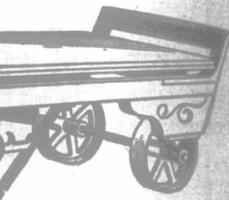


SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

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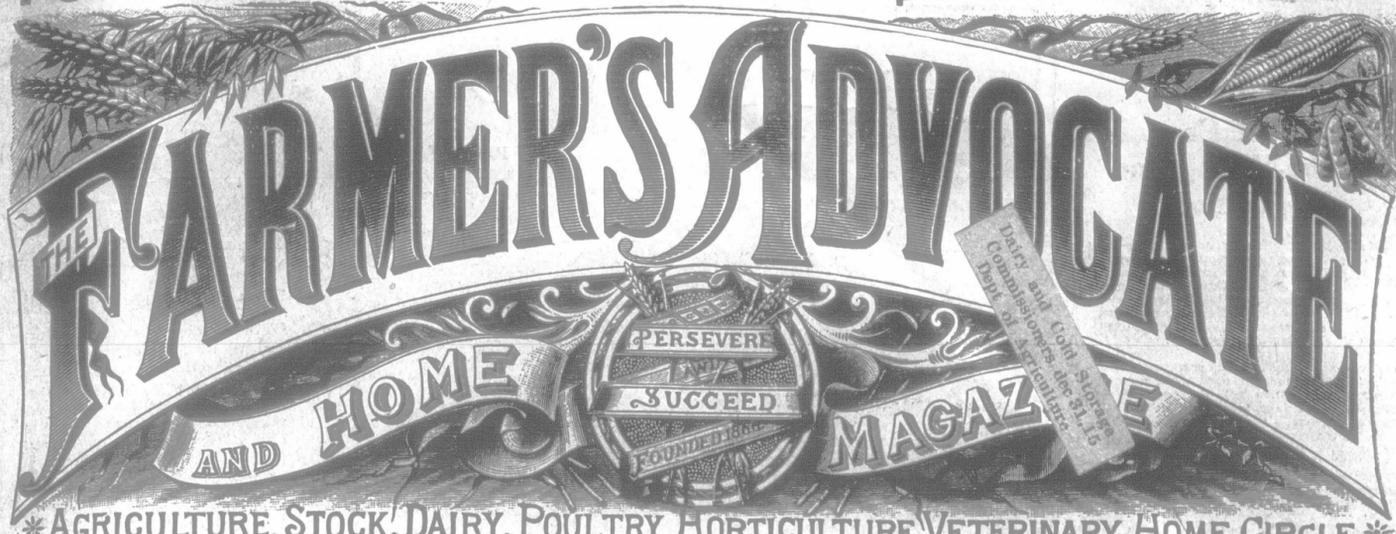
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Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

No. 1202

If you have a reputation as a pastry expert—

remember that PURITY FLOUR—the flour that makes "More bread and better bread"—makes "Better pastry, too."

No matter how good the pastry you make with any other flour, you will make still better if you use

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We're sure enough of the quality to tell the grocer to give money back if you are not entirely satisfied after trying out PURITY FLOUR in bread, pies, cakes, buns and pastry.

Use PURITY FLOUR and add more water (because of its strength and full quality) and your pastry will be of wonderful goodness—the crisp, tasty quality that every woman aims to make.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

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

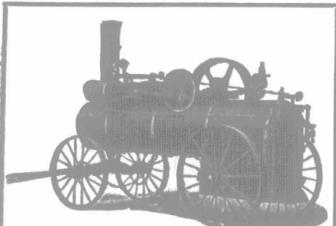
Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

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

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

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24-inch front, 30-inch rear, 4x3/4-inch groove tire. (Other sizes at low prices.) Write for list. Make your old wagon into an up-to-date Farm Truck with a set of

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GILSON THIS GASOLINE ENGINE \$47.50
Largest, generous construction throughout. Simple, understandable adjustments. Light fuel and oil consumption. Beautiful design—thoroughly tested—ready to start when gasoline and oil is supplied.
Write for circular and prices. Gilson Mfg. Co., 2 York Street, Guelph, Canada

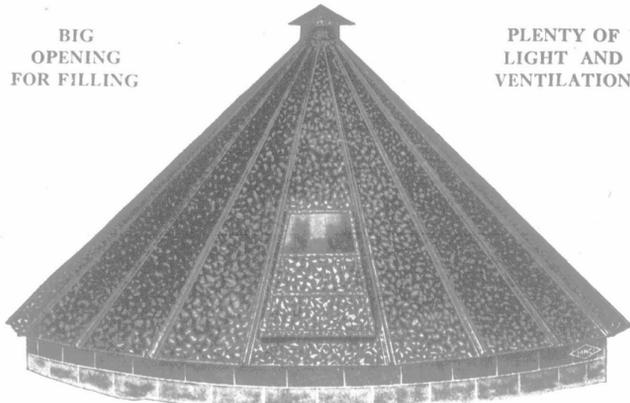
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Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c.
Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered mail, a splendid British-made 14ct. nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen (value \$1 16s. 6d.). Further coupons to 13, will each count as 4c. off your purchase. You may send 14 coupons at once. See whether you require a pen. Write for details. To introduce the Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 pens sold in England. General Terms.

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Blow out the stumps—blast the boulders and plant it—you will find that your present stump patch will produce the biggest crop.

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Use C.X.L. for ditching, breaking-up hard pan, planting fruit trees, grading, etc. Safe as gun-powder.

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H.A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.



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THAT easy chair conceals the hiding place of your friend's "Elite" folding table. The top is 30 inches square, and the legs fold flat against the under side, making a most convenient, firm and compact table of general utility. The weight of the



is only 11 lbs. It is made in Early English, Fumed Oak, Golden Oak or Mahogany Finish. Fine quality felt top. Strong—graceful—serviceable. You need it in YOUR home for a hundred different uses. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

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Lever Plow Wheel Attachment



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

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Bolton, Ontario

Threshermen, Read This!

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

Write for our Illustrated Catalogue. "Engineer's Bargains" Also General Supplies for Farmers.

Windsor Supply Co.
Windsor, Ont.

"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 18 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for Catalogue No. 2

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

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Money to loan (First Mortgage) on improved Ontario farms, at lowest current rates.
A.L. MASSEY & CO.
DOMINION BANK BLDG., TORONTO.

Mention The Advocate

Buy a Range as You Would Make an Investment

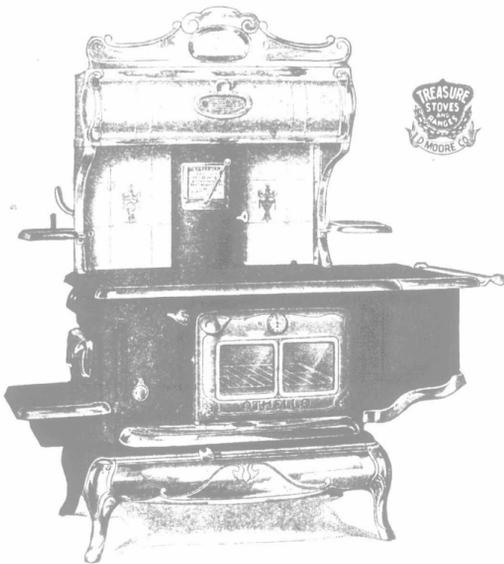
True—the buying of a Stove or Range is not a very big outlay of money or capital, but just the same—

A Range is an important investment. Think how much depends on that Range.

- First—You want a Range that is a good Baker.
- Second—You want a Range that economizes on Fuel.
- Third—You want a Range that improves the appearance of your Kitchen.
- Fourth—You want an up-to-date Range, having every convenience and fitted with all latest improvements.

If you buy a Range that does not fulfill these requirements, then you have not made a wise investment. "TREASURE" Ranges fulfill every requirement, and are bound to please the most exacting. Further, "TREASURE" Ranges have latest improvements found in no other Range on the market. They are sold under a guarantee—and guaranteed to do perfect baking.

"OTHELLO" TREASURE CAST IRON RANGE



Style—Tile Back, High Closet, Reservoir, Glass Oven Door.

Has heavy draw-out grates.

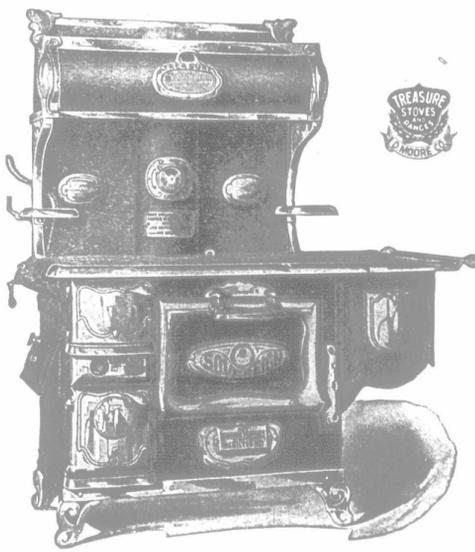
Large, straight side fire-box.

Fire-back and fire-front in six sections, all interlocking and interchangeable and ventilated by patent process.

Complete top burnished, no need for blackleading.

See these Ranges at your dealer's. Have him explain every advantage in detail to you.

"SOVEREIGN" TREASURE STEEL RANGE



Style—High Closet and Right Hand Reservoir.

Six-Hole Steel Plate Range.

Fitted with our latest Patent Ventilated Long-Life Fire-box Linings.

Special Wood Fire-box, takes 28-inch wood.

Made in either Right or Left Hand Reservoir.

Be sure your next Range is a

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Write for full information and booklet.

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LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND RANGES IN CANADA

It Will Pay You to Fertilize Your Pastures and Meadows With

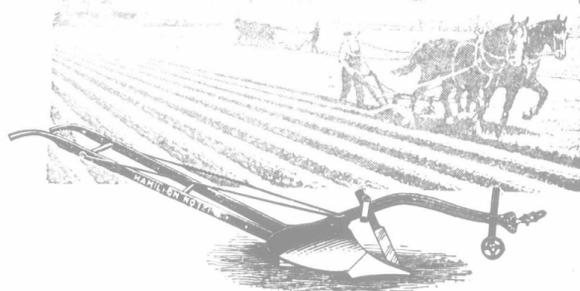
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LET us send you our pamphlet embodying the experiences of many of the leading Ontario farmers who are using our fertilizer. Or, better still, we will have our general sales agent call and give you full particulars with regard to our product if you let us have your name and address.

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Hamilton Plows

The Line for Eastern Canada

THE Deering local agent can sell you a Hamilton plow. So when you need a plow for turning sod, or clay, or loam, or rocky soil, go to the Deering agent. He handles a full line.

Note the long, well braced handles of the Hamilton walking plows, and the strong beam construction. Note also how straight the beams are, giving a direct pull from the clevis to the bottom. Look particularly at the Hamilton clevis, which gives an adjustment of practically half a hole. Under conditions where very careful plowing must be done, this feature is of great value.

The two Hamilton walking gang plows, Nos. 46 and 47, recommend themselves to all Eastern farmers whose conditions demand such a plow. They have such a wide range of adjustments for depth and width of cut; can be used with so many different sizes and styles of bottom, and have a clevis of such remarkable utility, that they almost deserve the title of "Universal plow."

Let no consideration tempt you to buy a plow until you have seen the Hamilton line at the Deering local agent's place of business. You'll never regret the time you spend studying Hamilton plow features. A post card to the branch house will bring you full information.



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Flat Against the Wall

THAT easy chair conceals the hiding place of your friend's "Elite" folding table. The top is 30 inches square, and the legs fold flat against the under side, making a most convenient, firm and compact table of general utility. The weight of the

ELITE FOLDING TABLE

is only 11 lbs. It is made in Early English, Fumed Oak, Golden Oak or Mahogany Finish. Fine quality felt top. Strong—graceful—serviceable. You need it in YOUR home for a hundred different uses. Your Furniture Dealer has it, or will get it for you. Ask him.

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THE DICK

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fit all makes of single walking plows. Any that can drive a team is capable with this attachment of doing as good work as the best man. Write for full particulars and illustrated catalogue.

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

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all sizes of tile from 3 inches. Cement Drain pipe here to stay. Large in the business. If interested for Catalogue No. 2

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

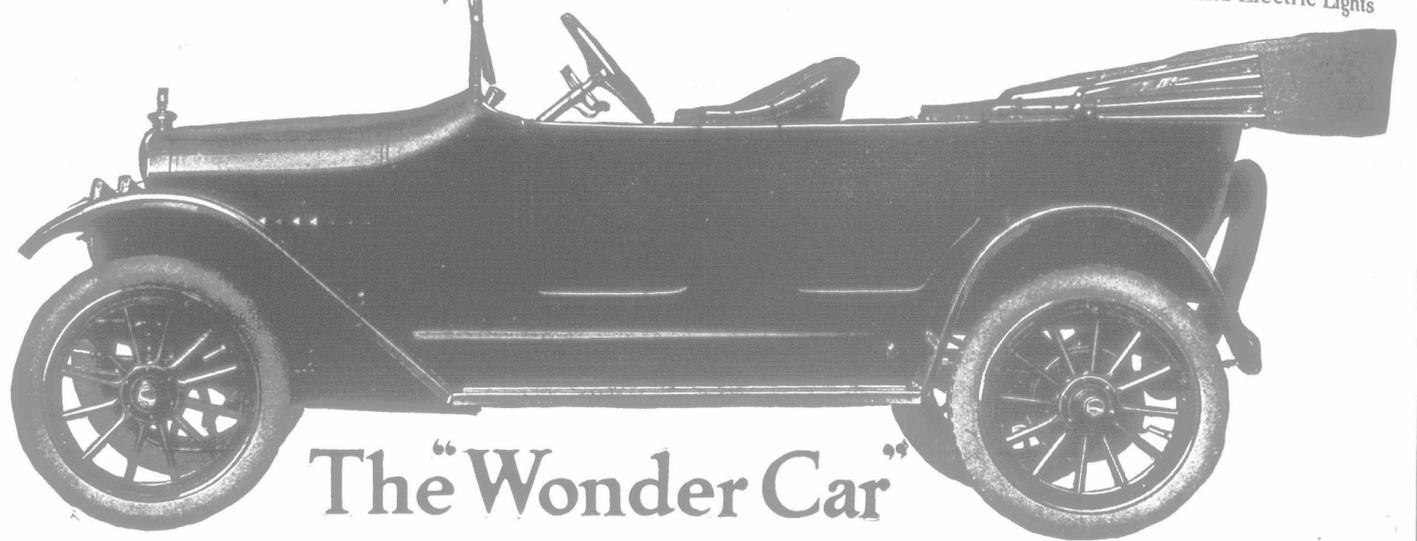
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1916 Maxwell \$925

FOB WINDSOR
Including Electric Starter and Electric Lights



The "Wonder Car"

The Acknowledged Automobile Sensation of 1916

The Lowest Cost Real Automobile

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, in every City, Town and Hamlet, automobilists are lauding the 1916 Maxwell's power, —the 1916 Maxwell's beauty,—the 1916 Maxwell's luxury,—the 1916 Maxwell's complete and detailed equipment.

Everywhere, men who know motor cars, are marveling that \$925 now buys a beautiful, powerful, stream-line, real complete, full five-passenger car, with electric starter,—electric lights,—high-tension magneto,—demountable rims,—"one-man" mohair top, and every other feature and modern refinement known to the automobile industry.

The Car of Lowest "After-Cost"

Owners of the new Maxwell know that the first inspection, and the first ride, do not disclose the real worth of the "1916 Wonder Car." That only becomes apparent after week-in, and week-out, year-round use. Then it is found that the Maxwell gives matchless automobile service and lowers all economy records for:

- 1st—Miles per set of tires
- 2nd—Miles per gallon of gasoline
- 3rd—Mile per quart of lubricating oil
- 4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills.

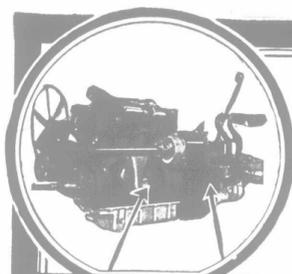
1916 Maxwell High-Priced-Car Features, all included for \$925

Electric Starter and Electric Lights	Electric Horn	Handsome Rounded Radiator and Hood	Easy Riding and Marvelous Flexibility
Demountable Rims	Double Ventilating Wind-shield (clear vision and rain-proof)	Linoleum covered running-boards and floor-boards	Unusual power on hills and in sand
High-tension Magneto	Aluminum Transmission Housing	Automatic Tell-tale Oil Gauge	Ability to hold the road at high speed
"One-man" Mohair Top	Robe Rail with back of front seat leather covered	Heat-treated, Tested Steel Throughout	Improved Instrument Board with all instruments set flush
New Stream-line Design			
Wider Front and Rear Seats			

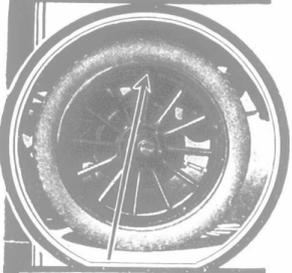
Every feature and every refinement of cars that sell at twice its price
PRICE F. O. B. WINDSOR

Write for the 1916 Maxwell Catalogue, and name of the Maxwell Dealer nearest you. Address Dept. A. M.

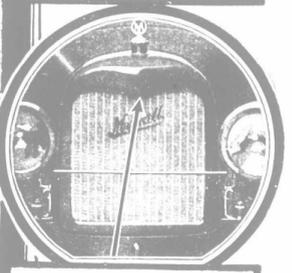
MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited, WINDSOR, ONTARIO



4-cylinder Unit Power Plant with enclosed fly-wheel and clutch.

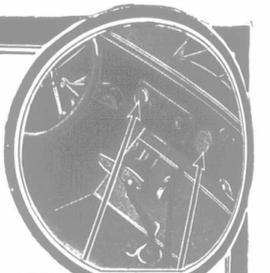


Demountable Rims are regular equipment of the 1916 Maxwell.

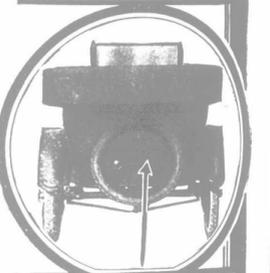


Front view showing the handsome lines of the new radiator and hood.

Built complete by the three gigantic Maxwell Factories



Speedometer, fuse box, ignition, lights, battery regulator, all mounted flush on instrument board.



Note the compact arrangement of spare tire carrier, tail light and license bracket.



Perfect fitting, "one-man" mohair top; quick adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.

Service and Parts Stations at Winnipeg and Windsor

FOUNDED 1866

\$925
FOB WINDSOR

Including Electric Starter
and Electric Lights



Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

No. 1202

EDITORIAL.

Breed more sheep.

When the silage settles, fill up the silo again.

Canada is Thankful. Her people are doing their bit.

Cleanliness leads to healthfulness in animals as well as in the human race.

Remember once again, the farmer feeds them all, and give him credit for doing his bit.

Do not let the mangels get frosted before harvesting. Frosted mangels do not keep well.

Rough feed will be the solution of the feeder's problem again this winter. Take good care of it.

School Fairs are rivalling in importance the larger institutions. Encourage the boys and girls.

Plowing has been delayed by wet weather. The man who finishes his work this fall will hustle.

Cobwebs do not make very satisfactory covering for stable windows. The trouble is they are too good as shades.

It is time to put the stables in order for the stock. Bad fall weather is hard on the dairy cows as well as all classes of stock too much exposed.

Conditions have changed re treatment for hog cholera in Canada. Do not destroy last week's issue containing the history of hog cholera in Canada.

The Kaiser's train to Paris is losing time rapidly. Due in August, 1914, it will soon require re-making up after its delayed and perilous passage.

The Kaiser's legions are not likely to winter in the same trenches on the western front that they did last winter. There is "push" in the Alps yet.

The average of fall wheat seems much smaller this year than was the case last fall. There is room for a big effort to increase this spring crops and make up for the falling off.

Labor troubles, fire, tariff changes, war, strip laws, strike changes, and expiring patents are given by one American writer as the risks which men fear. Who is affected by the first one, at least more than the farmer? He is a business man when it comes to risks which he must take.

The British Navy in this war has done the greatest work in any navy or army in the world's history. It has saved the world from the hand of autocracy, saved its helpless women and children from the Prussians. The man who would starve the British Navy, he be of any neutral or allied nation, should hide his head in shame.

Sanitation to Prevent Disease.

The greatest single factor working toward a healthy condition of all live stock in Canada is care and cleanliness on the part of the owners of the stock in all their workings with that stock. If a case of infectious disease is discovered, isolation and disinfection should be practiced at once. But it is in the general care of the stock that disease gains its foothold, often practically unobserved. It is well known that where cows suffer from tuberculosis, and pigs run with them, feeding partially from the undigested grain in the former's solid excrement, the pigs are likely to contract the disease. Pigs fed on tubercular-infected, unpasteurized milk or whey are also exposed to infection. We were shown some rather convincing figures in the office of the Veterinary Director General, Dr. F. Torrance, a few days ago relating to this very thing. The corn belt of Canada, Essex and Kent, produces hogs in large numbers, and in some parts of these counties the conditions are much as they are in the corn belt in the country to the south. The climate is such that the pigs do not always get the best of housing. Methods of feeding keep the pigs very closely associated with the cattle, and these are not always as carefully stabled and cared for as in sections where the climate is more severe and better stabling and greater care absolutely necessary. The amount of care given stock is largely influenced by the necessities of climate and feeding conditions.

Let us look at some figures re bovine tuberculosis in hogs as compiled by the Health of Animals Branch from inspections made in the large slaughter houses and packing plants. In 1913, 26.72 per cent. of all hogs from Essex Co., Ontario, killed at large plants were found infected with tuberculosis. The four year average for that county was 21.35 per cent. In 1913, 39.27 per cent. of all hogs from Kent Co., Ontario, showed lesions of tuberculosis, with a four year average of over 26 per cent. Compare these figures with those of Ontario Co., Ontario. In 1913, only 12.25 per cent. of the hog carcasses from that county showed lesions of tuberculosis, while the four year average was only 11.22 per cent. Another central county, in 1913, sent 17.17 per cent. of tubercular carcasses, and had a four year average of 16.99 per cent.

We are not making out a case for any one county over another. They all have too much bovine tuberculosis carried to their swine. Other counties might be given, some high, some comparatively low, but the fact remains that Essex and Kent show the highest percentage and Ontario about the lowest percentage of cases of bovine tubercular infection in hogs. Of course many of the carcasses were not seriously infected and the greater part of them were used for human food, the parts showing lesions being destroyed. Most of these pigs were killed young. Suppose they had all lived for several years, what then would have been conditions? Imagine nearly one third of all hogs from a certain county being tubercular.

We give these figures to once again impress upon readers the absolute necessity for better sanitation in the stables and in the management of live stock. The best way to prevent disease is by cleanliness and care.

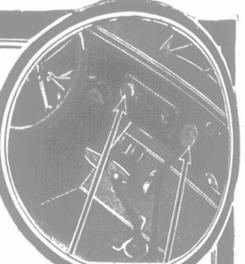
Encouraging the Young Farmer.

If the agriculture of the future is to far out-distance the agriculture of the present or the past, the young farmer must be interested and encouraged. In fact if agriculture is not to go backward instead of forward the young men of the farm must be induced to take hold of and push their calling. While at a County Fair, recently held at Strathroy, in Middlesex Co., Ontario, we noticed a new departure in exhibits. The Fair Board had placed on their prize list no less than \$30 to be divided into prizes for a special Township exhibit and the judging of live stock by the boys. Twenty dollars of the money went as prizes for the exhibit of the products of the Township. It is this which we desire to commend. For the first year, the exhibits were certainly a credit to the young men who arranged them. But it is not the exhibits themselves that we wish to comment upon, but the good they did. A wholesome rivalry has sprung up between the young men from the various Townships interested and they are vying with one another in greater efforts toward better agriculture. The judging competition showed the same interest which leads to success. Money set aside for competitors in agriculture to be entered by the young men is certainly well spent, and any Fair Board which makes this a feature of its prize list and exhibit is sure to do good. Get the young men interested and they will surprise us all.

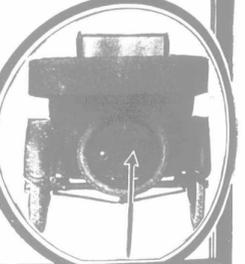
Where the Farmer's Living Comes From.

The profits which reward the efforts of the average farmer and his family are not large yet there are factors in rural life which will, to some extent, counterbalance this ostensible lack of remuneration. The proprietor of an urban business must add enough to the cost price of his goods that the profits may furnish a living for himself and those dependent on him. His food, fuel, rent, and all necessities of life require a cash outlay and under circumstances most unfavorable, for he is at the remote end of the chain that links the producer with the consumer. The farmer, so far as food is concerned, is at the base of supply, for he is the producer and consequently suffers least through the medium of distribution. The entire consumption of the rural household is not home production by any means, yet a large part of it is and more of it could be without making the ordinary branch of the home less appreciated.

The one great disadvantage suffered by the actual producer of food is that he cannot set the selling price to the consumer or stipulate what he himself is to receive. All he can do when prices fall below the cost of production is to cease producing that particular article and attempt some other crop, while if the entire output from the farm does not leave a balance over living expenses and costs then a struggle ensues, for he cannot add to the selling price of his commodity in order to hit him out of the mire. However, when a farmer begins operation with a fairly large equity in his business he is able to prosper if climatic conditions are not constantly unfavorable and he adheres to the principle of modern farming. Agriculture is not a "get rich quick" occupation and never was, but it is a very safe and desirable business at the present time, owing to the fact that the annual income is not



Speedometer, fuse box, ignition lights, battery regulator, all mounted flush on instrument board.



Note the compact arrangement of spare tire carrier, tail light and license bracket.



Perfect fitting, "one-man" mohair top; quick adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.

Service and Parts Stations at Winnipeg and Windsor

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
 2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s.; in advance.
 3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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 8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
 9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
 10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
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 12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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a large amount it is necessary to consider the small things that contribute to the total. There is nothing about a farm so insignificant as to be unworthy of thought and care, for often those things considered of little importance can be developed into an enterprise that will eclipse all others on the same farm with regard to gains.

An investigation into the living expenses of rural families in the United States revealed the fact that the average value of food, fuel, oil and shelter per person for the families visited was \$129.74, of which \$91.37 was furnished directly by the farm, and \$37.77 purchased. The average value per family was \$595.08, of which \$421.17 was furnished by the farm and \$173.91 purchased. These figures tend to prove that a living valued at approximately \$425.00 is first taken from the farm after which we begin to reckon the income. It was also learned that tenants purchased eight dollars worth less per person of necessities than did land owners, or in other words they depended more upon the land for their living to the extent of \$8.00 for each member of the family than did the owners of farms.

This investigation only confirms in our mind the opinion that a good living lies latent in the farm, while over and above that are the opportunities for profits and revenue. This livelihood is seldom considered when the farmer counts up his returns at the end of the season, yet he has been collecting them daily throughout the year in part payment for his toil.

A lesson can also be learned from the difference in the cost of living between the tenant and the land owner. If farmers would devote more attention to the garden, dairy and poultry they could decrease their living expenses considerably, and at the same time not detract from the tastiness of their culinary allowance. What the farmer produces in these lines are considered luxuries, when fresh, by the urbanite. Agriculturists might increase their incomes by decreasing their living expenses without resource to parsimony or undue frugality.

Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms are meant to lead not follow. What can our institutions tell us about sweet clover and thick vs. thin planted corn for silage from their own experience? Speak up experimenters!

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The lover of outdoor life frequently encounters those curious growths on various parts of many plants which are called galls and wonders what produces them and how they are produced. These structures are caused by several insects belonging to widely separated groups and are the result of abnormal growth of plant tissue due to irritation. This irritation is applied in two distinct ways, some galls being produced by a secretion injected by the female insect when the eggs are deposited, others by a secretion from the larva after it hatches from the egg.

Many galls are produced by the Cynipid gall-flies, which are really not true flies, but little, four-winged insects allied to the wasps and bees. These insects are all very small, the largest species being not more than one-third of an inch in length, and have four clear wings with few veins. The females have long, slender, and flexible ovipositors, composed of several awl-like pieces, which are used to pierce the soft tissue of the leaf or young twig so that an egg may be deposited in the succulent growing plant-tissues. Each female thus inserts into the leaf or twig many eggs, perhaps but one or two if the galls are going to be large ones, or perhaps a score or more if the galls are going to be so small as to be capable of crowding. In two or three weeks the egg gives birth to a tiny footless maggot-like white larva, which feeds, undoubtedly largely through the skin, on the sap abundantly flowing to the growing tissue in which it lies. With the birth of the larva begins the development of the gall, which is an abnormal or hypertrophied growth of tissue about the point at which the larva lies. The stimulus for its growth undoubtedly comes from the larva and probably consists of irritating salivary excretions. In some cases the gall grows around and includes but a single larva, in others several to many. The larva reaches its full development about coincidentally with the full growth of the gall, this period varying much with different galls. In the galls on deciduous leaves this period is shortest, ending in the autumn; in twig galls it may not end until winter or sometimes the second winter. When dead the gall hardens and dries, thus forming a protecting chamber in which the larva pupates. The pupa undergoes its quiescent life securely housed within the dry gall, which may fall to the ground or cling to the bare twigs. From the galls the fully developed flies gnaw their way out when new leaves and tender twigs are appearing, ready to prick in new eggs for another generation.

One very interesting fact in the life history of some of these gall-flies is that the new eggs may be deposited on plants of another kind and the larvae from them stimulate the growth of entirely different-shaped galls, and they themselves develop into gall-flies of markedly different appearance from their mothers. These new gall-flies in their turn lay their eggs on the first host-plant, the forming galls are like those of the grandparent generation and the fully developed flies are like their grandparents. Until this "alternation of generations" as it is termed was understood the mother flies and their progeny were classified as belonging to different species.

The oak is a very favorite tree of the gall-insects, and a great number of different galls are found upon it. The commonest and most conspicuous galls of the oak are the Oak Bullet Gall formed by a gall-fly (*Holcaspis globulus*), a cluster of bullet-like galls on the terminal twigs, the galls being yellow or reddish in summer, turning brown in the fall and being corky texture; the Large Oak Apple, the work of *Amphibolips confluentis*, which is nearly globular in shape, green or brownish in color depending upon its age, and has the interior filled with a spongy mass in the centre of which is a single larval cell; and the Larger Empty Oak Apple, which is produced by the gall-fly *Amphibolips inanis*, and which is much like the last-mentioned gall but the interior is nearly empty, the small larval cell being held in position by numerous radiating filaments.

A very conspicuous gall on the willow is the Pine-cone Willow Gall, which is caused by a gall-fly, *Cecidomyia strobiloides*, depositing her eggs on the tip of a bud of the willow. As soon as the larva hatches out and begins to eat the growth of the twig is arrested, the leaves are stunted until they are mere scales and overlap so as to give the gall the appearance of a pine-cone.

There are two very common galls on the Goldenrod, one spherical, the other elliptical; the former is caused by a gall-fly, while the latter is the work of a little brown and gray mottled moth about three-quarters of an inch in length. This moth lays its egg on the stem of the Goldenrod, the larva then bores into the stem which enlarges to form the oblong gall, and feeds on the substance of the enlarged stem. When the larva attains full growth it cuts a little oval door in the upper end of its house, and makes a bevel by widening the opening towards the outside. It then makes a little plug

of debris which completely fills the door, but because of the bevel no intruder can push it in. Thus the larva changes to a pupa and lives in safety and when the pupa becomes a moth all it has to do is to push its head against the door and out it falls, allowing the moth to emerge.

A very attractive gall which occurs on several species of Rose-bushes is the Mossy Rose Gall. It looks like a large tuft of velvet and is bright-green tinged with red.

THE HORSE.

Horse's Teeth and Age.

The man on the farm will never know too much about the methods of telling the age of a horse by its teeth. In fact, most farmers and farmers' sons neglect altogether this important phase of the horse business. The buyer and seller of horses should be able to tell with reasonable certainty the age of any horse which may pass through his hands. A writer signing himself "Vet" in "The Farmer and Stockbreeder" recently described the method of telling a horse's age. This is not new, but we repeat some of it for the benefit of those anxious to learn more about the mouth of the horse. This year, it is particularly important that farmers should know how to tell the age of their animals. The Remount Commission and Army horse buyers require horses of a certain age. There is no use of taking old horses or horses too young, several miles to a buying centre, and some trouble might be saved if all horse owners knew how to tell the age of their horses. "Vet" gives as the chief features a few simple rules to follow.

When the foal is born two front teeth are through or partly through the gum, and one on either side of these may generally be felt or is showing a mark where it will be through in a few days. At two weeks of age the colt has four front teeth showing in the lower jaw, the place to look for age. In six or eight weeks the second pair of teeth known as laterals as well as the temporary molars are well up. A yearling between one and two years old has all his teeth and is sometimes mistaken for a five-year-old animal. The following sentence, while not absolutely accurate is a very convenient one in remembering the age of horses—"2½, 3½, 4½." At about two and a half years of age, or in the autumn for a spring-foaled animal, the first or central pair of teeth are clearly through the gums or about half way up. Such a horse is said to be "rising" three years old. By the following spring, or when the horse is three years old, these teeth are up to the top or meeting those in the upper jaw. These teeth are so much larger than the baby teeth on either side of them that they clearly mark the animal as a three-year-old. In the following autumn, or when the horse is three and a half years old, a tooth is cut on either side of the two permanent teeth already matured, then the horse is said to be "rising" four years old. By the end of the following May, or when the horse is four years old, he will have four lower permanent teeth matured and meeting those of the upper jaw, while the temporary milk teeth at either end remain showing much smaller and whiter than the new permanent teeth. The last permanent teeth in an early-dropped foal generally appear in the animal about June of the year it is four years old. Such an animal is correctly described as "four off," until the following fall when he will be "rising" five. A horse is not five years old until the upper and lower corner teeth meet over their whole surface, and the front edge has begun to show wear. The four-year-old corner tooth is not level with its fellow in the upper jaw until the horse is about four and a half years old. Then 2½, 3½, 4½, are the ages when the mouth shows the changes indicated and described.

