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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

No. 1153

A Housewife's Day With a McClary's Pandora

Range

5.30 a.m.—First thing I noticed about our new **Pandora Range** that we set up last night was its fine appearance. It is certainly as handsome a range as I ever saw, and makes a big improvement in the whole kitchen.

Well, I found on lighting the fire that it draws far better than the old one. Must be that flue arrangement the dealer told us of. I don't have to "humor" this range the way I did the old one to make it go.

I also found it far easier to make good toast on account of the big wide broiler door.

8 to 11.30 a.m.—Have been cooking all morning, account of having the folks to dinner. Before it was always a trial, because the old stove was always "acting up" just when you wanted things to go smoothly. This **Pandora Range** is a blessing, and I haven't a fault to find. Here I've had the oven going all morning and the top covered with different saucepans as well. This range cooks all over the top and bakes to perfection at the same time.

Another thing—I got a hot oven very quickly. Not like with the old

stove, where the hot oven was impossible until late in the morning.

1 p.m.—Well, the way the folks ate showed my dinner was a success. Everything was certainly tasty and well cooked, and John told me there was a new flavor to everything. That must be on account of the oven being ventilated so things retain their natural flavor. I never had such success all the years I've been cooking.

5 p.m.—Just time to bake a quick batch of biscuit for supper. Something about biscuit that's different from everything else. You need an oven that's just right—that's the best way I can express it.

7 p.m.—This is surely a day of days for me. John says I've made him lots of good biscuits, but these to-day are the best ever. Well, I didn't alter the

ingredients or the way of making them, so I have to give credit to my **Pandora Range**. It responded splendidly. Now for the big washing-up. Thank goodness, I have lots of nice clean hot water in the reservoir. That's another comfort in this range—the reservoir is lovely white enamel, as clean as a china dish and no corners. It will be fine to use preserving to-morrow.

Take it all in all, I'm proud of my **Pandora Range**. And there's a whole lot of little conveniences about it, too. I can wash out the oven because it's **nickelled** steel. I can cook with more certainty on account of the thermometer in the oven door. I have no trouble at all with ashes. The ashpan is big and handy, and those side pieces make every bit of ash fall right into the ashpan.

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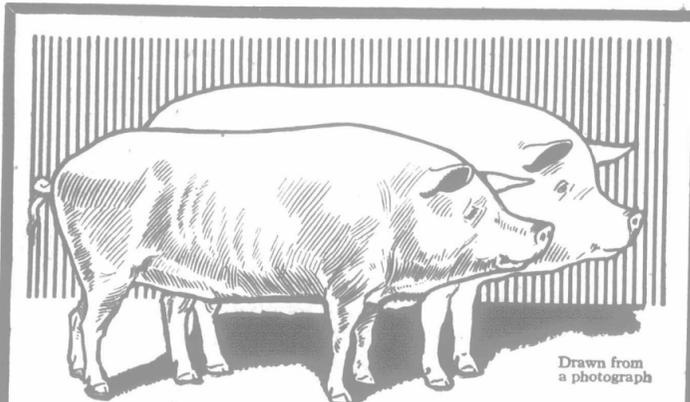
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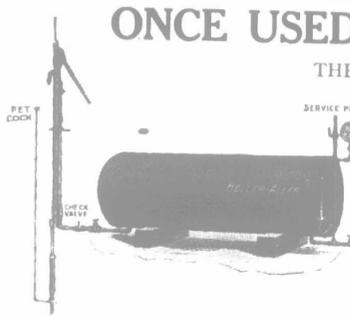
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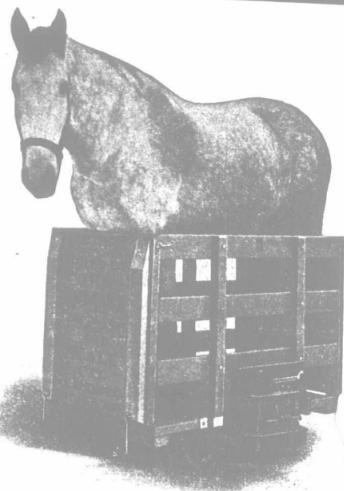
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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 29, 1914.

No. 1153

EDITORIAL.

Go steady.

"No waste" is Peter McArthur's new slogan, and it might well be taken up by all.

A bright mold-board is an aid to good plowing. Clean it off every night before leaving the field.

The season of rush is here. Did you ever hear of a man being ready for winter when it came?

Many a stable would be brightened up and made more sanitary by an application of white-wash. Try it.

Do not leave the plow stuck in the ground when unhitching at night. It may be found fast there in the morning.

It is time to be getting ready for winter. Old-timers remember a year when it "froze up" on the 28th of October.

"Business as usual" is a great motto, but hard to live up to if everyone is filled with fear. Each should do his part to keep up trade.

The chill November days are nigh. Milk cows feel the chill if left out nights, and register its results in the pail the next day.

The fighting line grows longer and deeper, while the trenches lengthen the submarine goes deeper, and the aeroplane higher.

Do not cut the cattle's rations because concentrates are costly. Take their place with rougher feed and plenty of it.

Where are the farm implements and machinery? The fence corner, the deciduous tree or the middle of a ten-acre field is a poor shelter.

No one has been heard to explain how the war will benefit the dairyman this winter. He is one class of farmer that cannot be accused of getting rich because of war prices.

Do not forget that there are several bushels per acre difference in grain yield on fall-plowed and spring-plowed land, and the former wins every time, with the exception of corn.

It is not too late yet to re-fill the silo after settling. If the corn is available it will mean more rough feed for winter, and rough feed is worth money this year to save expensive concentrates.

Farmers and Canadians generally do not want a general election at this time. The people should bring pressure to bear upon their Members of Parliament and see that the idea is quashed.

Some with plenty of feed are selling off their cattle rather than finish them on expensive materials, even though these were grown on the farm. This, if persisted in, will mean poor farms and small yields.

Who Should Help the Unemployed?

As soon as the seriousness of the present world crisis gripped this country, every man with strength enough to make a noise that would be heard began to cry—"Increase production." Simultaneously with this campaign was begun an earnest effort on the part of city employers to unload the men, which they had laid off work, upon the farmer for him to winter them, and let the city man have them back again so soon as conditions began to right themselves and city business picked up. Of course, the agitator for increased production never emphasized the last phrase, but he meant it nevertheless. We readily recognize the need of increased production, and more care in preventing waste. Farming should be pushed to the limit during the next few years, but it does seem strange that everyone asks the farmer to hire men in the winter when he has little need for them, while manufacturing industries and business enterprises turn these men away because they have not enough work to make it pay to keep them. The farmer cannot get men during the summer when he needs them, when business enterprise is uninterrupted by any world crisis. The employers of city labor do little to help the farmer harvest his crop in the way of aiding him to get men, but, when they, for a short time, cannot see big profits ahead in keeping their men they immediately shut down or work on half time,—the men are thrown out of work, and to satisfy them and make the country believe these employers have the interest of the people and the country at heart, they start a campaign to increase production, by the farmer employing the men which they have let out for a time. They are particularly anxious that the farmer winter these men, and thus relieve their former employers of any semblance of responsibility for their condition during the trying season. These same manufacturers and business men, by special privileges granted by governments, have, when times were good, been able to make large profits largely at the expense of the man on the land. They have been able to outbid the farmer for labor, have set high prices for their products, and have been protected in every way possible. And yet when times go bad away go the men. The farmer can have them then. He can feed inexperienced men over winter, even though he has nothing for them to do. True, manufacturers and business men have given thousands to war relief funds, and willingly. For this they must be commended, but why should they not put forth some strenuous efforts to keep their men busy, and prevent suffering right here at home? Men might just as well work shorter hours and at lower wages for them as for the farmer. They would do more effective work at something they know how to do, than at farming, of which they know nothing. It is different with men who have been accustomed to farm work before coming to the city. They might do better on the land. We like the spirit of an English business man, quoted in an article elsewhere in this issue. He said, "I stand to lose \$40,000 before Christmas, but that is nothing, we must keep our factories running to give our people employment and also to hold trade." Two reasons—to give work and hold trade. Here is a motto for Canadian business and manufacturing concerns. They should not expect the farmer to keep their men in hard times when they take all his men in good times, and for their own good in future business they should help the

men to hold and build up business after the war. The man who sticks wins. Money enough has been made in the past to carry firms over periods of interrupted trade. Some of this should be spent now. And right here let us say a word for our manufacturers. Every Canadian should make it a point in purchasing to get Canadian-made goods wherever possible. This will keep our men busy, our manufacturers operating to capacity, and do away with the unemployed problem. Buy it because it is Canadian made. Our firms are deserving of patronage. Our sympathy goes out to the worthy men thrown out of work. Farmers who can take them should do so for their sake, but nevertheless the duty of the manufacturers and big business houses is plain, keep the men if possible. Little some of them care about increased production as far as it will benefit the producer. It is as a means to make their idle employees believe they are interested in their welfare that they use the slogans, "Back to the farm," and "Increase Production." Let all good men of ability and those willing to work get back to the land. It will give them a good living, and a good home and once there they should stay. Then when the war is over and good times come again, watch the tactics to get them back to their old job. There are tricks in all trades but agriculture; watch them.

Does Canada Need an Election? No!

Rumors are growing more prevalent daily that Canada is upon the threshold of another general election. If we are to judge from the editorial pages of the party press franchise holders may not be surprised at any moment to see an official proclamation that an election will be held at an early date.

Aside from political reasons, thinking Canadians can see absolutely no reason or excuse for bringing on an election at this time. Either party in Parliament might well be considered to have perpetrated almost a criminal offence to force an election when such a crisis hangs over the British Empire as does at the present moment. No issue other than that of the war in Europe could be brought forward to stir the people up to a sense of duty in voting, and war is no issue upon which to base a political campaign at this time.

The emergency session of Parliament held at the beginning of the war demonstrated beyond a doubt that Canada had buried for the time being her political controversies, and stands solid in support of the Mother Country, through our present Government. No opposition was given to any of the schemes brought forward to aid Britain in the war, and no opposition will be given to help the Empire in any way possible. There is nothing in the excuse that some editors are bringing forward that the Government desires an election to test the feeling of the people. The feeling of Canadians is known full well, and is being demonstrated every day in the spontaneous giving to war relief funds of all kinds, and in offers of men out of all proportions to the number asked for to go to the front. There is no divided opinion in this country, but if an election is thrust upon us past experience has surely proved conclusively that nothing divides the people like a political election. It would be folly for either party, were they in power, to think that they would get the undivided support of the people in an election. The people will stand

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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LONDON, CANADA

patriotic to the Empire, but they will also stand, as has been proven time and time again, behind their party almost to a man.

A general election involves a great deal of expenditure, much of which could far more profitably be used in the development of ways and means of carrying the country over the period of depression which has come upon it. A great deal of talk by Parliamentarians urges an increase of production. Why not use some of the money to aid in this work, and to save some of the crops which this year are going to go to waste, particularly apples? Then, there is a large number of channels through which the money could flow to the relief of those thrown into adverse circumstances on account of the war. Regardless of party feelings Canadians one and all will support any reasonable and sane expenditure to help bring the conflict in Europe to a successful issue, but when it comes to an election this conflict is too far removed from Canadian soil to cut in on party politics, which have in all elections caused a bitter fight, and result in much hard feelings for some time. From this standpoint, and from that of the financial conditions existing at the present time, there seems to be no reason why an election should be thrust upon us this autumn. Farmers, generally, are not favorable to a polling day this fall, and they should make their influence felt with their members of Parliament, and bring all the pressure possible to bear upon the powers that be, that an election is detrimental to the best interests of this country at the present time, and see to it that Canada can be accused of no such folly when her best endeavors are needed in another direction.

Politics are said to be buried, let us leave them there until the war clouds pass, and we have something of a political nature to discuss. Surely neither party would care to make political balderdash out of anything so serious as the war in which the Empire, of which we form a part, is now engaged. If it comes to an election campaign, however, we may rest assured that much is going to be said which will tend to divide the

people, even on this great question. No matter how strong the party leaders may be in support of their set policy and that of the Empire, when all classes of men take the stump to talk politics some very peculiar and far-reaching statements are made, which are taken up by an ever-ready party press and distributed to the reading public, setting forth things in a far from true light. An election would be about the most disastrous thing that could overtake Canada at this juncture. Political fights are bad enough at any time, but there would be more dirty mud-slinging and unfair and untruthful statements made by the agitators at a time of this kind than in an ordinary political campaign. It is economic, industrial and military warfare now, and there is no room for a political fight.

The Dairyman's Dilemma.

While almost all other classes of farm products are enjoying an increase in price, incident upon the war, dairy products, particularly milk and cream, so largely produced nowadays for city trade, have advanced little if at all. This fact places the dairy farmer in rather a trying position for the coming winter, because all kinds of feedstuffs have gone up very materially in price. The coarse and finer grains grown on the farm are all selling at a much higher rate than has been common during the past few years. Millfeeds, by-products and commercial concentrates have, of course, advanced. The only hope of producing milk at a profit during the coming winter lies in rough feeds, such as corn silage, alfalfa, well-cured red clover and roots. The dairyman well supplied with these materials can, provided his corn was well cobbled up, compound a ration which will give very satisfactory results, even though only a small proportion of concentrate feed is added thereto. Alfalfa and corn silage with plenty of corn, and both fed liberally should produce a fairly good milk supply. Of course, it would be well, even to such a ration to add a little cottonseed or oil cake meal, provided these can be obtained at anything like reasonable rates.

It will be rather difficult to make satisfactory returns from ordinary millfeeds at the prices which they command, and grain feeds are all high, oats, barley and wheat being particularly so. It is a well-known fact that the largest producers of milk and cream in this country rely greatly on purchased feed material to keep their cows up to their highest flow. These are the men who are hardest hit. It is also well known that our best dairymen plan to produce as much milk in winter as they do in summer, or even more. Milk usually sells at a little higher rate during the winter months, as do also other dairy products, so that winter dairying pays in the long run. These men may be rather undecided as to what is the best policy this fall. Many of them purchase new-milk cows in the fall to take the place of some which they intend to cast away, or which have proven of little value in the herd. There seems to be only one road open, and that is to keep producing all the milk possible, but to do this at the least outlay. There could be nothing gained by a dropping off in supply, and the producer must rely upon his own ability as a feeder, and upon the feeds at his disposal to make the best of what seems to be none too favorable conditions. Dairymen have had a long spell of good prices and successful dairying, and even now the only obstacle in their way is the high prices for feeding stuffs, while their finished product has not gone up accordingly.

Fortunately in most districts rough feed is plentiful, and it seems clear that upon this should the greatest reliance be placed. Balance the feed as well as possible. If clover is plentiful and corn silage abundant, little trouble should be experienced in successfully feeding the cattle until next spring. The dairy farm is a manufacturing plant which cannot be shut down because of prevailing conditions. Get and keep the best cows in the herd, and increase the attention to feeding operations, and the care of the cattle to overcome the greater cost of feeding.

The Goal of the Grain Grower.

The winning of the world's championship for the best bushel of wheat three times in succession by a Canadian farmer in the Northwest, and the winning of a similar award this year on oats from Prince Edward Island, is conclusive proof that Canada is a grain-growing country par excellence. It has been proven that the best the world produces can be grown here, and that such is the case should prove an incentive to all those engaged in farming operations to put forth an extra effort to make their products as good as the best. All that is required on most farms is careful cultivation and rigid seed selection. What man is there among us but could increase his yield of grain, improve the quality thereof, and advance himself and agriculture generally if he would only plow better, cultivate more thoroughly, keep up the fertility of his soil to a higher standard, and above all sow nothing but big, plump, clean, pure, virile seed? Talk about increasing production. Herein lies the secret. Each grain grower should set for himself a goal just a little beyond that already attained by our Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island winners.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The other day I saw a most unusual sight. Beneath the maple trees, glorious in their autumn tints, and in the open spaces between them where gleamed the clear noon sunlight, flew a little Brown Bat. Hither and thither it darted, apparently catching insects as unconcernedly at this most un-bat-like hour, as it would have done in the twilight or dusk. The Robins and Warblers which were present in large numbers in the trees, seemed to resent the intrusion of this hunter of the dusky hour, and repeatedly darted at it, sometimes pursuing it for a considerable distance.

I have received from Miss Mary Louise Cranston, of Caledon East, Ontario, a package of plants for identification. As they are common and representative plants of fields and roadsides, some mention of them may be of interest to other readers of "Nature's Diary." No. 1, is a stout plant from three to five feet in height. The stem is usually simple, though it occasionally has one or two branches. The flowers are large, somewhat funnel-shaped, light yellow, and are borne in elongated spikes. This is the Evening Primrose. No. 2, is the Tall Blue Swamp Aster, a tall plant with a reddish, rough, stem, and large purplish-blue flowers, which is very common in damp places. No. 3, is from a foot to three feet in height, with a hairy stem, trifoliate leaves and rather large yellow flowers, which latter resemble in their structure those of a strawberry or a wild rose, and place it in the Rose Family. It is known as the Norway Cinquefoil. No. 4, has a flower which resembles a small Ox-eye Daisy, and finely dissected, strong-smelling foliage, and is the May-weed. No. 5, has yellow flowers, borne in a rather flat-topped cluster, and small leaves, which when held up to the light, show little translucent (almost transparent) dots. It is known as the St. John's-wort. No. 6, is the Daisy Fleabane, a plant with small daisy-like flowers at the ends of long branches, and which is a very common plant in fields. No. 7, is a little wiry-stemmed plant which spreads out flat over the ground. The small flowers are pink, and the little seeds (achenes) are triangular and shining. It is very common in door-yards, and is termed the Mat-weed. No. 8, is the Worm-wood, a plant with much-cut, strong-scented leaves, and clusters of small, greenish flowers.

The past summer has witnessed an unusual invasion of Eastern Canada and the Eastern United States by the Army Worm, and it is instructive to see what effect birds have had in different localities in checking this pest. Edward A. G. Wylie, of New York, writes to "bird-love" as follows: "The present plague of Army Worms, which this summer was so prevalent in New Jersey, New York and New England States, provides a severe example to us of one of the many reasons why the number of insectivorous birds should not only be conserved, but materially increased. A horde of these pests suddenly came to light on a small place about four acres large, within a few hundred yards of where I am living this summer, in New Jersey. Immediately the birds of the neighborhood deserted their usual haunts, and assembled on these four acres. I personally counted sixty-three Robins, Thrushes, Catbirds and Meadowlarks at one time on a little square of lawn about 120 by 60 feet, and feel confident that, as this was high noon, it was not their busy time of day. Under the eaves of my porch is a little family of House Wrens, the four younger members of which were

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hatched about two days before the Army Worms appeared. Several times during the course of the plague I counted twelve trips in ten minutes to the nest by the parent birds, with food, always Army Worms. How the young ones could stand the quantity they ate was a marvel. The old ones would fly direct to the source of supply, and would return almost immediately with a whole worm, stop under a hedge near by, chop off from the whole a suitable morsel of swallowable size for the little ones, fly up to the nest, and then away for a fresh one, never returning to get the remainder of the old worm, but seemingly preferring a fresh one. Their diet consisted, so far as I could ascertain, of the Army Worm, until the destruction of the army was accomplished by man and his feathered friends. Even moths were ignored, and several fat little spiders built a web within ten inches of the nest and were entirely undisturbed."

Dr. E. H. Forbush, the Economic Ornithologist, of Massachusetts, says, "I have been looking over the destructive work of the Army Worm in this state. While the worms were quite destructive in Wareham, they have done no harm at all on my farm. In fact you would never know from the appearance of the vegetation that there was a worm on the place. I have taken extra pains this year to attract the birds, and they have eaten a great many of the worms. Thirty or forty rods from my place the worms are beginning to be destructive. They have done no appreciable injury on other farms where I have put up nesting boxes in quantities."

I should be glad to receive any notes on the destruction of the Army Worm by birds from readers of "The Farmer's Advocate."

THE HORSE.

Blinders and Check-reins.

Observers have often noticed that horses used in fire departments rarely, if ever, wear check reins and blinders on their bridles. Humane societies and lovers of horses have agitated for years that blinders be dispensed with as a useless and even injurious addition to the harness, and check reins improperly applied are often also detrimental to the horse's welfare. It is a significant fact that fire horses are generally highly educated, and among the best horses of their kind that can be found in the country. They are high strung and lifey, yet they do their work without the use of blind bridles and check reins, both of which are considered by some to be absolutely essential to the safety of the driver.

It is an established fact that blinders cause more trouble than they do good. A horse is far more likely to become frightened at an object coming from behind if he has blinders on than if he has the free use of his eyes and can see in all directions, and as to the check rein, we have seen many horses with their heads drawn up until their necks appeared to be on up-side-down, and these could not but be injured by such treatment. No horse can be in a comfortable position with his head thrown so high that he has to carry his nose almost straight out in front of him in order to relieve the draw of the check rein. Again too, he cannot work as well, and will not last as long. True, some horses are clumsy in gait and must have a loose check rein to keep them up at all, but drivers, generally, might take a lesson from the fire department, and give their horses every opportunity of vision and all the freedom of head possible in their work. There are too many silly notions, and too much so-called style creeping into the every-day use of the horse.

Three Million Horses Annually.

It is now conservatively estimated that there are 1,000,000 horses engaged in the war. By far the largest portion of these horses are not included in the permanent military equipment, but are drawn from the farms and the drays in the countries now at war. All told, these countries have somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000,000 horses, not counting those in the colonies, which would swell this by several million. If the war lasts for any length of time the loss of horses is sure to be very great, and must eventually have an effect upon prices. It is said that in the Civil War in the United States the life of a cavalry horse averaged only four months, and we are safe in saying that it will be even shorter in this war with all the modern means of destroying life, but even though a horse did last four months this would mean, if the numbers are kept up to what are now in the field, practically 3,000,000 horses a year. It will not take many months to deplete the supply, because every horse that is drawn from productive enterprise to fill his place in the army is missed. There should be, after the war is over, a steady market for good horses.

The Colt from Fall to Spring.

Every fall sees a number of newly-weaned colts to be carried over winter, and every colt gives to its owner problems of his own. Good horsemen hold strictly to the idea that in the best interests of the colt it should be handled from the time it is foaled right on through until its training is completed, and it takes its place with the other horses in harness. Provided this is so, and the training has been carried out judiciously, the colt at time of weaning should be tractable and easily handled in a box stall. The box stall is the place for the youngster, without a doubt, but no colt should be allowed to put in the first winter without being tied up. After the weaning process has been completed it is well to halter the colt and tie him until he becomes accustomed to standing tied. It is also better, from time to time, during his first winter, to tie him up for intervals, possibly every day, that he does not forget what the halter is for; always use a strong head-stall and halter shank which cannot be broken by a pull.

The feeding of the colt should present no great problem. Well-cured clover hay, what the youngster will eat up from meal to meal, makes about the best roughage that can be had. In addition to this oats should be fed liberally. There is a mistaken idea abroad in some quarters that the colt, to make a tough horse, should be compelled to "rough it" during his first winter, and such owners seem to believe that the barnyard is all that he requires for a stall, and the straw stack for rations. Colts so handled rarely make as good and useful horses as they would if given proper care and attention. On the other hand, it is not advisable to baby the colt too much. Over-feeding is about as disastrous, although not so common, as under-feeding. We have seen colts

his chances of thriving well. His feet should be watched, and kept carefully trimmed. Even though he has plenty of outdoor exercise, together with that obtained in the stall, there is a tendency for the hoofs to grow out and become too long, throwing the weight of the colt back too far on the lower joints. This is a matter which should be properly and promptly attended to. Keep the colt growing. This is the main thing in his care. If he is allowed to stop in his growth he soon becomes stunted and never, at maturity, reaches the size which he otherwise would have done. The first winter is the most important in getting the colt started in the right direction.

LIVE STOCK.

The Hog Situation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have an interesting and important statement in a letter now before us from our London agent, which in part is as follows:

"We believe, as one of the results of this war, there will be an opportunity for doing a bigger Canadian trade on this market than has ever been done before. It is evident that there has been a very serious wastage with all kinds of live stock on the continent. This time last year in Denmark young pigs were selling at 20s. each. At present they are unsaleable, and breeding has stopped. The same conditions are present in Holland, where they say that feeding stuffs are 100 per cent. higher since the war. This must mean a very important curtailment in their supplies for later marketing."

In this office we consider this statement covers

an important set of conditions, which ought to be known to breeders and feeders in Canada. Doubtless many are disappointed with the sharp reduction in price of hogs during recent weeks, and there will be a question on the part of many whether they will breed freely this fall or not.

As far as continental conditions affect the price of hogs here, it is of importance to note that the last two months both Denmark and Holland have been marketing hogs in record quantities. Many of these hogs are reaching market in an unfinished condition. We are advised that the farmers in these countries are following this course for two reasons—the very sharp advance in the price of feed, and the complete loss of the supply of Russian barley which has for so many years been largely used in Denmark—and the fear of the farmers in these

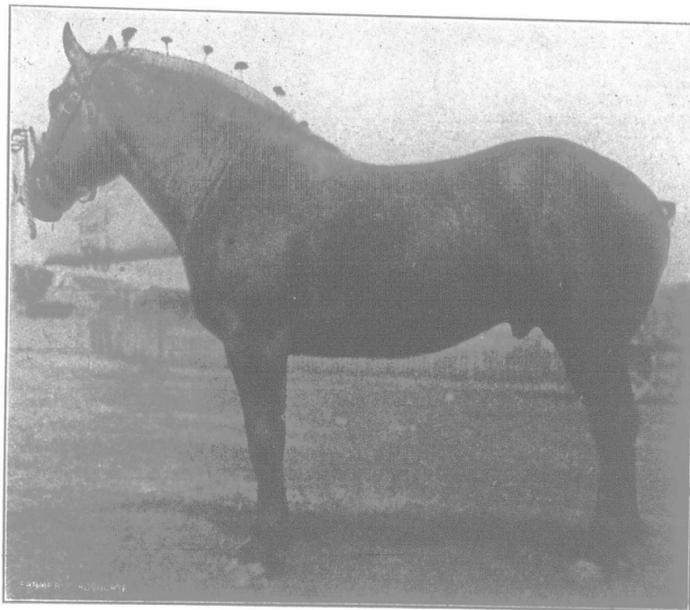
countries that they may become involved in the war, and lose their stock, hence their desire to convert it into money.

We learn that the available supply of hogs in Denmark and Holland will probably sustain the present very heavy deliveries for the balance of the year, but that as next year progresses an acute shortage will be in evidence, which will make a heavy inroad into the usual supplies available for the British market.

Toronto, Ont. J. W. FLAVELLE.

[Note.—The foregoing letter coming as it does from the head of one of the biggest packing concerns in this country should carry some weight with our readers. It is quite evident that supplies of hogs from European countries will be much shorter next season than usual. In view of this fact Canadian pig breeders would do well to increase their breeding operations, and plan to have more hogs for sale next year than they have had in the past. The letter explains itself and we hope our pig breeders will take advantage of the opportunity now offering itself to increase the Empire's food supply, not only by growing more grain, but by converting this grain into the finished product—meat.—Editor.]

The manufacturer who keeps his business going, even at a loss, during the crisis is doing much for the country. Besides giving work to many men and making homes happy, it inspires confidence and helps all classes of trade.



Loin (Imp.)

Champion Percheron stallion at Sherbrooke, Que., and Three Rivers, 1914. Owned by J. E. Arnold & Son, Grenville, Que.

ruined by too much grain, and over-feeding on rich cow's milk after being weaned from their dams. A little cow's milk is all right, but care must be taken not to over-do it, and cause the colt to become fat and flabby to the detriment of his quality throughout. If milk is fed we should prefer sweet skimmed milk. There is little danger of him getting too much of this, although if fed to excess it may cause him to become what is commonly known as pot-bellied. However, we would not hesitate to give the colt a little, say a half pail of sweet, skimmed milk a day, provided it was available in quantity. With the oats it is a good plan to add about one-third of bran. This is a first-class food material for growing colts. Besides the hay, roots are very good feed for the youngsters. A small, solid turnip thrown in whole will be eaten with relish, and will do the colt a world of good. One of these a day until spring will help greatly in keeping the colt's digestive system in order. Do not forget when giving the horses salt to put a little where the colt has access to it, and by all means give him plenty of water.

Where at all possible have it arranged that the colt gets out in the yard for exercise, regularly, and for several hours a day, even though he is kept in a box stall, a run in the open will do him good. If he is tied by the neck all the time it is absolutely essential that he gets this outdoor exercise, or he will not develop into the horse that he should.

The curry-comb can be used to good advantage on the colt, it helps to quiet him, keeps his hair and hide in good condition, and adds to

Sheep Raising is Profitable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Conditions in Canada are as favorable for raising sheep as for cattle, horses or swine, yet we find these latter have rapidly increased during the past thirty-five years, while there has been a considerable decline in the number of sheep raised during the same period. Various reasons are given for this falling off. Mutton and wool prices fell, and sheep-keeping, conducted carelessly, brought little profit. The thorough-going sheepman, however, did not find it necessary to abandon the business, and he has consequently reaped the reward of good prices and cleaner and richer land.

