

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

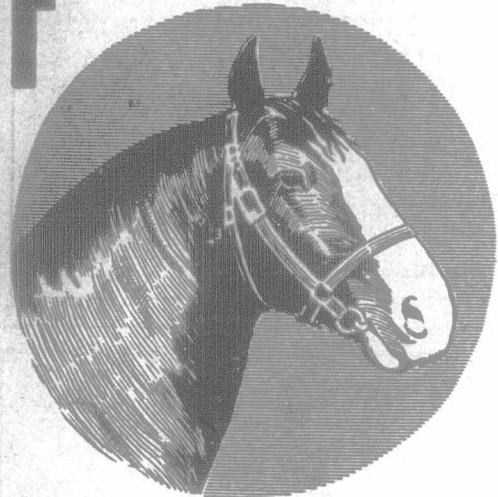
Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 11, 1915.

No. 1207

## FREE

We will give absolutely free to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new 80-page booklets, which tells how to balance rations for feeding stock, milch cows, horses, etc. This also deals with the common diseases in poultry, the symptoms, treatments, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all kinds of diseases in both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without milk, and describes fully the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture.



Last year our horses were troubled greatly with coughs and I used 26 tins of your Cough Specific with excellent results."

It will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 pounds during the winter. It will help fatten steers a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor. You can raise and fatten pigs and market them a month earlier, saving a month's feed and labor. Malcolm Gray of Komoka, Ont., says: "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific and sold them when 6 months old and they averaged 196 pounds each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific and at the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says: "I am from Ontario and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownsville. My cows made the largest average and tested 5 pounds over average at C. M. P. at Brownsville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the Market."

Put up in 50c packages; \$1.50 tins that hold as much as four 50c. packages, and \$5.00 tins which hold four times as much as the \$1.50 tins. A 50c. package will last an animal 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 10 animals nearly three months. The cost to use this condition powder is so small that no farmer can afford to be without it, as it will average less than 1/2c. a day if purchased in large tins.

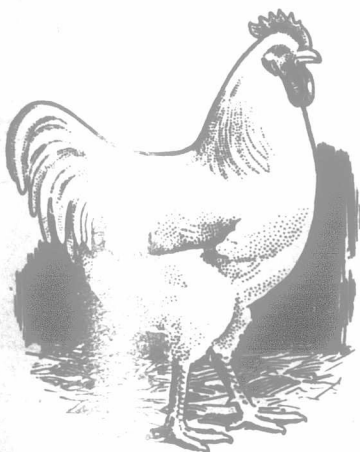
### Royal Purple Stock Specific

Not a dope, but a pure unadulterated condition powder that can be fed according to directions every day. Will make the animal digest its food properly and secure the greatest good therefrom. There has not been a season in a decade when it will be so absolutely necessary to use condition powders as this coming season on account of the enormous amounts of musty grain and fodder that have been harvested. Unless farmers are extra careful, they will have many animals in bad condition due to coughs, heaves, indigestion, etc. Royal Purple Stock Specific will cause the animal to digest every particle of food and will make impurities pass through without injury. Royal Purple Stock Specific will fatten animals you have never been able to fatten before.

Mr. Dan McEwan, the veteran horse-trainer, says: "I have used your Stock Specific 8 years and have never had an animal out of condition more than a week in all that time. Your stock conditioner is the best I have ever used, and as for your Cough Powder, I can safely say it will cure any ordinary cough in 4 days."

### Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Works entirely on the digestive organs of the poultry. When a bird's gizzard is working properly, it will be healthy, and when healthy will lay just as many eggs in winter as in summer. You can fatten turkeys and other fowl in just one-half the time on the same food when they digest their food properly. Royal Purple Poultry Specific should be used in the food once a day through the fall, winter and spring seasons. The cost to use it is so small that it will pay for itself 10 times over in actual results. No poultryman can afford to be without this excellent tonic. It is a hen's business to lay. It is our business to make her lay. Put up in 25c. and 50c. packages, \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. A 50c. package will last 25 hens 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 200 hens for over four months.



### Royal Purple Cough Cure

It will cure any ordinary cough in four days and break up and cure distemper in 10 days. The large quantities of musty grains and fodder harvested this year will start more horses coughing than in any year for a decade past. John Cartier, Bothwell, Ont., says: "I have used one tin of Royal Purple Cough Specific and found it excellent for distemper. One of my father's horses had distemper last fall and inside of two weeks the distemper was entirely cured by using your Royal Purple Cough Specific. I am recommending it to my neighbors."

Put up in 50c. tins; 60c. by mail.

### Royal Purple Roup Specific

Is a most excellent remedy and every poultryman should use it in the drinking water during fall, winter and spring months. Read over what Messrs. McConnell & Fergusson have to say about it.

"Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will find a photograph of one of our 'Dul-Mage' White Rocks. Isn't he a big-boned vigorous specimen? About three years ago we had a hen nearly dead with the roup, and after trying a number of remedies, sought the advice of Mr. Wm. McNeill, the well-known poultry judge, and he advised us to kill her at once, as it was impossible to save her life. She was not a valuable hen, and we thought it better to experiment further, as we might have a more valuable bird to treat later on. We got a package of your Roup Cure, and it relieved her at once. At the end of a week's time she was completely cured. We have put a little of your Roup Cure in the water from time to time, and have only had one case of roup in our immense flock in the last three years."

(The bird shown in this advertisement is reproduced from McConnell & Fergusson's photo.)

Put up in 25c. tins; 30c. by mail.

### Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk. It is without doubt the highest grade calf meal on the Canadian market. This year we gave two \$25.00 prizes at the Western Fair, London, Ont., for the two best calves raised entirely on our calf meal. Read what Mr. Lipsit, who won these prizes, has to say about this meal. Mr. Lipsit is probably one of the best-known Holstein cattle men in Canada.

"Stratfordville, Ont., Sept. 28, 1915.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—Replying to your letter of Sept. 18th, my bull's name is Findex King May Payne. I am having printed now an extended pedigree of him, which I will be pleased to forward you, along with his photograph, as soon as completed."

"The calves I won your two special prizes on were Forest Ridge Payne Elite and Forest Ridge Payne Calamity 2nd. They were both fed regularly on your calf meal, as well as the calf that won first at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year in a class of 33. I also won first and your special prize at the Stratfordville Fair here on another calf."

"The above I believe to be recommend enough for one breeder, as I have used several different calf meals, and have not found any quite so satisfactory."

"Yours truly, L. H. LIPSIT."

\$4.00 a cwt. F.O.B. London, Ont.



Peace River Crossing, Alta., Oct. 4, 1915.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—I used your Roup Cure last spring and can safely say that it saved my flock. Previous to my getting the remedy I had lost 37 hens, and after I began using it I only lost three and the entire flock were affected. Many people here have small chicks and they all complain of the roup condition of their fowl. There seems to be something in the climate or soil that caused the disease."

"Yours very truly, J. W. MARR."

We also manufacture:

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment—8-oz. bottles, 50c.; by mail, 60c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure.—25c. and 50c. packages, 30c. and 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Disinfectant—25c., 50c. and \$1.

Royal Purple Worm Powder—25c. tins; 30c. by mail.

Royal Purple Lice Killer—25c. and 50c. tins; 30c. and 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Linseed Meal.

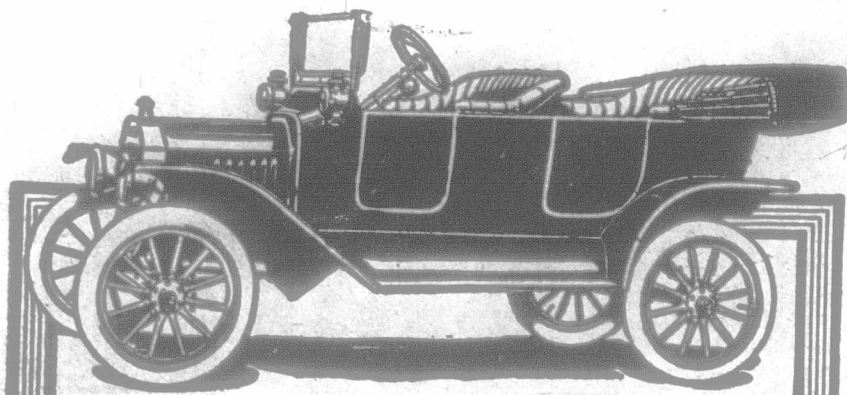
Royal Purple Chick Feed—25c. packages, 100-lb. bags.

We sell only to the trade, but if you cannot get these goods from a merchant in your town, we will send any 25c. tin by mail for 30c. and any 50c. package for 60c. Larger packages will be forwarded by express or freight.

Made in Canada by Canadian capital and labor.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.





"MADE IN CANADA"

### Ford Touring Car Price \$530

You'll get farther - with less expense - by "kicking in the clutch" than by "pushing on the lines." The Ford will triple your horse delivery service and increase your profits. Give the economical Ford a chance to cut down your cost of doing business.

The Runabout is now \$480; the Town Car \$780, f.o.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.



## HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE Leads

You may choose the Hecla because the Steel Ribbed Fire-pot promises a good yearly saving of coal.

—Or the proof against dust, soot and gas assured by the Hecla Fused Joints may decide you in favor of the Hecla.

But even without these two big features found only in the Hecla, what a furnace this Hecla is! Look at it closely. Some furnaces have some of the points shown. But to have them all will mean greater comfort, greater economy, greater convenience.

Can we be of help in planning a heating system for your home?

Correspondence is invited.  
No charge is made for plans.

DOOR BIG ENOUGH FOR LARGE CHURNS OF WOOD OR COAL

BURN UP THE GAS AIR JETS IN THE DOOR IN SURE BURNING OF ALL GASES. THIS GREATLY INCREASES HEAT

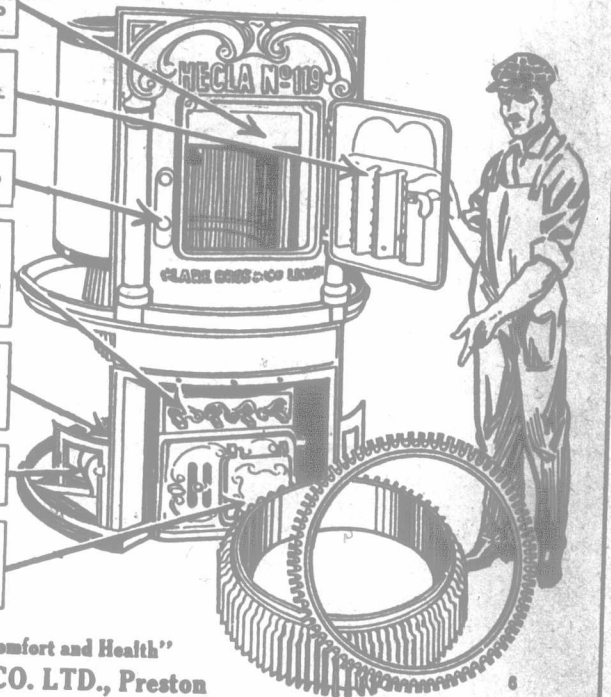
HOT WATER HOLES NO DRILLING NEEDED TO CONNECT BOILER

CLEANS OUT ASHES WITHOUT LOSS OF COALS 4 SEPARATE GRATES DO THOROUGH WORK WITHOUT POKING

MOISTURE SAVES COAL AS WELL AS HEALTH. LARGE CAST IRON WATER PAN ENCLOSURES HECLA

NO TROUBLE TO FILL PAN DOORS ARE LOW DOWN

CHAIN DAMPER CONTROL HECLA DAMPERS ARE OPENED AND CLOSED FROM UPSTAIRS



Write for Booklet "Comfort and Health"  
CLARE BROS. & CO. LTD., Preston



### Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 14 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

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

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

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 5c extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

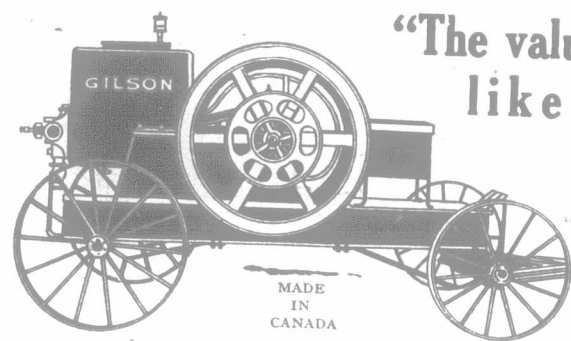
A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rocky or stony land. Livestock may be grazed on the homestead under certain conditions.

W. W. C. M. G. G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

### CUT THIS OUT

Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c.  
Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 115 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered mail one of our splendid British-made 14-carat self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pens, valued at \$1.05 (6s. 6d.). Further coupons will each count as 4c. off the price of any water pen you require. This offer is made to introduce the Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 pens have been sold in England. Terms.



MADE IN CANADA

"The value of an engine like a promissory note—

Depends upon the name of the maker"

## POWER + SERVICE

When you buy a "GILSON" Engine, you buy RELIABLE power PLUS service. We point with pride to the many GILSON Engines, turned out in the early part of our career, that to-day are running as smoothly and giving the same reliable service as when they left our factory. The owners of these engines will tell you frankly that their engines have actually COST THEM LESS and given them MORE SERVICE than engines which could have been bought at a far lower first cost. Durability—dependability—SERVICE TO THE BUYER are the watchwords of the GILSON FACTORY.

## GILSON FARM ENGINES

"GOES LIKE SIXTY"  
Standard of the World

No matter what your power requirements, you will find in the GILSON Line, just the engine you need. From "Johnny-on-the-Spot" 1 1/2 h.p. to our large portable and stationary engines there is the same unmistakable quality that has made the name "GILSON" on engines equivalent to "STERLING" on silver. Write to-day for catalogue which shows our full line, and explains the superior mechanical construction, which makes GILSON Engines last longer and give better service.

A GILSON Engine and a GILSON Grinder will prove an exceptionally profitable investment. By grinding and feeding your own grain you will cannot afford to be without an engine, or to buy one before getting our catalogue and confidential proposition. Write us to-day for catalogue and full particulars.

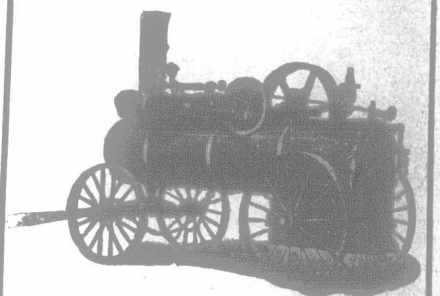
GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., 73 York St., Guelph, Ont. Can.

### Make Your Own Will

In your home. No lawyer's fees. BY CORRECT WILL FORM. Write for full particulars. This form will save you \$100.00. Write to: Box 1111 Form Co., 1111 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

## OTHELLO

"THE WONDER WORKER"  
TREASURE RANGE



### Rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines and Threshers

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

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### Pacific Coast Tours

VIA THE SCENIC

### CANADIAN ROCKIES

AT ATTRACTIVE FARES

Through Trains—No Change

See that your ticket reads

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

"Nature's Exposition Route, to the California Expositions"

Particulars from J. H. Radcliffe, agent, or write M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

### MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

Get a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Fully attached. No special tools required. Write today for our FREE BOOK. Gain list and free book. FREE BOOK describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motor cycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$25 and up. SHAW MANUFACTURING CO. 70 Dept. Galesburg, Kansas.

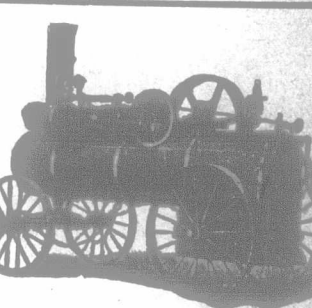
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# Leads

Steel Ribbed Fire-pot  
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 closely. Some furnaces  
 have them all will mean  
 convenience.  
 system for your home?  
 ce is invited.  
 made for plans.



Portable and Traction  
 Engines and Threshers  
 es, for sale cheap. Complete  
 outfit, traction engine with  
 parator, wind stacker, \$875  
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 obt. Bell Engine & Thresher  
 Company, Limited  
 AFORTH, ONTARIO

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

ific Coast Tours  
 VIA THE SCENIC  
 ANADIAN ROCKIES  
 AT ATTRACTIVE FARES  
 rough Trains—No Change  
 See that your ticket reads  
 ANADIAN PACIFIC  
 Nature's Exposition Route,  
 the California Expositions,  
 ars from J. H. Redcliffe, agent, or  
 G. MURPHY, District Passenger  
 onto.

## MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

Get a small cost by using our Attach-  
 able outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easy  
 ly attached. No special tools required.  
 Write today for details. **FREE BOOK**  
 gain list and free book describing the Shaw Bicycle Motor At-  
 tachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new  
 and second hand, \$25 and up.  
**SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.**  
 70 Dept. Galesburg, Kansas

Mention Advocate

# BUCKEYE Traction Ditcher

Offers a great opportunity in any locality. Large farms need it for regular use; owners of smaller farms may hire it out for large profits. Contracting for tile drainage is profitable and continuous.

**Always in Demand**  
 "I have no trouble whatever in obtaining all the work my machine can possibly do."—E. H. Wentz, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.  
 "There are several more Buckeyes working near me, and each has all it can possibly do. I dug over 30 miles last fall."—J. C. Hoffman, Continental, Ohio.

**Big Profits for Work**  
 "My total expenses (for 115 days) were \$36.35, with my time figured in for nothing. I dug 13,312 rods of ditch and the work came to \$2,945.26, so that left me for my work \$2,508.91, and my machine was just as good when I got through as it was when I got it."—John Goll, Jr., Riga, Mich.  
 "On one job I cut 598 rods in five days, for which I received, at 20 cents per rod, \$119.60. My expense for this time was \$35. This left me clear \$84.60, or \$16.92 clear profit per day."—E. H. Wentz, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

**Machine Stands Work**  
 "In eight months I dug 8600 rods and I received \$2,002.50. My repairs amounted to \$35."—S. V. Stauffer, Woodburn, Ind.  
 "The expense on repairs was about \$10 for the season. We have run our machine 114 days and cut 10,850 rods of ditch."—Weber & Crossgrove, Elmira, Ohio.  
 "I have ditched about 600 miles, as near as I can calculate in over 17 years work with the same machine, and it is good for many years more, with good care."—Jacob Weiker, Shreve, Ohio.

Hundreds of other equally good testimonials show how owners are making the Buckeye Traction Ditcher yield big profits. Let us tell you of the great opportunities for you in tile drain contracting or ditching your own farm. Full information on request.  
**BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER CO.**  
 203 Crystal Ave. FINDLAY, OHIO

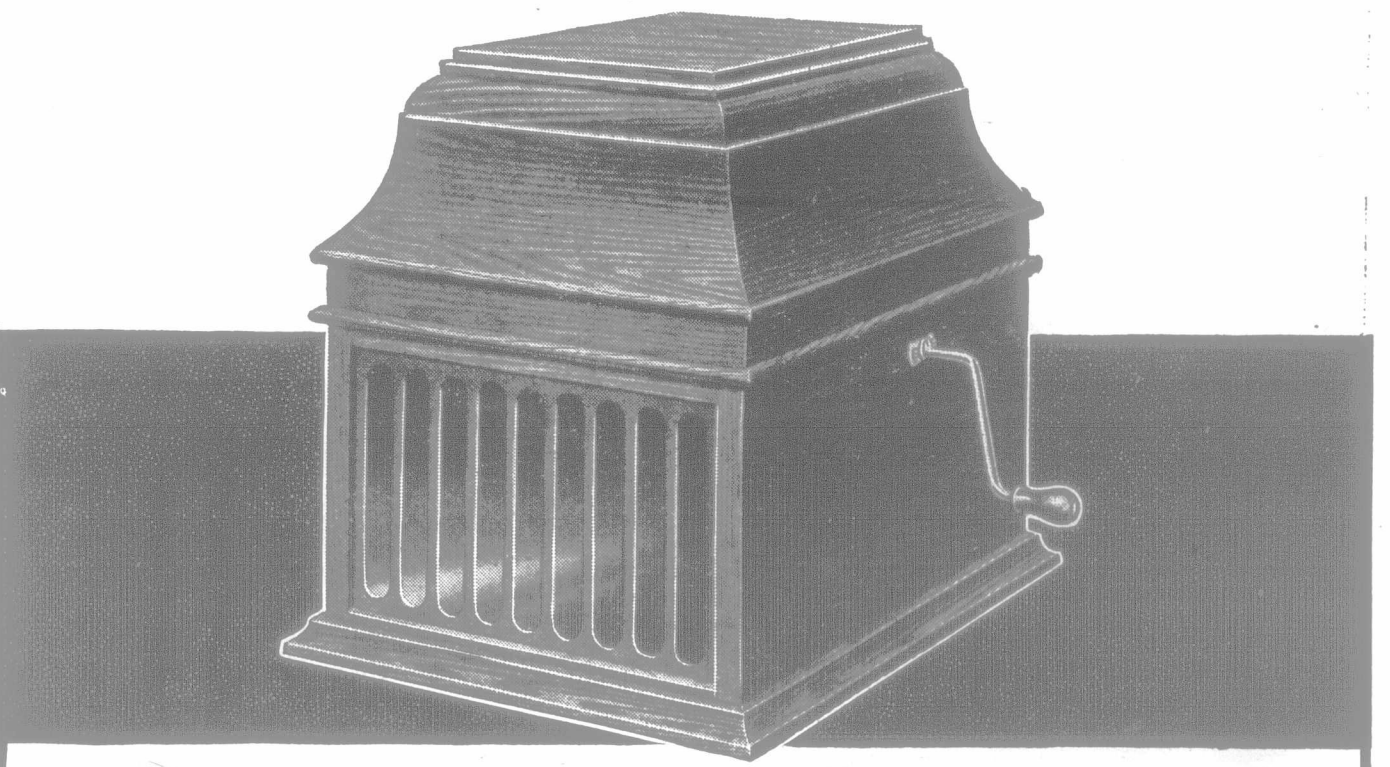
The one best all-around gun—for ducks, geese, foxes, for trap shooting and all small game—is the 12-gauge, 6-shot



**Marlin Repeating Shotgun**  
 The Safest Breech-Loading Gun Built.  
 It handles fast, hits hard and is a wonderful game getter!  
 For snipe, quail, partridge, woodcock, squirrels, rabbits, etc., the 16 or 20 gauge has the power of the 12-gauge without the weight.  
 It's a fine, quick gun of beautiful proportions, superbly balanced, with every up-to-date feature: Hammerless; Solid Steel Breech, inside as well as out; Solid Top; Side Ejection; Matted Barrel; 6 Quick Shots (5 in 20-ga.); Press-Button Cartridge Release; Automatic Hang-Fire Safety Device; Double Extractors; Take-Down; Trigger and Hammer Safety. It's just the gun you want!  
 Send 3c postage for complete catalog of all Marlin repeating rifles and shotguns.  
**The Marlin Firearms Co.,**  
 113 Willow St., New Haven, Conn.  
 12-16-20-Ga. Repeaters with Visible Hammer, \$21.60

London BULL DOG Batch Mixer Capacity, 50 cubic yds. per day. Just the machine for small jobs. Pays for itself in 20 days' use. Built to last a lifetime. Send for Catalogue No. 1 B.  
**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO., Ltd.**  
 Dept. B, London, Ontario  
 World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

**PATENTS TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS**  
 PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES  
 Special attention given to Patent Litigation  
 Pamphlet sent free on application.  
**Ridout & Maybee**  
 CROWN LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.



# Only \$1.00

—and After Trial!

YES—the great New Edison with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer and your choice of all the brand new Diamond Amberol Records will be sent you on free trial without a penny down. The finest, the best that money can buy at very, very much less than the price at which imitations of the genuine Edison are offered—a rock-bottom offer direct from us.

## Mr. Edison's Own The Genuine New Edison Phonograph

Among all his wonderful inventions his phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model, and now it will be sent to you on a startling offer. Read:

### Rock-Bottom Direct Offer Entertain Your Friends

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments.  
 Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this brand new style outfit—the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the musical quality—the same Diamond Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest price outfits—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first! No money down no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument.

Hear all the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face from laughing at the funniest of minstrel shows. Entertain your family and your friends with everything from Grand Opera to Comic Vaudeville—then if you choose, send it back.

To F. K. Babson  
 Edison Phonograph Distributors  
 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.  
 Gentlemen: Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph. 7648

### Our New Edison Catalog Sent FREE

Your name and address on a postal or a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligation in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—while this offer lasts. Fill out coupon today—now.

**F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors**  
 Dept. 7648, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. U. S. Office: Edison Bldg., Chicago

Name.....  
 Address.....



### Out of the Way

"Old Mother Hubbard" went to the cupboard to-day, she would be apt to find a "Peerless" Folding Table tucked away behind the coats and wraps. Because, in most families, this modern convenience has become a positive necessity. To own a



into know what real convenience means. The legs fold flat against the underside when not in use, and it takes up no more room than a child's hoop. It may be set up instantly, anywhere, and is strong enough to support half a ton. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

**MADE IN CANADA**  
 Write for FREE Booklet describing our "Peerless" and "Elite" Tables  
**HOARD & CO., Limited**  
 Sole Licensees and Manufacturers  
 LONDON, ONTARIO

### CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS  
 MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY  
 FULLY WARRANTED  
**MC SHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,**  
 BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
 Chicago Office: Room 54, 154 W. Randolph St.  
 Established 1858





**WHO "should worry"?**

You, if you expect to buy an automobile, or if the one you own is upholstered in coated "split leather" that is rotting—splitting, and giving your car a generally disreputable appearance.

A real cow grows only one hide,—it is too thick for upholstery,—it is suitable only for shoe soles, belting, etc.

Now to produce genuine grain leather for upholstery, two thirds to three quarters of this thickness is split away, only the outermost layer being really strong enough.

To save that by-product, however, some manufacturers actually split it into two or more thin sheets, coat and emboss it to make it look like the strong, outermost grain leather. Hence two thirds to three quarters of all leather upholstery in use is coated splits.

**DU PONT FABRIKOID**  
 TRADE MARK  
**MOTOR QUALITY FABRIKOID**  
 For Buggies and Automobiles  
**CRAFTSMAN QUALITY FABRIKOID**  
 For Furniture

Guaranteed far Superior to Coated Splits.

FABRIKOID is coated and embossed the same way, but with much more coating, and the backing is a fabric twice as strong as the average split. The largest automobile manufacturers use Fabrikoid on hundreds of thousands of cars with entire satisfaction and better service than they formerly got from weak splits.

In selecting a car, choose one of the many now using Fabrikoid.

Sample of either quality free. Mention your dealer's name. Or, if you send us 50c, we'll mail a large working sample 18 by 25 inches, sufficient to cover a chair, etc. Write us to-day.

**DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY**  
 "Fabrikoid" is made in Canada. Dept. 3 Toronto

# Sydney Basic Slag

You will need a ton or two of this fertilizer for next spring, and probably your neighbors also will want some. It costs \$20 per ton cash, and is giving at least as good results as other fertilizers costing \$30 to \$35. If we are not already represented in your district, why not take our agency and distribute a carload of 20 tons? In introducing SYDNEY BASIC SLAG you will be doing the community a good service.

**Write Us by Return of Post**

and our general sales agent will call and arrange the matter. If necessary he will help you canvass your neighbors.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co. Limited**  
 SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

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

## Winter Hauling Made Easy

FOR the use of our customers whose hauling cannot be stopped by the snows of winter, or to whom the snows are welcome, as furnishing a smooth hard road over which to move their products, we offer a line of bob sleighs so complete that each man may find in it the kind of sleigh he needs and uses.

Unless a sleigh will stand hard knocks, it is of little value in Canada. Therefore, we make these sleighs, above all else, strong. Even the lightest one-horse sleighs are as strong as selected pieces of high-grade wood and steel and the most careful workmanship can make them. No imperfect or unsound material finds its way into the manufacture of these goods.

Each sleigh we sell is guaranteed, with fair usage, to carry its load over ordinary roads and to do the work intended for its size. We make a liberal guarantee arrangement to take care of the satisfaction of our customers.

See our line before you buy. It is handled by I H C local agent who will show you how big a line it is. Or, if you cannot conveniently see the agent, drop a line to the nearest branch house and we will send full information.

**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.**  
 BRANCH HOUSES  
 At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

**Will pump 1,000 gallons of water an hour**

No. 1 Price \$48.00

And pumping is but one of many labor-saving jobs that can be done on any farm with a

**Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Engine**

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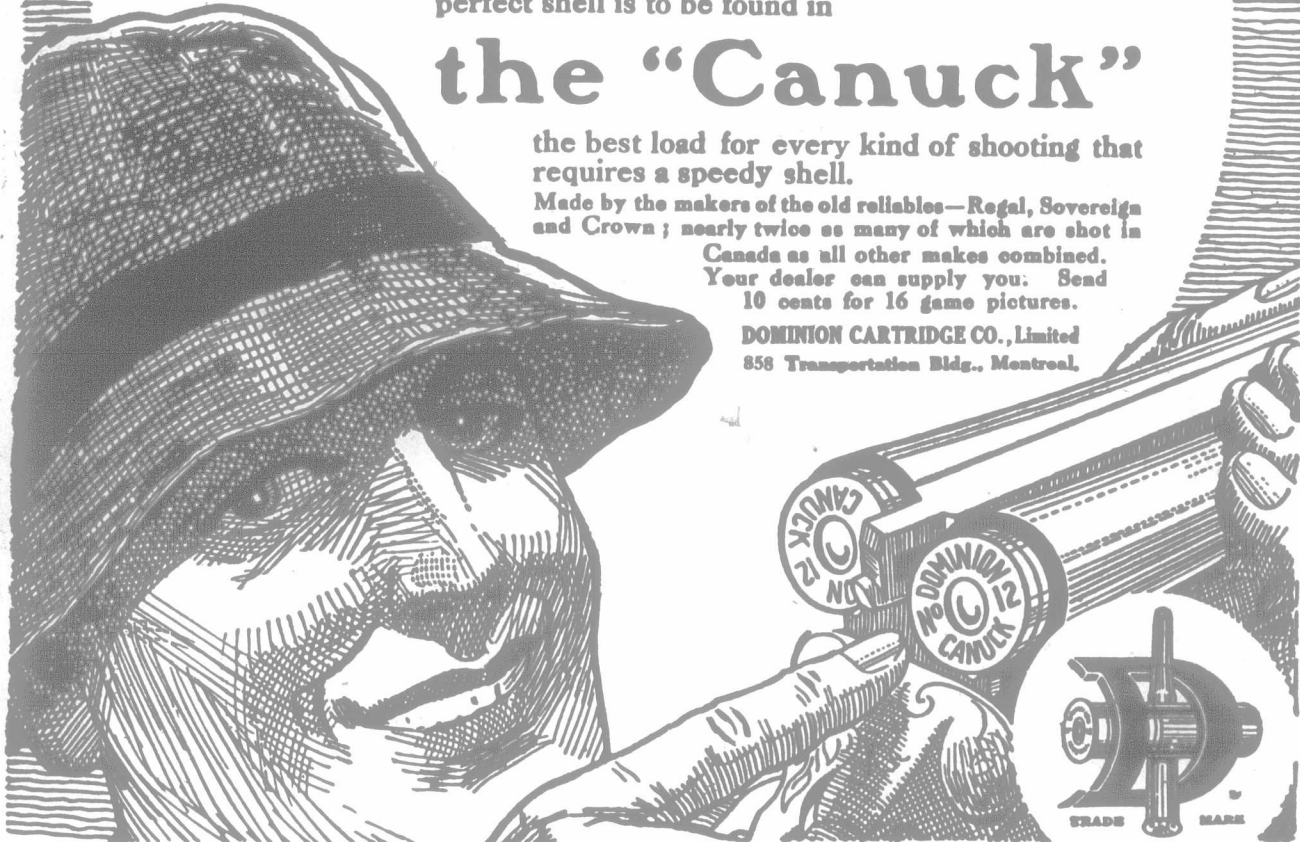
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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED ESTABLISHED 1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 11, 1915.

No. 1207

## EDITORIAL.

Winter comes. Are you ready?

Commence feeding early and so save feed in the end.

The season of auction sales and retiring farmers is with us again.

Records are everything in the dairy business. Do you weigh your milk? If not, start now.

If more plowmen used skimmers there would be less grass and fewer weeds grow up in the seams.

The corn and roots are all harvested, but is the plowing all done? Canada must produce a bumper crop in 1916.

Mr. Farmer if you want to die of that new American disease called "changed environment" sell the farm and move to town.

Many fathers make a success of farming but fail to cultivate and develop their sons' interest in the work. This failure accounts for the back-sliding of many a good farm.

Readers should keep their eyes open to other things besides war news. Big things are sometimes done while the attention of the people is elsewhere.

It seems that stockmen still have little faith in the tried and proven sire, for they will not bid up for such at our stock sales. The middle-aged bull, ram or boar goes a begging.

Remember the boys at the front and help in every way possible at every opportunity. "The Farmer's Advocate" Dollar Chain is still growing, but it should be longer.

The dealer may demand a small lamb but when we cut lamb we like it cut from a well-grown, finished lamb, not from the thin scrub kept so in order to top the market because he is light.

It is time to begin to think about the coming municipal elections. Bring out the right men for the council and put men in regardless of parties. Party politics should have no place in our municipal affairs.

Chief Justice Meredith at the Ottawa High Court Assizes imposed an exemplary punishment upon Charles Tang, an intoxicated chauffeur who ran over and killed two children upon the street. To let him off without sentence, he said, would be a mockery of justice, and he ordered the prisoner to the Provincial Penitentiary for three years.

It does seem strange that farmers are so anxious to escape from their good farms, where they have been eminently successful, to cities where there can be no good, and that successful city men are content on farming, a job at which they are content a hopeless disadvantage, but we agree with the American writer that the back-to-the-landers are more deserving of sympathy than are the retired farmers.

### The Value of the Scales.

There is altogether too much "Guess Work" in farming as it is carried on. We are not preaching to others and failing to hear ourselves. We all fall down in this particular, but some go down farther than others. We recently heard two men talking about a fine, big, red cow and as is the case nowadays with all conversation about cows the question was asked, "How does she milk?" And here was the reply one all too often hears, "Oh! she is a good milker, she will fill this pail twice a day when she is at her best." Nothing is said about the length of time she is at her best. It is not enough to measure and guess; it is absolutely necessary to weigh. No cow should justify her existence in the dairy herd by the guessing of her owner. The scales are as important as pails to hold the milk.