A six-year-old mouth is denoted by wear on the corner teeth. The shelly appearance on the inside has gone and the table or surface of the tooth shows wear on the front and back edges, except for a small point at the side. The wear is greatest on the front edge. The teeth on either side of those next to the corner teeth have the cavity growing out and showing much less of the black mark than the previous year, and the layer of enamel surrounding the black mark has begun to assume an oval shape. The cavities of the two central incisors are almost gone but the enamel ring surrounding the original black mark has by this time assumed an elliptical shape, extending along the diameter of the tooth table and is nearer to the back edge than to the front one. The tusk will be fully developed with its groove, and as yet the tooth shows no wear.

At seven years of age the corner nippers show a slight shallow cavity and their tables are complete. The central enamel is well defined, elliptical in form, and is nearer to the back than to the front edge of the tooth. The enamel of the lateral incisors has assumed a shape approaching oval and the shallow mark remaining does not extend so far as at the age of six. The tooth



Champion



First-prize



Champion



Champion

table on the central incisors show wider in front than at the back, showing a three-cornered surface. The tusks show the first sign of losing their sharpness at the point. A horse more than seven years old is commonly called aged and after this it is largely guess work although experienced veterinarians and horsemen, from careful observation, can guess very closely. A horse between eight and ten years of age has all the original markings on the teeth worn out and the enamel has gone on altering in shape so that in the central pair it is very small and round, and in the others only a little and a little less so from the centre to the outside. At ten years the enamel in the corner teeth will have become quite round or as nearly so as possible.

There are many other things which might be said but this will give those interested some idea upon which to commence to study the age of horses by their teeth. We urge farmers, and particularly young men, to pay attention to horses' teeth in order that they may become more familiar with the methods of ascertaining their age.

British Buyers Buying Here.

It has been announced in the daily press that the British authorities are now ready to buy army horses in Canada, and buying centers have been announced. Horsemen in Canada will welcome the chance to dispose of their surplus horses for the use of the army in defeating the Huns. We have not a list of the centers of buying. No doubt it will be advertised locally in every district. London is one. The Fair Grounds' Buildings are to be used for stabling previous to transportation.

LIVE STOCK.

A Lesson in Economics.

When a farmer sells his hay and grain from off the place he is marketing his labor and material to poor advantage. To say the least he is giving away a large amount of plant food, and as time goes on his labor will accomplish less because it must be expended on impoverished soil. Nothing but ultimate failure is in store for the agriculturist who will thus, year by year, allow the value of each hour's labor to diminish until the famished land gives back little in return. On the other hand the man who feeds live stock is manufacturing a finished article from a raw commodity, and he has the by-products (manure) still on the place. It is claimed that the profits earned by the magnificently-equipped abattoirs adjacent to the Union Stock Yards in Chicago came from the offal and other by-products, for they actually sell quarters and whole carcasses for less than the cost price of the animal and expense of butchering. The success of many institutions has been attributable to the masterful attention to details and the elimination of waste even of the smallest particle. Competition necessitated this economic improvement in manufacturing and commerce, but farmers have not yet mastered the art of controlling waste and selling their produce in the most highly finished condition, for competition does not excite the hard-worked man of many acres to combat obstacles such as these with detail and specialization. When men, sufficient to people a large nation, are under arms, destroying rather than constructing, is there not a great impetus to all farmers to make every bit of feed stuffs into something that is ready for the market and at the same time retain and so handle the by-products as to realize on them as well?

Canada has been prodigal like a young spendthrift, but the farming element has remained sane throughout a period of inflated land values and stupendous borrowing. For half a century "The Farmer's Advocate" has preached live stock to the agricultural classes, and adjured them to heed not the false cry for money that led many to mine their fields by selling grain. Those counties of Ontario that are noted for years of stock farming are powerful proof that the doctrine was right, and they are a shining example of what our future policy should be. The conditions of all nations to-day are such that a demand is insured for live stock and live-stock products for many years to come, and any young farmer could not do better for himself or for those who will follow in his steps than to establish a herd or flock of well-bred animals. In conjunction with his efforts also should be a purpose, an aim, a goal; and all endeavors to reach that goal of his ambitions should be regulated by system and study. Canada must send large quantities of goods and produce abroad to pay interest on the money we owe. Throughout the last year when financial matters gave our Government some cause for worry the farmer was appealed to as the one source of succor. Upon his shoulders will bear the onus of relieving this country from financial burdens throughout the years to come

and he will do it willingly, but in so doing he should operate with the most advantage to himself. That method will embrace a well-organized and whole-hearted system of live stock farming.

Studying the Fleece of Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

No matter how well experienced we may be in animal husbandry, there is not one of us who cannot learn more by studying the stock on our own farms. Some men raise sheep year after year and never learn to tell the age of a sheep by its teeth. Few learn by the use of the scales what lambs should weigh at six or eight months or any definite age, nor how much a lamb should gain in a day or a week or a month. Hundreds of valuable lessons remain unlearned because we do not train ourselves to be close observers.

The fleece of a fine-wool sheep provides a most interesting and valuable study. Whether we are raising pure-breds or grades, it is well to know something about a fleece. It is not necessary that sheep be prize-winners or even show sheep for their fleeces to show all the characteristics worthy of study. By comparison of the fleeces of different sheep in the flock we can study density, length of staple, amount and character of oil, crimp and evenness. The more we study these points the more we will know about a fleece, the better we will know sheep, the more we will enjoy handling them and the more money we will be able to make from them. I will say that the man on the average farm who does not know by face every sheep in his flock and whose sheep do not know him cannot be accounted much of a sheepman.

Density is one of the most important points in a fleece for what it indicates—fineness and weight. Density and fineness vary with each other almost exactly. My way of determining density is to open the fleece at some natural division in the wool with both hands, palms down, fingers straight and close together, the hands perfectly flat against the fleece. In opening the fleece by this method the fibres of wool are laid out flat and a certain amount of "skin space" may be noted, or, in other words, a certain amount of skin. The denser the fleece the smaller this "skin space" will be, for the simple reason that in a dense fleece the fibres grow close together. Thus on opening a very fine fleece little skin can be revealed.

Another way to test density is this: With one hand, fingers tight together, gently endeavor to fill the palm with wool. The denser the fleece the fuller the palm feels. This method requires some practice, caution being necessary to exert the same pressure and to close the hand in the same way each time. Allowance must also be made for the hard surface in a very oily fleece.

The length of the fibres determines whether the wool is more suitable for combing or carding. To be good combing wool the fibres should be at least two inches in length. The longer fibres make the stronger cloth. In selecting samples for measuring, take from the same part of each fleece and cut the samples out. Don't pull them out. It hurts the sheep as much to have wool pulled out as it would hurt us to have hair pulled out of our head. A good length of fleece is desirable.

The ideal in oil is a soft, light yellow, the same the whole length of the fibre and in all parts of the fleece. A heavy yellow oil is not liked. A very faint greenish tinge in the light yellowish oil is much liked by some sheepmen. To test the amount of oil, take a small band of fibres and twist them hard with the fingers. In a well oiled fleece little drops of oil will stand out when this is done. An artificially oiled fleece will not show this, unless it is oiled to such a degree that the test is not necessary. The fibres of a dry, harsh fleece are brittle and liable to break.

Crimp refers to the wavy appearance of a fibre, which is caused by the thickening of the cortical layer, first on one side and then on the other. It is an indication of fineness—the closer the crimp the finer the fleece, as a rule. It is revealed beautifully in a very fine fleece by the use of a small hand magnifying glass, but can always be seen with the naked eye. In an extremely coarse fleece the waves may be a quarter of an inch or more in length, and so may be overlooked by an inexperienced man who has been looking at very fine fleeces. The crimp should be regular and close.

It is of great importance that the quality and quantity of the fleece be much the same in all parts. Sometimes the fleece may be of very high character on the shoulder, where the best wool is found, but extremely coarse and kempy on the flank, where the poorest wool generally is. Density, length of staple, oil and crimp should be carried evenly and to the same degree through the entire fleece, otherwise the fleece cannot be called high class.

Work through the fleeces of the flock many times and see how much information is just bound to be absorbed. Show the boy about these things, of which he probably never dreamed, and see his interest in sheep increase infinitely. And next spring give him a lamb, give him the money the lamb brings when sold, have him put the money in the bank in his own name, then he will be cemented to the farm, and you will have done yourself and the boy a world of good.

Johnson Co., Ill.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Hog Cholera in Britain.

Following upon the exhaustive article on Hog Cholera, which appeared in our last week's issue, readers will peruse with interest the following conclusions and recommendations made by the Department Committee on Swine Fever in the Old Land as published in a recent issue of "The Farmer and Stockbreeder":

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The continued prevalence of swine fever appears to be due principally to its highly contagious character, and the difficulty of its recognition by the pig owner in its early stages and in its milder forms.

To these causes must be added the difficulty of completely tracing the place of origin and the movement of pigs by which the disease has been spread.

The extirpation of the disease is practically only by such drastic measures of slaughter as would involve a prohibitive outlay, and by such severe restrictions on movement as would be fatal to the industry of pig keeping.

Present circumstances, therefore, do not encourage the view that the extirpation of swine fever can be speedily accomplished or that such an objective should continue to be made the governing idea of administrative policy.

This conclusion, however, does not exclude the possibility that new preventive methods may bring about a condition of affairs more favorable to the prospect of eradicating the disease, and the study of such methods is being actively pursued.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of all the evidence laid before them the Committee recommended:

1. That the attempt to extirpate the disease by general slaughter should be abandoned for the present.

2. That the immediate object of future policy should be:

(a) To reduce mortality from the disease.

(b) To control the spread of the disease.

3. That in order to reduce mortality, the use of protective serum without avoidable delay in infected herds should be encouraged by every possible means and in particular by facilitating the supply of serum.

4. That the production of immune herds by simultaneous administration of serum and virus should be undertaken when pig owners so desire, on premises selected as suitable and under careful supervision and restrictions.

5. That in order to control the spread of disease the isolation of infected premises should be maintained by restrictive regulations, but that such restrictions should allow of the introduction of infected premises of pigs to be treated immediately with serum.

6. That careful consideration should be given in the light of further experience to the extent to which existing general restrictions on movement may be relaxed as the result of new measures.

7. That in view of the experimental results above referred to the lapse of a short period of time may be relied upon for disinfection of premises, and should be regarded as preferable to chemical disinfection in the case of large quantities of manure, and of premises not readily capable of being disinfected by artificial means.

While the Committee submit the above recommendations based on the present state of knowledge, they are strongly impressed by the possibility of artificial vaccination as a method of combating swine fever.

They also recognize the advantages that might accrue from the discovery of a reliable diagnostic test for obscure cases and they therefore recommend that investigation into this and cognate matters should be actively continued.

At one time cows in certain parts of Europe were kept primarily for the manure. One would scarcely think it so valuable from the manner in which some allow it to waste. If you would grow good crops make and save manure.

through the fleeces of the flock many see how much information is just absorbed. Show the boy about the fleeces, of which he probably never dreamed, his interest in sheep increased. And next spring give him a lamb. Give him the money the lamb is sold, have him put the money in his own name, then he will be a partner in the farm, and you will have done for the boy a world of good.

W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Hog Cholera in Britain.

Following upon the exhaustive article on Hog Cholera which appeared in our last week's issue, we will peruse with interest the following report and recommendations made by the Committee on Swine Fever in the paper published in a recent issue of "The Stockbreeder":

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The continued prevalence of swine fever appears to be due principally to its highly contagious character, and the difficulty of its eradication by the pig owner in its early stages and milder forms.

Causes must be added the difficulty of tracing the place of origin and the means of spread of pigs by which the disease has been introduced.

The eradication of the disease is practicable by such drastic measures of slaughter as to give a prohibitive outlay, and by such restrictions on movement as would be a burden to the industry of pig keeping.

Under such circumstances, therefore, do not endeavor that the extirpation of swine fever be speedily accomplished or that such measures should continue to be made the basis of administrative policy.

The conclusion, however, does not exclude the possibility that new preventive methods may be discovered, or that a condition of affairs more favorable to the eradication of the disease, and the use of such methods is being actively investigated.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of all the evidence laid before them the Committee recommended:

1. That the attempt to extirpate the disease by the slaughter should be abandoned for the present.

2. That the immediate object of future policy should be to reduce mortality from the disease.

3. To control the spread of the disease, in order to reduce mortality, the use of serum without avoidable delay in its should be encouraged by every possible means, and in particular by facilitating the importation of serum.

4. That the production of immune herds by the administration of serum and virus should be undertaken when pig owners so desire, and that such herds should be selected and under careful restrictions.

5. In order to control the spread of the disease, isolation of infected premises should be enforced by restrictive regulations, but that such regulations should allow of the introduction of premises of pigs to be treated with antiseptic.

6. That careful consideration should be given to the possibility of further experience to the extent of relaxing general restrictions on movement of pigs as the result of new measures.

7. In view of the experimental results obtained to the lapse of a short period of time, it should be regarded as preferable to the use of disinfectants in the case of large quantities of premises not readily capable of being disinfected by artificial means.

8. That the Committee submit the above recommendations on the present state of knowledge, and that they therefore recommend the investigation into this and cognate diseases should be actively continued.

9. That the advantages that might be recognized by the discovery of a reliable diagnostic test for swine fever cases and their therefore recommendation that investigation into this and cognate diseases should be actively continued.

10. That the advantages that might be recognized by the discovery of a reliable diagnostic test for swine fever cases and their therefore recommendation that investigation into this and cognate diseases should be actively continued.

11. That the advantages that might be recognized by the discovery of a reliable diagnostic test for swine fever cases and their therefore recommendation that investigation into this and cognate diseases should be actively continued.

Clean Up.

Fall is a season when the stables should be thoroughly renovated in preparation for the comfortable and sanitary housing of the stock during the winter. On most farms stables are used very little during the summer months, and on many are allowed to become strewn with cobwebs and littered with dirty chaff and straw. Windows are allowed to become besmirched with dirt and grime and the whole stable takes on a dingy, dirty, and in some cases dilapidated appearance. Experience has proven that the only way to keep stock healthy is to keep it clean, to allow it plenty of fresh air and an abundance of sunlight, and to feed and water judiciously. It is time now to attend to the cleanliness of the stables. Some figures given in an editorial in this issue bear testimony to the fact that carelessness and filth breed disease. The first wet day that comes, or if a wet one does not come this fall take another day, thoroughly wash the windows, sweep down all cobwebs, and while at the sweeping job, scrape and sweep the stable walls and floors alike, clean of all clinging filth. This done, it would be wise to whitewash the inside with fresh lime to which some disinfectant had been added.

While on this point we might again mention that most of the stables, particularly the older stables, are altogether too dark. A few days ago we had the privilege of looking over the new barn at the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa and found in it more light for the cattle stable than in any other barn we had ever seen. Slides of the long stables contain as much glass as it is possible to put in them. While renovating the stable it might be well to knock out some more of the wall and replace it with glass. Also most old-fashioned farm stables are ill-ventilated, windows and cracks between the doors being about the only inlets, with little or no outlets provided. It would not take long to make a few protected holes through the walls near the floor to admit fresh air, and at the same time allow of double the space area in a tight-walled outlet running from the ceiling of the stable through the roof of the barn. More care must be taken in these particulars if our live stock are to be maintained in the best possible health.

FARM.

Fall Cultivation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In accordance with the invitation in your issue of Sept. 16, for your readers to describe fall cultivation and plowing, I take interest in bringing before them the various methods followed in this district.

As for cultivation there are different methods suitable for different conditions, but when the land is plowed there is only one way to do it right, and that is to set it up well, so the water can get down from the surface and run away on the bottom of the furrows till it comes to drainage. Where plenty of help and horsepower are not available it is generally plowed any time after the first of September to about 5 to 6 inches in depth, with a skimmer on the plow. Some practice double disking in October, providing they can get the ground thoroughly dry, the idea being to kill weeds that have germinated. The common practice is to gang plow the ground about 2 or 3 inches in depth as soon as the crop is harvested and follow with cultivator and drag harrow until about the middle of September, when it is plowed a good depth with a skimmer attached. This method seems to be most favored, but it requires more work. In some instances disk harrows are used instead of the gang plow, this being just as satisfactory, providing the ground has not too hard a surface.

A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

Back to the Best.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have been a constant reader of your paper now for nearly a year, and am more than pleased with it. There are several Departments in it, any one of which is worth the subscription price. My first knowledge of it was forty years ago when I read it as a boy. It was a good paper then, but is much better now. I left the farm years ago and engaged in other pursuits, but have "come back to the farm," and one of the first things I did was to renew my acquaintance with "The Farmer's Advocate."

I am engaged in clearing land now in the "north country," and I think there is a good chance to make good here. I wish you could have seen the oats and spring wheat grown here this summer on land which had never been plowed, merely harrowed in on top of the ground. The oats lodged rather badly but they were well filled with good, plump grain.

The season here has been a good one, rain enough to make crops grow, but not enough to injure them as reported from Southern Ontario. I believe in the future of this North country.

New Ontario.

GEO. SWITZER.

Formalin.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A large number of the samples of fall wheat coming into our flour-testing laboratory are badly affected with smut. Some of the otherwise best samples are so badly contaminated that they are practically useless for milling. When the process of treating grain intended for seed is so simple and satisfactory, it is too bad that so much good wheat should be destroyed. In a number of cases reported to us the statement is made that the grain was treated according to directions, but with poor results, and the question was raised as to whether the formalin was of full strength. Judging by the statement made by some of our correspondents, I am afraid that many farmers and others using this material have quite an erroneous idea of its properties, and, in some cases, the terms formalin and formaldehyde are used for the same article.

Formaldehyde is a gas at ordinary temperature, but under the influence of cold may be condensed to a clear mobile liquid that boils at -21 degrees C. The common commercial form in which it is put on the market is as a 40-per-cent. (by volume) solution in water. This solution is known as formalin. It is evident that when formaldehyde is such a volatile substance that loss in the strength of formalin might readily occur when the bottle is opened or through a defective cork, but not through being kept in a cold place, as some have supposed. Furthermore, when formaldehyde boils at such a low temperature as -21 degrees C (6 below zero on the ordinary thermometer) it is unlikely that the 40-per-cent. mixture of it with water will freeze at any winter temperature in this country. In fact the low temperature would be an aid in keeping the material.

We have from time to time examined samples of formalin sent to us and have rarely found one containing less than 37 per cent. of the formaldehyde by weight, and, according to results of analyses published by Dr. Shutt, they have got about the same results with samples sent to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Some authorities state that a 40-per-cent. "by volume" solution is equal to 37.3 per cent. "by weight." If this be true then the formalin on the market is well up to strength, as the guarantee usually found on the bottle is "Formaldehyde 40-per-cent solution" meaning 40 per cent. by volume. It would, therefore, appear that when poor results are got in treating grain to destroy smut it cannot always be credited to poor quality of formalin.

One case has been brought to our attention of where the material was sold as formaldehyde with the instructions to make a 40-per-cent. solution of it and then proceed to dilute this according to the recognized formula. It is very unlikely that the material purchased was pure formaldehyde, and, consequently, the diluting would mean that the solution was too weak to be effective.

A great deal of experimental work has been done to determine the degree of dilution of formalin that will destroy smut without weakening the vitality of the grain, and a number of successful methods might be given, I shall, however, only refer your readers to the Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin, No. 229. In it these treatments are fully discussed.

O. A. C., Guelph. PROF. R. HARCOURT.

A Cement Root-house.

By Peter McArthur.

Flies are not the only thing that get sluggish and torpid with the coming of the cold weather. A cold rain and a nipping north wind make at least one human being feel as if he didn't want to do any harder work than putting an occasional stick of wood in the stove. I am inclined to think it is a good thing to get a dip of this kind of weather early in the season, for it makes us think that the winter is right on top of us and we start at our fall chores with a rush that gets them done in time. When the falls are pleasant I have noticed a tendency to put off work from day to day and then the winter comes with a rush and catches us. Of course, this all refers to backward people like myself who are not so fond of work that they sit up nights planning it ahead. But the cold rain of the past couple of days made me do some planning, and now that the weather has fairied up we shall start in with a rush and unless something unexpected stops us we shall keep right at it until everything is ship-shape for the winter. The cold dip reminded me how unpleasant it is to be working at potatoes and corn and such things when there is snow in the air and everything is chilly and sloppy. Indian summer is the time for putting the finishing touch on things in comfort, and when things are all fixed up we can hibernate like the woodchucks.

This fall we got up the energy to have a cement root-house built in a little hillside convenient to the house. It is on the site of the root-house that was built when the farm was first cleared, and I am wondering if I shall ever get apples out of the new one that will be as good as those that used to come out of the old one along in February when I was a boy. There is a tradition that nothing ever froze in the old one, but a time came when the roof-timbers rotted and the root-house fell in. There was always talk of building a new one but it was not built. Perhaps that is just as well. If it had been built when the old one caved in it would have been built of wood, and it would now be going the way of its predecessor. But we are now living in the age of cement, and the root-house, or perhaps I should call it cellar for it will not be used especially for roots, is of cement and it should last about as long as the farm. Of course it cost more than the old wooden root-house, but if I went to build it out of such oak logs as we dug out when making the pit it is in I suspect that a wooden root-house would now cost more than one made of cement. And speaking of cement reminds me that when we were putting the foundation under the house a few years ago cement cost forty cents a barrel less than it does to-day. When we were building the foundation there was much talk about how the cement business was to be organized so that expensive methods of manufacture and transportation and wasteful competition could be done away with. Farmers were to be educated to use cement in all kinds of ways, and the price would be lowered and we would all be happy ever afterwards. But that isn't the way it has worked out. Farmers are using cement in constantly increasing quantities, the trade is thoroughly organized, and the beneficent gentleman who did the organizing has a title and is now acting as "Eyewitness" with the Canadian troops at the front. I wish we could get him to act as official "Eyewitness" in connection with the formation of the cement merger. He could probably tell us a story of doings in times of peace that would be more thrilling than any of his accounts of battles. Peace hath her victories no less than war, and Sir Max Aiken is the man to tell about them if he could ever be induced to open up. Anyway I thought of him several times while the cement work was being done, and wondered how he would explain the fact that all the wonderful things he did to the cement business in the way of eliminating waste caused the price to go up forty cents a barrel instead of coming down.

But in spite of the tribute we have to pay to our high financiers when using cement I am convinced that it is going to pay me to have this cellar put in. Every winter since coming back to the farm I have had enough potatoes, apples, celery, cabbages, beets, carrots, etc., wasted to more than pay the interest on the investment. In fact I think that a saving will be made that will pay both interest and investment in a couple of years. There was a time when pits were all right for apples, roots and vegetables, but that was before mice became so plentiful. I find it impossible to keep mice out of the apple pits and celery trenches, and after the mice have been living among such things for a while even the pigs will turn up their noses at them. But any mouse or rat that gets into the new cellar will be a wonder. Not even our cave-dwelling ancestors ever had a better rock cave than this will be. And, by the way, every man, woman and child who has looked at the new cellar has worked off the same joke on me. "That will be a fine place to hide if the Germans should come." And I am forced to laugh politely every time the joke is sprung on me.

Now that we have a good cement root-house it is quite in keeping with the natural contrariness of things that we have less than usual to put in it. The digging of potatoes is now in progress and the outlook is not encouraging. Not only have the potatoes rotted badly in some parts of the patch, but where they do not seem to be affected the yield is very light. I am told that the potatoes throughout the district are badly affected with the rot, and that we may have to buy potatoes instead of selling them. Our apple supply is also light, on account of the spring frosts, and I doubt if we shall have enough to get us through the winter. And speaking of apples and potatoes, I wonder if they will keep properly in the same root-house. It seems to me that I have been told that apples require a much lower temperature than potatoes. If so, how am I to keep them in the same temperature? And probably if I enquire into the matter I shall find that beets, carrots, celery, onions and such things also need different temperatures. I shouldn't wonder but I shall have to call in a cold storage expert to tell me how to get the best results with my root-house. This business of farming becomes more complex at every step.

THE DAIRY.

Will it Pay to add Oil Cake?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As feed for milch cows when one has silage, cut straw, clover hay, mangels, oats worth \$1.35 per cwt., and wheat worth 75 cents per bushel, would it pay to make up a ration with part oil cake at \$1.90 per cwt.?

T. L. S.

At the outset we might say briefly that we believe it would pay to buy some oil cake in order to make the grain ration or the entire allowance conform more closely to the requirements of an economical ration. When we consider the oats worth \$1.35 per cwt., wheat worth \$1.25 per cwt., and oil cake worth \$1.90 per cwt., it requires some explanation to bear out this statement. The disparity between the prices of wheat or oats and oil cake seems like a rather difficult proposition to get over. In the first place, with the grain and roughage mentioned, a practical or scientific feeder would probably first figure on the following ration. Silage 40 lbs., mangels 20 lbs., clover hay 10 lbs., oat straw 3 lbs., oats 3 lbs., wheat 2 lbs. Everyone, of course, would not decide on these exact amounts, but the average calculation would be based on figures very similar to these. In this ration there are 27.8 or practically 28 lbs. of dry matter, and the nutritive ratio or the relation between the protein and the carbohydrates and fat is in the proportion of 1 to 8, or in other words there are 8 times as much carbohydrates and fats in the allowance as protein. In economical feeding this ration is manifestly wrong, the animal must digest too much food in order to get the required amount of protein, or in other words too much carbohydrates and fats will pass off wasted in the excrement before the animal's system will be supplied with sufficient protein. To get over this difficulty we would suggest a ration somewhat as follows: silage 40 lbs., roots 20 lbs., clover hay 10 lbs., oats 1 lb., wheat 2 lbs., oil cake 2 lbs. In this ration there are 25½ lbs. of dry matter, and the nutritive ratio is 1 part of protein to 6.3 parts of carbohydrates and fats. This is sufficiently wide or in other words there is sufficient carbohydrates and fats for the amount of protein in the ration to give it the proper balance. In the majority of cases 25 or 26 lbs. of dry matter is sufficient for an ordinary-sized cow. Readers must not confuse the term dry matter with the total quantity of feed given. There are in all 75 lbs. of feed stuffs in this ration for one cow, but only 25½ lbs. will ordinarily be dry matter and the remainder moisture.

A study of this ration will reveal the fact that 2 lbs. of oats and the oat straw were omitted from the previous ration and 2 lbs. of oil cake added. The writer has a great abhorrence for the selling of grain or any kind of feed stuffs off the farm, but it is considered that the oat straw and the oats will be incorporated into the ration for the young and growing stock which can utilize a greater quantity of carbohydrates and fats in proportion to the protein they receive than can dairy cows.

A comparison of the food constituents of oats, wheat and oil cake may not be out of place right here, and before the following table is considered it might be well to explain that the carbohydrates and fats for each grain are included in the one figure. Fats are supposed to be 2½ times better than carbohydrates in the ordinary ration, consequently, we have multiplied the amounts of fats in the different feed stuffs by 2½ and added the results to the amounts of carbohydrates in those same feeds. The table follows:

100 lbs.	Lbs. protein	Lbs. carbohydrates and fats
Oats	8.8	58.8
Wheat	8.8	70.8
Oil cake	30.2	47.5

A study of the foregoing table will reveal the fact that in protein content oats and wheat are practically the same, whereas oil cake contains almost four times as much. In carbohydrates and fats wheat is outstandingly superior but the difference between oil cake and oats is not so great, therefore, comparing the value of oats and oil cake there is sufficient excuse we consider for substituting oats with oil cake even with a difference of 55 cents per hundred in price. To make this still more plain we insert the following table:

100 lbs.	Lbs. protein	Lbs. carbohydrates and fats
Oats	8.8	58.8
Oil cake	30.2	47.5

A direct comparison between oats and oil cake is set forth in the previous table, although oats

are superior in carbohydrates and fats yet the oil cake contains a larger quantity of protein, almost four times as much, which is a prime requisite in the ration of dairy cows.

Although we consider that with the feed stuffs the farmer has grown this season he should be able to feed his stock to good advantage without the purchase of feeds, yet oil cake or cotton seed meal, which are highly concentrated in protein, may be economically purchased for milking cows, and as we said at the outset of this argument, under the circumstances set forth, we believe it would be profitable to substitute a few pounds of oats with some oil cake. The grain ration for a high producing cow is perhaps not large enough. In such a case it would be well to add two or three pounds of wheat or oats and one pound of oil cake to the amounts already given.

Except the clover hay, all the feed stuffs which our correspondent has may be considered rich in carbohydrates and fats and lacking in protein. Therefore, we believe in order to feed them to best advantage it would be well to purchase a concentrate such as oil cake or cottonseed meal. Although the oat straw does not enter into the calculations regarding the ration advised herein, yet a few pounds per day may be fed where the cows exhibit a desire for it or for an additional quantity of dry roughage. It will not influence the nature of the ration to any great extent, but it will satisfy a craving on the part of the cattle for something drying and filling, especially where silage and roots are liberally fed. In the case of young stock it is even more useful for this purpose.

The Fall Care of Cream and Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the autumn months the care of milk and cream is frequently neglected. Too often the ice-house is empty and water only is available for cooling purposes. Not long since one of our correspondents wrote to say that when his cream can was about two-thirds full, it became yeasty and foamed up like beer or yeast. Incidentally he mentioned that his ice was all gone and the cows not giving very much milk. He wanted to know the cause of this "yeasty" condition of the cream. The explanation is found in these two facts—ice all gone, cows not giving much milk; consequently the cream is held too long on the farm before shipping and at too high a temperature to prevent fermentations of various kinds, including the yeast variety.

The early part of September, up to and including the 15th, was one of the most difficult parts of the whole season of 1915 to keep milk and cream in good condition. We had letters from various parts of the Province complaining of "stringy" or "ropy" milk, "sweet curdled milk," sour milk and cream, yeasty milk and cream, etc. The weather conditions were favorable for the growth of all kinds of undesirable ferments in milk and cream. There are only two methods of controlling these ferments—pasteurization of milk and cream to be used for direct consumption, and the cooling of cream at once after separating to a temperature of 50 degrees F., and keeping at this temperature until shipped or delivered. The question is frequently asked, how cold should milk or cream be kept in order to insure delivery in sweet condition? The answer is, a temperature of 50 degrees F. or lower is necessary in order to keep milk and cream sweet for a reasonable length of time. As there is very little water on the farm so cold as 50 degrees F. (more often it is 60 degrees F. or above) in order to obtain and maintain this temperature of 50 degrees, ice is necessary. A very good rule, where there is no reliable thermometer on the farm, is to always keep ice in the cooling tank. By observing this point a person may know whether or not the water is cold enough for keeping cream and milk sweet. Dairy thermometers have a habit of getting broken or lost on a dairy farm. It is quite safe to say that in the majority of cases if one were to ask for a thermometer at the farm, he should hear, "Oh, we had one but it—"

Next in importance to ice for cooling purposes—and by the way it is none too soon to lay plans for storing next summer's ice supply—is a suitable tank for holding ice and water, and the necessary number of cans for holding the milk or cream. Some allow the melted ice to run away as fast as the ice melts. This is a great mistake, as the water from the melted ice is practically the same temperature as the ice and if this runs out the cooling power of this water is lost, which is a great waste. Water, also, is a much better conductor of heat than is air. We need to remember that the problem of cooling milk and cream is one of abstracting or taking heat from a warm substance and transferring it to a cooler body. Water does this more quickly than does air because it conducts heat better and faster. The cooling tank for milk and cream then, should be watertight. When the water becomes too great in bulk for holding the cans, it

should be dipped out to the required amount for convenient cooling, and preferably before ice is added; or, when the water is warmest. In every way possible the cold should be conserved, especially when the ice supply is short, as it usually becomes on most dairy farms towards the end of the season.

Not only should the cooling tank be watertight, but it should be airtight as nearly as possible. We mean by this that it should be so built that the air will not affect the contents of the tank. This means that good insulating material should be used in constructing the tank, to 4 inches and it should have a tight lid. The American creamerymen have a regular campaign on for providing suitable tanks at cost for cooling farmers' cream. We need a similar campaign in Canada. There is no one thing we could do at so little cost, that would so much benefit the creamery business, as inducing patrons to put up a supply of ice each winter, and supplying the farmers with suitable cooling tanks at cost. The writer knows of at least one dairy supply firm which is prepared to go into the business of supplying cream-cooling tanks, if they receive any encouragement from creamerymen and cream producers. Goodness knows, we need to do something in Ontario to improve the quality of our butter if the prize list at the Canadian National Exhibition is any criterion of the quality of butter produced in the Province as compared with butter made in the sister Province of Quebec. This is not saying that there is no good butter made in Ontario, nor exhibited at the C. N. E., because there is a lot of good butter made and the scores at the Exhibition showed good average quality, but the most of it wasn't good enough to win in a keen competition. The only creamery that figured high in the judging was one of the very few whole-milk creameries in the Province of Ontario. Our Ontario creamerymen need to wake up. We believe that our buttermakers are skilful and equal to those in Quebec or those in any other province, but the Ontario men are not supplied with enough first-class raw material to turn out a quantity of first-class or superior manufactured goods. This leads us back to the question we started to discuss at the beginning of this article—proper and sufficient cooling of the milk or cream at the farm. Here lies the chief weakness of the creamery business. This end of the business has been largely neglected. A former creamery instructor said that so long as Butter Manufacturers were paid a certain rate per pound for manufacturing, regardless of whether the butter graded good, bad or indifferent, there was little hope for improvement in the quality of butter made in Ontario creameries. He argued that so long as the manufacturer got just as much money for making a pound of poor butter as he got for making a pound of good butter, the manufacturer was not going to sit up nights worrying over the quality of cream received, or the quality of butter manufactured. There is no doubt something in this argument, although we are inclined to think that most of the creamery managers have sufficient pride in their creameries to always desire that the goods manufactured shall be of best quality. However, human nature is much the same the world over, and so long as the other fellow, (in this case the dairy farmer) pays the bill, or bears the loss, why need the butter manufacturer worry?