Much effort has been put forth to further the swine and cattle industries, but sheep culture has been allowed to drift along with the current of indifference. In 1911, however, work was undertaken by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, having as its object to stimulate this neglected industry and to demonstrate that sheep-raising pays. Nine flocks, of from ten to twelve grade ewes per flock, in various parts of Ontario, were used in the demonstration. These were owned by the farmer in each case, and the work was conducted in a manner quite within the reach of all other farmers who own, or could own, sheep. Interest on the capital invested in the flock, and the cost of feed were in each case deducted from the receipts. In every instance substantial net profits were made, the average being within a few cents of \$39.00 per flock per year, or \$3.50 per head. Leading sheep papers are forecasting good times for shepherds, and they do not seem far wrong; when it is considered that during the war there will doubtless be thousands of sheep destroyed in Europe, it would seem to be an opportune time for those contemplating entering upon the breeding of sheep to get a few breeding ewes and start a flock.

It does not cost much to start into the business, and the monetary returns are rapid, the wool and the lamb crop being saleable annually. Sheep eat almost all classes of weeds, and their manure being rich and evenly distributed, they are great soil improvers. Expensive buildings and constant care are unnecessary.

Sheep-Raising Pays. Try it with a flock of ten or twelve grade ewes, and a pure-bred ram, and increase the profits from your farm, and at the same time, you will be cleaning and enriching your land.

Conservation Commission. F. C. NUNNICK.

Foot and Mouth in Michigan and Indiana.

The following is an official order from the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture:

Under the provisions of The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, for the period of six months from the date hereof, the importation into Canada of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, or of the flesh, hides, hoofs, horns or other parts of such animals, (with the exception of cured meats, lard and tallow), or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from the States of Michigan and Indiana, two of the United States of America, or that have been within either of the said States within the two months immediately preceding their offer for entry into Canada is prohibited.

Provided that dressed meats and the dried skins or hides and the horns, hoofs, wool and bristles of animals may be imported into Canada when originating outside of the said two States, and not produced from animals grown or slaughtered in either of the said States, although shipped through the said two States under regulations to be made by the Department of Customs approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

Provided also that animals and their products, also hay and fodder, in carloads, which have been shipped from points without the said States and have passed through the said States without unloading in the area quarantined by State or Federal authorities, may be permitted to pass through Canada between the ports of Windsor or Sarnia and Bridgeburg or Niagara Falls under the seal of a Canadian officer.

Shippers from the United States into Canada will be required to furnish, at all Canadian ports of entry, evidence of compliance with this Order.

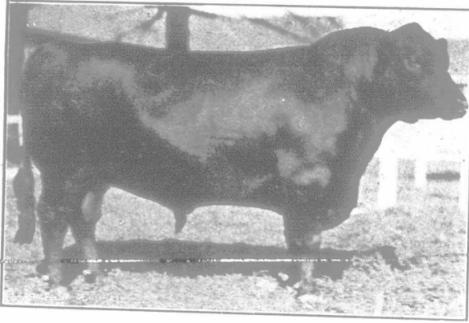
Sgd. M. BURRELL,
Minister of Agriculture.

Bulls and Citizenship.

Recently on a townline in the country we observed a Holstein bull feeding quietly by the roadside. About one-quarter of a mile away a cow was tethered on the road allowance. A mile away a schoolhouse was situated, whether the children were going. No great loss could result through the mating of the bull and cow, but the children were in danger, for no bull, however quiet, is to be trusted. A good Holstein bull is a valuable asset in a dairy district, but a poor one has no business anywhere, especially at large. Stockmen prefer to choose their own breed and the bulls to head their herds, and when a citizen

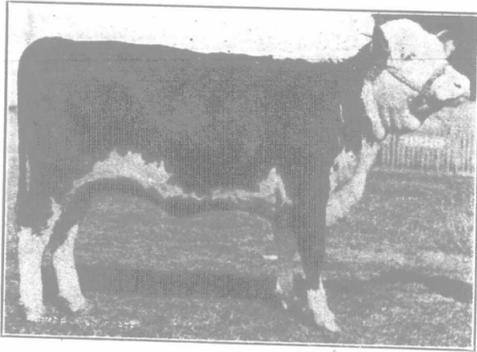
allows a bull to have his freedom the animal is a menace, and the man is a bad neighbor.

Apart from the course of law the ethics of the case should have some weight. Bulls formerly ran at large, but in those days they were, to a certain extent, proprietors of the land and pedestrians carried guns. Nowadays man owns the land, and the public the highways with all rights to bulls reserved. A good citizen keeps his bull confined.



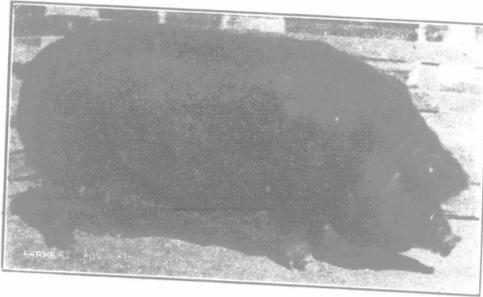
Black Abbot Prince.

First-prize two-year-old Angus bull at Toronto, and first and champion at London, for John Lowe, Elora, Ont.



Miss Brae Real 3rd.

Champion Hereford female at Ottawa, 1914. Owned by J. Page, Wallacetown, Ont.



First Prize Poland-China Sow, Toronto, 1914.
Owner, Geo. G. Gould.

FARM.

Our Duty, Our Opportunity.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Never in the history of our world has there been such a gigantic struggle between nations of power and influence, as that now going on in Europe. The influence of this conflict is being felt in every corner of the globe. Trade relations between nations have become so interwoven, that because a state of war exists between seven of the world's great producing and consuming nations, we may expect dislocation of trade on an immense scale.

With the factories of Germany and Austria practically idle, their merchant transport service tied up, the output of the factories of France reduced, much of the harvest of these countries reaped means an unusual condition, and one from which recovery will not be rapid. Russia with her great resources will not be so vitally affected, except that her export of wheat and other cereals will be somewhat lessened. Great Britain will be affected only in a measure. A noble effort is being made to keep the wheels of commerce turning. "Business as usual" has been adopted as the British business man's motto. This is backed up with a cool-headed determination that insures confidence on every hand. A friend who has lately returned from

England told me of a talk he had with a business man in Liverpool, who said: "I stand to lose \$40,000 between now and Christmas, but that is nothing, we must keep our factories running to give our people employment, and also to hold our trade." This is a sample of the patriotism, which permeates the Old Land,—patriotism that is the key to Britain's power, and the kind of patriotism that conquers in the end.

PATRIOTISM OF THE COLONIES.

History has no parallel of such patriotism as has been shown by Britain's colonies at the present time. They have sent large contingents of expeditionary forces, well armed and equipped, to the fighting line. These will stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the Motherland. The end is not yet, and more will follow. No nobler exhibition of love of Motherland could be witnessed than to see the volunteers from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the troops of East India, banded together, fighting for one great and noble cause,—the maintenance of Britain's supremacy, which if lost now means that militarism will dominate. This must not be. The principles of justice, truth and equity, as maintained by British supremacy, must rule.

The governments of the Dominion and the provinces are nobly doing their part, by sending troops, horses, oats, hay, flour, cheese, apples, etc.

The manufacturers are endeavoring to re-adjust conditions of trade that are more than temporarily dislocated. In doing so there are firms that will lose heavily, because of having a large trade in the enemy's country. Other firms who draw much of their raw material from Germany and Austria will be seriously affected. Ultimately the re-adjustment of trade conditions will result in the manufacture of new products, and the opening up of new and profitable markets.

The war will least embarrass the Canadian farmer. Instead, it will bring increased prosperity. As trade becomes adjusted, local conditions will improve. The harvests of the belligerent nations will only in part be reaped. The Department of Trade and Commerce, in a bulletin lately issued, says: "Of the 650 million quarters of wheat and rye annually produced throughout the world, 350 million quarters come from Germany, France, Austria and Russia. All the able-bodied men in these countries are now engaged in fighting, and as they will be unable to prepare the ground and sow their crops for next year, except to a small degree, it will be impossible for other producing countries to supply the deficiency."

Canada must do her share in making up this lack. It is estimated the wheat crop of Canada in 1914 was about 160 million bushels, almost 70 million bushels less than last year. However, owing to the increased price, it will realize about 28 million dollars more. There is a falling off in the oat and barley crop to the extent of over 80 million bushels, but these crops will realize 29 per cent. more than last year, and bring about 298 million dollars.

Much good advice has already been offered the farmers how to grow bigger crops, to increase their grain acreage, particularly wheat. I have noticed that much land in Eastern Canada has not been producing nearly the maximum return. The reason is evident,—too little labor on the farms, and much land too long in grass. The hard times in the cities will have the effect of driving many back to the land. The prospect of more and cheaper labor is before the farmer, and it behooves him to secure it, meet the conditions and strive to produce the maximum amount of crops, live stock, dairy products and fruit. For these products there will be a ready demand at an increased price for several years. This was the history of the farm produce market after the American Civil War, and also after the Franco-Prussian War, and the same conditions will prevail on a more extensive scale when the present struggle is over.

The truest patriotism demanded from our agriculturists is,—that they produce to the utmost limit of their land capacity,—to provide for home wants, and to send a good surplus to the Motherland to meet her needs. The dairyman, owing to the high price of milfeeds, and shortage of hay, will make little or no profit this winter. Let him not sacrifice his cows but carry them over if possible, as there is now a shortage of cows in Canada, and with the return of increased prosperity all and more cows will be needed. There may be cases where farmers, much as they desire to, have not the capital to develop and carry on their farm operations to the fullest extent, and thus their return falls far below the maximum. Herein is where our provincial governments could come to their assistance, and issue loans to farmers at a lower rate of interest than charged by the banks and loan companies. At present the profits of the farm will not justify the paying of a high rate of interest.

Just as this war is drawing the colonies into closer relationship to the Mother country, and to each other, so I believe it will tend to cement all classes of Canadians in a closer bond of union.

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The mission of our governments is to further the interests of all classes, and particularly should they encourage agriculture in every possible form. The prosperity of our nation rests on the amount produced from our soil. Co-operation at this time spells patriotism. Governments co-operating with the farmers and manufacturers, and each with the other, for the common weal of the nation.

W. F. STEPHEN.

Unloading Roots With the Manure Spreader.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having read with interest an article in a recent issue of your most valuable of all farm papers, in which the writer endeavored to solve the problem of harvesting the root crop I was much struck by the fact that more mention was not made of a very important factor in the harvesting of this crop, namely, the hauling of the roots from the field and storing them in the root cellar. At this late time of the year fine days are scarce, and when we get clear weather we naturally wish to make good use of it, and harvest as much of this excellent crop as possible while the sun shines.

Too good methods for saving time and labor cannot be employed in the pulling and topping of these roots, but allow me to outline a method which to some may not be new but which is worthy of mention, and which I trust will be a help to some of your readers at least. If you have a manure spreader, which a great many of our scientific farmers of Ontario have, you will make no mistake in getting it into commission at the earliest date possible. Remove the cylinder, which is only the work of a few moments, and reverse the comb turning the teeth upward. It is not advisable to remove the comb entirely, as this would allow the box to spread at the back, causing injury to the spreader.

Make a grate the width of the spreader box, and about four feet long. This will also necessitate a hole of the same width in the floor. Slat the grate crosswise with slats about one and one-half inches in width, leaving a space of one inch. Too wide spaces will cause the roots to stick and will clean them very little better. Put legs of sufficient length under one end to raise it within a couple of inches of being on a level with the apron of the spreader. Turnips will roll on a much longer grate, which will, of course, have less slant, but a short grate does the work equally as well. Slating crosswise cleans the roots to good advantage. Back the spreader up within a couple of feet of the hole and adjust the grate, moving the spreader back or ahead as is required. Nail a short strip at the front and back of the rear wheels. Each time the loaded spreader comes in it is backed into the strips, and is then the proper distance from the hole. By backing over the hole a short distance and throwing the spreader in gear, then driving ahead to the proper position, the rear end board will be lifted, but this is not practicable. The end board can be easily pushed up by hand and will lock and remain at its proper height. The load is then cranked off, eight or ten turns of the crank does the trick, but it is not advisable to crowd the mangels down the grate too fast or they will not have a chance to clean properly. The grate will clean the load well in thirty seconds, although the load could be dropped into the cellar in much less time. Oil the rollers well, this will add to the ease of turning off the load. By placing a couple of planks on the floor on to which to back the front wheels, thus giving the load more slant, it will then almost unload itself, but this is not necessary.

Although the spreader is a much larger implement than a wagon, yet it is not nearly so awkward. It shines in the barn where short turning is necessary, and a team will handle a ton and a half on it much more easily than on a wagon.

When pulling the roots throw four rows into one. This will leave ample space to drive the spreader between the two rows of pulled roots and admits loading from both sides. The box being lower than that of a wagon admits easier filling.

The spreader also works excellently for pitting roots and potatoes. I sometimes wonder why so many farmers hesitate in purchasing a manure spreader. We employ almost every modern convenience in the line of farm implements, and would not hesitate in ranking the manure spreader at the head of them all as a real time, money and labor saver.

Bruce Co., Ont.

W. E. JACKSON.

Consumers of all kinds of products should make it a point to buy, as far as possible, nothing but Canadian-made goods. By helping our manufacturers, thus the number of unemployed will be greatly reduced, and our own country will reap the full benefit of all transactions.

When "Dooley" Came to Caradoc.

The name "Dooley" is more or less famous the world over. Praises have been sung for it from Ireland's Emerald Isle to the sunny slopes of the Pacific. It is a great and glorious name, but there is one little spot in Old Ontario where "Dooley" is a household treasure, is on all tongues and is cherished, especially about mid-October above all other earthly names. The particular spot is Caradoc. Most of our readers never heard of Caradoc, and yet Caradoc has risen to fame. Where and what is Caradoc? Only a township in Middlesex County, Old Ontario, and by some not familiar with its possibilities, considered rather mediocre as an agricultural section. There are those who scoff at Caradoc, but they are the minority, and they do

baskets and emptied into bushel crates, set three in a place at intervals of a little over two rods across the field. Forty-eight of these crates filled make a load for the flat-racked wagon shown in the illustration. They are immediately loaded, and carted away to the barn and "dumped" through a trap door in the barn floor into a large box stall which is used as a cellar. Of course, much pitting is resorted to, for it takes considerable space to hold between 2,000 and 3,000 bushels of Dooley.

As a general thing Mr. Lamont plants his potatoes after winter wheat, which has been sown on a clover sod. This year, however, owing to circumstances upsetting his rotation, the potatoes are on sod, and truly they are a wonderful crop.

Considerable selection has been resorted to. Only fair-sized typical tubers are used in planting, and these are cut one eye in a set, it taking about twelve to fifteen bushels per acre for planting in rows made by plowing down every third furrow. These men are firmly convinced that selection is responsible for much of their success. The land is manured at the rate of fifteen tons per acre with "real" manure. The proprietors have little use for barnyard manure unless it is made from the right kind of feed, going through the right class of stock. They pin their faith to the feeding stall in which fat cattle, heavily fed on grain and roughage, are finished for the butcher. There is no doubt but this is good fertilizer. It is applied in small piles in the winter, spread and gang-plowed down in the spring. The potatoes this year were cultivated only three times. More would have been given, but the tops grew so fast that they precluded further efforts in this direction. Generally more frequent cultivation is necessary, but the patch was extra clean this year. Spraying is carefully done for "bugs" and blight, very little of the latter appearing this year.

There is a point on which most potato growers, who have not experimented with the tubers, agree, and that is that the seed end of the potato is not as good for seed as eyes from the remainder of the tuber, and many growers throw this away. Experiments carried on in Mr. Lamont's field do not bear out this theory. Twenty-five potatoes were selected, all as nearly alike as it was possible to get them, and under the direction of I. B. Whale, B. S. A., District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, these were planted, keeping the seed end separate from the remainder, and at digging the results from these seed-end hills in eighteen out of twenty dug showed more and better potatoes throughout. A similar experiment carried on at another farm last year and again this year gave like results. This should be tried on every farm. It will surprise most growers to see the results. The seed-end may be the best end for seed after all.

The potatoes in Caradoc are planted anywhere from May 24th to June 1st, and are dug about the middle to twentieth of October, giving them a rather

long season. Growers generally agree that the tubers are better in the soil as long as it is safe to leave them there, on account of the weather. Thousands of bushels are pitted; some are sold direct from the fields; most are shipped in car lots. This is the advantage of growing one variety and one variety only. Car lots of uniform, even-sized potatoes of the same kind sell better than large quantities of all sizes, colors and shapes, representing a score of different varieties. Too many kinds of potatoes are grown in this country, and other sections might well follow Caradoc and choose a variety and stick to it.

It is rather remarkable that so many of our good varieties of potatoes, when first introduced, were failures or partially so. Many of our best-



Forty-eight Bushels from Four Forty-rod Rows. Potatoes grown by A. Lamont & Son, Caradoc, Ont.

not know how Dooley is connected with the township.

When Dooley came to Caradoc, he, if we may be permitted to use the personal pronoun, weighed only three pounds. Rather a small start but lusty. At first he sprouted up rather spindly, and gave his guardians no little cause for alarm. While his outward appearances were none too robust, underneath he was coarse and rough, and it was not without some misgivings that he was allowed to grow and multiply. Dooley has done well since, and now covers the section of country where he made his feeble start some years ago. Dooley is only a potato, but the potato is Caradoc's shortest road to fame, and Dooley has paved the way. In short, the Dooley potato is the main crop in the light loam soil of this township, and practically the only variety of potato grown for main crop purposes.

When first introduced the variety gave little promise; above ground the stalks were sickly and spindly, and below the tubers were coarse in texture, and the general quality undesirable. From rigid selection and continuous planting the variety improved, as most good varieties of potatoes do, until to-day the quality is considered by the growers as second to none, the size and shape are desirable, and the yield is



The Digger, and Some of the Dooley Potatoes in Crates.

large enough to make the variety a favorite. On the ground behind the digger the potatoes look much like the Carman. They are white, very smooth, oval-flatish in shape, and uniform in size and quality. It is an inspiring sight to see digging operations progressing in a large potato field. We recently visited the farm of A. Lamont & Sons, and found three men and a boy taking up a crop of six acres of these potatoes, four forty-rod rows just at the time we called turning out 48 bushel boxes of tubers, approximately 350 bushels per acre, and the best of the field was yet to come. This staff of pickers take up one acre per day, so it is not such a "big job" after all. The potatoes are "lifted" with a digger as shown in the accompanying illustrations; then they are picked up into one-half-bushel wire

known sorts when first grown on the farms upon which they are now so successful gave little promise, but selection and acclimatization have made them favorites in yield and quality.

There is a wholesome rivalry among potato growers in Caradoc. Never did we see such interest in a Field Crop Competition as was manifested by those entered in this competition in potatoes in Caradoc Township. Some great yields will be recorded when the final summing up comes. Such interest augurs well for the future of Dooley, and the success of the growers.

Driving to the station through long lanes of golden and purple maple trees, from which October had harvested only a part of the luxuriant foliage, and passing load after load of potatoes on the way to the siding to be loaded in the cars, while countless diggers unearthed more potatoes, and hustling pickers with aching backs yet light hearts filled more crates and loaded more wagons, we came to the conclusion that it was a good thing when Dooley came to Caradoc, and still better when growers started to select typical tubers for seed. From three pounds ten or twelve years ago to 200 acres and 60,000 bushels in 1914 is pretty good progress for even such a name as "Dooley," a potato which has put Caradoc on the map, and converted what was once put down as the poorest township in the county into one of the richest.

Wood Ashes, Their Constituents and value as a Fertilizer.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Early in the last century when it was discovered that potassium was one of the main constituents of plant food, wood ashes were the chief source of this material. By the middle of the century the demand for wood ashes was so great that as high as fifty cents per bushel was paid for them, and large quantities were exported from the country. About that time, the potash mines in Germany were discovered, and practically the whole of the world's supply has since been got from this source. To-day, owing to our war with Germany, this supply, both for industrial and agricultural purposes, is not available.

We have an unlimited amount of potassium in our igneous rocks, but no way has as yet been devised whereby it can be separated cheaply enough to allow it to compete with the German potash. Now that this supply is cut off, it remains to be seen whether, at the increased prices that are bound to prevail, potash from this source will be put on the market. Some forms of seaweeds also carry large quantities of potash, and endeavors will probably be made to supply some of the demand from this source. Wood ashes contain a very soluble form of potash, so that it may be readily extracted for industrial purposes, or it is at once available to the plant as food when the ashes are applied as a fertilizer. In this respect the potash of ashes is superior to that in any of the potash salt imported from Germany. Under our present circumstances it is particularly important that wood ashes be carefully preserved.

Agriculturally, wood ashes are valuable because they contain potash, phosphoric acid and lime, or, more correctly, carbonate of lime. The amount of potash present depends upon the wood they were derived from, and the amount of leaching to which they have been subjected. Ashes from hard woods, such as maple and beech, contain more potash than those from oak, elm, ash, etc., and these again contain more than those derived from pine, cedar, or other of the softer woods; and the ashes from the smaller branches and twigs are richer in this constituent than the body of the trees. Good average ashes should contain at least 6 per cent. of potash, and 1.5 to 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid. Then nearly one-half this weight will be lime (carbonate of calcium and magnesium) which is sorely needed by some of our soils. Coal ashes are of little value, as they do not contain much of any of these constituents.

Last spring potash in the form of muriate of potash, and phosphoric acid in the form of acid phosphate, were worth about five cents per pound. Supposing ashes contain 6 per cent. of potash and 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid, they would be worth at the above price \$8.00 per ton, without allowing anything for the lime. At the present time it is doubtful if potash can be purchased for double the price mentioned. When ashes have been exposed to the weather the water dissolves the soluble potash and it is leached out. Such leached ashes may not contain more than 1.5 to 2 per cent. of potash, and their value is very much decreased. The phosphoric acid and lime content will not, however, be affected and they are still valuable, but care should be exercised to keep the ashes in a dry place to prevent the loss of the constituent which is so valuable at the present time.

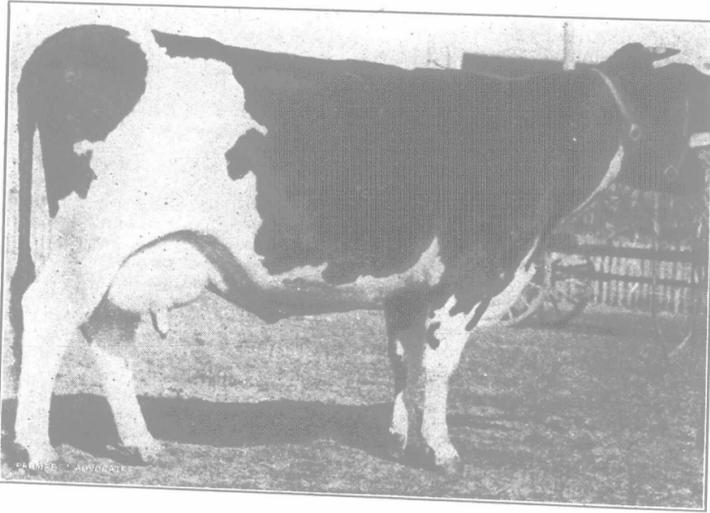
Wood ashes may be profitably applied as a top dressing to grass lands, and to pastures where they will encourage the growth of clover and the better grasses and crowd out the weeds. They may also be used as a fertilizer for root and corn crops, and for legumes, in general they are espe-

cially valuable. Furthermore, ashes increase the availability of nitrogen by hastening the decay of the organic matter in soils. Because of this they are valuable on muck or swamp soils, and they supply the mineral matter in which these soils are naturally deficient. They contain enough lime to make them useful in correcting the acidity of sour or acid soils. On clay lands the lime tends to render available the insoluble form of potash salts present in abundance, and on sandy soils they supply the phosphoric acid and lime in which these soils are usually deficient. Thus, wood ashes are agriculturally of great value, and every farmer, and especially every fruit grower and gardener, will do well under present conditions to carefully preserve all the ashes he can, and gather all that his less provident neighbors will let him have.

Unfortunately, the supply of ashes is limited. Under the present conditions of the potash market lime may be used as a substitute. Most of our heavy potash consuming crops also take up large quantities of lime. Furthermore, as lime liberates potash from its insoluble forms of combination, it will, to a certain extent, take the place of potash. However, where this practice is followed it must not be forgotten that the lime is only a liberator of potash and does not supply any of this constituent, and will thus hasten the depletion of the soil in this plant food material. Fortunately, most of our soils contain a fairly liberal supply of the insoluble forms of potash, and the stimulating effect of the lime will not prove harmful, provided it is supplied, as all constituents should be, in moderation.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.



Lady Francis Schuiling.

Champion Holstein cow at Ottawa, 1914. Owned by Haley Bros., Springford Ont.

Increasing the Output in Eastern Canada.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In every Province of the Dominion appeals have been made to the farmers to make provision for producing more food from their farms in the year 1915 than ever before, a policy which everyone is bound to endorse, even if the present state of affairs is terminated and an early peace declared. There are some features of this matter which, however, call for special attention in the Eastern Provinces, and which it is our intention to refer to in this short article.

First of all, when we urge our farmers to cultivate more soil and produce more grain, potatoes, vegetables, etc., we are even more interested in having plans made to feed these products to animals of various kinds whose flesh is required for food purposes, than in having them ready to be sold in their natural, or, if we may term it, unmanufactured form. In fact any other course is bound to lead to a depletion of the fertility of our farm lands, and although we should be ready to sacrifice our lands as well as our lives, it is well that we should not do so until circumstances compel us. In any case the land should be cultivated and more food grown. The subsequent disposition of this food can be settled when it is ready.

The greatest obstacle to the carrying out of the ideal policy for the East, namely of growing more products from the soil, and feeding these to live stock of all kinds, and feeding these to abnormally high prices for hay and oats, as well as live stock, are leading farmers to part with such an extent that the farms are bound to be depleted of fertility, and the numbers of live stock reduced far below a right standard. It seems difficult to prevent this development of affairs, and we can only counsel our best farmers, in their own interests as well as in the interests of the Empire, to hold on to as much live stock

this fall, and to feed as much hay, oats, etc., on their own farms as they possibly can.

In regard to the policy of growing more field products, it naturally occurs to everyone that this should be brought about by the plowing up of back pastures and other fields which have not been plowed for many years. While this is very necessary, if a maximum product is to be grown, farmers must not lose sight of the fact that, up to a certain extent, it is better policy to cultivate the fields at present under crop more thoroughly, and to sow better seed on them so that they may produce maximum results. It is only after this has been done that the matter of plowing up new fields should receive considera-

tion. In regard to these new fields, farmers must not lose sight of the fact that a large proportion of these fields in the Maritime Provinces will give very indifferent results unless they are thoroughly cultivated and have a reasonable amount of manure or fertilizer added to them. Furthermore, in order that the farms may benefit from this extra area of land plowed, it is important that all fields now plowed, it is important that they should be seeded down to oats or wheat or barley should be seeded down with not less than four or five pounds of clover seed, and preferably double that amount per acre. By this means, fields that would otherwise be depleted of fertility will be built up in humus and nitrogen, and a permanent basis will be laid for the carrying on of a rotation of crops in future years. This purchasing of fertilizer and clover seed means an outlay of money which, however, should be fully returned when the crop is fed or sold. Nevertheless, everything should be done to reduce this outlay, and farmers will do well to take a leaf

out of the pages of such co-operative bodies as the United Fruit Companies in Nova Scotia, who through co-operation have purchased their seeds and fertilizer during the past two years at nearly 25 per cent. less than farmers who have bought individually.

Finally, the work should be under way at once. Fall plowing not only expedites work in the spring, but with few exceptions ensures bigger crops.

Our message to the farmers of the East, therefore, is: give the lands at present under crop the best cultivation they have ever received; use on them the best seed available. Plow up at once new fields, but plan to give them all the cultivation possible; use if you can a barnyard

manure, otherwise commercial fertilizer, and do not forget the clover next spring.
N. S. Agricultural College. M. CUMMING.

THE DAIRY.

More Light on Testing Cream.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

New problems arise each week in connection with the testing of milk and cream—more particularly the latter. In spite of all that has been said and written about testing, there are yet many persons looking for light on one or more phases of testing. Recently we were asked two questions on rather new points—at least we have not seen them put in this form elsewhere. The first question was something like this: Which is more correct to use, the Babcock test or the scales when testing cream? I have been told that it is better to use the scales if the cream tests over 25 per cent. fat.

The second question was stated somewhat like this: When a test of cream is given in figures like this, 28.2 per cent., what does this mean in words, as I do not understand decimals very well?

No one need be ashamed to admit he does not know. The wisest men are confronted with problems which they are unable to solve. It is related of Sir Isaac Newton and a philosopher who were driving in the country, that they came to a small inn, where they proposed to feed the horse and have dinner. As there was no hostler, the philosopher (having to unhitch their horse, being desirous of giving the horse as much rest as possible, they thought it would be humane to remove the harness from the tired beast, which they proceeded to do. They got on very well until they came to the collar, which was of the closed-top variety. This they could not remove. After exhausting their own patience and that of the horse in the vain attempt to get

the collar over the horse's head, one of the maids of the inn happened along, deftly turned the collar upside down and pulled it over the ears of the horse with ease. Here was a case where a little practical experience was more valuable than the wisdom of philosophers, who had come to the conclusion, so it is said, that the collar must have grown on the horse, as they saw no way of getting it off without ripping the collar open at the top.