In another column of this issue the results of an experiment with different varieties of corn at Weldwood are given, and the scales furnished some surprises; we are not recommending one corn over another. Different soil conditions with different care in another season might show some other variety to best advantage, but the point is, we looked at the corn growing in the field and "guessed" for it was nothing more than a guess, although we examined the corn carefully, that the dents would outclass the flints for silage. Were we right? The scales, as shown in the figures in another column, proved us wrong. The flints by weight beat the dents and one flint out-tanced all others in corn, but the field conditions did not show it. The scales proved a better and surer method of estimating than the eye.

No farmer should be without scales and these scales should be used. Weigh to be sure. Weigh as a check on production. Weigh as a check on the purchaser when selling. Use the scales.

### Save the Sires.

It seems strange that intelligent and experienced stockmen will sit at the ringside and see tried sires which have proven their worth sold at sacrifice butcher prices and will turn around when the next animal, a mere youngster, comes into the ring and bid him up to almost record prices. And yet this is done time and again. A few days ago we saw two tried sires, one belonging to the purebred trade and one to the boyne race, sold under the hammer for less than half their real value. Bids came slow on them, and yet they were both in their prime. The boar was less than three years old and the bull was only five. They were deservedly as right in every way by a man whose integrity is unquestioned in live-stock circles, but the pig brought only \$37 and the bull \$70. Fortunately neither went to the butcher, and both may go on and do good work in new herds. It is not the price so much as the apathy shown on the part of breeders, requiring herd leaders toward the older sire, that prompts one to comment. Breeders are continually allowing neighbors to dispose of their sires for which they have no more use owing to close relationship with the young stock to the butcher when they know, if they could live down the prejudice against these tried sires, that it would pay them better to buy those than to pay long prices for animals only a few months old. There seems to be in every stockman an element of fear of sires called "old," but really just beginning their usefulness. A bull's best days should come after he is three or

four years old. A boar's usefulness should not be over at two or three years of age. A ram at five years old may be a better and safer proposition than a lamb, and a ten or fifteen-year-old stallion may be more successful than a three-year-old. Look at the stock from the sire, and if it is right do not force him to the butcher before his time.

### Business Brightens.

We are again told that business is good. Has it ever been really bad? Only in so far as undue advantage and graft were resorted to by those in a position to make the most of them and unscrupulous enough to practice them on the people. Even after fifteen months of war Canada stands as proof of the fact that business is good, at least as far as this Dominion is concerned. Standard stocks are on the upward trend and quite rapidly. Everyone who really wants work and is capable has something to do at a good wage, and above all crops have been good. The great West has harvested or is still harvesting the most abundant crop in its history, and a return of "good times" in the West is foreseen by those in close touch with the situation. Do you not think it is about time to shake the grouch, drive away all pessimism, turn a smiling face toward the world and say "business is good"? We have recently heard a number of farmers remark that it has been a bad year and before long we shall experience worse. They pull a face as long as a well-grown Leaming corn stalk and describe about the most awful state of blue ruin imaginable, and they see it all coming to us very soon. What nonsense! We should be thankful for progress and prosperity and for the opportunity, notwithstanding the war, of doing our bit in helping to make the twentieth century Canada's century as it must be. We are well off. Business is good.

### Preparedness.

Will there always be preparedness for war? An American paper of wide circulation says there will and asks militarists and pacifists alike to "be sensible." It is true that the greatest preparedness on the part of any one nation or set of nations before the great world war started is now marked as lacking in some particular, the perfection which it should have reached to gain the ends for which it was intended. Our American contemporary points to the British Navy as "the most formidable weapon possessed by any nation of our times, a weapon capable of dominating the Seven Seas and isolating an enemy," and yet Britain was unprepared. France, with her great army and compulsory military training, was unprepared. Russia had her millions under arms and was unprepared. Germany, best prepared of all at the start, militaristic to her foundations, according to Bernhardi, was not really ready for war. What constitutes being ready? There is no end to what may be required to be what a militarist and a critic would call "ready." The pacifist seems to be in the same boat. He would disarm to a marked degree but where would it stop? Would he take away and destroy all armament? If a single battleship or a single regiment remains it means just that much preparation for war. We are inclined to agree with the American editor that for a long time to come there will be a certain amount of preparedness for war, but we do hope that out of the present



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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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conflict there will emerge a stronger movement toward universal peace through a greatly decreased, less burdensome and more sensible and safe form of preparedness or lack of it.

### Natures Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

Europe has sent us so many pests—mammal, bird and insect—that it is perhaps permissible for us to emit a quiet chuckle when we read the report of United States Consul, Charles L. Hoover, and see that we have sent one there, more particularly as it is established on "enemy country." He says, in part, "By far the most serious pest is the American Muskrat, which was introduced on the estates of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld in 1905, and since that time has distributed itself over the area within 100 miles of Dobrzisch, near Prague, Austria, where it was first liberated. It has followed the course of the Elbe and Moldau Rivers and their tributaries, and it is reported that it has even reached some of the tributaries of the Danube. It has developed a long list of evil traits of which it is apparently innocent in its native habitat. The streams in this region are controlled by dams and grassed banks, and fish culture in the ponds formed by the dams is a leading industry. The carp raised in these ponds form a very important part of food supply of the country. But the Muskrat undermines both the dams and the banks so that they cave in, allowing the water to escape and with it the fish. It is also stated that it works great havoc among the river crabs and mussels, the former furnishing a large food supply and the latter the shell which supports important industries. Further it catches fish, disturbs their feeding and spawning, and when other food is insufficient, it eats both growing grain and vegetables and destroys the eggs of both wild and domestic fowl. It is said that the Muskrat attains a greater size here, and that the fur is greatly inferior to that of the American Muskrat, so instead of being regarded, as in America, as a valuable fur-bearing animal of comparatively innocent habits, it is regarded here as a real pest."

We have noticed that for many years the num-

ber of shore birds—Snipe, Sandpipers, Plover, Curlew, etc.—has been decreasing very rapidly. The main reason for this has been winter and spring shooting in the United States. In the case of the Wilson's Snipe, one of the finest game-birds among the shore birds, the decrease has been very marked, and small wonder when we read the record of one "game hog" in Louisiana who for twenty years averaged 3,500 Wilson's Snipe per winter. Thus we have been protecting Snipe during their breeding season for the sportsmen (?) of the Southern States to slaughter in the winter. This condition of affairs has now fortunately been changed, as a Federal law has now been passed in the United States for protecting migratory game and insectivorous birds. Under its provisions the U. S. Department of Agriculture is given full authority to determine what shall be the close season in each State and to prepare regulations for their observance. As a result the small Sandpipers—such as the Spotted, Solitary, Least, and Semi-palmate—have been withdrawn from the list of game birds, and the open seasons have been so arranged as to give each state a fair length of season, and not to allow spring shooting at all. Thus in the New England States the open season for Wilson's Snipe is now from August 15 to December 1, while in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas it is from November 1 to February 1.

The Woodcock, once abundant over an area of a million square miles, is now nearly exterminated, and this has been brought about mainly by spring shooting and summer shooting. The Woodcock not only winters as far north as it can, but is the earliest spring migrant of the whole shore bird group, arriving in the Northern States by the end of March. This is of course before the leaves appear on the trees, and the ease with which the birds can then be seen makes this the favorite Woodcock season of the pot-hunter. But in the whole year no season could be chosen which would be more destructive to the Woodcock. It migrates early because it wishes to nest early; indeed in Louisiana some of the birds are so anxious to start their house-keeping that they lay their eggs in December. Throughout that part of their range north of their winter home eggs are found so early as to make it certain that the birds are already mated when they arrive at the nesting-grounds. This is plain that the spring shooting of Woodcock, which means the killing of mated birds, is little less than barbarous. But the pot-hunter has not been willing to allow even the few young raised a chance to grow to their full size and reach a condition in which they will afford real sport to a real sportsman. Hunters have been in the habit of beating the thicket for young birds only half to three-quarters grown, and the July massacre of these immature and easily captured feedlings has had a very large share in bringing the Woodcock to the verge of extermination.

Under the new law the Woodcock should have a chance to increase, as in Georgia the open season is only from December 1 to January 1, in Louisiana between November 15 and January 1, and in most Southern States between November 1 and January 1.

## THE HORSE.

### Favors the Drafter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Oct. 28 you ask your readers to discuss the best classes of horses for farm use. During my experience I have found the good, active, heavy drafter to give the best satisfaction. Of course a lighter horse will accomplish more on certain light work, but many times there is work to be done that would be liable to be too heavy and overstrain the light horse. A fair-sized carriage horse is very useful, as a farmer must have a horse to do a certain amount of driving. He can also do considerable light work and often make up a second team along with a colt, or he can often use the light horse as third horse in a three-horse team. One light horse is also handy for raking or any other light work. A team of light horses is often very serviceable when a farmer resides a long distance from his nearest trading point. They will do light work on a farm also, and do just as much as the heavy horse, but a team of light horses is enough for any farm. If more horses are required the heavy drafters pay best. They bring the highest prices when sold, and, therefore, their colts are most valuable and they do not require much more feed. As heavy drafters are worth the most money they are without doubt the most valuable for breeding purposes. They also will do more work without injury when in foal than will in-foal light mares, as they work much more quietly and the work is not so strenuous for them as it is on a light horse.

Some prefer the smaller draft horses which are low-set and chunky, claiming they are not so clumsy and will do just as much work. They may in work that is not too heavy, but when cultivating or ploughing or disking must be done

to a greater depth than usual, which is sometimes absolutely necessary, it is often too heavy on them, and there is where the real heavy horses have the advantage. There is not nearly so much danger of overworking or overdrawing when the big horse is used. The bigger the horse the more feed they will require, but when it comes to breeding colts from the big ones are often worth from \$50 to \$100 more than the class two or three hundred pounds lighter in weight. This difference more than makes up for the extra feed consumed. The heavy drafter is the farmers best horse.  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

FARMER.

### Horse Contract Tribulations.

That army horse buying appears to have been attended with no end of trouble on this continent was further disclosed in an assize court action at Ottawa lately for a division of profits as between Percy Shaver and Sir Clifford Sifton and Major J. W. Sifton. The two latter had sold over \$6,000,000 worth of horses to the French Government, and Mr. Shaver who claimed to be a partner in the transaction asked for half the profits which were said to have amounted to \$200,000. They received \$300 per horse delivered in France, but more than one horse in twenty, or over 1,000 in all, died going across and profits were also swallowed up by demurrage on ships waiting at New York and the keep of horses at 50 cents per day each in New York. In all his experience, Sir Clifford Sifton said he never had to do with a more difficult and trying contract. The evidence disclosed that Sir Clifford had declined to accept any contract or any profits from the British or Canadian Governments in relation to horses for the war. The case was finally settled out of court, a substantial payment being made the plaintiff.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Rations For Fattening Lambs.

It is poor policy at any time to market scrawny, unfinished lambs. It would be extremely poor policy now. There is too much feed in the country this winter to allow stockmen to offer reasonable excuses for disposing of animals not fairly well fitted, and lambs make very economical gains when compared with either cattle or swine. A period of feeding in the runs would not be a bad move on the part of any shepherd who still has some lambs or wethers on hand.

Lambs to make the best gains should have had access to rich clover pasture or a rape field during the early autumn months, however, it is now too late to consider that phase of the matter; winter rations are more timely. In corn-growing sections, alfalfa or clover hay and corn make up the bulk of the allowance but in the lamb-feeding districts of Canada corn is not so abundant. It can be purchased, of course, but most farmers desire to feed home-grown stuff so far as possible, and buy only such feeds as bran or oil cake that are required to balance the ration, provide a laxative feed or add quality to the flesh of the finished animal. For sheep or lambs oats are outstanding in merit, but a few cracked peas added give good results. As fodder there is nothing better than clover or alfalfa hay but farmers who grow a quantity of peas can feed fall-threshed pea straw with profit. Roots too are a very necessary part of the ration. Silage is a good substitute for turnips or mangels, but where a few roots are grown it would be wise to save them for the fattening lambs and feed the silage to cattle. Lamb feeders throughout Eastern Ontario may feed somewhat differently as local conditions warrant, but they agree generally that clover or alfalfa hay, fall-threshed pea straw and roots are the best forms of roughage grown in that district. The lambs can be fed all the clover hay, pea straw and turnips they will eat without any evil consequences, but shepherds usually like to keep their flocks keen and ready to eat and consequently do not feed even these roughages to excess. Where the lambs are not accustomed to grain, one-half pound each will be sufficient at the start, and this quantity may be gradually increased to one and one-half pounds when nearing the finishing period. Oats and a small quantity of peas form the greater part of the grain ration in the district already mentioned.

Under other circumstances it may be necessary to alter somewhat the methods of feeding previously described. Where roots are scarce a mixture of good silage and roots, equal parts, will give good results. Two to three pounds per day of these roughages can be considered a rule to follow, but in some cases they will consume even more. As a grain ration two parts each of oats and bran and one part of oil cake will be found effective, and towards the end of the feeding period two parts of corn could be added. Corn is very appropriate for fattening lambs, and where it can be procured to advantage it should form a part of the ration. Barley also ranks

1851	.....
1861	.....
1871	.....
1881	.....
1891	.....
1901	.....
1906	.....
1907	.....
1908	.....
1909	.....
1910	.....
1911	.....
1912	.....
1913	.....
1914	.....

1. Birth whole milk
2. Fifth in three feed
3. Seven in three feed
4. Tenth and 1 lb. sh teaspoonful
5. Fifteen milk and 3 also 1 teas
6. Twenty milk and 5 also 2 teas
7. Twenty milk and 9 also 1 table
8. Thirti



depth than usual, which is some-  
 y necessary, it is often too heavy  
 there is where the real heavy  
 advantage. There is not nearly  
 of overworking or overdrawing  
 horse is used. The bigger the  
 feed they will require, but when  
 feeding colts from the big ones are  
 from \$50 to \$100 more than the  
 three hundred pounds lighter in  
 difference more than makes up for  
 consumed. The heavy drafter is  
 horse.  
 Ont.

FARMER.

**Contract Tribulations.**

horse buying appears to have been  
 end of trouble on this continent  
 closed in an assize court action  
 y for a division of profits as be-  
 ver and Sir Clifford Sifton and  
 iton. The two latter had sold  
 worth of horses to the French  
 Mr. Shaver who claimed to be  
 transaction asked for half the  
 were said to have amounted to  
 y received \$300 per horse (de-  
 e, but more than one horse in  
 1,000 in all, died going across  
 also swallowed up by demurrage  
 at New York and the keep of  
 nts per day each in New York.  
 ence, Sir Clifford Sifton said he  
 with a more difficult and trying  
 evidence disclosed that Sir  
 ined to accept any contract or  
 the British or Canadian Gov-  
 ion to horses for the war. The  
 settled out of court, a substan-  
 ng made the plaintiff.

**THE STOCK.**

**For Fattening Lambs.**

olicy at any time to market  
 ed lambs. It would be extreme-  
 w. There is too much feed in  
 winter to allow stockmen to offer  
 s for disposing of animals not  
 and lambs make very economi-  
 ompared with either cattle or  
 of feeding in the runs would  
 ve on the part of any shepherd  
 ne lambs or wethers on hand.  
 e the best gains should have had  
 ver pasture or a rape field dur-  
 umn months, however, it is now  
 nder that phase of the matter;  
 e more timely. In corn-grow-  
 alfalfa or clover hay and corn  
 k of the allowance but in the  
 icts of Canada corn is not so  
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 cored to advantage it should  
 ration. Barley also ran's

high as a grain for lambs and so does wheat,  
 but the latter grain is not considered equal to  
 either corn or oats for this purpose.

There are two articles of diet for the sheep  
 that have not yet been mentioned and they are too  
 often neglected; namely water and salt. Plenty  
 of fresh water should be provided. The lambs  
 will not drink much at one time, but they will  
 go to it frequently and miss it if it is not there.  
 Salt is also relished, and a small box full of salt  
 in one corner of the pen will be inexpensive but  
 very much appreciated.

**Sixty-three Years of Meat Prices.**

There is a prevailing opinion that meat prices  
 have advanced on the world's markets during the  
 last number of years, and undoubtedly the price  
 paid by the retailer has shown an upward trend;  
 however, the wholesale quotations as given by  
 the Smithfield Meat Market, which is fairly repre-  
 sentative, has not altered to any considerable ex-  
 tent, as may be noted from the following figures:

Year	Qualities		Total value of imports of meat for same period
	First	Second	
1851	\$.09 1/4	\$.08 1/2	
1861	.13 1/2	.12	\$ 20,550,640
1871	.16 1/2	.14 1/2	51,850,920
1881	.16 1/2	.15 1/2	122,026,080
1891	.14 1/2	.13	144,478,840
1901	.13 1/2	.11 1/2	243,887,600
1906	.13 1/2	.10 1/2	151,905,840
1907	.14	.10 1/2	251,137,920
1908	.14 1/2	.11 1/2	239,328,320
1909	.14 1/2	.12 1/2	230,495,320
1910	.15 1/2	.13 1/2	236,574,360
1911	.14 1/2	.12 1/2	240,654,480
1912	.16 1/2	.14 1/2	237,547,200
1913	.16	.13 1/2	274,553,840
1914	.16 1/2	.14	305,960,600

As the table indicates, the wholesale prices  
 have remained fairly steady but the increase in  
 retail prices is undoubtedly due to the increased  
 competition causing higher cost of marketing.  
 The import to the Smithfield Market, London,  
 has made a steady increase reaching the highest  
 figure last year, when almost \$306,000,000 worth  
 of meat was brought in for sale.—"Farmer's Ad-  
 vocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg.

**The Winter Feeding of Fall Calves.**

Many herdsmen are skillful in rearing calves,  
 but they often find it difficult to instruct others how  
 to do it. There is something about feeding that  
 cannot be told or written. It is that knowledge  
 of or acquaintance with each individual animal  
 which stamps the successful stockman; he must  
 know his animal when it is doing well or he will  
 not recognize any ailment or tendency to go  
 wrong. As to feeding it is a difficult matter to  
 explain to another just how much should con-  
 stitute a fair allowance for different animals will  
 require varying amounts, and if brains are neces-  
 sary in any work stock-feeding requires them  
 aplenty.

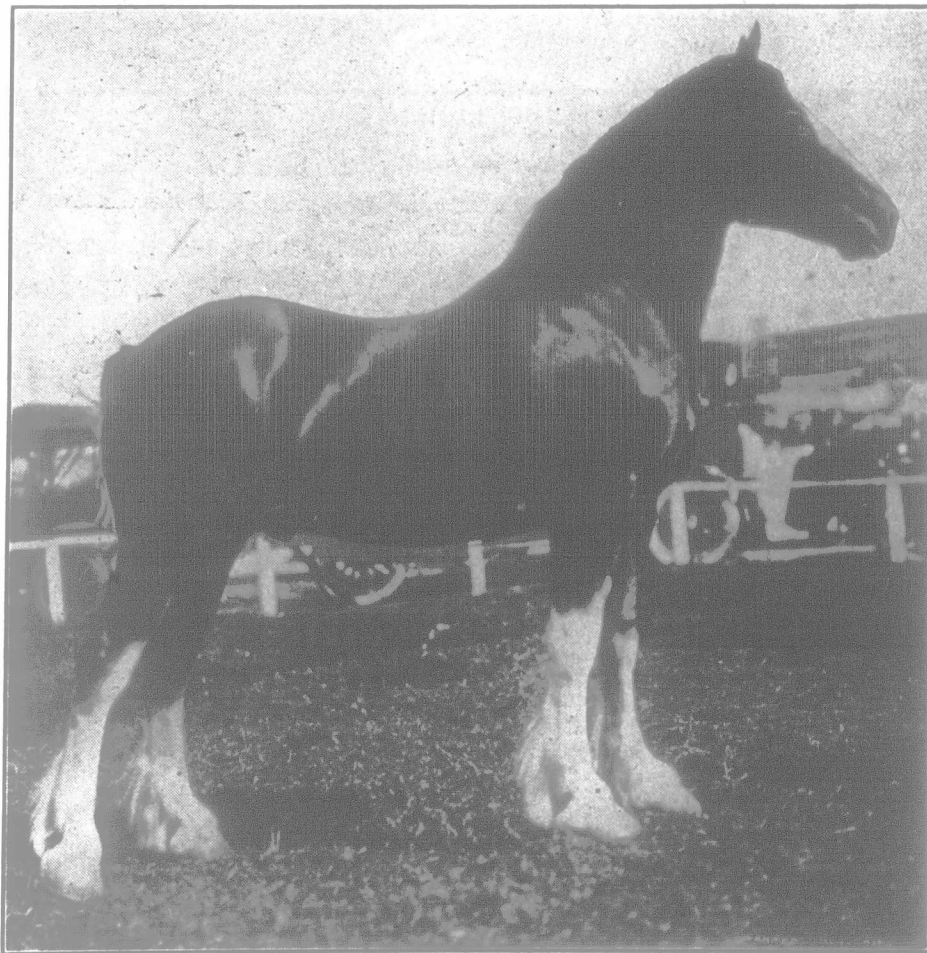
Farmers will necessarily desire to rear calves  
 this winter as cheaply as possible, yet have them  
 develop sufficiently to go out to pasture next  
 spring when the grass starts and rough it with  
 the remainder of the young herd. Skim-milk  
 should form the bulk of the allowance for the  
 first few months and after that roots, silage, hay  
 and grain will take its place. Many calves are  
 injured in the early stages of their growth by  
 too liberal feeding of skim-milk, which results in  
 scours and lack of thrift. The digestive system  
 loses its balance and the young animal wastes  
 much valuable time in its struggle to regain a  
 normal condition. Whole milk must of course be  
 used at first, and the change from whole to skim-  
 milk must be gradual and executed with consid-  
 erable care. The first month of the calf's life  
 may well be divided into eight different periods  
 representing the changes in the rations. The  
 amounts mentioned to be fed during this period  
 are for an average-sized calf weighing 85 pounds.  
 The allowance for a larger or smaller calf would  
 require some change to suit the individual.

1. Birth until 4 days old—8 to 10 lbs. of whole milk in three feeds per day.
2. Fifth until seventh day—10 lbs. whole milk in three feeds per day.
3. Seventh to tenth day—12 lbs. whole milk in three feeds per day.
4. Tenth to fifteenth day—11 lbs. whole milk and 1 lb. skim-milk in two feeds per day; also 1 teaspoonful linseed meal porridge at each feed.
5. Fifteenth to twentieth day—9 lbs. whole milk and 3 lbs. skim-milk in two feeds per day; also 1 teaspoonful porridge at each feed.
6. Twentieth to twenty-fifth day—7 lbs. whole milk and 5 lbs. skim-milk in two feeds per day; also 2 teaspoonfuls porridge each feed.
7. Twenty-fifth to thirtieth day—3 lbs. whole milk and 9 lbs. skim-milk in two feeds per day; also 1 tablespoonful porridge each feed.
8. Thirtieth day—12 lbs. whole milk in 2

feeds per day; also 2 tablespoonfuls of porridge at each feed.

From this on the skim-milk may be gradually  
 increased to 24 lbs., divided into two feeds each  
 day, and the linseed meal porridge may be in-  
 creased to half a pint as the calf develops and  
 gives evidence of no ill effects. Some might con-  
 sider that a calf should receive no whole milk  
 after it is two and one-half or three weeks old,  
 but the cash value of such milk fed during the  
 fourth week would be small and it will be re-  
 turned in the growth of the calf. The result of  
 the porridge on the digestive system should also  
 be watched, and if any tendency to excessive  
 looseness is apparent it should be withheld. Feed-  
 ing at this rate the calf will consume during the  
 first month approximately 228 lbs. whole milk,  
 136 lbs. skim-milk, and 2 lbs. linseed meal. It  
 should be understood that these amounts will  
 not apply to every calf, but they may act as a  
 basis from which to judge a ration for a larger  
 or smaller individual.

Towards the end of the second month some  
 oats and bran will be consumed if the young ani-  
 mal is taught to eat them, and during this  
 period it will probably consume in the vicinity of  
 360 lbs. skim-milk, 9 lbs. linseed meal and 5 lbs.  
 of oats and bran, equal parts. During the third  
 month some silage, roots and hay will be relished,  
 the skim-milk will probably be increased by 100  
 lbs. over the previous month's allowance, and  
 more linseed meal will be used. It would be  
 reasonable to expect the calf during this period  
 to consume 450 lbs. skim-milk, 15 lbs. linseed



**Duke Carruchan.**

First-prize year-old Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion at Toronto, 1915, and Canadian-bred champion at London, for W. F. Batty, Brooklyn, Ont.

meal, 8 to 10 lbs. oats and bran, 125 lbs. roots  
 and silage, and about 30 lbs. of hay. After three  
 months of such feeding the young calf should  
 weigh in the neighborhood of 200 pounds and be  
 able to consume considerable roughage in the  
 form of hay, silage and roots. The grain allow-  
 ance should be increased gradually, and if plenty  
 of skim-milk is to hand it can be fed profitably  
 until the animal is nearing six months of age.  
 At the end of this time the calf should be weaned  
 and prepared to go out to pasture. Even while  
 the milk is being fed in considerable quantities  
 water should be accessible to the calf, for the  
 milk will not supply all the requirements.  
 Scant feeding is not economical feeding.  
 Economy in this direction means the production  
 of weight at the least possible expense. Under  
 such methods and rations as have been described  
 a pound of gain will probably cost in the vicinity  
 of 4 cents on a well-bred animal. It can perhaps  
 be more cheaply done but it will often cost more.  
 Care and attention will help to decrease the cost  
 of production of any kind of meat animals.

October passed and the war did not end. An-  
 other of the Kaiser's prophesies gone wrong.  
 General French's "contemptible little army,"  
 General Joffre's "nation under arms," the Czar's  
 fighting millions, the Italian legions, the uncon-  
 querable Belgians, the fighting Serbs, and, above  
 all, the British Grand Fleet, may be counted up-  
 on any time to upset the Kaiser's plans.

**FARM.**

**Finish the Job,**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was just thinkin' the ither day that this is  
 about the time o' year that the shanty-men will  
 be startin' off tae the woods wi' their socks an'  
 under-claithes an' their supply o' tobacco for the  
 winter, all packed in a cotton grain bag, an'  
 feelin' as happy as if they were goin' on a six  
 month's holiday instead of tae a winter o' hard-  
 ship that not one o' them wad stand for gin he  
 were at hame. It's no' sae bad the noo as it  
 used tae be forty or feefy year back when the  
 supplies for the men an' horses had tae be drawn  
 in tae the camp, onywhere frae a hundred tae a  
 hundred an' feefy miles. They couldna' afford  
 tae feed the men on onything fancy in them times  
 as ye may imagine. When meal-time came ilka  
 mon got his piece o' bread an' chunk o' meat an'  
 he wad gae off tae his corner o' the camp an' sit  
 doon an' eat it, an' then gin he felt the need o'  
 onything tae wet it doon he could gae tae the  
 water-pail an' fill up whatever remainin' space  
 there was. When they wad be warkin' a couple  
 o' miles or sae awa' frae the shanty they wad  
 aye tak' their dinners along an' when the time  
 came they wad eat it, a' sittin' around a big  
 fire where they could thaw out their bread an'  
 meat gin the day had been cold enuch tae freeze  
 it, which was often the case.

It was a great life onyway, an' the men were

aye as healthy an' hearty as the deer in the woods. When the days began tae lengthen out, about the middle o' March or thereabouts they wad a' be gettin' restless like an' the foreman wha kenne'd his business wad mak' preparations for bringin' his wark tae an' er'd an' breakin' up the camp. Ilka mon was in as muckle o' a hurry tae get out as he had been tae get in, five or six months before. The trip hame was vera often made the occasion for a wee bit o' a spree, an' lots o' hard-earned dollars went for drink, but they seemed tae look on it as a necessity, after their lang dry spell. Onyway I never heard one o' them say he had na' got the worth o' his money when it was a' over.

When I was a young chap o' nineteen or twenty I used tae be hearin' these stories o' the life in the bush an' I was as crazy tae go tae shanty as ony o' the rest o' them. Ma feyther didna' like the idea o' haein' me gang awa' frae hame over muckle, but I was bound tae go, whither or no. About this time ane o' oor neighbors took a contract o' gettin' oot logs for the owner o' a sawmill in the toon nearby an' he offered tae gie me a job drawin' logs frae the bush tae the mill. I jumped at the chance an' let him mak' his ain terms. I was tae tak' ma feyther's team an' sleighs an' tae supply ma ain oats for the horses an' tae rin three trips a day o' eight miles each, health an' weather permit- ting. On the ither hand I was tae get ma board an' hae the privilege o' sleepin' in a shanty. I was also tae get hay for ma horses an' seventy-five cents a thousand feet for whatever logs I wad draw. It looked guid tae me, an', as I said, I jumped at it. The logs were on roll- ways in the bush an' as soon as the snow came we got at it. This was about the middle o' January an' it seemed as though when it once started tae snaw that it was tryin' tae mak' up for lost time. Sic storms I never saw in a' ma life. It was na use tryin' tae get yer back tae it for it wad whirl around ye an' hit ye in the face whatever. An' sic roads, I soon found out that it was gaein' tae tak' about a' ma wages tae keep ma horses in oats, but I had the shanty fever an' I never thoct o' quittin' on that account. Tae mak' three trips a day we had tae get up at three o'clock in the mornin' an' we didna' get in at night till lang after



dark. There was naething the matter wi' ma appetite those days I can tell ye. An' then aifter supper I've seen us gae oot an' fix roads by moonlight till between nine and ten o'clock. I mind one time aifter we had been fixin' up the roads this way I thoct I wad pit on an extra guid load tae mak' up for lost time, for I was thinkin' that the road wad surely stand it aifter a' the wark we had pit on it. Weel, I was drivin' along vera canny the next mornin', walkin' beside ma load when a' at once ma sleighs cut off intae the soft snaw an' over ma load went, vera near catchin' me underneath it. We tried tae pull it back but we couldna' manage it, an' in the end I had tae leave mair nor half o' ma load there an' gang tae the mill wi' the rest o' it. But the warst o' it was that I had spoiled a' the road we had fixed up by moonlight the night before. It was what ye might ca' discouragin' gin ye didna' ca' it onything worse. I used tae gang hame on Saturday nights an' I mind once o' gettin' aff the road an' gettin' vera near stuck in a drift o' snaw. Before I got oot ain o' ma horses had pulled aff a shoe, an' of course I lost it in the deep snaw. "There," I mind sayin' tae masel', "goes ma days wages."

But a' things come tae an' end, an' the day came when we loaded up the last o' those logs in the bush an' unloaded them at the mill. I was pretty poor lookin' I can tell ye, when I got hame, an' ma horses didna' look muckle better, an' ma wages, when I got them, looked worse yet. But I didna' cry about it. I had seen the thing through to the end an' the experience I got was worth mair than siller tae me I was thinkin'. An' tae this day I hae an idea that that wee puckle o' money I got was the best wages I ever was paid. Gin four or five months o' wark like yon willna' pit a thousand dollars worth o' backbone intae a chap it must be because he's daein' it against his will.

I mind one time o' takin' a job an' throwing the thing up before it was finished, but I dinna' like tae think about it, an' I'm no' gaein' tae bother ye wi' the details o' the matter either. I hae been tryin' tae forget it ever since an' maybe some day I'll succeed. It's a muckle sight pleasanter tae think about those auld saw-logs. It was a bad job I had wi' them, but I finished it.

SANDY FRASER.

**More System Required in Co-operation.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A good deal has been said lately about getting the unemployed back to the land, and now it is being proposed that after the war an effort should be made to settle on the land those who wish to make a fresh start. At the same time many of us who are on the land now trying to make a living out of it are wondering what can be done to bring about better conditions as the present returns are not all we would like them to be. A good deal has been said too about co-operation and co-operation has been tried, in some cases I believe with marked advantage. In other cases the results have not been so good, but have fallen far short of what was anticipated.

A success has not yet been made of co-operation amongst the growers of tender fruits and it has been proposed that an effort be made to bring about co-operation on a larger scale and a wider basis. So far as I know the effort has always been made to bring about co-operation at the producers end where the shipping is done and we actually have several co-operative companies competing with each other as well as with the dealers in the selling of our product. Much of our product too is shipped to the larger centres to be sold by commission men. We have no real commission houses, they are all dealers as well and are really interested in low prices. Then again reports are sent out that a certain market is pretty good, we will say for example Montreal. The different points in Lincoln and Wentworth counties hear this, Essex also hears it and the result is a glut in that market and a break in prices. It seems to me therefore that what we really need most is a co-operative produce exchange with head office at one of the larger centres say Toronto with representatives at all important points to look after selling and the condition of the markets and representatives also at the shipping end to report on available supply and look after shipping. The general manager who would have to be a man of experience and tested ability would have his reports from all points, would know the state of supply and demand and would be interested only in doing the best he could for the producer.

This exchange need not be confined to the handling of fruit alone but could dispose of other farm produce especially such lines as butter and eggs and eventually everything a farmer had to sell. Farmers cannot to any extent sell direct to the trade they are not individually able to supply what the trade wants and they want the most economical and best method of reaching the trade and a method whereby they can get the market value of their product. Why could

not the Ontario Farmers' Union take hold of this. I commend it to their consideration. There are good men connected with it who should be able to work out the details and now is the time to go at it when the winter is coming on and we have time to think it out.

Lincoln County, Ont.

Peter Bertram.

**An Experiment With Corn.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Last spring I was persuaded by the District Representative to try an experiment with corn. I was furnished with seven different varieties of corn, and planted them two rows side by side across the field. They all received the same amount of fertilizer and cultivation. This fall I cut ten hills of each, weighed it, husked the corn



A Shearling Cotswold Ewe.