Cream grading has been suggested as the cure-all for poor butter. No doubt it would accomplish much towards the desired end, but Ontario farmers do not take kindly to the principle involved, and few creamerymen have had the courage to apply the system very strictly in their business, because of its probable effect in causing loss of patronage. He (the creameryman) knows too well that if he refuses to accept cream, or pays a lower price than current rates, the cream producer simply sends his product to another creamery and the manufacturer is the loser. The Ontario farmer is accustomed to an educational rather than a coercive policy, and he prefers to be coaxed rather than driven.

One other practical point in cooling cream from the separator. Each lot of cream should be set in ice water as soon as possible after separating and be cooled to 50 degrees F. or lower before it is mixed with the cream of previous separations. The pouring of warm cream into the cooled cream causes fermentations to start that cannot be controlled in the larger bulk; but if the small lot is thoroughly chilled first, these ferments are paralysed, or rendered non-effective in most cases.

Usually a pail is used to hold the cream from each lot separated and this may be set in the cream tank and the cream cooled in this pail by having a stiff wire fastened on the side of the tank, one end of which hooks over the pail handle. This will prevent the cream upsetting in the water. In twelve hours, or by the next milking, the cream will be sufficiently cooled to empty in the shipping can which sets in the ice water. While it may be all right to run the cream from

the separator for one or even an extra pail, the fresh pail may be better to cool, so that every day, but practicable.

O. A. C.

Making S

Editor "The

When the many Canadian is Cheddar, by find that even varieties. A importing, an "cheese-eating laws worth of Cheddar cons

Cheese are —our Cheddar class, while cl ture content, long to the la not the keepi will not stand ties will, it i make such in and in the bringing much our country does not mea selves.

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We will now what we call C basin is a suita small quantity, amounts will b tory. To 1 qu ture of 70 to 8 perature of the flavored, sour s add 5 drops of spoonful of co'd leave undisturbe a nice, soft curd of heavy white

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the separator into this pail without washing it for one or even two days, if the weather be cool, an extra pail or can should be available for cooling the fresh-separated cream, so that the regular pail may be taken to the house at least three times a week for a thorough scalding. It would be better to have two pails or cans for cream cooling, so that one might be washed thoroughly every day, but on some farms this might not be practicable.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

Making Soft and Fancy Cheese for Home Use.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When the word "cheese" is mentioned a great many Canadians think of only one kind and that is Cheddar, but when we look into the matter we find that every country has its own particular varieties. A few of these varieties we have been importing, and although ours is not classed as a "cheese-eating" country yet many thousand dollars worth of imported cheese is added to our Cheddar consumption each year.

Cheese are sometimes classed as hard and soft—our Cheddar belonging to the first-mentioned class, while cheese of soft texture and high moisture content, such as Cream and Neufchâtel, belong to the latter group. As soft cheese has not the keeping qualities of the hard types and will not stand transportation as the harder varieties will, it is interesting to know how we can make such in our homes and thus have them fresh and in the best condition. It is true we are bringing much cheese of the soft varieties into our country from the United States, but that does not mean that we could not make it ourselves.

The question often asked is, "which is the nicest kind of soft cheese?" The question, which is the nicest kind of cake or pudding might just as well be asked, because it is a matter of individual taste. In these articles on "Soft and fancy cheese for home use" we will describe a number of different kinds, and those interested will try them for themselves and after making a decision will continue to make the particular variety that pleases.

CLUB CHEESE.

We will speak of Club cheese first, not only because it is so easily made but to try to clear up the misunderstanding that exists regarding it. In Canada this cheese is usually called "Cream cheese," and there has been much confusion because a cheese made from cream is also called Cream cheese. A man said the other day that he had been following the recipe in the Dairy School Bulletin for Cream cheese, but the cheese that he made never developed the "cheese" flavor. Upon inquiry it was found that it was a cheese of soft texture with the Cheddar flavor that he wished to make. A cheese of that kind is one of the most popular varieties of cheese made in this country. It is sold in large quantities in our stores, and our friends in the United States call it "Club cheese." To make a cheese of this class for home use we find the meat grinder, which is our helper in preparing so many dishes for the table, our great aid in breaking down the Cheddar cheese which is the base of Club cheese.

Secure a piece of good-flavored, well-ripened Cheddar cheese. Remove the rind, cut the cheese in pieces and put it through the meat grinder. It is better to put it through the grinder at least twice, and when putting it through the second time add two level tablespoonfuls of butter for each pound of cheese. Next add cream, allowing a quarter of a cupful per pound of cheese and mix it in thoroughly. The amounts of butter and cream may be varied to suit conditions, such as the dryness of the cheese and the purpose for which it is wanted. Butter or cream alone may be used if preferred. Some add to their Club cheese a small amount of some condiment such as mustard or cayenne pepper. If any additions are made care should be exercised in the mixing in order that it may be evenly distributed throughout the whole mass. This cheese may be packed in small tins, or else put up in small blocks and wrapped in parchment paper or tin-foil. Keep it in a cool place. This cheese makes a tasty sandwich filling and is liked for school lunches.

CREAM CHEESE.

We will now give simple directions for making what we call Cream cheese. A bowl or small basin is a suitable vessel in which to make a small quantity, but those wishing to make larger amounts will find enamelled pails very satisfactory. To 1 quart of thin cream at a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees (depending on the temperature of the room) add 1 teaspoonful of good-flavored, sour skim-milk or buttermilk. To this add 5 drops of rosemary extract diluted in a tablespoonful of cold water. Stir well, cover, and leave undisturbed for about four hours or until a nice, soft curd has formed. Spread a square of heavy white cotton over a bowl, carefully

ladle the curd into it, tie the corners of the cloth together and hang it up to drain, placing the bowl beneath to receive the whey. The next morning open the cloth and with a knife scrape the thickened cream from the cloth to assist in the draining. Hang it up again, and when it has drained well and become fairly firm remove it from the heavy cloth and place it on a piece of thin muslin or cheesecloth and carefully mix in about a level teaspoonful of salt (vary the salt to suit the taste). Fold the cloth over the cheese and place it between two pieces of board and put a small weight on top for pressure. As soon as it is sufficiently drained it is ready to be put up in small blocks suitable for the table.

A tin mold, 2 inches by 3½ inches and 1½ inches deep is a good size to use. Line it with waxed paper and press the cheese into it with a knife. Make the top of the cheese level, then fold the ends of the paper over and shake the cheese out of the mould. As a great many varieties of soft cheese require to be used when fresh it is best to make them in small quantities and keep them in a cool place until used.

At another time we will show how many fancy cheese can be made by using a cream cheese as a base.

O. A. C., Guelph.

BELLA MILLAR.

HORTICULTURE.

Care of Weak Crotches in Trees.

It seems absurd to speak of broken crotches in apple trees this fall after so light a crop of fruit generally, yet many orchards and many individual trees have been heavily laden this past summer. The result of this will in some cases mean broken crotches, or the splitting of them, so the water will get in and cause decay. When a branch has split so it falls to the ground stripping the wood and bark for some distance down the trunk, it is usually best to cut it off altogether, smooth down the wound and cover it with grafting wax or some other preparation. The tree will eventually balance itself by forcing more branches out on the side that had suffered the loss, and the wound will usually heal over sufficiently so that part of the trunk can perform its functions in relation to the movement of sap.

The writer has often seen a crotch prevented from breaking apart by chaining two large branches, above the crotch, together. This is both a good and a bad thing. The chain will hold the tree together, yet by constantly pressing upon the bark of the branches it impedes the movement of sap. The food prepared by the leaves moves downward but in that direction it is arrested by the tight-fitting chain, with the result that more growth will take place above the chain than below it. Such a system is altogether inadequate in young, growing trees; some other way should be devised.

One method that has given good results in all kinds of trees is bolting the crotches together. Where a weak crotch is noticed it is well to preclude damage by having an ordinary half-inch or three-quarter-inch bolt spliced and threaded so it will reach through two limbs just above the crotch. A brace with a spliced bit is a useful tool with which to bore the holes. Care should be taken to have the bolt inserted in the direction and in such branches as will best support the injured or weakened part. Before inserting the bolt a washer should be inserted on the head and another washer should go on over the thread before the nut is screwed on. This extra provision prevents the ends of the bolt from pulling into the wood of the tree and thus making a loose job. Sometimes it is necessary to pull the parts of the tree together firmly with a rope or chain so the nut can be screwed well on. In such a case the appliances should be well padded where they bear on the branches. After this part of the work is complete some grafting wax or other preparation that will prevent water getting in and remaining in the wound should be applied. Such precautions will preclude decay of the entire trunk. Sleet storms and heavy winds are liable to cause damage even in the winter when the trees are bare, so the fall of the year is a suitable time to execute the work of repairing broken or weak crotches.

After the fruit has been harvested and marketed the grower should sit down and make a note of the pests, diseases and obstacles that had to be combated in 1915. The winter will afford ample opportunity for devising ways and means of meeting them more successfully in the season to follow.

If vegetables are to be pitted in the field, select a dry place. If such is not available use a few field tiles and carry off the excessive water. Vegetables will not survive the winter in a mud hole.

POULTRY.

Experiments with Black-Head in Turkeys.

While visiting the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa a few days ago our attention was directed by Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist, to an experiment which is being carried on at that institution to ascertain the direct cause and best methods of treatment, or rather the best preventive measures for black-head in turkeys. This disease is not an old disease in Canada, but in the short period of fifteen years has worked such havoc amongst turkey flocks that turkey raising is now given up by many and carried on with difficulty by those who persist to fight the troubles. Dr. Higgins has recently published a bulletin dealing with the disease, and according to the experiments carried on by him he is led to make the statement that the only means of overcoming the ravages of the disease is by preventing infection.

It is believed that the parasites that cause the disease are discharged with the excrement of the infected birds and picked up by the young poults while feeding. That the infection enters by the mouth is believed from the fact that lesions are found between the crop and the gizzard or near the entrance to the alimentary system.

So far Dr. Higgins has not been able to find any specific for controlling the ravages of the disease. The use of muriatic acid in the drinking water was found some ten years ago to be followed by beneficial results. It has been given further trial and has in some cases proved satisfactory, but one cannot hope to bring all affected birds through an attack. A teaspoonful of muriatic acid is given in a quart of drinking water, kept in porcelain or glass vessels. At the outset, when the birds first show evidence of being severely affected, it may be of advantage to triple the amount of acid, using three teaspoonfuls to a quart of water for the first three days. Affected birds should be confined on dry, sanded, board floors in well-lighted and well-ventilated quarters, and allowed access to no other liquid than the muriatic-acid water.

It was in the methods by which the turkeys contract the disease that we were most interested because once these are known the disease may be prevented more easily. In his bulletin Dr. Higgins gives five methods: first, infection from other turkeys—chronic carriers; second, infection from other poultry, e.g., chickens which can harbor the parasite without being seriously affected by it; third, infection from ground previously occupied by affected flocks; fourth, infection from boots and clothing of attendants, birds, insects, food, feeding utensils, etc.; fifth, infection by means of the egg.

The ordinary way in which the young poults receive the infection is believed to be from the infected hen turkey. Cases of black-head are commonly seen in which recovery takes place, and it is in these cases that the parasites persist. These birds are chronic carriers of the disease. Thus, a flock might appear to be perfectly healthy and yet the young poults might contract the disease from the turkey hen and spread it to the destruction of the young stock. From this it is readily seen, then, that if the young poults can be kept away from the old birds this danger of infection will be eliminated. The only practical way to do this is to incubate the eggs artificially and to remove the poults to isolated quarters away from the turkey hens as soon as hatched.

We were particularly interested also to learn that the disease may be carried by the farm flock of hens with which the turkeys usually run. Chickens and hens very often prove carriers of the disease or may themselves be seriously affected by it. At the Central Experimental Farm, a flock of 24 splendid, incubator-hatched turkey poults were allowed to run with some chickens and to feed from the same lawn. Black-head appeared and killed all but one of the turkeys. A sick chicken which had been running on this lawn was killed and typical black-head ulcerations were found on its caecum. It is necessary then that the artificially incubated poults be kept away from the farm flock of hens and chickens.

While all this is in progress the danger from placing the poults on infected ground must not be neglected. It would be no use to hatch the poults artificially, incubate them artificially, and then place them on ground infected by diseased turkeys or by the poultry flock of the farm. This year very good success has resulted from the placing of artificially-hatched poults on clean ground at the Experimental Farm.

The attendant must take every precaution not to walk from an infected area to that clean area in which the poults are kept without taking precautions to disinfect his boots and any part of his clothing which may have come in contact with the feeding vessels or the infected ground inhabited by infected birds. Accidental infection

carried on the boots of the attendant or in the food and water or on the utensils soon causes a development of the disease notwithstanding the exercising of all precautions.

It has not been proven that infection is transmitted through the egg, and Dr. Higgins has no reason for believing that it is. The fact that infection did not appear in isolated poults hatched artificially and kept away from the poultry flock of the farm fairly well proves that it is not carried in the egg. The eggs from which these poults were hatched were obtained from various sources, some of them undoubtedly coming from infected flocks. However, this question of whether or not the disease is carried in the egg is still an open one.

In hatching the eggs they are incubated artificially and the poults, after hatching are transferred to the hover in the colony house, the floor of which has been sanded. A board is nailed across the corner where the hover is situated, for a day or two so that the poults will not wander off and get chilled. Poults are not fed for three days. At the end of this period they are fed on a soft-mash diet of bread crumbs, cracked wheat, cracked corn, oatmeal, etc., mixed to a sticky mass with milk and having some chopped onion tops, lettuce, clover, alfalfa, lamb's quarters, or similar green feeds mixed with it. At first they are fed five times daily. Fresh water, sour milk, and a dish of fine grit are also provided. Beel scraps may be added to the mash after a few days. Dr. Higgins believes that it is best to keep the poults on a sanded floor for about two weeks, after which they may be allowed out of the colony house where it is safer to have them in a covered run to keep off crows and hawks. After a few weeks feeding was cut down to three times a day, and at the second month a hopper of mixed grain, wheat, cracked wheat, cracked corn, etc., may be placed in the colony house and the feeding reduced to twice a day. At this time the poults are considered large enough to be let out of the covered runs and may be allowed to roam about the black-head-free yard or plot in which they are kept. Mash feeding is then stopped and coarse grit substituted for the fine grit. Shavings, chaff, or straw may now be used on the floor of the house.

Dr. Higgins is not prepared to say that black-head will not occur where this system is used and asks that others throughout the country try it out. Birds, insects, and other uncontrollable factors may play a part in the dissemination of the disease, but of this the Dominion Pathologist could not say. Any house which has housed infected birds should be thoroughly cleaned out, have all refuse burned and be thoroughly disinfected with a 5 per cent. solution of crude carbolic acid or some other coal tar product.

FARM BULLETIN.

A School Fall Fair.

What is the meaning of 234 School Fall Fairs being held throughout Ontario this fall? Schools numbering 2,291 and 48,386 pupils are taking part this season. Does that mean that each one of those many thousands of children has lost one day's tuition at school where the Three R's are being taught so diligently? These children have grown 57,243 plots of grain or vegetables, and have received 6,863 settings of eggs from an approved breed of poultry. Perhaps they should have been pulling weeds out of their father's corn or "minding" the cattle in some unfenced clover field. However, if they all enjoy such a delightful day at their own Fair as we were permitted to witness at Appin, Ont., on September 30, no individual parent or Department of Government should deprive them of such real entertainment and education. Not only did the children wholeheartedly indulge in the competition and pastimes that were staged there but the parents were as interested and excited over the tug of war, which resulted in a brilliant victory for School Section No. 6 of Ekfrid Township over neighboring schools, as they would over a Federal election which might decide an issue between Free Trade and Protection. This was as it should be. The children displayed great endurance, determination and, best of all, team-work, which their parents approved of, and if these young fellows would practice similar team-work through life and back it up with the determination they put into the struggle on that day great things could be accomplished for agriculture in the days to come.

These Fairs which are officially known as School Fall Fairs are patronized by a number of schools in a township or district, and they are usually so selected as to be near the village or place where the fair will be held. Each school from among its pupils elects a director and these directors from the various schools assemble and appoint from among their own numbers the officers after the manner of an Agricultural Society. The president of the School Fall Fair Association which body was in part responsible for

the success of the event held at Appin, mounted the rostrum and in a cool, unperturbed manner delivered a patriotic address on "The Cause of the War." In five minutes he had placed the blame at the door of Germany and Austria-Hungary leaving no uncertainty in the minds of his hearers. The adults of the 500 or 600 people present were pleased and amazed at the coolness possessed by this young boy only 13 or 14 years of age. However, that is the aim of the Fair Association to cultivate executive ability and prepare the boys and girls to stand before their equals undismayed and in possession of their thoughts and intellect. In fact self-help and initiative on the part of the children is fostered throughout. Parents can help most by encouraging the child to strive and win. They can hinder most by assuming all the responsibility themselves, preparing exhibits and entering them in the child's name in order to secure the prize which may appear large to the child but is only a paltry amount to the parent. On one occasion last year the parent of one pupil was seen to pocket the money his child had ostensibly earned as a prize and walk home with it. Perhaps the boy had a hole in his pocket, but from all appearances the father had an "itchy palm." At the fair we were privileged to attend on September 30 the exhibitor who won a prize was given an order for the amount he had won, and to the order was attached a ribbon to denote whether it was a first, a second or a third, and so on. The successful exhibitor retained his ribbon but nearby on the Fair Grounds was a bank at which sat the Secretary of the Association, a young school girl, and two assistants. The order was taken to this improvised bank. The winner endorsed his order and drew his money. The very act of endorsing and cashing the order was an education in itself. Very few children are acquainted with the most elementary rules of banking and many adults could profit by more familiarity with them. At one Fair held in Middlesex County this fall fully 80 per cent. of the children who won prizes wrote their names at once across the back of the order without being told to do so by those at the Fair's bank. This acquired information came presumably through an acquaintance with such forms of collateral and presented a striking difference to the attitude of the majority of pupils who have been handed these orders at other Fairs. Education is the key note throughout the whole system, education acquired through doing.

The exhibits included grains, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, corn, mounted weeds, weed seeds, fancy work, cooking and other lines upon which the pupils might work to their profit. Colts and calves are often shown at these events, and at some a judging competition is indulged in to test the ability of the boys along live-stock lines. Some of the fruit at the Appin School Fair was excellent, other entries bore mute evidence to the fact that the children had not taken pains with them. They appeared very much as though they had been shaken from the trees and gathered up with indifferent care. These children should be taught at home to select apples without scab or worm holes, well-colored and above all to handle them carefully. The prizes were placed where these features just enumerated were emphasized and the children will probably remember it at the next fair. One class included corn for silage purposes. Several stalks had been cut near the ground with the ears of corn left on them. They were tied together and put on exhibition. In judging these it was necessary to take into consideration the quantity of leaf and stalk, maturity of the corn, and the quality of the corn as it appeared on the cob. The ears of corn on the winning sheaf gave evidence of having been grown from selected seed. Only where the corn was selected for seed from cobs that were well filled with corn, having straight rows and deep kernels, could such silage corn be grown. The roots and vegetables would surpass similar exhibits at some of the Agricultural Society Fall Fairs which we have seen in the past. Some of the large, smooth pumpkins on exhibition would require two of their youthful exhibitors to lift them. The mangels, cabbage and potatoes were good indeed.

While these 600 or 700 entries were being judged in the tents the juvenile exhibitors were themselves competing in sports outside. A long rope enclosed a track whereon all kinds of sporting events were staged and the successful ones were heartily applauded.

Another feature of the day's program was a school parade in which the children of seven school sections took part. Flags and banners waved freely about, some being borne by boys on ponies after the manner of a crusader in days when riding horseback into battle was less precarious than under the more modern methods of war.

School Fall Fairs are usually organized and supervised by the District Representatives in the various counties of Ontario. I. B. Whale, District Representative for Middlesex County was re-

sponsible for the event we have just described, but that is not the only one to be held in the county he serves. The organization of the county in this regard includes nine fairs. Last spring 1,550 applications were received at the Department's office for seeds from which the pupils would grow plots of grain or vegetables. In addition to this 325 "war plots" were cared for by the pupils of the schools. Two hundred and twenty-five children received settings of eggs from which they grew chickens and showed them at their Fairs.

We have very briefly described one Fair and one county's organization in this regard; yet we must remember that in all 234 similar events are planned for this season, and in them nearly 50,000 children are interested. It is the parent's duty to encourage the children; not to do their little tasks for them. The teacher can also assist to a marked extent by countenancing and approving of their efforts. The main point in regard to these Fairs that parents should grasp is that the District Representative wishes to aid the pupils by allowing them to do something themselves and thus develop powers of initiative, thought and executive ability. The School Fall Fair system will mean much to the coming generation if parents and teachers will grasp the significance of the movement and give it their support.

Fredericton Had a Good Exhibition.

With fine weather, better transportation facilities than ever before, favorable crop conditions, and general prosperity among the people, the Exhibition at Fredericton assembled a fine class of exhibits and an overwhelming program of show amusement, and attracted a larger attendance of visitors than ever before in its history. It must not be considered from this that the people who originated, managed, contributed to and patronized this Show were unmindful of the Empire crisis, the one great absorbing theme of all loyal Canadians. The Minister of Marine, who formally opened the Exhibition on the evening of Sept. 18, spoke to the friends of his boyhood days and their sons and daughters of our duty to the state in sending men and money, making one of the most compelling appeals yet heard from a New Brunswick platform. A recruiting tent was established on the grounds, both inside and outside the gates were many successful plans and devices for raising money for the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds, and for a grand finale on the closing evening, the homecoming of the sorely wounded though happily convalescent commander of the Tenth Battalion at Festubert, Major Percy A. Guthrie, was celebrated by the assembled thousands on the grounds.

Speaking in general terms the agricultural and live-stock features of the Show were exceptionally good. The apple show for the time of year was the best ever assembled in the Province, and the immense Union Jack surrounded with a wreath of maple leaves all done in apples with the inscription also in apples "CANADA WILL NEVER LET THE OLD FLAG FALL" was one of the most striking and artistic special fruit exhibits ever made at any fruit show, and reflects great credit on the good work of the Provincial Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Provincial Horticulturist, A. G. Turney and his staff. Though early in the season the glorious coloring of the whole apple exhibit clearly demonstrated that New Brunswick may be truly called "The land of the Big Red Apple."

Grain and roots were never shown in better sample nor in larger display than this year at Fredericton and the Dominion Experimental Farm System from the Fredericton Experimental Station gave a finishing touch to the Agricultural and Horticultural hall with a table and wall display sixty feet in length, covering not only some of the production of the Station farm but also models of many appliances such as poultry houses, barn and stable construction, apiary and horticultural models and tools combined with succinct information on wall cards and leaflets that attracted much attention. One section was devoted to specimens of potato and other plant diseases, with an expert from the Botanical Division in constant attendance to discuss this important matter with interested visitors.

Dairy products were of superior excellence and tastefully displayed. In cheese, this year, New Brunswick, in competition with P. E. Island, captured the highest awards and the winning butter exhibits scored up well above the 90 mark under severe grading. A working dairy, conducted by the Provincial Agricultural Department, daily demonstrated the making of butter and cream cheese and was a source of continual interest.

The apiary and its possibilities in New Brunswick were brought before the public, not only by the best honey display ever assembled in Eastern Canada, but also by daily demonstrations in the care and manipulation of bees by the Provincial Department's expert, H. B. Durost.

The N. B. Women's Institute conducted a large

for the event we have just described, is not the only one to be held in the province. The organization of the fair this year includes nine fairs. Last year's applications were received at the office for seeds from which the fair would grow plots of grain or vegetables. To this 325 "war plots" were cared for by the school. Two hundred and fifty-five children received settings of eggs and they grew chickens and showed them at the fairs.

Very briefly described one fair and the organization in this regard; yet we remember that in all 234 similar events are held this season, and in them nearly all are interested. It is the parent's duty to encourage the children; not to do their work for them. The teacher can also do a marked extent by countenancing and by allowing them to do something and thus develop powers of initiative and executive ability. The school fair will mean much to the coming generation and teachers will grasp the importance of the movement and give it their best.

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The weather, better transportation facilities before, favorable crop conditions, and prosperity among the people, the Exhibition assembled a fine class of exhibits and an overwhelming program of entertainments, and attracted a larger attendance than ever before in its history. It should be considered from this that the exhibition originated, managed, contributed to the prosperity of the city. The exhibition was the one great absorbing theme of the exhibition. The Minister of Marine opened the exhibition on the evening of the 18th, spoke to the friends of his boys and their sons and daughters of our state in sending men and money, and the most compelling appeals yet made in New Brunswick's platform. A permanent was established on the grounds, and outside the gates were many successful devices for raising money for the Red Cross Funds, and for a number of the closing evening, the home-coming of the Tenth Battalion at Major Percy A. Guthrie, was celebrated and thousands on the grounds.

In general terms the agricultural and horticultural exhibits of the Show were exceptionally good. The apple show for the time of year was the best assembled in the Province, and the exhibition Jack surrounded with a wreath of apples in apples with the inscription "CANADA WILL NEVER BE OLD FLAG FAIL" was one of the most interesting and artistic special fruit exhibits at any fruit show, and reflects great credit on the good work of the Provincial Department of Agriculture under the direction of the Horticulturist, A. G. Turney and through early in the season the glory of the whole apple exhibit clearly showed that New Brunswick may be truly called the land of the Big Red Apple.

and roots were never shown in better form in larger display than this year at the Dominion Experimental Station from the Fredericton Experimental Station. A finishing touch to the agricultural hall with a table and wall display of fruit in length, covering not only the production of the Station farm but of many appliances such as poultry and stable construction, apiary and models and tools combined with information on wall cards and leaflets attracted much attention. One section was devoted to specimens of potato and other plants with an expert from the Botanical Department constant attendance to discuss this matter with interested visitors.

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booth in the Main Building exemplifying the activities of this splendid organization which perhaps more than any other is bringing the women of New Brunswick to the fore as a tremendous force, not only in the development of the Province but also in organizing assistance to the Empire for all purposes in connection with the prosecution of the war. There were also cookery and home-work exhibits in large numbers and of high excellence from different local Institutes.

Every inch of space in the large Industrial Building was occupied with exhibits illustrating the industrial development of the Province and these were not merely sales booths but combined made one great and impressive picture of the rapid industrial development of the Province in recent years.

LIVE STOCK.

The display of stock was larger than the grounds could accommodate, and many of the horses had to be stabled outside and new sheds hastily erected for cattle.

There was a falling off in the Saddle, Roadster and Carriage Classes, and an increase in Heavy Draft and Agricultural entries. Perhaps the automobile had something to do with this, or it may be that the horse breeder is recognizing more and more the greater profit to be got from breeding heavy horses as against the use of Trotting stallions. At any rate farm teams are undoubtedly increasing in weight, while the machine is doing to a large extent the roadwork.

A few Thoroughbreds were shown, Ostrich, belonging to the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, Montreal, taking first and sweepstakes in the stallion class, and George Holmes, Amherst, N. S., taking the female championship.

The Standard-Breds were also few. H. C. Jewitt, Fredericton, N. B., had the best stallion, and George Holmes the best mare.

In Hackneys, R. A. Snowball, Chatham, N. B., got both championships. E. T. Shaw, Hartland, N. B., showed a good young stallion that came in second, and Wm. Johnston, Newcastle, had the best foal. H. C. Jewitt, Fredericton, showed the only French Coach stallion.

Clydesdales were the strongest class in the Show, with five entries in the aged section. R. A. Snowball took first, and McFarlane Bros., Fox Harbour, N. S., took second and third. Snowball got first in the two-year-old class, with Alfonso Kelly, Fredericton, second. In mares, with a class of 13 entries, Snowball was first and third with McFarlane Bros. second. Clover Nook Farm, Hartland, N. B., got first on yearling filly, and Morris Scovil & Sons, Gaagetown, N. B., first on foals. In the brood mare and foal class, first went to McFarlane Bros., second to M. Scovil & Sons, and third to A. Kelly.

Percherons brought out four stallions in the aged class, first went to H. C. Jewitt on "Gresham" an outstanding sire of this breed; second to F. J. Sullivan, Windsor, Ontario, and third to D. P. Clayton, Fredericton.

Sullivan showed two two-year-old stallions, of the low-set, straddling type, that came in for well-merited criticism.

In Shorthorns R. A. Snowball, Chatham, was the only exhibitor of a full herd, but there was excellent individuals from many local exhibitors, and an excellent bull from Fred Cromwell, Cookshire, Que., which took first in the aged class. Snowball got, however, both male and female championships and herd prize. John R. Jewitt, Macinqua, N. B., took first, with young herd, junior yearling bull, cow with two of her off-

spring and also on yearling heifer. McCullough Brothers, Kenwick, took first on yearling bull and on calf under six months.

Herefords were exhibited only by the O'Briens, of Windsor, N. S., and two well-fitted herds of excellent individuals were brought out.

In Aberdeen-Angus, J. M. Laird & Son, Kelvin Grove, P. E. I., and A. G. Spafford, Compton, Que., divided the honors fairly evenly with herds that did them credit. J. M. Laird & Son took both championships and also the herd prize.

Ayrshires were not up to the numbers shown at previous exhibitions. Two herds, McIntyre Bros., Sussex, and Clover Nook Farm, Hartland, taking all the prizes. McIntyre Bros. got the herd prize and championships.

Jerseys were the strongest class in many years at Fredericton, with three full herds and some individual exhibits. H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N. S.; Cann Bros., Chegoquin, N. S.; and Edwards & Alexander, Compton, P. Q., made a very close competition and pretty evenly divided the money. In aged herds, Pipes first, Edwards & Alexander second, Cann third. In young herds, Edwards & Alexander first, H. S. Pipes second and fourth, and Cann Brothers third.

Guernseys also brought out a good exhibit, H. W. Corning, M. L. A., Chegoquin, N. S.; Hugh Dickson, Onslow, N. S., and R. R. Block, Amherst, N. S., contributing. Corning and Dickson made a fairly even division of first money, Block taking third place. Corning was very strong in bulls, got both herd prizes and also for bull and three of his get, while Dickson got the award for cow and two of her offspring.

Holsteins were represented by a herd of thirty-two head from Harding Brothers, Welsford, N. B., and a few individuals from Clover Nook Stock Farm, Hartland, N. B., and R. R. Block, Amherst, N. S. The Harding herd, after a successful tour through Quebec, winning at Valleyfield, Quebec City, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, a total of about \$2,000 made another winning here. Their herd was in splendid condition and comprised many individuals of outstanding excellence. Clover Nook Stock Farm showed some excellent individuals and took a first in strong competition in two-year-old cows, and came in for second prize in several classes where there were four and five entries.

Dairy Shorthorns and French Canadians competed in a class open to any other pure breed of dairy cattle. Hooper Bros., Compton, P. Q., took first in aged bulls with a magnificent Shorthorn and second with a French Canadian. Shaw Bros., Hartland, N. B., took third with an English-bred bull from one of the deep-milking herds of Cumberland. Hooper Bros. swept the rest of the prizes in this class with a very creditable herd of French Canadians. Dairy grades were a good, useful class but there was not a beef grade nor a fat animal shown.

Sheep were out in good numbers, most exhibits came, however, from P. E. Island and Nova Scotia. Nearly all breeds called for in the prize list were represented. An exhibit of Karakules, pure-bred and grades, shown by the N. B. Karakule Sheep Co., Penniac, N. B., was of great interest to visitors.

Swine also were a better exhibit than for some years and were favorably commented upon both by judges and visitors.

Poultry was a very comprehensive and excellent display, though perhaps not so large as in some years.

The Panama Pacific Exposition.

As Seen by a Canadian Farmer.

As the last stage of our journey was by steamship from Portland to San Francisco my companion and I had the privilege of entering the city by way of the Golden Gate. This famous entrance to the bay is simply a gap in the shore line of rocky heights which front the ocean down the coast. Though a mile in width it yet gives the feeling of being a gate. The vessel approaches the narrows from the broad Pacific, sweeps through between the headlands on either side and in a few seconds is into the spacious land-locked bay.

Before the entrance has been reached a little of San Francisco is seen. The city seems to have flowed around one of the inaccessible heights on the right hand side of the opening and along a valley to the sea side. But that is only a tip of the place. The great bulk of the city is built on the south shore of the bay within.

As we swept past the closely built hills and plains on the way to the landing place there suddenly showed up before us what seemed like another city right on the waterfront. From this rose a few light-colored towers and pinnacles but the prominent feature was the number of great domes; soft cream-colored, which surmounted the assemblage of large buildings, also cream-colored. Allowance must be made for feelings excited by a

beautiful sail and the sweeping entrance through the Gate, but to us it seemed like a fairy city in front of a prosaic one. Thus the buildings of the Panama Pacific Exposition appeared on first view.

That impression of soft pleasing color and beautiful architecture was but heightened on being seen at closer range. Nothing was glaring or hard on the eyes. The color varied through many shades from light cream to soft brown relieved occasionally by a brick-red roof and even at special places by bright blue background. No column or wall was of one plain tint. The ground color usually light was invariably flecked with a darker shade, thus relieving monotony and giving pleasing effect. The main buildings had, of course, to be roomy, square structures but each was surmounted by a grand dome and in front or attached to each was a pillared portico or mayhap a court where flowers bloomed in graceful beds enclosed by pillared walks or verandahs. The Fine Arts building, for instance, was built in the form of an arc, one-fourth of a circle. A distance from the inner side of the building, where the axis of the arc would be was a great dome held up by lofty pillars and shadowing many fine statues. Sitting between this dome and the Art building one had a fine view of its

in-curving walls. The main wall, about forty feet in height, was relieved at intervals by a cluster of columns supporting a huge cube, each corner of which was adorned by a female figure looking, as it were, over into the cube. Inside the main wall and about half its height was another, about six feet from it. Between the top of this lower wall and the side of the other earth had been placed and shrubs planted. The view of these in-curving walls, the high one apparently buttressed by the lower and the top of this adorned with shrubbery was such as to give even the most uncultured an inkling of the possibilities of architectural decoration.