There appears to be considerable confusion in the lay mind regarding the testing of cream, use of scales, etc. Let us see if we can clear this up, in some degree at least. The Babcock test is based on weight of milk or cream to be tested, but because it is more convenient to measure than to weigh a sample into the test bottle, it is customary to measure 17.6 cubic centimeters (a cubic centimeter, usually written c.c., is from 15 to 20 drops) of milk in a glass tube called a pipette. A c.c. of water weighs one gram, which is the unit of measure in the metric system of weights and measures. A c.c. of milk weighs about 1.032 grams, because milk is heavier than water. Therefore, 17.6 c.c. of milk weighs about 18 grams (17.6 x 1.032 = 18+). For milk, the plan of measuring the sample or charge is practically correct, because the specific gravity (weights as compared with water) of milk does not vary much wider than 1.029 to 1.036, averaging 1.032, or 32 thousandths heavier than water. To state it another way—a vessel which would hold 1,000 ounces, pounds, or grams of water, would hold 1,028 to 1,036, averaging about 1,032 ounces, pounds or grams of milk.

When we come to test cream, we have a more complicated problem, for the reason that cream varies a great deal in richness or percentage of fat, and consequently varies much in its specific gravity. This also is a fact, contrary to many opinions,—the richer the cream, the lighter it is, whereas most people speak of a rich cream as a heavy cream. Because of these facts, it was proposed first, to use an 18 c.c. pipette for measuring cream samples into the Babcock test bottle, because 1 c.c. of cream testing 20 to 30 per cent. fat, which is about average cream, weighs one gram, or it is about the same specific gravity as water. We thus see that an 18 c.c. charge of average cream, if the pipette be rinsed to remove all the cream from the inside, will deliver 18 grams, or nearly so, which is the weight of cream desired. However, creams containing over 30 per cent. fat are lighter than water, hence an 18 c.c. pipette of such cream, will not weigh 18 grams. For this reason fine scales or balances were introduced in order to weigh the exact weight required for a test. In a previous article we discussed this question, hence need not repeat, any further than to say, the Babcock test in Canada is used for determining the fat in milk or cream, whether the sample be measured or weighed into the test bottle. The scales or balance is used only for weighing samples of milk where more than ordinary accuracy is needed, and is recommended for testing cream, particularly if the sample contain over 30 per cent. fat, or is difficult to sample properly.

It is unfortunate that our public schools appear to spend more time in teaching "Vulgar Fractions" than they do on teaching "Decimals." We find that a large number of our students do not seem to understand decimals, and require to have problems stated in terms of vulgar fractions before they are able to comprehend them. For instance, if we state a problem in this form—A cow gives 40.5 lbs. milk, in one day, testing 3.5 per cent. fat, how many lbs. fat does her milk contain? Many are unable to solve it. But if we state it this way—A cow gives 40½ lbs. milk testing 3½ per cent. fat, they can "do the question." The former is much simpler, and pupils should be drilled in decimals rather than vulgar fractions; if one or the other is to be neglected, chiefly for the reason that our money in Canada is a form of decimals, but from a milk-testing viewpoint, because it is impossible to make or understand the Babcock test without some knowledge of decimals. It is doubly important to know decimals when we come to apply the results of tests to cows, cans of milk, or cream, churning, etc. Without this knowledge testing is of very little practical use. We are afraid that some persons who send in samples to be tested and have a report made on the same, do not know what the figures mean. Unlike the person asking the second question, they are ashamed to ask for explanations.

The answer to the second question stated in words is: The sample of cream tested or contained, twenty-eight and two-tenths per cent. fat; or, stated another way, one hundred pounds of such cream contains twenty-eight and one-fifth pounds of fat.

Truly as Pope says: "Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise" in this testing problem.
O. A. C. H. H. DEAN.

The fellow who takes no sugar in his tea has the laugh on his sweet-toothed neighbor now, but the latter may be aided by a big crop of Canadian-grown sugar beets another year. The chances of this crop are worth investigating.

A Model Milk House.

Consumers have more confidence in milk that is drawn from healthy cows and properly handled than in the clarified product of modern machinery. Clean milk, untampered with, is the desire of our towns and villages, but even where it is to be clarified, pasteurized or sterilized and made safe for the consumption of infants or invalids, its value is enhanced by sanitation from the start. The accompanying illustration shows a milk-house recently constructed by Fred Scott, of Middlesex County, and considering the modest outlay and material used, it can be recommended to all enterprising dairymen with a desire to produce a sanitary product.

The architectural design of the building is very simple, but within the layout is admirable, since all conveniences are installed that are necessary in a milk-house, and other appliances are there which eliminate heavy lifting or uncomfortable operations. It is situated only a short distance from the dairy stable, yet in such a position that sun and wind have access to it and do their purifying work. The house itself is 24 feet by 18 feet, outside dimensions. The 8-foot walls are made of slop cement, one foot thick, plastered and blocked off on the outside, giving the building a pleasing and substantial appearance, while the top is roofed over with galvanized iron roofing. Inside the building, 13 feet are allowed for the milk-house proper, and between that and the adjoining part is a wall or partition built partly of cement and partly of tile brick, which happened to be about the place and were used only as a means of getting rid of them, otherwise they would not have entered into the construction of the building. As yet the milk-house proper has no covering other than the roof, but Mr. Scott intends later to seal it over with two layers of boarding, the lower one being tongued and grooved stuff. The garret lighted by window at south end, and will be used for storage if required.



House for Wholesome Dairy Products.

The milk-house constructed on Fred Scott's farm in Middlesex County, Ont.

In the north-east corner is a wash table or stand for the cans and utensils. It stands on four cement supports of a neat pattern 18 inches high, and on top of these for the cover of the table is a cement slab 3 inches thick. The slab has a slope to one end and a slight slope to the centre, allowing all water to drain off speedily. It is 6 feet long and 2½ feet wide.

On the south side of the milk-room and 2 feet from the east side is the cooling tank. This very necessary part of the construction is 5 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 2½ feet deep on the inside, providing sufficient space for four milk cans. One and one-half feet of the tank are above the floor, leaving the 1 foot in depth below the floor of the building. This is the exact depth of a standard milk can. The wall of the tank is 3 inches thick, and thoroughly plastered on the inside with a paste made of cement and water. One important feature of the building and the tank is that it stands midway in elevation between the windmill and the tank supplying water to the stock. This allows Mr. Scott to have a continuous flow of water through the tank and out to the receptacle out of which the cattle drink. This will provide a continuous stream of cold water, eliminating any possibility of stagnation in the tank, and providing the lowest temperature possible without ice.

Eleven feet of the building on the south end are devoted to loading conveniences. A large door, observable on the east side, admits the milk wagon, and the floor under the wagon stand is 10 inches lower than the main floor of the building. Four feet of the floor space, however, behind the wagon is on the same level as the remainder of the floor, thus leaving that space only whereon the wagon stands of a lower elevation. A track much like that upon which a litter

carrier works extends from above the tank in the milk-room back through a door in the partition and across the joist over where the wagon is placed. A windlass on this carrier raises and lowers the milk cans into and out of the tank, and into the wagon when the carrier is pushed around. In this way the necessity of lifting heavy cans is done away with, and no easier device is necessary for loading and handling the heavy cans of milk than is installed in this milk-house at very little extra expense.

Two windows are built in the walls of the milk-house proper. One is 3 feet, 8 inches by 2 feet, 6 inches, and the other is 2 feet, 2 inches by 3 feet, 2 inches thus admitting plenty of sunshine into the room. The door entering the milk-house is 3 feet 4 inches wide, and that for the wagon stand is 6 feet 8 inches. The walls are mixed in the proportion of 1 to 8, and these with a 3-inch flooring and a small part of the partition required 24 barrels of cement.

Some dairymen might find it convenient to load the wagon entirely on the outside, protected perhaps by a small canopy. Under such circumstances the extra cost of the eleven feet of construction to accommodate the wagon would be eliminated, or perchance it could be used as an ice house and storing room. For Mr. Scott's conditions the present plan is most convenient, but the ideas either in part or in their entirety could well be made use of on many dairy farms.

POULTRY.

Fitting the Surplus Chickens.

Why so many birds go on the market in a careless, unfitted manner, is not easily answered. Dealers can afford to buy the birds and grain in the country, express them to the city, hire men and pay high rental in the center of the corporation for accommodation to feed these birds in crates, and fit them for the retail butcher's counter, yet the farmer and his wife, with everything at their hands, find it inconvenient to do anything more than allow the fowls to run at will until the day set for their despatch arrives, when the surplus cockerels and cull pullets are prepared for sale. Their muscles are hard from so much roaming about, and they have not acquired the flesh and weight they should. In this condition they are passed over by the fastidious customer, and picked up for the second-class trade at the corresponding price. Quietness is one of the essentials in economical feeding of chickens, and the time will come when dealers or the raiser of the poultry himself will finish in crates the majority of the birds grown. Harvest fields and cultivated land make suitable places for poultry to grow and mature, but the finishing touches should be applied under different circumstances, and now that the winter is at hand the extra cockerels and discarded pullets should be put in crates for about 21 days, and finished off in accordance with trade demands.

An elaborate feeding crate is not one of the first requirements in feeding chickens. Any small box with slatted front and bottom or wire bottom will answer the purpose. In making up-to-date crates feeders use one about 7 feet 6 inches long, 18 to 20 inches high, and 18 inches wide. This crate should be divided into three compartments, and each compartment should contain not more than 4 or 5 birds, according to their size. The crates are made of slats, except the ends and partitions between compartments, which are solid wood. Those on the top, bottom and back running lengthwise of the coop, while those in the front run up and down. The slats are usually 1½ inches wide, and ¾ inches thick. Those in front are placed two inches apart to allow the chickens to put their heads through for feeding. All this is not necessary, however, for any box that will allow the chickens to feed through the front, and give them sufficient air will answer the purpose. They should be raised some distance from the floor, and have a small V-shaped trough attached to the front of the crate immediately outside.

The actual feeding should not require any great amount of time. It can be done by lamp light, if preferable, but if one starts to feed the

chickens by lamp light they should continue, and do the feeding at regular periods.

The nature of the mash fed will depend largely upon what the feeder has to hand. Milk is usually an integral part of the ration, and sour milk or buttermilk is preferable. Many rations are advocated, among which may be one of equal parts of oat meal, corn meal and barley meal, mixed with sour milk or buttermilk. Another which should nick in very well on the farm is composed of two parts of finely-ground oats, one part of finely-ground buckwheat, and one of finely-ground corn. To this is added sufficient sour milk or buttermilk to make a batter, or ordinarily about two to two and one-half pounds of milk to one pound of grain. Good results have also accrued from feeding a ration composed of equal parts of corn meal, middlings and buckwheat meal. Frequently barley meal can be substituted for the buckwheat, or oat meal for the middlings. Some form of animal food is advisable, and if milk is not obtainable blood meal and beef scrap can be substituted, but it is not wise to allow the grain ration to consist of more than 15 per cent. of these foods. Just as good results are obtained by feeding these rations cool or cold as warm, and some recommend preparing the batter twelve hours prior to feeding.

Some little technique is required in feeding the birds properly when put into the crates. They should be starved for twenty-four hours before being allowed anything to eat, in this way they start off with a keen appetite, and gains are always more rapid. Feeding should not be heavy at the start. One ounce per bird at a feed is sufficient to begin with. This can be increased, but they should not be fed more than they will clean up in about ten to fifteen minutes. Unless they be exceedingly large they will not consume much more than 3 ounces per bird at any time. It will probably take two weeks to get them to full feed, and this increase should be made by very slight degrees. Any food remaining in their troughs after ten or fifteen minutes should be removed, and the troughs thoroughly cleaned. In warm weather they will require water at noon, but ordinarily the milk in the ration will supply all necessary drink. Cleanliness is an important factor in this operation, and utensils connected with the feeding should be frequently cleansed. The birds require grit, and all vermin should be kept down by dusting with a little sulphur.

The average birds make the most economical gains during the first two weeks of feeding. It seldom pays to feed much longer than three weeks or twenty-four days. After this period the added gain is not sufficient to return a profit. Frequent weighing will carry with it the information that feeders desire regarding the increase in weight, but so long as the birds have sharp appetites on full rations they will probably be making profitable gains.

HORTICULTURE.

A Perennial Vegetable Bed.

One of the earliest and nicest vegetables in the spring of the year may be gathered from a small bed of asparagus. On the urban table asparagus is considered with much relish, while many country homes are without it. This seems strange, indeed, for a small patch at the side of the garden or in the corner will year after year send up its succulent and toothsome little shoots. A good garden is one of the blessings of rural life, and occasional winter evenings should be spent planning for the season which is to follow. One peculiarity of the plant, which perhaps discourages the gardener, is that it requires about three years to come to a healthy, productive age, yet it can, where discretion is used, be cut the second year. However, a small area will supply one household and the years will speedily slip by coming to the time when the asparagus bed will be cherished each spring.

The plant may be propagated either from seed or roots, but, owing to the period required for it to come to maturity, it is often cheaper and more expeditious to make use of the roots rather than seed. When seeds are used one ounce will produce about four hundred seedlings, and they can be transplanted after one year's growth to the permanent bed. They are first started in a seed-bed with rows about sixteen inches apart, and the seed is covered to a depth of about one inch. Spring is the proper time for transplanting young asparagus roots, autumn transplantings are unsatisfactory. The depth roots should be planted for permanent production varies with different gardeners, but they should not be planted less than six inches deep, neither should they be covered to the full depth at once. Three inches of soil on top of the roots will be sufficient for a start, and, as the young shoots come up, the surrounding soil may be cultivated in until the surface of the ground is level. After the shoots which are above the ground die in the autumn, they may be cut down with a sharp hoe or other implement and the whole area cultivated over to a depth of three or four inches. A similar cul-

tivation should take place in the spring, and the young shoots which come up should not be cut the second year, except very occasionally. During the third year the bed will be in a condition to furnish shoots of asparagus for the table. Some cut them about two inches below the ground, which leaves only about two inches of bleached stock, the rest being green. This is satisfactory on some markets, while others require a greater length of bleached stock. For home use one can suit their own tastes, but markets cannot be dictated to to any great extent. Where a greater length of bleached stock is required, a coating of coarse manure or leaves will provide more shade and a greater length of bleached stock. In this country cuttings should not be made after from the middle to the latter part of June, subsequent to this the shoots which appear should be allowed to grow and mature, for the next season's crop depends upon the food material stored up in the roots consequent upon a healthy growth above the ground in autumn.

The accompanying illustration shows part of a field of asparagus photographed about the middle of July. The asparagus in some parts of the field was as high as a man's head, while the ground shows a good surface mulch and freedom from weeds. Such a healthy appearance in the late summer and autumn insures a good crop the following spring.



Asparagus in the Autumn.

This illustrates the healthy growth that should be allowed in the asparagus field during the summer. The following season's crop depends upon it.

Good Out of Evil.

The year 1914 will be remembered by fruitmen as a season when nature combined with man's intelligence and care to produce a good crop, yet other men so upset social, political and economic conditions that all machinery failed to market the output in anything like a satisfactory manner. Out of this failure to market the crop, out of temporary discouragement, perhaps, and out of all the disruption of trade and commerce, there appears the plumule or little plant representing the germ of a great campaign. The seedling, we hope, may develop into a large tree, sending its branches in all directions, reaching even into the hinterlands of Canada. This tree should stand as a tree of knowledge, educating the eight millions of Canadian people to a recognition and appreciation of the Canadian-grown apple.

To the mind unschooled in building up a trade this may appear like "playing business," yet experience in fruit lines among our immediate neighbors shows it to be real business in the last analysis. Untiring and well-directed advertising raised the banana trade in the United States from an insignificant pursuit to an enterprise represented by fifteen millions of dollars. Constantly before the American eye is a halved grapefruit or orange, and so persistently has the housewife and bread winner been told of the virtues of citrus fruits that one hundred thousand cars represents the volume of that trade. Natural desire on the part of consumers are not responsible for this great development of the fruit industry of the South; it is the outcome of a persistent and prepared campaign of education. Bread and meat are the prime necessities of life. Fruit is a luxury in hard times, for people can live a long time without it, yet to maintain the best of health and to keep oneself one hundred per cent. efficient, there is nothing that can take the place

of fruit in the diet. Citrous-fruit growers used this argument in connection with their business, why should not the Canadian grower present his claim to his own people.

Seeing the great success of the citrous-fruit growers in their educational campaign, the apple growers of the Western States awakened up to a similar endeavor. This effort grew, and in the budget brought down before the annual meeting of one large association alone was a bill of \$60,000 for advertising. The bill passed without a dissenting voice. With all the fruit growers of Canada assembled in one great conclave, such a bill as this would strike terror to their hearts. At a time when fruit is going to waste we find our Government in a half-wake attitude publishing a book of "209 ways to serve apples," and spending a small amount bringing it to the attention of the consuming public. As a start the move is commendable, but the idea is too late being born, for the Government needs its revenues at the present time, and a campaign such as that requires years instead of weeks to reach an appreciable stage of fruition. Ten years ago fruit growers should have commenced to shout, from house tops, the virtues of an apple, and should have devoted one cent per barrel towards educating the consumer to use more apples and fewer citrous fruits. The toll from the million barrels produced in Nova Scotia would have amounted to \$10,000 per year, and one cent per barrel would never have been felt by the grower. Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia could all contribute a like percentage with ease, and \$25,000 each year would have made the Canadian-grown apple king of all fruits.

At one time it was felt unnecessary to champion the Canadian-grown apple, but while Canada was dabbling in European markets, the Northwest Fruit Distributors of the Western States sold apples in 33 cities in six Canadian provinces. Heavy importations are indicative of prosperity, yet growers are not obliged to waste their product to keep up appearances. The success of the United States grower in the West depends on one of the most complete organizations known to fruitmen. Its members number 8,350 growers sub-divided into 116 local associations. With this machinery they employ the best men to be found, and so effective are their efforts that last year they distributed fruit in 243 cities in 33 States of the Union; 33 cities in 6 Canadian provinces; 16 cities in 10 European nations, and to every continent in the world except Asia. Canadian growers are not, perhaps, as much centralized as are those of the Western States, and as yet Canadian co-operation in fruit lines is still in its infancy. With greater organization should come a determination to show Canadian consumers how good the Canadian-grown apple really is, and to do this it is worth \$50,000 a year to the grower. Results may not appear in one year or two, but they will come as they have come in other districts, and the attempt being made this year should not be allowed to die out. An effort with a purpose would result in a more healthy consuming public, and a more prosperous apple industry.

Apple Prices.

There is an improved feeling in the local market owing to lighter shipments, due probably to the low prices prevailing of late, but at the steadier prices No. 1 Greenings in round lots being quoted at \$2.25 per bbl., but anything fancy in the shape of rosy red fruit, such as McIntosh Red would bring \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bbl., but for the general run of No. 1 offerings \$2.25 is all that can be depended on, and No. 2, \$1.75.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

FARM BULLETIN.

A Warning.

By Peter McArthur.

This morning I spent an hour reading the editorial pages of four daily papers—two Conservative and two Liberal. They were all important papers, party organs to which I have been in the habit of looking for party news and views. To my disgust I found that all four were sparring for position in case there should be a general election at an early date. Each party is trying to fix the blame on the other for disturbing the country with an election, and each is apparently wanting an election. As nearly as I can determine the Liberals want to turn out the Conservatives because they are incompetent, and the Conservatives want to condemn the Liberals to another five years of Opposition because they are disloyal. Could it be possible to devise two more offensive issues to place before a people whose every nerve is at the highest tension because of the war? Politicians who would dare to debate such issues could only be compared to fools who would play with fire-crackers on the brink of perdition. They are not issues that could be calmly debated in a time of peace, and to raise them now would be both insane and

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REVIEW OF The total City and In week were:

Cars Cattle Hogs Sheep Calves Horses

The total two markets of 1913 were

criminal. I do not care whether an election is forced by the Liberals or sprung by the Conservatives, it could only be described as a combination of peanut politics and high treason. It would be peanut politics, because the only excuse for it would be a lust for office at a time when every thinking man must dread the responsibility of office. It would be high treason, because we are at present united in giving support to the Empire, and the cause of human freedom and anything that would cause dissension or uncertainty would be an act of treason. Having watched the course of events since the war broke out, I have no hesitancy in saying that the members of the Government have done all that could be expected of men confronted and surprised by so unthinkable a situation. I have also no hesitancy in saying that the Liberals have shown themselves in all things just as loyal as the Conservatives. If an election is called from any cause in the near future, the only issue before the electorate will be: "Shall we turn out both parties?" It would be easy to show that both have been inefficient, and that both have been disloyal to the best interests of the Canadian people. Remember the Bank Act that was passed almost unanimously, and the MacKenzie & Mann grab that was passed by a Conservative House of Commons and a Liberal Senate. Gentlemen of both parties! You had better not force your records before an indignant and over-wrought people at such a time as this. You are both knee-sprung from bowing to the Big Interests, and saddle-galled from being ridden by bosses. You are both due to be turned out to grass. Your only hope for the future is to do the duty before you unanimously and efficiently, and trust the event to the justice and sound sense of a watchful and earnest electorate. This is no time for playing politics, or for the discussion of issues that are bound to irritate and divide the people.

ing at one another and hinting what you will do in case of an election. There must not be an election while the war is in progress, unless it extends beyond the constitutional limits of our Parliament. Even in that case the term might be extended as a measure of public safety.

To me the most exasperating feature of the present political uneasiness is that it shows a complete lack of appreciation of the gravity of the crisis by which we are confronted. I have purposely refrained from discussing the most serious aspect as the war for fear of communicating to others the feeling of horror by which I am burdened myself. It is better that those of us who have useful tasks to perform should perform them cheerfully with a firm faith that in the end our cause shall triumph, but when those on whom devolves the task of leadership in this trying time show such shallowness and littleness of soul, it is impossible to be silent. This is not a time for earnest men to "suffer fools gladly." The thinking men of all parties should unite in rebuking those selfish and short-sighted politicians who are striving at such a time as this to revive political rivalries that were trival at their best and that would now be intolerable. Our present duty is clear—to support the Allies to the utmost of our power. Our aid must be voluntary and unanimous if we are to live as a nation of free people. If we are not disturbed from the great issues before us—issues far above the scope of political debate or difference—we shall give aid that will be both ungrudging and effective. To forget politics and do our duty as free men who prize freedom is the duty of the hour. The men who disturb the people of Canada in their present mood will do it at their peril.

A Canadian at Cambridge.

A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and Cornell University, Wm. R. Thompson, B. S. A., M. Sc., son of one of the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate," was recently appointed to a position as demonstrator in zoology at the University of Cambridge, England, following a special science course in the University of Paris, France. He was second on the list of those successful at the latter examinations, and one of the only two foreigners who passed the ordeal. Prior to that he had conducted a couple of years' research work in Europe upon insect parasites for the United States Bureau of Entomology.

Changes in Canada's Cabinet.

Two changes have been made in the Borden Ministry, Hon. T. Casgrain, Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Waterways Commission, succeeding Hon. L. P. Pelletier as Postmaster General, and Pierre Edouard Blondin, Deputy Speaker of the House, succeeds Hon. Bruno Nantel as Minister of Inland Revenue. Hon. Mr. Nantel succeeds Hon. M. E. Bernier, whose term had expired on the Railway Commission.

Janefield Jerseys Sold Well.

At Janefield Farm, Guelph, Ont., on Friday last there were sold 30 head of pure-bred and grade Jersey cows and heifers. Buyers were there in force, men from all over the province being on the lookout for high-producing cows, which bespeaks the popularity of the Jersey breed. In three years of breeding Jersey cattle Mr. Beatty has sold over \$10,000 worth from a farm of 70 acres, and last year sold in the city of Guelph \$2,700 worth of sweet cream. He thinks there is only one cow in the world better than the Jersey, and that is the dairy Shorthorn, and being raised in one of the best Shorthorn counties in the North of England, he found it hard to conform to the raising of any other breed, as he is a believer that there is a dual-purpose cow in the Shorthorn which he is starting to breed. At the sale of Jerseys just held, 24 head of cows and heifers made an average of \$114, the highest prices being \$250 for Mokena's Best; \$225 for Rena's Grace; \$200 for Broadview Blue (\$155 for Janefield Grace, an 18-months-old heifer) up to \$85 for heifer calves, and \$50 each for bull calves. Seegmiller Bros., Petersburg, bought six. Mr. Wisener, Paris; Mr. McMeeken, Norval; Archie Moody, Guelph; Mr. Robertson, Galt, and Mr. Goodall, Galt, were all large purchasers.

The Canadian Farm Force.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. O'Brien, Simcoe Co., Ont., in a letter to the Mail and Empire, discussing the proportion of native-born Canadians in the first military contingent, points out that during recent years the city and town population of Canada has been largely augmented by immigration. Recognizing the short handedness of agriculture he concludes: "It is evident that it is not from the country districts, with a population barely sufficient to carry on the cultivation of the soil, and among which the native born will chiefly be found, that, under present conditions, our military strength will be derived. It is from the towns, with their overflowing population, largely unemployed, more in touch with public affairs and with the warlike spirit prevailing, and mainly of Old Country birth, that recruits will come most readily, and with the least sacrifice of private interests."

At the Big Chicago Dairy Show.

As we go to press our representative at the National Dairy Show, being held at Chicago this week, wires that there are on exhibition 217 Guernseys; 193 Jerseys; 150 Holsteins, 83 Ayrshires, and 75 Brown Swiss. R. J. Fleming, of Toronto, is the only Canadian exhibitor, with 12 Jerseys. Ohio won the college judging contest, with Kansas second, and Maine third. St. Paul Calamo Korndyke won the aged bull class in Holsteins, and looked like the probable champion.

Regarding the reported big shortage in the world's wheat crop, statistics announced by the Washington Department of Agriculture indicate the crops of all nations aggregate approximately 3,741,018,000 bushels against 4,125,810,000 bushels in 1913, showing a deficit of 384,857,000 bushels.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, October 26, numbered 129 cars, comprising 2,303 cattle, 1,117 hogs, 1,371 sheep and lambs, and 282 horses. Trade in all classes was about steady with last Thurs'day. Good steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common to medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$3 to \$6.75; bulls, \$5 to \$7; feeders, slow sale, \$6 to \$6.75 for good to choice steers; stockers, \$4 to \$5.75; milkers, \$60 to \$90 each. Calves easier, on account of poultry being more freely used, prices, \$5.50 to \$10. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$6; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.65; culls, \$6.50. Hogs, fed and watered, \$7.50; \$7.15 f. o. b. cars, and \$7.75 weighed off cars.

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	83	536	619
Cattle	1,149	7,400	8,549
Hogs	588	9,725	10,313
Sheep	1,950	7,233	9,183
Calves	46	1,008	1,054
Horses		580	580

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	84	728	812
Cattle	1,892	15,236	17,128
Hogs	127	4,268	4,395
Sheep	847	7,038	7,885
Calves	167	1,367	1,534
Horses	19	63	82

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 193 cars, 8,579 cattle, and 480 calves; but an increase of 5,918 hogs, 1,298 sheep and lambs, and 498 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1913.

The deliveries of live stock in Toronto were exceedingly liberal in all the different classes, excepting for calves, the demand for which was greater than the supply. The quality of fat cattle was far from being as good as might be expected, seeing that grass and grain is plentiful, but there were few, if any, cattle that had ever tasted grain on sale this past week. Trade was slow all week. The buyers, seeing that the run was large, took their time in selecting, as well as in purchasing, as they knew they were masters of the situation. Prices declined all the way from 25c. to \$1 per cwt. in the different classes. All classes suffered, but canner bulls and cows were hit the easiest of all.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice steers sold from \$7.85 to \$8.15, the load that

brought the latter price were such as sold at \$9 to \$9.25 ten days ago; good steers and heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; choice cows, \$6.50 to \$6.75; good cows, \$6 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$5 to \$6.75.

Feeders and Stockers.—In sympathy with the fat cattle, prices for stockers and feeders declined also. Choice steers, 950 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$6.75 to \$7; good steers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; good stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; common Eastern stockers, \$4 to \$5.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for milkers and springers of good to choice quality was very strong in the early part of the week, but eased off at the close. Prices ranged from \$65 to \$115 each, two selling at the latter price; two more sold at \$110 each, and several brought \$100 each, and many sales were made around \$85 to \$95. Some common and medium cows sold from \$45 to \$60.

Veal Calves.—Prices for veal calves were steady to firm. Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7 to \$8.50; common, \$6 to \$6.50; inferior, grass-fed Eastern calves, at \$4 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were liberal. Sheep, ewes, \$5.25 to \$6; heavy, fat ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.50; culls and rams,

\$2.50 to \$4.50; lambs sold at \$7 to \$7.90, the bulk going at \$7.50 to \$7.75; cull lambs sold at \$6 to \$6.50. Hogs.—Receipts were liberal, and prices have declined. Selects fed and watered \$7.50, and \$7.75 weighed off cars. No sales were reported of hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Outside of the horses bought for army purposes, there is little to report, and that source of demand for the present is nearly filled. About 500 rejected American horses were shipped back to the places from whence they came. Many of the horses bought; over 2,000 were shipped to Montreal this past week. Work horses are cheap, selling from \$100 to \$175, and good ones at that. Prices were unchanged as a rule, but the market was very slow.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, new, \$1.18, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.14. Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 44c. to 46c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, old, 62c.; No. 3, 61c., lake ports. Rye.—Outside, 82c. to 87c. Peas.—No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.25, outside. Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 81c. to 82c., track, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c., Toronto.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - - - 11,500,000
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,900,000
 Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invited
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at All Branches

Barley.—For malting, 65c. to 67c., outside.
 Buckwheat.—No. 2, 66c. to 68c., outside.
 Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$2.85 to \$3.
 Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.60; second patents, \$6.10; in cotton, 10c. more. Ontario, 90 per cent. winter-wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.70, Toronto freights.

