rub gently, always upward, to stimulate the circulation. A camel's-hair brush and a Turkish towel will help in getting the face clean and in increasing the circulation, but if the skin is delicate it should not be rubbed too roughly. If a wash cloth is used for washing the face it should always be clean.

Many people use the same wash cloth over and over, hardly rinsing it between. If it is used more than once it should be washed in hot water thoroughly, and hung in the sun and air to dry.

Steaming is not recommended for delicate skins, and it is not strongly recommended for any skin. A simpler method is that of laying first a very hot cloth over the face for a few seconds, and then a very cold cloth, keeping it up for ten minutes. It is best to anoint the skin with cold cream both before and after, however.

A plentiful use of cold cream, the kind that feeds the skin, and massage are the best cure for wrinkles. Each wrinkle has its own peculiar motion, up from the chin, to cure the sagging around the mouth, gently down on the forehead for the horizontal wrinkles, across for the vertical wrinkles, a rotary motion for the crow's feet, etc. The motions are all circular, up, and out—never down. The best massage is after the Swedish system. It should not be too vigorous, and, with a fine skin, very gentle.

When the face is to be massaged, it is first washed with warm water, and then anointed very thickly with cold cream. After the massage hot applications may be made as described above. Then the face should be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water, and rinsed, and finally cold applications made to close the pores and stimulate a healthy circulation. If the face feels stiff a little cream is rubbed in.

Adhesive plasters are also used to iron out wrinkles. They come properly shaped for every kind of wrinkle. The skin should be stretched smooth under them, and a soothing lotion should be applied in the morning.—*Harper's Bazaar.*

Bridget left Ireland with an excellent letter of recommendation from her last mistress, but on the way over the letter fell into the sea and was lost. Not knowing how to find work without her recommendation she appealed to a friend to write one for her and he gave her the following:

To the General Public:

Bridget Flaherty had a good reputation when she left Ireland, but lost it on the way over.

Consider!

Your money is your own—
You have the right to spend it as you wish.
But—

Before you invest

in improvements which might be deferred; before you make purchases which have not as their object the immediate increase of production; before you indulge personal comfort, vanity or ambition; consider how potent is Money in this terrible struggle for Human Freedom.

Perhaps you can get along

without that projected purchase—perhaps you can deprive yourself for another year of a long promised comfort or even necessity. But—

Consider Canada's war needs

—the need of money to win the war and save the world from the tyranny of the barbarous Hun. Hold your money, therefore. Keep it available for your Country's need.

Published under the authority
of the Minister of Finance
of Canada.

26

THE ABILITY TO
PLAY OR SING IS
THE ESSENCE OF
REFINEMENT
AND CULTURE

The London
Conservatory of Music

offers a thorough course in Piano, Violin,
Organ, Singing and Elocution. A complete
musical education can be had in London at
a much lower cost than in the larger centers.

356 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

F. L. Willgoose, Mus. Bac., A.R.C.O.
Principal

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WHEN writing advertisers kindly men-
tion The Farmer's Advocate.

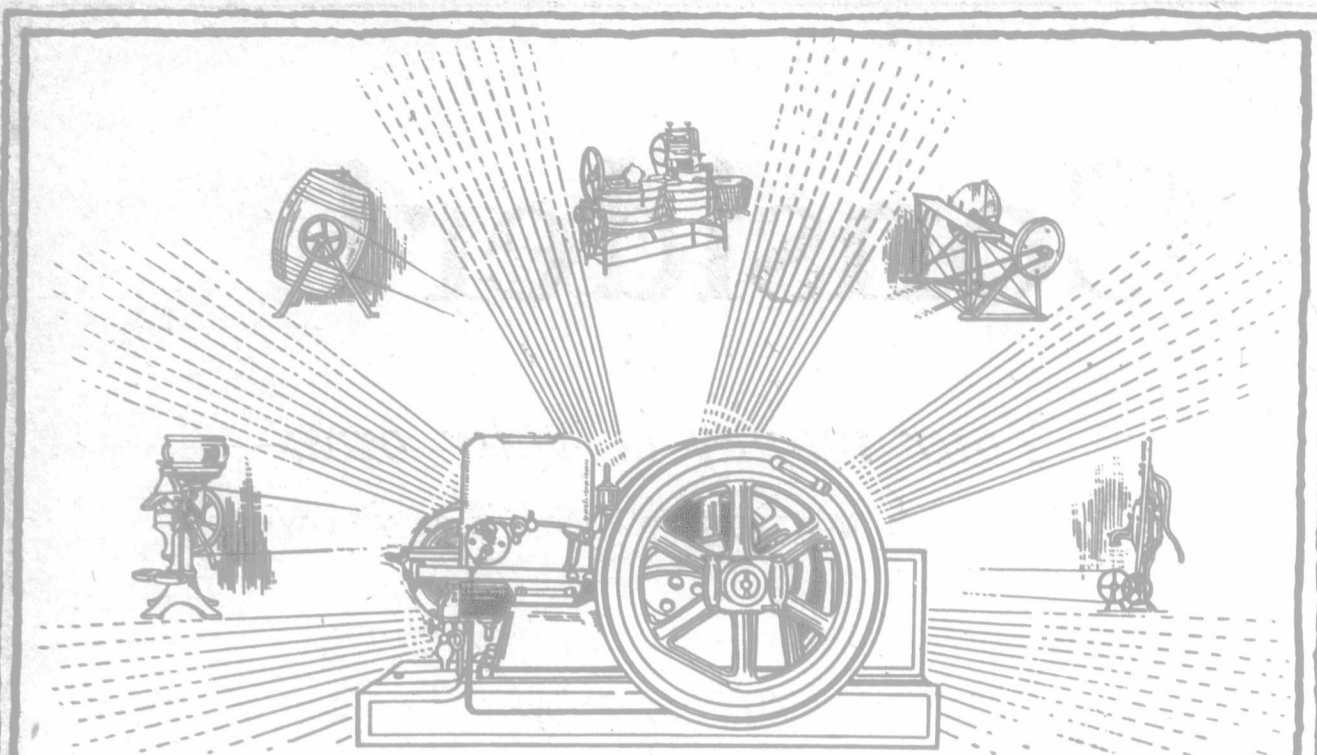
Don't Tell Your Troubles.

Nobody knows that your luck has turned;
Nobody cares that your bridge has burned;
Nobody gives a rap when you've quit;
While you're sulking and skulking you
don't count a bit.

We're working, we're busy, we're eager to
try,
Permitting no chance for success to slip by,
Don't tell us your troubles—we've lots of
our own;
Stop whining and pining and start in to
"bone."

We all have reverses, but we don't pro-
claim,
The fact when our fortunes are spavined
and lame.
We keep it a secret and seek to the end.
We face the world smiling till luck starts
to mend.

N. Y. American.



THE PAGE ENGINE

Operates Every Labor-saving Device on the Farm

This engine—the leader among farm engines ever since it has been on the market—now has improvements which make it unquestionably the best investment a farmer can contemplate.

The small size (1½ horse-power) at \$60 is almost unbelievably economical and surprisingly helpful in replacing the farm help which is now so hard to obtain.

A Page engine will save you time and money.

Let it pump the water for you, run the churn; let it take the back-breaking labor out of operating the fanning mill or the grindstone.

With the aid of a governor pulley, the power from the Page engine can be so stabilized as to operate the cream separator successfully.

It will also furnish the power for a "power"

Washing Machine—thereby saving your wife the hardest part of all her household work.

All this work is done by the Page Engine far more cheaply than you could hire help to do it.

Its running expenses amount to about 2 cents per hour for fuel—you cannot get any hired man to work for you at that price.

We have reached the very apex of engine value in the Page—we have the Farm Engine that is low in price considering its dependability—and the one that furnishes greatest power with least fuel.

There are two types of Page Engines, one burning Gasoline—the other Kerosene or Gasoline. They range in size from 1½ to 7 h.-p. Price list and any further particulars desired—on request.

The Page Wire Fence Company of Canada, Limited

SALES OFFICES:

MONTREAL:
519 Notre Dame St., W.

TORONTO:
183 King St., E.

WALKERVILLE:

ST. JOHN:
11 Water Street

Current Events

Mr. R. Home Smith has assumed his office as Canadian Fuel Administrator.

Canadian troops left recently for Siberia, proceeding across America thence over the Pacific to Vladivostok.

The small British force at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, was forced to evacuate the city about Sept. 1st, and the place has been occupied by Tartars.

The Belgian Government, after consultation with the Allies, has definitely refused the offer of peace made recently by Germany.

The American Government, in secret documents brought out of Russia, has discovered irrefutable proof that Germany was planning the war at least three weeks before the assassination of the Austrian heir-apparent at Serajevo afforded an excuse.

Residents of Amiens, which has been deserted since March, are returning to their homes.

During the week the Allies along the

Western war-front have been magnificently successful. During Sept. 18 and 19, a very great battle was fought, during which the troops of the British Third and Fourth armies, under Byng and Rawlinson, assisted by Australians advanced over a front of 16 miles in the St. Quentin sector, advancing in some places, against the stiffest resistance, to a depth of 3 miles. At the same time the French under Debeney, immediately to the right of the British, went forward on a 6-mile front to a depth of over a mile. In all, during this advance, 10,000 prisoners and 60 guns were taken by the British, while the Hindenburg line was crossed at many points. On Sept. 20 Scottish troops completed the capture of Moeuvres, west of Cambrai, while on the same day the British Second Army, under Gen. Plumer, advanced near La Bassee. At time of going to press the Germans are making every resistance in their power along the Hindenburg line about Cambrai, which Ludendorff seems determined to hold at all costs. In the meantime, far to the southern end of the fighting line, French and American batteries are fiercely bombarding the city of Metz, in Lorraine, and may have entered German territory before this reaches its readers. The Americans are now facing the Hindenburg line along their whole front. There are now 3,200,000 of them now in France, and will be

4,500,000 by next July. Great aerial activity has taken place everywhere along the lines during the week, and in one day alone British aviators brought down 66 German planes, losing only 16. A great victory has also been won by Gen. Allenby in Palestine, where the British troops have the Turks on the run between the Jordan and the sea. The British there are now nearing the Haifa-Damascus railway, and are working steadily northward toward Galilee, with the seaport of Beirut, (or Beyrout) as an ultimate objective. From Russia, too, comes encouraging news. The German-led Bolsheviki have been defeated in the far north by Allied forces. Elsewhere the Bohemians, Ukrainians and Czecho-Slovaks are all uniting against them. In Macedonia, French-Serbian and British-Greek forces have advanced 15 miles, driving the Bulgarians before them and taking 5,000 prisoners.—Upon the whole there is cause for rejoicing, yet the German military clique, which will make war again if it has a chance, has not yet been vanquished, and for this reason the Austro-Hungarian peace overtures, no doubt inspired by Germany, will not be accepted by the Allies. The Allies are fighting the Great War that war itself may be no more, and, until that is accomplished, and the military spirit of Prussia crushed, the struggle must go on.

The Dollar Chain

The Dollar Chain has received a new lease of life this week, by reason of some splendid contributions. Probably now that harvest is over, people are finding time to pay attention to it again.

The contributions have been sent in for a number of purposes, and we have tried to follow out all instructions faithfully.