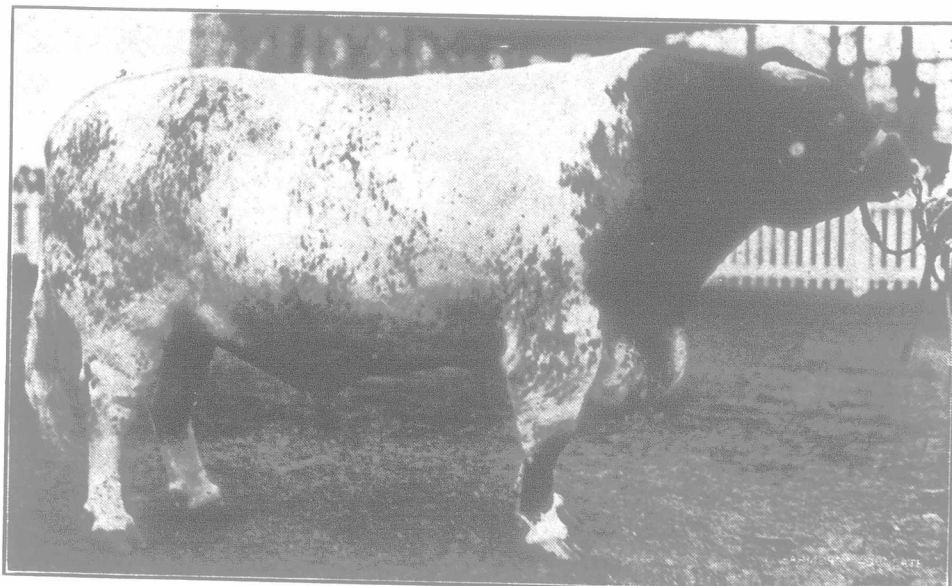
Champion at Toronto, 1915, for Norman Park, Norwich, Ont.

and weighed the corn, then stripped the leaves and weighed the stalks adding the weight of corn and stalks, and subtracting from the total I got the weight of leaves as follows:

	Silage		Stalks		Leaves		Corn	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Longfellow .....	43	13	17	13				
Compton's Early .....	39	15½	13½	10				
Salzer's North Dakota .....	45	16½	18	10½				
Wisconsin No. 7 .....	38	13½	10½	14				
White Cap Dent .....	44	17½	13½	13				
Golden Glow .....	50	18½	17	14½				
Bailey .....	44	19	15	10				

Golden Glow was the nearest matured corn at time of cutting, and also the best form for silage purposes.

Outside of the benefit I derived by finding out which corn was the most suitable for our land, I became very interested in it and I



Gainford Marquis.

The famous Shorthorn bull, unbeaten in Canada, and again champion at Toronto, 1915, for J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.

would advise any one to try an experiment of some kind, and I feel sure they would be amply paid for the trouble they would take.

Middlesex Co., Ont. ARCHIE D. LIMON.

The labor question is likely to be more acute on Canadian farms in 1916 than ever before. It would be folly to turn a good hired man away this fall. Keep him over winter and plan operations to make work for him.

**A Field Test With Varieties of Silage Corn.**

Realizing the immense importance of the silage crop at "Weldwood" it was thought advisable to experiment with some of the leading varieties of corn, both dent and flint, and test their relative merits under field conditions. This experiment was conducted under the supervision of I. B. Whale, District Representative for Middlesex County, who also had the test duplicated in other parts of his district. In dents, Golden Glow, Bailey, Wisconsin No. 7 and White Cap Yellow were the four varieties, while in flints, Longfellow, Compton's Early and Salzer's North Dakota were chosen. One-eighth of an acre was devoted to each kind. They were planted in the field which produced the crop for the silo and all received the same treatment throughout, as did the main crop.

At corn-cutting time two men went into the field and chose three average hills from each variety. Knowing the chances for error in such a selection much care was taken to cut only those hills that were representative of the crop, so when calculated on the basis of one acre the results should very approximately indicate the weight from that area. In any case the relative weights were desired for by them the merits of the different varieties were to be judged. Results should indicate very approximately the tonnage per acre. In the first place the corn was weighed as cut, care being taken to have all the leaves, stalks and ears of corn produced on the three hills included as that would represent the quantity for silage purposes. Quality is another important factor in growing a silage crop, and in order to test that feature the experiment was carried still further. The ears were husked and the green corn weighed immediately after cutting. The ears were then stabbed on to nails and left for over three weeks when it was thoroughly dry. Then it was shelled and the weight of cob and shelled corn ascertained. After this drying process it was much easier to decide as to the maturity of the different varieties, and this information was considered very valuable for thus quality and quantity had both been considered.

The results are compiled in the accompanying table where the varieties are listed in order of the quantity of silage they produced. We would not care to name them in this order as representing their relative merits, but it was necessary to compile them according to their value along some particular line.

**WEIGHTS PER ACRE.**

Variety	Tons		
	silage	husked ears	shelled corn
Compton's Early.....	17.4	4.7	1,896.4
Longfellow.....	16.0	4.4	2,666.9
Bailey.....	15.7	4.1	1,808.8
Salzer's North Dakota .....	14.8	3.8	1,896.4
Wisconsin No. 7.....	14.2	4.1	1,777.9
Golden Glow.....	13.9	4.1	2,188.5
White Cap Yellow Dent.....	13.6	4.1	2,188.5

A consideration of the table reveals the fact that the flint varieties stood very high in the test. Salzer's North Dakota went down to fourth

place, but Compton's Early and Longfellow were easily first and second in total weight. Longfellow produced exceptionally strong in maturity and weight of shelled corn, and in the later quality was followed by Golden Glow and White Cap Yellow Dent. Comparing the seven varieties for maturity alone Longfellow was first, Golden Glow, second and Compton's Early, third. There was little difference between the Longfellow and Golden Glow, but there was some difference between these two and the Compton's Early. The Bailey, Wisconsin No. 7 and White Cap Yellow Dent were somewhat disappointing from the standpoint of maturity. They were all cut on September 28, and all had equal opportunity to develop the same degree of ripeness. Having the silo value of corn in mind and judging from this test alone we were obliged to place Longfellow and Compton's Early at the top of the flints and Golden Glow first of the dents. Compton's Early was outstanding in total weight and should perhaps be placed ahead of Longfellow, which how-



**Test With Varieties of Silage Corn.**

The immense importance of the "Weldwood" it was thought an experiment with some of the leading corn, both dent and flint, and test merits under field conditions. This was conducted under the supervision of the District Representative for Middlesex also had the test duplicated in his district. In dents, Golden Wisconsin No. 7 and White Cap were the four varieties, while in flints, Compton's Early and Salzer's North were chosen. One-eighth of an acre was planted in each. They were planted in the usual way for the silo and all received the same treatment throughout, as did

at the same time two men went into the three average hills from each variety, the chances for error in such care were taken to cut only those representative of the crop, so that on the basis of one acre the results were approximately indicative of the area. In any case the relative merits for by them the merits of varieties were to be judged. Results were very approximately the same in the first place the corn was weighed and taken to have all the leaves, stems of corn produced on the three purposes. Quality is another factor in growing a silage crop, and in that feature the experiment was thorough. The ears were husked and weighed immediately after cutting, then stabbed on to nails and left weeks when it was thoroughly dry, shelled and the weight of cob and pertained. After this drying process easier to decide as to the merits of varieties, and this information very valuable for this quality had both been considered. Results are compiled in the accompanying table, varieties are listed in order of the weight they produced. We would not list them in this order as representing merits, but it was necessary to record to their value along some

**YIELDS PER ACRE.**

	Tons	Lbs.
	husked silage	shelled ears
Weldwood	17.4	4.7
Golden Wisconsin	16.0	4.4
White Cap	15.7	4.1
Dakota	14.8	3.8
Compton's Early	14.2	4.1
Salzer's North	13.9	4.1
White Dent	13.6	4.1

on of the table reveals the fact that varieties stood very high in the North Dakota went down to fourth place, but Compton's Early and Longfellow were easily first and second in total weight. Longfellow proved exceptionally strong in maturity and weight of shelled corn, and in the latter quality was followed by Golden Glow and White Cap Yellow Dent. Comparing the seven varieties for maturity alone Longfellow was first, Golden Glow, second and Compton's Early, third. There was little difference between the Longfellow and Golden Glow, but there was some difference between these two and the Compton's Early. The Bailey, Wisconsin No. 7 and White Cap Yellow Dent were somewhat different

on the standpoint of maturity were all cut on September 1 had equal opportunity to degree of ripeness. Having this in mind and judging from this are obliged to place Longfellow early at the top of the flints and of the dents. Compton's Early in total weight and should be ahead of Longfellow, which how-

ever produced 770 lbs. more of kernel corn. Bailey stood well up in total weight for silage, but fell down in maturity and weight of shelled corn. White Cap Yellow Dent, one of the most extensively used varieties for silage purposes in Ontario was comparatively low in total yield but measured up fairly well in the quantity of shelled corn, while Wisconsin No. 7, another leading silage variety, showed nothing outstanding.

This is the result of one test only, but the showing made by the two flint varieties was so good that they certainly demand further trials along with the best dents. Golden Glow also merits greater consideration in its class.

**THE DAIRY.**

**London Dairy Show.**

The inspection classes, i.e., the stock classes in which the entrants are judged on appearance, not on their milking trials or their butter output—were filled with some remarkably good looking animals at the 40th annual London Dairy Show, held by the British Dairy Farmers' Association, a flourishing body that conducts the national affairs of milk production and cheese and butter making. The leading "long pedigree" Shorthorn cow was R. L. Mond's Roan and Queen, a statuesque sort with a beautiful milk bag, well defined. R. W. Hobbs & Sons, (Kelm-scott) were second with Melody 13th, full of milk and true dairying lineage. J. Moffatt, a Kendall tenant farmer led in Shorthorn heifers, and best of the short pedigree Shorthorn cows was J. L. Shirley's Silverton Verena, possessed of an enormous udder. John Evens (Burton) led in Lincoln Red Shorthorn cows and heifers with a type peculiarly his own and one that does produce plenty of well-up-to-standard milk. The Lincoln Red is a true dual-purpose breed I can heartily commend to Canadian dairymen. In Jerseys the chief awards fell to Alexander Miller-Hallett, a Kent breeder, who knows a stylish cow when he sees one for sale in the Island. His cow My Pallas is a stylish, big-ribbed sort with a wealth of udder carried well down and under her. The Red Polls, another big milking type, were well represented by Kenneth M. Clark's herd from Sudbourne Hall, Oxford, Suffolk, and he took all the chief inspection prizes. In South Devons W. & H. Whitley (Paignton) won with Mayflower 23th, an immense cow, beef on top and milk underneath her. This, too, is another dual-purpose type that would pay for exploiting on your side of the Atlantic. The cows are of great size and yield delightful quantities of milk. Holsteins, Keries, and the rest were there, but the Ayrshire classes failed to fill—a great disappointment, but London seems so far away from Scotland these days when people do so little travelling. The "any-breed" classes produced some rare specimens of those types of Shorthorn cattle, presumably Shorthorn, judged on looks, which are picked up by far-seeing dairy farmers in out of way corners and market places, and yield in return their 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of milk just as though they were born in the very purple of blue blood. The best pure-bred dairy Shorthorn bull was E. S. Gossell's Salmon's Premier, a roan, from the cow Puddington Pippin, which does her 6,600 pounds of milk on an average per calf. Dr. Corner's Jersey bull Commodore won his class, and his dam Commodora gave 12,993 pounds of milk in 1912, and has won a shoal of prizes in milk and butter tests. (But these inspection classes at this Show are not very reliable, for the simple reason that most of the class leaders are invariably well beaten when they compete in the milk and butter contests.)

The champion goat at the Show—and this section a strong one—was Mrs. J. C. Straker's Leazes Lady Fortune. In the live poultry classes there were 2,647 exhibits, and in the dead bird section the medals went chiefly to crosses of the Game and Dorking or Game and Orpington. The Rhode Island Reds got an awful hiding.

G. T. BURROWS.

**POULTRY.**

**Standardizing Canadian Eggs.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": From present indications it would appear that one of the most important developments to date in the improvement of the Canadian Egg Trade was the action taken by the Canadian Produce Association last winter in adopting definite standards for Canadian eggs. Hitherto each market and in most markets each dealer had a system of grading peculiar to his own trade. This resulted in endless confusion to the consumer and great difficulty was experienced at times on the part of the producer in finding a satisfactory market for his product. Realizing the importance of having definite standards for all live-stock products the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion

Department of Agriculture has endeavored by means of pamphlets, placards, and other means to give the standards for eggs as much publicity as possible. The co-operation of exhibition associations had also been secured, prominent among which has been that of the Canadian National Exhibition Association at whose exhibition in Toronto this year in response to prizes offered, probably the largest collections of eggs ever brought together in one exhibition of the American Continent was displayed. Some 7,000 dozen in all were on exhibition. The prize list for eggs was prepared in accordance with the standards and the judges made their awards according to the accuracy of the interpretation, on the part of the exhibitor, of the definitions of the various grades. At a number of exhibitions where no extensive classes for eggs have been offered, the Live Stock Branch has made a display of eggs graded in accordance with the standards and in each instance has supplemented the display with actual demonstrations, in a candling booth specially designed for the purpose, of the way in which eggs of the various grades appear when candled.

In order that the consumers and producers generally may become more familiar with the various classes and grades the following explanation is given.

Three general classes for eggs are provided under the standards, viz:

"Fresh gathered," "Storage," and "Cracked and Dirties." Four grades are provided in the first class, three in the second, and two in the third.

The grades in the "Fresh Gathered" class are "Specials," "Extras," "No. 1's," and "No. 2's." The grade "Specials" is omitted from the "Storage" class, and both specials and extras from the class for "Cracked and Dirties."

"Specials" according to the standards are eggs of uniform size weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over 3-16 of an inch in depth; white of egg firm and clear and yolk dimly visible; free from blood clots.

"Extras" are eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 1/4 of an inch in depth; with white of egg firm, and yolk slightly visible.

"No. 1's" are eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air cell less than 1/2 inch in depth; white of egg reasonably firm; yolk visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place.

"No. 2's" are eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak watery eggs, and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

Consumers in order to protect themselves in the matter of purchasing eggs should acquaint themselves with these standards and the above definitions of the grades. Only by creating a demand for certain grades of eggs will the supply be forthcoming, and the demand can come only with a thorough knowledge on the part of the consumer as to what constitutes the various grades. It has also been frequently suggested that since the adoption of the standards consumers generally, in order to safeguard themselves, would do well to insist that all eggs as offered for sale be labelled in accordance with their proper grade.

Producers too, would do well to more systematically grade their eggs before marketing, and knowing definitely what they have in hand thereby be in a better position to demand a price commensurate with the quality supplied.

Live-stock Commissioner, JOHN BRIGHT.

**HORTICULTURE.**

**Not Yet too Late for Fall Plowing.**

The weather, when this issue goes to press, is quite open and many orchardists may be considering whether it would be wise and profitable to plow this fall or leave the land with its cover crop until spring. Local conditions must be considered seriously in a case of this kind as well as the character of the land. Light soil when plowed in the fall is liable to run together and necessitate another plowing in the spring. In some districts, also, sufficient wind-breaks are not provided and the orchard land is wind-swept and exposed. Under circumstances such as this, probably it would be well to defer plowing until spring, for the snow which is required to act as a comforter for the roots of the trees will not lodge in the orchard. Addressing an audience of fruit growers at Sarnia a short time ago Prof. Crow, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, expressed himself as much in favor of fall plowing where the previously mentioned circumstances did not enter into the question. Other speakers, as well as orchardists in the audience, favored fall plowing as the majority of them were farmers with other lines, and any

work of this kind that could be accomplished in the fall alleviated with them the rush of spring seeding and other seasonable work.

At Guelph the fall plowing is done during the latter part of October or the first part of November. In fact it is considered there that such weather as we have been enjoying recently in November makes it a very opportune time indeed to plow an orchard. There is no danger at this late date of encouraging any second growth or renewing any activities in the tree. The frost of winter will have a beneficial effect on the soil and the early-spring cultivation which every orchard should receive would put the land in excellent shape to retain moisture and force the growth of foliage and fruit next summer. It must be borne in mind, however, that the cover crop whether it be legumes or simply weeds will help to retain the snow, and where the plantation is exposed to any degree it will probably be better to leave it as it is without plowing.

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**Some Home Defence.**

By Peter McArthur.

When the war began it was quite right that the people of Canada should give it their entire attention to the exclusion of all other interests, either public or private. It was necessary for us to get a clear idea of the magnitude of the task before us. But the war has now dragged on for over a year and the end is nowhere in sight. Having realized her duty Canada responded nobly to the demands made upon her, but if she is to continue her great work we must turn our minds to other things besides the war. The war is of so unexampled a character that we can meet its demands only by giving our everyday affairs more attention than usual. We must develop our efficiency in production and business to the highest point in order to give the best possible service to our country. This involves the proper adjustment of all industrial organizations to the requirements of the country and the elimination of waste and undue profits in all lines. When the war broke out I ventured to suggest, and was criticised for doing so, that farmers must not expect to get war prices for their wheat or other products because it is our own country that is at war, and no loyal citizen should expect to make profits from the distress of the nation. As matters have developed farmers have no prospects of war prices for wheat or any other product. On the contrary they are receiving normal prices, while they are obliged to face increased taxes and higher prices for almost everything they are obliged to buy. As far as war profits are concerned farmers are not open to criticism, and in many sections their voluntary contributions to Red Cross and patriotic funds have been liberal.

Without entering into the question whether this correct position of the farming community towards the war is due to circumstances beyond their control it seems to me that we have a right to enquire whether the business community is serving the country on the same admirable basis. A year ago the business world was almost in a state of panic. Our financial and industrial leaders were all whistling and shouting "Business as usual" to keep their courage up. It was hinted that many business failures were imminent and business demanded the patriotic support of the people. But after a few months there was a change. Orders for war supplies gave business in many lines a new impetus and business in practically all lines began to prosper. The expected failures did not happen,—it is a good thing they did not,—and presently it began to be hinted that in some lines enormous profits were being made. The necessity for secrecy regarding the manufacture of munitions and similar war supplies made it impossible for these matters to be properly discussed, but it is beginning to look as if the veil of secrecy had been made altogether too broad. There have been activities in lines not directly concerned in the war that have enjoyed the tacit censorship of the news that has prevailed. The war did not make it necessary for ordinary business concerns to absorb competitors and further the monopolistic designs they had in view before the war. It is also a question whether the demand for war materials was sufficient to cause an increase in prices for such materials when used by the people who are still on a peace footing. We have no more people to feed, clothe and provide with the supplies necessary to their occupations than we had before the war. Unfettered competition would have kept the prices of many things as nearly normal as the prices of farm products. But prices have gone up and are still going up. Business investments in other lines than munitions of war are showing unusual profits and the burdens of wage-earners and producers generally are steadily increasing. Apparently we are in need of some



publicity regarding things that are happening "Somewhere in Canada."

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It is necessary, of course, that we should still keep ourselves informed about the war, but with all our reading are we really so well informed? Although I read the papers every morning the news is so fragmentary that I cannot claim to have more than a hazy notion of the progress of the events. But even if we all knew exactly what is going on it would not enable us to do much. At the present time our chief duty is to keep Canada at the highest state of efficiency so that our country may respond as quickly as possible to the demands that are made. To-day, more than at any time in our history we should bestir ourselves to rout out the plunderers and parasites who are fattening on our resources. The chief business of those who stay at home should be with the enemies within our gates—and they are not all aliens either. Great Britain has set us an example by taxing war profits. Now

that taxes are increasing on ordinary property we should not overlook the accumulations of those who are being enriched by the war. Much less should we overlook those who are becoming rich through combinations in restraint of trade. They should not only be taxed but put out of business and possibly some of them should be "interned" like other enemies of the country. All men who take advantage of the present pre-occupation regarding the war to put through selfish schemes that increase the burdens of the workers of the country, and lessen their efficiency, should be dealt with as traitors. Even in times of peace they are traitors to the welfare of the country and just now they are doubly traitors.

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It would not show any lack of loyalty on the part of our newspapers if they devoted less attention to war news and more to home affairs that effect the welfare and efficiency of the country. Just because the Empire is at war it does not follow that the future of Canada should be

neglected. Indeed, just because the Empire is at war the internal affairs of Canada should be put on the best basis possible. Without touching on anything of immediate political interest and without meddling with the matter of war supplies there is still a great work to be done. If the newspapers and Boards of Trade would investigate the upward trend of prices, item by item, and give their findings publicity it might be found that many exactions from which we are suffering are not due to the war but to unbridled greed. Even if the war furnished the true explanation of many or all advances in prices an investigation would still do a good work by clearing the air. There is discontent in many quarters, and it will grow unless the conditions complained of are remedied or explained. Loyalty to the Empire does not involve neglect of the best interests of Canada. On the contrary it may soon be found that loyalty to the interests of Canada may be the highest form of loyalty to the Empire.

## The Provincial Plowing Match Proves Popular.

Farming has many branches, and to become an expert in anyone is almost the work of a lifetime. The Agricultural College at Guelph is Ontario's fountain of higher agricultural learning, and it seems fitting indeed that the Provincial Plowing Match should have been held there on November 5, 1915. Pure-bred stock, selected seeds, chemistry, physics, botany and numerous other sciences relating to the soil are taught in the massive and comfortable building up there on the hill, but on November 5 good plowmen and plowboys came from far and near and gave a practical demonstration of scientific and good plowing upon which, after all, these other teachings must depend. It is commendable in the extreme to know the intricate ways of nature and her sciences, but these men who by perseverance have mastered the art of kneading the land so it will give up its best must be placed in the front rank with other teachers of the farming profession. Plowing is an ordinary thing as generally practiced. The man goes to the field in the morning and after turning his two acres or more "homeward plods his weary way." But there is something more to it or over 3,000 people would not have assembled at the College farm on Friday last to witness the match. This estimate of the attendance is conservative. Many claimed there were 5,000 people present, but to number a large crowd of people moving hither and thither over 100 acres is not an easy thing. Anyway there was an immense throng of people, and all were interested in what was going on.

Plowing matches are not a new thing, they are simply a revival of the past, and present were men who had competed in such events over half a century ago. Wm. Milliken, now living in Toronto, took the handles of a plow and showed what a man of four score and one years could do when the eye and arm since 1851 had not ceased to co-operate in turning the straight and even furrow. This veteran of the fields plowed in his first match in 1854, and since that year has won 33 prizes in similar events. At his own farm in 1894, sixty-six competitors strove for honors. The old gentleman has attended many such contests in his time, and strange it was to have him look upon the work of a thirteen-year-old lad, Chester Ley, Orillia, as the young fellow in these days of more scientific farming turned his furrow as the old man had done 61 years ago when then a youth in his twenties.

Another pioneer of Ontario's early days, Geo. McKay, of the State of Oregon, was present and recited interesting reminiscences of plowing matches in the past. He attended the Dominion Plowing Match, held at Hamilton in 1867 when 102 competitors started at the shot of a pistol. In this contest Walter Hood was champion, and won as a premium a combined reaper and mower with brass mountings valued at \$300.

### DEMONSTRATION BY THE STEEL HORSE.

In one field at Guelph which some of the older visitors remarked was plowed with oxen 30 years ago and in which a plowing match was held in 1892, gasoline was propelling large and small tractors over the land, plowing, harrowing and pulling implements of all kinds. The gigantic Sawyer-Massey tractor moved majestically across the land, pulling in its wake a verity plow turning six furrows. So confident was this huge machine in its power that an elm root nearly four inches across was cut clean in two, but a larger root from the same tree would not yield so one of the plows did. However, the Sawyer-Massey was plowing, not stumping, and it gave a remarkable demonstration of what can be accomplished with gasoline. In the same field was a Case tractor trailing a two-furrow Cockshutt plow. This outfit represented the lighter type of gas-farming power which is becoming more popular. On the belt or pulley the engine would develop 20 horse-power, and on the ground 10 horse power. This is known as a ten-twenty outfit which will provide power on the farm for

grinding, threshing, silo filling, etc. Next came the "Jitney" or Mogul tractor manufactured by the International Harvester Company. It was trailing a three-furrow Oliver plow, and by a mechanical pilot consisting of a shaft and a couple of disks it would guide itself from one end of the field to the other. The disks which were made fast to the end of a shaft out in front followed the furrow and thus led the entire outfit across the field without the guidance of the human hand. This tractor and plow would turn in a comparatively small area and do good work. The I. H. C. was an eight-sixteen make that could be put to handy use about the buildings as previously mentioned regarding the Case.

watching their every move and performance proved beyond a doubt that many farmers are interested in them and are considering them seriously. Farmers in Eastern Canada will not purchase an expensive outfit that will represent a large proportion of the value of their farm. It must not be cumbersome, but it must be such as will furnish sufficient pulley-power to thresh, grind, fill silos and perform yet lighter work about the buildings. Visitors at Guelph had an excellent opportunity to see the steel horse at work and learn of its capabilities.

### THE CONTEST.

Thirty-three plowmen and plowboys competed in the plowing match, and it was a contest of no common kind. They were all plowing against time and against skillful competitors. In the free-for-all class, or professional class as it may be called, there were six doing their best. Thomas Swindle, of Orillia, had the best crown, but for the land and finish honors went to Thos. Shadlock, of Agincourt. By winning here this plowman also was honored with the Sweepstakes Trophy for best plowed land and field. Mr. Shadlock also won the first prize for his team and equipment. There was some good plowing done in this class and while the



The Winning Plowman and Team.

Thos. Shadlock, who won the Sweepstakes Trophy at the Provincial Plowing Match, and his prizewinning team.

In the afternoon the Avery, a still smaller tractor, appeared on the scene and at once set about to demonstrate its activity and drawing power. After plowing, cultivating, harrowing up a steep incline over soft land and performing other feats which appeared wonderful for so small an outfit, the demonstrator declared it could still "crack nuts or chew tobacco," but the visitors were not desirous of seeing tractor power interfering thus with "individual rights and privileges" so declined, and the little Avery continued to do good work in its line.

For the first time at a plowing match in Eastern Canada was this demonstration of tractor power staged, on a large scale, at Guelph on November 5. This type of power has been widely used in the West where conditions are different but there are now some large farms east of the Great Lakes, and the immense crowds which followed these steel horses over the fields,

work was going on different spectators championed each of the three first-prize winners. In the second class, open to all who had never won a prize in the class prior to 1915, there were also six competitors. W. L. Clarke, Ellesmere, was awarded first prize because of uniform work all through. The grass in his land was well covered and he put up a good crown. Stuart Baird, of Woburn, was second with good work, but it was not quite so uniform as that done by Clarke. P. Woods, of Elmira, used a plain plow and he held it well, but there was some grass showing which put him down to third place.

In sod there was only one boy under 18 years plowing. However, he did excellent work and could have shown to better advantage with some competition. This young lad, Clifford Knupp, was only seventeen but he won a provincial championship two years ago at the plowing match near



A View at the Match.

NOVEMBER

Toronto sixteen, lege farm he was ment.

Eight class for E. Alton, Gray, who crowded, but the f and Len ly with g a little s

Boys u sod plow and second boys unde Ley, who years of a

Consid of the tw were used with a ri Wallace w A. Tolton plow.

Awards Shadlock, Wm. Orr, 2 (open t prize in Clarke, El P. Woods, Knupp, M sod, no w inches); J Gray, R Loree, O. plows in s Tolton, G 6 (in stub Burlin; 2, mehl, Hes horses to i Vincent, A Tolton, G ment); 1, Geo. McF Thos Shad Swindle.

Judges- Niagara-on Wm. Haws 6; Frank John Mc Smithson, Jas. Richa

The offic tion who v cess of thi Joseph Kil McLean, Ri Zion; 1st V Vice-Pres, T. A. Pate Wilson, To

Toro

Receipts a West Toronto 6, to Mond 292 cars, co calves, 1,133 lambs, and ally of med active. Cho ers, \$7.10 to medium, \$6 t \$5.75; cows, to \$6.50; fee ers, \$5 to calves, \$4 t \$6.50; lambs, \$8.75 fed an

REVIEW OF The total n City and Uni week were:

Cars ..... Cattle ..... Hogs ..... Sheep ..... Calves ..... Horses .....

The total r two markets of 1914 were

Cars ..... Cattle ..... Hogs ..... Sheep ..... Calves ..... Horses .....



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Toronto when he competed with boys under sixteen. He used a team borrowed from the Col- lege farm but so well did he handle them that he was given second prize for team and equip- ment.

Eight teams were to be seen plowing in the class for jointer plows in sod. The winner, H. E. Alton, left a little nicer finish than W. A. Gray, who came second, and his work was not so crowded. Gray's land, however, was well plowed but the finish was slightly narrow. R. Wight and Len Loree were third and fourth respectivel- y with good work, but the judges considered it a little slack.

Boys under seventeen with Jointer plows in sod plowed well. First went to Wilfrid Tolton and second to Geo. Rogerson. There were three boys under sixteen plowing in stubble. Chester Ley, who won second place, was only thirteen years of age.

Considerable interest was taken in the work of the two-furrow plows with which three horses were used from start to finish. Leslie Vincent with a riding plow won the first prize. Norman Wallace won second with a walking plow, and E. A. Tolton, Guelph, followed again with a riding plow.

Awards.—Class 1 (in sod, open to all): 1, Thos. Shadlock, Agincourt; 2, Thos. Swindle, Orillia; 3, Wm. Orr, Maple; 4, Garfield Lee, Orillia. Class 2 (open to all those who had never won a first prize in this class prior to 1915): 1, W. L. Clarke, Ellesmere; 2, J. Stuart Baird, Woburn; 3, P. Woods, Elmira; 4, Alex. Stewart, Guelph. Class 3 (in sod, boys under 18 years): 1, Clifford Knupp, Minesing. Class 4, (Jointer plows in sod, no wheels or shoe and share not less than 9 inches): 1, H. E. Alton, Rockwood; 2, W. A. Gray, Rockwood; 3, R. Wight, Galt; 4, Len Loree, O. A. C., Guelph. Class 5, (Jointer plows in sod, boys under 17 years): 1, Wilfrid Tolton, Guelph; 2, Geo. Rogerson, Fergus. Class 6 (in stubble, boys under 16 years): 1, Wm. Eby, Burlington; 2, Chester Ley, Orillia; 3, Albert Habermehl, Hespler. Class 7 (two-furrow plows, 3 horses to be used from start to finish): 1, Leslie Vincent, Ayr; 2, Norman Wallace, Galt; 3, E. A. Tolton, Guelph. Class 8 (best team and equip- ment): 1, Thos. Shadlock; 2, Clifford Knupp; 3, Geo. McPhee, Puslinch. Champion plowman, Thos. Shadlock. Best crown in first class, Thos. Swindle. Best crown in class 6, Wm. Eby.

Judges—Classes 1, 6 and 3: John Morgan, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Andrew Hood, Agincourt; Wm. Hawstrauser, Wood Hill. Classes 2 and 6: Frank Weir, Agincourt; Neil Mulloy, Teston; John McNab, Ayr. Classes 4 and 7: Joshua Smithson, Peterborough; Geo. Lawson, King; Jas. Richardson, Elora.

The officers of the Ontario Plowmen's Association who were responsible for the brilliant suc- cess of this match are: Hon. President, Ma'or Joseph Kilgour, Eglinton; Past President, Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill; President, A. P. Pollard, Zion; 1st Vice-Pres., Wm. Doherty, Eglinton; 2nd Vice-Pres., L. W. Smith, Milbrooke; Treasurer, T. A. Paterson, Ellesmere; Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

# Popular.

Every move and performance about that many farmers are in- and are considering them ers in Eastern Canada will not sive outfit that will represent of the value of their farm. It ersome, but it must be such as cient pulley-power to thresh, and perform yet lighter work s. Visitors at Guelph had an ity to see the steel horse at its capabilities.

## THE CONTEST.

Women and plowboys competed in the plowing match, and it was a contest of no common kind. They were all plow- ing against time and against skillful com- petitors. In the free- for-all class, or professional class as it may be called, there were six doing their best. Thomas Swin- dle, of Orillia, had the best crown, but for the land and finish honors went to Thos. Shadlock, of Agincourt. By win- ning here this plow- man also was honored with the Sweepstakes Trophy for best plowed land and field. Mr. Shad- lock also won the first prize for his team and equip- ment. There was some good plowing done in this class and while the

on different spectators cham- three first-prize winners. class, open to all who had never class prior to 1915, three titors. W. L. Clarke, Elles- first prize because of uniform The grass in his land was he put up a good crown. burn, was second with good t quite so uniform as that Woods, of Elmira, used a held it well, but there was which put him down to third

only one boy under 18 years did excellent work and could r advantage with some com- g lad, Clifford Knupp, was won a provincial champion at the plowing match near

## The Ivey Shorthorn Sale.

The shorthorn sale held by Ivey Bros., Jarvis, Ont., on October 27, 1915, resulted in some fair prices. A good attendance was on hand, many of the buyers coming from a distance. The cattle were in good condition and sold fairly well. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., purchased some of the horses at prices running from \$167 up to \$230. Following is a list of the cattle selling for \$100 and over with their purchasers' names:



A Steel Horse at the Match.

- Duchess Frances 3rd, Roger Gundry, Marburg, \$115
- Duchess Frances 4th, Robt. Wilson, Jarvis, 145
- Joyful Pride 2nd, Lorn Forest, Port Rowan, 195
- Frances Deane 3rd, Eben Gowen, Jarvis, 200
- Frances Deane 2nd, Wm. Douglas, Caledonia, 210
- Deane Star 6th, Lorn Forest, 235
- Duchess Frances 2nd, Roger Grundy, 185
- Deane Star 8th, Mr. Seacord, Nanticoke, 190
- Frances Deane 4th, Robt. Wilson, 105
- Deane Star 7th, Geo. Mills, Jarvis, 197
- Deane Star 9th, Robt. Wilson, 130
- Red Duchess, John Douglas, Caledonia, 106
- Royal Diamond, Jas. Hodge, Jarvis, 146
- Roan Star, John Mitchell, Jarvis, 132
- Roan Duke, Geo. Telfer, Paris, 145

## M. F. Rittenhouse Passes.

M. F. Rittenhouse, the millionaire lumberman of Chicago, who did so much for the rural community around Vineland, Ont., died in Chicago Nov. 7. Mr. Rittenhouse was born in 1846, eight miles west of St. Catharines, where Vineland now stands. He went to Chicago when 18 years old where he found employment in the lumber business, a business in which he became a king, rising to the position of president of large companies. He always took an interest in the place of his birth, his benefactions to Vineland including: a \$30,000 roadway, land for an experi- mental station, a park with bandstand, Victoria Hall, half the cost of the famous Rittenhouse school with a library of 2,000 volumes, a new cemetery, and a long floral boulevard. He believed in beautifying all things, and above all things in facilitating the best forms of education for the young.