Throughout the grounds the visitor was impressed with the lavish use made of shrubs and trees for decorative effect. Flowers in profusion there were of course. But such we have all seen before. The sides of the buildings and especially the inner angles and nooks were relieved by the green of the low-growing shrub and from that size on up to the trees forty feet in height. One wondered how they could have been transplanted and kept alive. Of many sorts they were, tropical, sub-tropical and temperate zone. In regard to the outside beauty of the structures the thought that arose in the mind and that was heard expressed by several was:—"What a pity that these fine buildings should have to be torn down."

The Exposition buildings were arranged more compactly than at some former World Fairs and were all the more easily reached in consequence. Some got tired as it was and for such there were tiny steam trains, auto trains, gentle-going, two-seated electric chairs, and push chairs of many sorts.

In the Transportation Palace was to be seen the veritable waggon in which an early emigrant crossed the plains of Oregon. The old man was there himself too but, of course, his ox-team had to be represented by dummy figures. From this old-style vehicle and lumbering carts from eastern lands up through the modern auto to the monster oil-burning railway engine of the Pacific slope, many grades and styles were represented.

The exhibits in the Palace of Agriculture were largely of modern farm machinery. Some crude old-fashioned implements such as grain cradles, sickles, etc., were displayed to show the advance that has taken place. All the latest styles of plows, cultivators, harrows, etc., for stirring the soil or cultivating crops were there, the modern tractor with many plows behind being prominent. Harvesting machinery for taking care of potatoes, beans, hay, sugar beets and grain were shown by many firms of course. A combined harvester and thresher excited considerable interest. It was driven by gasoline engine, cut a swath of fifteen feet, threshed, cleaned and bagged the grain and deposited the sacks in a place. Much larger machines than those on exhibition are in use in the dry regions west of the Rockies. Eastern farmers cannot help being interested, though they are never likely to use them.

Food Products had a Palace to themselves, and deservedly so. Here the States competed in a fine showing. What heaps of corn and rows of fruit (in boxes and jars mostly) were to be seen! If one were to judge by the placards giving statistics of production each State exhibiting excelled every other in some line. It must not be supposed from this that there were no exhibits from foreign countries. On account of the war these were undoubtedly much lessened in number, though of the European Nations France, Italy, Holland, Sweden and Turkey at least were represented. Except in the Palace of Fine Arts however, where there were fine French and Italian sections most of the displays from foreign countries were to be seen in the different buildings set apart for them.

Live Stock had a section of the grounds for its display and besides those mentioned there were Palaces devoted to Education, Horticulture, Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Varied Industries, Machinery, and Mines and Metallurgy, all well filled.

An exhibit by the American Government of arms and ammunition appealed to many, especially that part where cartridges were being manufactured.

The Tower of Jewels, hundreds of feet high sparkled and gleamed as if diamonds bestudded it at every point.

The "Zone" was where the side-shows amused the throngs.

Everything was fine and yet somehow there was to us a sense of staleness in what was to be seen inside the buildings. One show is so like another and we had seen others. Perhaps we were to blame but it was quite tiresome to do our duty looking at exhibits of dentists' supplies for instance, or wood-working machinery not in action.

But all was changed when we came to the Canada Building. From Americans met on the way we had heard that the display here was exceptionally good, some being quite extravagant in their praise. It was not the excellence of the exhibits that attracted so much as the way they were displayed. Just as fine red apples were showing from some of the States mostly massed

in rows of packed boxes. In the Canada Building there was a fine imitation green lawn and disposed in clusters of platters or in single ones, full but not too much heaped, were our fancy apples as if to decorate the lawn rather than to show themselves. The fine effect as compared with masses and rows of fruit was astonishing. But there was more to it. At the back of the space given to these exhibits was the beginning of a large heap of apples—real. The rest, and greater part of the heap, was painted but so skillfully that many arguments were heard as to whether it was all real or all painted. Still farther back apparently, though it was panorama were to be seen, as in glowing October light, rows of orchard trees and a gang of apple packers at work, more distant fields and warm sky completing the picture. The foregoing is given as only a sample of what was to be seen all around the inside of the building between the railing and the wall. The exhibits, whether of minerals, timber, grain, railroads, elevators or prairie grain, were continuous and, so far as possible, real. The panoramic views behind, beautifully done, were also continuous and so thoroughly conformable to the exhibits in front that the junction line was hard to detect. Game animals had to be represented by stuffed specimens but at one point a colony of live beavers from Quebec excited the keen interest that a living and rather scarce animal always does.

The mere skill in showing off the products of the country is not the sole reason why the exhibit gave such pleasure. The pictorial representations were of actual scenes, and gave real information as to what the different parts of Canada look like. The ports of Vancouver and Victoria, the settlers' farms of the West, the mines at Cobalt, and a typical Ontario farm home may be given as samples.

Nor was the visitor left without facts and figures. On good, black and white placards, placed where his eye would almost certainly light on them, an abundance of these were given. Railroad mileage, population, acreage, yield, all were there. One, rather catchy, read as follows: California produces the finest Sun Kist Oranges in the world, Canada, the best-flavored apples.

The California Building was stocked with fruits of many sorts and brilliant colors; leading in excellence the many other States which had separate buildings.

Since war started the flight of aeroplanes has come to be thought of as but ordinary, yet the young man, Art Smith, who demonstrated before the crowds the art of flying was certainly an ex-

pert. Mounting to a great height he would loop the loop six or seven times, each time describing a figure 6 and coming nearer to the earth as he did so.

The majority of the shows in the "Zone" had some figures, always huge, and usually grotesque or repellent to draw the crowd's attention. Over "Japan Beautiful" was an immense gilt representation of a man which did not repel. The figure was seated on high and with folded hands and cast-down eyes was the embodiment of calm. Swarming around were the eager, pushing, energetic crowd who withal seemed unsatisfied and restless. The calm of that great figure seemed to be somewhat of a rebuke to people who must always be on the go.

Of course we saw the "Liberty Bell." It was housed in a separate building and guarded by soldiers. It is quite large, about a ton in weight, and very badly cracked. The inscription cast around the neck interested us. Here it is: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof, Lev. XXV-X." "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philadelphia," "MDCCLIII." A statue in front of the Fine Arts dome of a woman and two children entitled the "Pioneer Mother" had an inscription which was worth copying.

"Over rude paths beset with hunger and risk she pressed on toward the vision of a better country. To an assemblage of men busied with the perishable rewards of the day she brought the threefold leaven of enduring society—faith, gentleness, and home, with the mixture of children."

Buying for the Army.

A purchase agent of the War Office has arrived in Canada to co-operate with the Minister of Agriculture in the purchase of limited quantities of flour for the use of the army. The Department is also acting for the War Office in the purchase of hay and oats in Canada.

Money for Machine Guns.

The staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, have through President G. C. Creelman, forwarded a cheque for \$2,550 to the Receiver General at Ottawa to be used by the Militia Department in the purchase of machine guns. This total amount was subscribed by the officers, instructors and foremen at the College.

Leeds Well Used.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
At present we are enjoying the most beautiful September weather. September so far has been a gem—no rain, only a few local showers, since August 21 or 22. Threshing is now the order of the day and grains of all kinds are yielding well in spite of the prevalence of smut. It looks as though farmers will have to treat their seed grain for smut as regularly as they spray their potatoes for "bugs." Pastures are luxuriant and cattle are wading in after-grass ankle deep. New seeding looks the best in years. Silo filling will be general this week—corn has made fast during the recent warm weather and will be the best in recent years. Many people have lifted their potatoes on account of symptoms of rot. Roots have done well lately and promise a large yield. On the whole Eastern Ontario farmers have very little to complain of from the season of 1915.
Leeds Co., Ont. C. H. M.

Silo-filling Now in Season.

Silo filling is now in order. The cupboard is being stored in many homes with substantial things and lighter dainties against that day when a group of hungry men will gather round the table. In other homes the ordeal is over and the women folk are not sorry. As regards silo-filling it may be well to record one observation relative to the cutting and hauling of the corn. Heavy or low-lying land has been drenched by one of the wettest seasons ever known and much of the corn had to be cut with a sickle, short-handled hoe or some other implement improvised to suit the occasion, while the corn binder stood idle in the shed. Then when hauling time came only small loads could be drawn from the land. Well-tiled fields were a surprise in this regard. On one occasion the farmer was preparing to cut by hand because many of his neighbors were doing so. However, to make sure the binder was given a trial and it worked satisfactorily. The field had been well tiled and it paid.

James Duthie, of Hartney, Man., has been elected Chairman of the Manitoba Agricultural College Board. Geo. H. Greig, for several years editor of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, was chosen Secretary.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, October 2, to Monday, October 4, numbered 439 cars, comprising 4,089 cattle, 235 calves, 1,606 hogs, 2,476 sheep and lambs, and 4,260 horses for the allied armies. Cattle mostly half-finished; market slow. Best brands and cows steady; balance easy choice. Heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; best butchers', \$7.25 to \$7.50; good butchers', \$6.75 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common, \$5.25 to \$6; cows, \$4 to \$6.75; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.75; st. ckers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$6.75; milkers, \$7 to \$10; calves, \$4.60 to \$11.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$8 to \$8.50. Hogs, \$9.50 fed and watered; \$10 to \$10.15 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	30	725	755
Cattle	240	6,062	6,302
Hogs	682	5,767	6,449
Sheep	1,611	7,803	9,414
Calves	44	532	576
Horses	—	6,455	6,455

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	69	549	618
Cattle	945	7,898	8,843
Hogs	448	7,817	8,265
Sheep	1,652	7,235	8,887
Calves	361	672	1,033
Horses	31	1,424	1,455

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 137 cars, 527 sheep and lambs, and 5,000 horses, but a decrease of 2,511 cattle, 1,816 hogs, and 457

calves, as compared with corresponding week of 1914.

The cattle trade opened last week with the most life noticed for two months back. All butcher classes, except common, were at once active and strong, at 20c. advance per cwt. The week's transactions in the grades mentioned continued increasingly active and strong until Thursday's close at 50c. per cwt. over previous week. Canners and cutters, and light, bologna bulls, however, showed exactly the reverse action from the beginning to the end of the week, and broke finally 50c. under. The first of the above weak classes ranged from \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt.; the second (light bulls), \$4.10 to \$4.50. Butcher cows and bulls came right between the two classes already described, being neither higher nor lower, but just steady. Straight loads of stockers and feeders fell 25c. per cwt. at the finish for anything but extra choice. Trade was slow also, and showed no change. Lambs, however, started to advance on Monday morning at the first minute of trading, and slowly crept up to \$8.85 for the top; \$8.50 being top at the close one week before. The buyers show a strong preference for light lambs, they selling at \$8.50 to \$8.65, while heavy lambs brought \$8.25 to \$8.35. Sheep, with light consignments and a demand for breeding ewes, advanced 1c. per lb. Choice veal calves at the close sold up to \$11.60 per cwt. under competitive bidding for the few on sale, but the other classes were not affected. Hogs should have advanced on Monday, but buyers tried for two days to do the impossible, i. e., hold prices steady, with only one-half enough hogs to go around. On Wednesday a mid-week rise of 25c. per cwt. was forced, and the market closed firm, at the advance. Long-run hogs sold higher than prices quoted in list. British and French officials resumed the buying of horses on this market, and the larger proportion by far of horses offered were accepted. The buy-

ing was very expeditious, and a lot of animals changed hands in a day. The purchasing is unlimited for the time being. Cavalry mounts, \$140; light artillery horses, \$165; heavy artillery, \$175.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice butchers' cattle, \$7.50 to \$8; good, \$7 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$7; common, \$6 to \$6.50; light steers and heifers, \$5 to \$5.75; choice cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$3.25 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Selected loads of choice, dehorned reds and roans, for United States export, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$7 to \$7.25; same class, 700 to 800 lbs., at \$6.75 to \$7; straight loads, choice feeders, 900 lbs., at \$6.25 to \$6.50; good feeders, 850 to 900 lbs., at \$5.5 to \$6.25; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., at \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.50; common stocker steers and heifers, at \$4.50 to \$5. Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers were in strong demand, and sold at \$90 to \$105 each; good at \$70 to \$85; common and medium cows at \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Five grade Hereford calves, 500 lbs., sold for \$53 each, to feed for Winter Show. Choice veal calves sold at \$11.50 per cwt.; good calves sold at \$8 to \$9; medium, \$6.50 to \$8; common calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep firm, and in demand, at \$5.50 to \$6.25; heavy sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50; lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.65; cull lambs, \$7.50.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$10 to \$10.15; \$9.75, fed and watered; \$9.25 to \$9.40, f. o. b.; 50c. is being deducted for heavy, fat hogs, and thin, light hogs; \$2 off for sows, and \$4 off for stags, from prices paid for selects.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, 88c. to 90c.; slightly tough, 80c. to

85c.; sprouted or smutty, 65c. to 80c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 97c., track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, 95c., prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 37c. to 38c.; No. 3 white, 35c. to 37c., according to freights outside; Canadian Western oats, none offering.

Rye.—No. 2, nominal, 85c.

Buckwheat.—Nominal.

Barley.—Ontario, good malting, 52c. to 54c.; feed barley, 43c. to 45c., according to freights outside.

American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 72c., track, lake ports.

Canadian Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 74c., Toronto.

Flour.—No. 2, nominal.
Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90-per-cent patents, \$3.80, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.75; second patents, \$5.25, in jute; strong bakers', \$5.05, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$18 to \$14, track, Toronto, per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$6.50, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$24 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$26 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$27 delivered, Montreal freight; good fed flour, per bag, \$1.80, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices advanced slightly on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery pound squares, 31c. to 32c.; creamery solids, 29c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 29c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs advanced one and two cents per dozen, selling at 28c. and 29c. per dozen, wholesale.

Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16c. per lb.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. and 11c. per

Leeds Well Used.

Farmer's Advocate: We are enjoying the most beautiful weather. September so far has been rain, only a few local showers, since the 22. Threshing is now the order of the day. Grains of all kinds are yielding well and promise a large yield. It looks as if farmers will have to treat their seed as regularly as they spray their "bugs." Pastures are luxuriant and are in after-grass ankle deep. New silos are the best in years. Silo filling will be in full swing this week—corn has made fast during the warm weather and will be the best in the province. Many people have lifted their potatoes and promise a large yield. Roots have been very early and promise a large yield. On the Eastern Ontario farmers have very little to complain of from the season of 1915. C. H. M.

Silo Filling Now in Season.

Silo filling is now in order. The cupboard is full in many homes with substantial quantities of foodstuffs against that day when hungry men will gather round the doors of the homes the ordeal is over and the folk are not sorry. As regards silo filling, it is well to record one observation on the cutting and hauling of the corn. The land has been drenched by one or two seasons ever known and much of the corn to be cut with a sickle, short-cut or some other implement improvised on the occasion, while the corn binder stood by. Then when hauling time came the roads could be drawn from the land. The silos were a surprise in this regard. The farmer was preparing to cut and use many of his neighbors were surprised to make sure the binder was used and it worked satisfactorily. The silos were well tiled and it paid.

Mr. H. Hartney, Man., has been chosen Secretary of the Manitoba Agricultural Association. Geo. H. Greig, for several years The Farmer's Advocate and Home Secretary, was chosen Secretary.

Grain Markets.

Wheat—No. 1, 85c.; sprouted or smutty, 65c. to 80c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 97c., track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, 95c., prompt shipment. Oats—Ontario, No. 2 white, 37c. to 38c.; No. 3 white, 35c. to 37c., according to freights outside; Canadian Western oats, none offering. Rye—No. 2, nominal, 85c. Buckwheat—Nominal. Barley—Ontario, good malting, 52c. to 54c.; feed barley, 43c. to 45c., according to freights outside. American Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c., track, lake ports. Canadian Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74c., Toronto. Peas—No. 2, nominal. Flour—Ontario, winter, 90-per-cent. patents, \$3.80, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.75; second patents, \$5.25, in jute; strong bakers', \$5.05, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14, track, Toronto, per ton. Straw—Baled, car lots, \$6.50, track, Toronto. Bran—\$24 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$26 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$27 delivered, Montreal freight; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.80, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Prices advanced slightly on the wholesale during the past week. Creamery pound squares, 31c. to 32c.; creamery solids, 29c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 29c. Eggs—New-laid eggs advanced one and two cents per dozen, selling at 28c. and 29c. per dozen, wholesale. Cheese—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16c. per lb. Honey—Extracted, 10c. and 11c. per

pond; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3. Beans—Primes, \$3.50 per bushel; hand-picked, \$3.75 per bushel. Potatoes—Ontarios, bag, car lot, 80c.; New Brunswick, bag, car lot, 80c. Poultry—Live-weight prices: Spring chickens, 15c. per lb.; spring ducks, 11c. per lb.; hens, heavy, 12c.; light, 10c.; turkeys, 20c. per lb.; squabs, no demand.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c.; country hides, part cured, 16c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to \$1.35; horse skins, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, hair, per lb., 38c.; wool, combed, washed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 38c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 33c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 30c.; rejections, per lb., 30c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Peaches are rapidly decreasing in quantity, and the quality was not generally as good, though there were some splendid ones shipped in. Potatoes were very scarce, and have materially advanced in price, now selling at \$1 and \$1.05 per bag. Choice Bartlett Pears were scarce, the other kinds selling at 25c. to 35c., and 40c. to 50c., according to quality. All Bartletts would bring from 60c. to 75c. per 11-quart basket. Apples were bringing from 20c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket, some fancy table varieties bringing 50c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket. Tomatoes are only coming in in small quantities, the 6-quart baskets selling at 20c. to 30c., some fancy ones bringing 40c., and the 11-quart baskets at 30c. to 50c., some choice lenos bringing 60c. to 65c. Gherkins are in great demand, as it is almost impossible to obtain them, the 6-quart baskets selling at 75c. and \$1. and the 11-quart baskets at \$1.25 to \$2. There were some choice plums shipped in, the 6-quart baskets selling at 20c. to 30c., some prunes bringing 35c., and the 11-quart baskets sold at 25c. to 60c. Grapes are arriving freely, and are of good quality, the 6-quart baskets selling at 20c. to 35c. each. Wax beans have returned, and bring from 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket. Bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 per bunch; cantaloupes, Canadian, 11-quart baskets, 30c. to 40c., and 40c. to 75c. per 16-quart baskets; cranberries, \$8.50 to \$9.50 per barrel; grape fruit, \$4.75 to \$5 per case; grapes, Tokay, \$2 to \$2.25 per case; Canadian, 20c. to 35c. per 6-quart basket; lemons, new Verdill, \$4 to \$4.25 per case; California, \$3.75 to \$4 per case; limes, \$1.50 per hundred; oranges, Jamaica, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case; late Valencia, \$4.75 to \$5.50 per case; beets, 75c. per bag; 20c. to 25c. per 11-quart basket; cabbage, 20c. to 40c. per dozen; carrots, Canadian, 90c. per bag; 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; celery, 20c. to 30c., and 40c. to 50c. per dozen; corn, 8c. to 10c. per dozen; cucumbers, 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; gherkins, 6-quart baskets, 75c. to \$1; 11-quart baskets, \$1.25 to \$2; eggplant, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; onions, 25c. to 35c. per 11-quart basket; \$1.25 per 75-lb. sack; Spanish onions, \$3.25 per case; pickling onions, 50c. to 65c., and 75c. to \$1 per 11-quart basket; parsnips, 35c. per 11-quart basket; peppers, green, 15c. to 20c. per 11-quart basket; red, 17c. to 25c.; sweet potatoes, \$1.50 per hamper; tomatoes, 6-quart baskets, 20c. to 30c.; fancy, 40c.; 11-quart baskets, 30c. to 50c.; fancy lenos, 60c. to 65c.; turnips, 25c. per 11-quart basket; vegetable marrow, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket. Potatoes, New Brunswicks and Ontarios, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock—Receipts of cattle on the local market were fairly large during the past week. Offerings of canning cattle were larger than usual, and constituted the feature of the market. As a consequence, the price for this class of stock showed a fractional decline, and at the lower figure the demand was very active. Packers took the bulls at 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per lb., and the cows at 3c. to 3 1/2c.

Otherwise, there was little change in the market for cattle. Choice steers were quite scarce, and the best on the market sold at 6 1/2c. to 7c. per pound, while lower grades brought as low as 5 1/2c. for steers, and from 4 1/2c. to 6c. for cows and bulls. Trade in sheep and lambs was active, and the market for Ontario stock was firm, lambs bringing 7 1/2c. to 8c., and Quebecs, 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb. Sheep were fractionally easier, sales of ewes being made at 4 1/2c. to 5c., and of bucks and culls at 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. There was a good demand for calves, and receipts were liberal. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$5 for common, and up to \$13 for the better stock. The hog market was firm under a good demand, and selected stock sold at 9 1/2c. to 10c. per lb., while the rougher lots brought 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses—There is very little going on in the market for horses, although a few enquiries are in for lumbermen. The market was quoted at a somewhat lower range, being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$100 to \$150; culls, \$25 to \$75 each, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs—Poorer weather stimulated the market somewhat, and demand was good, prices remaining the same as a week ago. Prices were 13 1/2c. to 14c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Honey and Syrup—No changes took place in the price of honey and syrup, and demand was slow. White-clover comb was quoted at 13 1/2c. to 14c. per lb., while extracted was 11c. to 12c. per lb. Buckwheat honey ranged from 8c. to 9c. per lb. Brown honey was about 1 1/2c. per lb. less than white. Maple syrup was neglected. In 8-lb. tins the price was around 90c.; in 10-lb. tins, \$1.05; in 13-lb. tins, \$1.45. Maple sugar ranged around 12 1/2c. per lb.

Eggs—There is evidently an export demand for eggs, and this is causing prices to advance here. Strictly fresh were quoted at 34c. to 35c., while selects were 31c. to 32c. per dozen. No. 1 candled eggs sold at 28c. per dozen, and No. 2, 24c. to 25c. per dozen.

Butter—The market for creamery is strengthening from week to week, and some dealers think prices are now too high. Arrivals are of the finest quality, and the price ranged from 31 1/2c. to 32c., and second quality about 1c. under. Dairy was 1/2c. up, at 24c. to 25c. per lb.

Cheese—The market for cheese was slightly lower last week, though the change was only about 1/2c. per lb. Wholesalers quoted finest colored at 14 1/2c. to 15c., with white 1/2c. to 1c. less. Finest Eastern, 14 1/2c. to 14 1/2c. Under-grades sold around 13 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.

Grain—Changes in the price for oats were insignificant, there being a fractional advance. No. 2 Ontario or Quebec white oats were selling at 43 1/2c. to 44c. per bushel, with No. 3 at 42 1/2c. to 43c.; No. 4 at 41 1/2c. to 42c. per bushel, ex store. American No. 2 yellow corn was 79c. ex store.

Flour—The price of flour was steady all the way round last week. Manitoba spring wheat, first patents, were \$5.85; seconds \$5.25, and strong bakers' \$5.15 per barrel, in bags. Ontarios were unchanged. Choice patents were still selling at \$5.50 per barrel, and straight rollers \$4.80 to \$5 in wood, and \$2.30 per bag.

Millfeed—The market for bran and shorts declined \$2 per ton during the past week, bran being \$23 per ton, including bags, and shorts \$25 per ton. Middlings were \$1 lower, at \$30 to \$31 per ton, including bags. Pure grain per ton, including bags. \$33 to \$34 per ton, and mixed at \$30 to \$31 per ton.

Hay—There was no change in the market for baled hay. No. 1 was quoted at \$18.50 per ton; extra good No. 2 at \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2 hay at \$17, and No. 3 at \$15 to \$16, ex track.

Hides—The market was 1/2c. lower on beef hides, and 5c. up on lamb skins. Beef hides were 20c., 21c. and 22c. respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb., for Nos. 2 and 1 respectively. Lamb skins were \$1.40 each. Horse hides, \$1.50 each for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Talon was 6c. for refined and 2 1/2c. for crude.

Buffalo.

Cattle—General condition of the cattle trade last week was quite satisfactory. The week before, under light receipts, trade was excited and on a very high level. Compared with the week before, values on shipping steers were declined from fifteen cents to a quarter, but towards the last days of the week part of this decline was regained. Monday there were in the neighborhood of 190 loads, or pretty close to 5,000 head, and receipts after the opening day were only moderate. For the opening day of the week there were fully sixty loads of Canadian cattle, quite a few loads being shipping steers. Best native shipping steers on Monday sold from \$9 to \$9.25, best meal-fed Canadians \$8.90, four cars bringing this price. With Chicago being cut off from shipping into the East on account of the foot-and-mouth disease, Eastern killers looked to Buffalo for quite a few cattle, and the forty loads of shipping steers were disposed of readily, though at the opening order-buyers took hold rather slowly, but later in the session became active buyers, and by around eleven o'clock practically all of the good steers had been placed, and there was demand for more. After Monday, it was mostly a butchering cattle supply, and full steady prices prevailed up to Friday, when sellers succeeded in getting a dime to fifteen cents better prices than Monday, Buffalo killers being unable to get any cattle out of Chicago. On butchering grades Monday prices looked a dime to fifteen cents stronger, excepting for a few choice kinds of handy steers, which looked about steady. Stocker and feeder trade was opened up and the market was rather slow, outside buyers taking only a few to get a line on the trade, but towards the closing days of the week the market in this division showed some improvement, being a dime to fifteen cents better than for the opening of the week. Milkers and springers were in very limited supply, and brought satisfactory prices. Light bulls brought a dime better prices than the week before, some of these going to the country for fattening. Canners ruled about steady throughout the week. There is reason to believe that it will be some weeks yet before Chicago will be permitted to ship into New York State. The foot-and-mouth situation appears to have become more unfavorable of late, by reason of the State and Federal authorities failing to work in accord, and the result has been the breaking out of new cases, which caused States east of Illinois to forbid Illinois stock coming into the State. Receipts last week were 5,700 head, as against 3,025 head for the previous week, and 6,025 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Choice to prime, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.75 to \$9; plain, \$8 to \$8.50. Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$8.75 to \$9; fair to good, \$8 to \$8.50; best handy, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.75; light, thin, \$5 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$9 to \$9.35; yearlings, common to good, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Cows and Heifers—Prime weighty heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy butcher heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.90; test heavy fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best butchering cows, \$5.75 to \$6; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Bulls—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.10; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50. Stockers and Feeders—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$6 to \$6.65; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; good yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7. Milkers and Springers—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$100; in carloads, \$65 to \$75; medium to fair, in small lots, \$55 to \$65; in carloads, \$50 to \$60. Hogs—Market was very erratic last week. Chicago shipments are barred from entering New York State, and as Eastern killers had to depend upon Buffalo for their main supply, prices the first half of the week, under light receipts showed a very high range. Monday heavies sold from \$8.65 to \$8.80, desirable mixed grades and Yorkers brought from \$8.80 to \$8.90, and the general price for pigs was \$8.50. Tuesday heavies jumped to \$9.10 and \$9.15, and Yorkers and mixed grades reached \$9.25, while pigs ranged from \$9 to

\$9.25. Wednesday's trade was strong to a nickel higher, top being \$9.30, but the closing trade was 15c. to 20c. lower. Thursday and Friday, under increased receipts, values showed a bad break, Thursday's market declining 50c. to 55c. from Wednesday's high time, and Friday further concessions of a quarter had to be made. Friday, mixed, medium and heavies, as well as good Yorkers, sold mostly at \$8.50, several decks \$8.55, top being \$8.60, and pigs dropped down to \$7.35 and \$7.50. Roughs the fore part of the week ranged up to \$7.50, and during the low time they ranged from \$7 to \$7.25, with stags \$6 down. Receipts last week reached approximately 32,000 head, being against 23,468 head for the previous week, and 29,760 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs—It was generally a \$9.50 market for top lambs the first three days of last week, with culls selling from \$8.50 down, and the next two days values were given a hard jolt, Thursday's top being \$9.25, while Friday nothing sold above \$9, and market was very slow and draggy at that. Sheep got good action all week, and prices in this end of the deal were held steady. Choice wether sheep showed a top quotation of \$6.50, ewe range was from \$5 to \$5.75, some going for breeding purposes as high as \$6, and cull sheep went from \$4.50 down. The feature of the market on the opening day of the week was the sale of a load of Western feeding lambs at \$8.85. Receipts last week were 21,500 head, as against 14,186 head for the week before, and 23,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves—Market in this division occupied a favorable position last week. Monday and Tuesday tops sold generally at \$12.50; Wednesday, best veals reached \$13.50, and Thursday and Friday the general market for choice lots was \$13. Cull grades went from \$10 down; heavy, fat calves ranged from \$8 to \$9 generally, and grassers \$4 to \$5.50. Friday's receipts included 200 head of Canadians, and the top vealers out of these sold at \$12.75, with the culls going at \$10. Some heavy, fat calves were among the offerings from across the river, and they sold at \$8. Receipts last week were 1,875 head; the previous week there were 1,848 head, and for the same week a year ago 1,625 head.

Cheese Market.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 15 1/2c.; finest Easterns, 14 1/2c.; Cornwall, 14 1/2c.; Stirling, 14 5/16c.; Campbellford, 14 5/16c.; New York, State whole milk fresh flats, specials, 14 1/2c. to 15c.; average fancy, 14 1/2c.; Woodstock, 14 1/2c.; St. Paschal, Que., 13 9/16c.; Madoc, 14 1/2c.; Listowel, 14 1/2c.

Chicago.

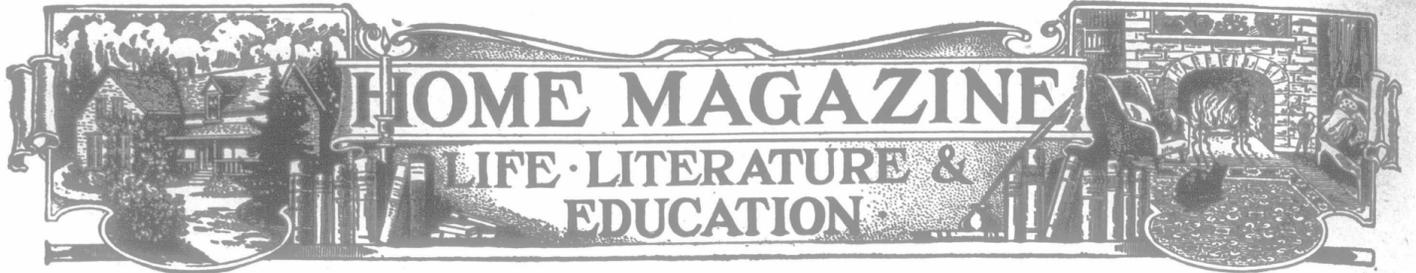
Cattle—Beeves, \$6 to \$10.25; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$8.25; calves, \$7.75 to \$11.50. Hogs—Light, \$7.35 to \$8.10; mixed, \$6.80 to \$8.25; heavy, \$6.70 to \$8.10; rough, \$6.70 to \$6.95; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.65; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$8.05. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, native, \$5.75 to \$6.55; lambs, native, \$7 to \$9.25.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 14.—W. A. Reburn & Co., R. R. 1, North Hatley, Que.; Jerseys. Oct. 20.—D. Campbell and D. H. Sells, Komoka, Ont.; Holsteins. Oct. 20.—R. J. Hine, St. Mary's, Ont.; Oxford Down sheep. Oct. 21.—Estate of W. J. Beaty, Spruce-dale Farm, St. Thomas, Ont.; Dairy Shorthorns, Berkshires, farm, stock, etc. Oct. 28.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; pure-bred stock. Nov. 10-11.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., London, Ont.; pure-bred stock. Dec. 9.—H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.; Holsteins.

Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont., will judge Shorthorns at the Panama Pacific Exhibition.

In the free-for-all class of the Butter-making Competition at the Central Canada Exhibition, first prize went to Miss Ruth Patton, Richmond Hill, Ont., instead of second, as reported.



High Summer.

By Katharine Tynan, in "New Witness," London.

Pinks and syringa in the garden closes,
And the sweet privet hedge and golden
roses,
The pines hot in the sun, the drone of
the bee,

They die in Flanders to keep these for me.

The long, sunny days, and the still
weather,

The cuckoo and blackbird shouting to-
gether,

The lambs calling their mothers out on
the lea,

They die in Flanders to keep these for me.

All doors and windows open: the south
wind blowing

Warm through the clean, sweet rooms on
tiptoe going,

Where many sanctities, dear and delight-
some, be,

They die in Flanders to keep these for me.

Daisies leaping in foam on the green
grasses,

The dappled sky and the stream that
sings as it passes;

These are bought with a price, a bitter
fee,

They die in Flanders to keep these for me.

Browsings Among the Books.

SOME POLICEMEN AND A MORAL.
From "Tremendous Trifles," by G. K.
Chesterton.

[In these sad days anything that pro-
vokes a smile—a kindly, enjoyed, non-
cynical smile—is not to be thrown aside.
We recommend to those of our readers
who want to look away from the gloom
occasionally, the following, from Eng-
land's huge, Taft-like journalist, G. K.
Chesterton, whose humorous, paradoxical,
yet shrewd comments on life and letters
are a delight to many people.—Ed.]