Always we thank everyone who tries to help in this way, ever so little (for how much the widow's mite means), in reducing the suffering of the world.

Contributions from Sept. 13 to Sept. 20: Mrs. Wm. E. Johnson, R. 5, Perth, Ont., \$5; M. L., Huron Co., Ont., \$20; "Leaholme," Ilderton, Ont., 50 cents, A Subscriber, R. 1, Feversham, Ont., \$2.00.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,600.00

Total to Sept. 20th.....\$5,629.50

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

The Castle of Cards.

BY ALICE C. TOMBOLT, in The Australasian.

She had transformed the somewhat shabby room into a thing of beauty for his return. Five floors above the bustle of the city pavement the scarlet geraniums and blue lobelias in her green-painted window-boxes were all aglow with life and color. The spring sunlight, warm, intoxicating, streamed in between the faded brown curtains of the two big open windows, and the room was sweet and wholesome with the pungent breath of young gum. She had bought it in Paddy's Market that morning, and had filled several great bowls with its russety leaves. Max had always loved gum; it inspired him in his work, he used to say.

His work! Oh, she was proud of it—so proud of his success in England and America, where the papers wrote so unceasingly of his plays, and prophesied for him a brilliant career.

Her brown eyes glowed in her thin, dark-skinned face as she arranged the last of the gum in a cheap yellow vase. It was good to know that it was she who had first helped him in his quick climb up the ladder, for, of course, he could never have flown very high on the eager young wings of his ambition in Australia. He had needed the space of great cities.

Of course, it had hurt his man's pride considerably to take monetary help from a woman, and especially such a woman as Nan, earning her own not too luxurious living. But her tact soothed its wounds. As she explained when offering him the loan of the hundred pounds, that an obscure and obliging uncle had left to her just at that time, she would have invested it in any case, and what better investment than his talent could there be, if it were allowed a little scope?

And to-day he was returning after an absence of nearly two years, with all his laurels.

The soft color warmed her cheeks as she changed her coat and skirt for a house frock of the amber colour that he had always liked. She pinned at the throat a knot of lace, yellow and enriched with the passing of the years. It had belonged to her mother. She knew it toned with the deep olive of her skin; and little rushes of happiness curved often the sensitive mouth that was too wide for beauty.

His letters during the past few months had more than hinted at a wonderful something, the thought of which had warmed her whole being with a deep joy. She loved him. How could she help it? He was big, splendid, great-souled, and no woman who had been as much with him as she had been since their discovery of one another could have remained indifferent. The memory of the many weekends, unconventional, care-free, innocent, spent in his company up in the mountains, so far into the country, had lived with her joyously during the two long years of his absence. And he had never known, would never know, of the kiss which she had pressed upon his unconscious eyes when his horse threw him as they were out riding one Easter morning at Healesville. There was consolation for her in the knowledge that he could never know of it; but the memory of the impulsive act

FOUNDED 1866

Chain

received a new reason of some. Probably now people are finding again.

been sent in for we have tried ns faithfully. yone who tries so little (for mite means), the world. t. 13 to Sept. R. 5, Perth, Co., Ont., \$20; t., 50 cents, A rsham, Ont.,

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had often scorched her slight body with a hot flush of embarrassment.

She shook the cushions on the couch into softness, and laid her cheek just for a moment against the headrest of the big green tapestry chair which had always been his favorite. Then she went to one of the open windows and stood, a slight amber-clad figure, her sensitive hands lightly clasping the sill, a song in her heart.

He had said in his letter from Perth that he was coming to see her first of all. He had something important to ask her, he wrote. Something important! Oh, the world was a glad place to-day—a wonderful place of enchantment and life and love!

At 2 o'clock he came. The steamer had been late in arriving at Port Melbourne. He had driven straight to her rooms.

She could not speak for a moment when first she saw him standing in her doorway; he looked so big and prosperous and lovable. But the next instant she had her two hands in his, suppressing a sudden insanely joyous impulse to kiss him.

They were both a little quiet during the dainty lunch, which she had prepared so carefully on the small, round table, and set in the full, warm glow of the sunlight. It was only natural, she thought. He had always been reticent and a little diffident. And now that he had this something important to ask her—yes, it was only natural.

But after lunch he opened up a little, dried the dishes for her behind the screen in the corner just as he had always done before he reached success, and told her much of his adventures and his work. It was only when he was seated in the big chair, his fair head resting against the spot that she had kissed, that conversation languished. Curled up on the shabby old couch opposite him, her pointed chin cupped in the hollow of her upraised hand, she wondered a little at the sudden restraint. She talked desperately about current events, the two sensitive colors coming and going in her thin cheeks. And then, as if he had not heard a word she had said, he broke in on her conversation with the abrupt question:

"You know, don't you, Nan, what this important question is that I have come back to ask you?"

"I have guessed," she stammered, with the blood surging joyously in her veins. "Your letters, Max—they—"

"Yes." He fingered nervously with the gum leaves that she had arranged in the yellow vase. "I tried to pave the way a little in my letters. I thought you would guess. You will marry me, Nan? You will return with me to share that success which you made possible for me?"

The complete absence of warmth in his voice and manner stunned her feelings for a moment. A sudden little premonitory chill shuddered through her. She thought vaguely that it was because the sun had hidden itself for a moment behind a drifting cloud.

"You gave me success, Nan," he continued, clasping his hands about his big knees, and looking across at her when she did not speak. "But for you it might never have come my way. Whatever talent I possessed might have stagnated, died completely in hopelessness, through lack of opportunity. It is only natural dear," he added, leaning forward with real affection, an dtaking one of her cold hands in his, "that I want you to have a share of its success now."

She was silent for a moment, the color ebbing slowly in her dark cheeks, leaving them a creamy olive and a little ghastly. She felt suddenly like a child who has built a wonderful castle of cards, and is afraid to speak or breathe lest it should fall into swift destruction. She wondered why she felt that numbed stillness. He was asking her to fill a position that should be to her, loving him as she did, the most coveted position on earth. And yet she hesitated. Why?—Why?

She found herself repeating that mental "Why?" aloud. And he looked at her, his blue eyes narrowing in a slight frown as he answered:

"I thought you cared, Nan. That is why."

"What made you think I cared?" she asked mechanically. That "caring" seemed so weak, so impotent a thing now.

"Why, that day in Healesville," he blurted out impatiently; "the day I fell off Fowler's horse. I was just coming to when I felt you kiss me. It was just before I sailed—just after you had lent me the money. I knew that you wouldn't

kiss a fellow unless you cared a great deal; and I vowed that some day if I made good I would come back to marry you, providing, of course, that you would have me."

The castle of cards trembled perilously on their foundation. A little hysterical laugh escaped her, and he was too bewildered to notice the broken sob that throbbled through it.

"You mean, Max," she said quite steadily presently, "that you intended to pay what you chose to consider a debt in a way which you imagined would be most pleasing to me. To completely sacrifice yourself and your love of freedom in the payment of it, in fact."

Her dark eyes searched his as she sat quite upright now on the couch before him. He flushed, and the castle of cards trembled still more perilously. But she laughed gaily, mockingly, and her voice ran high and clear:

"Oh, you silly! You silly to give so much importance to a kiss. Why, it was just a holiday one—a thing of nothingness! I'd have kissed old Fowler himself if he had tumbled off the horse, and I couldn't wake him any other way." She laughed again—to smother the sob in her throat. "Marry you! Make both of us miserable for the rest of our lives just so that you can have the satisfaction of paying an imaginary debt! Oh, what a pair of idiots we would be!"

He looked into her bright, dark eyes for a moment, wounded vanity uppermost. Then he laughed—a low, glad laugh of relief, which sent her cherished castle of cards tumbling in a desolate heap of loneliness about her.

"Lord," he said softly. "I'm glad you didn't care in that way, Nan—I was a conceited ass."

Stimulating Drinks and the Health.

The essential function and property of stimulants is to liberate some of the concealed or latent force of the body, and they are also of use and value in sudden emergencies, to tide the system over important crises, to hasten a slow convalescence, or try and whip up a flagging digestion so that it may the better prepare food for the repair of waste or the supplying of body fuel. Those stimulants, excluding drug, with which we are most concerned, are of three classes—vegetable stimulants, as tea and coffee; animal stimulants, as beef tea and meat extracts, and alcohol. There is no question whatever to the fact that all these are "force liberators," and though alcohol may sometimes act the part, in some moderate measure of a "force producer," it is well to remember that the above-mentioned stimulants give scarcely anything at all to renew or replace the energy which they set free.

This being so, care should always be taken that some food be supplied during or shortly after the stimulation produced by the agents in question in order that the body may have a new store of force to replace that which has been liberated. Especially is this necessary in cases of sickness. Another important point to be remembered is this: that we must not depend upon stimulants alone to the exclusion of food, so also must we take care not to continue their use any longer than is necessary to attain our object, and likewise must not overstimulate or carry the action so far that the body is left poorer and weaker in force than before the use of the stimulants began.

For example, beef tea constantly stimulates the vital and nervous functions to greater activity. This means, of course, that either tissue or food must be prepared by the body to produce the necessary energy. Now, beef tea does not contain food to replace that which has been used up by body energy, so that unless food is supplied at the same time body tissue must be consumed and the result must eventually be in the end disastrous, and yet this is what occurs to many patients through the mistaken idea that beef tea is both stimulating and nourishing. When "whole beef tea" is used these remarks do not apply, since it contains some true food, though even with it readily digested carbohydrates may wisely be added. Just as beef tea must not be regarded totally as food, so must it be necessary to remember that alcoholic stimulants do not renew or supply to the body the energy which they cause to be given off. In other words, the effect of the alcohol upon the higher nerve centres and active tissues is

\$30.00

In Two Months

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

A little girl made \$8.00 in fifteen days, and another boy, ten years old, made \$2.50 the first Saturday afternoon he worked.

These are just a few examples of what our agents can do. There are people near you who do not yet subscribe to The Farmer's Advocate. They will want something to read this winter, and you will be doing them a favor by telling them about The Advocate, which is published solely for farmers, and has been fighting for their interests for over fifty-three years.

DO YOU WANT A BANK ACCOUNT OF YOUR OWN? OR IS THERE SOME THING YOU WANT TO BUY WITH YOUR OWN MONEY?

If there is, cut out the coupon at the bottom of this advertisement, and we will send you a letter telling you how you can do it. Lots of other boys and girls in different parts of Canada are doing it, and this is the best time of the year to begin.

Coupon The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I want to earn money by securing new subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate. Please send me instructions at once.

Name Age.....

Address

Name of Subscriber

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

Write for pamphlet of our special Protection and Savings Policy. We will not send our agents to see you unless requested. Head Office: Toronto, Canada

Don't Throw Your Old Carpets Away

Tie a rope around them and send to us to be made into Beautiful Reversible Velvety Rugs that wear a lifetime. The cost is small. SEND FOR PAMPHLET. WE PAY FREIGHT ONE WAY. CANADA RUG CO., 98 CARLING ST., LONDON, ONT. PHONE 2485

CRATE FATTENED POULTRY

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

ignored. According to some of the most prominent authorities the question of alcohol as a food can never be separated or divorced from that of "alcohol as a stimulant." Alcoholic stimulants are to be used in sickness practically to sustain the vital powers to meet emergencies and to lift the patient over obstructions in the road to health, and such use requires a thorough knowledge of its action coupled with the highest judgment.