HAY AND MILLFEED.
 Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto. No. 1, \$15 to \$16; No. 2, \$13 to \$14 per ton.
 Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto. \$8.50 to \$9.
 Bran.—Manitoba, \$23 to \$24, in bags track, Toronto; shorts, \$25 to \$26; middlings, \$27 to \$28.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.
 Butter.—Prices were about steady. Creamery pound rolls, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.
 Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 27c. to 28c., by the case.
 Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16c.
 Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.
 Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.50, primes, \$3.
 Potatoes.—New, per bag, 65c. to 70c. for car lots of Canadians, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 75c., track, Toronto.
 Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 16c. to 22c.; spring ducks, 11c. to 13c.; hens, 9c. to 12c.; spring chickens, live weight, 10c. to 12c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4.

HIDES AND SKINS.
 City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, 14c. to 14½c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 13c. to 14c.; lambskins and pelts, 75c. to \$1; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 45c. to 50c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed fine, 20c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
 The past week saw 26 boxes of raspberries sold on the 20th day of October on the Toronto wholesale market. White & Co., wholesale commission dealers, received the fifth consignment during the past six weeks, from Mrs. Helmer, of Lorne Park. They were sold at 25c. per box, to Michie & Co., who retailed them at 40c. per box. Receipts of fruits were liberal and cheap. Apples, 10c. to 20c. per basket, and \$1.50 to \$3 per barrel; cantaloupes, 35c. to 40c. per basket; cranberries, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel; \$2.50 per box; grapes, Canadian greens and blues, 15c. to 17c. per basket; red Roger, 17c. to 20c.; grapefruit, \$3.75 to \$4 per box; limes, \$1.25 per hundred; lemons, \$4.25 to \$4.75 per box; oranges, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per box; pears 25c. to 40c. per basket; quinces, 40c. to 65c. per basket. Vegetables—Beets, 60c. per bag; beans, 40c. per basket; cabbage, 25c. to 30c. per dozen; carrots 60c. per bag; celery, 25c. to 55c. per dozen; cauliflower, 50c. to 75c. per dozen; onions, Canadian Danvers, \$1 per 75-lb. sack; parsnips, 25c. per basket; spinach 75c. per bushel; Hubbard squash, 50c. to \$1 per bushel; tomatoes, 25c. to 35c. per basket; turnips, 35c. per bag; vegetable marrow, 10c. to 20c. per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The live-stock markets showed very little change last week. The tendency for an active demand for canning cattle continued, while the demand for choice stock was not very active. Supply of the latter was scarce, and the top price was 7½c. per lb.; good stock ranged from 6½c. to 7½c., and medium down to 6c., while cows and bulls sold at 4½c. to 6c. per lb. The price of canning stock ranged all the way from 3½c. up to 5c., according to quality, the lower prices being for bulls and cows. The market for sheep continued to show a somewhat easier tone. Ewe sheep sold at 5c. to 5½c. per lb., while bucks and culls ranged from 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb. Lambs continued in active demand. Ontario lambs sold at 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb., while Quebec stock brought 6½c. to 7c. The easy tone in the hog market continued, and prices gradually declined. Supplies seem to be quite large in relation to demand. Select stock sold at 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb., weighed off cars. Calves showed practically no change. Ordinary stock ranged from \$5 to \$6 or \$7 each, and choice at \$15, with some extra fine animals at \$20 each.

Horses.—There was but a small demand for horses, and the tone of the market was generally easier. A good, useful horse, may be had at \$125 to \$200, it is said. Dealers quoted heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$225 to \$300 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$175 to \$200 each. Lighter horses ranged from \$125 to \$150. Broken-down, old animals, ranged from \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was lower than it has been for a long time past, the weakness being in sympathy with the demand for live hogs. Supplies were large, and quotations on abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs ranged from 12½c. to 12¾c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Potatoes were in steady supply, and sold at 60c. to 65c. per bag, carloads, ex track, single bags being 80c. to 85c.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 60c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 9c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 15c. to 17c.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs advanced, and prices were higher than the previous week. Straight receipts were quoted at 25c. to 25½c. per dozen, in a wholesale way, while selected stock in single cases sold at 29c. No. 1 stock in the same way at 26c. to 27c., and No. 2 at 23c. to 24c.

Butter.—The market for butter showed little change of late. Demand was fair. Choice stock was quoted at 27½c. to 28c. per lb. here, while fine was 26½c. to 27½c., and seconds was 26½c. Manitoba dairy was 24c. to 25c., and Western dairy, 25c. to 26c. per lb.

Cheese.—Prices gradually strengthened. Finest Western sold at 15½c. to 15¾c. per lb., and finest Eastern at 15½c. to 15¾c. for white or colored. Under grades were quoted around 14½c. to 15c.

Grain.—There was a good demand for oats, and prices have advanced slightly. Canadian Western at 56½c. per bushel for No. 3, and 56c. for extra No. 1 feed, and 55c. for No. 2 feed. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white, 53c., and 52c. per bushel for No. 2, ex track. Argentine corn was 81c. to 82c. per bushel.

Flour.—Ontario flour could be had at slightly below recent prices, but Manitobas were steady. Ontario patents were \$6 per barrel in wood, and straight rollers \$5.50 to \$5.75. Manitoba first patents were \$6.70, seconds being \$6.20, and strong bakers', \$6 in June.

Millfeed.—The market was fairly active and steady. Bran sold at \$25 per ton, and shorts at \$27 in bags, while middlings were \$30 including bags. Meal was \$32 to \$34 for pure, and \$30 to \$31 for mixed.

Hay.—The hay market was undoubtedly strong, and prices slightly higher. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$19.50 to \$20 per ton, and No. 2 extra was \$18.50 to \$19, and No. 2 \$17.50 to \$18 per ton.

Hides.—Red hides were steady, at 15c., 16c. and 17c., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and

18c., for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins were 90c. each, and hares, hides ranged from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold a 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—One of the worst weeks in the cattle trade for a month or better. To start with, receipts were excessive last week at all markets; warm and unseasonable weather has put the beef trade on bad shape, and besides, the markets have been flooded with a lot of medium and commoner kinds of cattle that the trade did not care for. At Buffalo, there were something like twenty cars of steers on the shipping order, only two loads of which were prime, this drove being a head of Ohio steers, of excellent quality, being on the fine-bone, pony order, and averaging around 1,225 lbs. They were well finished, and the kinds that generally sell readily. They brought \$9.75, going to New York, and were considered a full quarter under the week before. Bulk of shipping steers came out of Canada, best ones ranging from \$8 to \$8.50. Most of the Canadians were held over from day to day. In the handy-weight, butchering steer line, the best here sold up to \$9.25, but they were especially good, local killers getting better steers carrying some fat down to \$7.35 to \$7.40. Butchering heifers ran from \$6.50 to \$7, and Buffalo killers were indifferent towards them. Anything common and medium was badly neglected. The trade, generally speaking, was 15c. to 25c. lower than the week before, and quite a few cattle went over from day to day. In the stocker and feeder end of the trade prices were lower, by a dime to fifteen cents, \$7.50 taking selected feeders, with little, commoner kinds of stock heifers selling down to \$4.75. Loads of stockers ranged from \$6.25 to \$6.50, but showed some quality. Bulls were irregularly sold, some stocker kinds proving a quarter lower sale, with fat grades about steady. Milkers and springers proved slow sale, bringing, however, about steady values. Western range cattle continue to run freely, and West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky steers are moving very freely at Jersey, making killers in New York very independent of other markets. As soon as these Western and Eastern cattle run lighter, some authorities think that the trade will be improved. Killers of Canadians still complain that they show a much larger fill on the market than the natives. Receipts the past week were 6,800 head, as against 7,100 head the previous week, and 11,775 had for the corresponding period last year. Quotations: Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.50 to \$9.75; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.75 to \$9.15; Canadian steers, 1,500 to 1,850 lbs., \$8 to \$8.25; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice to prime, handy steers, natives, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; light common, \$7 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.75 to \$8.75; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; good butchering heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.75; good butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$6.10; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.10; best feeders, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; best milkers and springers, \$7.50 to \$9.

Hogs.—Receipts last week were the largest of the season—11,600 head—being against 38,400 head the previous week, and 38,720 head a year ago. Heavy marketing resulted in another drop in prices. Monday's run alone was 145 double-decks, and values were declined a quarter from the previous week's close, bulk of the good grades selling at \$7.90 with pigs going down to \$7. Tuesday it was mostly a \$7.85 market for good hogs; Wednesday's sales were made at \$7.75 and \$7.80; Thursday prices were a nickel higher, and Friday, under a fifty-car supply, the better weight grades being generally at \$7.85, a few scattering sales being made at \$7.90, two decks of choice, heavy hogs reaching \$7.95. Pigs the latter part of the week brought up to \$7.25; roughs, \$6.75 to \$6.90, and stags mostly \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Narrow range in lamb values last week, tons selling from \$8 to \$8.25, bulk of Monday's, Tuesday's

4½% and Safety—the Debentures of The

HURON and ERIE

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

442 Richmond St. and 4-5 Market Square
 LONDON, ONTARIO

and Friday's sales being made at \$8.15. Cull lambs reached up to \$7.00, and skip lambs reached up to \$7.50, and skips sold as low as \$6. Quite a sprinkling of sheep were included in the receipts last week, and while the market on these was about steady, the trade was slow. Top wethers were quoted from \$5.75 to \$5.90; mixed sheep, \$5.50 to \$5.65, and ewes \$5 to \$5.50, heavy ones being hard to move above a nickel. Receipts the past week figured 23,800 head, as against 26,200 head the week before, and 37,000 head a year ago.

Calves.—Topveals last week ranged from \$11.50 to \$12; medium kinds landed around \$10.50 and \$11; culls went from \$10 down, and the outside quotation for best grass calves was \$6, some real common Canadian grassers selling as low as \$4.25. Receipts the past week, which included 900 head of Canadians, mostly grassers, totaled 2,700 head, being 400 head more than the previous week, and 75 head in excess of the run for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.15 to \$10.80; Texas steers, \$5.75 to \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.90 to \$7.80; cows and heifers, \$3.20 to \$8.70; calves, \$7 to \$11.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.95 to \$7.50; mixed, \$7 to \$7.55; heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.55; rough, \$6.95 to \$7.10; pigs, \$4.25 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$7.45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$4.90 to \$6.05; yearlings, \$5.60 to \$6.50; lambs, native, \$6.10 to \$7.85.

Cheese Markets.

Utica, N. Y., 13c. to 13½c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 15½c. to 15¾c.; finest Easterns, 13½c. to 15½c.; Campbellford, 15 3/16c.; Stirling, 15½c.; VanCleave Hill, 15 1/16c.; St. Hyacinthe, 15c.; Cornwall, 15½c.; Brockville, 15c.; Belleville, 15 5/16c.; London bid from 14½c. to 14¾c.

Gossip.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Dyson Specialty Co. in this issue.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement in this issue enquiring for apples. Parties having apples for sale should correspond with the advertiser and sell direct to the consumer.

Volume 26, of the American Shropshire Sheep Record, published by the American Shropshire Registry Association, and edited and compiled by Secretary-Treasurer Julia M. Wade, Lafayette, Indiana, has been issued from the press, and a copy received at this office. The numbers of sheep owned by breeders named in this volume are 1,211, and the pages between its covers number up to 13,239. The president of the association is Charles F. Curtis, Ames, Iowa.

A Louisville man tells of an incident during the sessions held in his city of a Sunday-school convention with delegates from all the States. In answer to the roll-call of the States reports were verbally given by the various State chairmen. When Texas was called, a big man stepped into the aisle and in stentorian tones exclaimed: "We represent the imperial State of Texas. The first white woman horn in Texas is still living—she has now a population of over three million." When asked a voice from the gallery cried out in clarion tones: "Send that woman to Idaho—we need her."

Boy: "Say, uncle, talking of riddles, do you know the difference between an apple and an elephant?"
 Uncle: "No, my lad, I don't."
 Boy: "You'd be a smart chap to send out to buy any apples, wouldn't you?"

OCTOBER

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 For those
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 Dead-trodden
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Yet, O hills
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 Do ye reme
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We keep the
 the child
 —Lucy

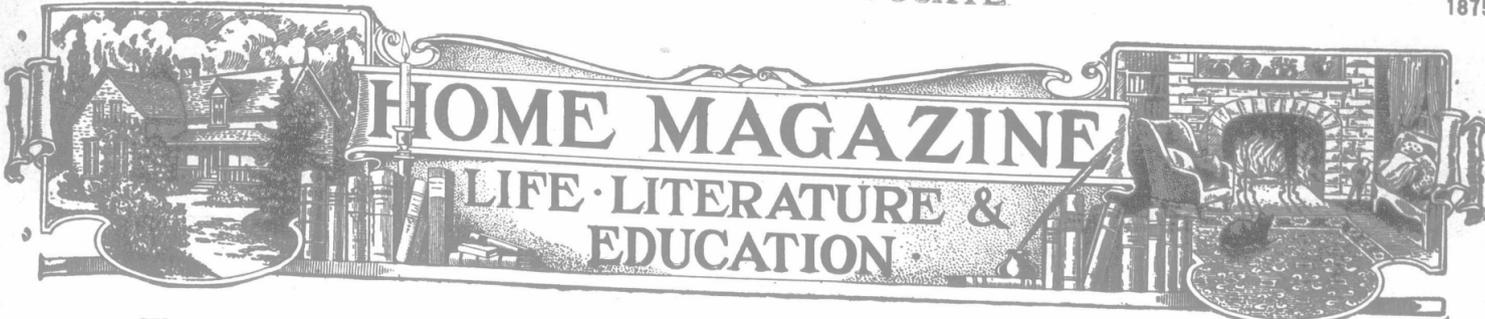
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War.

The women harrow the ground, and the children scatter the grain,
They pause by the gate, and look down the winding road in vain
For those who went away, and will not return again—
Dead-trodden into earth, and their bones washed out by the rain.

The children are tying the sheaves, the women winnow the ear,
The children are plucking the grapes, the women yoking the steer,
Doing men's tasks, and thinking men's thoughts, with no time for a tear.

They have watched by the gate in vain, and they fight a battle alone,
Keeping the desert at bay, they wait till the children are grown.
The seasons betray not, as nations betray—the fruits once garnered, are won.

Yet, O hills by the city and woods by the sea, were they not enough that died,
Sons of our bodies, our brothers, our lovers, our pride?
Do ye remember as we remember, though we boasted not, nor cried?

We keep the desert at bay; and wait till the children are grown.
—Lucy Masterman, in the Nation.

Religion.

What is religion?—Word of many creeds
Blared forth in streets by solemn Pharisee,
And piped in doleful tones on scranell reeds,
Untouched by love, or tender sympathy
That moves the soldier where the Master bleeds?

What is religion?—Lofty minster-spires,
And rich mosaics on the chancel-wall,
Deep organ-tones and silver-throated choirs,
Whose golden glorias night and morning fall
With sanctus-bell and flares of altar-fires?

What is religion?—Note of bird on bough;
The sunlight falling o'er the waving grass;
A child's clear gaze and unashamed brow;
The little deeds, that, living, come and pass
And are forgot,—religion is, I trow.

What is religion?—Why, who everywhere
Stoops down to touch the dusty way-side-flower,
And then as tenderly the face of care—
Who thus in love lives on from hour to hour,
Has caught the secret and has mastered prayer.

ROBERT W. NORWOOD.

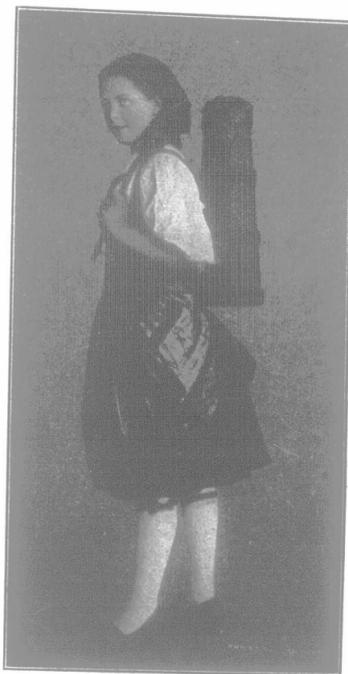
The Falling Leaves.

Lightly He blows, and at His breath they fall,
The perishing kindreds of the leaves; they drift,
Spent flames of scarlet, gold aerial,
Across the hollow year, noiseless and swift.
Lightly He blows, and countless as the falling
Of snow by night upon a solemn sea,
The ages circle down beyond recalling,
To strew the hollows of Eternity.
He sees them drifting through the spaces dim,
And leaves and ages are as one to Him.
—C. G. D. Roberts.

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Interlaken, August 19th.
Such long, dreary days!—Gray days, and no news but bad news. Even the sun has withdrawn its friendly warmth; the far-away mountains have completely disappeared from view, and the near-by ones are heavily veiled in sombre clouds. Interlaken is like a deserted village. So many hotels and pensions and shops have closed, and so many panic-stricken tourists have departed, that you can hear the echo of your own footsteps on the streets.



A Swiss Milk Carrier.

Every morning now we are awakened by the tramp of horses and the clanking of the artillery wagons as they roll past. No person thinks or talks of anything else but the war. Nothing else seems of any importance. My mind seems to be a kinematograph of war pictures,—bloody battle scenes; men being butchered by thousands; bursting bombs scattering destruction and death; hospitals full of wounded soldiers; horrible pictures of pillage and carnage, torture and ruin.
Such a brutal war! It is worse than the fiendish barbarities of the Middle Ages. And this is our boasted civilization!

August 22nd.

The sun is out again, and the days are bright and warm, and at last, thank goodness, we have found something to do with our time—besides talking. We are all working like mad for the Red Cross Society of Switzerland. We are making shirts and pillow-cases and sheets and towels for the soldiers. There is a continuous sewing-bee going on under the trees on the Promenade, where a few weeks ago fashion was proudly disporting itself.

If a man from Mars should drop from the clouds into Interlaken just now he would form a queer impression of the place, and would probably send some strange and misleading paragraphs to his home paper. He might say, for instance, that the chief amusement of the silk-clad, diamond-decorated feminine visitors in Interlaken was to sit in groups around an empty band-stand and—sew. Of

course, he wouldn't know that they were stranded summer guests working for the Red Cross. Then he might remark that the men visitors did nothing from morning till night except sit under the trees and smoke and read and talk and look at the Jungfrau and meditate. But, of course, he wouldn't know that they were jailed here by the war, and that their chief occupation was talking about some way to get back to their native land.

And he—the man from Mars—might observe the Swiss women working in the fields, raking hay and loading the wagons, and he might rashly conclude that Switzerland was still in the Dark Ages,—that the men made the women do all the work, and even harnessed them to wagons and made them pull heavy loads through the public streets. But then, he wouldn't know that the most dreadful war the world has ever known was in progress, and that while the Swiss men were away guarding the frontier, the Swiss women were shouldering a double responsibility—doing their own work and the work of the absent men as well.

As a result of the war and the scarcity of men and horses, one sees some very strange sights on the streets here. All sorts of queer combinations are harnessed together to drag wagons. Yesterday I saw a load of hay being pulled along the street by two men, a dog, and a boy, and pushed behind by a woman. I also saw on a side street a substitute street-cleaning department in operation. It consisted of four little boys—the youngest one about three, the eldest about six. They had a small cart and a broom and a shovel, and were performing their duties with great seriousness. At first I thought they were just playing, but after watching them for awhile, I concluded they were quite in earnest, and that probably their father was off on military duty and they were doing his work. Children and dogs have to do all sorts of things here now that were formerly done by men and horses.

We have a library in Interlaken now.



Farming Near the Snow Peaks.

with the high-sounding name of the Anglo-American Library. It is the outcome of a dearth of reading matter, and an indisposition to squander money on new books. Someone suggested that we dump all our books into one heap and start an exchange library. No sooner said than done. A vacant room in the schoolhouse was procured, and in two days the Anglo-American Library was the most popular place in town. The room became a social center for the stranded, and later on developed into a work-room for the Red Cross Society. It was the busiest place in Interlaken. So many guests from the hotels applied for work that the supply could not keep up with the demand, and lots of fashionably-dressed women with diamonds galore went away quite disappointed because they

could not get any towels to hem. Aunt Julia is one of the leading spirits in the Red Cross work, and is so busy she hasn't time to worry about anything.

.....

August 24th.

Now that the weather is so ideal and the money scare somewhat abated, people are opening their purse-strings (cautiously, to be sure) and taking little jaunts in the neighborhood. They say they owe it to the Swiss. But the train service is so irregular that one's plans are apt to be upset at the last moment.

That is what happened to us to-day. We hustled off early in the morning to catch the first train to Kleive Scheidegg; and there wasn't any first train. It had just been taken off. The first train to-day was the second train of yesterday. So we had to dawdle around for three hours waiting for it, and, of course, our time at Kleive Scheidegg was shortened by three hours.

The trip through the Lauterbrunner Valley is a scenic marvel. Everything is so stupendous it fairly makes one gasp. When a descriptive writer finds the contents of the dictionary inadequate to express his admiration and emotion, he says: "Words fail to ——" And that is the only way I can describe the Lauterbrunner Valley. It is simply overpowering. We went up and up and up, the valley receded to a mere strip, and the snowpeaks became bigger and brighter. We looked up at awful precipices that seemed to bore right into the sky, and in a short time we were on top of those precipices and gazing up at other cliffs miles higher. We went on and on, and up and up, until at last we reached Kleive Scheidegg. I've forgotten how many thousand feet high it is, but it is at the base of the snow-line, and is the starting point for the Jungfrau railway, the highest railway in the world.

I shall always associate Kleive Scheidegg with cows. I have been in Switzerland six weeks or more, and never until to-day have I laid eyes on a cow—a real cow. I have seen hundreds of highly-colored crockery ones, and hand-carved wooden ones of all sizes in the shops, but never a real, live Alpine cow until to-day. Herds of them were grazing on the mountain slopes around Kleive Scheidegg, and the jingling of their bells could be heard a great distance. If Edgar Allen Poe had been a modern poet in Switzerland, he would doubtless have added another verse to his celebrated poem of "The Bells," extolling the beauties of the Swiss cow-bells.

I was awfully anxious to get a picture of an Alpine cow, but, although there were hundreds of them in sight, they were too far away to photograph. But there were a few stragglers at the foot of the hill behind the hotel, and I thought I would try for one of those. It was a steep hill, and a slippery one, and I got down sooner than I expected to. When I was able to stand up straight again I saw one of those stragglers making straight for me.

I am not used to cows. They seem to me just as dangerous as wild animals. If one looks at me intently I feel that it has intentions on my life. This one came quite near me, and stared fixedly at me in a speculative manner that fairly made me quake. It seemed to me I detected a sinister gleam in its eye that boded ill. I was just on the point of dropping my camera and bolting, when the cow gave its head a wild toss in the air which started its bell clanging like a fire-alarm, and then—it just calmly walked away and paid no more attention to me.

I hastily took a snap-shot, and then scrambled up the hill as fast as I could

go. I was afraid the cow's interest in me might be renewed.

Uncle Ned was standing at the top of the hill watching me and grinning unfeelingly.

"Why are you in such a hurry?" he asked. "The train doesn't go for half an hour yet."

I disdained to reply. To tell the truth, I hadn't any breath left to talk with.

"I thought it looked like a particularly intelligent cow," said he, "but, of course, you had a better chance to look at it."

"Well, anyway," I gasped, "I took its picture." Swiss cows look as much alike as the wooden imitations of them they sell at Christmas-time. They are all the same color—a pearly-gray splashed with brown—and each one wears a broad leather band around its neck from which is suspended a bell. These bells are very heavy, and many of them are elaborately engraved. Some of them are as big around as dinner plates. And the noise they make is something frightful. They never stop jangling.

In the springtime the cows are taken up to the high Alps to pasture, and in the fall they are brought down to the valleys for the winter. A lady who spent the month of June in Interlaken told me that this year, on account of the cold weather, the cattle were not driven up till June, and visitors in Interlaken were nearly so distracted by the noise they made passing through the village. The noise was not confined to the daytime by any means; sometimes in the middle of the night the inhabitants would be startled out of a sound sleep by the tannant of thousands of cattle, and the discordant jangling of their bells.

The milk is taken down to the villages by milk-carriers. The milk is put in a large wooden receptacle, and carried on the back. Sometimes they go several miles up the mountain to get the milk.

While we were at Kleive Scheidegg, an avalanche kindly performed its little stunt and avalanched for us. We heard it before we saw it. There was an awful roar like a hundred freight trains pounding along. The avalanche was so near that we could see it quite plainly. The snow slid down the mountain and shot over a precipice like a river of foam. The noise startled the cattle; they stampeded; and the wild clangor of their bells was added to the terrifying sound of the avalanche.

We returned to Interlaken by the Brindlewald Valley, which is very beautiful, but not as grand or imposing as the Lauterbrunnner. All the mountain resorts we passed, which, at this time of the year are generally packed with tourists, were empty—hotels closed, and nothing doing.

Our next little trip was to the Harder. The Harder is one of the rocky walls of Interlaken. A funiculaire climbs up this giant precipice, and deposits you at the hotel which crowns the summit. There is a fine terrace with a stone wall around it to keep you from falling into the next world, and there is a big telescope to look at the other mountain peaks with, for as soon as you get on top of one peak, the first thing you do is to look at the other peaks. From the Harder there is a magnificent view of the Jungfrau and its white-crested comrades; and, by leaning over the stone wall, you can look down on Interlaken. It looks like a little toy town, and the shade trees look like small lines of shrubbery.

A company of French-Swiss soldiers were merrymaking on the terrace while we were there. They drank beer, sang songs, and smoked innumerable cigars—and spent a good deal of time looking at the Jungfrau (which is twelve miles away) through the telescope.

Told About Ireland.

"An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were talking together of domestic affairs. The Englishman said he told his wife every thing—all about his business affairs. The Scotchman, who was a prudent canny sort of man, said he was quite wrong; he told his wife nothing at all that happened. The Irishman said they were both wrong; for he told his wife a lot of things that never happened at all."—His Honor Judge Rentoul.

The Canadian Contribution to the Medical Services in the Great European War.

By Colonel G. Sterling Ryerson, M.D., R.M.O., President of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

It may truly be said that never in the history of the world has there been and will there continue to be for many months such wholesale slaughter as is now being perpetrated on the battlefields of Europe. Estimating the combatants at 2,000,000, which is under the mark and not counting the Russian and Austrian forces at all, it can be said no such colossal armies have ever been seen

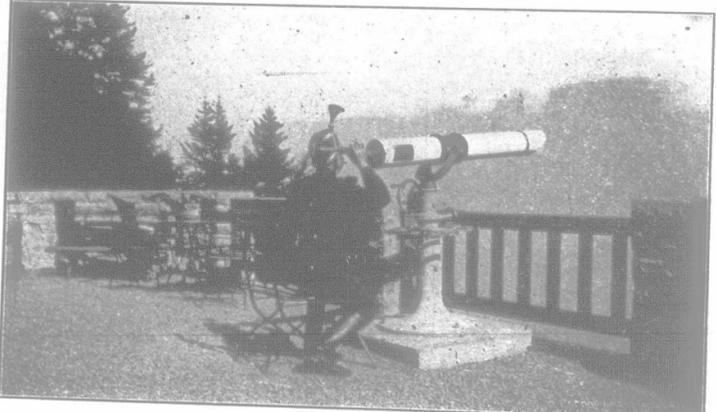
army of 325,000 men. During that war there were 57,684 cases of typhoid, of which 19,454, or 33 per cent., were invalided and 8,022, or 13.9 per cent., died. The deaths from typhoid exceeded the total number killed in action. Fortunately typhoid inoculation will make typhoid fever rare among the British in this war, but I have no information as to what percentage if any of the Germans or the Allies have been inoculated. In confirmation of my statement regarding immunity, let me say that inoculation was made compulsory in the American army of 90,000 men in 1911, and has practically abolished the disease. In 1913 there were only three cases and no deaths. Ninety-three per cent. of the British army in India has been inoculated. Formerly about 600 men were lost annually. Last year there were

estimate the number required will be about 1,100.

In addition to the regular and official supplies the Canadian Red Cross Society are supplying large additions of reserve and supplementary stores, as will be seen by the following list:—

DONATIONS FROM THE RED CROSS SOCIETY TO THE LINE OF COMMUNICATION'S HOSPITAL UNITS.