The other day I was nearly arrested by
two excited policemen in a wood in York-
shire. I was on a holiday, and was en-
gaged in that rich and intricate mass of
pleasures, duties, and discoveries which,
for the keeping off of the profane, we
disguise by the exoteric name of Noth-
ing. At the moment in question I was
throwing a big Swedish knife at a tree,
practicing (alas, without success) that
useful trick of knife-throwing, by which
men murder each other in Stevenson's
romances.

Suddenly the forest was full of two
policemen; there was something about
their appearance in and relation to that
greenwood that reminded me, I know not
how, of some happy Elizabethan comedy.
They asked what the knife was, who I
was, why I was throwing it, what my
address was, trade, religion, opinions on
the Japanese war, name of favorite cat,
and so on. They also said I was damag-
ing the tree; which was, I am sorry
to say, not true, because I could not
hit it. The peculiar philosophical im-
portance, however, of the incident was
this: After some half-hour's animated
conversation, the exhibition of an enve-
lope containing an unfinished poem, which
was read with great care, and, I trust,
with some profit, and one or two other
subtle detective strokes, the elder of the

two knights became convinced that I
really was what I professed to be, that
I was a journalist, that I was on the
Daily News (this was the real stroke;
they were shaken with a terror common
to all tyrants) that I lived in a particu-
lar place as stated, and that I was stop-
ping with particular people in Yorshire,
who happened to be wealthy and well-
known in the neighborhood.

In fact, the leading constable became
so genial and complimentary at last that
he ended up by representing himself as a
reader of my works. And when that
was said, everything was settled. They
acquitted me and let me pass.

"But," I said, "what of this mangled
tree? It was to the rescue of that
Dryad, tethered to the earth, that you
rushed like knights errant. You, the
higher humanitarians, are not deceived by
the seeming stillness of the green things,
a stillness like the stillness of the cata-
ract, a headlong and crashing silence.
You know that a tree is but a creature
tied to the ground by one leg. You will
not let assassins with their Swedish dag-
gers shed the green blood of such a
being. But, if so, why am I not in
custody? Where are my gyves? Pro-
duce, from some portion of your persons,
my mouldy straw and my grated window.
The facts of which I have just convinced
you, that my name is Chesterton, that I
am a journalist, that I am living with
the well-known and philanthropic Mr.
Blank, of Ilkley, cannot have anything
to do with the question of whether I
have been guilty of cruelty to vegetables.
The tree is none the less damaged, even
though it may reflect with a dark pride
that it was wounded by a gentleman con-
nected with the Liberal press. Wounds
in the bark do not more rapidly close
up because they are inflicted by people
who are stopping with Mr. Blank, of
Ilkley. That tree, the ruin of its for-
mer self, the wreck of what was once a
giant of the forest, now splintered and
laid low by the brute superiority of a
Swedish knife, that tragedy, constable,
cannot be wired out even by stopping
for several months more with some
wealthy person. It is incredible that
you have no legal claim to arrest even
the most august and fashionable persons
on this charge. For, if so, why did you
interfere with me at all?"

I made the latter and larger part of
this speech to the silent wood, for the
two policemen had vanished almost as
quickly as they came. It is very possi-
ble, of course, that they were fairies.
In that case the somewhat illogical char-
acter of their view of crime, law, and
personal responsibility would find a bright
and elvish explanation. Perhaps if I
had lingered in the glade till moonrise I
might have seen rings of tiny policemen
dancing on the sward, or running about
with glow-worm belts arresting grass-
hoppers for damaging blades of grass.
But taking the bolder hypothesis that
they really were policemen, I find myself
in a certain difficulty. I was certainly
accused of something which was either
an offence or was not. I was let off
because I proved I was a guest at a
known house. The inference seems pain-
fully clear; either it is not a proof of
infamy to throw a knife about in a
lonely wood, or else it is a proof of in-
nocence to know a rich man. Suppose
a very poor person, poorer even than a
journalist, a navy or unskilled laborer,
tramping in search of work, often chang-
ing his lodgings, often, perhaps, falling
in his rent. Suppose he had read
Stevenson's novels. Suppose he had
thrown knives at trees, and could give
no description of a dwelling-place except
that he had been fired out of the last.
As I walked home through a cloudy and
purple twilight I wondered how he would
have got on.

A Tragedy of Twopence.

[From "Tremendous Trifles," by Gilbert
K. Chesterton. Written before
the war.]

It is a fair general rule for those
travelling on the Continent, that the
easiest way of talking in a foreign lan-
guage is to talk philosophy. The most
difficult kind of talking is to talk about
common necessities. The reason is obvi-
ous. The names of common necessities
vary completely with each nation, and
are generally somewhat odd and quaint.
How, for instance, could a Frenchman
suppose that a coalbox would be called
a "scuttle"? If he has ever seen the
word scuttle, it has been in the Jingo
Press, where the "policy of scuttle" is
used whenever we give up something to
a small power like Liberals, instead of
giving up everything to a great power,
like Imperialists. What Englishman in
Germany would be poet enough to guess
that the Germans call a glove a "hand-
shoe"? Nations name their necessities by
nicknames, so to speak. They call their
tubs and stools by quaint, elvish, and
almost affectionate names, as if they were
their own children. But anyone can
argue about abstract things in a foreign
language who has ever got as far as
Exercise IV. in a primer. For as soon
as he can put a sentence together at all
he finds that the words used in abstract
or philosophical discussion are almost
the same in all nations. . . . Restrain,
therefore, your exuberant admiration for
the young man who can argue with six
French atheists when he first lands at
Dieppe. Even I can do that. But very
likely the same young man does not
know the French for shoe-horn.

I was walking about a German
town, and I knew no German. I knew,
however, two or three of those great and
solemn words which hold our European
civilization together—one of which is
"cigar." As it was a hot and dreary
day, I sat down at a table in a sort of
beer-garden, and ordered a cigar and a
pot of lager. I drank the lager, and
paid for it. I smoked the cigar, forgot
to pay for it, and walked away, gazing
rapturously at the royal outline of the
Taunus mountains. After about ten
minutes I suddenly remembered that I
had not paid for the cigar. I went back
to the place of refreshment and put down
the money. But the proprietor also had
forgotten the cigar, and he merely said
guttural things in a tone of query, ask-
ing me, I suppose, what I wanted. I
said "cigar," and he gave me a cigar.
I endeavored while putting down the
money to wave away the cigar with ges-
tures of refusal. He thought that my
rejection was of the nature of a condem-
nation of that particular cigar, and
brought me another. I whirled my arms
like a windmill, seeking to convey by the
sweeping universality of my gesture that
my rejection was a rejection of cigars in
general, not of that particular article.
He mistook this for the ordinary im-
patience of common men, and rushed for-
ward, his hands filled with miscellaneous
cigars, pressing them upon me. In des-
peration I tried other kinds of pantom-
ime, but the more cigars I refused the
more and more rare and precious cigars
were brought out of the dees and re-
cesses of the establishment. I tried in
vain to think of a way of conveying to
him the fact that I had already had the
cigar. I imitated the action of a citizen
smoking, knocking off and throwing away
a cigar. The watchful proprietor only
thought I was rehearsing (as in an
extasy of anticipation) the joys of the
cigar he was going to give me. At last
I retired baffled: he would not take the
money and leave the cigars alone. So

that this restaurant-keeper (in whose face
a love of money shone like the sun at
noonday) flatly and firmly refused to re-
ceive twopence that I certainly owed
him; and I took that twopence of his
away with me and rioted on it for
months. I hope that on the last day
the angels will break the truth very gen-
tly to that unhappy man.

A Letter From England.

[The following letter, which will be of
especial interest to English folk living in
Canada, has been kindly passed on to us
by "H. A. B."]

Tuesday, August 10th, 1915.

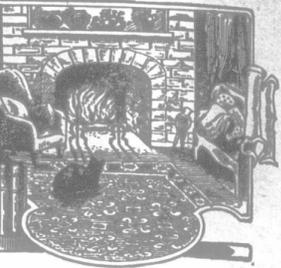
Dear Mrs. Boomer,—Quietness now reigns
in Watford. The soldiers in training have
all departed; the Hants, the Suffolks and
the Norfolks, all went together. All
Watford turned out to give them a good
send-off, although it meant being up all
night to do so. For a week or two be-
fore their departure their new uniforms
and equipments were being served out to
them, causing much amusement, both to
themselves as well as the lookers on.
The territorial khaki disappeared, and a
new uniform, lighter in color and weight,
more suited to the hot climate to which
they were bound, took its place. What
a transformation six months' drilling and
exercise had brought about!

As they marched out of Watford, off to
Egypt and the Dardanelles, no finer lot
of men ever wore shoe-leather—men well
set up, of fine physique, men to be proud
of, filling one with amazement at the
skill and management that had in so
short a time raised up this entirely new
army. The new helmets added greatly
to their martial appearance—adding to
their height, making the shorter ones
tall and the tall ones giants. Every-
thing belonging to the regiment was new.
The transport wagons, the wagons be-
longing to the Army Service Corps, as
well as those of the Red Cross, were all
new and up-to-date, all drawn by mules
with all their harness made of the best
of leather, with brass fittings highly
polished. Most of the men took great
pride in their badges and fittings, and
these, as well as their rifles, were always
as clean and bright as elbow-grease could
make them. These men were billeted in
Watford for over ten weeks, and by their
good humor and kindly ways had won
the affection of the people, so much so
that it seemed like parting with their
own folk when they went.

Our two men went off very cheerfully.
They were both single and had no ties,
but the married ones felt sad when they
thought of the wives and little ones they
might never see more. More than half
the battalion were married, and so each
man cost the country far more than he
would have done had he been single, be-
cause, not only would the Government
have to support him, but his dependents
likewise.

In my last letter to you I said that
the farmers were anxious for rain; now
they are getting too much. There has
been almost continuous rain since the
latter part of May. We have had heavy
downpours here in Watford, accompanied
with thunder and lightning—most depress-
ing weather—and, although it now gives
promise of change, yet it remains very
unsettled.

More soldiers have arrived, the Lin-
colns, Leicester and Sherwood Forest
regiments. This time they are being
camped out. Hundreds of wagons have
passed our house laden with stores of
every kind, preparing for the camping.
Each wagon was drawn by two splendid
horses. These fine animals are the pick
of the country; finer could not be seen
anywhere.



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The other morning early, some hundred... of so of cyclists came along the St... Albans Road. They all rode motor... cycles—magnificent machines; they had... been travelling during the night, and... rested along the green, whilst a roll call... was held to see that none had fallen out... by the way or taken a wrong turning. Splendid men, all of them fully equip... with officers in command. It was a... pretty sight to see them all start to... gether.

I heard one say they were going... to Southampton, and from there, I... suppose, to France. Whilst I have been... penning these few lines a number of... wagons and men of the Red Cross Con... tingent have passed by—in fact, some... thing or other is going by continually... connected with the new armies, so we are... kept alive one way or the other. Wat... ford seems in a fair way of becoming a... big military center. We are going to... have a new building erected for munition... works. It is to be started at once, and... will stand alongside the railway so as to... have convenient sidings, etc., and to ac... commodate the influx of workers all the... open spaces round about will have tem... porary huts erected to house them. The... report goes that all is to be in working... order in four months' time.

We are not forgotten by the soldiers... now at the front who had their billets... with us. We hear from them frequently... and although they are not allowed to... tell us where they are, yet they give us... an idea of the awful scenes in which they... have had their share, and their wonder... at having come out of them alive; still... all are convinced that, notwithstanding... all difficulties, they are on the winning... side.

It is now over a year since the war... started, and although the price of food... has risen, yet there has not been any... scarcity, and for that we are all thank... ful. In spite of the rain, this year's... crops are ripening fast, and in some... parts have been gathered in.

In July I had to go into Cambridge... shire to a village called Castle Camps. The... farmers had had orders to grow all the... wheat possible, and I walked through... hundreds of acres, for it is a good wheat... growing country.

With all good wishes that your work... may prosper, I am, yours truly,
L. B. GROVES.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Extracting Joy.

Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: Yet I will rejoice in the LORD, I will joy in the God of my salvation.—Hab. iii.: 17, 18.

Just to trust, and yet to ask
Guidance still,
Take the training or the task
As He will.
Just to take the loss or gain
As He sends it;
Just to take the joy or pain
As He lends it.
This is all, and yet the way
Marked by Him Who loves the best;
Secret of a happy day,
Secret of His promised rest.
—F. R. Havergal.

This is an age of marvellous works, and valuable products are constantly being extracted from things which seem worthless. How strange it is that perfumes, flavoring extracts and brilliant dyes can be extracted from coal tar. Who would have believed, a hundred years ago, that our cities could be lighted and street cars sent flying on their way, by means of power extracted from a waterfall? We dig up golden carrots, white potatoes, and red beets from the same plot. Do we ever wonder how they managed to extract brightness from the red-colored earth? Are we less capable than a carrot or a beet? If not, then let us try to find joy in sorrow and brightness in darkness.

Read our text, given above, and you can hardly fail to admire the prophet Habakkuk. Even the depressed writer

of the Book of Ecclesiastes said, In the day of "prosperity" be joyful, but Habakkuk climbs to a pinnacle of greatness when he declares that he will keep his Thanksgiving Day with joy, even though the fields are barren and the flocks and herds are utterly destroyed. Job is always spoken of as a type of patient endurance of great trials, but joy is a far more wonderful product than patience as an extract of adversity.

Jacob said that if God would take care of him, and provide for all his needs, "then shall the LORD be my God." Job rose far above that when he promised to "trust" God even if He should slay him—but Job was very unhappy, in spite of his trust in God. Habakkuk was sad, too, but his sadness was not the result of his own personal trials. It came from the fact that he saw wicked men triumphing. The Chaldeans marched through the land, "to possess the dwelling-places that are not theirs. . . . Their horses are swifter than the leopards, and are more fierce than the evening wolves. . . . They shall deride every strong hold; for they shall heap dust, and take it. . . . he shall pass over, and offend, imputing this power unto his god." The prophet could not understand how the Holy God looked upon them that dealt treacherously, and made no sign when the wicked devoured the man that was more righteous than he. But, though he could not understand, his faith did not fail. He stood on his watch tower, watching for the certain triumph of good. He said confidently: "Because thou hast spoiled many nations, all the remnant of the people shall spoil thee."

History has a fashion of repeating itself, and to-day we say with Habakkuk: "O LORD, how long shall I cry, and Thou wilt not hear! even cry out unto Thee of violence, and Thou wilt not save!" May we also share his joy in the LORD, a joy that war and famine could not quench.

A preacher was, on one occasion, speaking about the mystery of sorrow. He said that Christians were steeped in trouble, to right and left, front and back. Suddenly there was an interruption. An old man in the gallery shouted: "Glory be to God! It's always open at the top!"

Yesterday—after I had started to write this Quiet Hour—I was walking along the street and saw, outside a church, this golden text written: "In Thy Presence is fullness of joy." If we walk with God, conscious of His Love and Presence, we can keep our Thanksgiving every day in the year. From sorrow we can extract the "oil of joy"; though our earthly sun may be darkened, we can rejoice in the Lord and joy in our ever-loving God.

God gives cotton to men, and they use some of it for the destruction of their fellows, and some of it as a healing dressing for gaping wounds. So He gives sorrow to His children, and some extract from it distrust and gloom, while others extract strength, patience and radiant joy. We may have which we will.

Many hearts are sad this Thanksgiving time. Last year we saw the horrors of war at a distance; but now Canada has, of her own accord, shouldered no small share of the world's heavy burden. People talk loudly of "the failure of Christianity"—and yet millions of men and women are turning their backs on comfort and safety, setting their faces towards the cross, choosing hardships and danger, ready to die in order to rescue a nation that is wounded, bleeding and heart-broken!—is not that Christ-like? (2 Cor. viii.: 9.)

Trouble—great trouble—may have entered your home as an unbidden and unwelcome guest. How are you meeting the test? It has been bravely said: "The finest tribute to the dead is not to break our hearts for them, but to use our heart's strength in better living, so that when we meet again they may approve us." If you read St. John xv., xvi., and xvii., you will notice how often our Lord spoke of joy—"My joy," He said, and "your joy"—yet He knew that torture, shame and death would be His portion within the next few hours.

We have great reason for keeping Thanksgiving Day this year, not only for the splendid harvest God has given, but for the splendid faithfulness of so many men and women. No wonder "God loves

the common people," when they are capable of rising so swiftly to the heights of self-forgetting sacrifice. We often dare to despise others, yet in God's sight they may be far nobler than we.

Jacob A. Riis tells of a "tough" who had tried to kill two policemen who had found him robbing a store. He came out of the police-office after he had been photographed for the "Rogues' Gallery." Apparently the image of God in his soul had been hopelessly defaced by the roughness of slum life. But a tiny child strayed into the track of a flying street-car. Men and women, sick with horror, stood to watch the tragedy they were powerless to avert. The "Kid" tore himself from the grasp of the police and sprang on the track, saving the child at the risk of his own life.

Thanksgiving Day comes when we have turned our backs on the bright summer days, and are facing the gloom of the dying year and the cutting winds of winter. Then we keep our great national feast, thanking God for the blessings of the past, and for future blessings, too. Beyond the winter we see the "new earth" of the coming springtime.

Gladness in the sunshine is natural and good—as far as it goes. Any butterfly can cheerfully sip honey from the flowers, but gladness in the darkness of sorrow and anxiety is a great and glorious thing. A British sailor on the Cressy said, "What upset me more than anything was the sight of a dozen men clinging to a piece of raft, holding on to one another, and all singing, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.'" What joy there must be among the angels when men shine out in the darkness, reflecting the glory of God.

Those who rejoice "in the Lord" never are really lonely, never find life really dark. In His presence is fullness of joy—joy that the world has no power to give or to take away.

"When you move toward the Sun of Righteousness—, all your shadows are behind you."

We can find joy even in tribulation—did you know that "tribulation" meant threshing away the chaff from the good grain?—if we trust our God. Habakkuk could catch the gleam of the coming glory, and rejoiced in hope, saying: "Though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come." Let us stand beside him, watching for the Sun-rising.

Careless seems, the Great Avenger; history's pages but record One death grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word; Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne,— Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."
DORA FARNCOMB.

A Kindly Act.

I wish to thank those who have sent me magazines, etc., for distribution in the hospital. They are "kept moving" from patient to patient, and are greatly appreciated.
HOPE.
52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

The Windrow.

As the months go on every nation is building larger and stronger air-craft, for on land, in the water and in the air must be fought out this deadly conflict of the nations. France and Germany are replacing the monoplane by the biplane, which gives greater strength and speed, and England is preparing for an aerial campaign on a vast scale. The "Canada," recently completed by the Curtis works at Toronto, at a cost of \$40,000, is claimed to be bigger and swifter than the German "Aviatik," which carries two engines of 150 horse power.

"There is some precedent for the theory in this country," says a United States journal, "that 'taxation without representation is tyranny.' But the many women of New York City who are forced to pay an inheritance tax have improved on the masculine spirit of '76 in voicing their protest, and instead of giving a Boston tea-party have merely

sent the following statement with their checks: 'This tax is paid under protest by a woman tax payer. If the Government takes the taxes of women it should give them the vote.'"

Canadians often resent the appropriation of the word "American" as noun and adjective to describe citizens of the United States. But such resentment is quite uncalled-for. It is the lack of a convenient descriptive term, not egotism, that has led to the adoption of the term "American"; "United Statesian" is too awkward to be even considered. Esperanto suggests as the needed word "Usona," formed from the initials of "United States of North America," with the adjective "Usonian," but so far the suggestion has not been seriously considered. In the meantime the only alternative is to bear with "American."

The enormous size of the English writer, Gilbert K. Chesterton, is a fruitful source for jesting among his friends, and no one enjoys a good hit better than the author himself. The latest story going the rounds is the following, as told in a recent magazine:

A well-known author's sister, in London, England, having undertaken to care for some Belgian refugees, had sent to her a male Belgian of girth beyond belief, a veritable mountain of a man. His need of clothing, trousers especially, was desperate, but where were garments half big enough to be found? Then the author had an inspiration, and wrote to his friend, G. K. Chesterton, asking if he hadn't some discarded trousers. The delight of "G. K. C." was touching, for it seems he, moved by sympathy for the Belgians, and wishing to do his part, had been searching in vain for some refugee who could wear his cast-off clothes without being lost in them. The garments were passed on forthwith and fitted to a marvel, to the joy of one Belgian, the relief of one charitable lady, and the infinite credit of G. K. C.

Arnold Bennett, the English author, is contributing to Illustrated London News, from Northern France, a most interesting series of letters. The following description of abandoned German trenches, taken from one of them, is graphic:

"Then we were in a German trench which the French had taken and transformed into one of their own trenches by turning its face. It had a more massive air than the average French trench, and its collarage, if I may use this civilian word, was deeper than that of any French trench. The officers said that often a German trench was taken before the men resting in those profound sleeping-holes could get to the surface, and that therefore they only emerged in order to be killed or captured.

"After more heavy trudging we came to trenches abandoned by the Germans and not employed by the French, as the front had moved far beyond them. The sides were dilapidated. Old shirts, bits of uniform, ends of straps, damaged field-glass cases, broken rifles, useless grenades lay all about. Here and there was a puddle of greenish water. Millions of flies, many of a sinister bright burnished green, were busily swarming. The forlornness of these trenches was heartrending. It was the most dreadful thing that I saw at the front, surpassing the forlornness of any destroyed village whatsoever. And at intervals in the ghastly residue of war arose a smell unlike any other smell. . . . A leg could be seen sticking out of the side of the trench. We smelt a number of these smells, and saw a number of legs. Each leg was a fine leg, well-clad, and superbly shod in almost new boots with nail-protected soles. Each leg was a human leg attached to a human body, and at the other end of the body was presumably a face crushed in the earth. Two strokes with a pick, and the corpses might have been excavated and decently interred. But not one had been touched. Buried in frenzied haste by amateur, imperilled grave-diggers with a military purpose, these dead men decayed at leisure amid the scrap-heap, the cess-pit, the infernal squalor which once had been a neat, clean, scien-

tific German earthwork, and which still earlier had been part of a fair countryside. The French had more urgent jobs on hand than the sepulture of these victims of a caste and an ambition. So they liquefied into corruption in their everlasting boots, proving that there is nothing like leather. They were a symbol. With alacrity we left them to get forward to the alert, straining life of war."

HILL-RIDING AMONG THE ITALIANS.

A writer in "Manchester Guardian," describing the wonderful riding of the Italian cavalry, says: "Of all the daring and skillful horsemen I have seen I would put the officers and men of the Roman garrison first. I have watched Italian cavalry swim the Arno like an amphibious host, and gain the further bank as quickly as though there were a bridge across the river at the spot. . . . But the so-called 'precipice-riding' is the strangest manoeuvre of them all. The Italian cavalry must go where none may follow—such is the tradition of the army." The writer then goes on to describe this riding as given in ordinary military practice before the war began:

"These 'precipice meetings' are smart social events. Many of the riders are actions of noble Roman houses, so the way out to the Tor is crowded with cars and carriages, as well as with pedestrians and equestrians of both the 'Black' (Papal) and 'White' (Quirinal) aristocracy. Here, too, are the Diplomatic Corps, with their attaches and ladies—vivid groups in the green, hilly space backed by the vast purple Campagna which stretched away to the snowy, glittering range.

"The competitors are divided into troops of thirty. These are seen galloping with apparent recklessness up and down the steepest hills, as though horses and riders were on a level field. A false step looks like death to both, yet accidents are not frequent. Watch a troop cantering easily along the ridge, then taking two stone walls and a very high post-and-rail fence. If they slipped! But they don't. Three and four abreast, the horsemen take these obstacles and sweep down the hill at full gallop, then round the base at racing speed, and off out of sight towards the Tor. From the point the cavalry thunder up the valley towards their starting-point, taking uphill timber-jumps on the way, and that in clean and admirable style.

"When the last troop has got round there is a rush on the part of the crowd for now the precipice-riding is due outside a barrack-yard some distance away. The 'precipice' is an almost perpendicular bank of loose, brown soil over sixty feet high. Chatter ceases as officers and men appear on the crest, trotting cautiously along the sheer brink. The foremost of these reins in his charger and walks to the edge.

"Foreign spectators hold their breath, women cry out as the first intelligent and powerful war-horse plants rigid forelegs clear down, whilst his rider, rising high in the stirrups, leans so far back that his shoulders almost touch the hindquarters of his mount. On the part of neither is there any hesitation—although from the top it must seem like tumbling over the brink of a terrible cliff. It is curious to see each successive charger stiffen his forelegs, tuck in his hindlegs convulsively, then, with a few rabbit-like kicks and tosses of the head, go sailing and sliding down the loose face of the precipice—to canter calmly off when level ground is reached. One after another, sometimes three abreast, they take the plunge and slide—fine animals of 16 and 17 hands carrying fully-equipped cavalrymen a-clatter with sabre, carbine, and full accoutrements. Now and then as a new troop paces to the ordeal one of the horses will refuse—rearing abruptly—trembling and swerving to avoid the fearsome descent. But his young officer-master coaxes and forces him over. At last he, too, thrusts down uncertain legs and begins to slide, landing safely at the bottom amid a storm of applause from the fashionable crowd of spectators. Once the horse is over the edge he is powerless to withdraw, but must stiffen

out and slide like the rest. But imagine how patient and persistent the training must be which persuades these high-spirited creatures to approach the edge and walk calmly over into what must seem sheer space—and that without the slightest hesitation for the most part.

"There is now a general move to the other side of the barrack building, where the last and not least daring of these manoeuvres is run. Here again one finds the onlookers grouped in a narrow valley, enclosed on one side by a high and exceedingly steep grassy hill, along whose crest, but a few yards from the summit, stretches a line of high posts and rails. Suddenly an officer appears, silhouetted sharply against the sky and galloping down towards the obstacle. Again the foreigner holds his breath as the rider takes the big jump, and without pausing continues down the precipitous hill at the centre. The cavaliers flash past the spectators three and four abreast. Down the precipice, over the rails, and then, without breaking their stride, down the amazing declivity. At the bottom a breathing-space is allowed. Then up again to the plateau on which the barrack stands, and on the way an uphill post-and-rail fence of the stiffest kind. Troop after troop dash down, then up again, careering as carelessly as though they were on the flat. You will see a couple of the officers riding together laughing and chatting with light hand on the reins, and that in places where a stumble is not to be thought of without a shudder. It is at the timber-jump below—the last of all—that bad spills are most frequent. Riders usually roll clear of their horses, however, and rise in a flash to seize the startled animals.

"Of course there are places—in the High Savoy, for instance, and on the Austrian frontier—where even Italian cavalry must dismount. Here you see officers and men crawling up the wall-like face of rocky precipices as though they were flies, and hauling up great guns by means of block and tackle. Long files of men give a mighty pull, the wheeled weapon jerks up a few feet, and petty officers put wedges behind to prevent the backward slip. Light rails are laid for the weightier pieces. But the Alpine manoeuvres of the Italian army make up an Iliad of feats—the conquest of glacier and snows, rock-wall, torrent and crevasse."

"This, then, is the practice which the brave horsemen of the southern peninsula are now having abundant opportunity to prove in their difficult mountain campaign against the Austrians.

FARM INSTRUCTION FOR BOYS.

"Not all the agencies that are emphasizing the 'back to the land' movement are material and economic," says a writer on the subject. "Some are spiritual and reformatory." It has been found in dealing with the apparently vicious that setting them to work on the land has a more rapid and permanent effect than anything else in bringing them to a more normal and wholesome condition of mind, hence farms for this purpose are being established in many places. And not only for the vicious are these places being established. It is recognized that farming is one of the most uplifting and interesting occupations for boys. In any walk of life, hence agricultural schools and farms for boys are springing up with remarkable rapidity in all parts of America. Many of these are modeled on the famous George Junior Republics, others, such as the Good Will Farm in Maine, go further into the science of agriculture, while the climax of helpfulness is reached in the Agricultural Colleges, whose sphere of influence increases every year. Among these, in America, in addition to our own world-famed college at Guelph, Ont., and the not less famous college at Cornell University, New York State, may be mentioned the Agricultural Colleges in nearly every State in the United States, with secondary agricultural schools in connection with twenty-five of them; the National Farm School near Philadelphia for young city Hebrews; the Billings Polytechnic Institute, Montana; and the Interlaken School of La Porte, Indiana, where the students, of whom a majority are sons of rich parents, are conducting

intensive farming on a square mile of land under the supervision of agricultural experts.

The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions for the week from Sept. 24th to Oct. 1st. have been as follows: Appin League, Appin, Ont., \$10.00; Gwen and Muriel Freeman, St. Thomas, Ont., \$5.00; "Toronto," \$2.00; "A Friend," Langton, Ont., \$2.00; "Scotia," London, Ont., \$2.00.

Amount previously acknowledged.....\$1,802.50
Total to Oct. 1st.....\$1,824.50

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

YOUR JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Asked for: Jam, honey, marmalade, jelly.

Contributions for the week from Sept. 24th to October 1st were as follows:

Crate containing 48 quarts from Pellingham and Kynoch, Ont., collected by Mrs. Matthias Trivers and Mrs. Donald Bell. Contributors—Mrs. Walter McAulay, Mrs. Robt. Montgomery, Mrs. Samuel Deary, Mrs. Walter Deary, Mrs. Robt. Dunn, Mrs. Donald Bell, Mrs. David Dunn, Mrs. Matthias Trivers, Jr., Mrs. Geo. Trivers, Mrs. J. A. Fullerton, Mrs. Ed. Trivers, Mrs. Will McAulay.

Crate from South Indian, Ont., 12 quarts, contributed by these ladies of Grant: Mrs. A. Mason, Mrs. R. Mason, Mrs. D. Stewart, Mrs. H. Mason, Miss J. B. Sinclair, Miss B. McDougall, Miss A. Orr, Mrs. J. Orr, Miss Parsons.

Crate from Auburn, 12 jars: Mrs. J. G. Cartwright, Mrs. Geo. Snell, Miss Minnie Snell, Mrs. Robt. Taylor, Mrs. D. Patterson, Mrs. W. Straughan, Mrs. Jas. Nicholson, Miss Freda Andrew, S. Rae Andrew, Mrs. W. J. Andrew.

Directions for Sending Jam.

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY.

AS THE RED CROSS IS OBLIGED TO PAY OUT SO MUCH MONEY FOR EXPRESS, IT WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED IF SENDERS WILL UNDERTAKE TO PREPAY EXPRESS CHARGES. This will greatly prevent the funds of the society from being depleted, and will leave so much more money to be spent for socks, bandages, antiseptics, etc. When several contribute jars to the same box, a very small fee from each will suffice to cover express charges, and we are sure Canadian women will not object to that. Those who simply cannot afford to prepay, yet wish to forward jars, may send them to have express collected at this end.

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

LETTERS OF THANKS.

The following letters have been received from the Red Cross Society, and from the Daughters of the Empire, through whom \$100 from the Dollar Chain found its way to "the Boys."

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, LONDON BRANCH.

On behalf of the London Branch of the C. R. C. S., may I thank you very heartily for the magnificent quantity of jam that you have collected for us? We are indeed grateful for the work that you have done for us, ever since the opening of the Branch, and we hope you

will express through your columns, to your contributors, our deep appreciation of their work, and generosity.

Yours very truly,
KATHLEEN BOWKER,
Cor. Sec'y.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE, LONDON, ONT.

The "Farmer's Advocate":
The Regent, Officers and Members of the Lord Robert's Chapter, I. O. D. E., desire me to thank you for your very generous donation of \$100. It may interest you to know that the cheque enabled us to make our last payment for 400 flannel shirts we sent to our brave boys overseas in August. Again thanking you for your kindness, I am very truly yours,
MARY SCATCHERD,
Secretary.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. (3) If pen name is also given, the real name will not be published. (4) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (5) Allow one month in this Department for answers to questions to appear.]

A Few Glimpses at "the Front".

(Among the nurses, and the boys whom you are helping.)

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—As the dollars for the "Dollar Chain" and cases of jam for the "Jam Shower" have been arriving, I have often wondered how many of you have "boys" of your own, or very dear to you, at the front. Among those of you who have, there has been a touch of extra tenderness in getting the money ready to send away, or in preparing and cooking the fruit that is to have so strange a journey. But among those of you who have no friend to represent you in the trenches, there has been sympathy too, deep and vibrant, born not only of the thought that these brave lads in Belgium, in France, in the far-away Dardanelles, are offering their lives for the Empire, but also of the realization of their suffering.

There are, perhaps, a few people who are so totally lacking in the power of imagination as to be utterly unable to picture or feel what living on the battlefield must be. But surely these are very few indeed. To the most of us the realization is keen, and so it is that we are willing to help with our toil, or our money, or with both.

To-day, that you may see even more plainly, I want to give you a few stories and quotations taken from the letters of a nurse who has been since May last quite in the forefront of things, at first in France, now on the Island of Lemnos, just forty miles from the entrance of the Dardanelles.

I am sorry that I have not with me the letters from which the first two incidents are taken, so that I might quote the whole of them verbatim, but as I have not I must pass what I can remember on to you at second hand.

Writing first from the beautiful palace of Versailles, this nurse told, over and over again, of the unvarying cheerfulness of the wounded men sent to that point, of how they were lying in tents scattered over the lawn, of how they sang in the moonlight, and of how they admired the Canadian soldiers.

Later she was transferred to a field hospital just 25 miles from the firing line, 1,000 tents up among the hills, one section British, one French, one American Red Cross, and one Canadian. Here the more difficult cases were rushed from the trenches, and here, day after day, the white-cowled, uniformed "sisters"—the nurses at the front are all "sisters"—saw trains laden with khaki-clad men rush by to replace them; in an hour, someone off duty counted forty train-loads.

From this point, "Somewhere in France," came her most pitiful stories. One day she wrote, "There is such a dear lad here, only seventeen. I hope he will not live long, for he is suffering terribly. Most of the time he raves about the 'terrible noises' and 'tramping

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over the fellows,'—always 'tramping over the fellows.'" In the next letter she said: "Billy has gone. Not long before he died, he said, 'Sister, I don't know what my next country will be, but will there be roses there?' 'Yes,' I said, 'I am very sure there will be roses there!—And then he sang 'The Rosary,' all the way through,—and such a lovely voice! It nearly broke our hearts.'"