As beverages, tea, coffee and cocoa supply fluid for the system and may provide a sense of comfort after their use. Cocoa and chocolate have also the advantage of supplying some food. But

these beverages may all be abused in their use as readily as may beef tea or alcohol. So often we find that the tea drinker depends upon tea to take the place of nourishment, and soon the little store of force that has been laid up may be used and nothing used to replace that loss. Probably for the most part the beverages serve really to please the palate. It is because we really like tea, coffee or cocoa, as the case may be, that we use them in such proportions, and often the tea drinking becomes merely a habit with the adult. Children should not be given tea to drink. It is quite unnecessary.—Sel.

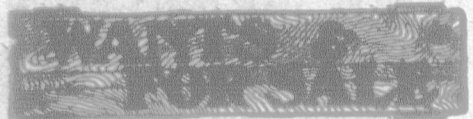
TAEGER

To Suit all Seasons

Jaeger underwear may be had in weights to suit all seasons. It offers the most complete bodily protection of any known clothing and combines quality with style and comfort. Made in two-piece suits and combinations in all weights for men, women and children. For sale at Jaeger Stores and Agencies throughout the Dominion. A fully illustrated catalogue free on application.



DR. JAEGER Sanitary Underwear CO. LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
British "founded 1883"



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

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

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE, PRICE \$5.00. Good heelers. R. T. Rose, R.R. No. 6, St. Thomas, Ont.

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

FOR RENT—HOMEWOOD FARM, 100 ACRES—7 miles north of Dutton. Fine modern barn, drive shed, chicken house, old dwelling, orchard, good fencing, plenty of water and fuel. See farm, and address owner, A. E. Cameron, Albion, Michigan.

FOR SALE—FINE 80-ACRE FARM, TWO miles from St. Thomas post office. For particulars and price, address D. E. Mains, R. No. 8, St. Thomas.

MAID WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MAID wanted. Good home, excellent wages, small family. Apply: Mrs. Donald Mackenzie, Princess St., Kincardine, Ont.

MAN TO TAKE CARE OF SMALL PLACE, 5 acres, in outskirts of London. Must be good, clean milk, understand garden and chickens. Tidy and willing to make himself generally useful. Cottage supplied. State experience and wages wanted. Duties to begin about October 21st. P. O. Box 672, London.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO LOOK AFTER stock and to milk, wife to board men. References required. Apply to W. K. Gooding, Islington.

WANTED—HERDSMAN FOR SHORTHORN herd; married man preferred. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary. H. M. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

WANTED—TO RENT FARM ABOUT ONE hundred acres, neighbourhood of Lake Simcoe. Mrs. M. Ward, Box 471, Parry Sound.

WANTED—FARM, OR HERD TO MANAGE by experienced man age 42, married, no family, life experience with cattle and general farm work. Apply by letter, Goolld Buckingham, Que.

LINCOLNS and Shearling rams, also ram lambs. YORKSHIRES! bred from imported sire; heavy shearers and well covered. A few choice sows, weight 190 lbs. Ready to breed. Prices moderate. NEIL STEVENSON, St. Pauls, Perth Co., Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

40 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK YEARLING HENS, 200 egg line \$5.00 pair; cockerels for late fall delivery. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville, Ont.

WANTED

Live Fowl

WALLER'S, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Flowers, Too.

YES, I know you are devoting every ounce of strength in your body to the work of production this year. And that is right. I would not put one tiny little straw in your way. Yet I do plead with you to spare just a few minutes to sow some flower seeds,—right at the end of your vegetable rows, if you have not time to put a few beds or borders of them near the house. Even in this time of stress we cannot let go all hold of beauty, and it will mean much to us all to see even a single flower on the dining table, or on the living-room mantel all through the summer.—It will spell a message of sweetness and hope that should not be missed.

Above all, wherever there are children there should be flowers, which are among the great forces in the world for refinement. A boy is not nearly so likely to act abruptly and roughly at the dinner table, upsetting the salt and spilling the vinegar, if there is a nice white cloth and a vase of roses in the center.

This year, of course, there will not be time to try plants that need fussing over; only those should be attempted which grow easily, almost of themselves, and produce the maximum of bloom with the minimum of labor.—Perhaps that will suggest to most flower-lovers four kinds: nasturtiums, asters, phlox drummondii and petunias—all of which will grow almost anywhere in good garden soil, requiring very little care, and giving abundance of flowers for cutting. Shirley poppies are good; but need continual clipping to keep them from going to seed. Marigolds—mixed varieties—are to be recommended, as are also zinnias in the new colorings, while for a covering for the back fence nothing can be better than scarlet-runner beans, with their edible pods, and, for the back porch, morning glories, a constant source of delight in the mornings, heartening us for the day's work. To cover patches of bare sand where nothing else will grow, try portulaca.

There are many flowers daintier than those named, but none that will submit better to comparative neglect. And now a few words in regard to their culture.

Nasturtiums.—Plant the seed when danger of frost is past, covering the plants should a cold night come later. A few may be placed by themselves to supply seed for next year and for pickles; those required to furnish cut flowers for the house must not be permitted to go to seed.

Asters.—Buy the plants, if the seed has not been started in a box or hot-bed, setting out in the garden when danger of frost is past. The "Chrysanthemum," "Comet" and "Ostrich Feather" species are, perhaps, the most beautiful, and will last as cut flowers for two weeks if the water is changed every day. Set a foot apart each way in good, rich loamy soil, sprinkling ashes freely with it. Cultivate the surface of the soil a little once or twice a week until the plants are well on the way, then mulch with lawn clippings to keep down the weeds the rest of the season. If black beetles appear sprinkle the plants at once with water and Paris green, a teaspoonful of the poison to a potful of water, applied at night or early in the morning; or brush off the beetles into a pan of kerosene.

Phlox drummondii.—A wonderful bloomer, giving great variety of color and markings. Early grown in good garden soil, and requiring very little weeding as it spreads over the ground. Water the plants frequently at nights, when young. The seed germinates rather slowly.

Petunias.—An old "standby" that now comes in very rich and beautiful coloring, varying from white through all the shades to crimson and purple,—considered by many our best annual. Have the seed bed very fine and take care not to sow too deeply, as the seeds are very small. It is best to simply press them into the soil. When the seedlings are strong enough, transplant them, or thin out to 12 inches apart each way. When established give liquid manure at intervals, and water freely in dry weather.

When small seeds such as those of petunias are sown, water at once, but not with a watering pot, which will dash the tiny seeds out of the ground; if you have not a fine spray use a whisk broom very carefully, as a sprinkler.

The above list is, of course, intended for people who have not already borders of perennials in their gardens, the

flower problem of those who have being already solved. A LOVER OF FLOWERS.

One's Sense of Humanity.

No," said the shopper, firmly addressing the saleswoman who held up a sport hat adorned with a modest fringe of feathers around the edge of the brim. "It's years since I've worn feathers of any sort, and I'm persuaded that it's right to hold fast to my resolve."

"But," laughed the friend who was with her, "probably these are 'made feathers.' Half of them are, you know. My husband tells me so, and he is in the business. Really, you needn't refuse to wear those."

"Oh, but I shall, and I'll tell you just why," replied her ardent friend. They had left the millinery department now, and were standing apart by themselves, awaiting the elevator which should carry them back to the street floor. "I know, of course, that plenty of the feathers used for trimming hats are from creatures of the farmyard which had already been taken for food. But I don't like the idea of killing a man and then taking his coat, do you? What would be thought of us if we did that with our fellow-men? We don't; but, instead, we do it with the birds and animals who cannot protect themselves. Oh, the stories I've heard of the brutes who strip the wings from the gulls, without stopping first to spare them the pain. And there are the inexpressible trappers of the north woods, who it is difficult to believe retain any human feelings at all. I'm done with it all; I'll not wear furs and I'll not wear feathers. You know, with many it is simply a question of laziness. It is far easier to buy a feather-trimmed hat which is becoming than it is to refuse it, as I did just now. It means, you see, that I must look further for the hat which suits me. But I'd rather do that and keep my conscience clear. It seems to me that it is just a question of whether or not one's sense of humanity is stronger than one's desire for idle decoration of one's personal belongings. Because I can't be sure how any feathers were procured, I've resolved to refuse to purchase any at all. I hear that manufacturers are urging increased sale of wings and feathers for millinery purposes. Probably they are getting alarmed for their business, because, when one comes to investigate, there are a number of women who have taken the same stand in the matter that I have."

Just then the elevator arrived; they got in and were shot downwards. Suffice it to say that neither shopper ever bought another hat adorned with feathers.

—Christian Science Monitor.

Markets

Continued from page 1564.

Montreal.

Horses.—Dealers are much interested in the negotiations which have been going on at Ottawa recently to induce the British War Office to purchase remounts in Canada. The agitation has resulted successfully, and the War Office has placed a credit in Canada and expresses its willingness to purchase horses suitable as remounts. Buying will begin in the West this month. The local market continued dull, with heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; fine saddle and carriage horses, \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a good demand for dressed hogs and abattoir fresh-killed stock selling at 28½¢ per lb.

Potatoes.—Orders have been given the market superintendent here to insist that all potatoes offered by the bag on the market shall contain 90 lbs. of potatoes, and actions are pending against some shippers who have failed to observe the instructions. It has been contended that bags are not large enough to contain this quantity, but this contention is evidently set aside. There was very little change in price, though prices were a little higher, owing to the good demand and light receipts. Sales were being made at \$1.90 to \$2 per bag, ex-store.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—This is the time of the year in the honey market, and a fair quantity of stock is arriving. White comb was quoted at 25c. to 26c.

You'll be proud to own and exhibit to your friends the handsome, beautifully-toned, well-made

SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th Century Piano

known as
"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"
Write Dept. 18 for catalogue "T."
THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.
London (No street address necessary) Canada

WANTED

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

Per section, while white extracted sold at 23c. per lb., and buckwheat honey at 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—It does not look as though prices of eggs would be any lower this season. An advance took place during the week, and ere a great length of time production will be showing a marked falling off. Strictly new-laid eggs were quoted at 58c. to 60c. per doz., selected stock selling at 53c. to 54c.; No. 1, 49c.

Butter.—Creamery was not in very large supply. The quality of the arrivals was A1, and prices were firm at 45½¢ to 46c. per lb. for choicest, and 1c. less for fine, with dairies ranging from 36c. to 40c.

Cheese.—The Commission quoted 23c. for No. 1 cheese; 22½¢ for No. 2, and 22c. for No. 3.

Grain.—The market for oats held steady, with No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 feed selling at 97c. per bushel, in car lots, ex-store; No. 1 feed, 94c.; No. 2 feed, 89½¢ to 90c. Ontario No. 2 white, 90c. to 91c.; No. 3 white, 89c. to 90c. American corn was selling at \$1.50 to \$1.57, ex-store for samples. Sample Manitoba wheat sold at \$2.15, ex-track here to millers; Ontario extra No. 3 barley \$1.32; No. 3, \$1.30; Manitoba No. 3, \$1.28; Manitoba No. 4, \$1.23.