- 2,000 pairs sheets.
1,500 pillow slips.
1,500 handkerchiefs.
6,000 cheese cloths.
1,000 pyjamas.
3,000 pairs socks.
2,000 shirts, outer.
7,000 triangular bandages (ordered already).
2,000 undershirts.
2,000 drawers.
10,000 bandages, compressed.
500 nail brushes.
500 hair brushes.
500 combs.
50 candle lanterns.
5,000 towels, assorted.
2,000 glass covers, assorted.
100 pairs crutches.
1,000 cushions and pillows, assorted.
20x24, 12x20, 14x18, 16x16.
500 fans.
100 gross soap, toilet.
1,000 sponges, Russian rubber.
1,000 yds. waterproof sheeting.
1,000 kit bags (invalid) stocked (invalid) unstocked.
1,000 packs cards.
blotting paper.
writing paper.
books.
500 various games.
1,000 knitted comforters.
1,000 knitted caps.
1,000 red jackets.
1,000 tooth brushes.
1,000 tooth paste.
1,000 combs.
250 nail scissors.
1,000 pairs boot laces.
500 pairs slippers.
500 bed socks.
1,000 boxes talcum powder.
1,000 dressing gowns.
100 basins, assorted.
200 eye shields.
200 pairs colored protection glasses.
200 strong walking sticks.
12 wheel chairs.
1,000 yards mosquito netting.
1,000 lbs. insect powder (roach doom).
1,000 pipes.
200 hot water bottles.
200 ice caps.
100 boxes dominoes.
100 boxes checkers.
100 razors.
100 shaving brushes.
1,000 boxes shaving soap.
25 electric toasters.
1,000 pair of mittens.
100 boxes assorted needles.
1,000 bottles lime juice.
1,000 night shirts (surgical and other).
500 hot water bottle covers.
500 pneumonia jackets.
500 surgical shirts.
2,000 cholera belts.
500 gloves, pairs.
1,000 pounds arrowroot.
6,000 tins beef essences.
4,000 pounds biscuits, water.
1,000 tins chicken broth.
1,000 tins calf's foot jelly.
1,000 pounds cocoa, powder.
1,000 pounds chocolate powder.
1,000 pounds corn flour.
1,000 5-lb. tins jam (strawberry, raspberry, apricot, peach and plum).
1,000 tins milk (unsweetened), condensed milk.
1,000 tins condensed cream.
1,000 pounds rice.
1,000 pounds cereals.
1,000 pounds vegetables, compressed discs.
5,000 tins soups, condensed.
Tobacco.
Cigars.
Cigarettes.



Swiss Soldier Looking at the Jungfrau from the Harder Terrace.

before. Let us consider what are the probable casualties based on former modern wars. The Battle of Magenta was fought in 1859, the French lost 8 per cent. and the Austrians 9.2 per cent. At Solferino the figures are French 8.9 per cent., Austrians 10.3 per cent. In 1866 at Koemigrats the Prussians lost 4 per cent., the Austrians 11 per cent. In 1870 at Froeschwiller the French lost 21 per cent., the Germans 15 per cent. At St. Privat, French 11 per cent., Germans 10 per cent. At the battle of Liao Yang, Japanese 13 per cent., Russians 9 per cent. In the late Balkan war 10 per cent. was seldom passed. It may, therefore, be safely said that the average of killed and wounded will be

only twenty deaths from typhoid in this army.

Allowing 20 per cent. as an average number of sick it would mean that in the next few months there would be 400,000 sick in the armies in Europe. I do not wish to exaggerate but this is a modest estimate.

Owing to the secrecy which is being maintained in this war, we are not in a position to say what medical arrangements have been made by the Allies to meet the urgent necessities of the sick and wounded, but I learn by the press that the German estimate of wounded has been far exceeded, and that they are in difficulties in that regard.

The Canadian Government is preparing to send immediately 33,400 men, which is to be increased by the 1st of November to 50,000 men. With these men will go the following hospitals:—



"The Alpine Cow from Which I Fled."

7 per cent. of armies engaged, of whom 2 per cent. are killed outright. Therefore, based on these statistics, there will probably be 140,000 men killed and wounded, but it is probable that this estimate will be far exceeded.

Then comes the matter of sickness. Without going into detail I may say that the average disability in war is 20 per cent. This is sometimes greatly exceeded. The British invalided 73,977 during the South African war out of an

Table listing hospital types and bed counts: 2 general hospitals, each 520 beds; 2 stationary hospitals, each 200 beds; 1 clearing hospital, 200 beds; 3 field ambulances, each 150 beds; Total 2,090 beds.

These hospitals are being equipped by the Government, who are also supplying the personnel of medical officers, nurses, orderlies, drivers and trucks. I

OCTOBER

It is Societies (respect is wounded and objects

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HUNDRE WOUND

New Yor wounded in ready in th hospitals c on the b filled, while trenches, ac nell, nation Red Cross, the ss. O Bicknell sp conditions i

"Official r of the losses is already and," My is that ov miles alrea been left al men helpe Some have the Red Cro taken to ho into Paris a already been the hospita and public b for the wou increase.

"Some of t to cottages churches, but who lie in th fering from t -Mail and E 24th, 19

News f

The Allies at And won a fi But swiftly r From German And French's Upon the field From Town-B The Uhlans ge But hundreds I In Place-Press The hottest w Burst round L To understand Pray, reader, -Don Marqui ning Sun.

It is understood that the Red Cross Societies aid all sick and wounded irrespective of nationality. Once a man is wounded he becomes a noncombatant and object of charity and commiseration.

It should also be stated that the Canadian Society has already, since the war began, remitted to the Central British Red Cross Committee at London the (handsome) sum of £10,000 for the general use of the sick and wounded.

Our object in doing this is to bring as quickly as possible, through the agency of the parent Society, which is near the front, aid to the unfortunates of the armies and to avoid the necessary delay in the transport of stores from this country. It seemed to the Committee the most effectual way of giving immediate aid.

Supplies of cocoa, chocolate, arrow-root, corn starch, jellies, lemons, oranges, sweaters, cholera belts, sleeping caps, pyjamas, socks, coal oil stoves and many other articles have been sent to the hospitals at Valcartier and Quebec.

It has been previously stated that 50,000 Canadian troops are being sent to Europe to take part in the great war. It is our duty as well as our privilege to provide for the sick and wounded of this contingent all comforts which may be possible, either directly through our own Society or indirectly through the British Red Cross Society. To accomplish this we must have first, MONEY, with which to purchase the necessary articles which cannot be made at home, to contribute cash to wounded and sick soldiers and to pay the running expenses. Therefore, give as your heart dictates. The widow's mite and the millionaire's cheque are equally welcome, and will be faithfully applied.

Money and goods should be sent to the Treasurer, Canadian Red Cross Central Committee, 77 King Street East, Toronto, or to the local committees of your district.

(Postscript).

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WOUNDED IN PARIS AND BERLIN HOSPITALS.

New York, Sept. 23.—The number of wounded in the battles in Europe is already in the hundreds of thousands; the hospitals of Paris and Berlin, cottages on the battlefields, and churches are filled, while many wounded lie exposed in trenches, according to Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross, who arrived here to-day on the ss. Olympic from Liverpool. Mr. Bicknell spent several weeks observing conditions in the countries at war.

Official reports give little information of the losses, but the number of wounded is already in the hundreds of thousands," Mr. Bicknell said. "The truth is that over the thousands of square miles already battle-swept there have been left almost countless thousands of men helpless from ghastly wounds. Some have been gathered into trains by the Red Cross surgeons and nurses and taken to hospitals in the larger cities. Into Paris and Berlin thousands have already been brought, and one by one the hospitals have been filled, private and public buildings have been utilized for the wounded, but still the numbers increase.

"Some of the wounded were taken into cottages on the battlefields and the churches, but still there are thousands who lie in the trenches in the fields suffering from thirst and exposure." —Mail and Empire, Toronto, September 24th, 1914.

News from the Front.

The Allies at the Germans lunged And won a fight at Name-Expunged. But swiftly reinforcements came From German-Censor-Canned-the-Name. And French's army was defeated Upon the field of Place-Deleted. From Town-Blue-Penciled, lovely spot, The Uhlans galloped, fierce and hot. But hundreds bit the dust and grass In Place-Press-Bureau-Would-Not-Pass. The hottest work in all the field Buret round Locality-Concealed. To understand those fruitful scraps, Pray, reader, please consult the maps. —Don Marquis in the New York Evening Sun.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The All-loving Judge.

As the Father hath life in Himself, even so gave He to the Son also to have life Himself: and He gave Him authority to execute judgment, because He is the Son of man. Marvel not at this: for the hour cometh, in which all that are in the tombs shall hear His voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done ill, unto the resurrection of judgment.—S. John v: 26-29, R. V.

So, the All-Great, were the All-Loving too— So, through the thunder comes a human voice, Saying, "O, heart I made, a heart beats here! Face, my hands fashioned, see it in myself! —Browning.

I have received the following letter from one of our readers:

"Dear Hope . . . Our faith in God's Love, our common sense, and our love for those nearest and dearest to us who have passed into the Great Beyond, all rebel against the thought of either eternal torment even of the wicked, much less of those who just might not attain to the standard; or of the annihilation of the souls, or rather the gradual decadence and death of the soul, which does not keep up its correspondence with God. . . . Yet there are so many things in the Bible which would lead us to

I sum up my creed in the three wondrous words: "God is Love." I am sure of that, as I am sure that Love is the greatest and highest ideal we can conceive of. But perfect Love is not likely to act exactly as we, in our shortsightedness, think to be advisable. The great surgeon, operating on a woman for cancer, will not lay down his knife because a little, loving child, begs him with sobs and tears not to hurt her mother. We are all ignorant children, and our earnest prayers will not be permitted to interfere with God's treatment of the souls so dear to Him. Our prayers do help them mightily. God—Who has told us to pray—does not disregard our wishes, and no loving, trustful prayer can be unanswered; but if we are really trusting Him as we pray, we must trust His answers, too. The flower of our desire may be hidden in a hard and insignificant seed. We must wait His pleasure for the unfolding.

If you read carefully the text given above you will see that the Judge of all mankind is Christ Himself—because He is the Son of man, or "a son of man," the mark of manhood. He has suffered, and can feel for and with all sufferers. He has been tempted and has fought against the concentrated forces of evil—therefore He can judge sympathetically those who have fallen under temptation. If you compare the last word of our text with the corresponding word in the old version of the Bible, you will see that the translators have changed the word "damnation" into "judgment"—as they have done in other places. They evidently think that "judgment" is a more correct translation of the original.

Do any of us object to the righteous judgment of God being carried out after death? What of the men who have

"God, whom I praise; how could I praise. If such as I might understand, Make out and reckon on His ways, And bargain for His love, and stand, Paying a price, at His right hand."

We are all sinners together, and no one can make atonement for one fault, for one unkind speech, for one act of selfishness or thought of pride. We must all alike throw ourselves on the mercy and love of our Judge. He knows that the son of a drunken profligate may lie and swear and steal, yet be fighting his way steadily upward against the terrific forces of evil heredity and environment, and He also knows that a man who has been carefully reared may be outwardly respectable, and yet drifting steadily downward on the dangerous stream of worldliness and selfishness. We shall have to give account according to the advantages we have received.

As for the trouble expressed by my correspondent,—I shall never forget a conversation I had years ago with a friend. I had been saying that the heaviest cross to endure was the knowledge that one greatly loved was going steadily down-hill in character. The answer of my friend was like a burst of sunshine, throwing light on a dark road—"One can always trust!"

Isn't that the secret of joy? The whole Bible is like a pillar of fire, lighting up our journey through the wilderness with the certainty of God's love for us all. The Judge did not save sinners,—and we are all sinners. As we trust His love and power for our own salvation, so we can trust the salvation of others to Him. Do we fancy that we love those wandering sheep more than the Good Shepherd Who died for them? Do we imagine ourselves wiser than the Good Physician in the cure of souls? Those we love are in the hands of the Great Lover, whether on this side of death or on the other. Are we afraid to trust them in that wise and tender keeping? We must all stand before the Judge—our Friend. Dr. Pusey's great saying has comforted millions of people: "No soul will be lost who has not had the Father throw His arms round him, looking in his face with eyes of love, and has deliberately rejected Him." Unless those words are true, we have no right to say that God is LOVE—and it is the Bible which assures us of that glorious truth. We can't always understand, but we can always trust. God has many things to make plain to us, but we must grow up to them by degrees.—S. John xvi: 12.

Why should we fear that other souls are far from God? It is so hard for us to know, for we cannot see into the heart. It was natural enough for the Pharisee to think that he was much nearer to God than the publican—yet the publican was climbing up the mountain of holiness, while he did not even desire to be better to-morrow than to-day. We are not capable of judging ourselves truly, how much less can we judge the unseen inner life of anyone else.

The Judge died, not for my sins only, but for the sins of the whole world. Is He likely to be easily discouraged in His search for straying souls? Even a woman who has lost a coin will sweep the house and seek diligently until that coin is found—is she more earnest than LOVE Himself?

St. Augustine said: "It is not Caesar's will that what he ordered to be made should be lost to him, and it is surely not God's will that what He hath made should be lost to Him. Christ's coin is man. In him is Christ's image, Christ's Name." DORA FARNCOMB.

Mrs. Robinson rushed from her bedroom in a state of great indignation, and, leaning over the balustrade at the top of the staircase, shouted angrily: "Bridget—Bridget, come here this minute!"

Bridget came. "I thought you said you'd cleaned this room," continued Mrs. Robinson, still shouting angrily. "But just look under the bed; the floor is simply thick with dust. Haven't I told you that you must always sweep under the beds?"

"Well, mum," replied Bridget, in tearful indignation, "and how, I should like to know, could the dust have got under the bed if I hadn't swept it there?"



American Volunteers for the French Army on Their Way to Enlist in Paris.

think that such was meant. You expressed yourself once, several years ago, as believing that no one was ever beyond God's mercy and pardon, even after death. All that is best in me longs to believe that and more, but there are such strange things in the Bible, even among the sayings of Jesus. . . . There are so many things seemingly impossible of explanation except in one way. And yet there is so much in the Bible to make us believe in the mercy and goodness of God, and from whence comes that great wish of ours unless

'Derives it not from what there is The likeliest God within the soul?'

My greatest comfort has been to read over and over the words and words of Jesus in the Gospels. Surely what He was then He is still—ever the same. Dear Hope, may I ask you to discuss in "The Advocate," at your earliest convenience, the subject I have brought up. Why does God permit great trouble to come to us when we pray earnestly against it? Why—oh—why! Some would have one think God plans all these things—sends them to us. Surely that cannot be."

The writer of this letter brings us face to face with the great unsolved questions which are as old as humanity—the origin of evil, and the future state of those who die impenitent. I cannot profess to solve those questions, nor to give any authoritative statements on the subject. I can only state my own belief, and give my reasons for that belief.

cruelly mutilated little children in Europe, and then perhaps been instantly and painlessly killed by shot or shell. They have escaped punishment from men—which was their just due. Is it for their real and eternal good that they should escape the righteous punishment of God also? The Judge—Who punishes in order to soften and purify a hardened, blackened soul—is still the great Friend of the sinner.

If a bullet has power to kill the Love of God for a sinner, it must be mighty indeed. The man who is cruel to the helpless on the battlefield is trampling recklessly on the Love of God which is still pleading within his soul. Suddenly he is hurled through the gate of death. I, for one, do not believe God's Love for that soul is such a poor, weak thing, that it can be shattered suddenly by death. The mother or wife love on, even when the son or husband is unworthy—and death only makes that earthly love flame higher. Is it believable that human love can outlast Divine, and throw the Sun of Righteousness into the shade of a candle?

There are many texts in the Bible hard to be understood—I don't profess to understand them. Some of them may be mis-translations of the original, others may be obscure because of our ignorance—as the higher mathematics are beyond the understanding of a little child. We are God's little children, and are learning every year to understand Him a little better; but if we could understand all His thoughts and plans we should be able to claim equality with Him. Browning says:

Programme of Woman's Institute Convention.

LONDON, NOV. 4 AND 5, 1914.

Afternoon, November 4th.—Mrs. J. H. McMay, Alisa Craig, presiding.

Devotional exercises.
Address of welcome.—Mrs. Boomer, London.

Reply to address of welcome.—Mrs. E. S. McTurk, Lucan.

Address.—G. A. Putnam, Superintendent.

Reports from branches and districts upon the work of the past year.

Address.—Mayor Graham.
Question Drawer.

Evening, November 4th.—Mrs. K. B. Coutts, Thamesville, presiding.

Institute Ode.

Address.—"The Institute as a Leader in Local Effort," Mrs. W. Dawson, Parkhill, Music.

Address.—"The Red Cross Society and Local Relief Work," Hon. Sir Adam Beck.

Address.—"Health Problems" (illustrated by lantern views), Dr. J. W. S. McCullough.

Morning, November 5th.—Mrs. C. J. Watt, Bothwell, presiding.

"The Maple Leaf."

Question drawer and reports.

Address.—"Patriotism and Citizenship," Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane.

Address.—"The Domestic Help Problem," Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto.

Afternoon, November 5th.—Mrs. J. C. Hagah, Luton, presiding.

Address.—"How to Maintain Interest in Institute Meetings," Mrs. S. Courtice, Wallaceburg; Miss Florence Thompson, Blenheim.

Address.—"Up-to-Date Poultry Raising," Prof. R. W. Graham, O. A. C., Guelph (illustrated).

Address.—"The Mother and the Child," Dr. A. Backus, Aylmer.

All the sessions of the London Convention will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The Windrow.

Flower seeds and herbs, enormous quantities of which have hitherto been imported from Western Europe, are likely to be very scarce and costly next year.

Toronto Armouries present the unique sight, each week, of women knitting—for the Red Cross—in the galleries, while the men drill below.

On October 4th, in Philadelphia, two thousand persons who assembled in the German Lutheran Church on Franklin Square, rose as one man to endorse a letter to the Kaiser assuring him of the goodwill of the German Lutherans of Philadelphia, and wishing him success in the impending conflict.

Policemen are stationed in the English churches in Dresden to prevent prayers for the success of the Allies.

One of the loneliest situations in the world is that of the Falkland Islands; about three hundred miles east of the Strait of Magellan. Few ships ever stop there, except the occasional mail steamer from England. These islands have now been put in communication with the rest of the world by wireless telegraph. The messages are received from Montevideo, 1,250 miles away.

Among the many curious letters it has been my good fortune to meet with, is the following, which I found in the pages of a back number of a publication called Plain Truth, which seems to have been the official organ of Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, during the popular pastorate of the Rev. Charles F. Aked, now the holder of a living in America. The letter is one drawn from John Ruskin in reply to a correspondent who had asked the great economist and art critic for a contribution towards the building fund of a church. Ruskin displays himself and his views very prettily, and with a sort

of vigor familiar to readers of Fors Clavigera:
Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire,
May 19th, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I am scornfully amused at your appeal to me, of all people in the world the precisely least likely to give you a farthing! My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is, "Don't get into debt." Starve and go to heaven—but don't borrow. Try first begging—I don't mind, if it's really needful, stealing! But don't buy things you can't pay for!

vehement epistle, and its frankness and honesty of opinion will commend it to all, even those who disagree with Ruskin. But the sequel is equally interesting, for the receiver of the letter, with a splendid sense of irony combined with business acumen, sold it for the benefit of the funds of the church in question, realizing ten pence by the transaction. "So," as the editor of Plain Truth commented at the time, "we profit by losing our prayers."

—Bernard Lintot, in T. P.'s Weekly.



Wondering What Their Fate Will Be. Belgian women driven before German soldiery. From "The War of the Nations" Magazine.

And of all manner of debtors, pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you pray and preach behind the hedge—or in a sand-pit—or a coal-hole—first?

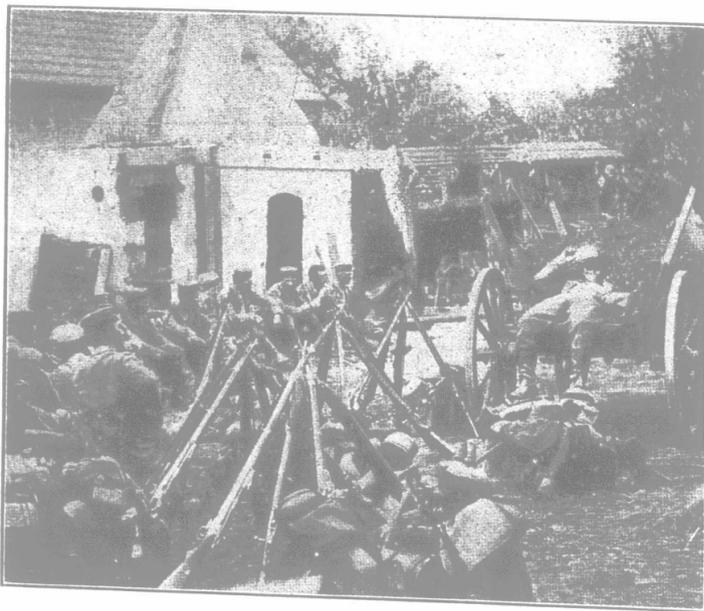
And of all manner of churches this built, iron churches are the damnablest to me.

And of all the sects of believers in a ruling Spirit, Hindoos, Turks, Feather-Idolaters, and Mumbo Jumbo, Log and

The aphorism is the best means of pointing ideas, though as a literary form it is not by any means neglected. From the writings of Philip Oylar are culled the following, and it would be well if the hundreds of simple and wise sayings from his pen could be collected in permanent form:

Go often to the hill-tops. From there you will see the mist in the valley of your mind.

When others laugh at you, laugh too.



German Infantry. Resting in the yard of a Belgian farmhouse destroyed in the fighting. From "The Great War" Magazine.

Fire worshippers, who want churches, your modern English evangelist set is the most absurd, and entirely objectionable, and unendurable to me! All which they might very easily have found out from my books—any other sort of sect would—before bothering me to write it to them.

Ever, nevertheless, and in all this saying, your faithful servant,

JOHN RUSKIN.

There is not a little wisdom in this

It is easy to love one's friends and be kind to them. There is no merit in that. The test is whether we can love those who are not well-disposed towards us.

Everything great is above thought, above proof or words or rules or definition.

What is the difference between work and joy? Surely work should be joy. If your work is not so, you have not yet found your place in the world.

Judge no one but yourself.
Till you love all, you cannot love one to the full.

Hope and Despair are not two fellow travellers, but one, who now laughs and runs ahead encouraging us to follow, and now lags behind leaving us guideless in the dark.

The poet and the lover know in the dawn, but the community as a whole sees only in the light of noon.

If children do not love you, you must have serious faults that you should correct.

If we do not find peace in love, then our love is not of the highest.

Superstition is often very near to wisdom, if it only knew it.

We burn the clothes of those suffering from contagious diseases. We should do well to burn to the ground houses that have been inhabited by ungodly characters.

Confess your sins openly before the world—and the world will be at pains to prove that you have none.

To be exclusive is to be narrow.

The way of happiness is by wide appreciation, not by critical exclusion.

If we attain our ideal we have failed.

Two little books by Philip Oylar have just been issued: "How to Bring About a Social Revolution," and "Wealth for the Worker" (C. W. Daniel, London, Eng., 1d. and 3d., respectively). To him the Revolution is to come from within each of us, though it will be none the less real for that. And "wealth" to this worker with hand, and brain, and soul, means far more than wages. It means the getting of good things, and the joyful simplicity of freedom. His writing is the fruit of experience.

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

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

Bewitched.

Have you ever peeped from your sheets and crept—

When you should be snug in bed—
Down the garden slope the grassy nook

Where the fair ring is spread?

I stole one night when the house was still,

And the moon shone round and white:
I heard the pipe of the fairy tune,
The tread of their feet so light.

So sweet their form, and their eyes so shone,

That I laughed with joy to see!
Then the fairies turned in their wrath
and pride
And laid their spell on me.

Ring and fairies they fled away,

But the spell was deep and strong,
'Twas—ever to seek for the fairy ring,
The pipe of the fairy song!

Oh, I wander east and I wander west,
I seek for the fairy ring,

And it's—can you lead to the hidden dell
Where the lamps of the fairies swing?

But—still! be still! for you're sure be-
witched

If you motion make or sound—
When the fairy pipes ring out, ring out,
And the fairy dance goes round!

Funnies.

Ladylike.—Gladys's mother was entertaining visitors, when suddenly the door was flung open and in burst Gladys like the proverbial whirlwind.

"My dear child," said the mother, rebukingly, "I never heard such a noise as you made coming down-stairs. Now go right back and come down-stairs properly."

Gladys retired, and a few moments later reentered the room.

"Did you hear me come down that time, mama?" she asked.

"No, dear," replied the mother. "Now, why can't you always behave like that? You came down-stairs like a lady then."

"Yes, mama," said Gladys dutifully, "I slid down the banisters."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Senior

Dear P... first letter like the... has taken over their... the Beau... riddles, a... them.

We usu... flowers, h... hot and c... few. In... hundred... pretty.

For pet... cats. T... other Nig... morning... ones, too... which suc... cold one... this summ... fourth cl...

R. M. I.

Dear P... first time... delightful... school, at... this para... I like re... books. "I... Men." "I... Second... more goo... have a d... three cal... have an... some of...

Sunnyde

There a... and boys... ting's... "Tanglew... Dorothy... People E... McDonald... Co., 34... way to fi... to one o... catalogue... publishers... of any o... We are... have inf... hope man... letters... once by...

Bea

Viola H... Hanover... Beavers t...

Ou

[For all... Junior T...

Junio

Dear P... the pleasu... print I th... number o... for my si... A neighb... hay, when... Before, he... killed two... one and... rabbit B... Among t... some "sc... that men... one-half... sowing th... young pi... eggs. I... puzzle is... with a p... I think... I will el... success.

Westwo

Dear P... first letter... has taken... many yea...

Senior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, and I like the Circle very much.

We usually have many very pretty flowers, but this year has been so very hot and dry that we have had but very few.

For pets I have a dog and two black cats. The one I call Blackie, and the other Nigger.

SYBIL LANGMAID. R. M. D. No. 1, Hampton, Ont. (Age 12.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have ever written to your delightful corner. I cannot go to school, as I cannot walk.

FLORENCE SCHILL. Sunnysdale Corners, Ont. (Age 12.)

There are hosts of nice books for girls and boys, Florence. Do you know Kipling's "Jungle Books," Hawthorn's "Tanglewood Tales," "Donald and Dorothy," by Mary Mapes Dodge,

We are all sorry to hear that you have infantile paralysis, Florence, and I hope many of the Beavers will send you letters.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Viola Hillgartner, (Age 13, class VI.), Hanover, Ont., would like some of the Beavers to write to her.

Our Junior Beavers.

[For all pupils from the First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Junior Beaver's Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Having had the pleasure of seeing my first letter in print I thought I would try again.

I think my letter is long enough, so I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.

ALICE SPICER. Westwood Farm, Chilliwack, B. C. (Age 9.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years.

I go to school nearly every day when there is school. Our teacher's name is Miss Moses; we all like her find.

LOUISE FRASER. Bluevale, Ont., R. R. No. 2. (Age 8.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been a silent reader of your Circle for quite a few years, and would like to join your Circle.

DOROTHY M. BALDWIN. R. R. No. 2, Port Dover, Ont. (Age 13.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, so I hope it will escape that hungry w-p-b.

HENRY BENT (age 10, Class III). Thamesford, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember, and we all like it fine.

RUTH ROUSE (age 11, Jr. III). Hawkestone, Ont.

So your dog's name is "Rover." Do you know the song about "Who put the rove in Rover"?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I live on a farm. I have a kitten; I call him Jack. I have a dog called Barney.

GARNET CLARKSON (age 9).

Dear Puck,—I am a little boy seven years old. I am in the Part Second Class at school.

ARTHUR HARRETT.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a long time.

Kenlough, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I have been a long and silent reader of the letters, but never had the courage to write.

mother wouldn't own him. I am ten years old, and in Junior III class at school. I think my letter is getting long.

WILLIE ARMSTRONG. Clarksburg, Ont.

News of the Week

A plan is afoot to establish Belgians, who are among the finest agriculturists in the world, on small 20- to 50-acre farms in Ontario.

The town of Galt, Ont., has decided to contribute \$400 per month to the Canadian Patriotic Fund as long as the war lasts.

Over 100,000 refugee Belgians are now in England.

The whole English Channel is ablaze with searchlights on the lookout for airships.

The number of wounded in French hospitals on October 20 was estimated at half a million.

Mobilization of the Italian army still continues.

Three German battalions were annihilated by the explosion of a great French land mine on October 20.

It is persistently reported that the Kaiser is very ill.

Upwards of 70 British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, are searching for the 9 German cruisers still at large on the high seas.

Several German women have been shot as spies in Northern France.

At time of going to press, the hardest engagement of the war, the crisis of an engagement which has lasted two weeks, is going on between the coast and Arras, centering about Lille.

Since above writing, the enemy has been driven back across the Yser, and, in the east are in full retreat before the Russians, having fallen back thirty miles from Warsaw.

The Ingle Nook.

Will those who are interested in pattern cuts kindly turn to inside of back cover?

Jane Addams.

(Continued.)

It has been said that geniuses nearly always exhibit signs of "freakishness" even early in life.

In a peculiar way of her own, Jane Addams is a genius, and so one is not surprised to find her early life marked by traits of distinctive individuality.