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

## Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, November 6, to Monday, November 8, numbered 292 cars, comprising 4,766 cattle, 272 calves, 1,134 hogs, 3,077 sheep and lambs, and 503 horses. Cattle generally of medium quality. Trade fairly active. Choice butchers' steers and heifers, \$7.10 to \$7.45; good, \$6.65 to \$7; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.40; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.50; feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stock- ers, \$5 to \$6; milkers, \$7 to \$100; calves, \$4 to \$10.25. Sheep, \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.20. Hogs, \$8.75 fed and watered.

### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	60	596	656
Cattle	548	5,985	6,533
Hogs	978	6,297	7,275
Sheep	3,250	6,442	9,692
Calves	35	480	515
Horses	16	3,874	3,890

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	55	538	593
Cattle	905	8,178	9,083
Hogs	480	9,435	9,915
Sheep	1,202	6,086	7,288
Calves	85	955	1,040
Horses		874	874

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 63 cars, 2,204 sheep and lambs, and 3,016 horses, but a decrease of 2,550 cattle, and 2,640 hogs, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Export steers (Friday) sold from \$7.25 to \$8.65. Market slow and easy.

The quality in general of butchers' steers and heifers was much improved over the previous week, and with considerably lighter receipts the market was very active and strong for all classes of beefs. The bulk of the offerings sold from \$6.50 to \$7.60. Prime western range steers were consigned to Corbett, Hall & Coughlin, and sold at \$7.70 for eleven carloads. They averaged 1,300 lbs., and made a fine showing in their class. Butcher bulls and cows sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50 for the heavy fat, and \$4.50 to \$5.50 for the lighter kinds, with a demand for animals for the can, due to war contracts, packers had to increase their bids, and values were strong, at \$3.40 to \$3.85. From November 8, the new rate of insurance against con- demnation will be 50c. off cows and 20c. a head off all other cattle. The trad- ing closed a full 25c. better than last report. Feeding cattle were again in a rapidly-advancing position, and choice, heavy, short feeders were near high- water mark. The best of these, accord- ing to weight and quality, brought \$6.75 to \$7.25. The 800 to 900 lb. class were quoted at \$6.25 to \$6.60. Several new operators were buying in this divi- sion, and the supply was inadequate.

Common and light stockers, however, were in poor demand, and values were inclined to be easy. Extra choice milk- ers and forward springers sold at ex- travagant prices, not a few going over \$100. Backward springers were draggy. Lambs were active and strong, except on Monday, when with 4,500 present, the price weakened for a day. But at mid- week and close they came back stronger than ever, and the majority sold at \$8.75 to \$9, with some extra choice Eastern black-faces going by the car at \$9 to \$9.15. Sheep were strong in sympathy, up to \$6.50 for the best light brands. Calves of all classes suffered 25c. to 50c. per cwt., and it takes a choice veal animal to go over 10c. per lb. Grassers are not wanted, and are left over at 4c. to 4 1/2c. Hogs lost 40c. per cwt. on Monday, and were very slow, under bearish pressure from the packers. At the close the porkers regained but little, and sold at \$8.85 to \$8.95, with the bulk going at the lower figure, and the outlook points to still lower.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; best butcher steers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; good, \$6.75 to \$7.15; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.65; common, \$5.50 to \$6; inferior, light steers and heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.40; good cows, \$5.50 to \$6; medium cows, \$5 to \$5.50; common cows, \$4.25 to \$5; can- ners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.25; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold from \$6.75 to \$7; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$6.40 to \$6.75; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$5.25

to \$6.25; common stock steers and heif- ers, \$4 to \$4.75; yearlings, 600 to 650 lbs., \$6 to \$6.60.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers sold at \$90 to \$105; good cows, \$70 to \$80; common and medium cows, \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$9.50 to \$10.25; good, \$7.75 to \$8.75; medium, \$6.25 to \$7.25; common calves, \$5 to \$5.75; grass calves, \$4 to \$4.50; heavy fat calves, \$6 to \$7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep, \$5 to \$6.50; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$3 to \$5; spring lambs, \$8.75 to \$9; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.75.

Hogs.—Selects, \$8.85 fed and watered. Heavy, fat hogs, weighing over 230 lbs., 50 cents per cwt. deducted. Sows sold at \$2.50 per cwt., and stags \$4 per cwt. less than prices paid for selects.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, 94c. to 96c., according to freights outside; wheat slightly sprouted, 85c. to 92c.; wheat, sprouted, smutty and tough, 75c. to 85c., according to sample. Mani- toba, No. 1 northern, \$1.11 1/2, track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, \$1.08 1/2, prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 38c. to 39c., according to freights outside; No. 1 commercial oats, 37c. to 38c.

Corn.—American No. 2 yellow, 73c., track, Toronto; Canadian, No. 2 yellow, 72c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—No. 1 commercial, 85c. to 86c.; tough, 72c. to 77c., according to sample. Barley.—Good malting barley, 56c. to

## The Davis Stock Sale.

The well-known herds of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine for many years maintained by the late H. J. Davis, near Woodstock, Ont., was dispersed by auction sale on the afternoon of November 4, 1915. A large crowd assembled from both far and near to purchase stock; im- plements or any kind of farm and household equipment. A large herd of Yorkshires was sold at varying prices. The highest bid for a sow was \$40. Two sows brought \$35 each. One sow sold for \$34, another for \$33, and still an- other for \$32. Four other sows ranged in price from \$11.50 to \$21.50 each. One sow and four pigs sold for \$35.50. Nine pigs sold for \$45, and four young sows sold for \$42. Three boars sold for \$15, \$16, and \$17 respectively, and two young boars sold for \$13.50 each.

Considering the short time allowed to prepare the Shorthorn herd for sale prices were good. In some cases sufficient information could not be furnished as to when the cows were bred and this resulted, in some cases, in restrained bidding. However, where the females were shown to be good breeders by the numbers of their offsprings in the sale or by calves at their sides, the people were not afraid to bid and buy. Several young bulls were offered and their quality was such that they were much wanted. Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, Ont., acted as auctioneer in the Short- horn sale ring. Following is a list of the Short- horns which sold for \$100 and over with their purchasers' names:

- Belle Buckingham, J. Hodges, Jarvis, \$170.00
- Collynie Rosewood 4th, Robert Amos, Moffat, 101.00
- Westward Ho 2nd, Robt. Miller, Stouff- ville, 116.00
- Red Duchess, Jacob Burlett, New Ham- burg, 102.00
- Westward Ho 3rd, J. W. Laister, Wood- stock, 119.00
- Lily of Bright, J. Hodges, 160.00
- Rosetta 18th, Kyle Bros., Drumbo, 105.00
- Bull calf from Oxford Queen 5th, Geo. Smith, Embo, 111.00
- Venus 2nd, E. W. Nesbitt, Woodstock, 115.00
- Mabel Lavender, J. A. Lattimer, Wood- stock, 111.00

The shutting off by the naval embargo of usual methods of shipping goods from Europe to the United States has caused a remarkable growth of the parcel post service as safe and more speedy. A great deal of merchandise of German and Austria Hungarian origin in parcels not exceed- ing eleven pounds is now coming that way to American cities, such as furs, skirts, gloves, wear- ing apparel, beaded articles, gold leaf, heads for fountain pens, etc., some packages ranging as high in value as \$3,000 to \$5,000 each. At New York port during September 19, 527 parcels were received compared with 5,773 in September, 1914, and from January 1 to October 1, 162,959 pack- ages were passed.



**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid up - - - 11,500,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,000,000  
 Total Assets - - - 130,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL  
 Branches throughout every Province  
 of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers  
 Invited  
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all  
 Branches

60c., according to sample. Feed barley, 47c. to 54c., according to sample.  
 Buckwheat.—Nominal, car lots, 77c. to 78c., according to freights outside.  
 Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.75; second patents, \$5.25; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5.05; in cotton bags, 10c. more; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$4.10 to \$4.40, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14, track, Toronto.  
 Bran.—\$21 per ton, Montreal freights; shorts, \$23 per ton, Montreal freights; middlings, per ton, \$25, Montreal freights; good feed flour per bag, \$1.50, Montreal freights.  
 Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$6.50.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Butter remained stationary on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery pound squares sold at 32c. to 33c. per lb.; creamery solids at 31c. per lb., and separator dairy butter at 29c. to 30c. per lb.  
 Eggs.—New-laid eggs and cold-storage variety both remained stationary in price on the wholesales during the past week. New-laid eggs, 40c. to 45c. per dozen; cold-storage, 80c. to 83c. per dozen, wholesale.

Cheese.—New, 16c. to 16½c. per lb.  
 Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—New beans are expected on the market on Monday next, when the price will probably be: Hand-picked, \$4.25 per bushel; primes, \$3.90 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are still very scarce, the Ontarios selling at \$1 to \$1.05 per bag, track, Toronto, and New Brunswicks at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live weight: Turkeys, per lb., 16c.; spring ducks, 10c. per lb.; spring chickens, 12c. per lb.; fowl, heavy, 11c. per lb.; light, 7c. per lb.; squabs, per dozen, 10 ounces, \$3.60 (dressed).

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c.; country hides, part cured, 16c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.85; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool, combings, washed, per lb., 35c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 30c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 28c.; rejections, per lb., 28c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

Apples, 20c. to 60c. per 11-quart basket, \$2.50 to \$6 per barrel; bananas, \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch; grapes, California, Tokays, \$2.25 per case; Emperor, \$4.50 per keg; Canadian, blues, 13c. to 15c.; greens, 15c. to 20c.; Delawares and Red Rogers, 20c., per 6-quart basket; lemons, Verdilli, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; California, \$4 to \$4.50 per case; oranges, Jamaica, \$3.75 per case; Late Valencias, \$3.50 to \$6 per case; pears, imported, \$4 per case; Canadian, 25c. to 35c., and 40c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket; quinces, 25c. per 6-quart basket, and 50c. per 11-

quart basket; pineapples, Porto Rico, 24's, \$5; 30's, \$4.50 per case; pomegranates, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case; beets, 60c. to 75c., per bag; cabbage, 30c. to 40c. per dozen; cauliflower, 50c. to \$1 per dozen; carrots, 20c. per 11-quart basket; 75c. per bag; celery, 15c. to 40c. per dozen; \$3.75 to \$4.50 per case; cucumbers, hot-house, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen; potatoes, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.35 per bag; tomatoes, hot-house, No. 1's, 22c. per lb.; No. 2's, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; onions, No. 1's, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag; Spanish onions, \$4.50 per case; parsnips, 85c. per bag; Hubbard squash, \$1 per dozen.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—Cooler weather during last week has had a good effect on the market for live stock, so far as demand is concerned. Butchers were more eager, apparently, to secure their requirements, and everything offered was cleaned up at around previous prices. Offerings were moderately liberal, but the quality of the stock was none too good. American buyers were still taking animals of various kinds for their market. Choice steers sold as high as 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb., while good sold at 6½c. to 7c., although quite a few sold at around 6c. per lb. Canning cattle met with an active demand, and prices were about steady, being from 3c. per lb. to 4c. per lb. There was also a good demand for calves, and the offerings were fairly liberal. Prices were steady, at 7c. to 8c. per lb. for milk-fed stock, and 3c. to 6c. for grass-fed. Lambs were in good demand also, choicest selling at 8c. to 8½c. per lb. for Ontarios. Quebec lambs sold at 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb. Sheep sold at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb. Hogs were practically unchanged, also selling at 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars, although very few brought the higher figure.

Horses.—The market for horses showed very little change. There was a light demand for horses for lumbering purposes, it is said, but aside from this there is almost no demand. Prices were steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225; small horses, \$100 to \$150 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were in fairly good demand, and everything offered was cleaned up at recent prices, namely, 13c. to 13½c. per lb. These prices, as a matter of fact, are a reduction on recent quotations.

Honey and Syrup.—There was little change in this market, and prices were 14c. to 14½c. per lb. for white-clover comb, and 12c. to 13c. for brown. White extracted was 12c. per lb., and brown was 10½c., while buckwheat honey was 8½c. per lb. Maple syrup was on the dull side, prices being 90c. per 8-lb. tin; \$1.05 per 10-lb. tin, and \$1.45 per 13-lb. tin. Sugar was 13c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs grow constantly scarcer and dearer, and were quoted at 42c. per dozen, wholesale. Selected stock was quoted a long way down from this figure, being 35c. per dozen; No. 1 candled stock was 30c. per dozen, and No. 2 26c. Demand at these prices were fairly active.

Potatoes.—Although prices were high, demand continued fairly good. Green Mountains sold at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs., carloads, ex store, while Quebec stock sold at 90c. to 95c. per bag. In smaller lots, the market was 10c. to 15c. above these prices.

Butter.—The market for creamery showed little change since the previous week. Choicest creamery was quoted at 32c. to 32½c. per lb., which was, if anything, lower than the week before. Fine creamery was 31½c. to 32c., and seconds were around 31c. Dairy butter was still 26c. to 27c. per lb.

Cheese.—There was a firm undertone to the market for cheese, but prices showed little change. Domestic demand was not very brisk, and much the same was true of export demand. Finest colored was 16c. to 16½c. per lb., white being ½c. under these prices. Finest Easterns were 15½c. to 15¾c. per lb., and under-grades about 15c. to a fraction more.

Grain.—The market for oats was on the easy side, and prices were lower than the previous week. No. 2 Ontario or

Quebec white were 45½c. per bushel, ex store; No. 3 44½c., and No. 4 43½c. No. 2 American corn was 77c. to 78c. per bushel for yellow, in car lots.

Flour.—The market advanced somewhat on both Ontario and Manitoba grades. Manitoba first patents were \$5.95 per barrel; seconds being \$5.45, and strong bakers' \$5.25, in bags. Ontario patent flour was \$5.80 per barrel, in wood, straight rollers being \$5.10 to \$5.20 in barrels, and \$2.45 in jute.

Feed.—There was no change in the market for millfeed. Bran still sold at \$21 per ton, and shorts at \$23, while middlings were \$29 to \$30, mouille being \$32 for pure, and \$30 for mixed.

Hay.—No. 1 baled hay was quoted at \$19 per ton, ex track; extra good No. 2 was \$18.50; No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18, and No. 3 hay, \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Hides.—Demand for hides was very good, but the market held steady. No. 3, 2 and 1 hides were 20c., 21c. and 22c. per lb., respectively; Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb.; sheep skins were \$1.50 each; horse hides were \$1.75 and \$2.50 each for Nos. 2 and 1. Rough tallow sold at 1½c. to 2½c. per lb., and rendered at 6c. to 7c. per lb.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Values on a few tippy, weighty steers, ruled steady last week, but on anything that was not real good, and especially a medium weight, plain kind of shipping steers, sold from 15c. to 25c. lower. Generally, best natives, \$9.50. The shipping steers were not as good as New York wanted, and in consequence trade ruled rather slow, but taken altogether the trade was not bad, with the sixty-five to seventy loads offered on the opening day of last week. Canadian steers brought up to \$8.75, several loads landing at this figure. A plain and half-fat kind sold down to \$7.25 to \$7.65. In the butchering line, choice grades sold at strong to a shade higher prices, and there were not enough of the choice handy steers or heifers to meet the local demand. Heavy Canadian heifers sold to somewhat better advantage than the week before, best from the Dominion averaging around eleven and a half, bringing \$7.70, along with some steers at the same price. A medium-fleshed and plain kind of butchering steers ruled very low. Cannors sold strong outside, killers for the first time being in the buying for these last week. Stockers and feeders ruled about steady, some horned and not very good quality feeders proving rather slow, but best feeders and stockers sold readily. Bulls brought about steady prices, some prime, heavy ones, running up to \$7.50. Local killers appear to want more of the choice grades than are coming to market. General opinion among buyers is that as soon as the dried cattle begin to move that the general condition of the fat-cattle trade will show improvement. Receipts last week were 7,325 head, as against 8,075 for the preceding week, and 6,525 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations follow:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime, natives, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; plain, \$8 to \$8.50; very coarse and common, \$7 to \$7.50; best Canadians, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.15; medium and plain, \$7 to \$7.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.50 to \$8.75; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; best handy, \$7.50 to \$8; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; light, thin, \$5 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.35; yearlings, common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.60; best heavy fat cows, \$6 to \$6.25; best butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.35.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6 to \$6.65; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; good yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7; common, \$5.25 to \$6.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$100; in carloads, \$65 to \$75.

Hogs.—Receipts were very heavy last

week, and the result was that prices showed a break from day to day. Friday's market being the lowest since March 5. On the opening day of the week the top was \$8.10, bulk \$7.35, and pigs landed generally at \$7.75. Tuesday nothing sold above \$8, with pigs dropping down to \$7.35; Wednesday's top was \$7.90, with bulk of best grades going at \$7.75; Thursday the extreme top was \$7.75, several decks moving at \$7.55 and \$7.60, although bulk changed hands at \$7.50, with pigs landing down to \$6.90 and \$7, and Friday a few weighty hogs made \$7.40 and \$7.50, one deck \$7.60. However, the bulk of the transactions were made at \$7.25, and packers got a few light hogs down to \$7.10. Pigs went as low as \$6.40 and \$6.50, roughs \$6 to \$6.25, and stags \$5.50 down. Receipts last week reached approximately 60,000 head, being against 46,359 head for the previous week, and 33,280 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Supply last week was the largest of the season, there being approximately 28,900 head, as compared with 24,535 head for the week before, and 25,800 head for the same period a year ago. Lamb trade the past week was on the up-and-down order. Monday tops sold generally at \$8.90; Tuesday the general price for best lots was \$8.85; Wednesday's sales were made at \$8.85 and \$8.90; Thursday good to choice lots ranged from \$9 to \$9.15, and Friday the bulk moved at \$9.25. Cull lambs the fore part of the week sold mostly from \$8 down, and Friday, with tops selling higher, best throwouts sold from \$8 to \$8.25. Sheep were held steady all week, best wethers selling at \$6.50, and while some breeding ewes made \$6, general ewe range was from \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Calves.—Trade the first four days of last week was slow, and Friday's market was active. Monday top veals sold at \$11 and \$11.25; Tuesday bulk moved at \$11; Wednesday best lots sold at \$10.75 and \$11; Thursday's top was \$11.25, and Friday the majority reached \$11.50.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6 to \$10.35; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$8.20; calves, \$6.75 to \$10.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.25 to \$7.30; mixed, \$6.35 to \$7.55; heavy, \$6.25 to \$7.45; rough, \$6.25 to \$6.40; pigs, \$3.75 to \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$6.55 to \$7.15.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.75 to \$6.35; lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$9.

**Cheese Markets.**

Belleville, 15 7-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 14½c.; Kingston, colored, 15½c.; white, 16 9-16c.; Brockville, 17c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 16½c.; finest Easterns, 15½c.; Campbellford, 15½c.; Stirling, 16 3-16c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14½c.; Picton, 16½c.; Napanee, 16½c.; Cornwall, 16½c.

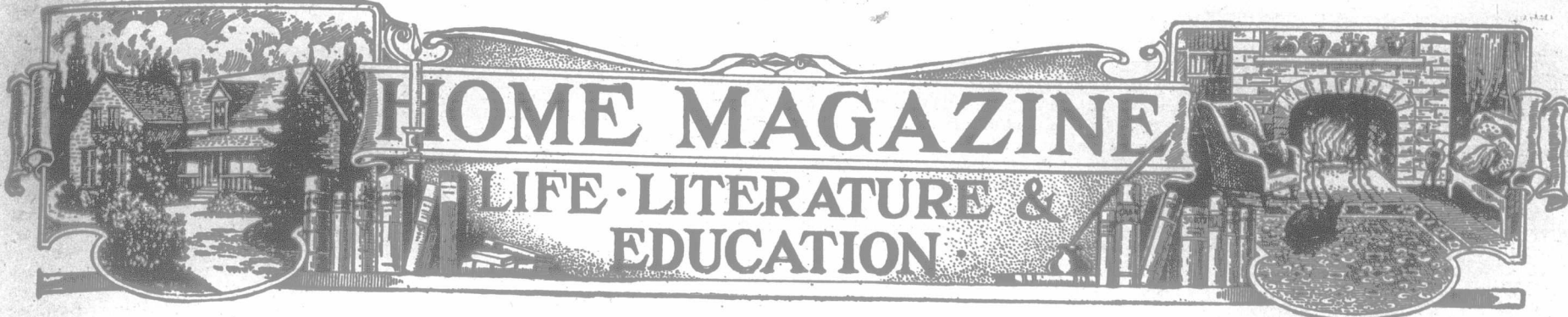
**Trade Topic.**

BUY BEAUTIFUL THINGS, AND HELP THE DESERVING AT THE SAME TIME.

The women of Olney, Bucks, England, make laces noted for their beauty. The men have nearly all gone to the war, and many have been killed, and upon the women falls, greatly, the task of making a living, since the allowance from the Government is insufficient. The laces which they make are sold at very reasonable prices. By buying them, you secure beautiful articles and help the women. The agency in this country is at Niagara Falls, Ont. Address to "Mrs. Armstrong's Lace Makers." For further information, see advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

The Canadian Year Book, containing a list of all official and semi-official butter and milk records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada has been issued and a copy received at this office. To the general public this book is \$1.00, and may be obtained through the Secretary and Editor, W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont.





### The Way of Life.

By Florence Earle Buek.

There is a bit of Christ in all humanity—  
And those of us, betrayed and crucified,  
Went staggering under crosses in our  
pride

Like unto His—the Man of Galilee.

Yet not like His—the bitter agony  
That failed to say "Forgive," the  
human tide

Of wrongs not righted, sins not justifi-  
cated—

We could not take to yonder Calvary.

Not ours to measure up as man to man;  
And thus the age-long heritage of woe,  
Imperfect still in us the sacred plan,

He left to guide His followers below:

O cruel world! to those who would

attain—

The road, the royal road, is grief and

pain.

### Browsings Among The Books.

THE NEW CHINA.

[The following selection is from Elizabeth Cooper's "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," a beautifully illustrated volume of letters written by a Chinese woman, Kwei-li, to her husband and to her mother, during China's great transition time, which is not yet accomplished. The book is published by the Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. It gives some curious and illuminating glimpses into the Chinese mind.]

My Dear Mother,—I am sorry that thou hast been troubled by news of the fighting within the Province. All is well with us, as we sent thee word by telegraph.

This town is a hotbed of rebellion, and it is all because the rebels have been enabled to perfect their plans through the existence of the foreign settlements. How I dislike these foreign adventurers! I wish they would take their gilded dust, their yellow gold, and leave us to our peace; but they walk our streets as lords and masters, and allow the plotting traitors to make their plans, and we are helpless.

One has but to see a Chinese gentleman, with his easy manners, composed, self-contained, with a natural dignity, to know that we are better trained than the people from the West. It is because we are true idealists. We show it in our grading of society. With us the scholar is honored and put first, the farmer second, the artisan third, and the merchant and the soldier last. With them, these worshippers of the dollar, the merchant is put first, and the man to guard that dollar is made his equal! That is a standard for a nation! The barterers and the murderer; let others follow where they lead.

These foreigners rate China low, who have never met a Chinese gentleman, never read a line of Chinese literature, and who look at you in ignorance if you mention the names of our sages. They see no Chinese except their servants, and they judge the world about them from that low point of view. I know a lady here who is a leader in their society, a woman who has lived within our land for many years; when asked to meet a prince of our House Imperial she declined, saying she never associated with Chinese. . . . How can there be a common meeting-ground between our people and the average European, of whom this woman is a representative, and who is not alone in her estimation of the people amongst whom she lives, but whom she never sees. They get their knowledge of China from servants, from missionaries who work among the lower classes, and from newspaper reports that

are always to the disadvantage of our people.

More and more the West must see that the East and West may meet, but never can they mingle. Foreigners can never enter our inner chamber; the door is never wholly opened, the curtain never drawn aside between Chinese and European. The foreign man is a materialist, a mere worshipper of things seen. With us "the taste of the tea is not so important as the aroma." When Chinese gentlemen meet for pleasure, they talk of poetry and the wisdom of the sages, of rare jade and porcelains and brass. They show each other treasures, they handle with loving fingers the contents of their cherished boxes, and search for stores of beauty that are brought to light only for those who understand. But when with foreigners the talk must be of tea, its prices, the weight of cotton piece goods, the local gossip of the town in which they live. Their private lives are passed within a world apart, and there is between these men from different lands a greater bar than that of language—the bar of mutual misunderstanding and lack of sympathy with the other race.

Poor China! She is first clubbed on the head and then stroked on the back by these foreigners, her dear friends. Friends! It is only when the cold season comes that we know the pine trees and the cypress to be evergreens, and friends are known in adversity. The foreigners who profess to be our friends are waiting and hoping for adversity to come upon us, that they may profit by it. They want our untouched wealth, our mines of coal and iron and gold, and it is upon them they have cast their eyes of greed.

The foreigners have brought dishonesty in business dealings to our merchants.

representative is involved in the not too pleasant transaction. One of our great inland cities had no water nearer than the river, several miles away. A foreign official, with a machine of foreign invention, dug deep into the earth and found pure, clear water. Then he thought, "If there is water here for me, why not for all this great city of many tens of thousands?" which was a worthy thought, and he saw for himself great gains in bringing to the doors of rich and poor alike the water from the wells. He told the Taotai that he would go to his country and bring back machines that would make the water come forth as from living springs. The official met his friends and the plan was discussed, and many thousands of taels were provided and given into the hands of the official from over the seas. The friends of the Taotai felt no fear for their money, as the official signed a contract to produce water from the earth, and he signed, not as a simple citizen, but as the representative of his Government, with the great seal of that Government attached to the paper. Of course, our simple people thought that the great nation was behind the project, and they were amazed and startled when, after a trip to his home land and a return with only one machine, a few holes were made but no water found, and the official announced that he was sorry, but there was nothing more that he could do. He did not offer to return the money, and in his position he could not be haled into a court of law; there was nothing for his dupes to do but to gaze sadly into the great holes that had taken so much money, and remember that wisdom comes with experience.

But China will not forever bear the ill-treatment of men from West-

outer gate reads as he guards thy household, and learns in far Sezechuan what has happened to-day in Peking, or the Southern city of Canton, and the news is discussed in the tea-shops and on corners by men from farm and shop and office.

The foreigners are mistaken in their belief that China can never be united. She has been one for centuries, in beliefs, in morals, in education, and in religion, and now she will be more united in her stand against the hated white man who covets her treasures. She may quarrel with her brothers within her borders; but that is nothing but a family feud, and in time of danger from outside, like all families, she will unite to fight for her own until the last red lantern fades and the morning star is shining.

Enough of politics and bitterness! I hear thy son, who is coming for his evening cup of tea. Thy daughter,

KWEI-LI.

### Womens' Institute Convention, Ottawa

OCTOBER 27-28, 1915.

The Second Annual Convention of Women's Institutes for Eastern Ontario was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Ottawa, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 27 and 28. There were upwards of one hundred delegates present at the opening session, more coming in during the day.

Part of the morning session was spent in reading reports from various branches, some of which have done a remarkable amount of Red Cross and Patriotic work, made necessary by the war.

When the Institute Motto "For Home and Country" was chosen no one could imagine the amount of work this organization—more than other similar ones—has done for the country since war began.

Thousands of garments, including socks, shirts, handkerchiefs and other articles needed for comfort or relief of our soldiers, have been made and donated by the different branches during the past year, and all are working harder than ever now.

Mrs. R. V. Fowler, of Perth, made a plea for "Thrift" in the homes during the war. One old lady in her town has knit 65 pairs of socks during the past year, and she is 85 years of age.

Mr. Putnam, Superintendent of Women's Institutes pointed out that in all Ontario there are 860 branches of the Women's Institutes, comprising 29,000 members, 94 of these branches are in Eastern Ontario, and supposed to be represented at this Convention, and having a membership of 3,500.

In many centres, where Women's Institutes have been formed, they are the only Society which carries on Red Cross work aggressively, and they are the only organizations in which all the people have an interest. A conservative estimate of their givings in CASH to the Canadian Red Cross, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Belgian Relief, and other patriotic work is \$75,000. Besides the cash, clothing, food, etc., totalling many thousands have been donated.

The leaders of Education, Social Service, and Agriculture are looking to the Women's Institutes to assist them in carrying out their ideals.

In fact, although they comprise the busiest women of the country they nobly respond to any call for the comfort and welfare of others. They help in placing England in a position to make the most of her resources. Germany was prepared to strike and she did. Now England is coming into her own, and so sure as Gods in Heaven the right must win.

### Chicago.

Bees, \$6 to \$10.35; cows and calves, \$2.75 to \$8.20; calves, \$6.75 to \$9.

Light, \$6.25 to \$7.80; mixed, \$6.25 to \$7.55; heavy, \$6.25 to \$7.45; pigs, \$3.75 to \$4.25; bulk of sales, \$6.55 to \$7.15.

Sheep, native, \$5.75 to \$6.25; lambs, native, \$6.50 to \$9.

### Cheese Markets.

Cheddar, 15 7-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, 14c.; Kingston, colored, 15c.; 16 9-16c.; Brockville, 17c.; Montserrat Westerns, 16c.; finest East-Westerns, 15c.; Campbellford, 15c.; Stirling, 16c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14c.; Napanee, 16c.; Cornwall, 16c.

### Trade Topic.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS, AND HELP THE DESERVING AT THE SAME TIME.

women of Olney, Bucks, England, are noted for their beauty. They have nearly all gone to the war, many have been killed, and upon the falls, greatly, the task of making lace, since the allowance from the Government is insufficient. The laces they make are sold at very reasonable prices. By buying them, you secure beautiful articles and help the women in this country who are in need of lace. Address to "Mrs. Armistead, Lace Makers." For further information, see advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Canadian Year Book, containing all official and semi-official statistics and records of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle of Canada has been issued. A copy received at this office. To order a copy of this book is \$1.00. The general public this book is \$1.00. It may be obtained through the Secretary, W. A. Clemons, St. Catharines, Ont.



Women of Russia Digging Trenches near Riga. Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

At first the trader from the foreign land found that he could rely on old-time customs and the word of the merchant to bind a bargain; but what did the Chinese find? There are no old-time customs to bind a foreigner except those of bond and written document. . . . For years the word "China" has meant to the adventurers of other lands a place for exploitation, a place where silver was to be obtained by the man with fluent tongue and winning ways. Even foreign officials did not scruple to use their influence to enter trade.

She is awake to all the insults; she has learned in the bitter halls of experience. She sleeps no longer; she will rise in self-defence and fight aggression; and the nations who have misused her must remember that when she moves it will be the movement of a mighty people aroused by the thought of their great wrongs. She is peaceful and long-suffering, but she is different from the old-time China. She has now a national spirit that has been brought about by better means of communication between provinces. In the olden time it was difficult for one part of the Empire to know the conditions in another. But now the telegraph and the daily newspaper come to all the smallest villages. I am sure that the watchman by thy



Women's Institutes were practically unknown in Eastern Ontario until the Red Cross work began. Some small organizations of a few members have done more than large ones, and we all must and can do more. Although help is scarce, farm women are making plans to get more time for Red Cross work. No one can estimate the market value of the sewing, bandages, socks, etc., etc. these women have turned out. Since hearing the report, I conclude that seven dollars per member would be a low estimate.

Let us make the circle in which we are moving better than we found it. Aim NOW to be of service to the community. Many an individual has discovered her talents in the Women's Institute, not necessarily on the platform, but in silent work.

Let us all rally for a general upbuilding, our watchword being "Rural Progress." All must work in co-operation with the farmers, and the Women's Institute is the only organization that can handle these problems.

A permanent meeting place gives the Institute an opportunity of doing better work.

The extension and strength of the Women's Institutes is due to the local talent that has been developed and USED for its upbuilding. There is a much larger percentage of clever women in the small centres than in the cities.

Women in other countries are doing agricultural work, and perhaps Canadian women may be called on to perform such duties. The Department of Agriculture is ready to co-operate with the Women's Institutes if such education be desired.

Mrs. J. A. Wilson, of Ottawa, brought the greetings of the Red Cross Society to the delegates.

She said she was speaking on a subject of which they probably knew more than she did by practical work. She had often come across boxes and bales sent in by the different branches. But she would not waste time in praising their work, not because they did not deserve praise, but it might be embarrassing.

Women's Institutes are practical, but they must not lose sight of ideals. A woman works better who has high ideals.

What the Red Cross Society needs is MONEY, MONEY and more MONEY. The needs of the nurses are enormous. They work under terrible difficulties. Money can be telegraphed, but goods cannot, and even when goods are sent they are very often in the nature of a surprise package. Money is wanted for motor ambulances, motor boats and motor tractors to carry the wounded from the field, and bring in supplies quickly. The needs of the great course are enormous.

This is a war of principles that cannot be won without British aid, and we must do our part. Only about 2 per cent. of our people have enlisted; our taxes are but little higher.

Look at Belgium and Serbia, devastated and ruined, while just a few things have saved us from knowing the horrors of war. Canada is doing her part, but there is more to do. Dancing clubs and such forms of entertainment should be abolished while our fellow-countrymen are falling, fighting for us.

There are various ways of helping, such as concerts, suppers, teas and showers, which bring in thousands of articles. Even raffles are excusable. Thrift is a sound way of raising money. What can we do without? Puddings, meat—using fish, go to fewer entertainments, do with one dress or hat, etc.

When cash is collected and used locally material should be got wholesale. Get good cutters, as many more garments are got out of the cloth by careful cutting. The articles most needed are night shirts, socks, pyjamas, convalescent suits, dressing gowns and bed jackets. Underwear is valuable. The busy people do the most of this work. We must do over and over again, if we go without winter hats to do our share.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, Secretary Red Cross Society, conveyed the greetings and thanks of the Society to the delegates, whose organization has done so much for the society. He told of the needs of the Red Cross, which are principally money. They need surgical instruments and many other things.