Flour.—Manitoba Government Standard flour was quoted at \$11.35 per barrel, in bags, f. o. b., Montreal, and 35c. more delivered to city bakers, this being for old crop. Ontario winter wheat flour was \$11.60 per barrel, in new cotton bags; corn flour sold at \$10.50 per barrel, in bags, delivered to the trade; barley, \$11.50; white corn and oat flour, \$12; rye flour, \$12.25.

Mill Feed and Rolled Oats.—Bran was \$37 per ton; including bags; shorts, \$42; mixed mouille, \$55; pure mouille, \$67 to \$68; feed cornmeal, \$68; barley feed, \$62 to \$64.

Baled Hay.—Hay market continued firm, with car lots of No. 1 baled hay at \$17 per ton, ex-track; timothy mixture, \$17; No. 2, \$16; No. 1 clover mixed, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$14.

Hides.—Beef hides were steady with cows at 19c. per lb.; bulls, 17c.; and steers, 24c. flat; veal skins, 50c. per lb.; and grassers, 23c. per lb.; sheep skins, \$3.75 each; horse hides, \$5 to \$6.75 each; Tallow, 3½¢ per lb. for scrap fat; 8c. for abattoir fat, and 16c. to 16½¢ for rendered.

Sale Dates.

Oct. 23, 1918.—Jas. Fallis, Brampton.—Shorthorns.

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

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

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

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

Old Caesar thought he knew something about the tented field, having followed his master as body-servant through the war between the States, but Camp Jackson was a revelation to him "Yer mean, Maus' Jeems," he cross-examined his young maussa, "dat dese young gem'n can't drink nothin' stronger'n spring water?"

"That's all."
"And no frolickin' wid de gals?"
"None whatever."
"An' no swearin' at de mules?"
"Against regulations."
"Lor, Maus' Jeems, disher ain't no camp. Disher's a camp meetin'!"

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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.

Painting A Church.

When letting the contract for painting of the exterior of a church will that include the ridgeboards on the top of the roof? F. P.

Ans.—The contract should include the ridge boards unless otherwise specified.

Partial Paralysis in Dog.

I have a valuable Collie dog two years old, has been sick since spring; he took sick with coughing, and then his eyes swelled and filled with matter so he could not see for some time. We gave him 2-grain quinine tablets which seemed to clear his eyes and helped his cough. He had no appetite and was so weak he had to be helped on his feet. His appetite is better now, and his cough has all gone but he still is very weak across the back and his nerves seem to be very bad. When lying his body and legs are continually jumping and when standing his shoulders are always drooping. He is very thin and does not seem to gain in flesh. What is the matter with him and what remedy would you recommend? J. A. S.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of partial paralysis and it is doubtful if complete recovery will take place. Keep the dog as comfortable as possible and keep the bowels loose. Give four grains of nux vomica twice daily.

Conditions Throughout Ontario.

Under date of September 16 the Ontario Department of Agriculture issued the following report regarding agricultural conditions in the Province:

Threshing is as active as can be, and actual results as a rule continue to be well up to or above earlier expectations.

Owing to the frequent rains of the last two or three weeks some spring wheat and oats are still out in the stook in some of the more northern districts. One farmer in Norfolk, however, has already marketed 2,000 bushels of oats at 75 cents a bushel.

Essex reports that native varieties of corn have ripened nicely, and that a large proportion will be saved for seed, but while Delaware corn is ripe, in some cases it is very uneven in growth. Southern corn is still growing, but fears are expressed that some of it may not mature. In several counties in Eastern Ontario some silage corn got touched by frost on the night of Tuesday, the 10th, and as a consequence had to be cut early.

Roots have been growing well again since the late summer rains came. Farmers around Fergus are reported to be shipping turnips.

Some fields of beans in Kent which were being cut had to be left out in the rain, which may mean considerable loss to the crop.

Farmers have been giving more attention this season to raising their own red clover seed, and in the majority of cases the result has been very satisfactory.

There is considerable enquiry for winter-keeping apples, which are scarce, but fall apples are not in much demand. In Norfolk, where a number of apple organizations exist, No. 1's are selling at from \$4 to \$5.50 a barrel, according to variety.

The recent rains have given a good start to the newly-planted wheat, but have been delaying further seeding.

Cattle are doing nicely upon the greatly improved pastures. A number of farmers are buying stockers and feeders for the spring market at from 10 to 11 cents a lb. One man in Brant Co. has paid 12 cents a lb. for some which he will run over another year. Dairy cattle in Eastern Ontario are changing hands at from \$100 to \$140.

Hogs show a greater variation in price than for months, the range being from \$18.25 to \$19.50. Norfolk states that the supply of hogs is likely to keep up in the immediate future.

REAL FUR BARGAINS

"FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER"
Why we can sell at such low prices



Because in the first place, we secure the Raw Furs direct from the Trapper for cash—in fact, we buy more raw furs direct from the Trapper for cash than any other firm in Canada—then we select the best and most suitable skins and make them up into the famous **Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments**—which we sell to you directly by mail "From Trapper to Wearer" for cash. This does away with all middlemen's profits and you receive the benefit.

BEHIND EVERY GARMENT IS THIS GUARANTEE

If for any reason you are not satisfied with a Hallam Fur Garment simply send it back and we will at once return your money in full without question.

FREE HALLAM'S 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Garments—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs, photographed on real living people. This shows you how the furs actually appear. It also gives a lot of information about Fur fashions. The articles shown here are taken from this Fashion Book and will be sent on receipt of money.

Write now for your copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

Address in full as below

John Hallam Limited

No. 606 Hallam Building Toronto.

THIS STUNNING SET OF BLACK WOLF is remarkable value. Large scarf in fashionable two-skin design, finished with heads and tails. MUFF is roomy warm pillow shape trimmed as shown. The fur is of a rich jet black glossy appearance and is exceedingly serviceable.
M 886, Set Delivered. \$15.80



DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunces, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavin, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded. Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00.

Canadian Agents: J. A. JOHNSTON & CO. Druggists, 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

The Maples Hereford Farms

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

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

SUNNY ACRES' Aberdeen - Angus

Present offering: 15 young bulls, 5 to 10 months; also 6 breeding females. G. C. CHANNON known - Oakwood, Ont. P. O. and Phone - Oakwood, Ont. Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies SHOW FLOCKS Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair. Robt. McEwen, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

BROOKDALE FARM HEREFORDS

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

Lambs have been selling in Glengarry during the week at \$15 each. Requests for farm labor are now largely local or special. There has been considerable demand in Kent for men to harvest beans, corn and tobacco, and some hands from North Carolina are working in the tobacco fields at \$35 a week and board, with travelling expense both ways paid. Silo filling is also creating a call for help for the next few weeks

Pat had just arrived from Ireland when Mike, who had been in America for some years, spied him. "Faith, Pat!" exclaimed Mike. "What are you doing over here?" "I've come over", answered Pat, "to try if I can make an honest living." "Begorra, Mike, me boy, that's dead aisy over here, for it's little competition you have in this' country."



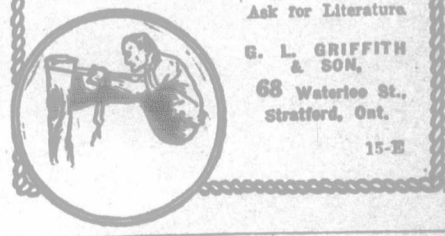
Better than Rawhide and Just as Strong

CHROME LEATHER

is the material from which this new "Triumph" Halter is made—the toughest and strongest leather on earth. Will not get hard like rawhide, and cannot break. The

"TRIUMPH" HALTER

combines the utmost strength with perpetual flexibility. Water, sweat or urine never gets hard. Comfortable to the horse—teaches him to quit pulling. Made in 1 1/4" width, doubled and stitched. The draw rings, where shank attaches, are extra heavy. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will send you one, prepaid, on receipt of price, \$2.00 (or \$2.25 West of Port William). Write for FREE sample of Chrome Leather and test its strength for yourself. You can't break it.



Ask for Literature G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 68 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont. 15-E

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE Fine young bull "Grape Grange Abbot" coming two, from sire which took 1st prize at Toronto and Ottawa. Price \$225. Also heifers. Apply A. Dinmore Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg Ont. 1 1/2 Miles from Thornbury, G. T. R.

My Book
How to Break and Train Horses
FREE



BIG MONEY IN 'ORNERY' HORSES

My free book will amaze you. See the big money that is being made by those I taught my famous system of horse breaking and training! Wild colts and vicious, unmanageable horses can be picked up for a song, by my methods you can quickly transform them into gentle, willing workers and re-sell them at a big profit. You can also earn fat fees breaking colts and training horses for others.

Write! My book is free postage prepaid. No obligation. A postcard brings it. Write today.

Prof. JESSE DEERY 409 1/2 Main St., Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Heaves CURED

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fail to effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid.

Per Box, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00 Mailed on receipt of Price.

Scratches Disappeared
Gentlemen—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared.
Geo. A. Miles, Gravelly, Alta.

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

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St. - Toronto, Ont.

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

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Always pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

For Dual-Purpose Shorthorns
Also Dorset-Horned Sheep, apply
Valmer Bartlett, R.R. 2, Canfield, Ont.

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

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

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in ages up to nine months, and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. Douglas Brown, Bright, Ont., R. R. 3, Ayr Station, C. P. R.

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

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

Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns
Herd headed by the R. O. P. bull, St. Clare. Nothing for sale at present.
S. W. Jackson, R. R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

GLENFOYLE DUAL - PURPOSE SHORTHORNS.—Eight bulls from 6 to 14 months. Big kinds, with quality. Also choice selection of females. Those of breeding age bred to College Duke. Prices easy. Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Value of Chicks.

I was a farmerette this summer and I raised a number of chickens. Will you kindly tell me how much I should ask for Plymouth Rock pullets hatched the middle of May? E. H.

Ans.—It depends a good deal on the demand. Pullets which were hatched early in May and were well fed during the season so that they are fairly well developed by now should bring around \$1.50 each.

Servant Quitting Work.

1. I have a man servant with me who is hired for the term of one year. His term is about half served and now he wants to leave for "personal reasons" he says. He handed me a written notice stating his time would expire in one month from the date of notice. He tried to get different ones to take his place but they were all bound to stay where they were. Am I obliged to pay him in full if he leaves me?

2. Can he collect his wages till his year expires or am I bound to pay him when he quits? R. R.

Ans.—1. Unless he has a just cause for leaving he would possibly have difficulty in collecting his wages in full to date. However, the work has been done during the busy season and the employer might advisedly pay in full.

2. If the engagement is by the year with no agreement as to time of payment the wages may be held until the end of the year.

Feed For Young Pigs.

What would be the best "Stock Food" to give pigs 7 weeks old, when one has no skim-milk or other milk to give them? Also will you give me the address where "Tankage" can be bought? Are apples good to feed young pigs on? H. W. B.

Ans.—Many litters are raised without skim-milk but as a rule pigs get a better start when milk is available. Tankage which can usually be purchased from local feed dealers may be fed up to eight or ten per cent. of the ration. Finely ground oats and shorts make a good ration on which to start young pigs. Some feeders use a little oilcake when milk is not available. At this time of year roots are usually available and may advisedly be fed to young and growing pigs. Apples are commonly fed but care should be taken not to feed too many to young stuff. A condiment for hogs is made as follows: 25 lbs. charcoal, 1 1/2 pails salt, 1/2 bushel ashes, 4 lbs. sulphur, mix well and feed a little each day.