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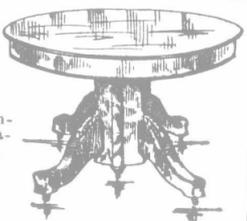
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many of the escapades in which she figured during those happy years at Rockford Seminary (Illinois). "At one time," she writes, "five of us tried to understand De Quincey's marvellous 'Dreams' more sympathetically by drugging ourselves with opium." Needless to say, this realistic experiment ended most ignominiously, in a reprimand from the faculty, and—an emetic.

Of high emprise, too, was the reading undertaken by this spirited company of kindred souls. "There were practically no economics taught in women's colleges," she tells, "at least in the freshwater ones—thirty years ago, although we painstakingly studied 'Mental' and 'Moral' Philosophy, which, though far from dry in the classroom, became the subject of more spirited discussion outside, and gave us a clue for an unattended rummaging in the little college library. Of course, we read a great deal of Ruskin and Browning, and liked the most abstruse parts the best; but, like the famous gentleman who talked prose without knowing it, we never dreamed of connecting them with our philosophy." Thus, tenderly, she laughs at the vaulting ambitions of those early days, then continues, seriously, "My genuine interest was history, partly because of a superior teacher, and partly because my father had always insisted upon a certain amount of historic reading ever since he had paid me, as a little girl, five cents a 'Life' for each Plutarch hero I could intelligently report to him, and twenty-five cents for every volume of Irving's 'Life of Washington.'"

Just here, going over these early steps in the development of Jane Adams, and reflecting on the woman she has become and the work she has done and is doing in the world, one cannot but wonder what the outcome would have been had she had a father who paid no attention whatever to her mental progress, and a mother who directed her attention to frills, beaux and furbelows, rather than to "Moral and Mental Philosophy." Probably the world would have had no Jane Adams. A brave personality will surmount poverty and opposition—barriers real but not insuperable,—on the way up to "ventures strange and new," but it takes an almost superhuman mind to rise above a deadening atmosphere in early youth. Poverty may be bracing, were it only because of the exasperation that it causes, but the primrose path, unillumined by any bold and strong suggestion, given over to consideration of nothing more important than ribbons, and petty social triumphs, is deadly in its insidiousness. The son brought up in the effeminacy of a more than well-to-do home is often a poor shadow of the father who has fought his way along, but the daughter, protected and pampered at every turn, has a still poorer chance of realizing herself, or of escaping the growth in her of a vast selfishness. Treat a girl as though the Universe existed for her, for the perfecting of her beauty, for the procuring for her of a husband who will provide for her a rose-leaf life forever after, and she will very soon begin, all unconsciously, to esteem herself the pivot of that Universe, demanding that all things and all people minister to her rather than seeking to minister to others, or to develop her own capabilities simply because they have been bestowed upon her for that purpose, and it is her responsibility that she shall develop them. . . . This is the peculiar danger of the home of affluence, and while one could not go so far as to affirm that affluence should not be sought, it may be pardonable to say that where it exists especial guard should be taken that no spirit of enervation be permitted to enter, and that the eternal suggestion of the home be bracing, stimulating, ever pointing upward. The parent who follows in the footsteps of John Addams in regard to his children is not likely to go far wrong—a statement that calls up another reflection: that in order to do effectively one must also be.

It would be interesting to know the ins-and-outs of the early environment of the other four of the "Five" who formed that remarkable little clique at Rockford Seminary, but that is not vouchsafed us, and so we must be satisfied to hear that not one of the five failed in doing definite, effective work in the world. One married a missionary in Japan and founded a successful school there; an-

other became a medical missionary, and was finally appointed as court physician in Korea; the fourth is known as an unusually skilled teacher of the blind; while the fifth became one of the pioneer librarians in establishing the now fine system of libraries in the United States.

Brilliant women, all these; and yet it must never be forgotten that it is not necessary to be spectacular to do all that one needs to do. To do and be the most that one can—to let no capability lie fallow—that is the great, grand thing. A perfect violet growing by a stone on an upland is fulfilling its destiny as well as the most brilliant rhododendron in a public garden. The one necessity is that it be the best that it can.

But to return: Jane Adams tells comparatively little of her early religious experiences. The school, it appears, was frequently appealed to in an ethical way, but, probably to the distress of the good souls who sought this to influence the girls, the future "most popular citizen of the United States," was peculiarly unresponsive to such appeals. Truth to tell, perhaps, she was thinking things out in her own way, finding a solid foundation whereon she might stand. Unemotional in temperament, an emotional foundation could not suffice for her; she was one of those who had to go slowly and surely or not at all, and so it is not surprising to find that she did not join any church until she was twenty-five years of age. Then she was baptized and joined one of the churches—Presbyterian—in her native village,—because she "saw in Christ's teaching democracy."

It cannot be hastily concluded, however, that Miss Addams' long hesitation in this matter was because of religion. On the contrary, she was, perhaps, but the more religious because of her ponderings:

"There lives more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds."

Perhaps, too, the intensely practical side of her nature—for Jane Addams is a many-sided woman—was not satisfied with the demonstration of practical Christian living as shown generally among the churches and church-going folk. She was impatient of creeping where might be running. Reading between the lines, one may judge that the ideals of "The Gospel according to Tolstoy" (so-called by the Frenchman in Laurence Irving's wonderful play, "Typhoon"), made a more direct and convincing appeal to her, and so it may be seen why she sought to harmonize the teaching and life of the churches and church-folk with something of that kind. In her own words: "A curious course of reading I had marked out for myself in medieval history seems to have left me fascinated by an ideal of mingled LEARNING, PIETY, and PHYSICAL LABOR, more nearly exemplified by the Port Royalists than by the others."

Again, her sympathies and trend of mind were not local, but cosmopolitan. She tells of a visit made to her, directly after her father's death, by Professor Blaisdell, of Beloit College: "When I suddenly recall the village in which I was born, its steeples and roofs look as they did that day from the hilltop where we talked together, the familiar details smothered out and merging, as it were, into that wide conception of the Universe, which for the moment swallowed up my personal grief, or at least assuaged it with a realization that it was but a drop in that torrent of sorrow and anguish and terror which flows under all footsteps of man."

—And so it is not surprising to find that Jane Addams, before her seminary course was ended, had decided to study medicine and "live with the poor." From the first of these resolutions she was deflected by a series of unforeseen occurrences; the second, as you know, she has carried out to the letter.

Before the opportunity came, however, she applied herself to the study of science, especially as it touched the theory of evolution; and we still catch the laughter of herself at herself in her statement, "In the long vacations I pressed plants, stuffed birds and pounded rocks, in some vague belief that I was advancing the new method,"—earnest endeavor at the time, and by no means to be derided. She was also selected in the intercollegiate oratorical contest of Illinois, and stood fifth on the list in which William Jennings Bryan stood first.

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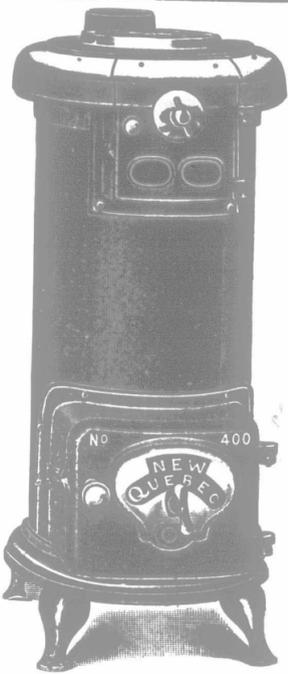
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Light green skirt dyed dark green.

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There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics. Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60% to 80% Cotton, so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

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In the summer of 1881 she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and eight years afterwards began the great work with which her name shall be forever identified.

(To be continued.)

About the W. I. Convention.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the women of Western Ontario,—is it?—that the Women's Institute Convention for that district will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, London, on November 4th and 5th. A good programme has been prepared, and it is hoped that this, the first convention of the association in the south-western portion of the Province, will be most successful. . . . And now a little private word to you, I am very shy; nevertheless I should like to meet any of the contributors to, or readers of, this column who would care to meet me. I expect to be at all of the meetings, and shall wear a little pink bow of ribbon by which I may be distinguished. When you see it—if the spirit moves you—come and introduce yourself, won't you? We can have a handshake at least, if there is no time for more.

JUNIA.

FACT, NOT VISION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the interests of truth, may I be allowed a brief space in your columns for notes on Junia's "vision" in the Ingle Nook, Oct. 8th issue.

Junia affirms: "If we believe in the Christian revelation at all—no matter what our creed—we must believe that the human personality lives on after death," and then speaks of the "liberated" souls of the slain soldiers. The writer says, "Christ appeared on earth after His death; why not these brave soldiers?"

Notes.—The question seems irrelevant. Christ appeared in his personality. His body having been resurrected, and He having become the "First Fruits of Them that Sleep." The dead soldiers are not yet resurrected, and must sleep on—not live "on,"—until the general resurrection. The soul is not a separate existence, despite the general acceptance of the doctrine. The Scriptures, as well as science, show it to be untenable. It is one of the vagaries of human conception and interpretation. Prof. John Edgar, of Glasgow, says it crept into the church by the back door of Greek philosophy. W. E. Gladstone, Dr. Thos. Clark, and others, have written in similar terms.

The Hebrew word for "soul" simply means "life"; nephesh caiyah,—living soul, or living creature—are used also with reference to the lower animals; see Numbers 31: 28. In Gen. 2: 7, the Bible does not say that God breathed into man's nostrils a soul. What it does say is that God "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life,"—the spirit or principle of life. Adam had not a soul or separate personality with him, but he "became a living soul." That is to say, that the soul is not the body—which was made of the "dust of the ground"—neither is it the spirit of life; but the body and the spirit of life constitute the soul or living being. Note the use of the word "life" in Job 33: 4; also read St. Paul's argument in the 15th chapter of First Corinthians. No hint is there given of the existence or immortality of the soul as a separate entity. The soul, i. e., the personality, goes into the state of the dead—Heb. "sheol"; Gr. "hades"; translated in our version, "hell" or "grave," the word "hell" meaning a "hidden" or "covered" place, and not originally or literally a condition of torment or existence of any kind. We are told in Isaiah 53: 12, that Christ poured out His soul unto death. "All go unto one place. All are of the dust, and all turn to dust again."—Ecclesiastes 3: 20. "The small and great are there."—Job, 3: 17-19. From these and many other texts, the teaching of Scripture is plain. The passages thought to support Junia's view can readily be disposed of. Christ's answer to the thief on the Cross will appear with the right position of the comma: "I say unto thee this day, thou shalt be with Me in paradise."—I tell thee to-day, thou shalt be with Me (at My second appearing). See Colossians 3: 4. Note also Deut. 30: 16,— "I command thee this day, to love the

Lord thy God." The rich man and Lazarus are typical respectively of the Jews and the Gentiles. The "Transfiguration" was a vision, either subjective or objective. Dreams are examples of the former. The supposed translation of Elijah must also be placed in this category, or be regarded as a legend, for Jesus declared: "No man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man." Kent Co., Ont. W. J. WAY.

I am pleased to give your letter a place in these columns, Mr. Way, although, of course, I claim the right to hold my own opinion—or to change it—even as you have that right. It is a mark of progress in any of us—is it not?—to respect the sincere opinions of others. Certainly I agree with your assertion that the soul is not a separate existence; you must have misunderstood me. At the present stage of my development, I find it impossible to see any difference between mind and soul. I cannot say, nevertheless, what change further years and study may bring to any of my opinions. We can't stand still, can we? As we go up the mountain the vision broadens, and many old ideas may have to be left hidden forever in the mists of the deepest valleys. After all, nothing matters except that we "make progress."

CLEANING PLUSH.

Dear Junia,—I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and have always found useful information in your paper. I should like to know how to clean, at home, a set of white plush "furs," that have become dirty-looking. Also a nice way for a girl of sixteen to put up her hair. I seem to have tired of having it hanging in one loose curl. Yours sincerely,

DIANTHUS.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

Scientific American says to clean plush by washing it gently in benzine weakened by the addition of a little water. Do this in a shed or out of doors, away from fires or lights, to prevent all chance of explosion of the fumes. Dry the plush thoroughly out of doors, brushing the pile quickly the right way. Previous to brushing the pile the back should be stiffened by brushing it with a solution of gum arabic in warm water.

Another method, useful if the material is not too much soiled, is as follows: Mix two tablespoons liquid ammonia and two tablespoons of warm water, then rub it well into the material with a stiff brush. To raise the pile hold the wrong side over steam arising from the spout of a kettle.

If you are tired of wearing your hair in one long, loose curl—really the prettiest way for a girl of sixteen—part it at the side and draw it loosely back and coil it in a loose knot at the back of the neck, pinning it there with hair-pins and a fancy comb.

RE-SILVERING MIRROR—"YANKEE" CAKE.

Dear Junia,—Will you please tell me, through your useful pages, if I can do anything to a mirror at home that wants re-silvering, having lines across it, and is not much use as it is? It is a large one, and should like to do something with it. I am sending you a recipe in return.

Yankee Cake.—One cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 2 eggs beaten together; then add $\frac{1}{2}$ nutmeg grated, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cloves and cinnamon. Put 1 teaspoon soda in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream or milk and add, then sift in 2 cups flour and beat for a few minutes. Add 1 cup raisins, which must be ready chopped. Bake in layers, and put together with soft icing.

C. M. R.

Durham Co., Ont.

It is very difficult to re-silver mirrors at home successfully. If, however, you wish to try the experiment, you may find the following, from Scientific American, useful:

Place the mirror face downward on a table, and with a bit of cotton clean off the spot to be silvered by rubbing it. Now spread over the spot a piece of tin-foil a little larger than the area to be repaired, and after spreading out smoothly let fall on the center of it a drop of metallic mercury, and with a bit of chamois rub the foil until it becomes brilliant. Now place over the new

Spec. 508

Ad No. 164



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We treat these by mail and with splendid success. If you have dandruff, extreme itching, or any other scalp trouble, if your hair is turning gray, falling out or lustreless, write us describing trouble fully. We remove superfluous hair, moles, warts, red veins, etc., permanently by our reliable method of electrolysis and assure satisfaction. Booklet "F" mailed free.

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QUICK NAPHTHA
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WOMAN'S SOAP

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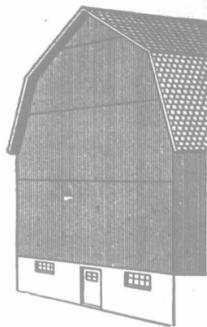
Winter
move seed
cold water
into boiling

Buy "Redcliffe" Corrugated Iron---It's British-made

Keep your money in the Empire. Get a vastly better article.

Every Canadian worthy of the name wants to help Canada and the Empire in these strenuous times. One way you farmers can help, and help tremendously, is to buy Canadian and British-made goods. The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, strongly invites your orders for Corrugated Iron on behalf of their famous "Redcliffe" brand—British-made through and through. Mined, smelted, rolled, galvanized and corrugated within the Empire and without an equal in the world for rust-resisting qualities and durability. We are selling it to-day direct to farmers at the following special cut prices:

ORDER NOW 28 Gauge—\$3.60 per 100 square feet
ORDER NOW 26 Gauge—\$3.80 per 100 square feet



Use "Redcliffe" Corrugated Iron and "Eastlake" Steel Shingles and build a splendid barn.

Freight prepaid to any Station in Old Ontario. Terms cash with order. We can also supply Corrugated Ridge Cap, etc., to fit our sheets.

Some farmers have complained in the past that they could not tell which goods were British-made and which were foreign-made. In so far as Corrugated Iron is concerned, there is absolutely no doubt—"Redcliffe" is as British-made as the old Union Jack itself. It is absolutely dependable for uniform fitting, ease of laying, water tightness and rust-resisting durability. You'll never regret buying it. We could sell you Keystone and other foreign-made sheets, but we handle only British-made goods and so should you. Prices now reduced. Send us your order to-day. Our 30 year old reputation is your guarantee. We gladly help you with economical suggestions for any building you are going to put up. Tell us your problems.

Metallic Roofing Co.
 of Canada, Limited
 MANUFACTURERS
 Cor. King and Dufferin Sts., Toronto

amalgam a sheet of smooth writing-paper, and on it pile books or weights of any sort, and leave it over night. The amount of weight needed is not great, just sufficient to keep the new amalgam in close contact with the glass. The amount of mercury needed should correspond as nearly as possible to three drachms to the square foot of surface to be re-silvered. We may say, in conclusion, that while the above reads 'easy,' the job itself requires considerable practice to do it neatly and with despatch.

"Another Method.—Clean the bare portion of the glass by rubbing it gently with fine cotton, taking care to remove any trace of dust and grit. If this cleaning is not done very carefully, defects will appear around the place repaired. With the point of a pen-knife cut upon the back of another bit of looking-glass around a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little larger. Upon it place a small drop of mercury; a drop the size of a pin's head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of the nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrating the amalgam to where it was cut off with the knife, and the required piece may now be lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portion with cotton; it hardens almost immediately, and the glass presents almost the same appearance as before.

SALT BEADS—BANANA PIE.

Miss G., Dufferin Co., Ont., asks directions for the above.

To make salt beads take two tablespoonfuls of salt and one of cornstarch, measuring very accurately. Heat the salt very hot and mix with the cornstarch enough colored liquid to dampen, but not wet it. Now mix the cornstarch rapidly with the hot salt, adding a very little more water if necessary. Remember, the mass must not be wet, just damp enough to make it about of the consistency of putty. Knead well with the hands, then break off small bits (use a tiny measure if possible) and mould into beads by rubbing on the palm of the hands. Stick pins through the beads and stick into a cushion to dry.

Banana Pie.—Beat the yolks of 2 eggs to a cream with 1/2 cup sugar; add 1 1/2 cups sweet milk. Peel and mash 2 large bananas or 3 small ones, and press through a sieve or ricer into the other ingredients. Bake with one crust, and when done cover with a meringue made of the whites of the 2 eggs beaten with 3 tablespoon sugar. To make the egg-whites fluff up more, add a tablespoonful of water to each egg-white.

Fall Cookery.

Winter Squash.—Take off the rind, remove seeds, cut in sections and soak in cold water for three hours. Next put into boiling water a little salt and cook

Power Light Lamp



Uses gas mantle. Makes its own gas from gasoline. Better than Electric Light at much less cost.

Just what is wanted for Home, Office or Store. Perfectly safe. No smoke, smell, no bother. Will burn ten hours, with no attention. Every lamp guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded after 30 days. Price \$7.00 if sent with order, and this notice enclosed.

We also furnish complete hollow wire system outfits.

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 "THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

All admit its superiority. For 29 years Ann Arbor Press owners have made efficiency records. It bales any kind of hay or straw. There's a good income in a good press—get the Ann Arbor Columbia, the conceded leader—write for "Making Money from Hay" and catalogue.



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 By seeing that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.
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Are acknowledged best.
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Buy St. Lawrence Granulated Pure Cane Sugar in original packages, and get pure, clean, perfect sugar.

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We are offering highest prices for cream to cheese factory patrons and others having a supply during the fall and winter. Express paid and cans supplied. Write us.
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Cream markets have advanced, and we are now paying WAR prices for good quality

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We need yours. Write us.
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 With staff of specialists and 34 successful years of experience is the best place to get a business or shorthand training. Catalogue free. Enter any day.
C. A. FLEMING, F.C.A. G. D. FLEMING
 Principal Secretary

unt" tender. Drain and press very dry, reheat, season with butter, salt and pepper, and serve as a vegetable.

Stewed Vegetable Marrow.—Chop hull an onion fine and fry slightly in a little butter. Next put in the sliced marrow, add pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg, moisten with stock and stew till done, adding some finely-minced parsley just before serving.

Boiled Salsify.—Scrape the roots and cut in pieces, throwing them into vinegar and water prepared to preserve the color. Drain, boil until tender in salted water, then drain again. Put them in a saucepan with a piece of butter, a little lemon juice, and some minced parsley. Season, and serve very hot.

Scalloped Cauliflower.—Boil a medium cauliflower for 20 minutes. Drain. Put into a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter, 1 cup milk, and an ounce of breadcrumbs; add cayenne and salt to taste, and stir until the bread has absorbed the butter and milk. Beat an egg and add, but do not let it simmer after the egg is added. Butter a fat tin dish, take off the fire series of cauliflower and place them all round it, heaping them up nicely

in the center. Pour the sauce over, sprinkle with a few bread crumbs, and bake ten minutes.

Baked Pumpkin.—Cut the pumpkin into quarters, remove seeds, cut into slices lengthwise about half an inch thick. Place in layers in a baking dish. Put a very little water in the bottom of the dish and bake very slowly until the water has all evaporated, and the pumpkin is done. Season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve very hot.

Himalaya Chutnee.—Chop together 8 lbs. apples, 1 lb. sultana raisins, 1 lb. brown sugar, 1 ounce small red peppers, 2 ounces whole mustard, 4 ounces garlic (or onions), 4 ounces coarse salt. Add brown vinegar and stew to a soft pulp, then seal.

Pumpkin Pie.—This pie should be at least an inch thick. Two cups stewed and mashed pumpkin, 1 teaspoon ginger, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 eggs, 1 scant pint rich milk. Mix sugar, spice and salt together, stir into the pumpkin; add beat eggs and milk. Line a pie-plate with good pastry, fill with the mixture, and bake slowly for 45 minutes.

Bohemian Cream.—One pint thick cream, 1/2 pint grape jelly. Stir together, put into cups and set on ice. Serve with sponge cake or lady-fingers.

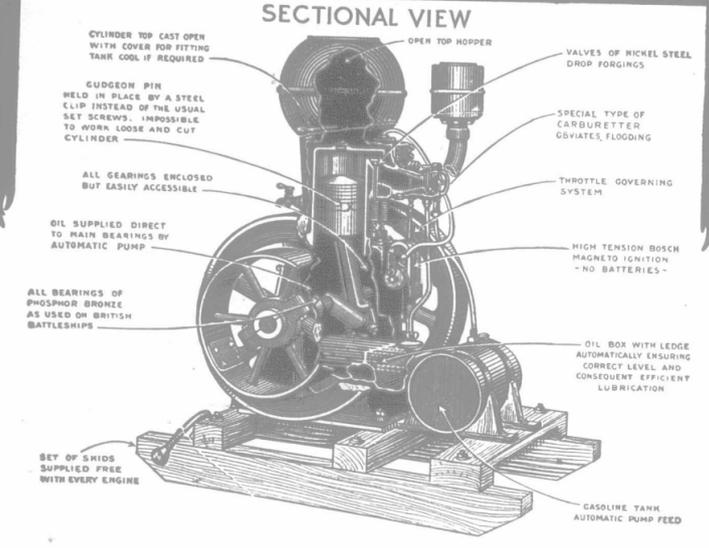
Milkless, Eggless, Butterless Cake.—Put into a saucepan 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup water, 1/2 cup lard, 2 cups seeded raisins, 1/2 of a grated nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon ground cloves, and a pinch of salt. Boil together 3 minutes, and let cool. When cold, add 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in hot water, and two cups flour in which 1/2 teaspoon baking powder has been sifted. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Butter Caramel Frosting.—Poil 3 cups brown sugar, 1/2 cup cream, and 2 tablespoon butter for five minutes. After boiling begins, add a teaspoon of vanilla and beat until the mixture begins to thicken.

Vienna Chocolate Icing.—Take 1/2 lb. fresh butter, 1/2 lb. powdered sugar, 1 ounce unsweetened chocolate, 1/2 gill water, 1/2 wineglass cider or lemon juice. Dissolve chocolate in the water and boil well. Cream the powdered sugar and butter, add the chocolate when almost cold, then the cider.

A Good Digestive Sauce.—This sauce is recommended for people suffering from indigestion. Peel one pound each of apples and Spanish onions, and slice them thinly in alternative layers into an earthenware dish, sprinkling a tablespoonful of salt on top. Leave for a day, then transfer the slices on to a clean, dry cloth, and let them remain draining thus for another day. Put them into an enamel saucepan, cover with vinegar, and stand on the range, and when just warm add two ounces of mustard, a small teaspoonful of red pepper, and a quarter of an ounce of turmeric. Simmer until soft

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Labor saving, money saving and time saving features found in no other engine.

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A Question for Ontario Farmers

Why is the yield per acre, whether it be Hay, Grain or Roots, so much less on the average Ontario farm than in the States, Great Britain and all Europe?

Can you answer that question? Perhaps you cannot, but, of course, there is a reason. It isn't because the soil across the water is richer, or that the farmers in far-off lands are more industrious or work harder than the man in Ontario.

The explanation just is that the Old Country farmers employ fertilizers liberally, whereas, in Ontario, the use of such goods is merely in its infancy.

Now, we daresay, you have often been think of buying some fertilizer, but with our Government calling out loudly for the Canadian farmer to grow more food stuffs to sustain the Motherland and her allies, this is the time not for thinking, but for action. Any of the fertilizers manufactured in Ontario will increase your crops and yield you a profit, but we want to bring before you the merits of

Sydney Basic Slag

A fertilizer made by Canadians for Canadian farmers, which is probably the best value in the market.

It costs about ten dollars less than any of the fertilizers hitherto obtainable. The world's production and consumption last season was three and a half million tons, so it is no untried goods. Write us, and we will send you our literature, giving full particulars.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

The Cross Fertilizer Company, Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

and creamy, stirring often, and when done put into small bottles or jars.

Laundering Flannels.

Flannels shrink because of several reasons. (1) Soap has been rubbed on them instead of soap jelly. (2) They have either been washed or rinsed in water too hot or too cold. (3) They have been allowed to lie about wet instead of being hung up at once to dry. (4) They have been dried too slowly. (5) They have been dried so close to an open fire that they steamed. (6) They have been ironed while wet with a hot iron.

In washing all undyed woollen articles, a little ammonia (a tablespoonful to the gallon) will be found a help. Use water just a little warmer than tepid, and make a lather with soap jelly made as follows: Take as much soap as will be required and cut it into slices. Add just enough water to cover, and let melt slowly over the fire until it looks clear and free from lumps. Any scraps of soap may be used in this way, and the jelly is better if made fresh every week. When washing flannels, never rub on soap nor rub between the hands. It is better to shake the articles about in the water, using a squeezing motion. A small brush will remove any very much soiled spots. Squeeze out of this first water, and if very dirty put into a second water with rather less soap-jelly and no ammonia. Put through this in the same way, then use clean warm water for rinsing. Now put through the wringer, shake well, and dry quickly in an airy place where the drying will take place evenly. Do not hang the flannels in the sun or close to a stove. If steam rises from them while they are drying, they are sure to be shrinking as fast as they can shrink.

Watch that no woollen garment is allowed to droop at the corners: pull each garment into shape frequently as it dries, and if there is one that must keep its shape perfectly, spread it to dry on a sheet suspended so that the air gets about it.

Flannels are much softer and better left unironed, but if ironing is a necessity, use a rather cool iron, and press on the wrong side, or through muslin. All woollen articles should be quite dry before ironing, else shrinking is almost sure to ensue.

The Scrap Bag.

COLD FEET.

Many suffer from cold feet during fall and winter nights. To avoid this annoyance, soak the feet at bedtime in warm water and borax, two teaspoons of the latter to the quart of water. Dry the feet well, and wear white, woollen bed-socks.

INSOMNIA.

To avoid sleeplessness, take a cup of hot hop tea every night on retiring, and make a practice of breathing deeply and regularly after going to bed.

A GOOD HAIR TONIC.

Rub coarse salt wet into the scalp once a week, and brush out thoroughly.

HANDY MEASURES.

One small cup flour=1/4 lb.
One small cup soft sugar=1/4 lb.
One small cup raw sugar=6 o.s.
One small cup sifted sugar=6 o.s.
One tablespoon flour=1 oz.
One dessertspoon butter (round d)=1 oz.

TO CLARIFY VINEGAR.

To each gallon pour in 1/2 pint new milk. Let stand 24 hours, when the milk will be caked on the bottom of the vessel, carrying all sediment with it. Pour off the vinegar into the vessels in which it is to be kept.

TO CLEAN BOOK PAGES.

Rub over the soil'd page with a mixture of two parts water to one of vinegar, then leave open to dry.

TO WASH WOOL SWEATERS.

Shake out the dust, then drop the sweater in slightly warm water and stir around. Press out (do not wring) the

water, and place the article in clean, warm, soapy water with a teaspoonful of borax in it. Gently soapse up and down, and if there are any greasy spots, rub soap on your hands and manpulate the sweater, but do not rub soap directly on the wool. Rinse in three clear warm waters, and add a few drops of bluing to the final water. Press the water out, place the sweater in a large pillow-case, and suspend case, with the four corners spread out, over the tub for three days, then spread over the sweater on a sheet in the sunshine for a day or two until dry. Never hang a sweater to a line, as it is likely to stretch into points.

TO CLEAN WHITE FURS.

First beat out all the dust, then lay the articles upon a table covered with a clean, white cloth, and saturate it with a mixture of grain alcohol three parts, and ether one part. With a clean whisk work the fluid well into the fur, then sift into it all the boracic talcum it will hold, lifting the fur so that the talcum goes to the roots. Put into a closed box and leave for three days, then shake and brush well. Finally, pat the furs well on the wrong side to raise the nap.

Our Serial Story.

PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Chapter XVI.