The British and Canadian armies are the best equipped that ever were put in

the field. But we should not cease to send them comforts. They were always welcomed by the soldiers. But the Canadian Red Cross was principally concerned about the sick and the wounded.

The farmers had done well, but more was expected of them. When the women went home they should induce their husbands to do more.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson presided at the evening session in the Y. M. C. A. hall, as Mrs. McLeod Stewart was unable to attend. This meeting was largely attended, the only regret being that more people from the surrounding country did not hear the splendid addresses. Great



A British Soldier Wearing the Latest Gas Helmet.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

disappointment was felt when it was announced that Dr. Annie Backus, of Aylmer, could not be present to deliver her address on "A Woman's Life—Her Possibilities." Dr. Backus is well and favorably known to the majority of the delegates.

Mrs. Yates, of Athens, briefly addressed the meeting, also Major Stethem, of the 77th Battalion, who recently returned from the front. Major Stethem assured the people that the boys at the front fully appreciate what is done for them, and looked forward with pleasure to the parcels and articles of clothing sent to them. He would not deny the



French Soldiers Protected Against Noxious Gases.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

soldiers tobacco, as it kept their minds off the continual strain of warfare.

Life at the front was not too bad, except when in the trenches. The French farmers were doing all they possibly could for the Canadians and British in their country.

Dr. Creelman's address was on "Rural Leadership." He contended there was no truth in the statement that farmers were leaving the country. Farm life and rural conditions are rapidly improving. Farmers are better housed, better fed, better educated, and better informed than heretofore. They are increasing

their production, and giving their womenfolk an easier life. But a still higher standard of living is needed. Farmers should have practical ideas, and develop them. The majority of farmers live too closely, and fail to enjoy the social side of life. They are frequently too mean and stingy to enjoy the better things of life. This is where women should take the lead, and develop the social side of rural life.

Much interest was displayed in the work of the morning session, at which Mrs. Yates, of Athens, presided. The first business was the election of representatives to the provincial committee. Those elected were: Mrs. R. V. Fowler, Perth; Miss McKee, Chesterville, and Mrs. R. G. Leggett, Newboro. Mrs. G. R. Bradley, of Kars, gave a brief talk on the "Responsibilities of District Secretaries." She should read and study her hand-book, and know all about her own and every other office. She should understand the duties of all branch officers. She should rouse interest and enthusiasm in all unorganized districts. She must attend promptly to communications from the Department, and have all information needed from branches before communicating to Department. She should keep in personal touch with every branch in the district; help and encourage them by visits; exchange of programmes, etc., etc.

She must forward to the Department an account of the membership of the branches once a month. This is made easier by branch secretaries doing their work promptly. She must make arrangements for any special meetings, advertise them and attend them. She must also attend the district meeting. She must be ready to advise and assist the branch secretaries in filling out the reports. She must be on the lookout for new features, and help others to put them in practice.

Dr. MacMurphy's address was on "What we owe to our country." She was pleased to address a Women's Institute Convention, as every one is proud of the work the Institutes are doing for the Red Cross and other Patriotic needs. We owe everything to our country. "Contemplate daily the work of your country, become passionately attached to it." What does "Canada" mean to us? Do we simply take it for granted?

She quoted from the great D'Arcy McGee at the time of Confederation:

"I see in the not remote distance one great nationality, divided into industrial sections of contented, moral citizens, able to hold their own in peace and in

paid for by the city of Ottawa. We have common ideals, working with others and trusting them, so as to include the whole nation.

Ingratitude to our country is the deepest ingratitude of all. Like Marc Antony, we may say: Is any hero no base as would not be a British subject? There is not one in the Women's Institute who does not love her country. It is a great privilege to live in these days, in spite of the terrors of war. As the tide of war progresses and enlarges we begin to understand why our sons have to die.

How far we are separated from the things we wanted before the war? Then we were clamoring to the government for railroads, playgrounds for children, manufactures, etc., like a lot of spoiled children. But on August 4th, 1914, all this came to an end. We asked no more from the government, but we gave our sons and our money. We were all right when opportunity called. If we are to have freedom, and a voice in the government we must pay the price in life, and gold, and weapons. Every meeting should be a recruiting meeting. I would travel from Toronto to Ottawa every day to gain one recruit. God will reward the right and victory will come by our own exertions. England must save herself once more. Her ever watchful sentinels of the sea, grim and ghostly, flitting through the night, safeguard her interests there. "Search for the foe in thine own soul."

Dr. MacMurphy asked the Convention to open a fund to assist in putting out an air-craft "Canada." This idea was promulgated by Mr. Sewell, of Toronto, as was also the planting of maple seeds on the graves of Canadian soldiers. The fund was opened and largely subscribed to.

Mrs. Carruthers, who was accompanied by Lady Foster and Mrs. Hodgins, of the Women's Canadian Club, outlined their wishes with regard to comforts for the men in the trenches.

Mr. Harding, of Perth, being unavoidably absent, his assistant, Mr. Harrison, gave a few pointers on "Rural School Fairs." He showed how children could be trained to public speaking by a little judicious instruction. How to interest school children in animals, fruits and flowers was also discussed. School Fairs gave the children a better knowledge of the quality and uniformity of crops, etc.

A valuable discussion of work in the Girl's Institutes occupied a part of the closing session. Although these institutes are few in number they are doing good work.

This session concluded the Convention, and every delegate had plenty of valuable information to take to her branch. Votes of thanks were tendered the speakers, the Mayor and Council, and those who had helped to make the Convention a success.

Miss Jean Fraser, of Nova Scotia, brought the greetings of the sister Institutes from the Province by the sea. The Institutes in Nova Scotia are not more than two years old, and now number 46. They claim to have started Belgian Relief Work in Canada.

Ottawa. MRS. W. F. H. ELLIS.

### Tell Somebody.

Let me tell you something, comrade,  
That I've learned along the way:  
If the blessings that life brings you  
With each swiftly passing day  
Seem as hardly worth the counting,  
Since so small are they—so few—  
You can double them by sharing  
With the comrade next to you.

Have you heard a kind word spoken  
To another in his need?  
Tell your neighbor all about it,  
And the little simple deed  
Will make warm your heart in telling,  
And the hearts of those who hear  
Will be gladdened by the knowledge,  
And their lives will share the cheer.

Oh, the little wayside blessings  
That we squander every day!  
If we shared them with each other,  
They would glorify the way.  
They would grow, as 'neath the sun  
Flowers in summer days unfold.  
Till each one of them has blossomed  
Into blessings manifold.

EBEN E. REXFORD.



# Hope's Quiet Hour.

## Heart Melody.

Singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord; Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ.—Eph. v.: 19, 20.

"Am I wrong to be always so happy? This world is full of grief; Yet there is laughter of sunshine, to see the crisp green in the leaf. Daylight is ringing with song-birds, and brooklets are crooning by night, And why should I make a shadow where God makes all so bright? Earth may be wicked and weary, yet cannot I help being glad. There is sunshine without and within me, and how should I mope or be sad? God would not flood me with blessings, meaning me only to pine, Amid all the bounties and beauties He pours upon me and mine: Therefore will I be grateful, and therefore will I rejoice; My heart is singing within me! Sing on, O heart and voice!"

Yes, and the Lord should be able to find pleasure in the heart-melody of His children even in the dark days, when the sunshine is hidden and the birds are silent and the sorrow of the world is felt as a personal experience. The Apostle tells to give thanks "always for all things." That is easy when life moves along like a song, but sometimes it is heroic. We listen in wondering reverence to some of the songs which ring across the sea—heart melody in the darkness.

Listen to this melody! It came to me yesterday in a package of papers which one of our readers kindly sent for distribution in the hospital. A visitor to a British military hospital was talking to an officer who had lost a leg, and says:

"He was lying in the sun, writing a letter. The surgeon came to look at his stump. He laughed and said: 'It's going on splendidly.' He is a lawn tennis champion. We spoke about the loss of his limb and the loss of his game. 'I don't mind a bit,' he said to me, his face twitching as they removed the dressings; 'not a single bit. The last five years of my life have been like Heaven. I've enjoyed myself immensely. And now—well, I can play golf. No, I don't mind the least bit. I'm thirty-one; and, besides, I've got the best wife in the world.'

The surgeon turned on him. 'What cheek!' he cried; 'upon my word, I never heard such cheek. What right have you to say that you've got the best wife in the world? What experience have you got of other wives? The best in the world! Don't you know there are men who would knock you down for such a boast?'

But the wounded man replied, laughing in the midst of his pain, 'Let them! I'd still say my wife is the best in the world. And she is, too!' Some such spirit as this greets the guest of the hospital at every turn.

There are countless thousands of people in the world to-day who are winning a daily victory over Giant Despair. One of the amazing things which this awful war has taught us is the power of ordinary men and women to be cheerful under any circumstances, almost. Where one expects to hear groans of agony, he is astonished to hear a whistle, a song, or a merry laugh.

How ashamed it makes us feel when we remember how often we have been downhearted about trifles, looked mournful over a headache, or been cross when some little trinket was lost or broken! Why can't we prove ourselves worthy to claim kinship with our heroes?

People who complain and grumble are certainly not heroic. Think of the privations which other people are accepting cheerily. Are they constantly calling attention to their sufferings and looking out for sympathy and admiration? Are they persistently looking out for possible troubles ahead? We know that one cheery person is worth his weight in gold when hardships have to be endured.

He jokes over scanty meals and discomforts of all kinds. He makes the best of everything, and refuses to think of disagreeables which can't be cured.

The same thing is true in the lesser field of every day. Constantly we are given opportunities of being cheerful under difficulties. Are we throwing away our chances of acquiring the habit of joy?

Our orders are to sing in our hearts "to the Lord," and give thanks for all things to Him. There is a splendid

In this time of darkness and perplexity, when God remains silent, though a great cloud of prayer is rising day and night from earth to heaven, let us be as loyal as the bride in Solomon's Song. We, also, have been careless and indifferent. The Bride of Christ has been so busy with earthly cares and pleasures, so prosperous and comfortable, that her true Master has been almost crowded out of her heart. Suddenly times have changed. In peril and sorrow she is seeking the shelter of His mighty

palace, caring nothing for luxury, but thinking only of his love. "Set me as a seal upon thine heart," she cries, "for love is strong as death . . . many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it: if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned."

No floods of sorrow can separate Christ's people from Him. The Church has passed through times of fearful persecution, when saints and martyrs sang joyfully to God in the midst of tortures which we can hardly bear to read of. Joy flamed up in the darkness, because Love was quickened by sorrow. When the bride of Christ is living in ease and luxury she may be lulled to sleep by her sense of security. She says: "I sleep, but my heart waketh." In trouble and difficulty she turns instantly to Him Who is altogether lovely. She cannot explain His silence, nor understand why He does not interfere when she is wounded and insulted, but she can still sing and make melody in her heart because she is sure of His love. Her song is "to the Lord," and its glad refrain is: "My Beloved is mine, and I am His: He feedeth among the lilies." "I am my Beloved's, and His desire is toward me."

No floods of sorrow can drown that love-song. St. Paul's triumphant declaration is: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? . . . In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us." It is not our love for Him that we trust in, but His love for us.

It is possible to face the coming year joyously, though loved ones may be far away, our future and theirs all unknown, and death shadowing us and ours. "In JESUS' keeping we are safe and they . . . JESUS we know, and He is on the throne." DORA FARNCOMB.



A Dutch Windmill.

cheerfulness which brave men often show without any love to God at all. The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light, said our Lord, and too often their courage and bright endurance puts us Christians to shame. For the honor of His Name we must be hopeful and glad of heart. Is not our Lord the King of kings? The future is in His hands, and fearfulness is a proof of faithfulness. The Song of Solomon is a wonderful picture of Christ, the Bridegroom, and His bride, the Church. In the fifth strength—and the sea of woe rises higher and higher around her.

"Where is now thy God?" is the taunting question we hear constantly. "If God is Love, why does He not protect His people—the Armenians—from the terrible cruelty of the Turks?" The Watchman of the city did their best to destroy the faith of the bride in the Canticle. They smote and wounded her, and took away the veil which sheltered her from the cruel gaze of the world. Her beloved "had withdrawn himself, and was gone." She says: "I sought him,



A Milk Cart in Holland.

chapter we read of the bride's indolence and indifference towards her beloved. He stands at the door and knocks, but she does not hurry to admit Him. When at last she opens the door he has gone. Then she distractedly goes out to seek him, for she knows that no other lover can satisfy her heart. To those who ask why she cannot be happy without him:—"What is thy beloved more than another beloved?" she answers: "He is altogether lovely. . . . I am my beloved's, and my beloved is mine."

but I could not find him; I called him, but he gave me no answer."

In spite of his apparent desertion and lack of love for her, she still held to her faith in him. "He is altogether lovely. This is my beloved, and this is my friend, O daughters of Jerusalem!" she cries exultantly—exultant because she is sure of his love, even though he makes no attempt to protect her from ill usage. She seeks and at last she finds him whom her soul loveth. She comes up joyously from the wilderness to his royal

## Our Serial Story "THE CHAPERON."

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

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Chapter XXII.

PHYLIS RIVER'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

It was like finding an old friend to see Mr. van Buren waiting to meet us at quaint little Volendam. He explained that Freule Menela had gone to Brussels to pay a visit; so, hearing from me

when we would arrive, he ran out to inquire how his cousin was getting on. When his fiancée came back, he said, he would bring her and his sisters to see us.

Our first sight of Volendam was at sunset. Everything seemed so beautiful, and I felt so happy walking up to the hotel where we were to spend the night, that I should have liked to sing. Great clouds had boiled up out of the west; but underneath, a wonderful, almost supernatural light streamed over the sea. The sky was indigo, and the water a sullen lead color; but along the horizon blazed a belt of gold, and the sails on a fleet of fishing-boats were scarlet, like a bed of red geraniums blooming in the sea.

It was in this strange light that we walked from the harbor up the main street of the village, which is a long dyke of black Norwegian granite, protecting little pointed-roofed houses, the lower stories of a sober color, the upper ones with the peaked gables pea-green or blue, and the sabots of the family lying on the door-steps. Here and there in a window were a few bits of gaudy china for sale, or a sabot over a door as the sign of a shoe-shop; but we hardly looked at the houses, so interesting were their inmates, who seemed to be all in the street.

Along the dyke squatted a double row of men, old and young—mostly old; but

for by the city of Ottawa. We common ideals, working withers and trusting them, so as to inle the whole nation.

gratitude to our country is the best ingratitude of all. Like Marc may, we may say: Is any better as as would not be a British subject? re is not one in the Women's In- ute who does not love her country. s a great privilege to live in these s, in spite of the terrors of war, the tide of war progresses and en- es we begin to understand why our have to die.

ow far we are separated from the gs we wanted before the war? i we were clamoring to the govern- t for railroads, playgrounds for ren, manufactures, etc., like a lot spoiled children. But on August 4th, all this came to an end. We d no more from the government, we gave our sons and our money. were all right when opportunity d. If we are to have freedom, and ice in the government we must pay price in life, and gold, and weapons. y meeting should be a recruiting ing. I would travel from Toronto ottawa every day to gain one re- . God will reward the right and y will come by our own exertions. and must save herself once more. ever watchful sentinels of the sea, and ghostly, fitting through the , safeguard her interests there. rch for the foe in thine own soul."

MacMurchy asked the Convention open a fund to assist in putting out ir-craft "Canada" This idea was ulgated by Mr. Sewell, of Toronto, as also the planting of maple seeds e graves of Canadian soldiers. The was opened and largely subscribed

Carruthers, who was accompanied dy Foster and Mrs. Hodgins, of Women's Canadian Club, outlined wishes with regard to comforts for en in the trenches.

Harding, of Perth, being unavoid- absent, his assistant, Mr. Harrison, a few pointers on "Rural School " He showed how children be trained to public speaking by le judicious instruction. How to st school children in animals, and flowers was also discussed. l Fairs gave the children a better dge of the quality and uniformity ps, etc.

aluable discussion of work in the Institutes occupied a part of the g session. Although these In- es are few in number they are do- od work.

session concluded the Convention, very delegate had plenty of valu- information to take to her branch. s of thanks were tendered the rs, the Mayor and Council, and who had helped to make the Con- a success.

Jean Fraser, of Nova Scotia, at the greetings of the sister In- s from the Province by the sea. nstitutes in Nova Scotia are not han two years old, and now num- . They claim to have started a Relief Work in Canada. wa. MRS. W. F. H. ELLIS.

### Tell Somebody.

e tell you something, comrade, I've learned along the way: blessings that life brings you each swiftly passing day as hardly worth the counting. so small are they—so few— in double them by sharing the comrade next to you.

ou heard a kind word spoken nother in his need? ur neighbor all about it, the little simple deed ake warm your heart in telling, the hearts of those who hear, gladdened by the knowledge, their lives will share the cheer.

e little wayside blessings I squander every day! shared them with each other, would glorify the way. ould grow, as 'neath the sun- shine rs in summer days unfold. h one of them has blossomed blessings manifold. EBEN E. REKFOR.



all as brown as if they had been carved out of oak. Every one had a tight-fitting jersey and enormously baggy trousers, like those other men round the corner of the Zuider Zee at Marken. But at Marken the jerseys were dark and here of the most wonderful crimson: the new ones the shade of a Jacqueminet rose, the faded ones like the lovely roses which Nell calls "American beauties."

There they sat, tailor-fashion, with their legs crossed and their cloth or fur caps tilted over their eyes as they smoked (very handsome, bold eyes, some of them) and, passing up and down, up and down in front of the row as if in review, with a musical clatter of sabots, bands of women, lovely girls and charming little buttons of children.

Nell and I admired the costumes more than at Marken, though they're not as striking, only innocently pretty. But I can't imagine anything more becoming than the transparent white caps that fold back and flare out over the ears like a soaring bird's wings. Perhaps it was partly the effect of the light, but the young girls in their straight dark bodices, with flowered handkerchief-chemisettes, full blue skirts—pieced with pale-tinted stuff from waist to hips—and those flying, winged caps, looked angelic.

They walked with their arms round each other's waists, or else they knitted with gleaming needles. Quite toddling creatures had blue yokes over their shoulders, and carried splashing pails of water as big as themselves, or they had round tots of babies tucked under their arms. But whatever they were doing—men, women, girls, boys, and babies—all stopped doing it instantly when they spied Tibe. I don't believe they knew he was a dog; and though he has invariably had a success, for wherever we have been, I never saw people so mad about him as at Volendam.

The Jonkheer says there are nearly three thousand inhabitants, and half of them were after Tibe on the dyke as we walked toward the hotel. The news of him seemed to fly, as they say tidings travel through the Indian bazaars. Faces appeared in windows; then quaint figures popped out of doors, and Tibe was actually mobbed. A procession trailed after him, shouting, laughing, calling.

Tibe was flattered at first, and preened himself for admiration; but presently he became worried, then disgruntled, and ran before the storm of voices and wooden shoes. We were all glad to get him into the hotel.

Such a quaint hotel, with incredibly neat, box-like rooms, whose varnished, green wooden walls you could use for mirrors. I didn't know that it was famous, but it seems that it is; also the landlord and his many daughters. Every artist who has ever come to Volendam has painted a picture for the big room which you enter as you walk in from the street, and I saw half a dozen which I should love to own.

It was fun dining out-of-doors on a big, covered balcony looking over the Zuider Zee, and seeing the horizon populous with fishing-boats. In the falling dusk they looked like the fitting figures of tall, graceful ladies moving together hand in hand, with flowing skirts; some in gossiping knots, others hovering proudly apart in pairs like princesses.

It is wonderful how our chaperon makes friends with people, and gets them to do as she likes. If she were young and pretty it wouldn't be strange—at least, where men are concerned; but though her complexion (what one can see of it) looks fresh, if pale, and she has no hollows or wrinkles, her hair is gray, and she wears blue spectacles, with only a bit of face really visible. One hardly knows what she does look like. Nevertheless, the men of our party are her slaves; and it is the same at hotels. If at first landlords say Tibe can't live in the house, the next minute, when she has wheeled a little, they are patting his head, calling him "good dog," and telling his mistress that they will make an exception in his case.

The morning after we arrived in Volendam I got up early, because Mr. van Buren offered to show me the place if I cared to take a walk. It was only half-past eight when we strolled out of the hotel, and the first person I met was

Lady MacNairne. She had been walking, and was on her way back, looking like the Old Woman in the Shoe, surrounded by children of all sizes. She had made friends with them, and taken their photographs, and their grown-up sisters had told her lots of things about Volendam.

She had found out that as soon as the fisherfolk's sons begin to dress like boys, they are given their buckles and neck-buttons: the gold or silver knobs which are different for each fishing-village of Holland; so that, if a man is found drowned, you can tell where he comes from by his buttons.

She had learned that the trousers are baggy, because in storms the men can't get as wet as in tight ones. That the women wear eight petticoats, not only because it's "the mode," but because it's

(Continued on page 1779.)

## 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.]

### The Women's Institute Convention at London.

It has come and gone—the big Western Ontario Women's Institute Convention—and once more the three hundred delegates who fared forth, travelling bags in hand, are back again in the routine of housework, but with new ideas, new experiences, new inspirations to think over. After all such events are among the real things in life. They are not evanescent but affect all of one's after existence.

It would be pleasant to speak in detail about many things and many personalities connected with this Convention of 1915, but space and time both press, and so the major portion of both must be devoted to the outstanding ideas that came up in the various sessions. So far as other features are concerned it must suffice to say: that the Superintendent, Mr. Putnam, kept his hand on the lever with all of his usual tact and ability; that the divisions of the programme were presided over very gracefully by several officers of the Institute, who did not make the usually fatal mistake of saying too much on their own account,—Mrs. D. O. White, of Mapleton, Mrs. J. I. McAllister of Auburn, Mrs. Geo. Edwards of Komoka, Mrs. R. J. Graham of Ripley, and Mrs. R. T. Phillips of Lucknow; that the evening programme was splendidly embellished by solos contributed by Lady Beck, Miss Nellie Robson of Vanneck, and Mr. Armstrong, of London; and that a vote of thanks to all those who took part in the evening entertainment was moved by the Rev. Mr. Norwood in his usual facile and appreciative way. And now to business.

The morning session, Nov. 3rd, was opened by prayer, offered by Canon Tucker, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Immediately following came the reading of reports from the various branches, introduced by Mrs. Coutts, of Thamesville, who sounded a note of warning, that the Institute, while not relaxing in the least in the Red Cross work which has so engrossed it, should see to it that the primary object for which the institution was started should not be lost sight of. The reports were followed with interest by the delegates who never fail to recognize in this department an opportunity for gaining new ideas which can be carried out in their own branches. Red Cross work, of course, was the dominant note of every report, and tremendous, indeed, have been the results accomplished in all quarters by these women whose lives, previously, might have been judged filled with useful labor. Cash collected, socks made, shirts, bandages, pajamas, fruit contributed,—these features were reported from every branch. In addition were reports of hospital chairs and beds procured by Institute workers, quilts and pillows contributed, even heavy donations made towards the purchase of machine guns, field-kitchens, motor-

ambulances, and Belgian and other relief funds. West Kent, indeed, gratefully announced the entire purchase of a machine gun which cost \$1,000. It is a great work that the Women's Institute is doing during this year of 1915, and a work that must not and will not cease while the war lasts. Just here it may be interesting to note that, to meet the problem of raising money for these causes, many original plans have been resorted to by way of entertainment, etc., the most original, probably, the presentation of a drama by the Lucknow branch, a drama bearing on Institute work, and composed and carried out by the members. Fall fair booths and booths at ploughing-matches have also been made to do good service.

Other features that may be touched upon were: the supplying of poor families with food and clothing; giving of seeds to school-children and prizes for school fairs; carrying out of literary programmes and demonstrations in sewing and cooking. A few places reported having taken advantage of the Short Courses in Domestic Science provided by the Department. Duart told of buying a piano for the use of the meetings, and Ridgetown of an extensive plan for beautifying the community.

#### QUESTION DRAWER.

The question drawer, as usual, brought up the query as to whether the discussion of woman suffrage might not be brought up in the meetings. Evidently the subject is a live one among the women of Ontario, and evidently they think that "because of their importunity," if for no other reason, they will eventually be heard. But Mr. Putnam is invulnerable still—not because of antipathy to the "woman's cause," how could he be, in touch, as he is with 30,000 of Ontario's most intelligent women?—but because he feels that subjects that cause dissension would mar, not help, the Women's Institute, upon which, after all, the question of Woman's Suffrage does not depend. There are special organizations for that purpose. Is he distressed because of his annual refusals to consider the request?—Or is he bored?—We do not know. We only know that he has declared himself "suffering yet," a descriptive term borrowed from Miranda who declared herself one of those "suffering yet." But he smiles still. Who else could so tactfully silence three hundred eager suffragists?

But, nonsense aside!

#### SCHOOL GARDENS AND SCHOOL FAIRS.

The first distinctive feature of the regular programme was a talk by Dr. Dearness, of the London Normal School on "School Gardens," a most important talk, which should do much towards removing misconception in regard to the school garden and prejudices against it. Dr. Dearness admitted that the school garden has been too often a failure, owing largely to the failure of the teachers themselves to recognize its real purpose and value, but also to the fact that, where teachers have been competent no adequate provision has been provided for the plots. The school garden should never be where the playground ought to be; there should be a separate place for it, even though a few square rods should have to be rented from a neighboring field. By providing this with a movable fence the difficulty of ploughing and harrowing might be done away with.

Now, as to the garden itself. Dr. Dearness emphasized the importance of recognizing primarily that its business is not to grow perfect flowers and vegetables BUT TO RAISE CHILDREN. A school garden might give a splendid showing of asters and beets and carrots and be an utter failure so far as its real purpose—its educative value—was concerned. On the other hand it might look like a veritable hodgepodge of weeds and garden plants, yet prove of immense educational value. The real lessons to be taught in a school garden are accuracy, comparison, observation, recognition of weeds and weed-seeds, recognition of favorable and predatory insects, with experiments in tillage, etc., thrown in. Indeed, in the Normal School Garden he always requested the man in charge during holidays to let

the weeds grow; they would form excellent subjects for lessons in fall.

If this aspect of the question were fully understood, the fact that school gardens usually "go to ruin" during summer holidays would not matter at all, and the objection of many farmers that there is "hoeing and weeding enough at home" would fall flat.

As a corollary to the school gardens the pupils might have gardens at home in which flowers and vegetables might very well be the aim, and from which weeds might be banished.

Dr. Dearness, while recognizing that the giving of prizes for home gardens and at fairs is doing good work, does not favor prizes for school gardens. Indeed he believes, as do all thoughtful people, that the time should come when all prizes and competition may be eliminated, and work be carried on, for the interest in the work itself. The ideal teacher is the one who can best develop such interest in the children and so make their work play.

Mr. I. B. Whale, Agricultural Representative for Middlesex County followed with a talk on School Fairs. He began by saying that he believed that the Women's Institute to be one of the best institutions for the advancement of the rural districts in existence to-day. The School Fair, he said, has arisen as a stimulus to interest boys and girls in the farm. It is a mistake to try to keep all rural boys and girls on the farm,—there are many on farms who would be better in professional or mechanical work in the cities,—but all rural young people should be given a chance to see the scientific side of the farm, then left to choose for themselves.

Scientific farming cannot be too much developed and held up as an ideal. There is much keener competition now than in the days of the old red school-house, and the boys and girls must have a better education to meet with it. One trouble with the school training has been that commercial and non-rural ideals have been too much in view there. As a result there has been an exit from the country that need never have taken place. The School Fair is one of the factors designed to arouse home interests and so help to check this exit.

In planning for a School Fair, it is advisable to let the boys and girls appoint their own officers and committees, and make out their own prize-lists. Invariably they are very enthusiastic. The Department sends seeds of corn, oats, potatoes and flowers. Collections of weeds, weed-seeds, insects, woods, etc., and exhibits of art-work, cookery and sewing are also features of the fair. All of those things arouse much interest in the children. "They can ask more questions in five minutes than the average farmer asks in an hour," said Mr. Whale, "and sensible questions, too." Few grown-up farmers know the various weed-seeds, and many are taught to know them by their children. He hoped that in the near future fewer weed-seeds would be sown on our farms. One admirable feature of the School Fair is the opportunity for the development of "team-work," in clubbing for exhibits, games, etc. This year public-speaking, weed-naming and stock-judging contests have been introduced, and two or three shields, with the names of competitors have been given to winning schools. Money, books, bulbs and pictures are given as prizes.

The general results of School Fairs were summed up as follows: (1) Farmers get a start in good seed from the pounds of oats or potatoes, etc., furnished by the Department. (2) Children learn accuracy in looking after plots. (3) The flower-seeds sent out develop love of flowers in whole neighborhoods. (4) Children learn to recognize weeds, insects and fungous diseases, and are helpful to their parents in buying seeds. (5) Their collections of art help to decorate the schools. (6) Pupils, through the fair, take a more general interest in all the work of the school.

The speaker thought the Women's Institute could help the movement greatly by donating bulbs to beautify the school grounds and books for the library. He urged them to encourage sport, "an almost tragic necessity in rural districts," were it only for its influence in creating team-spirit.

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speaker thought the Women's Institute could help the movement by donating bulbs to beautify the grounds and books for the grounds. He urged them to encourage an almost tragic necessity in districts, were it only for its interest in creating team-spirit.

the boys and girls to be good losers," he said, "they will need it all when they face the world, and if there is any fault to be found with prize-lists or judging do not discuss it before the children."

**THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.**  
Mr. Putnam's report, owing to the exigencies of this war year, was largely devoted to the Red Cross work carried on in the Branches during the year. It seemed almost providential, he noted, that the Women's Institute was so well organized when the war broke out. It was ready and no time was lost. The most remote country woman was at once in a position to help. During this year woman has become a very important part of a great whole in the world's work. Greater sacrifices may yet be necessary, but right must prevail and the freedom of the nations must be secured.

Incidentally he mentioned that the Department is forwarding a pamphlet, "War Work" to the Presidents of the branches. In it accurate directions for making supplies are given.

It was impossible for him to give a full report, up to date, of the work done by the Institute for the Red Cross, as every day large donations are being received. He could only say that goods and cash to the value of \$200,000 have been received at the main office in Toronto, but this is away below the mark, as much more has been sent to local organizations.

The Institute should not, however, lose sight of other necessities outside of war work. The war will end, and it must be ready to go on with other work. Each community must be made the better for the existence of the Women's Institute. The Institute used to ask, "What can I get?" Now it asks, "What can I give?" and the answer is such service that life will mean all the more to the boys and girls, fathers and mothers of the community. The Women's Institute, indeed, is a strong factor in community work, has drawn together religious demonstrations and is the beginning of a unification of all local resources.

Mr. Putnam gave a resume of the conclusions reached by the Rural Life Commission sent out by Theodore Roosevelt when President of the United States, and commented upon the fact that in the report, clergymen, teachers, librarians, physicians were advised to confer "with" the farmers in regard to what could be done to promote a public progress campaign. In this country the Women's Institute is to-day the strongest force in making these progress efforts. In order that it might work to better advantage he recommended (1) That it strive to secure a permanent home in each district, preferably a place that could be utilized as rest-room, library and social center. (2) That each branch draught definite yet elastic plans for the year. (3) That it strive steadily to unearth and develop home talent—the very basis of a successful organization.

In conclusion Mr. Putnam referred to the extensive agricultural work now being done by women in Europe. He thought that the women here might help in the lighter forms of work, and more than that, continue to do so profitably when the war is over. Dairying, poultry keeping and fruit-growing are among the occupations possible to women. In any of these help will be given by the Department of Agriculture when notified.

(To be continued.)

**News of the Week**

Canada's net debt now totals \$492,528,492, an increase, during the past 12 months, of \$139,853,093. Hon. W. T. White stated in Ottawa that the war expenditure for the next fiscal year will probably be \$250,000,000.

A German super-submarine has been caught in one of the British traps in the North Sea.

Prince Von Buelow recently visited Lucerne, with the object, it is said, of trying to work up an armistice. This

will not be tolerated by the Allies, who will arrest von Buelow should he attempt to go to the United States with his proposals.

The general war situation in Europe remains unchanged. Ten millions of men still grapple along the 650 miles on the Eastern front and 500 on the West, and 1,000,000 are engaged in deadly conflict in the Balkans. From Northern Serbia the Serbs have been driven back, and Nish is reported in the hands of the Bulgars, but at Babuna Pass a portion of their army has come in touch with the French left wing, and relief may be at hand. On their Western front, too, they are being helped by the Montenegrins, and are in control of all the roads and bridges leading into Albania. In Macedonia the Bulgarian advance has been stopped, and the Bulgars are entrenching near Krivolak. In the meantime Allies troops have been landing steadily at Kavala, a Greek port on the Aegean Sea from which highways run northward, and on November 5th 37,000 British soldiers left Salonika for the Bulgarian frontier to join with the French army. It is estimated that 100,000 Allied soldiers are now in Macedonia, with more landing every day. It is rumored that Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, has been taken by the Russians. If this is true the news is important, as Czernowitz is near the Romanian border, and it is of moment at the present juncture that Roumania be impressed with the strength of the Allies. In the Greek Government a crisis has been reached. The Chamber has declined to pass a vote of confidence in the Government, Premier Zaimis has declared that he will resign, and Venizelos, friend of the Allies, appears to be once more assuming a power that may lead to revolt in Greece should the King continue to act contrary to the will of the people. In Champagne and along the Isonzo fighting occurs daily, with little definite news save of constant bombardments. On the Russian front the Germans are entrenching, particularly along the Dvina River, and evidently with the intention of standing on the defensive rather than of pushing forward. Neither Riga nor Dvinsk has been taken.

**The Dollar Chain**

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" and "Home Magazine" for (1) Bell Relief; (2) Soldiers Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

Contributions for the week from Oct. 29th to Nov. 5th, were as follows:

"A Friend," London West, 50 cents; "Toronto," \$2.00; Cyril Lowe, Dorchester, Ont., 50 cents.

Amount previously acknowledged .....\$1,894.25

Total to November 5th.....\$1,897.25

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

**THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.**

NOTE.—UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO MORE JAM WILL BE REQUIRED.