Groundhogs—Lice.

1. Our farm has, as well as all of our neighbors farms have for years, been overrun with groundhogs. We have been trapping and shooting them but do not seem to make any headway. Could you through the columns of your paper suggest some means of exterminating them?

2. We were badly troubled with lice on our cattle last winter which we could not get rid of. How would it do to clip all the hair off milch cows as well as young stock when they are put in the stable for the winter providing the stable is comfortable? Would it not make it easier to fight the lice without injury to the cattle? A. E.

Ans.—1. When groundhogs become numerous they are hard to deal with. Moistening a rag with carbon bisulphide and putting it in the groundhog's burrow in the evening is one of the best means. Carbon bisulphide forms a gas which is heavier than air and will gradually settle to the bottom of the burrow destroying all life within. The material is inflammable and care must be taken not to handle it around buildings or where there is fire of any nature.

2. We doubt the advisability of clipping the cattle in the fall. However the curry comb might be used to advantage. A mixture of one part hellebore to four parts cement thoroughly mixed and sprinkled on the backs and sides of the cattle and worked into the hair is a popular remedy for lice. Do not turn the animals out in the wet for a short time after treatment.

Lady—I think you are the worst looking tramp I have ever seen.

Tramp.—Lady, it is only in the presence of such uncommon beauty that I look so bad.

Get Good Harness



Any goods put out by this firm and bearing our yellow ticket trade mark are guaranteed. The Imperial Brand Harness is well known as high grade, and the makers stand behind it. We have never adopted any make-shift methods to cheapen our product on account of the high cost of material, but stick to the good old standards of fifty-two years ago, when this house was established. If there is anything you need in harness, ask your dealer for the Imperial Brand, or write us direct for it. Ship same day order is received.

SPECIAL BUGGY HARNESS.
Handsome, light road buggy harness, rawhide lined, track style, 56 in. traces. Shaft wrap belly band, beaded lines; folded and padded breeching seat and breast collar; three-quarter inch buckle over-check; track blinds; traces double and stitched throughout; trimmings are finished in genuine hard rubber and near gold. This is the dandiest harness for the price in Canada, strong and reliable, every inch of it. Price only \$35 Special. Ask your dealer or order from factory. Our Guarantee—If it does not satisfy you, return it at our expense.

\$35

SAMUEL TREES & CO., Ltd.
Mfrs. Harness & Saddlery Established 1866
42 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO

SALEM SHORTHORNS
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
J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO.

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

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

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

1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918
Herd headed by Marquis Supreme = 110022 =; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select = 90772 =. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well-bred heifer will do well to write to, JOHN WATT & SON, (G.T.R. & C.P.R.) R. R. 3, Elora, Ont.

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS
Five Bulls For Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf; by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.
J. F. MITCHELL, Limited BURLINGTON, ONT.

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

Shorthorns Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head.
A. G. FARROW (between Toronto and Hamilton), Oakville, Ont.

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

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS
We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.
WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

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

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS
I have females all ages and bulls of serviceable age. Worth while to come and see, or write JOHN MILLER Myrtle Station C.P.R., G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONTARIO

SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden
Brooklin Ontario Co. of my own breeding, around a year old; best families and Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. good colors, are for sale. Also a few young, imported bulls. Brooklin, G.N.R.

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

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

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1918
Shorthorns and Leicester sheep; 4 shearing rams and a few lambs on offer.
CHARLOTTE SMITH, (Lucan Crossing one Mile) CLANDEBOYE, R. R. 1, Ont.

ENGLISH DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS
FOR SALE—A number of young bulls from imported sire and dams of choice breeding. Their use will increase the flow of milk from any average Shorthorn herd and give good, large calves. Write for particulars.
F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, Lynnore Stock Farm, Brantford, Ontario.

Fall Plowing for Burley Tobacco.

The results obtained during a period of three years in which fall plowing and fall manuring for Burley were compared with fall manuring and spring plowing have proven conclusively that fall plowing is the most profitable. Plots which were fall plowed have, in every instance, retained the moisture for a much longer period of time and given heavier yields of tobacco than plots, on land of the same character, which were spring plowed. In 1917 an increase in yield of 298 pounds of leaf tobacco per acre were obtained on the fall-plowed section of a plot over the spring-plowed section of the same plot; and as both sections of the plot were fertilized alike, planted and harvested on the same days, and cultivated alike, the time of plowing was the only factor which could have influenced the yield.

The experiments were made on a sandy loam soil on the Harrow Tobacco Station, and while this soil runs together somewhat in winter it is easily prepared for tobacco in the spring by discing it thoroughly.

Fall plowing is not only of value in conserving the moisture and improving the mechanical condition of the soil, but also as a means of eradicating the cutworm. Plowing after September the twentieth, when the cutworm moth stops laying eggs, has been found to be very helpful in destroying the larvae of the cutworm and the tobacco horn worm, and very little trouble is experienced with the cutworm if this practice is followed. —D. D. DIGGES, Supt. Harrow Tobacco Station.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Leaking Barrels.

We have two oak barrels which we have used for making cider vinegar. One of these barrels which was originally from a vinegar factory leaks persistently through what appears to be tiny holes in the wood. The other one appears to sweat at the seams. Can anything be done to the barrels to prevent this leakage? Would it be practical to paraffine the barrel inside? Would the job be satisfactory?

W. A. B.

Ans.—It depends a good deal on the extent of the leak. Paraffining would, no doubt, help but we cannot say as to how lasting it would be. It might be more satisfactory in the end to secure new barrels.

Sprain—Cow Fails to Breed.

1. I have a cow which will not breed. The cow is six years old, in good health and good condition. Will you please advise me what to do?

2. I have a six-year-old mare which got her leg sprained in the hock joint about three months ago. She is over her lameness now but her joint remains large. Would you advise blistering?

W. C.

Ans.—1. It is sometimes difficult to get a cow to breed. You do not state as to whether or not she comes in season regularly. Opening the womb, or using what is known as the yeast treatment sometimes brings results.

2. Applying an absorbent liniment as one made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 oz. each of alcohol and glycerine will, no doubt, reduce the enlargement.

Sheep Raising.

I am starting sheep raising and as I bought some ewes one-year-old and ewe lambs which are not trimmed I would like to know if it is not now too late to dock them and how should I proceed?

2. Where could I buy a complete manual on "sheep raising?"

L. R. V.

Ans.—The proper time for docking lambs is when they are ten days or two weeks old. We have not seen the operation performed with grown sheep but see no reason why it could not be done. The tail would be severed at a joint by use of a chisel or sharp knife. It might be advisable to tie a string tightly behind the wound and to sear the freshly cut surface with a hot iron to avoid excessive bleeding.

2. Modern Sheep by Shepherd Boy can be secured through this office for \$1.50 and Sheep Farming by Craig for \$1.60.

Happy Farmer Gets Things Done

At Cardston, Alberta, noted for its heavy soil, the Happy Farmer opened wide the eyes of the farmers who saw it push right along, at 8½ inches depth, through heavy sub-soil that was half sod, and very poorly worked previously. "Why don't you show your engine in sod?" suggested an onlooker. Although not guaranteed to pull three plows in breaking sod at 8 inches depth, the Happy Farmer tackled the job willingly. The way Happy Farmer ripped up that acre of sod, without stopping, bobbing around, knocking or missing, made a sensation—it sold tractors; the

Happy Farmer Tractor

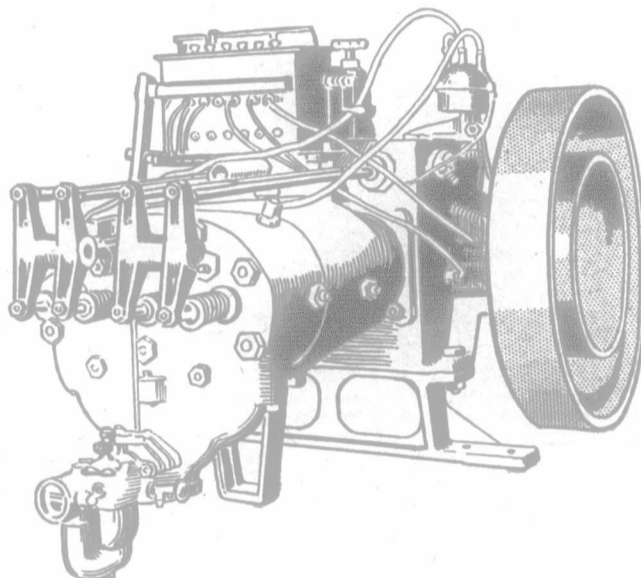
12 h.p. at Drawbar

Model F

24 h.p. at Belt

is a true wonder for GETTING THINGS DONE. With only 3,700 pounds weight to carry along, and 88 per cent. of her weight on the big tractor wheels gripping the ground, no wonder she has power to spare. Though she packs the ground not more per square inch than a horse's hoof does, she develops no less than 2,000 pounds draw-bar pull. That's efficiency and economy!

Another thing: Happy Farmer has a real kerosene engine. Now if you can coax out every bit of power from coal oil, you have more work done than with gasoline. And that's exactly what this perfect kerosene burner does. Its patented short intake completely vaporizes the cheap coal oil and gets it hot into the cylinder without recondensation—no carbon deposit, no fuel waste, no smoke nuisance, no nonsense—nothing but complete satisfaction the moment you turn on the coal oil.



Happy Farmer gets things done. It can turn in its own tracks, plow to the fence, no unplowed corners to finish with the horses; great for hauling loads around the yard, turning square corners with the binder or mower; it spee's up your heavy plowing. With the single front wheel in the furrow doing the guiding, with no bother about regulating the spark (Atwater-Kent ignition), you can attend to the plows, and the Happy Farmer is always ready with belt power for the thresher, silo filler—for all farm machines.

These are a few of the better ways Happy Farmer gets things done, the rest are explained in our illustrated literature. Write for it to-day.

Yes, others "get things done"—but not in the Happy Farmer way, which means getting them done differently, promptly and in the most economical way ever achieved by a tractor. Investigate.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

Head Office and Works—RENFREW, Ont.

Eastern Branch—Sussex, N.B.

Other lines: Renfrew Cream Separator, Renfrew Kerosene Engine, Renfrew Truck Scales.

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"TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION: The Happy Farmer Tractor will be shown in actual use at the Provincial Plowing Match, Ottawa, Oct. 16, 17 and 18"

Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns

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

LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.

SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner

THOS. McVITTIE, Manager.

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

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Farms—Present offering: A number of good, young Scotch cows with calves at foot and rebred to (Imp.) Newton Grand Champion; also a number of 2-year-old heifers bred to same sire. Suitable for good herd foundations; priced to move them. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS (Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.), Moffat, Ont.

Shorthorns Landed Home—My new importation of 60 head will be at home to visitors June 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Wimple, etc. Make your selection early.

GEO. ISAAC (All Railroads, Bell 'Phone) Cobourg, Ont.

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

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont., ('Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

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

JAMES DOUGLAS

CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS

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

R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kilblean Beauties Matchless, Mysies, Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford = 5959 =, a Toronto winner. Present offering—one young bull and several heifers and cows.