Miss Felicia kept her promise to Ruth. Before that young woman, indeed, tired out with anxiety, had opened her beautiful eyes the next morning and pushed back her beautiful hair from her beautiful face—and it was still beautiful, despite all the storms it had met and weathered, the energetic, old lady had presented herself at the front door of Mrs. Hick's Boarding Hotel (it was but a step from MacParlane's) and had sent her name to the young man in the third floor back.

A stout person, with a head of adjustable hair held in place by a band of black velvet skewered by a gold pin, the whole surmounted by a flaring mop-cap of various hues and dyes, looked Miss Felicia all over and replied in a dubious tone:

"He's had a bad mash-up, and I don't think—"

"I am quite aware of it, my dear madam, or I would not be here. Now, please show me the way to Mr. Breen's room—my brother was here last night and—"

"Oh, the bald-headed gentleman?" exclaimed Mrs. Hicks. "Such a dear, kind man; and it was as much as I could do to get him to bed and he a—"

But Miss Felicia was already inside the sitting-room, her critical eyes noting its bare, forbidding furnishing and appointment—she had not yet let down her skirts, the floor not being inviting. As each article passed in review—the unsteady rocking-chairs upholstered in haircloth and protected by stringy tides, the disconsolate, almost bottomless lounge, fly-speck'd brass clock and mantel ornaments, she could not but recall the palatial entrance, drawing-room, and boudoir into which Parkins had ushered her on that memorable afternoon when she had paid a visit to Mrs. Arthur Breen—her "last visit" the old lady would say with a sly grimace at Holker, who had never forgiven "that pirate, Breen," for robbing Gilbert of his house.

"And this is what this idiot has got in exchange," she said to herself as she peered into the dining-room beyond, with its bespattered table-cloth flanked by cheap china plates and ivory napkin rings—the castors mounting guard at either end.

The entrance of the lady with the transferable hair cut short her reverie. "Mr. Breen says come up, ma'am," she said in a subdued voice. It was astonishing how little time it took Miss Felicia's personality to have its effect.

Up the uncarpeted stairs marched the great lady, down an equally bare hall lined on either side by bed-room doors.



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The Sweetest, Cleanest Scrap You Ever Handled

Gunns Shur Gain Beef Scrap furnishes animal matter rich in easily digested protein. Ten pounds in one hundred pounds of grain will balance up your rations. Try Gunns "Shur Gain," Shell, Grit, Poultry Bone, Charcoal, Alfalfa Meal, Scrap and Laying Mash.

Gunns Shur Gain Hog Meal will make your grain go nearly twice as far.

For further information write:

GUNNS LIMITED Fertilizing Department H, WEST TORONTO



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

EXPERIENCED herdsman seeks situation with breeding, feeding or dairy herd. Expert feeder and fitter for show or sale. Address Feeder Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

SWAN RIVER, MAN.—800-acre farm for sale or rent in good wheat-growing and mixed-farming district; 40 acres cultivated. None but a first-class man with means need apply. For particulars write: Mrs. N. Gable, Y. W. C. A., Moose Jaw, Sask.

STOCK or grain farm, Lot 3, Concession 5, East Oxford, 240 acres, 20 acres of hardwood bush, good sugar bush. Soil good depth of loam, clay subsoil. Good fences, wire and straight rail, never-failing spring creek through centre of farm. Well in wood shed, well to rock outside, water to top and water in barns, soft water in house. Ten acres of all choice fruit, planted ten years, small fruits. School five minutes walk, churches convenient. Woodstock nine miles. Eastwood five miles, where hay, grain, roots, stock and milk are shipped; first-class gravel roads, one mile to country road. Storey-and-half brick house, 12 rooms, large frame woodshed, one of the best barns in country, ample room above and below; daily R.F.D. mail. L.D. phone; 30 acres of wheat, plowing being done. In 22 years have not sold off farm other than wheat, 1,000 bushels of grain nor 10 tons of hay. One of the best in Ontario, bar none. For further particulars, address: N. P. Holdsworth, R.R. No. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

WANTED by young Englishman, situation as chore boy, accustomed to farm and can milk. Box M, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

YOUNG man, single, wants situation after October on farm for feeding (beef) cattle; life experience farm work; good references; English. A. M., Box 28, Chesterville, Ont.



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

BARGAINS—Mammoth Imperial Pekin Fawn Indian Runner ducks, Silver Spangled, Ham-burgs, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns. L. J. Gibbons, Iroquois, Ont.

CHOICE cockerels from heavy-laying strains of Rose-comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Single-comb White Leghorns, one dollar each. West-Stranklin, Iderton, Ont.

TWELVE Bred Rock cockerels for quick sale, same blood as my Toronto and London winners, at three to five dollars each. Tros eight dollars. Strong, vigorous, early maturing stock, specially suitable for quick marketing. Write at once to C. S. Goss, Milverton, Ont.

some marked by unblackened shoes others by tin trays holding fragments of late or early breakfasts, the flaring cap obsequiously pointing the way until the two had reached a door at the end of the corridor.

"Now I won't bother you any more," said Miss Felicia. "Thank you very much. Are you in here Mr. Breen?" she called in a cheery voice as she pushed open the door, and advanced to his bedside—"Oh, you poor fellow! Oh, I am so sorry!"

The boy lay on a cot-bed pushed close to the wall. His face was like chalk; his eyes deep set in his head; his scalp one criss-cross of bandages, and his right hand and a wrist a misshapen lump of cotton wadding and splints.

"No, don't move. Why, you did not look as bad as this yesterday," she added in sympathetic tones, patting his free hand with her own, her glance wandering over the cramped little room with its meagre appointments.

Jack smiled faintly and a light gleamed in his eyes. The memory of yesterday evidently brought no regrets.

"I dared not look any other way," he answered faintly; "I was so afraid of alarming Miss Ruth." Then after a pause in which the smile and the gleam flickered over his pain-tortured face, he added in a more determined voice: "I am glad I went, though the doctor was furious. He says it was the worst thing I could have done—and thought I ought to have had sense enough to— But don't let's talk any more about it, Miss Felicia. It was so good of you to come. Mr. Grayson has just left. You'd think he was a woman, he is so gentle and tender. But I'll be around in a day or two, and as soon as I can get on my feet and look less like a scarecrow than I do, I am coming over to see you and Miss Ruth and—yes, and Uncle Peter—" Miss Felicia arched her eyebrows: "Oh, you needn't look!—that's what I am going to call him after this; we settled all that last night."

A smile overspread Miss Felicia's face. "Uncle Peter, is it? And I suppose you will be calling me Aunt Felicia next?"

Jack turned his eyes: "That was just what I was trying to screw up my courage to do. Please let me, won't you?" Again Miss Felicia lifted here eyebrows, but she did not say she would.

"And Ruth—what do you intend to call that young lady? Of course, without her permission, as that seems to be the fashion." And the old lady's eyes danced in restrained merriment.

The sufferer's face became suddenly grave; for an instant he did not answer, then he said slowly: "But what can I call her except Miss Ruth?"

Miss Felicia laughed. Nothing was so delicious as a love affair which she could see into. This boy's heart was an open book. Besides, this kind of talk would take his mind from his miseries.

"Oh, but I am not so sure of that," she rejoined, in an encouraging tone. A light broke out in Jack's eyes: "You mean that she would let me call her—call her Ruth?"

"I don't mean anything of the kind, you foolish fellow. You have got to ask her yourself; but there's no telling what she would not do for you now, she's so grateful to you for saving her father's life."

"But I did not," he exclaimed, an expression as of acute pain crossing his brows. "I only helped him along. But she must not be grateful. I don't like the word. Gratitude hasn't got anything to do with—" he did not finish the sentence.

"But you did save his life, and you know it, and I just love you for it," she insisted, ignoring his criticism as she again smoothed his hand. "You did a fine, noble act, and I am proud of you and I came to tell you so." Then she added suddenly: "You received my message last night, didn't you? Now, don't tell me that that good-for-nothing Peter forgot it."

"No, he gave it to me, and it was so kind of you."

"Well, then I forgive him. And now," here she made a little salaam with both her hands—"now you have Ruth's message."

"I have what?" he asked in astonishment.

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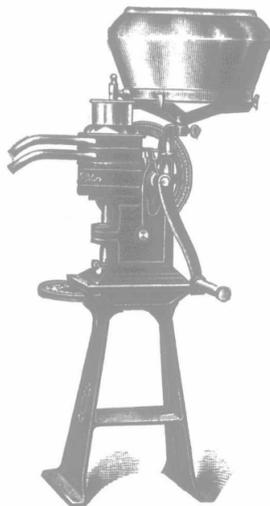
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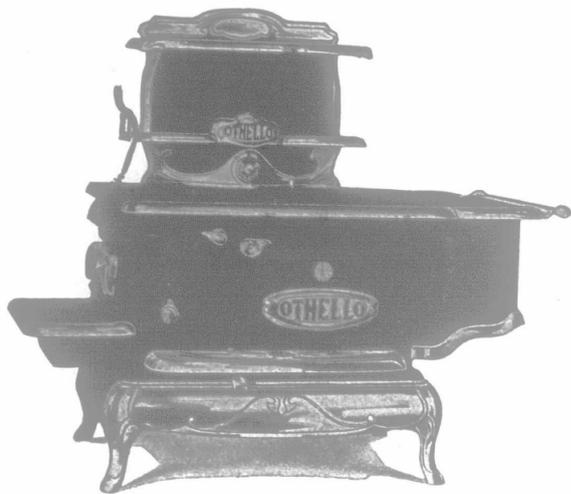
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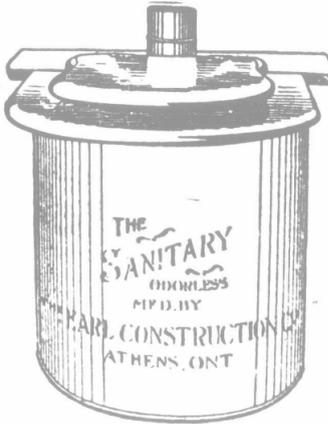
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"Ruth's message." She still kept her face straight although her lips quivered with merriment.

Jack tried to lift his head: "What is her message?" he asked with expectant eyes—perhaps she had sent him a letter!

Miss Felicia tapped her bosom with her forefinger.

"ME!" she cried, "I am her message. She was so worried last night when she found out how ill you were that I promised her to come and comfort you; that is why it is ME. And now, don't you think you ought to get down on your knees and thank her? Why, you don't seem a bit pleased!"

"And she sent you to me—because—because—she was grateful that I saved her father's life?" he asked in a bewildered tone.

"Of course—why shouldn't she be; is there anything else you can give her she would value as much as her father's life, you conceited young Jackanapes?"

She had the pin through the butterfly now and was watching it squirm; not maliciously—she was never malicious. He would get over the prick, she knew. It might help him in the end, really.

"No, I suppose not," he replied simply, as he sank back on his pillow and turned his bruised face to the wall.

For some moments he lay in deep thought. The last half-hour in the arbor under the palms came back to him; the tones of Ruth's voice; the casual way in which she returned his devouring glance. She didn't love him; never had loved him; wouldn't ever love him. Anybody could carry another fellow out on his back; was done every day by firemen and life-savers,—everybody, in fact, who happened to be around when their services were most needed. Grateful! Of course the rescued people and their friends were grateful until they forgot all about it, as they were sure to do the next day, or week, or month. Gratitude was not what he wanted. It was love. That was the way he felt; that was the way he would always feel. He who loved every hair on Ruth's beautiful head, loved her wonderful hands, loved her darling feet, loved the very ground on which she walked—"Gratitude!" eh! That was the word his uncle had used the day he slammed the door of his private office in his face. "Common gratitude, Jack, ought to put more sense in your head," as though one ought to have been "grateful" for a seat at a gambling table and two rooms in a frouse supported by its profits. Garry had said "gratitude," too, and so had Corinne, and all the rest of them. Peter had never talked gratitude; dear Peter, who had done more for him than anybody in the world except his own father. Peter wanted his love if he wanted anything, and that was what he was going to give him—big, broad, all-absorbing love. And he did love him. Even his wrinkled hands, so soft and white, and his glistening head, and his dabs of gray whiskers, and his sweet, firm, human mouth were precious to him. Peter—his friend, his father, his comrade! Could he ever insult him by such a mean, cowardly feeling as gratitude? And was the woman he loved as he loved nothing else in life—was she—was Ruth going to belittle their relations with the same substitute? It was a big pin, that which Miss Felicia had impaled him on, and it is no wonder the poor fluttering wings were nigh exhausted in the struggle!

Relief came at last. "And now what shall I tell her?" asked Miss Felicia. "She worries more over you than she does over her father; she can get hold of him any minute, but you won't be presentable for a week. Come, what shall I tell her?"

Jack shifted his shoulders so that he could move the easier and with less pain, and raised himself on his well elbow. There was no use of his hoping any more; she had evidently sent Miss Felicia to end the matter with one of her polite phrases,—a weapon which she, of all women, knew so well how to use. "Give Miss Ruth my kindest regards," he said in a low voice, still husky from the effects of the smoke and the strain of the last half-hour—"and say how thankful I am for her gratitude, and—No,—don't tell her anything of the kind. I don't know what you are to tell her." The words seem to die in his throat.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump right.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time. Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50¢ a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally,
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Factory, 79-81 Portland St., Toronto

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A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

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"But she to say some Her eyes v beat of h body had I "Well jus at home a getting on will be up and that I going to th "Anything "No,—unl thing." "And if "Yes." "Oh,—the —it will be futh, take and don't thing else minute I a for I love "Oh, Miss "No—non laughed. going to t dare to m and with a the dear la door behin And so nat agains ended. No suckles, dri talk; fo mo the sunshin ft made no might say said to him absurdity o that he b dreamed ab walks in th tis, even th the burst o out of the their own f never to r fact, except And once turned his ward the b Miss Felia an untroub to Mrs. Hi passed out thought of affected th pins made tious wings were soaring them. She Ruth was r won, espe gentlemen, they might. Hardly ha tag street fag-meltd spld Peter his silk hat surtout but edge of his fully rolled, ing rod the holes. No into his fr merry twin have suppos ment over fingers unt of the nigh when Bolto empty "cell room next doned his i Jack's dish tired like a all his toil out in the Long bef everybody i who never tenderness o an old fel freckled-face muddy shoes talk with I be polished, lief that th up in G." having wait fore." As was the prim, pation school to M clared to M she laid Breen's un anything." movable h agreed, but

"But she will ask me, and I have got to say something. Come,—out with it." Her eyes were still on his face; not a beat of his wings or a squirm of his body had she missed.

"Well just say how glad I am she is at home again and that her father is getting on so well, and tell her that I will be up and around in a day or two, and that I am not a bit worse off for going to the station yesterday."

"Anything else?" "No,—unless you can think of something."

"And if I do shall I add it?" "Yes."

"Oh,—then I know exactly what to do,—it will be something like this: 'Please, Ruth, take care of your precious self, and don't be worried about me or anything else, and remember that every minute I am away from you is misery, for I love you to distraction—'"

"Oh, Miss Felicia!"

"No—none of your protests, sir!" she laughed. "That is just what I am going to tell her. And now don't you dare to move till Peter comes back," and with a toss of her aristocratic head the dear lady left the room, closing the door behind her.

And so our poor butterfly was left flapping against the wall—all his flights ended. No more roaming over honey-suckles, drinking in the honey of Ruth's talk; no more soaring up into the blue, the sunshine of hope dazzling his wings. It made no difference what Miss Felicia might say to Ruth. It was what she said to him which made him realize the absurdity of all his hopes. Everything that he had longed for, worked for, dreamed about, was over now—the long walks in the garden, her dear hand in his, even the song of the choir boys, and the burst of joyous music as they passed out of the church door only to enter their own for life. All this was gone—never to return—never had existed, in fact, except in his own wild imagination. And once more the disheartened boy turned his tired, pain-racked face toward the bare wall.

Miss Felicia tripped downstairs with an untroubled air, extended two fingers to Mrs. Hicks, and without more ado passed out into the morning air. No thought of the torment she had inflicted affected the dear woman. What were pins made for except to curb the ambitious wings of flighty young men who were soaring higher than was good for them. She would let him know that Ruth was a prize not to be too easily won, especially by penniless young gentlemen, however, brave and heroic they might be.

Hardly had she crossed the dreary village street encumbered with piles of half-melted snow and mud, than she spied Peter picking his way toward her, his silk hat brushed to a turn, his gray surtout buttoned close, showing but the edge of his white silk muffler, his carefully rolled umbrella serving as a divining rod the better to detect the water holes. No one who met him and looked into his fresh, rosy face, or caught the merry twinkle of his eyes, would ever have supposed he had been pouring liniment over broken arms and bandaged fingers until two o'clock in the morning of the night before. It had only been when Bolton's sister had discovered an empty "cell," as Jack called the bedroom next to his, that he had abandoned his intention of camping out on Jack's disheartened lounge, and had retired like a gentleman carrying with him all his toilet articles, ready to be set out in the morning.

Long before that time he had captured everybody in the place: from Mrs. Hicks, who never dreamed that such a well of tenderness over suffering could exist in an old fellow's heart, down to the freckled-faced boy who came for his muddy shoes and who, after a moment's talk with Peter as to how they should be polished, retired later in the firm belief that they belonged to "a gent way up in G.," as he expressed it, he never having waited on "the likes of him before." As to Bolton, he thought he was the "best ever," and as to his prim, patient sister who had closed her school to be near her brother—she declared to Mrs. Hicks five minutes after she laid her eyes on him, that Mr. Breen's uncle was "just too dear for anything," to which the lady with the movable hair and mob-cap not only agreed, but added the remark of her

own, "that folks like him was a sight better than the kind she was a-gettin'."

All these happenings of the night and early hours of this bright, beautiful morning—and it was bright and sunny overhead despite the old fellow's precautionary umbrella—had helped turn out the spick and span gentleman who was now making his way carefully over the unpaved road which stood for Corklesville's principal street.

Miss Felicia saw him first.

"Oh! there you are!" she cried before he could raise his eyes. "Did you ever see anything so disgraceful as this crossing—not a plank—nothing. No—get out of my way, Peter; you will upset me, and I would rather help myself."

In reply Peter, promptly ignoring her protest, stepped in front of her, poked into several fraudulent solidities covering unfathomable depths, found one hard enough to bear the weight of Miss Felicia's dainty shoe—it was about as long as a baby's hand—and holding out his own said, in his most courtly manner:

"Be very careful now, my dear: put your foot on mine; so! now give me your hand and jump. There—that's it." To see Peter help a lady across a muddy street, Holker Morris always said, was a lesson in all the finer virtues. Sir Walter was a bungler beside him. But then Miss Felicia could also have passed muster as the gay gallant's companion.

And just here the Scribe remarks, parenthetically, that there is nothing that shows a woman's refinement more clearly than the way she crosses a street.

Miss Felicia, for instance, would no more have soiled the toes of her shoes in a puddle than a milk-white pussy would have dampened its feet in the splash of an overturned bowl: a calm survey up and down; a taking in of the dry and wet spots; a careful gathering up of her skirts, and over skimmed the slender, willowy old lady with a one-two—and three—followed by a stamp of her absurd feet and the shaking out of ruffle and pleat. When a woman strides through mud without a shiver because she has plenty of dry shoes and good ones at home, there are other parts of her make-up, inside and out, that may want a looking after.

Miss Felicia safely landed on the dry and comparatively clean sidewalk, Peter put the question he had been framing in his mind since he first caught sight of that lady picking her way among the puddles.

"Well, how is he now?"

"His head, or his heart?" she asked with a knowing smile, dropping her still spotless skirts. "Both are broken; the last into smithereens. It is hopeless. He will never be any better. Oh, Peter, what a mess you have made of things!"

"What have I done?" he laughed.

"Got these two people dead in love with each other,—both of them—Ruth is just as bad—and no more chance of their ever being married than you or I. Perfectly silly, Peter, and I have always told you so—and now you will have to take the consequences."

"Beautiful—beautiful!" chuckled Peter; "everything is coming my way. I was sure of Jack, for he told me so, but Ruth puzzled me. Did she tell you she loved him?"

"No, stupid, of course she did not. But have I not a pair of eyes in my head? What do you suppose I got up for this morning at such an unearthly hour and went over to—Oh, such an awful place!—to see that idiot? Just to tell him I was so sorry? Not a bit of it! I went to find out what was going on, and now I know; and what is to become of it all nobody can tell. Here is her father with every penny he has in the world in this work—so Holker tells me—and here are a lot of damages for dead men and Heaven knows what else; and there is Jack Breen with not a penny to his name except his month's wages; and here is Ruth who can marry anybody she chooses, bewitched by that boy—and I grant you she has every reason for he is as brave as he can be, and what is better he is a gentleman. And there lies Henry MacFarlane blind as a bat as to what is going on! Oh!—really, Peter, there cannot be anything more absurd."

During the outbreak Peter stood leaning on his umbrella, a smile playing over his smooth-shaven face, his eyes snapping as if at some inwardly sup-

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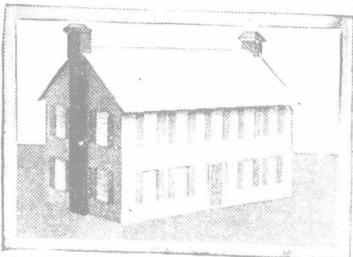


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For \$3.50 we will send prepaid this pretty Neponset Doll House. Equal to houses toy stores sell for as high as \$10. If you don't think so, return it at our expense and get your money back. This price is possible because it shows you so perfectly several of our products. Size 19 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches long. Slipped flat.)



Cherish. Thought. First. Old. Love. "My dear, what do you think of this war? Isn't it grand?" "Second. Our. Love. War." But, it can't last long. The Peace will surely intervene. Phew.

pressed fun. These were the kind of outbursts Peter loved. It was only when Felicia was about to come over to your way of thinking that she talked like this. It was her way of hearing the other side.

"Dreadful!—dreadful!" sighed Peter, looking the picture of woe. "Love in a garret—everybody in rags,—one meal a day—awful situation! Something's got to be done at once. I'll begin by taking a collection this very day. In the meantime, Felicia, I'll just keep on to Jack's and see how his arm's getting on and his head. As to his heart,—I'll talk to Ruth and see—"

"Are you crazy, Peter? You will do nothing of the kind. If you do, I will—"

But Peter, his hat in the air, was now out of hearing. When he reached the mud line he turned, drew his umbrella as if from an imaginary scabbard, made a military salute, and, with a suppressed gurgle in his throat, kept on to Jack's room.

Somehow the sunshine had crept into the old fellow's veins this morning. None of Miss Felicia's pins for him!

Ruth, from her place by the sitting-room window, had seen the two talking and had opened the front door before Miss Felicia's hand touched the bell. She had already subjected Peter to a running fire of questions while he was taking his coffee and thus had the latest intelligence down to the moment when Peter turned low Jack's light and had tucked him in. He was asleep when Peter had peered into his cramped room early this morning, and the bulletin therefore could go no further.

"And how is he, aunty?" Ruth asked in a breathless tone before the front door could be closed.

"Getting on splendidly, my dear. Slept pretty well. It is a dreadful place for any one to be in, but I suppose he is accustomed to it by this time."

"And is he no worse for coming to meet us, Aunt Felicia?" Ruth asked, her voice betraying her anxiety. She had relieved the old lady of her cloak now, and had passed one arm around her slender waist.

"No, he doesn't seem to be, dearie. Tired, of course—and it may keep him in bed a day or two longer, but it won't make any difference in his getting well. He will be out in a week or so."

Ruth paused for a moment and then asked in a hesitating way, all her sympathy in her eyes:

"And I don't suppose there is anybody to look after him, is there?"

"Oh, yes, plenty; Mrs. Hicks seems a kind, motherly person, and then Mr. Bolton's sister runs in and out." It was marvellous how little interest the dear woman took in the condition of her patient. Again the girl paused. She was sorry now she had not braved everything and gone with her.

"And did he send me any message, aunty?" This came quite as a matter of form—merely to learn all the details.

"Oh, yes,—I forgot; he told me to tell you how glad he was to hear your father was getting well," replied Miss Felicia searching the mantel for a book she had placed there.

Ruth bit her lips and a certain dull feeling crept about her heart. Jack, with his broken arm and bruised head rose before her. Then another figure supplanted it.

"And what sort of a girl is that Miss Bolton?" There was no curiosity—merely for information. "Uncle Peter was so full of her brother and how badly he had been hurt he hardly mentioned her name."

"I did not see her very well; she was just coming out of her brother's room, and the hall was dark. Oh, here's my book—I knew I had left it here."

"Pretty?" continued Ruth, in a slightly anxious tone.

"No,—I should say not," replied the old lady, waving to the door.

"Then you don't think there is anything I can do?" Ruth called after her.

"Not now."

Ruth picked up Miss Felicia's wrap from the chair where that lady had thrown it, mounted the stairs, found from between the pile of garments, pressing a key of the door with the Highgate's dominating one, entered, wonderful which window along the desolate front gave Jack light and air, and

with whispered instructions to the nurse to be sure and let her know when her father awoke, shut herself in her room.

As for the horrible old ogre who had made all the trouble, nipping off buds, skewering butterflies and otherwise disporting herself after the manner of busy-bodies who are eternally and forever poking their thin, pointed noses into what doesn't concern them, no hot, scalding tears, the Scribe regrets to say, dimmed her knowing eyes, nor did any unbidden sigh leap from her old heart. Foolish young people ought to thank her really for what she had done—what she would still try to do—and they would when they were a year older.

Poor, meddling Miss Felicia! Have you forgotten that night thirty years ago when you stood in a darkened room facing a straight, soldierly looking man, and listened to the slow dropping of words that scalded your heart like molten metal? Have you forgotten, too, the look on his handsome face when he uttered his protest at the persistent intermeddling of another, and the square of his broad shoulders as he disappeared through the open door never to return again?

(To be continued.)

Gossip.

Parties interested in Oxford Down sheep should look up the advertisement of N. A. McFarlane in another column. He has some good ones for sale.

J. A. WATT'S SHORTHORNS.

The remarkable sweep made by the Salem Shorthorns of J. A. Watt this year, was, in itself, history making, for never before has a Canadian-bred herd gone the length of the big show circuit, and, in competition with the best of the Canadian and United States herds, cleaned up practically all the firsts and champion-hips. It was a remarkable showing, and all the more so when it is remembered that every animal exhibited was a Canadian-bred one, and nearly all of them bred on the Salem farm. It is very doubtful if there is another herd in existence in any country that can boast of the unprecedented fact of having as herd-headers two bulls unbeaten as senior and junior champions and grand champions at every show, from Toronto and London, clean through to far Alberta, with the one exception of senior and grand champion at Winnipeg. But all this is well known by Shorthorn admirers, and of more interest to breeders generally at the present time is the fact that in the herd now for sale is a big selection of herd-headers, many of them up to showing form, and exceptionally well bred, that are being priced as low as equal quality and breeding can be purchased anywhere in the country. A visit to the herd will convince.

F. W. EWING'S SHORTHORNS.

The high-class herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by F. W. Ewing, of Elora, Ont., is this year in a particularly strong condition, made so by several one- and two-year-old heifers. These are daughters of his noted thick-fleshed and good-brooding bull, Proud Monarch, a Bawith Red-bred son of the great bull, Imp, Blood Royal, dam Imp, Floretta, by Clifton. He is a particularly well-bred bull, and undoubtedly one of the country's very best. He is a low down, thick-fleshed roan, five years old, a show bull, and a sire of show things. His heifers are of low down age, and Mr. Ewing was forced to buy another bull, an equally header of the choicest quality. His sire is the late Toronto and London bred, a R. S. mare, bull, Elsie's Ring, dam R. S. mare, and Elsie's Ring, by R. S. mare. The daughters of the red bull are being bred by the young bull, and are most of average size, and of good lines. The majority of these are Shorthorn and Cheviot. Others are of the Scotch and English Ladies. In your next issue we will send several illustrated by the Elsie's Ring bull, they come by the Elsie's Ring, side Victoria titles. They are reds and whites, and all about ten months of age; a good-bred and nicely-colored lot. Write Mr. Ewing your wants.