Donations for the week from Oct. 29th to Nov. 5th were as follows:

Box of fruit from Salem Sunday School, Prince Edward County, Ont.

Box, 6 quarts, R. R. 6, St. Mary's, Ont.—Mrs. Geo. F. Morphy and the Misses Morphy.

Honey, 3 cans, Peter McArthur, Appin, Ont.

Barrel, 23 sealers, from Ladies' Aid of Ebenezer Church, Walter's Falls Circuit, Blantyre, Ont.—Mrs. Ryerson Sparling.

Mrs. Hugh Rennie, Mrs. R. A. Rennie, Mrs. T. Story, Mrs. Dan Patterson, Mrs. S. May, Mrs. J. Burchill, Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Mrs. A. Abercrombie, Mrs. J. Shephardson, Mrs. Herb Parker, Mrs. J. Bowler, Mrs. J. W. Murray, Mrs. James Moore, Mrs. T. J. Curry, Mrs. D. McLean, Mrs. H. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Thos. Neely, Mrs. Jno. Murray, Miss Ellen Wood, Mrs. Newton Rennie.

Box, 12 pint jars, Florence, Ont.—From Mrs. A. G. Palmer.

Box from Ouvry ladies, Merlin, Ont.—51 jars.—Mrs. Elizabeth Toll, Mrs. Mc-

Neil, Mrs. J. S. Hughson, Mrs. E. Teskey, Mrs. C. B. Toll, Mrs. Wm. Marlott, Mrs. W. Reynolds, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. H. Pardo, Mrs. H. Declute, Mrs. Tory, Mrs. Tedford, Mrs. M. Mason, Mrs. P. Goodison, Mrs. W. Elliott, Mrs. M. Simpson, Miss Lou Garrison, Mrs. F. Elliott, Mrs. J. Garrison.

Box, 12 quarts, from Mrs. James Ross, Holyrood, Ont.

Box, North Wentworth Women's Institute.—Miss Peter Humphrey, Mrs. (Dr.) Smillie, Mrs. Russell Main, Mrs. John Hammond, Mrs. R. Hattrick, Mrs. John Studiman, Miss Marion Cooley, Mrs. Sylvester Main, Mrs. Jas. McQuire, Mrs. Firman Martin.

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**The Beaver Circle**  
**OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.**

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

**The Hopi Snake Dance.**

Dear Beavers,—I do not think that "snakes" ever entered the Beaver Circle before, and, indeed, I don't think many beavers are very fond of them; but I have been reading an article about them lately that was so interesting that I felt that you would be interested in reading it, too. It was written by George Wharton James, who has written so many interesting books about Indians and the Western part of America. He believes in the power of kindness over animals, and thinks that he has seen response to it even from snakes. However, I believe in keeping a safe distance from snakes, don't you? Now for his story:

When I began to visit the Hopi Indians of Arizona, some twenty or more years ago, and found that they regarded two of their clans or families as descendants of the Snake Mother, and that every alternate year they had a remarkable and astounding dance, in which beavers had the thrilling sensation of seeing the dancers carry living and deadly rattlesnakes in the hands, and even in their mouths, between their teeth, I was prepared to look at the subject from their standpoint, largely freed from the fear of our old theology and of the general dread shown by the white race. Indeed, I had already handled many rattlesnakes with perfect impunity, and had learned to have a real respect for them; not the respect of fear, but a respect that came from learning that, unless accidentally trodden upon, they never begin an attack, that they are very slow, indeed, to force a fight, and never do so unless compelled, but that when once engaged, they are resolute fighters, without a spark of cowardice, and will generally fight to the death, or until left alone.

The Hopis really believe in their kinship with the rattlesnakes, for they call them their "Elder Brothers," and would as soon think of killing a fellow human being as they would a snake. I have seen a father, whose naked children were playing in a corn field, come and find a rattlesnake there. Instead of killing it at once and warning the children away, he says nothing to the children, but quietly taking a large hoe, goes and slides it under the rattlesnake, gently lifting the reptile and carrying it away, the while talking to it something in this fashion: "Dear Elder Brother, you will excuse my thus taking you away from the corn field. But the children are here at play, and children, you know, are sometimes reckless. One of them might

tread upon you, and in your haste and anger you might be tempted to strike into him your fangs laden with poison. Is it not better for you to keep out of the corn field? Please keep away at least while the children are here." Then he puts the snake down, stoops over it, breathing a prayer and sprinkling it with the sacred meal which he always carries in a buckskin bag, suspended from his neck, under his shirt, after which he is content to return to the children, assured that they will be safe.

Perhaps the most remarkable religious ceremony in the world is their Snake Dance. This dance is but the culmination of nine days of ritual, almost all of which is performed in the secret Kiva of the clan. This Kiva is an underground chamber hewn out of the solid rock, and into which no one—not even a Hopi—is allowed to gaze or descend, unless he belongs to the performing clan. Four times I have been privileged to participate in these secret underground ceremonies. The dance I have seen on thirteen different occasions. The Hopis have seven principal villages, in five of which these ceremonies occur.

At the village of Walpi, the Chief Priest of the Snake Clan was Kopeli. He had admitted me to all the secret ceremonials, and for eight days and nights I had been alert to see in both the Snake and Antelope Kivas everything that went on. Many of the priests resented my presence, but as I was Kopeli's friend nothing was said. At noon of the ninth day the most exciting and thrilling of all the ceremonials takes place. It is when all the snakes that have been collected during the past eight days are ceremonially washed, to be ready for the dance that evening.

Just before noon Kopeli came to me and said in effect: "My brother with the long beard, Those Above have been very good to you in that they have permitted you to remain in the Kivas and see all the secret ritual of the Snake and Antelope priests without any injury to you, but I am afraid if you remain to see the washing of the Elder Brothers, you will surely swell up and burst." It must be noted that the Hopis believe that any unauthorized person who dares to see the secret ceremonials will either have a great horn grow out from his forehead through which his entrails, and ultimately his whole body will pour, or else he will "swell up and burst." It is too long a story to explain how I succeeded in persuading Kopeli to allow me to remain. Suffice it that I did.

When the hour arrived I took my place with the main body of the priests who sat cross-legged in rows upon the Kiva floor. At the foot of the ladder-way, through the hatch of which all the light in the Kiva descended, was a large bowl full of water, around which four of the chief priests sat. Off from them were five priests in a row who led the prayers and singing. At one end, on a raised shelf, were three or four pottery ollas in which were kept the snakes to be washed. At the other end of the room was a sand mosaic altar, cared for by two priests, and on which the snakes were soon to be thrown.

At a signal from the chief priest two snakes were brought to him, writhing and wriggling. As he took them the singers began to chant in an almost inaudible tone. All the assembled priests joined in the song, swaying their bodies to and fro to the music. Then the snakes were dipped into the water, again and again, while more snakes were brought to the other priests of the bowl. The singing grew louder in regular crescendo, until, suddenly, the chief priest threw the snakes over our heads upon the sand altar. In a moment half the priests stopped singing and burst out into the Hopi war-cry, "Ow! Ow!" four times repeated. Instantly all was quiet again. Then more snakes were brought, the almost inaudible singing began afresh, and as the snakes were dipped, it grew louder and louder, until again the war-cry split the air.

This continued until at least fifty snakes had been washed and thrown upon the altar. During all this time I had been as industriously and enthusiastically singing as the rest of the priests who sat around me, but, suddenly, the thought occurred to me: What are all these snakes doing that the priests have thrown upon the altar? I knew that there was but one, or, at most, two,





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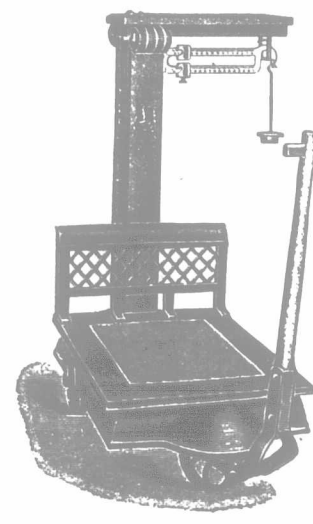
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priests set apart to attend to them, and if the snakes were at all lively I wondered how they would control them. Slightly raising myself I looked over and saw the Watchers of the Altar using the butt-ends of their snake whips—whips made of two long feathers tied to the end of a stick—to stir up the snakes upon the sand, but there were not more than half a dozen there to be stirred. Where were the rest? As I sank back to my seat I looked to my left and there, wriggling between the priest and myself, was a good-sized rattler. There was another gliding before me, and I felt there were others everywhere. For a few moments I was startled, almost alarmed; then my reason asserted itself and said, "Why should you be alarmed? Here are thirty or forty Hopis, entirely nude. They have no fear. Why should you be fearful? Your clothes at least give you a trifle more protection than they have." Accordingly I went on singing. But very soon I felt a peculiar moving sensation on my right leg and knee. Looking down (I was seated cross-legged on the floor of the Kiva) I saw a large rattlesnake, who had reared himself up until his head was above the level of my knee, and he was turning his head, first to one side, then to another, his eyes apparently fixed on my face. It seemed to me that he was examining me and questioning my right to be there, as if he had said, "You a Hopi? What are you doing here?"

For a few moments I wondered what I had better do, then, seeing my companions right and left were both watching the snake and myself intently, I leaned forward, seized the snake gently but firmly around the neck, lifted him up, and then allowed him quietly and easily—for he showed not the slightest sign of fear—to coil up on my left hand, which I held close to my body for that purpose. Then I petted his head, as I would that of a horned toad or lizard, and gently stroked him. In the meantime the priest on my right gave me a pat on the knee and exclaimed in congratulation: "Lolomai! Lolomai! Good! Good!" while the one on my left made it more emphatic, "Lo-Lolomai! Lo-Lolomai! Very Good! Very Good!" I then handed the snake to one of the priests and continued my singing.

When all the snakes were washed—and I have seen as many as one hundred and fifty to two hundred used in the same ceremony—all the priests retire save one (sometimes two) who is left to guard the Elder Brothers.

At the close of the washing ceremony the snakes are removed to the dance plaza above for the open-air dance at sunset. To this everyone is admitted. People from all parts of the globe, as well as Indians and whites of the nearby country, and the United States generally, assemble each year in increasing numbers, for it will not be long before the ceremony in its primitive simplicity will be lost. To describe it here in detail is impossible. I have already done this in my larger work, "The Indians of the Painted Desert Region." Suffice it to say that when the dance is at its height, a number of the priests circle the plaza, holding the living rattlesnakes between their teeth, others are carrying them in their hands, whilst still others are picking them up from the ground, etc., and this is all done without fear or thought of danger. Several years ago I was admitted to clan fellowship with these snake dancers, and before, during and after the dance, I have been privileged to handle the Elder Brothers. I have opened their mouths, unsheathed their fangs, pressed the poison glands and ejected the poison, and never with any movement of objection on the part of the snake. I cannot state this fact with too great force. In spite of the feeling entertained by most civilized people against the snake, and the poisonous rattle and other snakes especially, and their belief that these snakes are ever alert and ready to do deadly injury to all who dare to cross their path, I wish it to be distinctly understood that the Hopi proves by his actions that this dread is unfounded, and that the deadly rattlesnake at least is responsive to kind treatment, so that he can be handled with impunity. In the thirteen times I have seen the ceremony performed I have only twice known anyone to be bitten, and in neither case did anything serious result.

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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

NOVEMBER

June

Dear first let father. cate" f for the have a Nellie, Nellie a them. soon a meal-tin I will around the show of three

R. R.

Dear I first let enjoy ree of us in myself. They are Ray. There e Our tea will close Why d Ans.—To Wishing cess.

R. R.

Dear first let the Beav We have vocate' fine. Po names a Tabby. Collie. so I will Round Ans.—A

R. R. N

Dear Pu in print I I am goin the woods syrup. V noon. W to the w went to t sap; then horses and I had hea woods. girl and myself played wit girl and I was drawin full of ice to pull us on a root The rest y is too long

R. R. No I wish write to m

"T

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Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for seven or eight years. I look for the Beaver Circle first. For pets I have a cat called Snowball; a dog called Nellie, and a pair of pigeons called Nellie and Dick.

CECIL SCHNITTKER. R. R. No. 3, Tiverton, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I enjoy reading the letters. There are five of us in our family; two boys older than myself, and a boy and girl younger.

MAUDIE ATKIN. (Age 10, Jr. II. Class.) R. R. No. 1, Inwood, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I have read the Beavers' letters, and like them fine. We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" since May, and we think it is fine.

JENNIE BUMSTEAD. (Age 11, Jr. IV. Class.) R. R. No. 3, Cape Rich, Ont.

Dear Puck,—As I saw my other letter in print I thought I would write again. I am going to tell you about a trip to the woods to see them making maple syrup.

MAYME MacARTHUR. R. R. No. 1, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

"The Chaperon."

Continued from page 1776. considered beautiful for a girl to look stout; and besides, it's not thought modest to show how you are shaped.

Another thing she learned was that, just as the boys must have their buckles and buttons (and ear-rings, if they can get them), each Volendam girl, if she wishes to be anybody, must have a coral necklace with a gold cross; several silver rings; a silver buckle for her purse; and a scent bottle with a silver top and foot.

was unhappy, as she was in love with a young fisherman, and they were too poor to marry, so she expected to go to Rotterdam as a nursemaid.

"It seems," said Lady MacNairne, "that Volendam girls are in demand all over Holland, as nurses; they're so good to children and animals. But this one won't have to go, for dear Ronny must supply her dot."

"Have you asked him?" I inquired. She laughed. "No," said she. "He'll do it, though, to please me, I know." These things were not all she had found out. She knew that Volendam had first been made famous twenty or thirty years ago by an artist named Clausen, who came by accident and went away to tell all his friends.

down in a book, in a frantic hurry. But then, many things about Lady MacNairne are odd.

The sun was blazing that morning, but a wind had come up in the night, and beaten the waves into froth. The dark sea-line stretched unevenly along the horizon, and there were no fishing-boats to be seen.

Jonkheer Brederode had planned to go northward, skirting the coast to see two more Dead Cities of the Zuider Zee. Hoorn and Enkhuisen, and cut across the sea to Stavoren on the other side, to enter the Frisian Meers. But now he refused to take us that way.

"But it wouldn't be in 'Lorelei,' Lady MacNairne put in 'Lorelei' has ceased to exist."

Nell grew pink and I think I grew pale. It was an awful shock to hear her speak so calmly about the loss of our dear boat, of which we have grown so fond.

"Ceased to exist!" I repeated, cold all over. "Has she gone under?" "Only under a coat of paint," said Mr. Starr, hurriedly. "You know, Miss Van Buren consented to humor my aunt, who thought the name unlucky, by rechristening the boat Mascotte," so I did it myself, this morning, the first thing, before there were many people about to get in my way."

"I'd forgotten," said Nell. "But if she's 'Mascotte' now, isn't that a sign she could take us safely through the sea? They're only miniature waves." "You wouldn't think so if you were in their midst in a motor-boat," said the Jonkheer. "I'm ready to try," Nell answered. "But I'm not ready to let you," he said, with one of his nice smiles.

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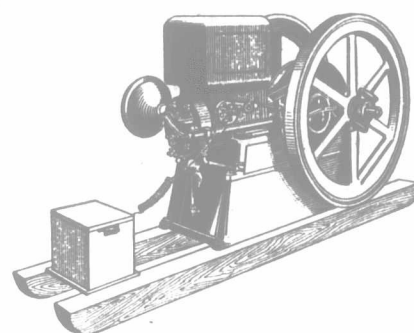
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However, this didn't conciliate Nell. In an instant she bristled up, as she used to with him, before Amsterdam.

"It's my boat," she said.  
 "But I'm the boat's skipper. The skipper must act according to his judgment. Joking apart though—"

"I'm not joking. If men can go, why can't women? We're not afraid. It would be fun."

"Not for the men, if they had women to think of. You see, the boat is top-heavy, owing to the cabin superstructure, and it wouldn't be impossible for her to turn turtle in a heavy sea. Besides, rough waves might break the cabin windows, and if she began to take in water in that way, we should be done, for no bailing could help us. Do you still want to make the trip Miss Van Buren?"

"I do," Nell insisted. "Because I don't believe those things will happen."

"Neither do I, or I shouldn't care to risk your boat. But there's a chance." "I shouldn't dream of venturing," said Lady MacNairne, "and I'm sure Phyllis wouldn't go without her chaperon, would you, dear?"

"No," I answered; and that mercifully settled it for Nell, as she couldn't take a trip alone with the men.

"In any case, it's pleasanter to drive from here to Hoorn and Enkhuisen," went on the Jonkheer, "and the only real reason for sticking to the boat even in fine weather would have been that you came to 'do' Holland in a motor-boat, and wanted to be true to your principles. The coast is flat and low, and you'd have seen nothing except a line of land which would have looked uninteresting across the water, whereas in my car—"

"But your car isn't here," objected Nell.

"It may be, any minute now. I've been expecting it for the last hour. I wasn't trusting entirely to luck, when we came; and my chauffeur had orders to hold himself in readiness for a telegram. Last night, as soon as I saw the wind getting up, I wired him in Amsterdam, where he was waiting, to start as soon as it was light."

"You're a wonderful fellow," said Mr. van Buren, and I complimented him too; but Nell didn't speak.

A few minutes later we heard the whirr of a motor, and the buzz of excited voices. We had just finished breakfast, so we rushed from the balcony at the back of the house, through the big room of the pictures, to the front door; and there was Jonkheer Br. derode's car (on the dyke, which is the only road), with the smart little chauffeur smiling and touching his cap to his master, amid a swarm of girls and boys.

By-and-by it was decided that only Jonkheer Brederode and Hendrik "with Toon on the barge" should test the motor-boat's seaworthy qualities, while Mr. van Buren and Mr. Starr stopped with us. This was the Jonkheer's idea. He would prefer it, he said, as the fewer there were on "Lorelei"—alias "Mascotte"—the better. And Mr. van Buren ought to be with us to tell us about places.

I think all the men would have liked the adventure, but they couldn't say that they didn't want to be of our party, and Lady MacNairne actually begged her nephew to come in the motor. She didn't confess that she was afraid for him. The reason she gave was that she couldn't take care of Tibe in the car without his help. I was sure she was anxious. Though I couldn't help being glad for his family's sake that Mr. van Buren was safe (as safe as any one can be in a motor-car) it did seem sad that Jonkheer Brederode was left to brave the danger without his friends.

All Lady MacNairne's thought was for her nephew, and so I felt it would be only kind to show the Jonkheer that some one cared about him. I begged him to let Hendrik manage the boat alone, for I said we should all be worried, that it would spoil our drive. I supposed Nell would join in with me, as Lady MacNairne did, if only enough for civility, but she wouldn't say a word. However, though she pretended to be more interested in examining the car than listening to our conversation, she was pale, with the air of having a headache.

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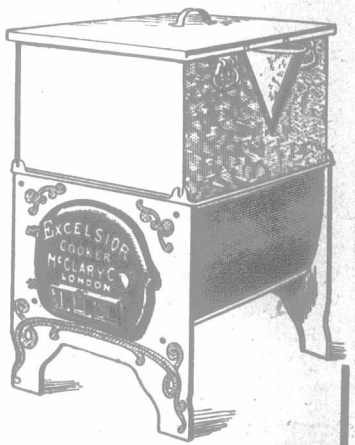
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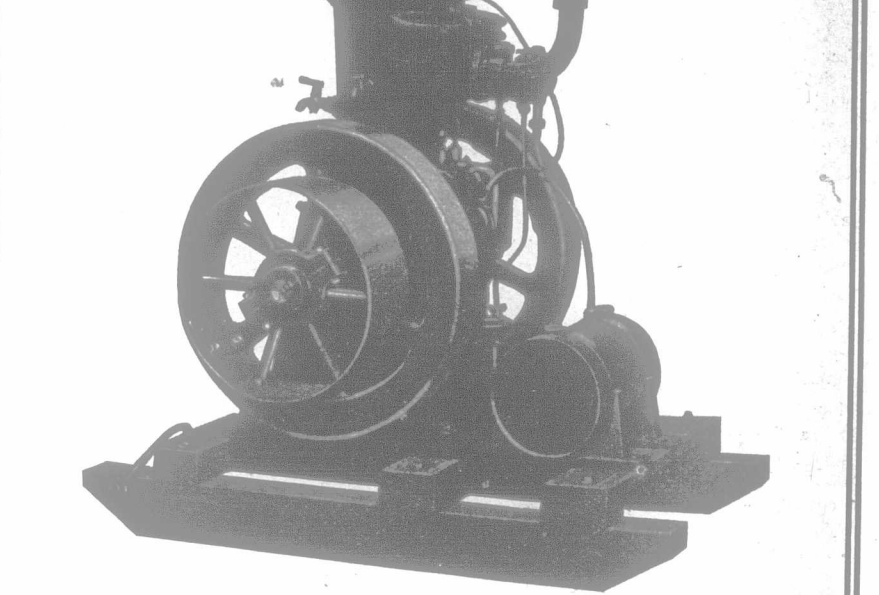
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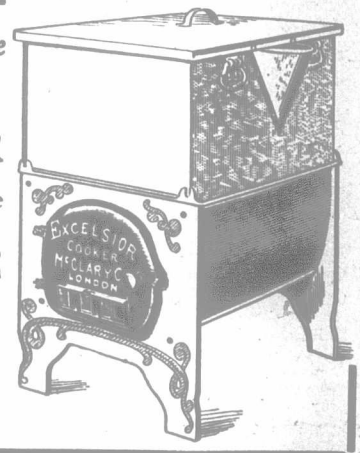
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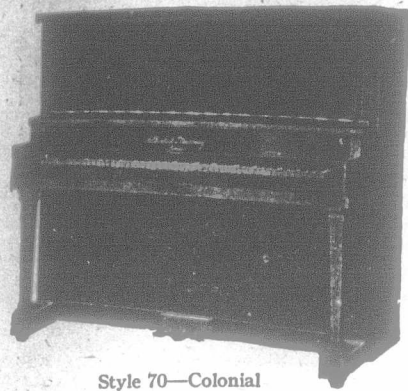
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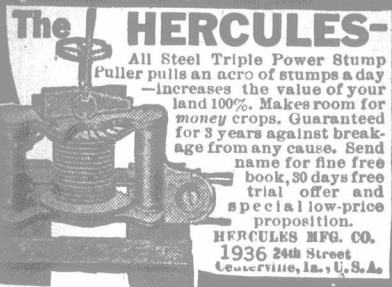
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Jonkheer Brederode was pleased, I think, to feel that some one took an interest in him; but he made light of the danger, and saw us off so merrily that I forgot to worry.

Mr. van Buren didn't want to drive; Mr. Starr doesn't know how; and as Nell said she would like to sit in front with the chauffeur, Lady MacNairne and I had the two men in the tonneau with us.

We were gay; but Nell didn't turn round once to join in our talk. She sat there beside the chauffeur, as glum as if she had lost her last friend. Perhaps she was alarmed for her boat, as she doesn't care about the Jonkheer.

Now we began to see what a Dutch dyke really is, and I could imagine men riding furiously along the high, narrow road, carrying the news to village after village that the water was rising.

There was just room on top for anything we might meet to pass; but the chauffeur drove slowly, and Mr. van Buren said there was no danger, so I wasn't afraid. There was a sense of protection in sitting next to him, he is so big and dependable. I felt he would not let anything hurt me; and once in a while he looked at me with a very nice look. I suppose he has even nicer ones for Freule Menela, though, when they are alone together. It is a pity her manner is so much against her.

Although I wasn't terrified, it was an exciting drive, running along on the high dyke (I could hardly believe it when Mr. van Buren said there were bigger ones in Zealand), with the Zuider Zee on one side and the wide green reaches of Jonkheer Brederode's Hollow Land on the other.

I shivered to think what would happen if the hungry sea, forever gnawing at the granite pile, were to break it down and pour over the low-lying land. Many times in the past such awful things happened; what if to-day were the day for it to happen again?

I asked Mr. van Buren if he didn't wake up sometimes in the night with an attack of the horrors; but he seemed anxious to soothe me, as if he didn't want his country spoiled for me by fears.

"The corps of engineers who look after the coast defences is the best in the world," he said.

Edam was our first town; and it was odd to see it, after nibbling its cheeses more or less all one's life, and never thinking of the place they came from. The funniest thing was that it smelled of cheese—a delicious smell that seemed a part of the town's tranquillity, just as the perfume seems part of a flower. In most of the pretty old houses with their glittering ornamental tiles, there was some sign of cheese-making; and all the people of Edam must have been busy making it, as we saw only two or three.

We stopped in a large public square, with a pattern in the colored pavement, like carpet, and the place was so quiet that the sound of the silence droned in our ears.

"And this," said Mr. van Buren, "was once one of the proudest cities of the Zuider Zee!"

"My goodness!" exclaimed Lady MacNairne, "is this little old thing another of the Dead Cities? Well, I'm sure it couldn't have been half as nice when it was alive." And down something went in her note-book.

We drove by a park, a noble church, and the loveliest cemetery I ever saw, not at all sad. I could not think of the dead there, but only of children playing and lovers strolling under the trees.

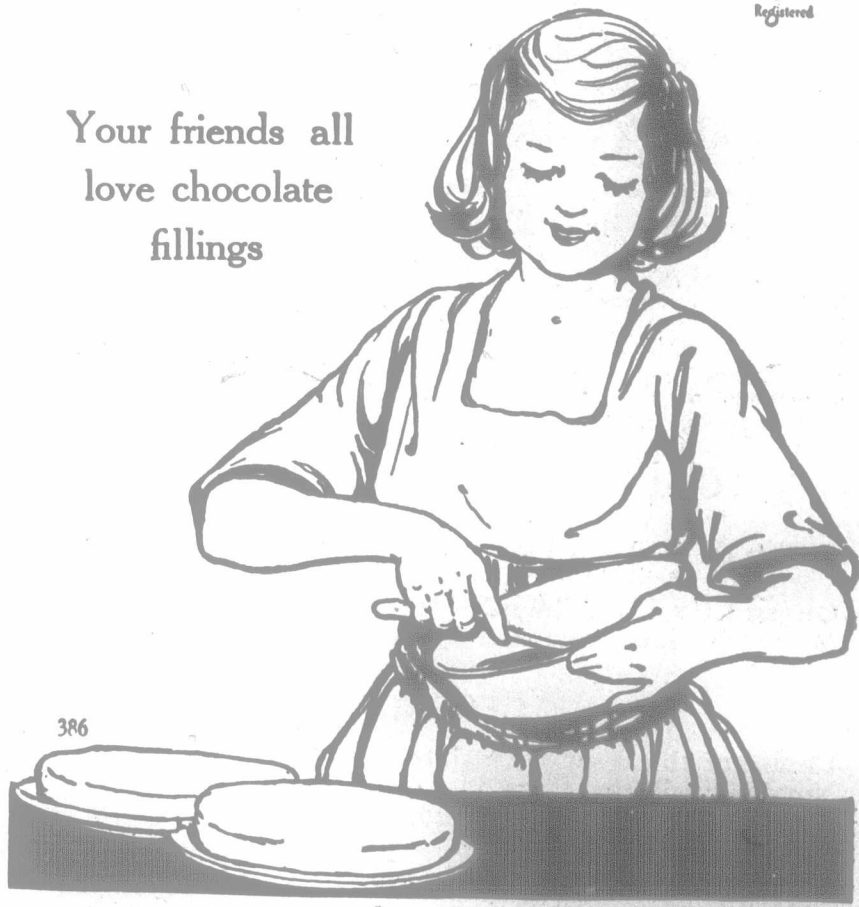
As soon as we were outside Edam we began to pass windmills quite different from any we had seen before. They were just like stout Dutch ladies, smartly dressed in green, with coats and bonnets of gray thatch and greenish veils over their faces, half hiding the big eyes which gazed always toward the dyke that imprisons the Zuider Zee.

We had been off the dyke and skimming along an ordinary Dutch road for a while; but presently we swerved toward the right and were again on a dyke sloping toward the sea. Sailing along its level top we could see far off the embowered roofs and spires of a town which Mr. van Buren said was the once powerful city of Hoorn.

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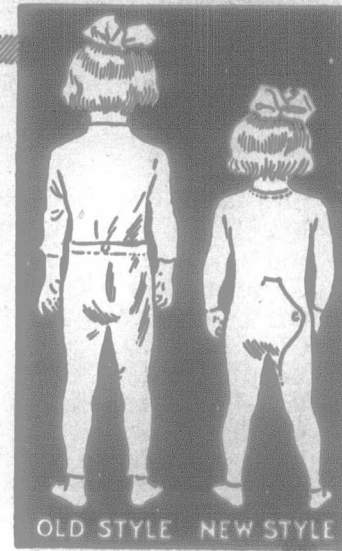
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"Isn't there a Cape somewhere named after it?" asked Lady MacNairne gaily; and Mr. van Buren (answering that William Schouten, the sailor who discovered the Cape, named it after his native town) looked surprised at her ignorance.

She doesn't seem to know much about history, but she will know a great deal about Holland before we finish this trip if she goes on as she is going now.

In ten minutes we were in the suburbs; in five more we were in the Dead City itself; but it had the air of having been resurrected and being delighted to find itself alive again. We passed row upon row of wonderful carts, shaped like the cars of classical goddesses, though no self-respecting goddess would have her car painted green outside and blue or scarlet within.

"By Jove, now I know why Brederode was so keen on our getting off early and not waiting at Volendam till tomorrow for the wind to die!" exclaimed Mr. van Buren. "What a fellow he is to think of everything. This is the one and only time to find Hoorn at its best—market-day. And now you will see some nice things."

He had the chauffeur slow down the car in a fascinating street, with quaint houses leaning back or sidewise, and bearing themselves as they pleased.

"Which way for the cheese market?" Mr. van Buren asked an old man with a wreath of white fur under his chin.

He asked in Dutch, but so many Dutch words sound like caricatures of English ones that I begin to understand now. Besides, I have bought a grammar and study it in the evenings. This pleased Mr. van Buren when I told him, and he says I have made splendid progress. I've got as far as "I love, you love, he loves," and so on. I think Dutch an extremely interesting language.

The old man told us which way to go, and turning up a street we should never have thought of, we came out in a huge market-place presided over by a statue of Coen, a man who founded the Dutch dominion in the West Indies, or something which Mr. van Buren thought important.

We have often wondered where the people of the towns hid themselves; but there was no such puzzle in Hoorn. The market-place looked as if half the population of North Holland might be there. The whole of the square was covered with cheeses, large shiny cheeses, yellow as monstrous oranges. They glittered so radiantly in the sunlight that you felt they might at any instant burst out into a flame. Between the great glowing mounds little paths had been left, and along these paths walked lines of solemn men inspecting the burning globes and bargaining with their possessors; while outside the huge, cheese-paved space there was a moving crowd, gay and shifting as the figures made by bits of colored glass in a kaleidoscope.

We expected to create a sensation with the motor, but the cheeses were more interesting, and nobody had time for more than a glance at us. Suddenly, as we sat gazing at the scene, affairs in the market-place came to some kind of crisis. A stream of men appeared, dressed in spotless white from head to foot, and wearing varnished, hard straw hats of different colors. Soon, we saw it was the hats which determined everything. The blue-hatted men walked together; the red hats formed another party; the yellow hats a third; and so on. Each corps carried large yet shallow trays suspended from their shoulders—two men to a tray—and falling upon the piles of cheeses they gathered them up with incredible quickness. Then, when the trays were loaded with a pyramid of cheeses, off rushed the men to a wonderful Weigh House which Mr. van Buren says is famous throughout all North Holland. Inside were many men, busy as bees, weighing cheeses with enormous scales. Down dropped the trays; the weight was taken, and away darted the men bearing the yellow treasures to some neighboring warehouse.

We watched the weighing for a long time, until we were so hungry that we could feel no enthusiasm for anything except lunch. But as we drove through crowded streets to a hotel, it was interesting to pass warehouses where cheeses were being stored. The porters

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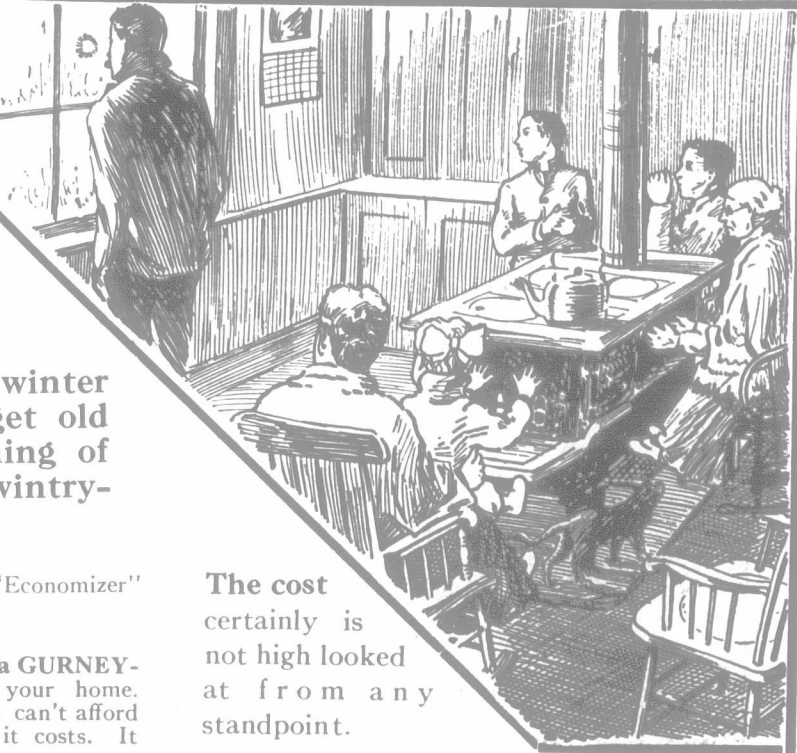
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with the bright hats (worn to denote their ancient guilds) were standing on the pavement tossing up cheeses, like conjurers keeping a lot of oranges in the air. Men above, standing in open lofts, caught the golden balls as they flew up, and stored them among crowds of others that seemed to illuminate the dim background like half-extinguished lanterns glowing in the dark.