A telegram came, ordering a number of the nurses to return to England for further orders. On the way a night stop was made at Boulogne, and our nurse writes: "Last night, in the middle of the night, I heard English words, and you may be sure I hopped out of bed and ran to the hotel window to see what was up. It was very dark, for there was no light except from a single lantern, but I could see that the square below was packed with men in khaki. They were standing very still, and an officer was addressing them. There must have been 2,500 in all, and I wondered if any of them were Canadians. I could not hear what the officer was saying, but presently the order was given to fall in, and off they marched in fours, straight to the trenches, poor boys! The band was playing 'Tipperary.' It will always seem like a death-march to me."

From England came the word, "I am writing this at four o'clock in the morning. We have orders to embark at once for the Dardanelles,"—and, from this point, happily, I am at liberty to quote at length, as I have the letters before me on the desk.

The first is dated from Alexandria, Egypt, August 14th.

"I am going to risk sending you this letter," I read, "and tell you all about my trip, which, by the way, is not ended yet, as we have been transferred to another boat and have two days' more run. Our officers and men left last night on a troopship.

"We left Southampton two weeks ago to-day,—started out through the entrance by way of the Needles, and ours was the first boat to go through that entrance since the outbreak of the war. We passed directly by the Isle of Wight, and it certainly was a very pretty picture with its pretty beach, green trees, and quaint old houses.

"There were a great many boats in The Channel, of all kinds, as we went down. Ours, of course, was a hospital ship, and we travelled in the brightest of lights. Everywhere a light could be placed it was. We never had one thought of fear, and we certainly have had one delightful trip.

"When we started it was very cold; then we got into the Bay of Biscay, and, talk about your rough weather! Ye gods and little fishes!—never shall I forget it!

"About the third day we picked up land along the southern part of Spain. This we kept in sight of for a couple of days. Sunday a. m. we cast anchor in the Malta harbor to await orders, and if you get the old family Bible and look at any of the old cities there, you will have an idea of what Malta looks like,—gray, flat buildings, without one sprig of green to be seen, only on a hill to the left there were two or three patches of it. All the rest was sand, and the place looked as if it had been baked. On a hill just behind the town stood a high monastery, also a school.

"About noon we left Malta along with a troopship of Australians which caught up with us there,—and they sang 'Oh, Canada' for us while we were standing side by side. You know out here, next to the Canadians we like the Australians; they are Colonials, too.

Then we travelled in sight of land along the northern coast of Africa,—and such a mountainous coast! Never shall I forget this trip,—not one single day of bad weather, and the water of the Mediterranean is the bluest blue that we have ever looked at.

"We landed in Alexandria on Wednesday morning, and have been here two days. That afternoon Captain F— took S—, P— and me on shore in a sailboat handled by two Arabs. We were entertained all the way across by one of the Arabs dancing an Eastern dance, the fiercest-looking performance you ever saw, but the four of us just sat and laughed until we were tired.

Well, we shopped that day. I bought a silver Egyptian bracelet, Egyptian necklace, a silver and brass oil lamp with Egyptian lettering on it, coffee-pot, ink-and-pen stand, a most gorgeous scarf with hammered silver work, and an Egyptian shawl, so I will have some souvenirs for you all when I go back.

"The next day we saw life in the Orient all right. . . Our escorts took us out to the catacombs and away into the old tombs. We also passed a harem, the man with about ten of his wives and a whole host of the children following up behind.

"Last night we were all separated, our officers to one boat and we to another. When we were leaving the men all sang in the most pathetic voices, 'Will They Ne'er Come Back Again?' So we just sang, 'We'll Not Be Back Till Morning!'—You know we sing so much.

"We are now on our way to our final destination, and we'll all be glad to get settled down once more, although we expect to have it awfully hard. Some of us may never come back, but we are not cowards.—Lovingly."

The next letter is headed "The Island of Lemnos,"—what an ancient, Grecian sound that has!—an island upon which has been placed the stationary hospital nearest to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

"It is over eight weeks," runs the note, "since we have received any mail from Canada, so you can imagine how anxiously we are waiting and looking for some.

"We are getting pretty well settled now. The tents where we sleep are up on a hill overlooking a small lake and a Greek village. (Of course, I am not going to add that the lake smells like the deuce.) Directly behind the village is a row of mountains. We are told that some 4,000 years ago there was a volcanic eruption on one of these young hills. Just as soon as permission is given we are going over to see some of the Greek villages,—if we can get some mules. The donkeys we see around here are very small, so I am very sorry for the donkey that has to carry me. I am no fairy.

"There isn't any grass here, but there is heaps of sand and stone, and the days are hot but the nights are nice and cool, which helps out a whole lot. There are trees growing over on the village side of the lake. Some Australian boys brought us over some grapes and figs which were grown here. I believe, on some parts of the island oranges grow, but that is another spot we have still to locate.

"We are living very much a military life here,—up in the morning with a bugle call, meals ditto. In fact, we live by that bugle.

"I have charge of five tents with about forty patients, nearly all Australians, and the nicest lot of boys,—we like them so much. They are such a cheerful, jolly lot of fellows,—you know, just like the Canadians.—Say, I'm worse than a Scotchman over Canada.

"We simply haven't anything that we are permitted to write about—but just wait until I get back home! Won't I more than talk!"

Perhaps I have been tempted to quote in too much detail from these letters, but,—well, it's the little human touches that count, isn't it?

Just in passing, your jam and your money—above all, your money—sent to the Dollar Chain and through all other channels, is helping, you do not know how much, these brave boys, suffering in the trenches, suffering, yet so bravely singing and smiling, in the hospital tents. The end of the war is not yet in sight, and the chain of assistance must go on. Those of us who can neither fight nor nurse have the privilege of adding to its links wherever and whenever we can. It is all we can do. Now that harvest is over and there are "things to sell," can we not make a redoubled effort?

To those who are working, it may be said that the War Office has asked that especial time be devoted to the making of socks, mitts, and mufflers, in order that there may be plenty of warm, woollen garments to meet the winter

with. The mufflers should be made of gray, khaki, or heather mixture, and should be 58 inches long and 10 inches wide. The mitts 8 inches long, short thumb, no fingers, stitches being cast off at the knuckles. The socks should be at least 12 inches long in the leg, with a foot of 11 inches.

And—will those who are helping in our Jam Shower kindly read "Directions" very carefully, especially in regard to preparing the boxes? It means little for you who club together to prepay the charges; it means very much to the Red Cross. You will understand that this change has been made necessary because of the immense quantities arriving at the Red Cross rooms. JUNIA.

Using Up Left-Overs.

BREAD PUDDING.

The other day I came on a parody which tickled my fancy so much that I must pass it on to you. Needless to say, it has been modeled on Lissauer's "Chant of Hate."

"Of all the victuals in pot or plate,
There's only one that we loathe and hate.
We love a hundred, we hate but one,
And that we'll hate till our race is run—
BREAD PUDDING!"

"It's known to you all, it's known to you all;
It casts a gloom, and it casts a pall;
By whatso name they mark the mess,
You take one taste and you give one guess.
Come, let us stand in the waiting place,
A vow to register, face to face:
We will never forgo our hate
Of that tasteless fodder we execrate—
BREAD PUDDING!"

"Cranberry pie, or apricot—
Some folks like 'em, and some folks not.
They're not so bad if they're made just right,
Though they don't enkindle our appetite.
But you we hate with a lasting hate,
And never will we that hate abate:
Hate of the tooth and hate of the gum,
Hate of palate and hate of tum.
Hate of the millions who've choked it down,
In country kitchen or house in town.
We love a thousand, we hate but one,
With a hate more hot than the hate
of Hum—
BREAD PUDDING!"

Once upon a time I should have said amen to every word of that tirade against bread pudding, but of late I have tasted such delicious combinations of the despised bread crumb, that I would I could send a dish or two of them to the writer of the "chant," did I know where to find him. Probably, then he might be inspired to revoke his words.

And, after all, bread pudding is the very best way to use up stale bread,—and bread will get stale, and crusts will be left, no matter how careful one is.

Here are a few recipes that may prove useful to you:

Queen of Puddings.—Heat together 1 cup milk and a dessertspoon of butter and pour over 1 cup bread crumbs. Let soak a few minutes, then add the yolks of 2 eggs, beaten, the grated rind of a small lemon, and sugar to sweeten. Pour all into a buttered pie dish and bake till set. Take out of the oven, spread with jam, cover with the beaten whites of the eggs, sprinkle with sugar and bake a pale brown. Serve with cream.

Brown Bread Pudding.—Break up pieces of brown bread in a basin. Pour over 2 cups boiling milk for every 3 cups (small) of bread crumbs. Let stand until soft, then squeeze the bread dry on a strainer, and beat with a fork until smooth. Add 3 tablespoons brown sugar, grated rind of one lemon, 3 tablespoons Sultana raisins, and 1 teaspoon each of baking-powder and vanilla extract. Mix well, add 2 well-beaten eggs, place in a buttered mould, cover with buttered paper and steam steadily for 1½ hours. Serve with cream and sugar, or with a sweet sauce.

Caramel Bread Pudding.—Put 2 cups stale bread crumbs in a dish, add 2 ounces chopped citron peel, 2 ounces Sultana raisins, and the grated

rind of one lemon. Put 2 tablespoons sugar into a saucepan and stir over the fire until brown, then add 1 cup milk and stir until all the sugar is dissolved. Add the milk to the bread, with four tablespoonfuls of sugar, 3 well-beaten eggs, and the strained juice of half a lemon. Pour into a buttered pudding mould, cover with greased paper, and steam for 1½ hours. Serve with cream and sugar, or with custard sauce.

Bread Custard.—To 4 beaten eggs add 1 quart milk and ¼ cup sugar; beat until the sugar dissolves. Pour into a baking-tin and set three slices of buttered bread on top (use plenty of butter) with the buttered side up. Bake in a moderate oven. When firm, set away to cool.

The Fall Fashions:

Crisp October days bring the inevitability of winter clothes to the fore, and, perforce, fall fashions for the time become a subject of absorbing interest. "There is one thing about the styles this season," remarked a woman the other day, "they are sensible."

And "sensible," upon the whole, assuredly they are. May the kind fates—or the powers at the ends of the wires—decree that they may be kept so.

Skirts no longer trip the feet in walking. Invariably they flare towards the bottom, or; if of thin material, are flared somewhat from the top; sleeves fit the arms comfortably, with no useless bulge either at shoulder or wrist; waist lines are at the normal position; and hats may be large or small or medium according to the taste and convenience of the wearer. Coats, too, button right up to the throat, as they should do on the approach of the northern winter.

True, there are some foolishnesses, and a few more are threatened. For instance considerable trimming is seen on some of the skirts—and trimming so applied, to skirts of heavy material at least, never brings beauty; it is "lines" that count, "lines" that threaten to vanish altogether if skirts go on increasing in size. We are also menaced by a foreshadowing of leg of mutton sleeves and paniers, both of which mean a useless waste of cloth and much difficulty with things that have to be laundered. But as yet these things are not upon us, so there is no need of crossing bridges before we come to them.

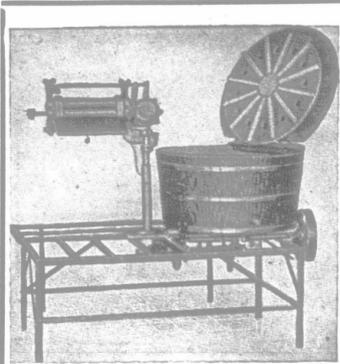
Upon the whole the fashions of to-day are very much like those of eight or ten years ago, but there is one marked variation, viz., the collars. Above gowns that appear decidedly old-fashioned invariably appears a new touch in the collars of sheer lawn or lace that are so invariably becoming,—broad, flat "Puritan" collars for short-necked folk; high, flaring pointed ones for those to whom they are becoming. Now to details.

As remarked above, nearly all of the new coats, whether in suits or separate, are buttoned to the throat, or, at least, possess convertible collars that may be worn closed or open as one chooses. Often fur is seen at throat and cuffs. A favorite touch, also, for suits is soutache braid, as in a suit of black and white check, trimmed with black soutache braid and with a touch of bright blue in collar and cuffs. Many of the plainer suits are made in the ever popular Norfolk, or the newer Russian and Kitchener styles, with belts and pockets.

For suits the favorite materials are—ladies' cloth or broadcloth, corduroy velvet, gabardine, tweed.

The favorite colors this season are almost invariably dark,—midnight blue, tete de negre brown, dark green, "field mouse" and elephant gray—with a dash of bright color in the hat and neckwear to give life and character.

Dresses: Again the one-piece dress is in favor, as it always is during the winter season when separate coats prove so acceptable, but this season the sleeves and yoke may be of different and contrasting material. Indeed the use of two materials, broadcloth with silk crepe de chine, for instance, promises to become very popular as the season advances. In some of the dresses princess lines are seen; in others tunics re-appear, with the waist and long



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QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP
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tunic in one, and often there is a suggestion of the military in braiding and buttons.

For evening dresses beading promises to become the rage, touches on corsage and sleeves, even long pendants from the waist for the front or side of the skirt. Of course it is only suitable for very fine or sheer materials such as silk crepe de chine or Georgetta crepe, ninon, etc. When beading is not liked good lace or ruffles or silk may take its place.

For "dressy" gowns, that may be made to do service for evening wear, velvet is very much liked, and is almost invariably becoming.

Hats differ little from those of last winter; they are still fitted well down over the head, but very few high stand-up mounts are shown, the trimming being almost invariably flat. Feather touches of all kinds are very much in favor, especially those from the ostrich, and flowers and ornaments are very flat, and are often applied upon the velvet of the hats. Some of the ornaments are very odd in design, different from anything seen before, and many of them are beaded. Practically all of the hats dip slightly towards the right. Among the most popular,—a suggestion from the war—is the "Bersaglieri" hat, modelled upon those worn by the expert Italian riflemen known by that name. This hat is made of black velvet, flares upwards at the left, and has a tuft of glistening coque feathers placed upon the opposite side.

News of the Week

There is still an urgent call for more recruits from Canada.

The Second Canadian Division has been on the firing line in Western Europe since Sept. 25th.

Captain Joseph Bernier, the Canadian Arctic explorer, has discovered in the far north an extent of land equal to France and Italy. He set sail from Quebec on July 4th, 1914, and did not hear of the war until last month.

The new giant aircraft being built for the Allies in Canada and the United States will have a speed of 95 miles an hour.

Flight Lieut. Douglas A. Hay, the first Canadian aviator to lose his life in the cause of the Empire, having been killed in England while on active service in the Royal Flying Corps, was buried at Owen Sound, Ont., on Oct. 5th.

The Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston ask that the liquor trade be restricted by the Ontario Government, as far as in their power lies, during the war, with a referendum afterwards. Most of the hotelkeepers in Ottawa have decided not to serve soldiers with anything stronger than lager or ale.

All the officers of the British Army on leave of absence have been recalled.

Premier Asquith has asked the British House of Commons to refrain from the debate on conscription.

The United States loan of \$500,000,000 to the Allies has been satisfactorily arranged.

Two unnamed German generals on the western war front have been dismissed.

A fire, followed by an explosion, caused the loss of the Italian battleship Benedetto Brin, on Sept. 28th. Eight officers and 379 marines were saved, and about 300 were drowned.

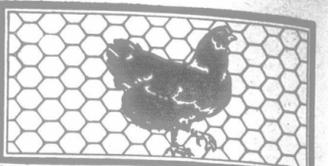
The practice of "treating" has been prohibited in London, Eng., and in the surrounding districts.

Wireless telephone communication has

been successfully tested from the Atlantic seaboard to Hawaii, a distance of 4,600 miles.

The budget bill presented to the British Parliament calls for the largest appropriations made in the history of the world. The total expenditure for the current year was estimated by Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna at \$7,500,000,000.

The most serious aspect of the war at time of going to press is the fact that Bulgarian participation in the war on the side of the Teutons at last seems imminent. Five hundred thousand Austro-German troops are now said to be extending along the Danube and the Dvina, while 100,000 Bulgarian troops are massing on the eastern frontier of Serbia. If collision occurs, help must be immediately rendered by the Allies, and it is reported that 110,000 troops, possibly Italian, were recently landed on the Island of Lemnos, to be near in case of immediate need. Greece is mobilizing an army of 400,000 men, and her Parliament has voted a war loan of \$30,000,000 for their equipment and maintenance. During the week, however, there has been comparative calm in the Dardanelles region. On the Gallipoli Peninsula, the peak of Achi Baba, 709 feet high, which dominates the lower end of the peninsula, is still held by the Turks, but aeroplanes have discovered the location of the batteries on the height, and these are being bombarded by British battleships. Farther to the eastward, in Mesopotamia, the British forces have been making a victorious advance up the Tigris, driving the Turks before them. . . . On the western front, Field Marshal Sir John French reports the British troops as holding, almost intact, the lines which they took in the victorious conflict of the last days of September. Fighting along the entire line has been almost incessant, ever since the 25th of September, as it has been also along the French lines, where General Joffre's advance continues, but now "foot by foot." He reports, up to October 1st, the taking of 121 German guns and 23,000 prisoners on the Champagne front alone. Along the western front aeroplane service has been very active, both in scouting and in actual collisions in the air, although cloudy and rainy weather has been very hampering to the airmen. Indeed, as accounts of the terrific fighting of the past fortnight filter through, the world is getting a few vivid glimpses of this strangest combat that ever was: glimpses of clouds of battle-smoke into which battalions vanish, the only word of which, as the battle rages, comes back by way of telephone wires reaching to men who lie prone on the ground, receivers at their ears, every nerve tense; glimpses of the airmen swooping like great birds above, sending down observations or coming into combat with other airmen, sparring and tilting in the air, or hurtling through the smoke to the ground; glimpses of thousands of wounded hurried out from the thick cloud and rushed off in Red-Cross automobiles to the nearest field hospitals; glimpses of the hellish fire of gun and high explosive, and echoes of the terrible din that, more than anything else, shakes the nerves of men and drives them mad. This is the warfare in which our men are fighting—and holding their own, pushing on in what some regard as the "great offensive" of the Allies. Whether this is the plan of Kitchener and Joffre time alone will tell. . . . On the Russian front, the Teutons have broken through the line near Vilna, and General Von Hindenburg is still working slowly towards Dvinsk, where, however, the Russians are said to be straightening their line. It is said in Petrograd that 900,000 Germans are operating between Riga and the Upper Niemen, but it is possible that some of these may have to be recalled to the western front, where heavy troop trains, laden with soldiers are being hurried through Belgium, evidently with the intention of concentrating near Lille. . . . Since the above was set in type, Russia has served an ultimatum upon Bulgaria, to expire at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of October 4th, hence, before this reaches its readers, the great clash may possibly have come. Russia, it is reported, has 600,000 troops at Odessa in readiness for an immediate march upon



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

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It has an interesting message for YOU.

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We are prepared to pay the highest cash prices for cider apples in car lots. Farmers who have not sufficient to make up a whole car themselves can arrange with their neighbors for joint shipment. Write us if you have any to offer.
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can be cured, not merely of the habit but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to
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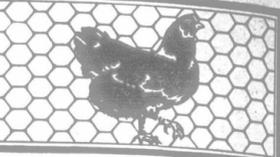
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be cured, not merely of the habit but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing so today. Write for full information and prices to

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are open for shipments of crate-fattened poultry of all kinds. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Prompt returns. Write us for quotations.

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Grove Berkshires—Some bred Boars fit for service. Young things, from my prize-winning herd. Brownridge, R.R. 3, Georgetown, Ont.

Bulgaria if she does not expel at once the Austro-German officers at Sofia, and give over her plans for assisting the Teutons; the Greeks are also ready for a forward move, Anglo-French troops have arrived at Salonika, and Italian troops are now on several of the islands of the Aegean Sea waiting to assist as soon as it is necessary. The ultimatum, although served by Russia, represents the joint agreement of all the Allies. Should the collision take place, and the Allies are successful, they will find, before long, a more direct and easy route to Constantinople than by the tedious way of the Dardanelles.

The Man With Two Wives.

I met him several times before I met her. He was big, and self-confident, and declamatory, even in his clothes. Someone introduced me to him at the horse show, that annual torment for which one of my well-to-do parishioners sent me tickets that I felt bound to use, and he astonished me by announcing that he intended to take a box in my church. I gasped, but recovered myself in time to assure him that he would be welcome. Later I learned that he had recently moved into the biggest house in town, having made his money in the life out of some patented kind of soap. The next Sunday, just after the first hymn, I saw him at the rear of the church apparently arguing with the usher, who conducted him at length down the aisle and seated him at the very front.

At the close of the service he was the first to speak to me.

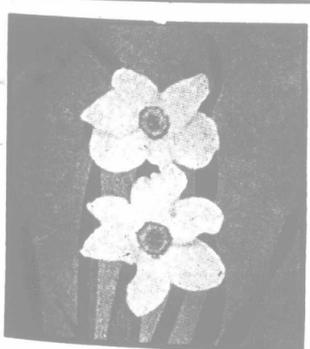
"Fine, Doctor, simply splendid!" his voice boomed out like the biggest pipe on the organ. "I want to come here regular: wish you'd put up my name for membership. And I'd like to have you come to my house sir. When will you come?"

For several weeks I was so busy with other duties that I could not find time to redeem my promise. Then one morning I missed him from his place at the front; and thus reminded of my neglect I determined to make my call that week.

A butler opened the door—the only butler, I believe, that our little city boasted—and I was ushered into a reception-room finished in mahogany and crowded with gold furniture. The butler disappeared upstairs and returned after a few minutes to report that Mr. Dives was absent from the city, but that Mrs. Dives would be down. It was the first time I had heard that there was a Mrs. Dives.

A little later her footsteps pattered softly on the padded stairway, and then stopped suddenly, commanded by a querulous whisper that was shrill enough to reach my own ears.

"Mother, you can't go down! You don't look fit."



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It was a girl's voice, apparently the daughter of the house. I could sense the mother's hesitation and self-consciousness; she stopped, took a step back, and then, as though acting with unaccustomed resolution, continued down.

I suspect that she knew I had heard, for her face was flushed and embarrassed as she stepped through the door and held out her hand to me. She was a little woman whose clothes fitted her badly. Her hair was drawn tight across her forehead, but there was a wistful sort of tenderness in her face which was attractive. I remember thinking that a little care on the part of someone that understood such things might have made her very attractive.

The hand that she held out to me was large in proportion to the rest of her body, but it was well formed.

"Mr. Dives is away," she began, and stopped.

"I am very glad of the opportunity to meet you," I replied. "I have not yet had a chance to welcome you to our services."

I thought she might say something in explanation and, indeed, she started to, but ended with an embarrassed little laugh. I changed the subject quickly. They had been in the city only a few months, she told me, having come from the little out-of-the-way town where her husband's factory was located. He had sold his interests, which had left them free, and so here they were, in a big house, realizing the dreams of their youth. One guided into these more familiar channels the conversation ran smoothly, with now and then a bit of sparkle. Indeed, my estimate of Mrs. Dives's charm and intellectual ability grew as our talk proceeded, and I found it easy to credit the rumors which had assigned her a large contribution to her husband's success. She was really a very unusual woman.

As I prepared to leave I ventured to repeat the hope that she might be present with her husband at our Sunday services; and again, suddenly, her face clouded. The sparkle died out of her manner; she became somehow dull and reserved. It was as complete a transformation as I have ever seen. The woman who had charmed me by her vivacious intelligence vanished, and left the timid creature who had stood shrinking in the doorway, in her place.

"I should like to come," she said. "I want—" and then, suddenly—"Doctor, may I come to see you sometime at your study?"

"Assuredly," I answered. "Come Monday morning."

"Thanks—thank you—thank you so much," she stammered. I wondered what she meant.

Monday morning I looked up from my desk to see a carriage draw up before the door, and after a moment she descended from it, dressed as I had seen her at the house with the addition of a hat strangely unbecoming. As I watched her walk toward the door I wondered which woman was coming to me—the self-reliant, clear-thinking woman of whom I had caught a glimpse at the house, whose keen mind had planned out her husband's success, or the shrinking, timid creature who had drawn back within herself when I suggested that she come with him to church.

I had not long to wonder; the half apologetic knock with which she announced her arrival testified that she came in fear and trembling.

"I'm going to help you," I said, when she had settled herself and while she was casting about in her mind as to how she would begin. "I'm going to tell you why you came to me."

She looked at me half fearfully, half gratefully.

"You want to tell me that you can't come to church with your husband because he doesn't want you to come."

It was a long, dangerous chance to take, but I knew instantly by the look in her eyes that I was not mistaken, though the almost brutal frankness of my statement shocked her into pained protest.

"You mustn't say that, Doctor. Mr. Dives—my husband is very, very kind to me."

"Kind—surely," I answered. "You mean that he allows you all the money that you need. But why shouldn't he? You helped him to make it."

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OUR Save-the-Horse BOOK is a Mind Settler; Tells How to Test for Bone Spavin—What TO DO for a Lame Horse. It is our 20 Years Discoveries. COVERS 58 forms of LAMENESS—WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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The London Engine Supplies Co. LIMITED
will have their next illustrated advertisement in Oct. 14. Last big advertisement was on page 1531 of Sept. 23.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

She was silent, and I pressed the point.

"Didn't you?"
"Yes, I did." It was the other woman asserting herself, the woman who had charmed me by the clearness of her thought at our first meeting. "I did help him," she repeated. "He couldn't have done it without me. He bought the formula for the soap from a peddler, but I made it up on my stove in the kitchen. Hours and hours I stirred it in those first years before the factory came. That's why my hands are like this—look at them." She pushed them out toward me. "The stirring did that. And now—" her voice faltered and broke a little—"and now he says they're too big—"

It was the other woman back again, timid, cringing, ready almost to cry. "And he won't take you to church," I said, "because he doesn't think you look well enough. And your daughter patronizes you, and you're tired of it all, and wish you had never helped him to succeed: is that it?"

I knew it was a rough speech. I had no mind to have her crying in the study; the other woman in her—the strong, aggressive one—would resent that attack upon her husband, I thought, and so it proved. She straightened suddenly, rose and faced me with real dignity.

"I did not come here to have my husband insulted, Doctor James. You do not understand. Good morning."

She started to go, but I reached the door before her.

"Now," I said, "we can talk. I wanted you to say that; I wanted to put you in a frame of mind where I could talk to you. You're in that frame of mind now. Sit down. I can help you."

For a moment I thought she would leave in spite of my plea. When she was finally seated again the defiant look still held its place in her eye, she would not cry now, I felt sure, no matter what I said.

And so I told her the truth very bluntly, drawing generously on my imagination and guiding myself by her changing expressions, which told her story, had she but known it, as clearly as though it had been acted on a stage. I sketched their life together in the little village, where they had first dreamed the success that his fortunate discovery, and her genius, had at length made true. I went farther back than that even, into her girlhood, and introduced to her the two spirits, the two girls who had inhabited her soul. There was the girl who would dare anything, who led the crowd and counted even some of the boys among her followers; and the other girl, who, depressed by a moment of failure, would draw herself away into settled retirement and morbid introspection. I told her story, not in terms of her life, but in terms of the life of these two—the one carrying her husband upward upon the wings of her vision; the other, dormant through their earlier married life because of the vitality of their love and achievement, casting over these later years an evil spirit of introspection and self-pity.

"You are not a woman," I said. "You are two women. I knew it when I talked with you at your home. You were one woman when you came cringing through the doorway to meet me, and an entirely different woman when the conversation stirred the memory of your days of happiness and success. The second woman demanded much of your husband, and gave him much in return; the other one shriveled under a bit of fancied neglect and thereafter neither demanded nor gave. That's your trouble. You can't blame your husband for leaving the first woman at home; what you must do to be saved is to first resurrect the other one and keep her permanently on the throne."

Her eyes were wide open in amazement. "How did you know all that?" she demanded.

"You told me."

"I? I haven't told you anything."

"Yes, you have. Every line of it has written itself as plainly as could be on your face; I have merely read out to you what I saw. And I am right, am I not?"

"Yes."

"Then you must trust me absolutely;

you must do exactly what I say, and you must carry it through."

Then I told her what she must do. At first she was incredulous; the doubting woman in her lifted up a voice of protest. But I convinced her at length. We pored over the time-table and laid out her route to New York. Then I sent her over to the parsonage to talk with Mrs. Jones and to secure the addresses of those artificers in New York who by means of gowns and hairdressing and face massage, and heaven knows what, can bring the soul of a woman that has been a long time dead, back to life.

"But how shall I tell my husband?" she demanded, as she was ready to leave the study.

"Tell him what?"

"That I am going."

"Don't tell him," I said. "Write him. Just go."

She went. I hope heaven has forgiven me for the deception that enshrouded those next two weeks.

Three days after she had gone I met Dives on the street. Rather, I took the occasion to meet him; it was a necessary part of the day's work, just as necessary as the long daily letter that every night went to Mrs. Dives in the city, telling her that under no circumstances must she come home until I sent for her, and commanding her—that is the right word—to buy new dresses no matter how tired she got or how much they cost.

"Won't you and Mrs. Dives come up to dinner to-night?" I said to Dives, and I ought to have blushed with guilt at the words.

"Thanks ever so much," he responded, "but Mrs. Dives is out of the city for a day or two. Gone to New York on a little pleasure trip." He said it jauntily, I thought. I went home to find another letter from Mrs. Dives saying that she was homesick and must come back. And I wired her sternly that if she let the weak woman in her creep into another letter I should never attempt to help her again. Whether that rebuke drove the weak woman into retirement, or whether the wiles of the dressmaker and hairdresser had weakened the strong one into full life, I do not know, but from that time on her letters took on a new, confident, happy note.

I had purposely let Dives alone for a week, but when in her letter she enclosed one from him complaining because she did not come back, I knew it was time.

"You and Mrs. Dives are coming to dinner to-night," I said to him over the telephone.

He was flustered; I could read it in the tones of his reply.

"Awfully kind of you, Doctor; but you see—the truth is Mrs. Dives hasn't got back yet—unexpected delay, you understand."

"That's too bad," I replied. "We'd like to have you both; but we'll have you anyway. Six-thirty sharp. We'll count on you." And I hung the receiver up before he had a chance to refuse.

It was a different man who dined with us that night. He had lost much of his jauntiness, and though he made a brave effort to maintain his usual blustering good-fellowship the result could hardly be termed a success. There were rings under his eyes as though he had lost his sleep, and the hand that reached out to take his cup of coffee shook a little. But not until late in the evening did we let the conversation drift on to the subject which was uppermost in all our minds. My wife, whose generalship can be counted on in matters of the kind, delivered the first shot.

"We enjoy Mrs. Dives so much. She is perfectly charming. She is going to join our Ladies' Society."

Dives could not conceal his astonishment. His wife in a Ladies' Society—she hadn't joined anything since the day she first began to stir the soap; he had long since lost any thought of her as a social being.

"Yes," I hastened to add, "and why didn't you tell us that she sang? She's going to join our choir, too."

"She's a wonderful little woman," mused my wife. "When does she come back?"

"I really don't—that is to say—I'm



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going up to New York day after tomorrow—yes, we've arranged to meet there and come back together."

He was preparing to go.
"You must both of you come to dinner when you get back," I said; "Mrs. Dives has told me so much about your life that I feel as though we were all very old friends."

"She's a wonderful little woman," mused my wife again.

He turned upon her with something like his old buoyant spirit. "She certainly is," he said, "a perfect wonder."

The day after to-morrow, he had said: that gave me time to get my letter to her, if I wrote it that night. And so I did, sitting up late to finish it and walking down alone through the quiet streets to drop it in at the post-office. And I trembled almost as I saw it disappear through the slot in the door; there are times when even a preacher shrinks back at the thought of reaching his hand down so deep into the recesses of a human soul. Yet I told her the truth, as I saw it. There is no copy of the letter, but I remembered a part at least what it said:

Dear Mrs. Dives:
It is time now to come home. As soon as you receive this, wire your husband that you will arrive on number Forty-two, and ask him to meet you. Do not delay, because he plans to start for New York on Wednesday to bring you back with him and it is better, I think, that you should meet him here.

You are not different from many other sensitive women, or indeed men for that part. I have known many like you, whose lives were really a battlefield on which two natures contended for the mastery.

Through the first years of your married life, when your blood ran fast with the joy of achievement, you kept it down—this other spirit; and only in these later years when you have had less to occupy you, when changes in your life have come fast, has it spread its control insidiously, until—without your realizing it—your real self of your happier, younger days, has been entirely subdued.

I saw it on the afternoon I first met you—the battle of the two spirits. My call came at a happy moment, when something of the old thrill of living was on you, and you came down to meet me in obedience to a sudden impulse—though I venture to say that you had denied yourself to all other visitors since you arrived in town. But the better impulse carried you only to the parlor door. You surrendered to the old spirit there; you cringed—that's a mean little word, but it's true—you would have turned back if you could. While we talked about your earlier life with Mr. Dives and your struggles together, something of the old fire came back—you were a different woman, the charming, enthusiastic, purposeful woman that your husband first loved. And then as I left you, you shrank back; you could not come to church, you told me, you seldom went out. Mr. Dives usually went alone—that was your evil spirit in the saddle again.

You have told yourself that your husband was drawing away from you. Of course he has drawn away from you. You stayed at home when he wanted you to go with him, until after a while he didn't ask you any more. You forgot how to dress; you let his interests multiply without your help; you let your daughter lose her respect for you, and you thought your husband had ceased to love you, when really it was you who had killed the woman whom he used to love.

Now you are coming back. You will be radiant and happy when you alight from the train. You will be prettier than you have been in years, and better dressed. You will be full of the joy of your recent experiences. He will meet you and you will be a new woman to him—or rather the old woman, the woman of his own boyhood dreams. And you must keep him in that spirit.