Erin Station, C.P.R., L.-D. Phone

Flintstone Farm

Breeders of

Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Draft Horses, Berkshire Swine.

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

DALTON

Massachusetts

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.

Thos. Graham, R. R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

The Hawthorne Shorthorns and Leicesters

—Bulls, heifers and cows—The Toronto winner, "Royal Choice" = 79864 =, at the head. 1½ Leicesters, 1 choice 2-shear ram, and ram lambs by my imp. ram. No females. One choice Fox Terrier puppy (male); price \$5.00. "The Hawthornes," ALLAN B. MANN, Peterboro, R.R. 4.

HAY

We Pay Highest Market Prices

Send us your address, will forward you each week, without charge, a copy of our weekly circular quoting prices for coming week.

R. S. MUIR & CO.

Successors to McCullough & Muir
1212 Dundas St.
TORONTO

Harvesting and Storing Certain Vegetables.

While vegetables have been harvested continuously in many gardens in Canada since radishes and spinach were ready for use in early spring, the time has come when the bulk of the crop must be gathered to escape hard frosts.

As beans discolor and mould very readily, it is important to dry them as soon as possible, and to keep them dry. They should be spread out thinly under cover, and turned every two or three days until quite dry. If it is necessary to harvest the plants before they are thoroughly ripe they can be hung up outside until dry.

There will be many tomatoes which will not ripen before the plants are killed by the frost. If the fully-grown green specimens are picked before being frozen, and each specimen wrapped in paper and stored in closed boxes, they will be found, from tests made at the Experimental Farm, to ripen better than by exposing them to the sun. Even if put into closed boxes without wrapping each specimen, they ripen well.

Frequently cauliflowers are just beginning to head when it becomes necessary to harvest them owing to severe frosts. If the plants are pulled and replanted in boxes in the cellar, and kept watered, they will go on developing, and one can have cauliflower for some weeks. Brussels sprouts can also be replanted in this way. Both of these vegetables may, however, be left in the ground for some weeks yet.

If cabbage begin to split and it is not yet time to harvest them, the splitting will be prevented to some extent by twisting the plants so as to loosen them. This checks the flow of sap into the head. If the cellar is warm and dry, and the cabbage have to be harvested owing to the frost, they will keep well for a time outside if covered with leaves.

Where the accommodation is poor, celery may be kept outside in the soil well into the winter by opening a trench, preferably a narrow one fifteen or sixteen inches wide, and deep enough so that the tops of the celery will come about level with the surface of the ground. The celery plants are put close together in it, and before there are severe frosts, a thin layer of straw or leaves is put over the top. When the cold weather comes a heavier covering of leaves may be put over, if it is desirable to leave the celery longer, and then twelve to fifteen inches of soil over that. By putting sufficient leaves or straw over the soil again, frost may be kept out, and the celery dug out as required.

In harvesting potatoes, any which show signs of decay should be kept separate from the rest, and used first, thus helping to avoid the development of rot when stored. Potatoes should be dry when they are stored.

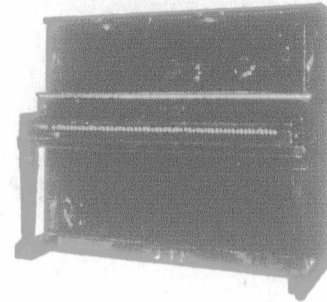
Keep onions dry, spread thinly. Squashes, pumpkins and citrons should be kept in a moderately warm, not a cool, place.—Experimental Farms Note.

Britain's Best Jersey Sale.

Alexander Miller-Hallett, Goddington, Kent, England, has just had an excellent sale of Jerseys, he breaking up his herd after twenty-five years of hard work. He got for his pains a record average for a sale in England. It may not pan out so much in dollars as some of the averages raised at herd sales in your part of the world, but it is a big one for us in Britain, where the Jersey is still not as much appreciated as it ought and deserves to be. Twenty-four cows and heifers averaged £210 14s.; 15 unserved heifers and calves averaged £109 18s.; and thus 39 females averaged £171 18s. 1d. apiece. The six bulls averaged £175, and so the 45 head offered averaged £172 6s. 4d., or gave a general sum of £7,754 5s. The top price was 415 guineas, given for the 1913 cow Cowslip 61st, C. R. Baron taking her into Lancashire; her month-old calf making 85 guineas. The best price for bulls was 275 guineas, given for General Simone. ALBION.

War bread is mentioned in the book of Ezekiel. It contained barley, beans, lentils, millet and fitches. The injunction was: "Put them into one vessel and make thee bread thereof."

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

Bungalow Model, \$450.00

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

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

HET LOO PIETERTJE

THE \$12,750 HEIFER

Sold at the great Milwaukee Sale, was only one of the many daughters we have of our senior sire Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo. We also have sons—brothers to this world's champion heifer; and for the next few weeks, these, along with several other young bulls of serviceable age, are priced exceptionally low. Let us hear from you if interested—at once.

W. L. Shaw, Roycroft Farm, Farm on Yonge St., Toronto & York Radial 1½ hours from Toronto, New Market, Ont.

Highland Lake Farms

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

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

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

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

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

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

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Cows for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March,
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN Bell 'phone. ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO

Cloverlea Dairy Farm Holsteins

Present offering consists of three choice young bulls ready for service. Will be priced right for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

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

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

from R.O.P. champions and dams and sisters of R.O.P. champions, sired by Canary Hartog and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the dam of two champions in 7- and 30-day tests. We invite inspection and will meet prospective buyers at G.T.R. or C.P.R. stations—Woodstock or Ingersoll. Walburn Rivers and Sons, (Phone 343 L Ingersoll, Independent Line) R. R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins—Choice Bulls

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

My Present Offering of HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM . . . Registered Holsteins

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

ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

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

Peter Hamilton Ensilage Cutter and Blower

Take no chance of having your ensilage spoil this fall! Buy your own silo filler, and put your corn in your silo at the right time, and in the right way.

MACHINES FOR EVERY NEED

We have a machine suited to your needs, and to your power—blower or carrier silo-fillers and feed-cutters of different sizes. All these machines are designed to cut the maximum amount of feed in the shortest time, and with the least power. Our blower machines have a cast-steel knife wheel, which will not blow up under any condition. Learn more about these machines by sending to-day for our free booklet.

PETER HAMILTON CO.
Limited
Peterborough, Ont.



WANTED

CALENDAR SALESMEN!

IN THE CANADIAN WEST THERE must be numerous High-class Specialty Salesmen engaged in farming. We want the services of several during December, January and February to handle a well-known, high-class, exclusive line. Only men with successful experience in selling considered. Must have real selling ability to make a success. Very profitable winter's work to capable parties. Apply, giving full particulars and references, to:

Box 557, London, Ontario

Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.
R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

The New Citizenship.

A man is something more than a machine. He is more than the industrial order itself. He is a citizen. That is the "big idea" that is looming before us to-day. The root of all our problems is in personality. If a place has poor citizens in it—that is poor in character—it is worse than land poor. It does not have the first requisite of a community. Our chief problem is the quality of our citizenship. Grow men, and the world will not have much to say about what else we grow or did not grow.

This is the day of new things. One of the new visions is that of new citizenship. The great war has compelled a redefining of values, a restatement of ideals. Patriotism and life have new meanings. Let us try to get a glimpse of some of these.

In the first place the value of an individual life is being better recognized. When our men were first called up for military service the authorities discovered that many were physically unfit for national duty. The figures relating to the unfit in the United States were startling. Uncle Sam started at once on a campaign of education: first to cure as much disease as possible and, second, to educate in the art of prevention. One dollar spent on education is worth a thousand spent on reform. If we spent the thousand on education in the proper way of living we would not need to spend very much on reform. Witness, for example, the days of the bar-room with its concomitant town jail. Without the bar, many of the jails can be closed.

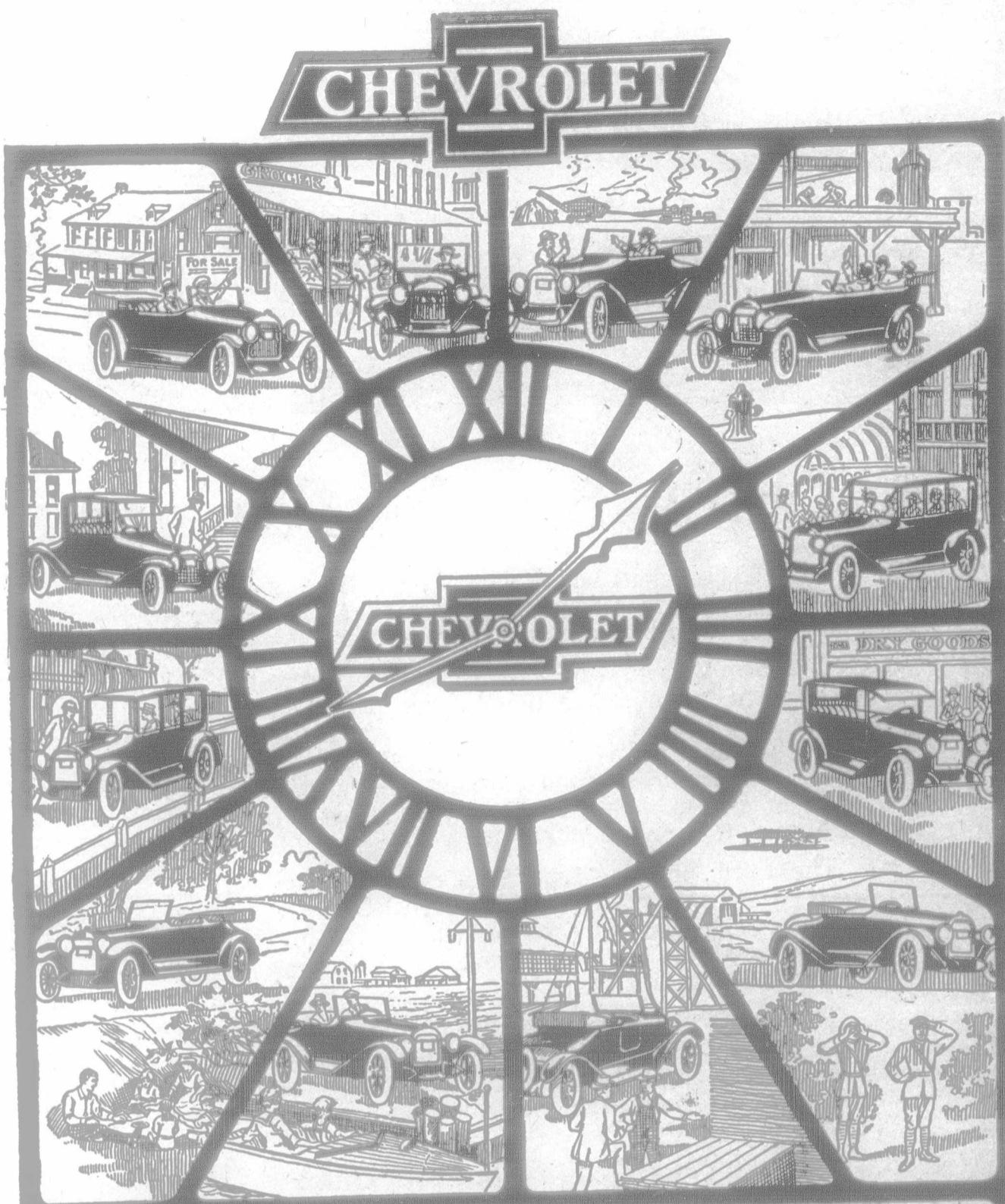
The new citizenship then takes account of the individual. It believes in the divinity and infinite worth of every man. The best culture of all is not agriculture but soul-culture. The war drafts have been made the occasion of checking up the conditions of individuals. Having had the lesson brought home to us in this way it is to be hoped that it will not be forgotten, but that in future days the value of the individual will be one of the chief tenets of our political faith. He must be well born, well brought up, and well educated.