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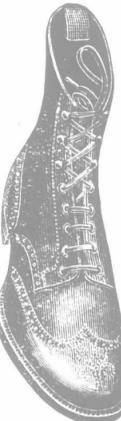
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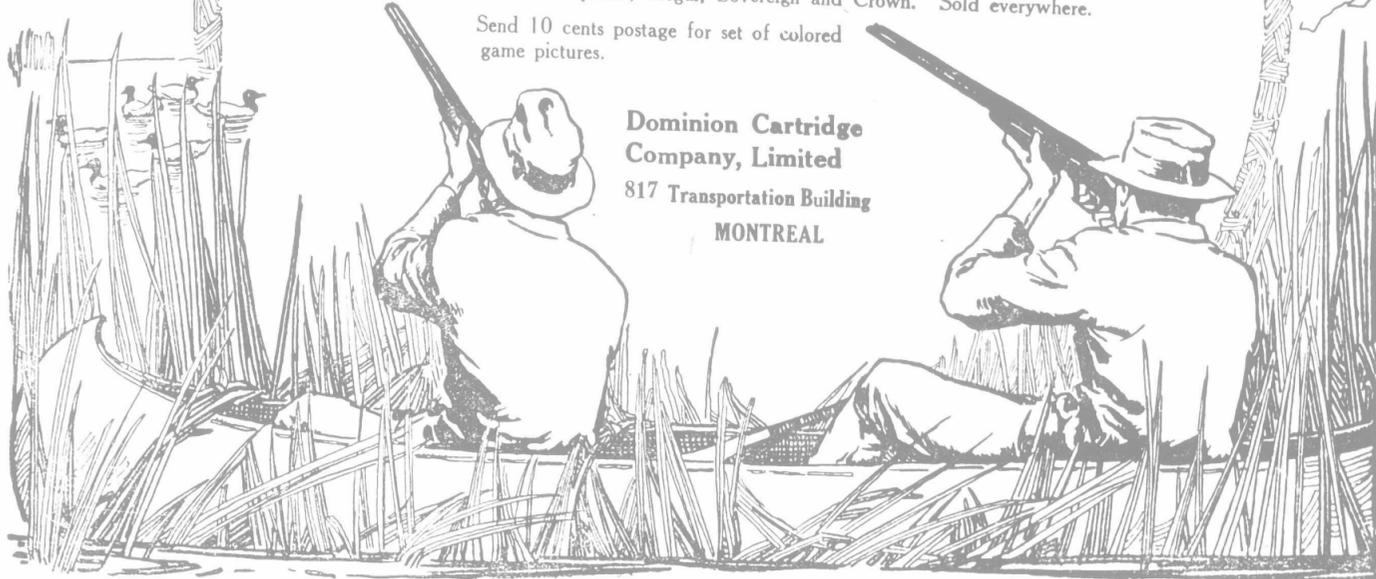
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Mention The Advocate

Opportunity for Seed Growers at Guelph Fair.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The Provincial Winter Fair, which is held at Guelph early in December each year, has many excellent educational features, one of the most valuable being the seed exhibit. During the past few years this department has grown rapidly, and the interest taken in it has constantly increased. Its value has been recognized by the management, and this year increased space has been allotted, more classes have been provided, and the prize list has been increased by about three hundred dollars (\$300).
This offers an excellent opportunity for all farmers who have good seed for sale to advertise it and compete for prizes. Those who send creditable entries representing larger lots held for sale will have a good chance to dispose of their seed to advantage.
T. G. RAYNOR.

Cider Vinegar.

A correspondent who read an article in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" giving directions for the manufacture of cider vinegar, draws our attention to the Dominion Government Regulations re the making of vinegar for sale. We quote the following from them, that our readers who choose to use up some of the large crop of apples this fall in making vinegar for sale may not contravene the law.
"Vinegar shall contain not less than three and one-half (3.5) per cent. acid, not more than ten and one-half (10.5) per cent. of acetic acid.
"Cider vinegar, apple vinegar, is vinegar made by the alcoholic and subsequent acetic fermentation of the juice of apples. It is heavy, tart, and contains in 100 c.c., not less than 1.0 grammes of apple solids of which not more than fifty (50) per cent. is soluble

ing sugars; and not less than 0.25 grammes of apple ash. The water soluble ash from 100 c.c. contains not less than ten milligrammes of phosphoric acid (P2O5), and requires not less than 30 c.c. of deci-normal acid to neutralize its alkalinity. 100 c.c. of the vinegar contains not less than 0.15 grammes of glycerine."

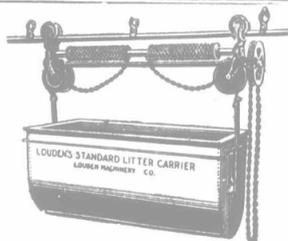
Questions and Answers

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Veterinary.

Partial Paralysis.

Mare worked hard during seeding, and was then turned out on grass for six weeks. The middle of July she was again put to work, and in a few days refused her feed. Her excretions were soft. I treated for indigestion, but it did no good, and I then treated for kidney trouble. She became very sick, and lay around the yard, and swellings appeared above eyes and on abdomen, but these disappeared. She walked very stiffly, and had trouble when backing. On August 15th I again turned her on grass. She is doing well and looking well now, but is still behind. She weighs about 1,500 lbs.
T. K.
Ans.—She suffered from indigestion, caused by too sudden change of food and work. As a sequel, she is suffering now from partial paralysis. Purge her with 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 2 drams nuxvomica three times daily. Keep quiet in comfortable box stall, and feed on laxative food.



The Carrier For You

In choosing a litter carrier, one should consider all of the equipment necessary for a complete outfit: Carrier, Track, Hangers, Switches, and Swing Pole fittings. Do not place an order before learning of the many distinctive features to be found in Louden Equipment.

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Mention this Paper.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous

Ration for Cow.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of October 15th, which comes to our house, the question is asked by A. I. S.: "What is a good mixture for five cows, to get plenty of milk, as I have hay, oats and bran, but no pasture?" That will be our case this winter, and I was much interested in the reply. You give the quantity of silage and roots each per day, and you give the proportions of oats and bran, but not the quantity each per day. We have a large Shorthorn, and would esteem it a great favor if you would say how much oats and bran per day she should get, and also about how much hay she should be fed per month?

A. S. P.

Ans.—As a rule, dairymen feed grain in the proportion of about a pound to every three or four pounds of milk given by the cow. A big Shorthorn cow, not a very good milker, would require possibly a heavier proportion of grain to milk than this. Try anywhere from six to ten pounds per day. It is rather difficult to state just how much hay the cow should get. If it is first-class hay, from ten to twelve pounds per day should be good feeding, provided she is getting roots and other feed. If silage and roots are fed in abundance, a smaller quantity of this would do.

Ration for Calves—Basement Barn.

1. Would you kindly tell me, through your valuable paper, the best ration for calves, and whether two quarts of oats a day is too much for a four-months-old calf?

2. Is a basement the best kind of a barn to build?

J. S.

Ans.—1. A good ration for last spring's calves is all the fresh, well-cured clover hay the calves will eat, this kept in a manger before them all the time; then give what pulped roots and silage they will clean up. They will do very well on the roots alone, or on the silage alone, but it is advisable to give both where they are available for young calves. If we had to do without one or the other, we would prefer the feeding of roots to silage. Two quarts of oats per day is not too much for a well-grown, four-months-old calf, but it would be too much for some calves not thrifty and fully grown for their age. Some good feeders prefer to give the oats to young calves whole, although most stick to the plan of having them rolled or crushed. There is no better grain than oats for the calves. If you are very anxious to push the calves to the limit, a little oil-cake meal, cotton-seed meal, or some proprietary calf meal might be used to fairly good advantage.

2. This question is rather difficult to answer. You do not state the class of barn you wish, whether it is to be a combination stock and grain barn, or just a grain barn. For a stock and grain barn in one, we certainly believe that a basement is preferable. A barn must be placed on a foundation, and it is far better when stabling is required, to put it under the barn and build what is commonly known as a bank barn, but be sure and have plenty of light in the stable. Old-fashioned basement stables were nearly all too dark, small windows, and few in number, not being sufficient to let in the required amount of light. There is more danger of getting too little light than too much. Besides this, make some arrangement in building a basement barn for a thorough system of ventilation. If these two factors are well looked after, there is little danger of the basement being damp. Light and ventilation will correct this evil, and then the basement is just as satisfactory for stock as any stable built entirely above ground.

A budding author sent a humorous paragraph to the editor of a daily paper. Not finding it printed within a reasonable time or hearing from the editorial department, he wrote to inquire about it. "I sent you a joke about ten days ago. I have heard nothing respecting its safe receipt, and should be glad to hear whether you have seen it." The editor's reply was as follows: "Your joke arrived safely, but up to the present we have not seen it!"

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We have not raised prices on Catesby clothing, and our old offer stands, which is that we guarantee to sell you a Suit or Overcoat, made of fine English cloth, cut in the latest Canadian, New York, or London style (as you prefer), laid down at your door, all duty and carriage charges prepaid by us, for a price only one-half of what you would have to pay for goods of the same quality in Canada.

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Then sit down right now. Fill out the above coupon, mail it to our Toronto office, get our New Season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of suitings or overcoatings (or both) free of charge. With the Style Book is a letter explaining our system of doing business, also a self-measurement form which is so simple you can't go wrong in using it.

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They are a straight, good lot, in good condition, and will place those that buy them in a position to breed cattle for the most critical market, both in breeding and in quality.

Every animal will be sold, for the space is needed to accommodate the large herds and flocks on the farm.

The 50 ewes are all one year old, the 20 rams are all lambs, and they are well bred and good individuals.

Cattle and sheep are scarce and valuable, and they will become more so.

This advertisement will not appear again, therefore it is important that note be made of the date, and that preparation be made to attend this great sale.

C. P. R. Trains will be met at Dagmar and at Myrtle Stations, and G. T. R. Trains will be met at Myrtle, on the morning of sale.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE PROMPTLY, AND YOUR NAME WILL BE FILED

CAPT. ROBSON and FRED SILVERSIDES, AUCTIONEERS

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Seeding Alfalfa.

I have a piece of sod, about five acres, which I will plow this fall. It is fairly high, and of a rather heavy nature, rather gravelly. What would be the quickest, easiest, and best method of getting it seeded to alfalfa?

"STEVE."

Ans.—With thorough cultivation this fall, and again next spring up until early July, you might be able to get a good stand of alfalfa on the field by next fall. At Weldwood, we sow our alfalfa early in July, 20 pounds per acre without a nurse crop. Of course, we use the early part of the season to clean the soil. This is essential, for alfalfa does not do well on a soil infested by weeds, and it is necessary to have the land perfectly clean before the seed is put in. With your sod, provided you can get it well rotted and worked down and thoroughly cleaned by the time mentioned, and provided the season is not too dry, you should get a fairly good stand by next autumn. Our alfalfa this year, sown at the time mentioned, made a very rapid growth, and it became necessary to pasture it lightly this autumn in order that it would not get too heavy and smother itself this winter. Provided you cannot get the land sufficiently well cultivated, we would advise that you sow to a cereal crop in the spring after thoroughly cultivating the land. Harvest this crop early in the autumn, give the field at least two plowings next fall, and summer-fallow it up until July of the following season, and put in the alfalfa in 1916. Of course, if you choose to do so, you may try sowing the alfalfa with a nurse crop of barley, but we have not been able to get as good success from this method as when sown alone.

Tanning Skins.

Will you kindly tell me some simple method for tanning and finishing muskrat skins?
R. T.
Ans.—This question has been answered several times already this fall. We advise readers to carefully go over our

We have a full line of

BULLS AND FEMALES

on hand. We have nothing but the best Scotch families to choose from. Our cows are good milkers.

A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, P.O. GUELPH, 5 MILES ROCKWOOD, 3 MILES

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns—We are offering Proud Monarch No. 78792 for sale, as we have a number of his heifers of breeding age. He is sound and right in every way, and any one wanting a right good sire would do well to come and see him. He is a bull of outstanding merit. To see him is to make you wish you owned him. Also young bulls and heifers that will please the most exacting buyers. L.-D. Phone. **F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.**

R.O.P. Shorthorns—R.O.P. Jerseys For the first time we are offering for sale Shorthorn cows and heifers and Jersey cows and heifers with official R.O.P. records; with their official records is high-class individuality. **G. A. JACKSON, Downsview, Ont., Weston, Station.**

SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers. Write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females. **GEO. GIER & SON :: WALDEMAR, R.R. No. 1, ONT. L.-D. Phone**

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English—If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk, remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. **A. J. HOWDEN :: Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. :: COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT**

Maple Grange Shorthorns Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers. **R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS Scotch Bates and Booth, yes, we have them pure Scotch, pure Booth and Scotch-topped Bates. Young bulls of either strain. Heifers from calves up. One particularly good two-year-old Booth bull, ideal dairy type. **Geo. E. Morden & Son - - - Oakville, Ontario**

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorn and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickbank Butterfly Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams. **James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario**

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that were a year old in Sept., and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =, and some choice fillies, all from imported stock. **A. B. & T. W. Douglas Long-distance Phone Strathroy, Ontario**

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS For Sale—Several high-class young bulls of herd-leading quality. Also several others of calves that were a year old in the milking type, and females of the leading families. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. **GEORGE AMOS & SONS, MOFFATT, ONTARIO** Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R., 1/2 mile from Moffatt Station.

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

Questions and Answers columns before asking questions, and see if they cannot find something on the subject in which they are interested. We give below three recipes for tanning such skins with the fur on:

1. Stretch the skin smoothly and tightly upon a board, hair side down, and tack it by the edges to its place. Scrape off the loose flesh and fat with a blunt knife, and work in chalk freely, with plenty of hard rubbing. When the chalk begins to powder and fall off, remove the skin from the board, rub in plenty of powdered alum, wrap up closely, and keep it in a dry place for a few days. By this means, it will be made pliable, and will retain the hair.

2. Soft water, 10 gallons; wheat bran, 1/2 bushel; salt, 7 pounds; sulphuric acid, 2 1/2 pounds. Dissolve together, and place the skins in the solution, and allow them to remain 12 hours, then remove and clean them well, and again immerse 12 hours longer, if necessary. The skins may then be taken out, well washed and dried. They can be beaten soft, if desired.

3. Saltpetre, 2 parts; alum, 1 part. Mix. Sprinkle, uniformly, on the flesh side, roll up, and lay in a cool place. Spread it out to dry; scrape off the fat, and rub till pliable.

Collecting a Debt.

A, of State of Wisconsin, instructs B, of Province of Ontario, to employ Mr. D to furnish opinion on value of certain lands in Ontario, and to pay him for it, and send D's report to him (A) along with statement of cost, and he (A) would then remit to B in full. B carried out the above, and holds receipt from D for amount paid him, and has repeatedly asked A to settle as per promise made by him (A) in his correspondence with B. B has in his possession all letters and correspondence in connection with the matter, and in these letters A never denies the debt, but keeps promising to pay, but does not. Kindly advise what to do to recover from B.

Ontario. **CONSTANT READER.** Ans.—A should hand the correspondence to a solicitor with instructions to collect the account.

MORE MILK & BUTTER

Has no Equal as a Butter and Milk Producer

Milk cows need food rich in nitrogen for two reasons: To rebuild the ordinary waste of tissue and to secure the protein necessary for the milk. This is why, as a producer of butter and milk, nothing can equal

"MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE MEAL
(FINE GROUND OR NUTTED)

This splendid food is so rich in protein that British farmers send four thousand miles to secure it. It increases the flow of the milk and adds to the richness of the cream. Made by the old process and guaranteed absolutely pure.

Write for samples and prices and our FREE booklet, "Facts to Feeders."



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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ontario.

Shorthorns and Lincoln Sheep—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. Nine Lincoln ewes, 13 lambs, one imported ram. The following in show condition: Two-year-old and yearling ram, also four yearling ewes. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have twenty choice young boars from two to ten months old, choice young sows bred to farrow in December and January, and also a choice lot of bull calves from five to ten months old. Also choice cows and heifers of the best milking strain. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. Currie : Morrison, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

KYLE BROS. : Drumbo, Ont.
Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Shorthorns For Sale

3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two-year-old heifers choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

Shorthorns Young bulls and heifers of the best type and quality; reds and roans; growthy; good stock from good milking dams.

THOMAS GRAHAM
R. R. No. 3 : Port Perry, Ont.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Choice bulls and heifers of dual purpose quality. A sweepstakes ram bull has been in our herd for 5 years. He and two other good red stock bulls are for sale. \$8 to \$1000. No farm prices.

JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, 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

Attractive Shorthorns

By Auction

At my farm in Elgin County, 3 miles from Shedden Station, M.C.R. and P.M.R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains, on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914. I will sell, without any reserve whatever, 35 head of Shorthorns, B. Mayflowers, Strathallans, Marthas, Kilblean Beautys, Symes, and Scottish Roses, they are all three years of age and under; practically all sired by the noted sire, Trout Creek Wonder. Many of their dams and granddams were imported. Some of them granddaughters of the great bull, Luxury. Some of their dams giving 50 pounds of milk a day. Several choice, young bulls among them. A high-class lot, in prime condition. Terms—Cash, if not otherwise arranged.

Catalogues on Application.

Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Auctioneer.

Duncan Brown & Sons
Shedden R.R. No. 2 Ontario

100 Escana Farm Shorthorns 100

For sale, 25 Scotch bull calves from 6 to 12 months; 25 Scotch heifers and young cows bred to Right Sort, imp., and Raphael, imp., both prizewinners at Toronto.

MITCHELL BROS., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Jos. McCrudden, Mgr.
Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junct.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the undefeated champions, Gainford Perfection and Lavendar Scot. Will sell fifteen heifers, and fifteen young bulls, at prices you can afford to pay.

J. A. WATT : ELORA, ONT

Springhurst Shorthorns Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from ten months to two years of age, for sale; every one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning strains. Only one bull left—a Red, 18 months old.

Harry Smith, EXETER STN. HAY P.O., ONT.

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS

We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.

FRANK W. SMITH & SON, R.R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont
Scotland Station, T. H. & B. L.-D. Phone.

IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS

Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strains. Also a few heifers.

J. WATT & SON : Elora Station : SALEM, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have some SHROPSHIRE and GOSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

Blairgowrie Shorthorn, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—This stock is 54 head. Bulls ready for service. Cows with calves by side. Cows and heifers ready to calve. In sheep there are shearing and ram lambs ready to head good flocks, a number of good ewes.

JNO. MILLER, Jr. : ASHBURN, ONTARIO

The Blackest Page in History.

"The Munsterbergs, the Bernstorffs, the Ridders, and all the subsidized agents of the German Government are persisting in their frantic appeals to the Journal and many other newspapers in the attempt to curb the honest and heartfelt indignation of the American people. These representatives of German 'culture,' together with the Kuhn Loeb's of the commercial world, in their fatuous 'patriotism,' or blindness, believe that the newspapers are responsible for the most spontaneous and universal protest that the American people has ever made in its history.

"If German money, or the specious arguments of German professors, could change the course of every newspaper in the United States to-morrow, the sentiment of the country would still remain the same. For the German Kaiser and his Government have been convicted, not by the false reasoning of the American press, not by lies or special pleading, but out of their own mouths. America needs only a single justification for her attitude. She finds it in the one word—BELGIUM.

"William of Germany and his people have an account to square with God that no sophistry can wipe out. For they have wilfully, and in their mad passion for conquest, turned a fair land into a shambles, taken a peaceable little nation by the throat, torn it into bleeding fragments, and crushed its very heart beneath its iron tread. The stories of individual German atrocities may not all be true, though there is proof that many of them are. But whatever is true and whatever is false, this one thing stands out, so overshadowing in its monstrous cruelty and barbarism, that it forces the hoarse cry of 'GUILTY' from every man and woman in the world whose being throbs with a spark of human love or the spirit of justice.

"The preservation of Germany's national power, her boasted military machine, her position in art, and the sciences, and commerce, are no longer dependent for preservation on her victories in the field. They are destroyed already, and she will toil on towards the light through many generations of bitter years before she rises from her knees again.

"Not because great armaments will have beaten her down—not because she has been hurled back in her crusade of butchery and invasion. No. But because, purporting to be a great civilized race, worthy of 'a place in the sun,' she has proclaimed to the world that a treaty is only a scrap of paper, and by the hand of a paranoiac who poses as the chosen of God himself, has deluged with the blood of murdered thousands a land whose peace she had sworn to protect and hold inviolate.

"All the tramping of Germany's legions, all the thunder of her bombs and batteries cannot drown out the cry of one little Belgian child."—Providence Journal.

Gossip.

D. BROWN & SONS' SHORTHORN SALE.

In buying Shorthorn cattle by auction, there is a wide difference on the score of future success in purchasing animals from a herd that has never been fitted for show purposes, but has for many years been kept in good thriving and breeding condition, and on the other hand, in purchasing animals loaded with fat and stable-fed all their lives. In the former case, a man is reasonably sure to get a regular breeder that will go on and prove a source of profit, and when this class of cattle are richly and fashionably bred, and young in years, the risk of a non-profitable purchase is reduced to a minimum. This is the class of cattle that will be sold at the big sale of Duncan Brown & Sons, at Shedden, in Elgin County, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, thirty-five of them, and all three years of age and under, and in the nicest kind of condition. They are a straight, well-balanced lot that will enhance the value of any herd in Canada into which they may go. Remember the date, also that conveyances will be at Shedden Station, first stop west of St. Thomas, Michigan Central and Pere Marquette Railway, on morning of sale.

OCTOBER

Don't Stop Young Cattle

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For milk
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F. VISTOCK, C

The Map

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Record of Merit
R. R. No. 5 WA

RIDGEL

The herd is hende
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the \$50,000 bull.
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and heifer for sal
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Rices's Salt
The purest and best for table and dairy use.
North American Chemical Co., Limited
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Oxford Down Sheep

"The Champion Oxford Flock of America"
Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Fairs. Present offering: 75 ram and ewe lambs, 46 yearling ewes (some fitted for show), also 15 yearling rams which will make excellent flock-heads. Consult us before buying.
Peter Arkell & Sons : Teeswater, Ontario

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

"The Oldest Established Flock in America"
We are at present offering a number of superior ram lambs from imported sires. Also a special offer of 50 fine yearling ewes and a number of superior ewe lambs. Also a few good Hampshire ram lambs. Phone—Guelph 240, ring 2. C.P.R., Guelph and Arkell. G.T.R., Guelph St. and Telegraph.
Henry Arkell & Son, Guelph, Route 2, Ont.

ALLOWAY LODGE, STOCK FARM
Southdown Sheep

Look up this year's record at the shows. Breeding stock of all ages for sale.
ROBT. McEWEN,
BYRON, ONTARIO - Near London

Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn—Young ram lambs of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire sheep, and in Swine Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties. Consult me before buying.
CECIL STOBBS, LEAMINGTON, ONT.
Phone 284 M. C. R., P. M. and Electric Ry.

For Sale—Registered Oxford Downs. Will sell for next 30 days choice ram and ewe lambs, at close prices. Write for prices.
W. A. BRYANT, Strathroy, Ont.
R. R. No. 3.

SHROPSHIRE RAM AND EWE LAMBS

For sale at low prices. All from Registered Stock.
Jas. M. Smyth :: Vittoria, Ont.

1900 : SPRINGBANK OXFORDS : 1914 Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by Adams 77, imported by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago: of good type and quality.
Wm. Barnett & Sons, R.R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont. Long-distance Bell phone.

LINDEN OXFORDS
We have some good shearing rams; this year's crop of ram and ewe lambs. Will also sell a few three-year-old ewes sired by a Hobbs-bred ram.
R. J. Hine, R.R. No. 2, St. Marys, Ontario

Shropshire Sheep For Sale
Shropshire rams and ram lambs for sale, all pedigree stock. Prices right, apply:—
W. F. SOMERSET, PORT SYDNEY, ONT.

OXFORD DOWNS
FOR SALE—A number of good quality ram lambs from show stock. Reasonable prices. Write for particulars.
N. A. McFARLANE, DUTTON ONT.
R.R. No. 2.

Tamworths—Choice young sows; bred for September and October farrow. Also a nice lot of boars. Write for particulars and prices.
JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Duroc-Jersey Swine Twenty-five sows bred; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.
Mac Campbell & Son, Northwood, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES
for sale at reasonable prices; sows bred to farrow in May and June; also young pigs ready to wean; boars 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ontario, R. R. No. 8.

Tamworths—Several boars large enough for service at bargain prices; splendid lot of pigs ready to wean.
HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont.

Hampshire Swine and Lincoln Sheep. Both sexes and all ages; from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
C. A. POWELL Ettrick, Ont.
R.R. No. 1

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM
Chester White Swine—Champion herd at Toronto and London Fairs, also Dorset Horn Sheep—Young stock of both sexes for sale; a few two-year-old rams.
W. E. Wright & Son : Glanworth, Ontario

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; 200 from six to twelve weeks old; both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock Imp. or from Imp. stock. Prices reasonable.
C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont. R.R. No. 1

scribers and theirs get each other without any extra charge. For this service we pay the Bell Telephone Company a flat rate of so much per station. Our subscribers have the same long-distance privileges from their farms as if they lived in the city limits, making their calls and having their toll tickets charged up to them, which are collected quarterly by our company and handed over to the Bell Company, less a per cent. for the handling of the same."

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Ropy Milk—Calves Chew Wood.

1. Have two cows milking. At times, especially when it is very hot, the milk and cream gets stringy when it has been set in pans a while. Is there anything I can do to prevent it?

2. Have two calves in a box stall. They keep chewing at the boards. What is the reason? A SUBSCRIBER.

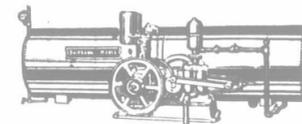
Ans.—1. Ropiness in milk and cream is caused by bacteria in the substance. The trouble should not be confused with abnormal changes in milk, which sometimes occur from cows suffering from garget or other udder trouble. To get rid of the trouble thoroughly, clean the stables, brushing down all dust, then whitewash. Pay particular attention to all cans, strainers, dippers, pails, and other utensils used in handling the milk. Each and every one of these should be carefully cleaned and thoroughly scalded. If the trouble continues, wash the flanks and udders of the cows with a weak disinfectant solution. If the milk has once become affected, it cannot be prevented from becoming ropy unless it turns sour. The souring of milk by the lactic-acid germ will prevent the development of the ropy-milk germ. Of course, this is not practicable where sweet milk and cream are sold. The germ must be prevented from getting into the milk. A simple method of ascertaining where the germ comes from is to take a series of vessels, such as tumblers, cups, bottles or jugs, thoroughly scald these and put into them some milk immediately after milking. Into one of these put about two spoonfuls of water from the cooling vat, into another put the same quantity from the well or cistern, into another a little dust from the stable or milkhouse floor, and so on. Put into each one of these vessels of milk a little water or other material which may be suspected to be the source of the trouble. It might be said that water has been found to be a source on several occasions, and sometimes wells near the barnyard are very badly affected. Cover these receptacles over with a plate or saucer that has been scalded, and put them away where they will not be disturbed for twenty-four hours or so, then using a spoon or fork to test them for ropiness. Once the source of contamination is found, it is an easier matter to overcome the trouble. Of course, careful scalding of all cans, pails, strainers, etc., is essential. One part of potassium bichromate to 1,000 parts of water may be used in the cooling vats. This is, however, a poison, so care must be used to prevent its access into the milk. Disinfect the stable floor and walls, and also the milk-house, with a five-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid.

2. Give the calves plenty of salt. This chewing by calves sometimes becomes a habit, which they persist in after being fed milk. It is something like sucking each other. Chewing wood and bones by older cattle is generally a sign of lack of phosphates in the food, and this is sometimes relieved by the addition of some material containing this ingredient.

Over the fence the neighbors conversed as follows:
"Why, Mrs. Murphy, you look quite festive to-day. What's up, then?"
"Well, 'Aven't you 'eard my Bill comes out to-day?"
"But I thought the judge gave him seven years."

"Yes; but they're lettin' 'im out nearly two years earlier 'cos 'e's behaved so well."

"Tor', Mrs. Murphy, what a comfort it must be to you to 'ave such a good son!"—TR. BITS.



A Fairbanks-Morse Water System can be quickly and easily installed on any farm.

It will furnish you with an abundance of running water in the house, stable, creamery or wherever wanted. At the same time it affords you ample protection from fire.

Many styles—hand or power operated. Write for Booklet "Fairbanks-Morse Water Systems."

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Canada's Departmental House for Mechanical Goods

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION
EXHIBITION GROUNDS, TORONTO, ONT.
November 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14
FRUIT FLOWERS HONEY VEGETABLES

This year's Exhibition promises to be just as large and splendid as the many successful Exhibitions of former years. The growers in each section have consented to exhibit the best in their possession, and to forego the acceptance of prize money, which will enable the giving of the entire gate receipts to the Red Cross Society.

Special rates on all railways. Ask your ticket agent for certificate when purchasing ticket. Entries should be made at once with the Secretary.

WM. COUSE President
P. W. HODGETTS, Secretary
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO

Maple Villa Oxford Down Sheep
Yorkshire Hogs

Sired by Adonis Imp. 57495, and out of ewes that have won many prizes at big and local shows. I have high-class flock headers and high-class ewe lambs, also shearlings, of both sexes. Yorkshires both sexes, any age.

J. A. Cerswell :: R.R. 1 :: Beeton, Ont.

Spring Valley Shropshires

For this season's trade I have some extra choice flock headers; shearing and ram lambs; a combination of Milne and Cooper breeding; also shearing ewes and ewe lambs, low and thick in type and covered to the ground.
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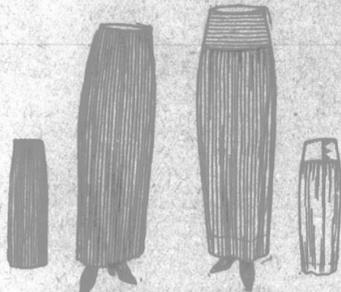
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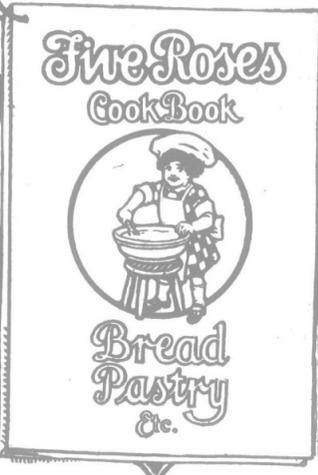
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