One word more: Love feeds upon sacrifice: it grows strong only when strong demands are put upon it. You stopped demanding anything of your husband years ago. You must begin demanding of him again—begin the minute that you meet him on the platform, if it is only to drop your glove

and let him pick it up. Let him start from that moment to feed his love upon sacrifice—just as you will start to feed it upon optimism, and good cheer and the old vibrant interest in his affairs.

I shall not see you when you arrive. I have done all that I can for you. From now on you must carry your life forward in your own strength. But I shall pray for you. And you are going to be very happy. Remember that always—very, very happy.

I heard number Forty-two whistle at four o'clock the next afternoon, just as I was stepping out of the barber shop across the street from the station. It is dark at four o'clock in November, and almost without knowing it I turned my steps in the direction of the station.

Dive's carriage was at the end of the platform. I slipped behind it and came up among the group at the station door without being observed. He was pacing restlessly up and down at the place where the single Pullman car on Forty-two would stop; he did not see me.

Which woman would come down, I wondered—the strong, self-reliant, radiant woman, or the tired, depressed, shrinking one? Would she slink into his arms or would she stand straight and smiling, waiting for him to take her? Would it be the wife of his youth who came back to him, or the wife of his last three years?

It raced through my mind in an instant while a bent old man was making his way painfully out of the car and onto the platform. Then suddenly, almost with a bound it seemed to me, she alighted. She was new-robed from head to foot in clothes of a style that had not yet reached our little city. Her veil was pushed back in that alluring way that women know and her face fairly shone.

"Marion!" he cried, and took her in his arms. "Oh, Marion, it's good to have you home!"

And then the great thing happened. She gave a startled little cry, and pointed to the car.

"Oh, George, quick!" she said, "I've left my purse on the car."

I saw him leap for the platform and a moment later, just as I turned the corner of the station, I looked again to see him swing off the end of the last coach, waving her purse in his hand and smiling like a boy out of school.

They went away to Europe that winter. He told me boyishly that they had planned it out and dreamed about it years before, but that lately his wife had rather given up the idea. And before they returned I had been called away to another charge. But I have thought of them many times in the years that have passed and wondered whether she had the courage and the power to keep it up.

I believe she had.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Beaver Circle
OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Falling Leaves.
October had no butterflies, and so she told Jack Frost
To make a million right away, no matter what it cost.
So Jack Frost painted all the leaves a lovely red and brown,
And then he shook the branches hard and made them flutter down.
—Richard Kirk.

Funnies.
DUE CAUTION.
"Bobby," inquired the mother, "did you wash your face before the music-teacher came?"
"Yes'm."
"And your hands?"
"Yes'm."
"And your ears?"
"Well, ma," said Bobby, judicially, "I washed the one that would be next to her."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Perfect Tea must be used for a perfectly satisfactory infusion.

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Tea is the acme of perfection, being all pure, delicious tea. Black, Mixed or Green.

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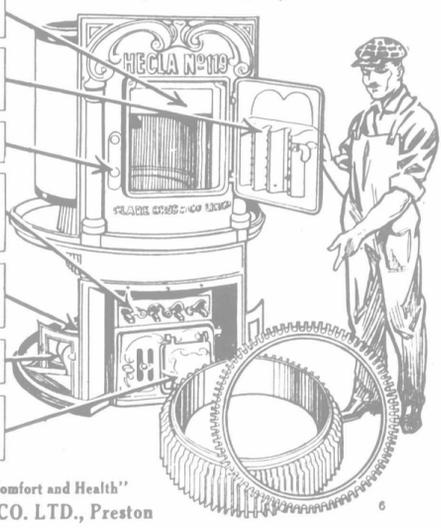
You may choose the Hecla because the Steel Ribbed Fire-pot promises a good yearly saving of coal.

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

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

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

Correspondence is invited. No charge is made for plans.



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- BURN UP THE GAS AIR JETS IN THE DOOR IN PURE BURNING OF ALL GASES THIS GREATLY INCREASES HEAT
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- MOISTURE SAVES COAL AS WELL AS HEALTH. LARGE CAST IRON WATER PAN ENCIRCLES HECLA
- NO TROUBLE TO FILL PAN DOORS ARE LOW DOWN
- CHAIN DAMPER CONTROL HECLA DAMPERS ARE OPENED AND CLOSED FROM UPSTAIRS

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

R.M.S.P.

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 Twin-Screw Mail Steamers
 FROM
ST. JOHN (N.B.)
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HALIFAX (N.S.)
 TO THE
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Excellent Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers
 SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR TOURISTS

NEXT SAILING FROM HALIFAX:
 R.M.S.P. "Chaudiere"
 Oct. 8, 1915

APPLY TO
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 57-59, Granville St., HALIFAX (N.S.)
 OR TO THE
 Local TICKET AGENCIES

Every Woman May Possess

A soft and delicate-colored skin, no matter what her vocation. A little care of the complexion is all that is necessary. Many farmers' wives and daughters write for our booklet "F" and consulting blank, fill out the latter, act on our advice, and obtain what is every woman's due.

A Good Complexion

We make no impossible promises, and our fees are moderate. There is no charge for consultation either in our office or by mail. We have reliable home treatments for all skin and scalp troubles, it makes no difference how long the patient has been afflicted. All physicians acknowledge that Electrolysis is the only sure treatment for that masculine blemish, SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, and it is the most satisfactory for MOLES, WARTS, RED VEINS, etc. We assure satisfactory results in each case. Our method is recommended as superior to others. Twenty-three years experience.

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 THE DAINTY
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 CANDY-COATED
 CHEWING GUM

Make a Corner Goby

Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons in every 5, 10 and 25 cent Chiclet Package.

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Thanksgiving Day

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE
 Good going October 11th, 1915
 Valid for return date of issue only

First-Class Fare and One Third
 Good going October 9, 10 and 11, 1915. Valid for return until October 12, 1915. Return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur and to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Panama Pacific Exposition
 Reduced fares to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Tickets and further information on application to Agents.

Schoolmistress—"Well, Freddie dear, what did you learn yesterday?"
 New Boy (after deep thought)—"You ought to know—you taught me."—Punch.

The Garden Competition.
 Dear Beavers,—In our Garden Competition announcement last spring we gave the following directions:

- (1) All work in the garden, with the exception of plowing, harrowing and rolling, must be done by competitors.
- (2) Each competitor must put in five kinds (specified) or more, of flowers, and six kinds of vegetables.
- (3) Each competitor, in the fall, must send an essay telling about the garden, and one or more photos of it.
- (4) Each competitor must give full address; also age.

In judging the essays it was announced that marks would be awarded as follows:

For photo—25 marks.
 For interest of essay—25 marks.
 For methods of working garden—25 marks.
 For neatness, spelling, etc.—25 marks.

Those who succeed in taking from 50 to 75 marks on the total to receive from 3 to 6 packages of flower seeds; those taking over 75 marks to be awarded books, with a fine bird or flower book for the winner of the very highest marks.

It is now time that these essays and photos were sent in. Will those Beavers, therefore, who made and kept up gardens during the summer, please send in their essays and photos—each plainly marked with address—not later than the 1st day of October?—And will each be very careful to follow rules exactly, as given above?

Address all letters and photos to the "Beaver Circle Garden Competition," "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

Competitors, be sure to state whether the work was done by yourselves, as requested.

Where is Clara McEwen?
 Clara, a prize book addressed to you, to R. R. 3, Glenfield, Ont., has been returned to us as "not called for." Evidently the wrong address was put on this book. Will you kindly let us hear from you?

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.
 Dear Puck and Beavers,—I fear it's a long time since I last wrote to the Beaver Circle. We have a farm of fifty acres, of which five acres is bush. We have two hundred chickens; one hundred Leghorns and one hundred Wyandottes. We are one hundred and eighty miles from Montreal, in the Laurentian Mountains. There are not many English people around here they are mostly French. We are not going to school again until October, because they are building a new school to seat thirty pupils. I have a garden of my own, with cabbage, beans, peas, onions, carrots, parsnips, parsley and lettuce growing in it. I will close now, wishing the Beavers every success, I remain your loving Beaver.

DOROTHY FARLEY.
 (Age 13, Class IV.).
 St. Jovite, Co. Terrebonne, P. Q.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle I will not write a very long one. School has started again and our holidays are at an end, and I wish all the Beavers success in the coming year at their school exams. I live on a farm eleven miles from the city of Ottawa. The village I live near is noted for its great range of curative waters, and quite a few people come out to the Sanitoriums in the summer months. I am quite a book-worm, and have read quite a few books. I also read the Dog Compositions, and thought they were all very good. We have a dog, but I don't think he is worth writing about. I go to school and am in the Senior Fourth Class.

Hoping this will escape the w-p. b., I sign myself yours truly.
 MELBA CAMERON.
 Carlsbad Springs, Ont.

There is no dog that is not interesting, Melba, if one talks to him kindly enough to make him intelligent. Try it.

Riddles.
 There was a little man, he wore a red coat,
 A cane in his hand, a stone in his throat.
 Ans.—A cherry.—Sent by Edna Smith, Queensville, Ont.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.
 [For all pupils from the First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. When I saw my first letter in print, it gave me courage to write again. I am going to tell you the names of the Library books I read, "The Lame Prince," "Little Nell," and other books. After summer holidays we got a new teacher. His name is Mr. MacLeod. I would like some of the Beavers to write to me. Well, I guess I will close.

HELENA E. MACRAE.
 R. R. No. 3, Lucknow, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I want to tell you about the squirrels we had. Last spring, one day, my sister found the cat just as she caught the mother squirrel. We all felt sorry for the babies. We hunted a lot that day for the little ones but we could not find them. After a while, one morning my sister was going to the hen-house to feed the chickens. One of the little squirrels ran out of the wood-pile to find something to eat, so we moved the wood-pile two or three times to get them. We saw them in the wood, but could not catch them. We gave up, and were just going to the house when we heard the dog barking and pawing in the wood-shed. We ran back to see what the row was about. We saw that it was after the squirrel, so we called him off and we caught it. In the afternoon my brother caught another, then we went to our farm work, and the next day he ran around to the wood-pile to see if there were any more. He saw another and he caught it, so that made four. We put them in a box and gave them some milk in a saucer. They drank some and started to play, and we happened to have a few hickernuts left. I cracked some and put them in the box and they ate a few. In a few days we took them out and put them on our arm and they would crawl all over us, inside our shirt and down our pantleg on to the floor. We would take them into the parlor and they would crawl up the curtains and have a great time. One time we left them too long in the parlor and they went up the front stairs and one got out the window, and was away that night. It rained that night and we had a tub under the drip. When we emptied the tub the next day the squirrel was under it. We caught it, so we had them all again. We thought we ought to let them go before fall so they could learn to find their own food. One Sunday we took them to the bush and let them go, but they soon came back. When we were picking the cherries they came into the tree with us. They are staying around yet. I guess I will say good-bye for this time.

TOYNEBEE LAMB (age 11).
 R. R. 4, Goderich, Ont.

This is an interesting letter, Toynebee.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters. I had a little rabbit that we caught in the wheat field, under a sheaf of grain. It lived about ten days and then died. I made a cage for it. As it was the first one I ever had I did not know very well how to take care of it. I have two cats and two kittens. The kittens are afraid of me. I have a dog named Sport. He hunts for woodchucks when he is out in

FOUNDED 1866

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MOST GRINDER MANUFACTURERS give some kind of a guarantee with their machines, but the guarantee which we give with the **LISTER GRINDER** is **DIFFERENT**. We guarantee it to do **TEN PER CENT. MORE WORK WITH THE SAME POWER**. Is that worth something to you?

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Apply to any C.P.R. Ticket Agent for particulars, or write WM. FULTON, Asst. Dist. Passgr. Agt., Toronto, M. G. MURPHY, Dist. Passgr. Agt., Cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

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Write for feeding directions and prices to
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No engine plete ptem. order, on. Also a remark gine. latest sizes f

The field with Third Book to school. and vegetable wagon and have been tr it rather straight. cows. I ha who are gro who passed I will close the w-p. b.

It. R. No. Another an

BUYING D There are like to buy "The Old C British indus more than o take pleasr attention of ment of the escwhere in our represent us: "The o. unblemish dealing and g a lot of their pleased with nes of the would try th that they wo ommend the those who ar timent?

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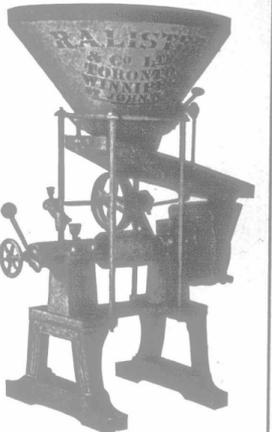
"THE By C. N.

RUDOLPH

Never was rush and thr after the con It was but a

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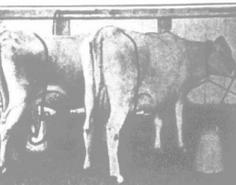
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It works and saves for yourself. The peoples' judgment is responsible for more than 15,500 HINMAN MILKERS being in use to-day.

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F. BAILEY & SON
Sole Manufacturers for Canada
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From all stations in Canada, Fort William East, and to Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Mich., Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Single Fare, good going Monday, October 12th, return limit Monday, October 11th, minimum charge 25 cents.

Double and One-Third, good going October 12th and 11th, return limit Tuesday, October 13th, 1915. Minimum charge 25 cents.

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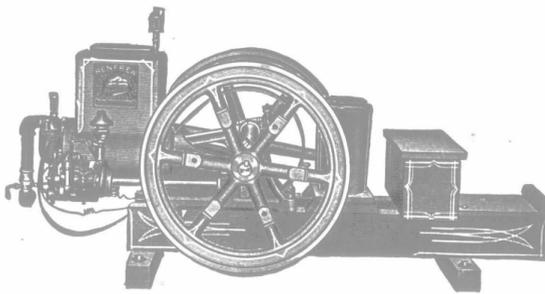
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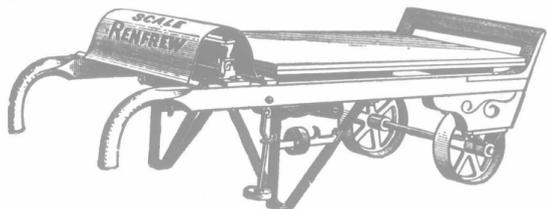
Starts Without Cranking

No bother or fuss about making this engine go. It has dual ignition. A complete battery ignition system—a complete high-tension magneto ignition system. If one system should get out of order, you've always the other to depend on. Very economical carburetor, too. Also a fly-ball governor which permits remarkably close regulation of the engine. Many other features. Read our latest catalogue—free on request. All sizes from 1½ to 60 h.-p.



Wheels Around Like a Truck

No trouble to weigh things on this scale, because you can wheel it wherever you desire; because it is self-adjusting and will weigh accurately on even or uneven ground. Weighs anything from one lb. to 2,000 lbs. Government inspected. Guaranteed accurate. Compact, durable. Write for Renfrew Truck Scale Booklet.



The Standard Cream Separator will help your bank account to grow larger. It skims down to .01 per cent. and makes your cows pay larger cream dividends. The Standard is easy to clean, easy to turn, sanitary, durable. The very latest ideas in the cream separator world are embodied in its construction, including our famous interchangeable capacity.

Write for Separator Booklet, which you'll find extremely interesting.



The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited, Renfrew, Ont. Head Office & Works;

AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

The field with the men. I passed to the Third Book this summer. I like going to school. I have quite a few flowers and vegetables this summer. I have a wagon and a swing to play with. I have been trying to harrow, but I find it rather hard to keep the horses straight. We have five calves and six cows. I have one brother and a sister who are grown up, and another sister who passed the Entrance this summer. I will close hoping my letter will escape the w.p. b.

ERIC ELLIOTT (age 9).
R. R. No. 4, Norwood, Ont.
Another animal-lover, aren't you, Eric?

Trade Topic.

BUYING DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.
There are many ladies in Canada who like to buy dress materials direct from "the Old Country." This year, when British industries need help, is this to be more than ordinary recommended. We take pleasure, therefore, in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the W. Rightons Co., Ltd., shown elsewhere in this issue, a firm of which our representative in Old London writes us: "The W. Rightons Ltd. are a firm of unblemished character for straight dealing and good value. I myself bought a lot of their goods, and was more than pleased with the quality and reasonableness of the materials. If your readers would try the firm I am quite certain that they would continue as well as recommending them to their friends." Will those who are interested read the advertisement?

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

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

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Chapter XVII.

RUDOLPH BREDEKRODE'S POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

Never was man in better mood for the rush and thrill of the motor than I, after the conquering of Miss Van Buren. It was but a shadow victory, a tempest

Read About This Cutter!

WE have an interesting illustrated booklet to mail you if you are interested in feed cutting and silo filling the most economical way.

There is a machine for every requirement among the hand and power outfits of

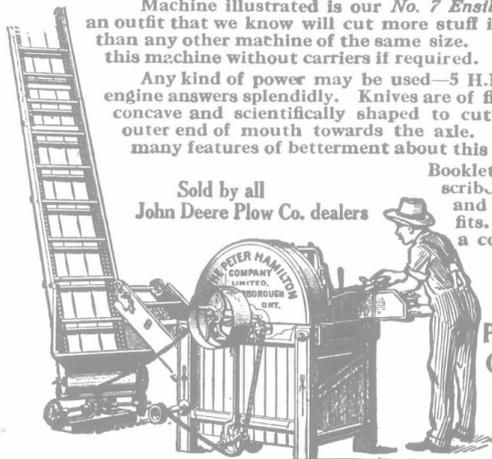
Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters and Silo Fillers

Machine illustrated is our No. 7 Ensilage Cutter, an outfit that we know will cut more stuff in an hour than any other machine of the same size. We supply this machine without carriers if required.

Any kind of power may be used—5 H.P. gasoline engine answers splendidly. Knives are of finest steel, concave and scientifically shaped to cut from the outer end of mouth towards the axle. There are many features of betterment about this cutter.

Sold by all John Deere Plow Co. dealers

Booklet fully described the No. 7 and other outfits. Write for a copy to-day.



The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited Peterborough, Ont.

in a tea-pot, yet it was so good an augury of a further triumph for which I hoped in future, that the joy of it went flizily to my head, and I could have shouted, if I had been alone in some desert place with nobody by to know that it was a Dutchman who made a fool of himself.

It was the first time I had had the car in Amsterdam; for the city, with its network of electric trams and tremendous traffic, is far from ideal for motoring, and I wanted to keep the nerves of my people cool for sight-seeing. Therefore the automobile had been eating her head off in a garage, while we pottered about in cabs, driven by preposterously respectable-looking old gentlemen, bearded as to their chins, and white as to the seams of their coats.

To take "Lorelei" to all the places I meant to see to-day would have occupied half a week, though none were at a great distance from Amsterdam but the waterways there do not in all places connect conveniently for a boat of "Lorelei's" size, though we might have left "Waterspin" behind. So I proposed the car, and everybody caught at the idea.

There was not one of the party who by this time had not studied guide-books enough to know something of Muiden, Laren, Baarn, Hilversum, and Amersfoort; but they might have searched Baedeker and all his rivals from end to end without finding even the name of Spaakenberg; and little quaint, hidden Spaakenberg was to be the clue of our expedition.

It was ten o'clock when I got them all—including Tibe—into the car; indeed, it always seems to be exactly ten o'clock when we start on any excursion, even when it has been decided over night that we should set off promptly at nine. But Starr, who pretends to knowledge of women's ways, says we are lucky to get away anywhere before eleven, seeing that at the last moment one of the ladies remembers that she must write and post an important letter, which will take only five minutes; or she finds she has forgotten her purse in a drawer at the hotel, and must go back; or she thinks she will be too cool or too hot, and must make some change in her costume; or if nothing of this sort happens, Tibe is lost sight of for a second, and disappears in pursuit of new friendships, canine or human. He has not only to be retrieved, which is

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AUCTION SALE OF
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Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture,
there will be held at

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1915

A Public Sale of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, comprising Shorthorn (including Dairy Shorthorns), Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle; Shropshire and Leicester sheep, and large Yorkshire swine.

The sale will be held on the College Farm, and will commence at 1.00 o'clock p.m.

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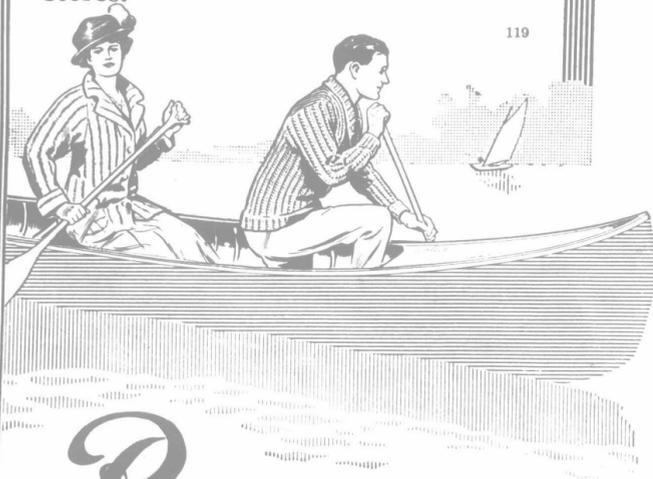
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All colors and styles—at all good stores.



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usually an affair of twenty minutes, but has to be caressed for an extra five by his mistress, who never fails to abandon hope of seeing him again the moment he is out of sight.

To test the quality of Miss Van Buren's resolutions, I asked her to take the seat beside the driver, expecting some excuse; but she came like a lamb; and the taste of conquest was sweet in my mouth.

In Haarlem all had proved such good motorists that, despite the ferocity of Amsterdam trams, I was scarcely prepared for the emotions which began to seethe in the tonneau the moment the car was started and the chauffeur had sprung to his place at my feet. According to my idea, there's no courage in reckless driving, but selfishness and other less agreeable qualities; still, we did not exactly dawdle as we left the Amstel to swing out into the tide of city life.

"Heavens, he's going to kill us!" I heard the Chaperon groan. "Ronald, tell him to stop."

Miss Rivers was also giving vent to despairing murmurs. Tibe was "wuffling" full-noted threats at each tram which loomed toward us, and Starr was attempting to advise me over my shoulder that the ladies would wish to be driven less furiously.

To my joy, Nell looked back and laughed. "Why, we're not going more than seven miles an hour," said she.

"Then, for goodness' sake, let's go one," implored her chaperon. "I never dreamed of anything so awful."

I slackened pace. "Are you an old motorist?" I inquired of my companion, as if I were used to asking her friendly, commonplace questions.

"I never was in a car until the other day with my cousin," said she, in the same carefully unconscious tone. "And I'm afraid in my feet and hands now; but the rest of me is enjoying it awfully. Yes, that's the word, I think, for it is rather awful. I shouldn't have dreamed that trams could look so big, or bridges so narrow, except in nightmares. And—and you can't make your horn heard much, can you, over the noise on the stones? Oh, there was a close shave with that wagon, wasn't it? I felt bristling like a fretful porcupine—oh, but a stark, staring mad, blithering, driveling porcupine!"

It was delicious to have her talk to me, and to feel that because she trusted my skill, she was not really afraid, but only excited enough to forget her stiffness.

"Perhaps Amsterdam wouldn't be a pleasant place to learn 'chauffeur' in," I said; "but it's all right when you have learned."

"It's a good thing," she went on, "that motoring wasn't invented by some grand seignor in the Middle Ages, when the rich thought no more of the poor than we do of flies, or they'd have run over every one who didn't get out of their way on the instant. They'd have had a sort of cow-catcher fitted on to their cars, to keep themselves from coming to harm, and they'd have dashed people aside, anyhow. In these days, no matter how hard your heart may be, you have to sacrifice your inclinations more or less to decency. I dare say the Car of Juggernaut was a motor. Oh, what a huge town! Shall we ever get out of Pandemonium into the country?"

We did get out at last, and suddenly, for in Hollow Land the line between town and country is abrupt, with no fading of city into suburb and meadow. One moment we were in the bustle of Amsterdam; the next, we were running along a klinker road, straight as a ruler, beside a quiet canal. Such horses as we met, being accustomed to the traffic of Amsterdam, had no fear of the motor, which was well; for on so narrow a road, with the canal on one side, and a deep drop into meadows on the other, an adventure would be disagreeable. But it was not all straight sailing ahead. Outside the traffic, I put on speed to make up for lost time, and the car quickly ate up the distance between Amsterdam and Muiden.

My passengers broke into admiration of the medieval fortress with its parapets, battlements, bastions, and drawbridges, which give an air of historic

romance to the country round; but their emotion would have been of a different kind had they guessed the risk we must take in running through the winding fortifications. It was not so great a risk that it was foolish to take it, and thirty or forty cars must do the same thing every day; but the fact was, that we had to run through these tunnels on tram-lines, with no room to turn out in case of meeting a steam monster from Hilversum. I had chosen my time, knowing the hours for trams; still, had there been a delay, there was a chance of a crash, for our horn could not be heard by the tram driver, nor could he see us in time to put on his brakes and prevent a collision.

With the girl I love beside me, and three other passengers, not to mention the chauffeur, it was with a tenseness of the nerves that I drove through the labyrinth, and I was glad to clear Muiden. Next came Naarden—that tragic Naarden whose capture and sack by the Spaniards encouraged Alva to attack Haarlem; and then, without one of the party having dreamed of danger, we swung out on the road to Laren, a road set in pineland and heather, which would have reminded the real Lady MacNairne of her Scottish home. There was actually something like a hill here and there, which the strangers were astonished to find in Holland, and would hardly believe when I said that, on reaching Gelderland, I would be able to show them a Dutch mountain two hundred feet high, among a colony of smaller eminences to which half the Netherlands rush in summer.

Meanwhile they were satisfied with what they saw; and it is a pretty enough road, this way between Amsterdam and Laren. At first we had had the canal, with its sleepy barges, peopled with large families, and towed by children harnessed in tandem at the end of long ropes; its little shady, red-and-green wayside houses, with "Melk Salon" printed attractively over their doors. We had had avenues of trees, knotted here and there into groves; we had passed pretty farmhouses with bright milk-cans and pans hanging on the red walls, like plaques in a drawing-room; we had seen gardens flooded with roses, and long stretches of water carpeted with lilies white and yellow; then we had come to pine forests and heather, and always we had had the good klinker which, though not as velvety for motoring as asphalt, is free from dust even in dry weather. We had run almost continuously on our fourth speed; and even in Laren I came down to the second only long enough to let them all see the beauty of the Mauve country.

Starr knows Anton Mauve's pictures, and his history; but the ladies had seen only a few delicious landscapes in the Ryks Museum. Still, they liked to hear that at Laren Corot's great disciple had found inspiration. Nowhere in the Netherlands are there such beautiful barns, each one of which is a background for a Nativity picture; and it was Laren peasants, Laren cows, and the sunlit and cloud-shadowed meadows of Laren which kept Mauve's brush busy for years.

After the charm of Haarlem's suburbs, Hilversum, where merchants of Amsterdam play at being in the country, was disappointing; but having lunched in open air, and spun on toward Amersfoort, we ran into a district which holds some delightful houses, set among plane trees, varied with flowering acacias and plantations of oak. Everywhere our eyes followed long avenues cut in the forest, avenues stretching out like the rays of a star, and full of a tremendous green light, shot with gold.

In the midst of this forest we came upon Soestdyk, where the Queen-Mother lives, that pleasant palace with its romance of a mysterious, secret room; then by-and-by we ran into Amersfoort, ringed by its park, and Nell was so entranced with the Gothic church tower, that she rejoiced to hear it was the finest in the northern Netherlands.

I had chosen market-day in Amersfoort for our drive, and as we sailed into the spacious square of the town, my passengers saw in one moment more Dutch costumes than in all their previous days in Hollow Land.

It was too late for the best of the

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I had chosen market-day in Amersfoort for our drive, and as we sailed into the spacious square of the town, my passengers saw in one moment more Dutch stables than in all their previous days in Hollow Land.

It was too late for the best of the

Bitter frosts — high winds—they are coming again. Get ready!

You can't stop the bitter cold weather, nor the blizzards and the piercing winds, but you CAN make your home so comfortable and pleasant, in every room and hallway, that you won't care what the weather is like outside. Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating is the tried and proven way.

You must have thought last winter, and many a winter, that you would not ask your family to suffer another cold spell without seeing that the house was properly heated. Perhaps you haven't been able to decide just the proper way. The purpose of this advertisement is to get you to investigate Hot Water Heating, the Gurney-Oxford way, before you make up your mind.

Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating is the most modern, most satisfactory and most widely-used system in all homes of the better class, or, in fact, in any home where real economy and efficiency is the object. Your own eyes will tell you—look over any city paper advertising homes for sale. Hot Water Heating is always quoted as a big advantage. Go into any city home of the middle or better class and you'll find Hot Water Heating there.

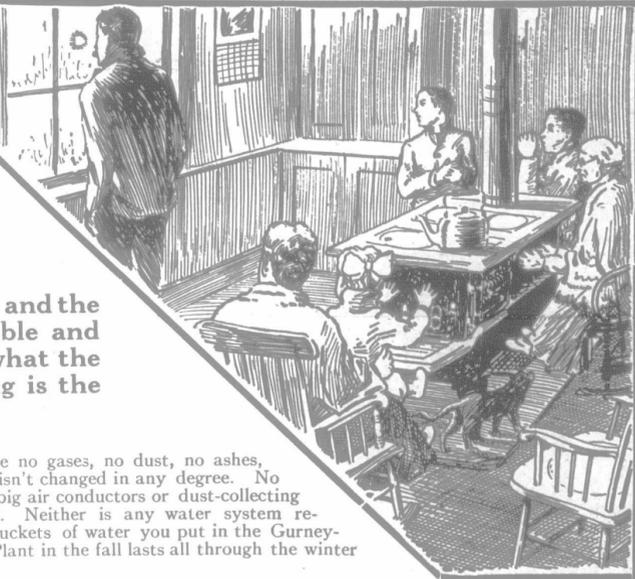
Why is this? The heat given off by the Gurney-Oxford radiators full of hot water makes no change whatever in the air of the room. The vitally necessary moisture is not baked

out of it. There are no gases, no dust, no ashes, no drafts. The air isn't changed in any degree. No cold air ducts, no big air conductors or dust-collecting registers are needed. Neither is any water system required, as the few buckets of water you put in the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Plant in the fall lasts all through the winter until the spring.

A Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating Plant means you can have the mild, mellow warmth of a beautiful summer day all through the winter in your home. No freezing cold floors—every room at the same healthful temperature every hour of the 24. The Gurney-Oxford boiler needs attention only once a day. No stoves are needed anywhere in the house, except for cooking. Only one fire to be seen to. Only one place for fuel and ashes to be looked after.

No need to wait to build either. The Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating plant can be as easily installed in an old house as a new one.

The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer," a patented and very effective device for controlling the drafts, enables you to raise or lower the temperature of the house to suit a sudden cold, or a mild spell outside. A child can understand and use it.



All this information and much more, with pictures and photos of farm homes using the Gurney-Oxford System, and letters from their satisfied owners, is set out in our latest publication, "City Comfort for Country Homes," and we invite you to write us to-day for a copy. Get the facts. Then decide. Address



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Keep in practice. Not only because the training may prove useful—perhaps necessary—but chiefly because of the keen enjoyment you will derive from this most interesting sport.

Get out your gun. Buy one if necessary. Fill your pockets with Dominion .22's—the favorite brand of expert marksmen. Then you'll have some real fun.

Dominion Ammunition is *always* accurate and dependable. The choicest materials, skillful workmanship, thorough inspection and a system of testing that is scientifically correct—all enter into the production of Dominion Ammunition.

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Look for the "Big D" on every box of Dominion Shot Shells and Metallics—"the ammunition made wholly in Canada". Sold everywhere.

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We want our subscribers in every district to canvas the farmers in their locality for New Subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
For particulars see page 1552d, September 30 issue



Granny's Experiences

"Why, Mrs. Smith! I certainly am glad to see you"

No. 4

"And Mrs. Jones, and this is—Oh, yes, Mrs. Brown, our new neighbor. Well, now, it was real nice of you all to come over and visit an old body like me.

"Oh, yes, I know you young wives have lots of demands on your time.

"What was that, Mrs. Brown?"

"Oh, my recipes for tarts and cookies; why, yes, surely you may have them; Mrs. Jones told you they were the best ever? Oh, well, don't believe all that Jane Jones tells you.

"However, I'll run right out to the kitchen and get them for you now, but remember one thing, no matter how good the recipe, the flour may spoil everything, so be sure to use HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR—you can depend on it—it's always the same even blend—never changes—Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith know that, too, because they use it.

Established 1854

1666

HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR

"Always the Same"



This perfected Union Suit is ideal for ladies

Its glove-like fit is permanent because knitted in during the making, and because the fabric will neither lose its shape nor shrink.

Its soft, comfortable smoothness is due to fine quality yarns and the even texture of the Spring Needle fabric.

Watson's Union Suits for ladies are made with the Klosed Krotch as shown—a feature of real lasting comfort.

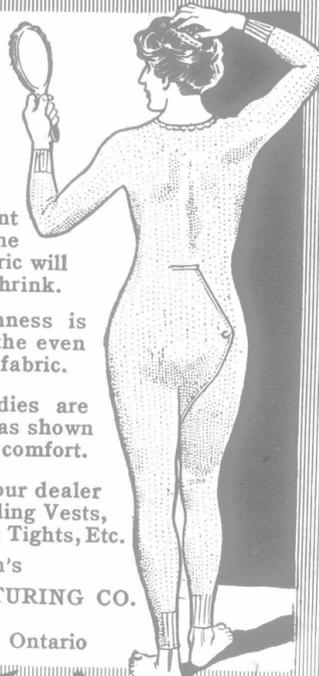
If you prefer other styles, your dealer has them in Watson's—including Vests, Drawers, Corset Covers, Black Tights, Etc.