But the new citizenship does not rest in individualism. The individual is a part of a larger whole, that whole is the community. The community, followed out to its logical conclusions, is the whole world.

The war has emphasized in a practical way the solidarity of the race. We can not live to ourselves. All our acts are social. The health of the body depends very vitally upon the health of the members. They must maintain their health together. They must grow together. There is no such thing as educating an individual apart from society. Both individualism and collectivism have been emphasized by this war. No one can ignore either aspect of the case.

That means that every citizen should be as much interested in his community as he is in his own progress. To help himself by ignoring the community is the worst kind of selfishness. The day is coming when our conscience about stealing will not simply cover the "trash" that we call money or goods, but will cover such things as time, influence, service, and good will. The reason some people have good homes and luxuries is because they have helped themselves while their neighbors were carrying on community services which all should have shared in.

An illustration or two will make this thought clearer. Those who have read the history of the United States know how they held and maintained a policy of isolation for a century or more. "This country for ourselves" was the motto. Circumstances placed them, partly against their own wishes, in the struggle for world liberty when they undertook the Spanish-American war. We all know how long they hung back in deference to this same policy from entering the present war. They thought long over it. The mind-your-own affairs doctrine weighed strong. At last they saw that the effort to save themselves was contrary to the law of the world. Justice and freedom for which they had fought at the nation's birth were eternal principles. So the final and unalterable resolve to strike for the freedom of the world was made. This is one of the greatest of modern miracles. Here is a nation, puissant and free, taking up its cross and going out to establish justice in the world. Citizenship must take on a new meaning in the presence of such movements. Let it be known too that such movements get their first inspiration from the life of the One who came not to



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CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY of CANADA, Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION OF CHEVROLET MODELS

Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED
JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES
We have bred over one half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.
HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

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

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.
B. H. BULL & SON
BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.
JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO.

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

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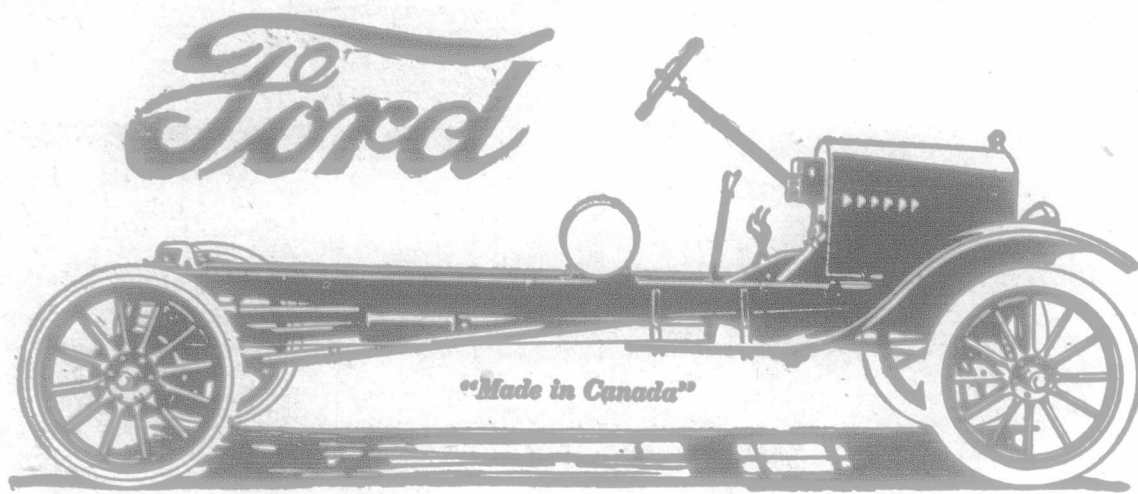
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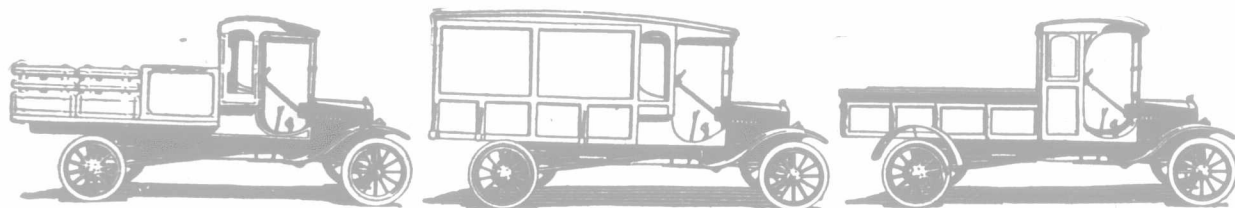
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be ministered unto but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many!

Two things then are clear—we are going to pay greater attention to the individual in time to come, and we are going to be more wisely altruistic. "The world at the close of this war will be molten, but it will cool," is a statement ascribed to Lloyd George. This is the time, then, to make an impression, if we want to mould for the best the coming generations. Now is the time to sow finer and better ideas of citizenship, and not "after the war," or a decade from now. We should sow in the spring-time!

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way is another question. But until some common way is decided upon each family and creed must take it up the best way they know.

In the next place our faith and belief in the moral order of the world must find practical application. Theories must be worked out in practice. This war is the opening of a campaign. It is the opening shot and shock of a new age. The Allies have just started out on a missionary tour. The evils of the world are not all in Germany. Those that think that Prussianism should not oppress should inquire whether any of it is going on among themselves. Despotism takes many forms; military, political and ecclesiastical. It is a very insidious foe. It creeps in unawares just as the serpent did into Eden. I quote a statement made not long since by one of the religious educational leaders of America:

"I tell you this war is a hundred years' war and will continue when the cannon have ceased to roar. As democracy must overpower autocracy in this political conflict, so official autocracy must die before educational and religious democracy after this world conflict with physical arms has been completed. The present crisis is not due to the failure of Christianity but a fractional religion that allows a sect or a nation to own God and determine His programme for mankind. This war has proved the idea of world nearness and unity. It is also the forerunner of world leagues and federations and is paving the way for the Kingdom of God."

In the present crisis democracy, although but poorly established, has stood the test with glorious credit. It makes one think that there is nothing better on earth than to trust the people, educate them, take them into confidence with the rulers and organize them for state efficiency and world uplift. They will respond wholeheartedly to the right appeal—**R. O. ARMSTRONG.**

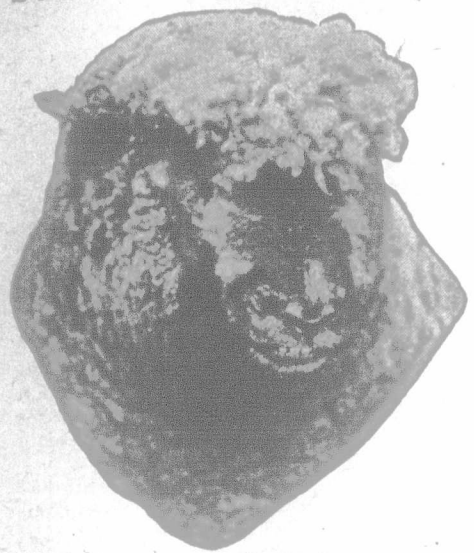
Autumn Cultivation For Weed Control.

The ploughing of the land in the fall is desirable as a part of the regular work of the farm, since it enables the ground to be got into proper condition for sowing the seed in spring considerably earlier than would otherwise be the case. But it is perhaps of even greater importance as a means of keeping weeds in check. In the case of perennial weeds the mere turning up and exposing of the root stocks to the action of the frost will serve as a considerable check to the weeds in cases where they are not killed outright. Where it is desirable to collect and burn creeping root stocks this can be more readily accomplished where the ground has been pulverized by the frost and snow of winter.

In the case of annual weeds these are of two classes from the point of view of their life-history. One group requires a resting period before the seeds will germinate and this holds good even if the conditions with regard to moisture and temperature are suitable. These normally germinate in the spring of the following year after they are shed, but in many species the germination can be delayed for several years if the seeds are buried to a considerable depth in the soil. This is true of such species as wild oats and wild mustard. Each time the surface of the ground is disturbed some of these buried seeds will germinate and if no other seeds are allowed to fall into the soil in the meantime, the ground will eventually become clear of them.

In another group of annual species known as winter annuals, the seeds germinate immediately after they are scattered and pass the winter in the form of a small seedling plant which survives under the snow and resumes growth in the following spring. Belonging to this group are the following weeds: chess, purple cockle, night-flowering catchfly, stinkweed, shepherd's purse, false flax, ball mustard, wild radish, hare's ear mustard, tumbling mustard, peppergrass, wormseed mustard, corn gromwell, blue bur or stickweed and stinking mayweed. It is in the case of these weeds that autumn cultivation is specially desirable as if they are turned under with the plow and covered sufficiently deeply, very few of them will be able to continue their growth after the snow melts.—**Experimental Farms Note.**

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The Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines.

Any standard threshing machine will do its work with very little waste of grain or loss of time, if kept in good condition, adjusted properly for the particular job on which it is engaged, furnished with the proper amount of power applied correctly, and watched intelligently while in operation. Nevertheless, it is true that a great deal of time is lost and a large amount of grain wasted unnecessarily in threshing. All threshing machine manufacturers have endeavored to make their machines as efficient as possible, with the idea of having the construction such that they will give a minimum of trouble and do satisfactory work. However, there are so many parts to a threshing machine that it requires careful attention at all times, and it must work under such a wide range of conditions that numerous adjustments must be left for the operator to make in the field.

It is probably not possible to save all the grain, even with the most efficient operation under the best field conditions. However, the careless operator who does not know just what the different parts of his machine are for, or who does not watch them closely while the separator is running, may waste a great amount of grain unnecessarily. He will surely have to make frequent stops for repairs and adjustments. Every time a machine stops, the whole crew, usually several men and teams, must be idle until it starts again, a loss of time to everybody concerned.

There are other and probably more serious wastes of grain than in threshing, but if the threshing machines of the country wasted only three or four bushels of grain out of every thousand they thresh, the loss of wheat alone in United States every year would equal a quantity sufficient to furnish a normal supply of bread to a million people for nearly half a year. The present importance of keeping threshing machines at their highest point of efficiency thus is easily seen.

If a machine fails to separate all the grain from the straw, it is usually due to one or more of the following causes: (1) The machine is not being run at its proper speed; (2) it is being crowded beyond its capacity; (3) the cylinder fails to thresh all the kernels out of the heads; (4) the separating mechanism is not level; or (5) the blast is not adjusted properly.