We lunched at an old-fashioned hotel with enormous rooms; and then, as we had time, we wound through the chief streets of the Dead City, stopping now and then to study bas-reliefs on ancient houses, telling of stirring events when the name of Hoorn sounded loud in the world.

There was one stone picture of many old ships in commotion among impossible waves, and the description was all in one word—"Bosszeeslag." It seemed very impressive to sit staring up at it while Mr. van Buren told how "we" whipped the Spanish ship "Inquisition" after thirty hours' fighting on the sand-bank, and all the people of Hoorn assembled to look on.

After seeing the house where Graf Bossu was kept prisoner, our interest in the Hoorn of long ago was kindled to a blaze. Mr. van Buren proposed taking us to the Museum, so we all went, except poor Mr. Starr, who sat in front of the handsome building in the motor-car, on "dog duty," as he calls it.

I liked the reproduction of an old Dutch inn, and the plans of the Dead Cities as they used to be; but the paintings of determined-looking burghomasters in black with ruffles and conical hats, were pathetic. The men in their short frilled trousers and high boots, thought themselves so important, poor dears, with their piteous forefingers proudly pointing to maps and specifications, that it was sad to see them still doing it when all their plans had come to nothing long ago. We admired Hoorn as it is, but it would break their hearts if they could see it, given up to cheese, and only of importance in the cheese world.

We were not in the Museum long, but

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Of our entire herd of high-class

## SHORTHORNS

43 head—35 females and 8 bulls—on  
**Thursday, Nov. 18th, 1915**  
At 12.30 p.m.

This herd consists of such noted breeds as the Miss Ramsdens, Lavinias, Clarets, and Duchess. The Majority are all young and from such noted sires as Nonpareil Ramsden = 83422 = Victor Rosewood = 90796 = Count Arthur = 77164 = and Newton Ringleader (Imp) = 73783 = (103182). All females of breeding age have been bred to our herd bull Escana Ringmaster = 99799 =. He is by the noted show bull Right-Sort (Imp) = 86057 =. And out of an Imp. Claret cow.

Any one wishing a dual purpose Shorthorn would do well to attend this sale as there are some splendid milkers.

The sale to be held on farm 4 miles south of Galt.

Conveyances will meet all morning trains at Galt C.P.R. and G.T.R. Radial cars stop at River Bridge ¼ mile of farm.

Write for catalogue.

Auctioneers—Capt. T. E. Robson, London, and Alex. Ames, Galt

**R. & A. W. OLIVER, Proprietors**  
R. R. No. 4 GALT, ONT.

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**HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture**  
**H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization**  
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

## Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

—We are now offering for sale a number of extra good stallions and mares in foal. They will be shown at the Guelph Winter Fair. Write or call on

**JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ontario**

Mr. Starr had suffered tortures meanwhile, and looked ten years older when we came out. Tibe had been asleep on the floor of the tonneau while we were in the market-place before lunch, so nobody had seen him. But, deserted by his mistress, he sat up in the car to look for her, and the passers-by caught sight of him. Word went round that there was a strange monster, a cross between a monkey and a goblin, sitting in an automobile, and all the people of Hoorn poured into the street to see the show, just as they had poured to the harbor more than three hundred years ago when the "zeelsag" was going on.

We came out to find the car almost lost to sight in the crush; but Mr. van Buren, who is like a great, handsome Viking, pushed the people aside, and said things to them in Dutch which made some laugh and others grumble.

To escape, we drove out of the town into toy-like suburbs, with ill streets, and tiny houses on dykes, each one with its drawbridge across the stream running on either side a dyke-road. And now we seemed to be in the heart of toyland. It was like a place built by Santa Claus, to come to at Christmas time, and choose presents to fill his pack.

Aalsmeer and Brook-in-Waterland, which we had thought toy-like, were grown-up villages for grown-up people compared to this toy-world.

On we went, penetrating further into the doll-country, instead of running out of it. The brown, yellow, green, and red carts, ornamented with festoons of flowers in carved wood, which were returning from market, were the only grown-up things we saw—except the trees, and they seemed abnormally tall by way of contrast.

Mile after mile, the road to Enkhuizen led on between two lines of dolls' houses and gardens. Some must have been meant for very large dolls, but that made no difference in the toy effect, as the great farmhouses, apportioned off half for toy animals, half for farmer-dolls, were just as fantastic in design and decoration as the tiny ones.



Backgrounds of meadows, canals and windmills, I suppose there must have been, as every picture has to have its background; but backgrounds are seldom obtrusive in Holland, as Mr. Starr says; and here the two lines of toy dwellings were so astonishing that we noted nothing else.

For the whole ten miles of the drive we were playing dolls. The long, straight string of houses was knotted now and then into the semblance of a village, but never was the string broken between Hoorn and Enkhuisen, and though we saw so many, each new doll-house made us laugh as if it were the first.

I tried not to laugh at the beginning, lest it might hurt Mr. van Buren's feel-

The  
big mill flour—  
The big loaf kind.

**PURITY FLOUR**

"More Bread and Better Bread"

ings; but he didn't mind, and pointed out the funniest front doors, crusted with colored flowers, like the icing on a child's birthday cake sprinkled with "hundreds of thousands." After that, I laughed as much as I liked at everything, though I was sure the people who had built the houses took them quite seriously, and admired them beyond words. You felt that each man had put his whole soul into the scheme of his house, trying to outdo his neighbors in color or originality.

There would be a house with a red-brick front for the lower story, and the upper one, including gables, done in wood painted pea-green. Then the sides of the house would be in green and white stripes, the window-frames sky-blue, the tiny sparkling panes twinkling out like diamonds set in turquoise. But these would not be the only colors to dazzle your eyes as you flashed through the tall Gothic archway of trees darkening the road. There would be a three-foot deep band of ultramarine distemper running all round a house, the trunks of the trees and the fence would be brilliantly blue, and despite a dash of scarlet here and there, as you approached you had the impression of coming to a lake of azure water.

Further on would be another house, yellow and scarlet and white, having a door like a mosaic with raised patterns of flowers in pink, blue, and purple on a background of gold or black; and the high, pointed roof, half thatched, half covered with glittering black tiles.

These roofs made the houses look as if they had bald, shiny foreheads, with thick hair on top, and gave the windows a curiously wise expression.

But if the homesteads (with their additions for families of horses and cows) were extraordinary, they were commonplace compared with the chicken or pigeon-houses, shaped like chateaux, or Chinese pagodas, wreathed with flowers.

When at last we drove under a gateway across the road, and the color was suddenly extinguished as if a show of fireworks were over, we all felt as though we had come back to the everyday world after an excursion into elfland.

It was the entrance to Enkhuisen, the last of the Dead Cities which we were to visit—a strange, sad old town, with a charming park, churches three times too big for it, and beautiful seventeenth-century houses, small but perfect as cameos.

We drove to the harbor, not only to see the wonderful humpbacked Dromedary Tower, but to find out whether there were any news of our boat, before going to the hotel.

A stiff wind was blowing; the sea was gray, and waves tossed angrily against the breakwater.

Nothing had been heard of "Lorelei-Mascotte," and though we left the car and walked to the outer harbor, straining our eyes in the direction whence she should come, no craft resembling her was in sight.

The beauty of the day had died; sky and water were dull as lead, and Nell's face, as she stood gazing out to sea, looked pallid in the bleak light.

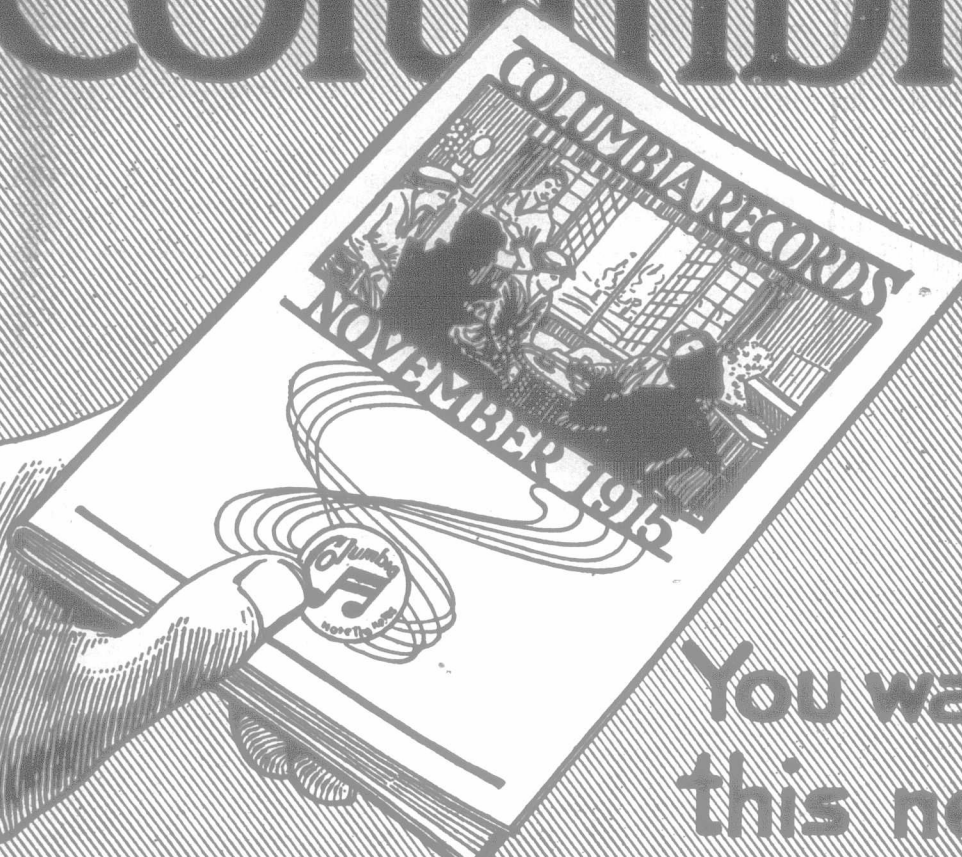
Suddenly we felt depressed, though Mr. van Buren said it was hardly time to expect news. As we lingered, the most exquisite music began to fall over our heads, apparently from the sky, like a shower of jewels.

"The chimes of the Dromedary," said Mr. van Buren, looking up at the strong, dark tower looming above us. Our eyes followed his, and the music sprayed over us in a lovely fountain. Had the bells been all of silver, rung by fairies, the notes could not have been sweeter. In itself the air was not sad, yet it pierced to the heart; and as the chimes played I found that I was a great deal more anxious about Jonkheer Brederode than I had thought. The tears came to my eyes, and when Lady MacNairne asked what was the matter, I said impulsively that I couldn't help being frightened for our friend, doing his self-imposed duty so bravely by Nell's boat.

Going back to the hotel, we were all miserable. Even Mr. van Buren seemed wretched, though I can't think why, as he said he was not anxious about the Jonkheer. And Lady MacNairne forgot to put it down in her note-book when some one told her that Enkhuisen was the birthplace of Paul Potter.

(To be continued.)

# Columbia



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but he didn't mind, and pointed the funniest front doors, crusted colored flowers, like the icing on child's birthday cake sprinkled with hundreds of thousands." After that, I laughed as much as I liked at every-thing, though I was sure the people who built the houses took them quite seriously, and admired them beyond measure. You felt that each man had put his whole soul into the scheme of things, trying to outdo his neighbors in color or originality.

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These roofs made the houses look as if they had bald, shiny foreheads, with hair on top, and gave the windows a comically wise expression.

At the homesteads (with their adobe walls for families of horses and cows) were extraordinary, they were common-places compared with the chicken coops, shaped like chateaux, or pagodas, wreathed with flowers. At last we drove under a gate across the road, and the color was suddenly extinguished as if a show of red was over, we all felt as though we had come back to the everyday world of an excursion into elfland.

At the entrance to Enkhulsen, the gates of the Dead Cities which we were to visit—a strange, sad old town, with a main park, churches three times as high as the houses, small but perfect as they were.

We drove to the harbor, not to see the wonderful humpbacked lighthouse tower, but to find out if there were any news of our father before going to the hotel.

A stiff wind was blowing; the sea was white and waves tossed angrily against the pier.

Nothing had been heard of "Lorelei," and though we left the car and walked to the outer harbor, straining eyes in the direction whence she came, no craft resembling her was to be seen.

The beauty of the day had died; sky and water were dull as lead, and Nell's eyes she stood gazing out to sea, pallid in the bleak light.

Only we felt depressed, though Mr. Buren said it was hardly time to be depressed. As we lingered, the most beautiful music began to fall over us apparently from the sky, like a shower of jewels.

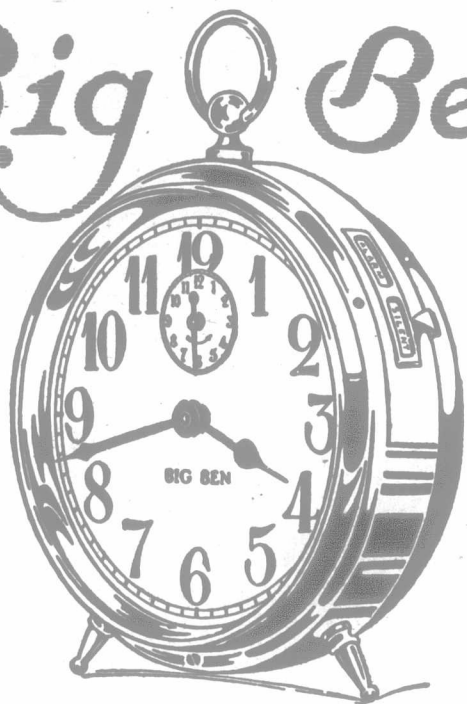
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Back to the hotel, we were all tired. Even Mr. van Buren seemed tired, though I can't think why, as he was not anxious about the matter. And Lady MacNairne forgot to put it down in her note-book when she told her that Enkhulsen was the place of Paul Potter.

(To be continued.)

# Big Ben



## At Home on the Farm

In your room, or son's, or beside the hired man's bed. It's all the same to Big Ben for he's right at home. He knows it's his business to be first one up and to wake the others in time for morning chores.

Leave it to him to rouse the heavy sleepers—men who work long hard days and sleep like logs at night.

He's at home on the farm and earns his keep the very first day, same as he's doing on thousands of farms.

If your dealer hasn't him, a money order addressed to his makers, Westco, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him postpaid. \$2.50 in the States—in Canada, \$3.00.

## Greater Success with Stock and Poultry

Follows the use of these famous "Caldwell's" standard feeds. Clip this for future reference.

- "Caldwell's" Molasses Meal
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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Letters in Rural Mail Boxes.

A wrote a private, confidential letter to his daughter, which was never delivered at the address. B boasts that he is in possession of that letter, and, having read it, makes known its contents.

1. To say the least of it, was such an act not most disreputable?
2. Further, is it not a criminal offence to tamper with the King's mail, even from a rural mail box on the road?
3. If so, under what head would the offence come?
4. What would be the probable penalty? The only possible way B could have got possession of the letter was either by himself or some one else taking the letter out of the box before the carrier came along.

Ontario.

- Ans.—1. Yes.  
2. Yes; it is a criminal offence.  
3. It is provided for by The Criminal Code. See section 2 (i) and sections 364 and 365.  
4. Commission of such an offence renders the party liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment for a term of three years or more.

#### THE BALKAN TRAGEDY.

The new campaign confronting the Allies in the Balkans is clearly something more than the defence of Serbia. The tragedy of it is that Russian, French and British armies may have to invade and spread ruin in Bulgaria—a country where the big majority of the people have no desire to help Turkey or to side with the Central Powers. But while the common people of Bulgaria, like the people of Greece and of Roumania, would be more likely to support the democratic cause of the Allies, royal influence and control of armies and governments has decided against the interests of the people. The King and Queen of Bulgaria are Germans. The King of Roumania is a German. The Queen of Greece is the Kaiser's sister. So the Balkan peoples must be butchered, and must butcher one another, over something—they know not what. Their rulers have willed it; and, unless the Allies get to Constantinople first, the butchery may be spread to what would be called a "holy war" of Mohammedan against Christian."—Altonia Citizen.



## Costs less for Feed-

Pratts Poultry Regulator helps hens get full nourishment from the daily ration, and greatly increases the value of feed.

It brings down the cost per dozen of eggs, because it makes hens lay more eggs to the bushel of feed. It lowers the cost per pound of dressed poultry, because it develops the cockerels quickly.

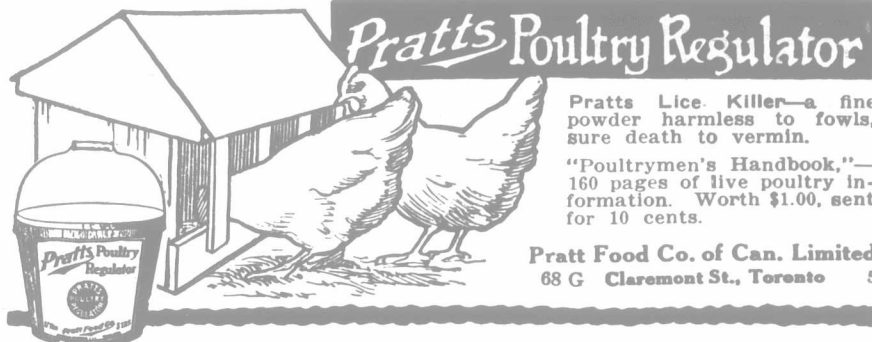
Pratts Poultry Regulator acts gently but directly on the digestive organs, tones up the liver

and puts the birds into fine healthy condition.

The herbs, seeds, and other food elements that birds get in foraging are necessary parts of their feed. Supply these food elements by using Pratts Poultry Regulator and the results are at once shown in improved health and lots of eggs.

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## EXCELSIOR ENDOWMENT

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### Gossip.

#### PIONEER HOLSTEINS.

The highest standard of breeding in a sire is not always a guarantee of progeny. Time alone can determine his worth. Some years ago, Walburn Rivers, the well-known breeder of record-making Holsteins purchased to head his herd the bull Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, a son of Ianthe Jewell Mechthilde, record 22 lbs., and sired by a son of Lady Aaggie De Kol, 27 lbs., and winner of the dairy test in Guelph for two successive years. After using him for a couple of years he was sold. Eight of his heifers now in the herd have come to milk with their first calving, and the remarkable results of the official tests decided Mr. Rivers to re-purchase him. Following is the official records for the eight:

Calamity Snow Mechthilde, two years, R. O. M., 16,274 lbs. butter. In R. O. P. she made 15,884 lbs. milk and 722 lbs. butter. As a three-year-old, in R. O. M., she made 24.45 lbs. butter, and in R. O. P. will make over 20,000 lbs. milk. Countess Clay Mechthilde Jr., two years, made 12.6 lbs. butter in R. O. M., and in R. O. P. gave 18,942 lbs. milk and 590 lbs. butter. Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd, 1 year 10 months, in R. O. M. made 15.43 lbs. butter, and in R. O. P. she gave 14,000 lbs. of milk in eleven months. Fairmont Aaggie Mechthilde, two years, in R. O. M. made 17,801 lbs. butter, and in R. O. P. in 10 months, gave 14,503 lbs. milk. Duchess Aaggie Wayne Mechthilde, at 1 year and 11 months, gave 16,878 lbs. butter in R. O. M., and in 10 months gave 14,600 lbs. milk in R. O. P. Aaggie Posch Mechthilde 2nd, 1 year and 11 months, made 18,588 lbs. butter in R. O. M., and in 10 months, in R. O. P., gave 12,300 lbs. milk. Princess Aaggie Mechthilde, 1 year and 9 months, made 14,398 lbs. butter in R. O. M., and in R. O. P. gave 11,202 lbs. milk in 9 months. Aaggie Posch Mechthilde, 2 years, made 16,857 lbs. butter in R. O. M. This is indeed a wonderful showing for these young females, and Mr. Rivers did well to purchase back their sire. In use on this bull's daughters is Canary Hartog Jr., dam's record 25.39, grandam 119 lbs. milk in one day, and 25,650 lbs. in one year. For five generations this herd has been in the official records. There are now young bulls for sale with the excellent breeding that has just been mentioned.



**It gets the dirt and grease out of every seam, every hard-to-get-at place, in milk cans and pails.**

**Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia**



Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake." 5 and 10 cent packages.

Made in Canada.

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THE most beautiful thing in the world to-day is the home life which has been developed.

But life insurance should be carried so that in the event of the father's death the family will not be compelled to forsake the old place for one less comfortable. The Mutual Life of Canada prides itself on being

- the Company that makes Canadian homes—
- the Company that protects Canadian homes—
- the Company that maintains Canadian homes.

Provide against the loss of the old home in the event of your death by means of a policy in

**THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY CANADA WATERLOO, ONTARIO**

**Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure**

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bursae, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, 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., East Toronto, Ont.

Exclusive manufacturer and patentee of

**Filtered Well Casing**

which allows free inflow of water and prevents inflow of sand, for bored wells in water sand. Low Draft Filters used in connection with my patent. Sand and gravel (column) system of procuring a good flow of water from water sand. Lock Filters for preventing inflow of sand in deep-drilled wells. Sand Pumps for pumping sand out of deep-drilled wells. Atmospheric Pressure System of elevating and storing water, thus greatly increasing the amount of water that can be taken from wells at slow feed. Stockmen's Syringe Pumps, made of hard aluminum. There are none so simple, better, nor more sanitary. Tools for lifting lost pumps out of deep-drilled wells.

**H. C. HOGARTH, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**Cedar Posts** Lots Green 4 1/2 ins. under 7 ins. by 8 ft. 9c., 7 ins. and up by 8 ft. 18c., 7 ins. and up by 9 ft. 22c. All bargains. Terms—Cash. Stumps for supplies. Box 52, Gooderham, Ont.

**Questions and Answers. Veterinary.**

**Sequel To Distemper.**

Horse had distemper last spring and is not right yet. He coughs a little, the throat is somewhat swollen, and he makes a snoring noise when drawing or working hard. I have blistered several times and given distemper cure.

R. C. F.

Ans.—He has what is commonly known as "roars." There is no effective treatment. An operation by a veterinarian in some cases improves matters, but often fails to cure. The cough may be checked by giving every morning 1 1/2 drams powdered opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 30 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor. Add sufficient oil of tar to make plastic, roll in tissue paper, and administer as a ball, or dissolve in warm water and give as a drench.

**Unthrifty Cow.**

Cow has been failing for a month. She seems weak, staggers when walking, presses her head against the wall, lies down a good deal and does not eat much. Her body is covered with little eruptions.

T. R. G.

Ans.—Give her a laxative of 1 1/2 pints raw linseed oil and follow up with a tablespoonful three times daily of the following, viz.: Equal parts powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and feed on easily-digested food in small quantities, and gradually increase quantities as appetite improves. It will be wise to isolate her and give a thorough washing with a warm 5 per cent. solution of zenoleum or other coal tar antiseptic, and after that dress the raw surfaces three or four times daily with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

**Colt With Cough.**

When two weeks old colt was out a cold night and next day seemed to have a cold, from which he has not recovered. Sometimes he discharges from the nostrils, then for a variable time there is no discharge, and then it occurs again. He coughs considerably, and breathes like a horse with heaves.

SUB.

Ans.—If his lungs are affected it is not probable he will recover. If the trouble is nasal gleet, which the symptoms given indicate, there is a probability of recovery. In some cases an operation by a veterinarian is necessary. This consists in trephining the sinuses of the head. Try the following: Take 1 ounce each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, pulverize and mix, and make into 48 powders. Give him one every morning and night. If no improvement is noticed by the time they are done, have him examined again by a veterinarian.

**Partial Dislocation of Patellas.**

Colt was foaled in May. About a month ago it began to swell on stifle joints. Now they are both swollen and appear sore. He walks fairly well, but slightly stiff. Now he is knuckling on all four fetlock joints.

D. J. C.

Ans.—There is partial dislocation of the stifle bones. It is doubtful if he will ever be quite right, but should make a good horse for slow work. Teach him to stand tied. Get a blister made of 1 1/2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joints, tie him so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn him loose in a comfortable box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off. Keep as quiet as possible, and repeat the blistering every month all winter. If the fetlock joints do not improve when he gets a little more strength in his stifles, blister them in the same way, midway between the blistering of the stifles.

Less Than Human—Tom, the country six-year-old, presenting himself one day in even more than his usual state of dust and disorder, was asked by his mother if he would not like to be a little city boy, and always be nice and clean in white suits and shoes and stockings. Tom answered scornfully: "They're not children; they're pets."

**A "365" Day Liniment**

**YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—**  
"If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."  
**Get It.** Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate Relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

**Gombault's Caustic Balsam**  
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**Will Do It**

**It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure.** Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."  
—Ed. Rosenburg, St. Ans gat, Ia.

**Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says:** "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

**A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints.** Whenever and wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no Equal.

**Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes:** "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."

A liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

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For Sale—Three-year-old, grey, a 15 good one will make a ton horse and will be sold at a reasonable price.

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**ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS**

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

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**Meadow Lawn Shorthorns**

Five Scotch bulls, 16 months old, from good milking dams, Low-set, thick, deep, well formed, growthy fellows, showing breeding, quality and scale. You are invited to inspect this offering. Bell Telephone.

**F. W. Ewing, Elora, Ont. R. R. No. 1**

**Shorthorns**

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

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10 Bulls serviceable age, all good ones (some herd-headers) and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =; also four choice fillies all from imported stock.

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**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Established 50 years our herd was never so strong as now of strictly high-class quality and breeding we have young cows in calf, heifers all ages, high-class young bulls, show animals a specialty.

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OF FARM... Perry to sell... Hibb... Hon Road... following: team (one rising 5 year mare (driver) old, 1 bay r black mare spotted mar mare with Shortorn No. 108378, Jane, 67433, downde Mai dam Lady J Cow, Celia 1 Celia 12th, Hanc Thorn 41510, sire E 67433, dam 17105 (84717 94158, sire T Pride, rising Queen, 85000 Wimples Glo Thorne, 72855 registered; 2 be registered cow with calf calve in Dec. calf (red and time of sale, calf at foot, 1 old, steer rising year old, 6 weeks old, 6 now due time above, about 3 Sale at 1 o'clock \$10.00 and up months' credit approved joint amounts. Po prior is in farms will be ously disposed JAMES JONE Auctioneer.

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Three good im... French Coach an... Sound and righ... getters. Address...

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white, Fossil... should weigh a to... on reasonable ter... FRANK SPA

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give the Wond... inflammation of... Fever, Distemp... packing, etc. Age... Dr. Bell.

**For Sale—Clyde**  
Lord March, on... Black, 4 white sto... ally well built an... able. Further pa... Pomona Farm,

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Choice stock to off... CHINA AND CH... Poland China her... Pain not akin—b... ente. Geo. G. G

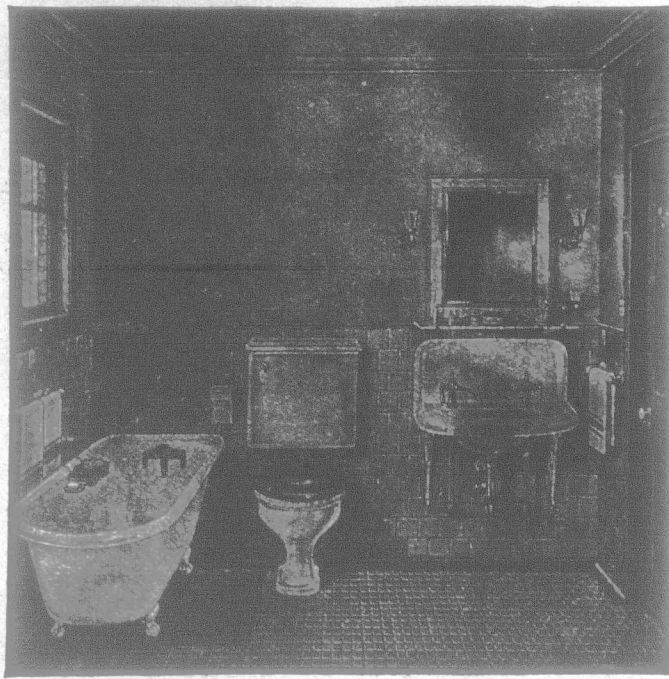
**BURNFOOT STE**  
Breeder of Stock... Present Offering a... 1915, a grandson of... cow in the R.O.P. f... MOORE, Prop., C







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Why not have a first-class bathroom like this in your home, with plenty of running hot and cold water, and a handy kitchen sink with the same conveniences—all fitted up complete.

Every member of the family will welcome the change and benefit by the improved conditions.

### Prices complete, \$225 and upwards

The unsanitary cesspool outdoors is a constant danger to health and means exposure to cold and disease. Why go on putting up with miserable conditions that belong to the Middle Ages? Let us send you particulars. There is an

### EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

that will meet your every requirement. The cost is moderate—the work will be first-class—the time, health and labor saved will repay the cost in short order—the improvement will be permanent.

Our outfits won Diploma at the Western Fair this year. We have installed many in all parts of the country. Write us to-day for complete catalogue. Estimates free.

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## Facts To Know When Buying Cross-Cut Saws

The name "Simonds Crescent Ground" on a cross-cut saw, means that the saw will cut 10% more timber same time and labor being consumed, than any other brand of saw made to-day,—this we guarantee.

This is a broad statement but one which we stand behind. No saw has yet been returned owing to its having failed to fulfill the above guarantee. The advantage of the Crescent Grinding, in Simonds Cross Cut Saws, is that it prevents binding in the kerf and enables the operator to push as well as pull the saw—points experienced sawyers appreciate.

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

Simonds Steel is the only steel which we are sure, will take a temper to hold a cutting edge longer than the ordinary saw.

The illustration shows a Simonds Cross-Cut Saw, No. 325, with a hollow back instead of a straight back.

When you buy a saw, it will pay you to get a Manufacturer's Brand Saw, with the name "Simonds" on the blade, at about the same price as you will pay for a low grade Special Saw.

Ask your dealer for the Simonds Cross-Cut Saw and write direct to the factory for further particulars.

**SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED**  
Vancouver, B. C. MONTREAL, QUE. St. John, N. B.

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H. Fraleigh, Box 1, Forest, Ont.

## Plaster Hill Shorthorns

Six young bulls 8 to 14 months. Eight females, those of breeding age in calf. Some qualified in R.O.P. and others from R.O.P. cows. Among these some choice show animals. Prices right. Terms to suit purchaser.

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Long-Distance Phone Station and P.O.

**Shorthorns**—high class young bulls from 7 to 18 months, 15 young cows and heifers, straight, smooth big kinds of choicest breeding including several families that have produced dairy test winners. I never was in a better position to supply you with a good young bull at a more reasonable price. Write me or come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham  
Long distance Phone, Lindsay, Ont.

## Oakland 61 Shorthorns

For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen females of the profitable kind.

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

## SHORTHORNS

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good Pedigrees. Inspection solicited.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows. **ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.**

**SHORTHORNS**, bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows milking 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's bull Mortimer in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. **Thomas Graham, R.R. 3, Port Perry, Ont**

**Fletcher's Shorthorns** For Sale—Roan Sailor = 1045 = a choice dark roan, 15 mos. Roan Lady bull from imported dam. Our herd Toronto winners both 1914 and 1915. **Geo. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. L. D. Phone, Erin Station, C.P.R.**

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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We have, in quarantine, 16 imported bulls, four cows with bull calves at foot and safe in calf again and one good two-year-old heifer. These cattle were selected for us by one of the best judges in Great Britain. They are a good lot and represent the very best Scotch breeding. They will be released from quarantine early in November. We have eight young bulls some of which we would like to sell before our imported stock comes home. There are some choice ones among them.

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT** :: **FREEMAN, ONTARIO**  
Burlington Jct. G.T.R.

## Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—15 Bulls 8 to 14 months old, several of them prize winners at Toronto and London, sired by the noted imported bulls Right Sort and Raphael. Also for sale—20 Heifers and cows of choice breeding and quality for show or foundation purposes. State your wants and we will send copy of pedigree and prices. Mail orders a speciality, satisfaction guaranteed.

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## A Reasonable Chance to Buy a Well-bred, Good, Young SHORTHORN BULL

at a small price; I have three January calves which I want to move at once. Also four or five a little older.

**Will A. Dryden, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont.**  
Brooklin, G. T. R., C. N. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.

**Robert Miller** pays the freight, and in addition he is offering a roan 2-year-old bull that has not been beaten, bred direct from imported stock and a grand sire. A yearling bull, first the only time shown, direct from imported stock; also proven sure and right, and several younger bulls of the very highest class, in beautiful condition, at great value for the money asked. Females of all ages, some of them prizewinners, some of them great milkers and bred that way, some of them the most select Scotch families that will start a man right. If you let me know your object, I can price you a bull to suit your purpose, at a price that you can pay. Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes for sale as usual. Our business has been established for 79 years, and still it grows, there is a reason. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P.O. and Station, Ontario.**

## The Salem Shorthorns

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.

**J. A. WATT** :: **ELORA, ONT.**

**H. SMITH** :: **HAY P.O., ONT.**  
21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

## PLEASANT VALLEY FARM SHORTHORNS

Your opportunity to buy a good shorthorn bull as a herd header or to raise better steers is right now. We have 10 good ones for either purpose by Imp Loyal Scot, also several cows and heifers. Write us before buying. **GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat Station, C.P.R. (11 miles east of Guelph.)**

## GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

**WM. SMITH & SON,** COLUMBUS, ONTARIO  
**Willowbank Stock Farm Shorthorn Herd** Established 1855. This large and old established herd has at the head the two great bulls: Imported Roan Chief = 60865 =, a Butterfly and the prizewinning bull, Browndale = 80112 =, a Mina. An extra good lot of young stock to offer of either sex. Splendid condition. **James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.**

Societies. Among his get is Fine Feathers, a London winner, and judged on his stock, he should earn Mond his money back very soon. Mond also gave 2,300 guineas for Childwick Champion, perhaps the greatest Shire stallion, judged as a "getter," in the kingdom. He got the 4,100 guineas colt; Champion's Goalkeeper, which has been London champion twice, and he also sired that great mare Lorna Doone, which has in her turn been twice London's champion mare. Childwick Champion is twelve years old, but he is as sprightly as a kitten on his great feet and limbs—he is all horse, a chunk of masculinity.

At 1,900 guineas, the Derbyshire breeder, Sir Arthur Nicholson got the five-year-old, Champion's Clanman, a bay son of Ohildwick, and very like him. He, however, is blind in one eye, but he is so good that King George has used him these three last seasons in his stud at Sandringham. At 1,550 guineas, Edgar Appleby got Halstead Blue Blood, a rare and typical son of Locking Forest King. The London champion of 1909, Halstead Royal Duke, was sold cheaply to Mrs. Jewel, at 575 guineas, and another relatively cheap horse was the London champion of February last, to-wit, Blaisdon Jupiter, which was sold at 1,400 guineas, to Smith-Carlington, of Ashby, Folville, Leicester, who was a big buyer at the sale. This gentleman gave 1,550 guineas for the two-year-old stallion, Champion's Counterfeit, a son of Halstead Blue Blood, and 1,000 guineas for the yearling colt, Menestrel's Maximum, a son of Norbury Menestrel.

Farmers from out of the wilds of Wales rubbed shoulders with the peerage to get these pearls, and quite a lot of useful stock went to "small men" who were venturing almost all their "own" on such peerless blood. The mares sold very cheaply. Pockets were getting dried up ere the mares were reached, and it is hardly conceivable that a Welsh farmer should step in and take from under the nose of the Duke of Marlborough the last lot of the sale, the twelve-year-old mare Belle Cole, which was London's champion in 1908, and now fetched but 200 guineas. The mares were gifts, judged on the prices they went at. **G. T. BURROWS.**

London, Eng.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Registering Yorkshires.

1. Will you kindly inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, regarding the registration of pure-bred Yorkshire White hogs? Is there an age limit where they are from registered stock?

2. What are the steps to take to get them registered? **S. J. B.**

Ans.—1 and 2. For full particulars, write the Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will give you all details.

### Right to Cut Logs.

I promised to let a man cut logs in my bush at a certain price. A contract was drawn up before two of his employees. I now refuse to sign contract, intending to cut the logs myself. Can I be compelled to sign contract, after making verbal agreement? If I persist in keeping him out of my bush, can he claim any damages? He has not started work yet, and I have given him written notice that I decline to enter into any contract. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ontario. **Ans.**—Judging from the foregoing statement alone, we would say that you cannot be compelled to sign the contract in question. Also, that the other party is not in a position to assert and maintain a claim of damages. It is just possible, however, that the notice which you signed and delivered is capable of being so connected with the unsigned contract as to render you bound by its terms. We cannot speak definitely without seeing both notice and "contract." We are assuming that the price referred to was over \$40, so that, whether the logs were to be cut from down or from standing timber, there must have been some memorandum in writing signed by you or your duly authorized agent in order that you might be regarded as bound by the agreement.

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on, Eng.

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Be sure you get the real Ontario Feeders' Cotton Seed Meal, with the blue-and-yellow tag—it is the highest grade of cotton seed meal sold. If your dealer hasn't it, write us for prices, and for information on Gardiner's Alf Meal, Pig Meal, Ostrum and Sac-a-fat.

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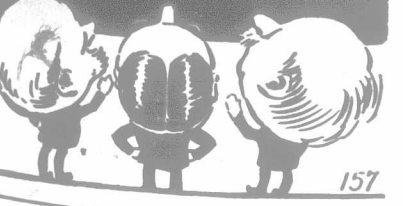
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The General says:  
A name is of great importance to the large manufacturer who sells his goods under a well established trade-mark. To succeed that name must stand for fair dealing, high quality, honesty of purpose and full value for every dollar. Ask your dealer to tell you what our name stands for on a roll of

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**A Good Idea! Use Windsor Dairy Salt**  
Made in Canada



Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Mica.**  
What is the mineral in the enclosed rock?  
D. T.

Ans.—The sample submitted is gneiss. This has become disintegrated, and the mineral which has attracted the attention of your subscriber is common mica (muscovite). It is only of value where it occurs in large quantities. This material is commonly called cat's silver.  
A. J. G.

**About Engines and Electric Power.**

1. Could an electric motor be used for running a light portable sawing machine. One that could be carried about by two men. Power to be produced by a two-horse power gasoline engine. The motor not to weigh more than fifty lbs. or better if less?  
2. What per cent. of the power of the engine can be applied by the motor. Length of line about 200 feet?  
3. Please give the name and address of some manufacturers of electric motors in Canada?  
4. Are storage batteries of two-horse power manufactured in Canada or United States?  
5. What would be the weight of storage batteries of that power?  
A. J.

Ans. You cannot get a two-horsepower motor at anything like 50 lbs. in weight. They will weigh from 200 to 300 lbs. Moreover, in order to turn gasoline power into electric power you would need first a dynamo to hitch to the gasoline engine and make the electricity. This could be transmitted over your line to run a motor at the other end. Thus you see you would have three machines where you might move your gasoline engine over and hitch it to the sawing machine direct.

2. The dynamo would turn about 95 per cent. of the power into electricity, and the motor would turn about 95 per cent. of this back into power.

3. Some of the firms manufacturing motors in Canada are: The Canadian Westinghouse Co., Toronto; The Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto.

4 and 5. Storage batteries of two-horsepower are made, but the weight will depend on the length of time they will run without re-charging. The longer they are made to run the larger they will be.  
W. H. D.

**Filtering Rain Water — Size of Water Pipe.**

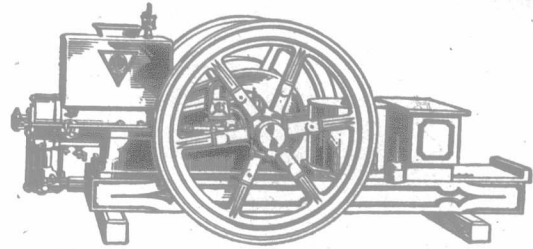
1. Can water off a barn be filtered satisfactorily for drinking purposes? If so, how can it be done, and what material should one have?  
2. What size pipe would be needed to carry water to the house, the well being one hundred feet away? The ground is about five feet higher at the well than at the house.  
3. How deep would pipe need to be buried to escape frost?  
L. K.

Ans.—1. Rain-water, as it falls, is plenty pure enough for drinking purposes. In localities where wells are difficult to get, rain-water is used extensively. In certain coral islands, where wells are impossible, rain-water is used exclusively. Some dust and other impurities deposited by wind and birds collect on the roofs of buildings, and these are washed off with the first dash of rain. If there was a way of discarding the first run-off from the roof, one would have good, pure water for drinking purposes, although it would taste flat because it is soft. If it is not practicable to discard the first run-off, a filter might be arranged consisting of, say, one foot of sand in a suitable box. The water from the roof would flow into this box and filter through the sand, the impurities being thus removed. From the filter a pipe would lead to the reservoir. Care would have to be taken, of course, that the tank or cistern was so located that it would not be contaminated by sewage impurities or others. The cistern should be kept dark so that no algae or other water plants will grow.

2. An inch would do, but an inch and a quarter would be better. The smaller the pipe the harder it will be to pump.

3. In Elgin County, the depth would not need to be so great as in more northern parts of the Province. If the pipe is in an exposed location, where little snow collects, you would probably be safe at from 3½ to 4 feet.  
W. H. D.

**No tinkering, worry or bother with the ALPHA. It plugs right along like a steady and well-broken horse**



Anybody can run an Alpha Gas Engine. Your wife can run it; your boy can run it; the hired man can run it.

There is nothing mysterious or complicated about an Alpha. That's why it's an ideal engine for farm use.

Not only does the Alpha work well but it wears well, because it is made from the very best material

and its workmanship and design are high-grade in every particular. Just give it a supply of gasoline or kerosene, oil it up and give it a pull, and it saws your wood, cuts your fodder, grinds your corn, pumps your water, runs your cream separator or your washing machine, or does anything else that you want it to do. It's certainly a great labor-saver on the farm.

Eleven sizes, 2 to 28 horse-power. Each furnished in stationary semi-portable, or portable style, and with either hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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**IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE**  
Of forty-one head of registered

**Ayrshire Cattle**

To be sold by auction at Trout Run Stock Farm at LYNEDOCH, ONT.  
**Wednesday, Nov. 24th, 1915, 12.30 pm..**

Trout Run Stock Farm is 6½ miles from Delhi, on the G. T. R. and Wabash; 12 miles from Simcoe, Ont., on G. T. R. and Wabash, also Port Dover and Stratford line.

This is a breeder's sale of a producing herd of the finest type of prize-winners and R. O. P. animals.

None are over 6 years of age, and 20 are heifers under 2 years. Several are in the official R. O. P. and several others now in the test. Many of them the get of Imp. Holehouse Pilot. The younger ones are the get of the Toronto junior champion, Crowboy of Menie. All will be in prime condition and all will be sold.

Terms: Cash, or eight months' on bankable paper with 6%.  
All trains will be met at Delhi station morning of sale. Lunch served at noon for those from a distance.  
For catalogue apply to undersigned:

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**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Turkey Queries.**

Several of my turkeys have taken sick in the last week. They get a dark-purple color about the head, droop their wings, and have diarrhea, which is of a yellowish color. I have them shut in, and am giving them muriatic acid in their drinking water.

1. What would you say the disease is, and what treatment should I give them?

2. Also, what is the best feed for turkeys, after they are full grown, to fatten them?

J. A. L.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate an outbreak of black-head. See article on page 1589 of our issue of October 7. Isolate or destroy infected birds. Disinfect the pens. Continue the muriatic acid. Feed well.

2. It is advisable to allow the turkeys which you are fattening as much free range as possible, as fattening turkeys on extra feed will not wander away very far, and having their liberty they pick up much feed which they would not otherwise get. It is advisable to feed turkeys which are being especially fattened four times a day, giving the first three meals of cooked potatoes and corn meal, or of corn meal scalded with milk and water, and the last feed at night may be a grain feed of corn, wheat or buckwheat. Turkey raisers advise the use of old corn, as new is very likely to cause trouble. Feed the first meal early in the morning, and the last one as late as possible at night. Owing to the fact that potatoes are particularly scarce and high in price this year, some other mash might be used this year in their place, provided the turkeys can be induced to eat it. They will get along very well with the scalded corn meal without the potatoes. Many feed off practically on whole grain alone. Boiled carrots and sweet apples are sometimes used in the mash, and it is more than likely that the turkeys could be induced to eat boiled turnips or mangels as part of the ration.

**Turkey Trouble.**

I have a flock of 35 turkeys. They all seemed to be fine, healthy birds. This morning I noticed about a dozen of them all standing around. Each one of them seemed to have its crop full and was endeavoring to swallow the food, but did not seem to have the power to cause the food to pass on. I would like if you could tell me the cause of this, and also the cure, if any. Please publish in the next edition of your valuable paper.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—From the description given it is impossible to locate the cause of the trouble. It may be a great many things, but there is but little doubt that it is due to some change in food. The ordinary procedure in a case of this kind is to give the birds a good dose of Epsom salts or castor oil, using for turkeys about one good teaspoonful per bird. This can be given in the fresh state or dissolved in water and mixed with the food if the birds will take it. Ordinarily we would prefer to give it clear. Sometimes it would be necessary to knead the crop a little after the medicine has been given. If the food does not pass on in twenty-four hours it may be necessary to operate. This is done by simply making an incision in the top of the crop near the neck, perhaps an inch and a half long, and removing the crop contents. Then stitch up the opening, being careful to stitch the opening and the crop together separate from the skin, after which the bird should be fed lightly on a mash diet composed with probably whatever kind of chop is about the farm, or bran chops, or corn meal moistened with skim milk. Give the birds probably half what they would eat. In cases where the salts or castor oil is effective, I would be inclined to feed the birds a little tonic for a week or so, such as ginger or mustard once a day, using a teaspoonful of ginger to about a dozen birds. June bugs will cause trouble similar to that mentioned. I presume in this particular case it may be too much insect life, or grass, or something of that nature.

W. R. G.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

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What would you say the disease is, and what treatment should I give them? Also, what is the best feed for turkeys after they are full grown, to fatten them? J. A. L.

1. The symptoms indicate an outbreak of black-head. See article on page 1589 of our issue of October 7, 1915, or destroy infected birds. Disinfect pens. Continue the muriatic acid.

Feed well. It is advisable to allow the turkeys to fatten as much as possible, as fattening turkeys will not wander away very much and having their liberty they pick up much feed which they would not otherwise get. It is advisable to feed them four times a day, giving the first meal of cooked potatoes and corn meal scalded with milk water, and the last feed at night a grain feed of corn, wheat or oat.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Rations For and Care of Milking Cows.

- 1. How much of each of the following feeds should I allow each cow per day to receive the best returns: Alfalfa hay, silage, mangels, rolled oats and cottonseed meal. 2. Could I improve the above-mentioned allowance by adding bran, oil-cake meal, or molasses meal? 3. How should a cow be fed the last month before calving? 4. How should she be fed directly after calving? 5. Is it advisable to milk a cow before she calves, if her udder becomes very large and hard? I have several milking Holsteins, and have trouble with them losing quarters.

Ans.—1. Ten lbs. of alfalfa hay, 40 lbs. silage, 20 lbs. mangels, 5 lbs. oats, and 1 lb. cottonseed meal, will make a very good ration indeed. This will supply 26.98 lbs. of dry matter, and one part of protein will be present to every 5.7 parts of carbohydrates and fats. Or, in other words, you will have a nutritive ratio of 1 to 5.7. In case the cottonseed meal were dispensed with altogether, the ration would still contain 26.5 lbs. of dry matter, and would have a nutritive ratio of 1 to 6.5. For a cow giving around 40 lbs. of milk per day, about 26 lbs. of dry matter will be sufficient. A larger flow of milk would necessitate a more liberal ration. On account of the alfalfa hay, considerable protein is present without the cottonseed meal at all, and perhaps 1 to 5.7 is rather narrow for a ration, or, in other words, it has plenty of protein compared with the carbohydrates and fats. We would endeavor to test a ration without the use of cottonseed meal, and then feed some and notice the returns, and decide from that whether to feed the meal or not. These rations just recommended are for cows giving in the vicinity of 40 lbs. If the animals are producing a greater quantity of milk the feeder should endeavor to regulate the quantity fed by the weight of the milk given.

2. Bran is fairly rich in protein, and has a good influence on the animal's system, but where the quantity of silage and roots mentioned is fed, perhaps bran would not be necessary. Oil-cake meal is also beneficial, and carries a considerable amount of protein, but this latter constituent is not required. Molasses meal is also reputed to have a very beneficial effect upon the animal's system, and to encourage a greater flow of milk. It would probably be well to test a quantity of this meal along with the previously-mentioned ration.

3. Plenty of succulent feed, such as silage and roots, with sufficient coarse fodder, should constitute the greater part of the ration. The appearance of the animal as to flesh, and the condition of the udder, will indicate whether grain is required or not. Good spring or summer pasture is the ideal feed for pregnant animals. A stockman should endeavor to simulate such condition.

4. Some warm water, bran mash, and good hay, can be fed at first. The ration which is to follow should be built up gradually from this, but a heavy milker should not be put upon full feed for two weeks.

5. The act of milking out the udder before the calf is born is always advised against unless the udder shows plain evidence of inflammation, in which case a light ration should be fed and a purgative of Epsom salts (one pound for a cow, or half a pound for a heifer) should be administered. Plenty of exercise should be allowed. To prevent the udder becoming congested, rub with an ointment made of camphor, 4 ounces, and extract of belladonna, 1/2 ounce. To avoid milk fever, the udder should be only partially milked out for the first three days after calving.

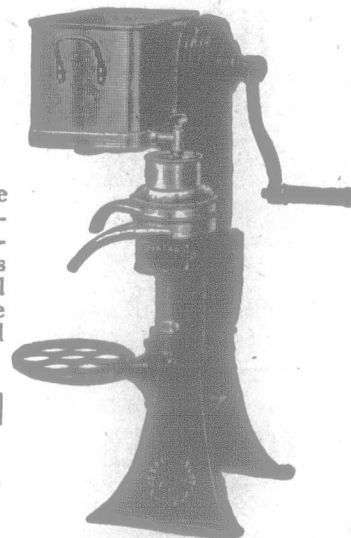
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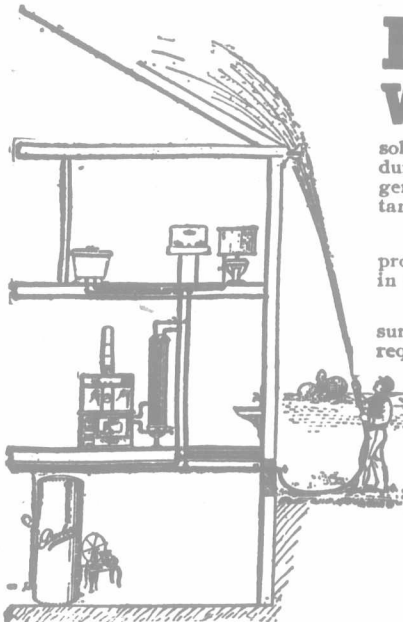


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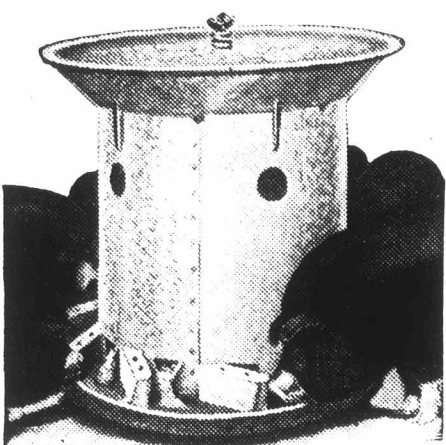
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**Chester White Swine** For Sale: Ohio Improved Chester White Swine. The oldest established registered herd in Canada. They are furnished not akin 6 to 8 weeks old. Write for prices.  
**Mrs. E. D. George & Sons, R.R. No. 2, Mossley, Ont.**

**Dyke's Book—FREE** NEW OF TEACHING BY MAIL. WITH DYKE'S WORKING MODELS. CHARTS, MANUSCRIPTS.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Feeding Potatoes For Milk or Beef.

1. Potatoes, being exceptionally cheap in the Okanagan Valley this season, would they be a good feed for milk cows where alfalfa is the hay used, and roots in small quantities can be fed?

2. Is there any truth in the assertion that potatoes tend to dry up milking cows?

3. Would they be a better feed for stall feeding along with alfalfa?

4. If used for fattening, will it be advisable to use grain along with the potatoes and alfalfa? **W. M. W.**

Ans.—1. Formerly, in the Maritime Provinces, potato growers who also kept stock, considered it more profitable to feed potatoes to the cattle than sell them when they would command less than 30 cents per bushel. Experiments with feeding potatoes to swine has proven that all the way from 425 lbs. to 500 lbs. of potatoes will take the place of 100 lbs. of grain when fed along with a grain ration. For dairy cows, however, we cannot state definitely what value potatoes would have. However, they are beneficial to the animal's system, and would no doubt be profitable to feed in the Okanagan Valley when potatoes were commanding a very small price. For cattle, they are better sliced, but for hogs the majority of experimenters state they should be boiled and mixed with grain.

2. We have never heard tell of any one proving by actual experiment that potatoes would tend to dry up milking cows. Potatoes are naturally starchy, or rich in carbohydrates, and if one depended too much upon them, no doubt the cows would decrease in their flow of milk. However, when mixed with alfalfa hay and some grain, we would consider potatoes suitable.

3 and 4. Potatoes will be suitable for either milk cows or stall feeding. They should be accompanied by some grain in either case, but with sufficient alfalfa it would not likely be necessary to add any protein-rich feeding stuffs. Such grains as are usually grown on the farm would be very suitable.

#### Cows Go Dry — Cow Pox — Cost of Silo — Length of Stalls.

1. Four cows went dry suddenly. They gave eight quarts of milk in the morning and at night had none. Can you tell me the cause, or what would your opinion be?

2. What will it cost to build a silo 12 x 30 feet?

3. What will cure cow pox?

4. What length should stalls in cow stables be? **P. M.**

Ans.—1. It is hard indeed to explain why these cows failed to give milk at night after milking well in the morning. If the cows were not suckled out during the daytime by some calves, they must have eaten something which checked the flow of milk.

2. Our correspondent does not state whether a cement, cement block, or stave silo, is being considered. The cost of a cement silo will depend upon the distance the gravel must be hauled, and the price of labor in that community. In some districts contracts are let for \$2 per foot for building. Usually a cement silo will cost \$200 or more to build, while many have been put up for less money. It would be advisable to consult some contractor upon this point if a cement silo is desired, or correspond with some of the firms advertising wood silos in this paper.

3. Cow pox is contagious, and only one person should milk the affected cow, or else the hands of the milker should be thoroughly disinfected after each milking. Feed bran mash, and give the following powders: One-quarter pound each of saltpetre, sulphur, and ground gentian root. Mix thoroughly, and give a teaspoonful night and morning in the mash. Each time before milking bathe the teats with lukewarm water and soap. Milk carefully, and apply the following preparation: Sweet oil, 4 ounces; carbolic acid, 10 ounces.

4. The length of the stalls must be regulated by the size of cattle. From 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 2 inches is usually the range. Moderately large cows would require a stall between 4 feet 10 inches and 5 feet long.

## Your Hogs

### Rid Them of Worms—Like This

Worms are responsible for nine-tenths of all your hog troubles at all seasons of the year, but especially in the fall. Now don't be misled, thinking your hogs have some other ailment. Nine times out of ten it is worms. My Stock Tonic will positively expel these worms—it will keep your hogs in a healthy condition, thereby enabling them to resist disease and lay on fat. Pay particular attention to see that your brood sows are free from worms, so that the litters will turn out healthy and vigorous. Feed my Stock Tonic to your hogs right now to expel the worms and to your horses, cattle and sheep to keep them in good condition while they're on dry feed.

For every two hogs put one tablespoonful of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic in the swill twice a day and I guarantee it will get the worms.

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

### A Fine Conditioner and Worm Expeller

25-lb. pail, \$2.25. 100-lb. sack, \$7.00 (duty paid)

It will put your horses, cows and sheep in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy, and if your hogs are wormy, put one tablespoonful in the swill twice a day for every two hogs, and I want to tell you that it will be good-bye to the worms. 25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. sack, \$7.00 (duty paid). Smaller packages in proportion.

My Stock Tonic is highly concentrated, as the small dose quantity will prove; and as I have no peddlers, wagons and horses to pay for I am able to sell my Stock Tonic through a reliable dealer in your town at rock-bottom prices.

Why pay the peddler twice my price?

### Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

One Gallon makes 70 to 100 Gallons Solution

A powerful disinfectant and germ destroyer. Use it around your hogpens, stables, poultry houses, outhouses, troughs, garbage cans, drains, etc. It sure does kill lice on hogs, prevents skin and parasitic skin diseases. Remember, the germs of disease are often carried from farm to farm—use Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant to destroy the germs and keep away foul odors. Sold in pint bottles, quart and gallon cans. Buy from the dealer in your town—under this guarantee:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will expel the worms from your hogs and keep your stock in sleek condition, that Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant will destroy disease germs and foul odors, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your stock, and if these preparations do not do as I claim, return the empty packages and my dealer will refund your money.

#### Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a

Tones up dormant egg organs and helps to make hens lay. Economical—8 penny's worth enough for 30 fowl daily. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50 (duty paid).

#### Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Should be used freely in the dust bath for poultry. Destroys lice on all farm animals. Sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 85c (duty paid).

Write for my free stock book.  
**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**



If you have a sick or injured animal, write me, telling symptoms, enclose 2c stamp for reply, and I will send you prescription and letter of advice free of charge.

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The big men in the hog business make sure that their stock gets clean food. Sanitary Hog Troughs can be flushed out often; never get mouldy and unhealthy. Made in six sizes from best galvanized iron.

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**Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns** Boars ready for service. Sows due to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and championship stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped: grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices.  
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**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES** From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torador we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.  
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**DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE** In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.  
**MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS** NORTHWOOD, ONT.

NOVEMBER

**R.M.S.P.**

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**This**  
 For every two hogs put one tablespoonful of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic in the swill twice a day and I guarantee it will get the worms.

...in a healthy condition, thereby enabling you to see that your brood sows are free and vigorous. Feed my Stock Tonic to your pigs, cattle and sheep to keep them in good

**Stock Tonic**

**Expeller**  
**duty paid)**

Why pay the peddler twice my price?  
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If you have a sick or injured animal, write me, telling symptoms, enclose 2c stamp for reply, and I will send you prescription and letter of advice free of charge.

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 Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers  
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 Leave TORONTO 8.00 a.m., 6.00 p.m., and 11.45 p.m. daily.  
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 Equipment the finest on all trains.  
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 Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.  
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When Building—Specify  
**MILTON BRICK**  
 Smooth, Hard, Clean-cut.  
 Write for Booklet.  
**MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY**  
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 To sell our zinc and felt weather strip. Greatest profit-producer for the winter months on the market. Send one dollar for agents' sample outfit and enough weather strip for one door and one window. We pay express or postage.  
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 Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire swine. Both sexes.  
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 Stock of all ages for sale. quality and satisfaction.

**WOODVILLE, ONTARIO**  
**ERSEY CATTLE**  
 bred from winners and champions for and young bulls. high in quality and

**NORTHWOOD, ONT.**

**Gossip.**  
 Intending exhibitors at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will do well to observe the rules regarding the closing of entries. The last date to receive entries in the Seed Department is Friday, November 12, while entries in all other departments will close positively Friday, November 19. Considerable time is necessary to prepare list of entries to be published in catalogue form, and no entry will be received after these dates.

**DISPERSION OF THE TROUT RUN AYRSHIRE HERD.**  
 Falling health, and by orders of his medical adviser, Wm. Thorn, of Lynedoch, Ont., is most reluctantly forced to sell his entire herd of high-class Ayrshire cattle, the result of a lifetime's work in careful breeding, intelligent culling, and official testing. At his farm, near Lynedoch, and six miles south of Delhi Station, G. T. R. and Wabash R. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains, he will, on Wednesday, November 24, at 12.30 p. m., sell by auction the entire herd of forty head, thirty-seven females and three bulls. In age they range from six months to six years. Twenty of them are under two years. A number of those in milk are in the R. O. P., and several others are running in the test. Many of the older ones are the get of Imp. Holehouse Pilot. The younger ones are the get of the Toronto Dairy Show junior champion, Crowboy of Menie. This is one of the best Ayrshire herds in Ontario, and will be brought out in the pink of condition. For full particulars, write for catalogue to Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont., R. M. D.

**R. & A. W. OLIVER'S SHORTHORN SALE.**

At the big dissolution-of-partnership dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of R. & A. W. Oliver, near Galt, Ont., on Thursday, Nov. 18, many gems of the breed will be offered, and positively sold to the highest bidder. The majority of them are Scotch-topped, and show every indication of being above the average in milk production, which the Messrs. Oliver say they are. In all, there will be 43 head sold. Thirty-six of them are under five years of age, four are two-year-old heifers, nine are yearling heifers, and seven are heifers under the year. Eight are bulls, including the thick, ever-fleshed, mellow-handling stock bull, Escana Ringmaster, a roan nine-months-old son of the great sire Right Sort (imp.), dam the Claret-Fred cow Ceres (imp.). This is one of the extra well-balanced young bulls, and all the cows and heifers of breeding age will be bred to him. The yearling and two-year-old heifers are the get of the Miss Ramsden-bred bull, Nonpareil Ramsden, a son of Nonpareil Archer sired out of Miss Howie 9th (imp.), and Victor Rosewood, the Rosewood-bred son of Primrose Chief and Athlstone Rosewood. These heifers are a splendid lot, extra thick and level in their lines. The foundation cows, all of which are to be sold, are Miss Howie 9th (imp.), a Miss Ramsden. Of her produce there are five daughters and one grandson fifteen months old. Proud Duchess 2nd, a Duchess, by Gold Cup (imp.), sired by Ceres's (imp.). She has in the herd three daughters, one of them has yearling and a calf was shown five times and won five firsts, including the Best of Show at the 1914 Show. She is one of the best of her kind. Lavana, a 1914 Best of Show, is sired by her by Imp. King of the South, a son of Imp. King of the South, and traces to King of the South, a son of Imp. King of the South. This cow, in a five-year-old test, averaged 14 pounds of milk per day, and has produced 14,000 pounds of milk in her life. There are two daughters of Lavana, one grand daughter, and one grand grand daughter, and others again trace back to the Imp. King of the South. The herd is a dual-purpose one, and with exceptional thickness. There will be no disappointment to parties attending this sale. All morning trains will meet at Galt.

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is my Imperial Life Assurance policy. These are the words of a prominent man of affairs—a man who owns large real estate and stock market investments, besides a substantial interest in a business.

Two years ago he was rated at \$50,000. If death came to him today the only thing his widow could turn into ready cash is his \$15,000 life assurance policy. And the interest on this would not be sufficient to provide anything like the comforts to which his family have been accustomed.

Life insurance is the one safe investment—more desirable in a sense than Government Bonds, because Government Bonds can at times be bought at a discount, but an Imperial Life policy is worth one hundred cents on the dollar at any time.

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Gives Twice the Light on Half the Oil

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until you have used this wonderful new modern incandescent light in your home for 10 days, putting it to every possible test and then if you don't say it is the greatest oil light that you have ever seen, or you are not thoroughly satisfied, you may send it back at our expense. You can't lose a penny. We want you to prove for yourself, as thousands upon thousands of others have, that the Aladdin has no equal; that it makes the ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; that it saves one-half in oil; that it beats electric, gasoline or acetylene lights and is put out like old style oil lamp; burns common coal oil without odor, smoke or noise; is clean, safe. **Guaranteed.**

#### Women and Children Run The Aladdin

There are no complicated parts to get out of order, no installing necessary, no pumping up, no sub-flame, no dangerous features. Lights and is put out like the old style lamp everybody is familiar with. No matter how many lamps you may now have you cannot afford to be without an Aladdin if you value the eyesight, appreciate good light and wish to cut down your oil bill.

#### Thousands Now Enjoying Its Brilliant White Light

The Aladdin is not an experiment but has been on the market seven years, tested in thousands of homes and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing the Aladdin as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as, "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Wouldn't have believed it 'til I saw it," etc., pour into our office every day. *Good Housekeeping Institute* tested the Aladdin and writes us— "We are pleased to inform you that we have given this device a most thorough trial and find that we can approve it."

#### Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition

The Aladdin has just been awarded the First Prize Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco—the very highest honor—in competition with the best coal oil lamps in the world. This establishes the leadership of the Aladdin.

#### Tests by Government and Leading Universities Back Our Claims

The Government Bureau of Standards recently tested the Aladdin and their report reads: "The Aladdin Mantle Lamp burned about half as much oil as the luminous flame lamps and gave about twice as much light." Tests were also made at 33 leading Universities and their reports were published in *Science*. (Copies of any or all these reports will be sent on request.) These same scientific tests were made in quality of light the Aladdin has no superior to it, including Tungsten Electric and nearest of any to it.

#### 10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon

Mantle Lamp Co., 256 Aladdin Building.

I would like to know more about the Aladdin and its 10-day Delivery Plan, under which you need no money. I am sure it will make big money with my neighbors. Please send me the coupon and I will obligate me.

### We Trust You

We know that in making this liberal and almost unheard of offer to you, we take no risk. *We don't want you to take any risk* and that's why we do not feel we have any right to ask you to send any money in advance. We just want to place one of these new Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in your home to use for 10 days absolutely free. That is the only way you can ever get any idea of the wonderful white powerful light it gives.

#### TRY IT TEN DAYS FREE



STYLE No. 101

#### Aladdin Table Lamp

(We also have Hanging Lamps and various other styles)

#### We Will Give \$1000.00 IN GOLD

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

#### NO MONEY NEEDED We Furnish the Capital

The ambitious man who wants to get into a business of his own and make not merely a living but have a nice income, does not need capital to get started with us because we furnish him with a stock of goods on time. Don't hesitate to tell us if you need this help and we will gladly assist you.

#### Send This 10-Day Free Trial Coupon NOW

Mail the coupon today to our nearest office, whether you are interested in a better light for your own use or in the great money-making Aladdin agency. You can't afford to be without this wonderful light, and if you wait until the territory is taken by someone else, you lose the opportunity to make good money delivering to your neighbors on our 10-day trial plan. Address nearest office.

### The Mantle Lamp Company

Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World  
256 Aladdin Building

MONTREAL

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#### We Want One Responsible Party in Each Locality

to advertise, recommend and distribute the Aladdin. The first one who takes the agency will have the opportunity of securing the exclusive rights and should make from \$50.00 to \$300.00 per month, depending upon the amount of time he can devote to the work.

#### Men With Rigs Make Big Money No Experience Needed

Practically every farm home or small town home needs it and will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 57 lamps the first seven days." Another who ordered over 200 in 30 days says: "I consider the Aladdin the best agency proposition I have ever had, and I have done agency work for 10 years." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands of others who are coining money endorse it just as strongly.

#### Sold 275 in Six Weeks

Here is an exact copy of a letter written us recently by one of our enthusiastic farmer distributors who has made over \$2000 during spare time the past two winters:

"It is a pleasure to sell the Aladdin. It makes good on all your claims and it is easy to convince people that it is the best lamp on the market."

"I still use my first lamp as a demonstrator and it works perfectly although it has had pretty rough usage for over a year and a half."

"Between Jan. 2 and Feb. 20 I sold about 275 lamps. I never saw anything that would sell equal to the Aladdin."

#### Letter of Credit Helps Him

Lexington, Jan. 22

Gentlemen: Consider me one of the family, gentlemen, for your letter of credit made it possible for me to get in quick. Enclosed please find order for \$225.20. Let me say that under this plan I can handle anything that comes up. So please consider me as your agent for this locality.

Very truly yours, L. H. WYSONG.

#### 16 Year Old Girl Wins Big Success

Brighton, Dec. 2

Gentlemen:—I received the lamps in good order—only one shade broken. I have disposed of my first order all right. Every place I left a lamp the people will not let me take it away. They all say, "The Aladdin cannot be beat."

Your agent, MISS DELLA KOSTER.

NOTE—The above is from one of our schoolgirl agents 16 years old, who sold four dozen lamps in a couple of months during her spare time when not occupied in school and home duties.

Write now for distributor's prices before your territory is taken.