Cracked grain is another source of waste which may become serious. Cracked grain may be due to excessive speed of the cylinder, to the cylinder being too close to the concave teeth, or to grain being returned in the tailings elevator and run through the cylinder repeatedly. Loss both from poor separation and cracked grain can be prevented in a large measure by proper adjustment of the machine and attention to it while in operation.

The loss of time due to stops on account of breakage and wearing parts getting out of adjustment, so frequent with threshing machines, can be greatly reduced and the life of the separator lengthened appreciably if the machine is overhauled preparatory to starting the season's work and all the parts put in good repair and adjustment, and afterward watched intelligently while in operation.

It is the purpose of this article to point out some of the fundamental factors in successful threshing and offer some suggestions which will enable threshermen to keep their machines at their highest efficiency. However, it is not intended to contain all the information which an inexperienced person will need to enable him to operate a thresher successfully, but only to assist those who have a general knowledge of the machines and are able to run one efficiently when everything is in good condition. The aim is to call attention to some of the more common mistakes and causes of trouble and to give general information as to approved methods to be followed in preventing and remedying them. Every make of threshing machine has some distinctive feature or features, and it would be impossible to give detailed instructions applicable to every machine without taking up each make and type separately.

To begin with, the thresherman should study his machine until he knows the construction and operation of all the parts of it; just what each part is supposed to do, how the power is applied to the moving parts, and just how to determine

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whether it is working properly while in operation. Every part of the machine was put there by the manufacturer to serve some definite purpose, and a thresherman cannot expect to keep his machine running at its greatest efficiency unless he knows these things. He should read carefully all catalogues, instruction books and other literature furnished by the company; go over his machine with them in hand, to find out just what they mean, and keep them where they will be accessible unless he is absolutely sure that he knows everything that they contain.

Manufacturers spend years in designing, building and experimenting with their machines, and their catalogues and instruction books contain such information as applies to the particular machine which they accompany. A great deal of the trouble which threshermen experience is due to the fact that they do not run their machines according to the printed instructions, and in many cases where an expert is called it is found that the operator is either not acquainted with the instructions furnished by the manufacturers or has disregarded them, because he thought he knew more about the machine than did the man who built it.

If the grain is to be threshed rapidly and waste reduced to a minimum, it is essential that the engine should have sufficient power and the belt pulley be of the right size to run the separator at the proper speed at all times. The speed in revolutions per minute at which the cylinder should run is invariably stated by the manufacturer in the instructions accompanying the machine and is often stamped on the machine itself. A variation of more than a few per cent. either above or below this stated speed is sufficient to impair seriously the efficiency of the entire machine.

Since this is so important, the thresherman should be sure that his engine will not only develop sufficient power to drive the machine at the proper speed with the ordinary load, but that it also has enough reserve power to maintain normal speed for a few seconds under a heavy load. Even with the most careful feeding, occasional choking will occur, and, if the engine cannot maintain its regular speed with a slight overload, more or less loss of grain will be unavoidable.

When the speed is diminished, the movement of grain and straw through the machine is slackened, the straw-rack is overloaded, and the grain pan fills up. When the proper speed is resumed, the mass of straw on the rack will go through the machine without being spread out sufficiently to allow all the kernels to fall through the grain pan and conveyor. When the mass of grain and chaff which has accumulated is thrown upon the sieves, it has a tendency to choke them, partially at least, and interrupt the blast.

The operator should not guess at the speed of the machine, for a variation of five per cent. may reduce its efficiency. The only way to determine the speed satisfactorily as closely as this is to use a speed indicator. If a speed indicator was not furnished with the machine, a good one can be purchased for \$2.00 or less. One of these will last for years, and will enable the thresherman to determine at any time the speed at which his machine is running.

Since the rest of the machine is driven from the cylinder, unless there is considerable slippage of the belts, the entire machine will be running at the correct speed when the cylinder speed is right. Hence, the first thing to determine when trouble develops is the speed at which the cylinder is revolving. Even though it is known that the engine should develop the proper speed and that the belt pulleys are of the proper size to give the cylinder the correct speed, slippage of the main drive belt or an unnoticed reduction in the speed of the engine, or a combination of both, may reduce the cylinder speed too much for good threshing.

H. R. TOLLEY,
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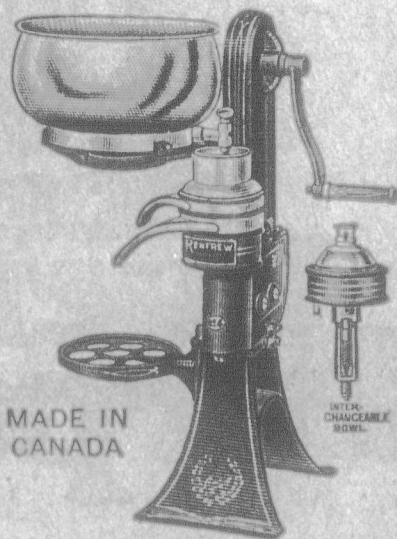
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SOONER or later in these times of change you are up against the problem of an increase in capacity for skimming. Which would you rather pay for—a whole new separator, or a new bowl and fittings only? With other machines you must buy another entire new machine to increase capacity. The day you get your



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Renfrew

you can forget your capacity troubles; increase your herd and you simply send for larger bowl and fittings, returning old bowl. You pay the difference between the sizes. The one frame does for all capacities.

To change capacity you do not have to buy a new machine—just this part.

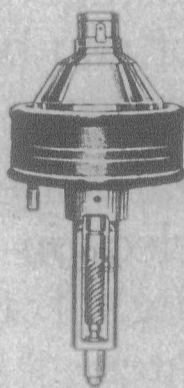
The change of capacity is not accomplished by merely changing the skimmer. On the contrary, our new patented interchangeable bowl casing permits bowl to be changed completely. Each bowl is proper capacity for the work it has to do, not a makeshift.

This interchangeable capacity feature, in perfected form, is obtainable only in the Renfrew. It is making a hit with dairymen. Alone it would make a big appeal, but the Renfrew also gets quality butter fat and more of it than others. This is due to its exclusive curved-wing centerpiece and wide open bowl. The Renfrew saves all but 1/10 of a pound, less than 7 cents worth lost in 1000 lbs. of milk skimmed. It runs easy and is the easiest machine of all to clean.

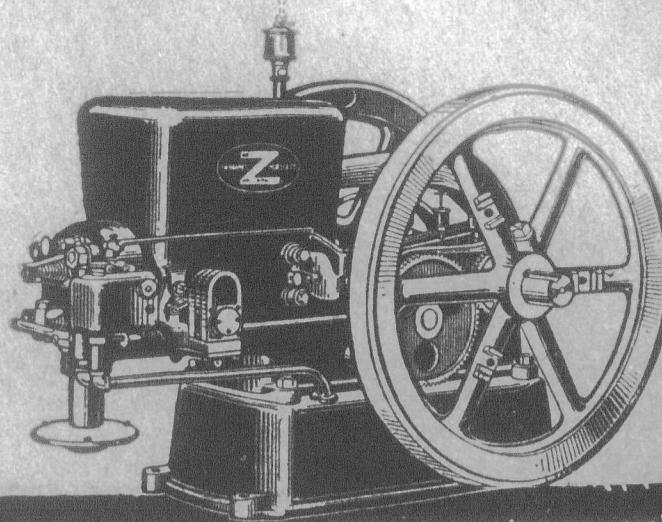
All these big features mean both convenience and real gold dollars saved right along. The Renfrew catalogue explains all; besides, it gives Government Dairy Schools' tests proving close skimming. Write for it to-day.

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It will do the work of several men — your milking, separating, churning, wood-cutting, pumping, lighting and many other chores.

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will perform all the necessary farm work better. It disposes of the shortage of labor problem and saves you money.

150,000 farmers are daily demonstrating that the "Z" is the greatest engine value ever produced.

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DEALER SERVICE: Your local dealer is a direct representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied. 65

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 Particularly of
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LEARN what POWER will do on YOUR farm.

DATES: October 16, 17, 18
Wednesday—Farm Machinery Demonstration.
Thursday—Walking and Riding Plow Competitions.
Friday—Tractor and Seed Drilling Competitions.

PLACE: Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

RATES: Special rate of fare-and-one-third. If over 50 miles, buy a Single-Fare ticket with a certificate, and return fare can be secured at Ottawa for one-third fare plus 25c.

Buy your ticket to Ottawa, where car service every 10 minutes will take you to the farm.

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Red Cross Luncheon Served on the Grounds
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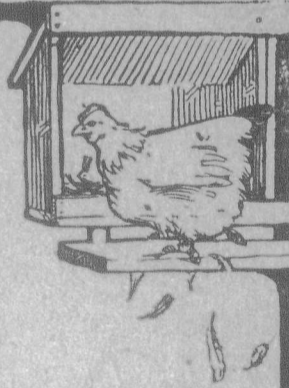
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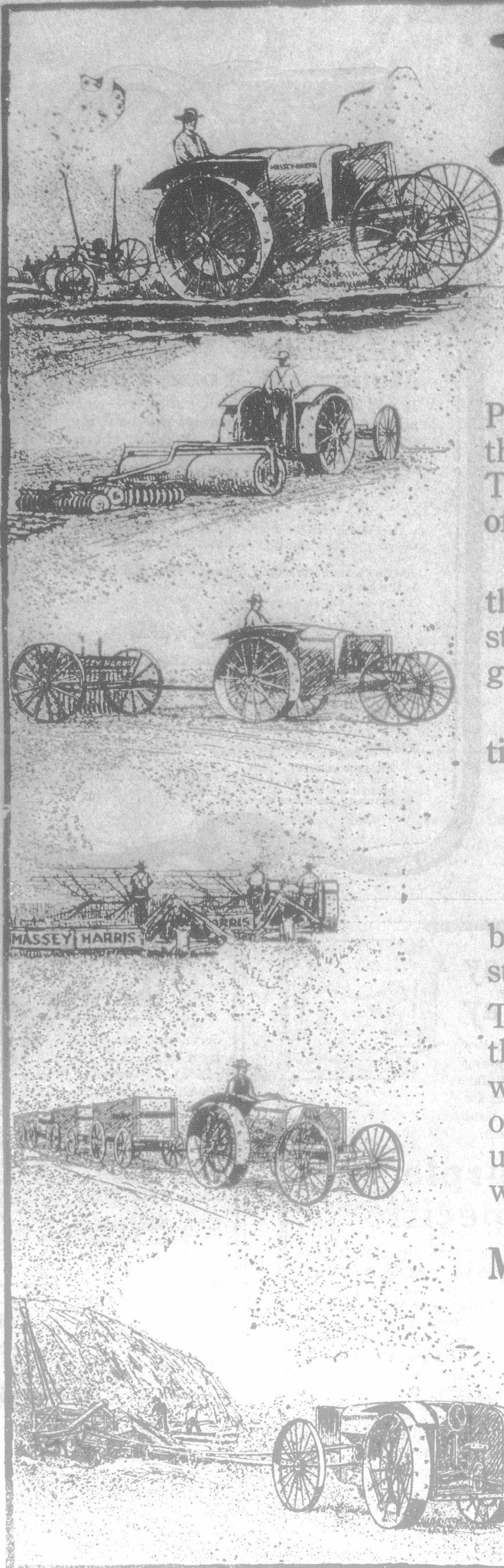
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