Insist on Watson's

THE WATSON MANUFACTURING CO. Limited

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

picture; still, the marketplace glittered with gold and silver helmets, and delicate spiral head-ornaments. Ear-rings flashed in the sun, and massive gold brooches and buckles. There was a moving rainbow of color and a clatter of sabots, as the market women packed up their wares; but there was no time to linger, if we were to reach Spaakenberg before the shadows grew long. We sped on, until the next toll-gate (we had come to so many that Nell said our progress was made by tolling, rather than tooling along the roads) where a nice apple-cheeked old lady shook her white cap at the motor, while accepting my pennies. It was her opinion, though she was not sure, that the road—oh, a very bad road!—to Spaakenberg, was now forbidden to automobiles.

To tell the truth, I had never motored to Spaakenberg, but I had bicycled, and thought there ought to be room on the narrow road for two vehicles, even if one were a motor and the other a hay-cart.

I was not surprised that the old lady had no certainty with which to back up her opinion. It was more surprising that she should know of the existence of Spaakenberg, of which many Dutch bicyclists who pride themselves on their knowledge, have never heard.

Naturally we determined to persevere, more than ever eager for a sight of the strange fishing-village, and a glimpse of the Zuider Zee.

"But what shall we do if we find the road forbidden, and we're too far off to walk?" Nell asked. "It would be dreadful to turn back."

"We shan't turn back," said I. "We'll hire a wagon and go on, or—we'll pass the sign which forbids us to proceed, too quickly to see it. Such things happen; and the road's too narrow to turn or even to reverse."

"I am glad you're a Dutchman," said she.

"Why? Because I know the ropes?"

"No. Because you'd die rather than give up anything you've set out to do."

It was now as if the apple-cheeked old prophetess had bewitched the country. The monarchs of the forest fled away and left us in the open, with a narrow strip of road between a canal loaded with water-lilies and low-lying meadows of yellow grain.

The landscape was charming, and the air balmy with summer; but with the first horse we met all peace was over.

Here were no longer the blase beasts of a sophisticated world. Animals of this region had never seen a town larger than Amersfoort. A motor-car was to them as horrifying an object as a lion escaping from his cage at a circus.

Horses reared, hay-carts swayed, peasants shrieked maledictions or shook fists; but always, crawling at snail's pace, we managed to scrape past without accident. Sometimes we frightened cows; and a couple of great yellow dogs, drawing a cart which contained two peasant girls in costume, swore canine oaths against the car.

"Oh, mercy, we've just passed a sign in Dutch, 'Motors forbidden!'" cried Nell.

"Well, we've passed it," said I. "Perhaps it meant that side road; it's narrower than ours. Let's think it did."

So we gave it the benefit of the doubt and fled on, until less than an hour we flashed into a fishing-village. They all cried, "Spaakenberg and the Zuider Zee!" But as it was not Spaakenberg, I gave them only a flashing glimpse of masts and dark blue water.

Half a mile's drive along a canal, and we came to our destination. And of Spaakenberg the first thing we saw was a forest of masts with nets like sails, brown, yet transparent as spider-webs. Fifty sturdy fishing-boats were grouped together in a basin of quiet water within sight of the Zuider Zee, which calls to men on every clear night, "the fish are waiting."

I stopped; and as we counted the boats, the whole able-bodied population of Spaakenberg issued from small, peak-roofed houses to see what monster made so odd a noise. By twenties and by thirties they came, wonderful figures, and the air rang with the music of sabots on klinker.

There were young women carrying tiny round babies; there were old women who had all they could do to carry them-

selves; there were little girls, gravely knitting their brothers' stockings; and one could not guess whether they would grow up male or female. There were men, too, but not many young ones; and there were plenty of chubby-faced boys.

As for the women and girls, they wore Heaven knows how many petticoats—seven or eight at the minimum—and their figures went out at the places where they should have gone in, and went in at the places where they should have gone out. They were like the old-fashioned ladies with panniers on each side; and those who could not afford enough petticoats had padded out their own and their children's hips to supply the right effect.

Some had black hoods with furry rolls round their rose-and-snow faces; some heightened the brilliancy of their complexion by close-fitting caps of white lace, according to their religion—whether they were of the Catholic or Protestant faith; and the babies, in black hoods, neck-handkerchiefs, and balloon-like black skirts reaching to their feet, were the quaintest figures of all. The men and boys, in their indigo blouses, were not living pictures like their female relatives, save when, with bright blue yokes over their shoulders (from which swung green, scarlet-lined pails, foaming with yellow cream), they returned from milking blue-coated, black and white cows.

Unspoiled by the influx of strangers, the simple people thronged round us, not for what they might get, but for what they could see. We were quainter to them than they to us, and Iibe was as rare as a dragon. His mistress was of opinion that they believed the noise of the motor (now stilled) to have issued from his black velvet muzzle; and when we all, including the tragic-faced, happy-hearted bulldog, got out to wander past the rows of tiny houses in the village, they swarmed round him, buzzed round him, whirled round him, to his confusion.

Escape seemed hopeless, when Nell and Phyllis had an inspiration. They rushed in at the door of a miniature shop, with a few picture postcards and sweets in glass jars displayed in a dark window. Three minutes later they fought their way out through the crowd of strange dolls "come alive," and, like a farmer sowing seed, strowed pink and white lozenges over the heads of girls and boys.

Instantly the "clang of the wooden 'shoon ceased. Down squatted the children with the suddenness of collapsed umbrellas. There was a scramble, and we seized the opportunity for flight. We had seen the Zuider Zee; we had seen the cows in blue coats; we had seen Spaakenberg; and Spaakenberg had seen us.

(To be continued.)

Trade Topic.

In the moonlight, the McCormick Manufacturing plant in London, Ont., resembles a large alabaster temple. The popular conception of a plant is a place where as much work as possible can be accomplished with the least cost, without a primary regard to the physical, moral and mental welfare of the employees. The McCormick building is built on lines that would have been looked upon as visionary and idealistic a few years ago. As a source of inspiration and incentive, the management has provided perfect working conditions, recreation, sunlight, abundant fresh air, and cleanliness. In this building of five stories, made of steel and cement, is a floor space of eight acres, with ample air space, and provision for 1,000 employees. There is an immense dining-room, gymnasium, rest rooms, cloak rooms, and every modern convenience that will make for health and comfort of the men and women who work there. The employees have also appointed a committee to conduct a self-serving lunch-counter in the center of the great dining-room, and here they procure food at cost price. A miniature railway conveys biscuits, fresh from the ovens, to the airy packing-room, where girls sort and box the flakey "Jersey Cream Sodas." The candy department is divided into three parts. Each has its staff of makers and packers.

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DANGEROUS

as well as painful

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Combault's Caustic Balsam
WILL RELIEVE YOU.

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

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Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ontario

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Is offering his high-class HACKNEY STALLION, Guelph Performer, for sale at a bargain. He is a noted stock horse as well as a show horse; also a few excellent Shorthorn bulls and heifers of different ages and Leicester ewes and rams.

D. A. GRAHAM Wyoming, Ont.

Plaster Hill Shorthorns

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

F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont. Long-Distance Phone Station and P.O.

Balmedie Aberdeen Angus

Get a high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 mths. of age, also choice 1 and 2-yr.-old heifers. T. B. BROADFOOT - FERGUS, ONT.

The Glengore Angus

Some choice bulls, from 7 to 15 months, for sale. For particulars write— GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

For sale, from the imported sire, "Pradamere." Apply: A. DINSMORE, Manager "Grape Grange Farm" - Clarksburg, Ont.

Tamworths

Young sows bred for fall farrow and some choice young boars. Registered. Before buying write for prices. JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

An Irishman passed a shop where a notice was displayed saying that everything was sold by the yard. Thinking to play a joke on the shopman, he entered and asked for a yard of milk.

The shopman, not in the least taken back, dipped his finger in a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter.

Pat, not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price.

"Five cents," said the shopman.

"All right, sor. Roll it up, I'll take it."

A small boy who was sitting next to a very braughty lady in a crowded omnibus kept on sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad:

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer:

"Yes, I 'ave, but I don't lend it to strangers."

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosing.

Miscellaneous.

Alfalfa.

I have a few acres of alfalfa which I have cut twice this summer. It has grown so that it could soon be cut again. Which would be better to do, pasture it or cut it? J. H.

Ans.—Our alfalfa at Weldwood was cut twice, and has grown a fair third crop, which we are pasturing lightly. We think this better than cutting again at this late date.

Luxation of Patella.

Spring colt dislocated his stifle. Have tried several cures, but all failed. Is there a cure? If so, what is it? E. C.

Ans.—Repeated blistering of the stifles is the only hope of cure. Keep in a comfortable box stall. Keep his feet rasped to normal shape. Clip the hair off the outside and front of stifle joint and blister every month, using a mixture of 1 1/2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Rub well into the parts once daily for two days. Tie so he cannot bite the parts during this time. On the third day let loose in the stall and oil with sweet oil daily until the scale comes off. Repeat every month till cured.

Drainage Loans.

In looking over your paper dated December 17, 1914, in regard to tile drainage loans, Hon. Jas. Duff says tile loans are paid as usual. Now, I live in Sombra Township, and had a loan put through by the council over a year ago, and have not received it yet. The council claims it is the government's fault, as they have done their part in the matter. Kindly let me know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," where the trouble is. D. R.

Ans.—Of course, we cannot let you know where the trouble is. If you cannot get satisfaction from the council, write the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Jas. Duff, and see what he says regarding the delay. We shall draw the attention of the Minister to your letter.

Sweet Clover.

1. How much sweet clover seed should be sown per acre without a nurse crop, for pasture next summer?

2. What other crop would be good for pasture in this north country, where there is a strong probability of summer frosts?

3. I have both clay and muck soils. Which would be better for pasture crops?

4. Will you publish a plan or description of a trap nest that will enable me to build one?

5. Would an open-front poultry-house be too cold in winter where the temperature goes down to 50 and 60 degrees below zero? G. S.

Ans.—1. Twenty pounds. Some get along with fifteen.

2. Alsike and red clover do well.

3. Clay.

4. See article on trap nest which will appear October 14.

5. Yes.

TURNING A LEGAL CORNER.

One day a well-to-do farmer in need of legal advice sought a struggling attorney with reference to a suit he desired to bring against a neighbor. The lawyer looked up the statutes and advised his client what course to pursue. As the latter rose to leave the office, he asked:

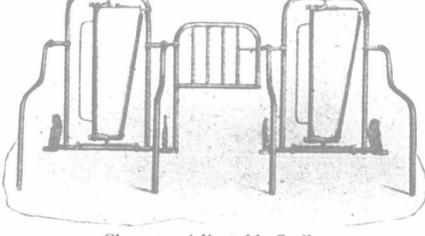
"What's your fee?"

"Oh, say three dollars," carelessly responded the attorney.

Whereupon the client proffered a five-dollar bill. The lawyer seemed embarrassed. He carefully searched his pockets and the drawers of his desk without finding the necessary change. Finally he met the exigency by pocketing the bill and observing, as he reached for a digest:

"It would seem, sir, that I shall have to give you two dollars' worth more of advice."—New York Tribune.

Profitable Dairying makes these Labor-Saving Devices necessary



Chapman Adjustable Stalls

CHAPMAN BARN EQUIPMENT

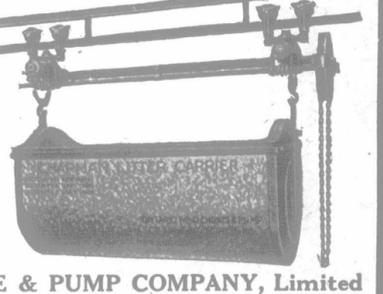
Chapman Litter and Feed Carrier

Simple, strong, lasting, runs easily, raises and lowers quickly—dumps both ways. Patented curves and switches.

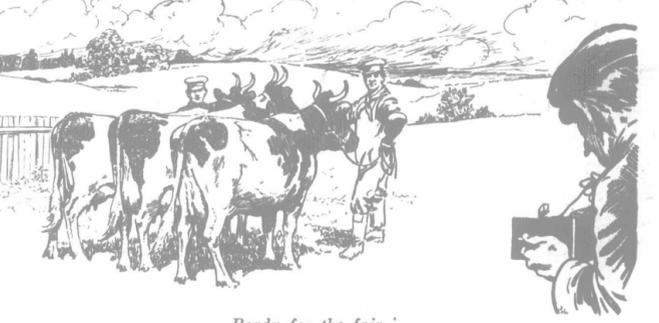
Chapman Stalls and Stanchions

Built on the unit or universal system. You can buy them in block or in self-contained individual units.

Send for handsome catalogue of barn equipment.



ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY, Limited
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG CALGARY



Ready for the fair

Every activity on the farm is worth a KODAK RECORD

The growth of stock and crops, the condition of orchards and buildings, the things you see at the fair, at the farmer's institute—the Kodak can help you get value received from every one of them.

And its capacity for increasing your enjoyment of your auto trips and other outings is equal to its value in a business way.

Ask your dealer or write us for our illustrated booklet, "Kodak on the Farm." It's free.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED, 592 King Street W., TORONTO

ABERDEEN ANGUS Calves Sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503

We are offering at reasonable prices a few Bull Calves up to one year old, sired by Prince Bravo, Imp. 4503, the Champion Bull of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914, and sire of the Grand Champion Bull 1915. These calves are out of Imported Dams. Also a few Heifers and Calves, the best lot I ever had, also Come and make your own selection from a large herd. Correspondence solicited.

CLYDESDALE TEAMS LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON ONTARIO

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

JAMES BOWMAN, - - - Box 14, - - - GUELPH, ONT.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS :: :: WESTON, ONTARIO

BLAIRGOWRIE SHORTHORNS

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

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

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

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

WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

The Deaf Hear



Write for our big introductory offer on the latest scientific hearing instrument, the perfected new **1915 Thin Receiver Model Mears Ear Phone**. MANY times as efficient and powerful as the old model. *See degree of sound in 8 adjustments, instantly changed by a touch of the finger.* **Free Trial** Sold in Canada direct from our Montreal office only on trial at our expense. Test it for 15 days. Costs nothing if you do not want to keep it. Easy monthly payments if you wish, at the lowest net price direct to you. Send for this offer and the Mears Booklet—FREE. **GOODWINS LIMITED, Box 54, MONTREAL.**

Experienced farmers want the Bissell, but no roller is genuine unless it bears the **BISSELL** name. Remember that. **T.E. Bissell Co.** Kiera, Ont. Ltd.

Look For The Name **The Bissell**

Lynnore Stock Farm

Pure bred Dairy Shorthorn Cattle Imported English Stock.
Pure bred English Berkshire pigs
Pure bred imported Clydesdale horses.

F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford

SHORTHORNS

Present offering:—20 cows and heifers and a few extra choice young bulls; they are bred so that they will produce money makers in the dairy and steers that will be market toppers and the prices are so low it will pay you to buy. Come and see them.

Stewart M. Graham - Lindsay, Ont.

REGISTERED

Shorthorn Bulls WANTED

From fifteen to twenty-four months old. Must be in good condition.

J. H. PATRICK & SON, Ilderton, Ont.

STOP! LOOK!

Do you want to purchase a carload of cattle? If you do, write me; I am always in the business. Can ship by G.T.R. or C.P.R. and can readily supply your demand at any time. Address all letters to

R.A. NOBLETT, Algonquin, Ont.

Oakland—61 Shorthorns

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

Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

1854 "MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM" 1915 Shorthorns and Leicesters
We have for sale one Shearing Ram sired by Connaught Royal (imp.). Also 10 ram lambs and a few ewe lambs of good quality and choicely bred. **MISS. C. SMITH, Clandeboye R.R. No. 1, Long distance Phone. Farm one mile west of Lucan Crossing.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bull, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83122. Can supply a few of either sexes **KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO** Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

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

Fletcher's Shorthorns Young bull for sale. Roan Sailor=100457=A choice dark roan, 15 months old. Roan Lady bull from imported dam. Our shorthorn herd Toronto winners both 1914 and 1915. **Geo. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. L. D. Phone Erin Station, C.P.R.**

Shorthorn Bulls One two-year-old bull price \$100, three 1915 bulls calved January 6, January 28, and April 27. Prices \$75, \$60 and \$45 respectively. **Alfred Limoges, Verner, Ontario**

Please Mention Advocate

Gossip.

OLD MELDRUM SHORTHORNS.

The Old Meldrum herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, Ont., has this year added a lot of lustre to the long record of championship and other prize-winnings won by representatives of the herd, not only since they were the property of the Messrs. Auld, but for many years previous, when owned by Geo. Amos & Son. The remarkable success that has been theirs this year through the tour of the Western shows, and at Toronto and London, is now history that has been read by every one at all interested in Canada, and many hundreds on the other side of the line, so that an enumeration at this late date would be only a waste of time. Championships, reds and blues was the order, and nothing could speak plainer of the high standard of the herd as a whole, which, to get those results, must have the breeding. In the younger classes, next year expectations can soar regarding the quality of the get of the present stock bull, Burnbrae Sultan, the 2,900-pound grandson of the renowned Whitehall Sultan. As a show bull, he was only beaten at Toronto and London by the world's greatest show bull, Gainford Marquis, and at the Western shows he reached championship honors at one show, and second at all the others. He is a great bull and a great sire, and on such a herd as he heads, great things can be expected. In young bulls for sale are several very choice ones that have carried off many red and blue ribbons this year, as have also the heifers, a fact to be remembered by breeders wanting only the best, for the young herd won first at all the Western shows, as well as at Toronto and London.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

There are not many Shorthorn sires in the country whose get for the past several years have won so many honors at the big Canadian shows as has the get of Imp. Newton Ringleader, the senior sire at the head of the renowned Spring Valley herd of Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont. In the strongest competition ever seen in this country at Toronto, besides many individual awards, they won fourth place this year, and at Ottawa were first for best four the get of one sire. An enumeration of the long list of honors won at Toronto and Ottawa this fall by the Spring Valley herd would require too much space, but a perusal of the reports of those shows in the last three issues of this paper will be proof of the superior prepotency of this great bull, for nearly all those exhibited were his get. Second in service is the well-fleshed and splendidly-balanced roan, Miss Ramsden-bred Nonpareil Ramsden, a son of Nonpareil Archer (imp.) and Miss Howie 9th (imp.). He is a bull of immense substance and thickness of flesh, and the young things by him look like coming winners. The herd in general numbers about 75 strong, and is one of the best-fleshed herds in Canada. Imported and Canadian-bred, they represent all the most popular blood of the breed. Kyle Bros. have met all competition in the big show-rings with the product of this herd for many years, and the records will show they have won many honors, including championships, and a herd that will produce winners every year must certainly be bred and fed right. The young bulls on hand for the coming season's trade are, without doubt, the best lot Newton Ringleader ever left, as are also the heifers for sale.

A certain young lady teacher in a Philadelphia public school had been greatly annoyed by a number of boys who, coming up the stairs after recess, had a habit of puffing and panting as though they were completely tired out. The teacher was determined to put a stop to this, so she met the boys as they came into the room and thus admonished them: "See here boys, you are making altogether too much noise. Hereafter, when you come into the class room, I want you to leave your puffs and pants downstairs."

Dispersion Sale of Dairy Shorthorns

At Sprucedale Stock Farm, St. Thomas, Ont.

LATE OF JANEFIELD STOCK FARM, GUELPH

ALSO 300-ACRE FARM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915

Estate of the late William James Beaty

Comprised of upwards of 50 head, including many dairy test winners and high producers. Every animal to be offered is of the very best breeding and type, cows weighing up to 1500 lbs., all being great milkers. The sale includes such cows as Lady Robins=59853=the highest three-day testing Shorthorn in Canada. Giving at the Ottawa dairy test 179 lbs. milk testing 3.9 per cent. butter fat in three days. Has given in the official R.O.P. test for six months and 13 days 7,676 lbs. milk testing over 4 per cent. butter fat. Other cows in R.O.P. test are Verchoyles Blossom=68277=gave at the Ottawa dairy test 129 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. Ramsden's Pearl=78680=Dorothy Ramsden=103238=and Meadow Queen=102467=have all high official records. Kentucky Rose 40th=96780=calved March 1st, 1910, won first prizes at Guelph dairy tests as a two and three-year-old, and has given from Aug. 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, 1915, 9,720 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. This cow is sired by Butterfly King, the greatest sire of dairy Shorthorns in Canada to-day. Has more R.O.M. daughters to his credit than any other dairy Shorthorn sire. Braemar Beauty=103077=calved Oct. 15th, 1911, won first prize at Guelph and Ottawa Dairy tests, has given since Aug. 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, 9,400 lbs. milk testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. Braemar Beauty is a daughter of Braemar Champion=73730=(101606) the herd header of the Claresholm Experimental Farm, Alberta, and which has sired so many high producers. There are 25 of these big heavy producing cows, all in calf to Darlington Major and Braemar Victor=98751=a son of that great sire Braemar Champion. Braemar Victor, calved July 20th, 1912, is included in the sale, and is a great prospect to anyone wanting a purely-bred dairy sire. Two yearling bulls and six bull calves. Eighteen two-year-old yearling and heifer calves. The whole herd have been tuberculin tested.

There will also be sold 9 horses, a number of pure-bred Berkshire pigs and Oxford Down sheep. The 300-acre farm will be offered for sale in two parcels. Hay, grain, feed and implements for a 300-acre farm, also all household furniture will be sold. Terms for live stock, 12 months' credit on approved joint notes or 6 per cent. per annum allowed for cash. Strangers to furnish letter of credit from their bank.

Lot No. 1, is the 200-acre farm formerly owned by the late Geo. E. Casey, Esq., M.P. On this farm there is a 2½ story brick dwelling with slate roof, beautifully finished inside in Italian marble, black walnut and other valuable woods, furnace heated; two large verandahs and colonial porch, surrounded by two acres of lawn, circular drive, beautifully laid out and planted with a variety of ornamental trees, also a house for hired help. Large bank barn 36x110, fitted in the most modern style, and other outbuildings. Parcel No. 2 consists of 100 acres on which is a good frame house, barns and other outbuildings. These farms are a rich clay loam, well drained and fenced. The implements must all be sold before lunch, which will be served at 12.30 o'clock. For catalog of stock apply to undersigned.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock sharp.

Terms of farm easy and will be made known on day of sale. Parties from a distance will be met at Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, on day of sale—all trains.

Auctioneers: **Capt. T. E. Robson, London** and **Locke & McLachlin, St. Thomas**

Mrs. W. J. Beaty, Prop., ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Robt. Miller Still Pays The Freight

And in addition he can furnish great, strong thick fleshed Shorthorn bulls at a price that will surprise you. Many of them bred to head good herds and improve them. Many of them of a kind to get good feeders and great milkers, and all of them low down, thick and smooth with good heads and horns, that will grow into big weights and bring more money in the market than you are asked for them now. Some high-class heifers for sale too. Write for what you want.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 15 months bull, Grandam Imp. he is a son of the noted sire Right Sort, imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes. **MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON P.O., ONT.** Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct.

JOS. McCRUDDEN, Manager

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman=87809=. Also four choice fillies, all from imported stock. **L.-D. Phone A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario**

SHORTHORNS OF SHOW-RING QUALITY

We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred from the famous sire, Mildreds Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emmilines, they are all of showing calibre. **GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR P.O. AND STATION, R.M.D.**

Woodholme Shorthorns

For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch-topped out. Every one of these will please the most exacting. **G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.**

The Salem Shorthorns

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay. **J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT.**

Shorthorns

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

Shorthorns and Clydesdales—We have five young bulls of serviceable age we have eight imported mares with foals. In Clydesdales we will sell at moderate prices. We can spare some of these, and will sell them worth the money, or would consider some good Shorthorn females in exchange. We also have a two-year-old stallion and a pair of good yearling fillies. **Station: Burlington Jct., G.T.R. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT (formerly W. G. Pettit & Sons.) FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington**

H. SMITH, HAY P.O., ONT.

21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants.

You know the Harry Smith Standard.

Wool
Coal
Burns Vap
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GOLD ME
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Dairy Shorthorns

St. Thomas, Ont.
K FARM, GUELPH
RE FARM
OBER 21, 1915
m James Beaty

ing many dairy test winners and d is of the very best breeding being great milkers. The sale =the highest three-day testing a dairy test 179 lbs. milk testing a given in the official R. O. P. milk testing over 4 per cent. e Verchoyles Blossom=68277= testing 4.5 per cent. butter fat. en=103238=and Meadow Queen Kentucky Rose 40th=98780=Guelph dairy tests as a two and d, 1914, up to end of June, 1915. at. This cow is sired by Butter- ns in Canada to-day. Has more ny other dairy Shorthorn sire. n, 1911, won first prize at Guelph g. 2nd, 1914, up to end of June, er fat. Braemar Beauty is a (101606) the herd header of the d which has sired so many high r producing cows, all in calf to 3751=a son of that great sire ed July 20th, 1912, is included in wanting a purely-bred dairy sire. ghteen two-year-old yearling and iberculin tested.

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owned by the late Geo. E. Casey, y brick dwelling with slate roof, black walnut and other valuable and colonial porch, surrounded by out and planted with a variety elp. Large bank barn 36x110, r outbuildings. Parcel No. 2 e house, barns and other out- n, well drained and fenced. The h which will be served at 12.30 rsigned.

on day of sale. Parties from a Thomas, on day of sale—all trains.

. W. J. Beaty, Prop., ST. THOMAS, ONT.

rs The Freight

d Shorthorn bulls at a price that will mprove them. Many of them of a kind to wn, thick and smooth with good heads and ey in the market than you are asked for or what you want.

STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

For Sale—Herd header, one Red 15 months bull, Grandam Imp. he is a son of the noted sire Right Sort. imp. eleven of his get won 14 prizes in this year's show herd 12 head all by him.

AGTON P.O., ONT.

Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

Bulls of serviceable age all sold; have some good ones a year old in September, and am offering females of all ages. Have four choice fillies, all from imported stock.

T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ontario

QUALITY

We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. ess and Emmilines, they are all of show-

DEMAR P.O. AND STATION, R.M.D.

For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch-topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show bull too. Every

North Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.

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

ELORA, ONT.

BREEDING. HIGH IN QUALITY. of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn stronger in number nor in quality than have the most fashionable blood of the strains. Visit the herd. Also some right

R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.

have five young bulls of serviceable age will sell at moderate prices. In Clydes- spare some of these, and will sell them females in exchange. We also have a two-

Station: Burlington Jct., G.T.R. FREEMAN, ONT. Phone Burlington.

HAY P.O., ONT.

s for sale. Write your wants.

th Standard.

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light

Burns Vapor Saves Oil Beats Electric or Gasoline



Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco

10-Days FREE TRIAL

Send No Money, We Prepay Charges

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tested at 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Will Be Given

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin?

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 81 calls." Thousands who are coming money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly.

No Money Required

We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our 70-Day Absolutely Free Trial. Just say, "Show me how I can get a strong white light from coal oil, without risking a cent." Address nearest office.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 221 Aladdin Building

Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the World Montreal Winnipeg

MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

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

SHAW MANUFACTURING CO. 79 Dept. Gatesburg, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Females any age.

R. R. 4 R. M. HOLTBY PORT PERRY, ONT.

Pioneer Farm Holsteins—Bulls nearly ready for service from daughters of Prince Aeggie Mechthild whose first junior two year old daughters averaged 14,600 lbs. milk, 656 lbs. butter in R. O. P., and five juniors now in R. O. P. test have averaged 10,893 lbs., have nearly four months to complete records and still giving from 40 to 50 lbs. each daily. For prices write WALBURN RIVERS, R.R.No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Fatty Tumors.

A year ago a lump the size of a small hen's egg appeared on the left side of the mamma of my filly. In about two months the teat became involved. It was not sore, and when cut open and examined it appeared like a lump of fat. Another lump is appearing, causing the mamma to swell. J. O. S.

Ans.—These are fatty tumors. We cannot tell the cause of their appearing. They should be carefully dissected out, the operator being careful to remove all diseased tissue. The raw surfaces should then be kept clean, and dressed three times daily until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Local applications will not remove them. V.

Bog Spavin and Thoroughpin.

Foal five months old has a bog spavin and thoroughpin. What will remove it without leaving a blemish? A. B. A.

Ans.—Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little of this well in once daily. If it blisters a little, apply sweet oil once daily for a few days and then apply the liniment as before. Do not commence treatment until you will be able to attend to it daily. Unless you can give it good attention, wait until the colt has to be stabled at night. This treatment will not leave any blemish, and in most cases effects a cure if persisted in long enough, but seldom shows quick results. The enlargements are very liable to reappear without apparent cause. V.

Lame Mare.

Driving mare gets stiff in front. When standing she puts one foot forward and then the other. After being driven a short distance she goes better, except after striking a stone. G. H. C.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate navicular disease, which, if in an advanced stage, cannot be cured. The symptoms can be lessened, and in some cases a cure effected by repeated blistering. She should be given a long rest. Remove the shoes, pare the heels well down, get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoofs. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub the blister well in once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil and turn her loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the soles come off. Then tie up and blister again. After this blister once every month as long as you can allow her to rest, or until cured. V.

Multiple Abscesses.

We bought a cow in poor condition last winter. We fed her up gradually. She did not fatten. She produced a nice calf. Since getting on grass she has had several abscesses. We have treated them with carbolic solution, but before one is healed another appears. There is a large one now behind the fore leg that contains at least a quart of matter. We feed her milk to calves. MRS. A. R. MCK.

Ans.—This is due to an altered condition of the blood. We do not consider the milk fit to feed to any animal. It would be wise to allow her to go dry. Open each abscess freely, and flush out the cavity three times daily until healed with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Give her 1/2 ounces of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic in a pint of cold water as a drench twice daily for a week. Then give 40 drops carbolic acid in a pint of water three times daily for two weeks, then the arsenic again for a week, then the carbolic acid, and continue this until abscesses cease to form. V.

After the regular judging was completed at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, some adjustment of prizes was necessitated in the Oxford Down sheep, and as a result of which Ephraim Barbour, Hillsburg, Ont., received the first prize in the Dominion Government Special for the best five Oxford sheep; the get of one ram. Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., got second.

Utilizes every heat unit. Flues arranged so heat is forced to travel over top of oven in

McClary's Pandora

Range down behind it and twice under the bottom before escaping to chimney. See the McClary dealer.

CLEARING PUBLIC SALE

OF WHOLE HERD OF PUREBRED Holstein-Friesian Cattle

29 Females and 3 Males, on

Wednesday, October 20th, 1915

AT HILL VIEW FARM, KOMOKA, ONT.

This offering includes the herd header, Homestead King Colantha Abbecker, No. 10467, also a yearling son of his, Hengerveld De Kol, Colanthus, No. 23648, by Lady Hengerveld De Kol, with R. O. M. at 2 years 11 months of 1,612.62 lbs. milk, 68.10 butter in 30 days. Among the lot are several 2-year-old in milk that are making good; also 5 heifer calves from the herd header and from cows that have produced from 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. in 39 weeks. There will also be sold 10 grade cows, some new milkers; also one heavy filly, 2 years old (choice).

LIBERAL TERMS: 12 months on bankable paper; 6 per cent. off for cash. Catalogues on application to proprietors.

D. Campbell & D. H. Sells, Komoka, Ont.

R. H. LINDSAY, Aylmer, Ont. JOHN McPHERSON, Capt. T. E. ROYSON, London, Ont. Auctioneers Clerk

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

Holstein Cattle

Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO Long-distance Telephone

OURVILLE HOLSTEINS

As we have 30 daughters of Royalton Canary Albano in our herd we are offering him for sale. Two of his sisters, his dam and 4 of her sisters average for the 8 cows 106 lbs. milk per day.

LAILAW BROS., R. R. No. 1 AYLMEER, ONT.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Pure-bred cows, heifers, and heifer calves. 66 HEAD MUST BE SOLD, having disposed of my two stock farms. Come and make your selection. Price and terms to suit. Cattle will be in good working shape, not forced or fitted for sale purposes. SOUTHBEND P.O., ONT. HAMILTON FARMS. Telegraph and Phone Niagara Falls. Farms 10 minutes trolley from Niagara Falls.

Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont.

Breeders of high-class Holstein-Friesian cattle, offers for sale: A choice young bull, born May 27, 1915, out of a 25-lb. three-year-old dam, and sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, herd sire No. 2, who is a full brother to the world's champion two-year-old milk cow. Price and particulars on application. E. F. OSLER, Proprietor. T. A. DAWSON, Manager

For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker

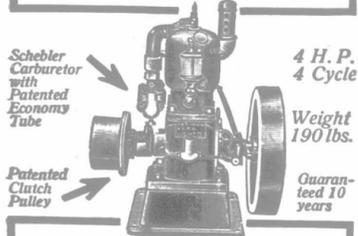
From high-testing dams of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application. A. A. FAREWELL OSHAWA, ONTARIO

CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS

Offers for sale nine head of high-grade Holstein cows, some fresh and others to freshen soon. Also one bull ready for service. This will make a fine herd for any person wanting good grade cattle. They will be priced right to any person taking the bunch. GRIESBACH BROS., Box 847, COLLINGWOOD, ONT. Long-Distance Phone

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All-Purpose Engine

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LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

The herd is headed by the well-known Auchenbrain Seafoam (Imp.) = 35755 =. A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and home-bred.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Dominion Express Bldg., MONTREAL D. McARTHUR, Manager - Phillipsburg, Que.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES Sired by my royally bred and prize winning bull, Whitehall King of Hearts, Imp., for sale are, in calf heifers and young bulls, out of Imp. and big producing cows.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis St. P.O., Quebec

High-Class Ayrshires If you are richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MacFARLANE, KELSO, QUEBEC

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Gossip.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.

The results of several years personal selection from leading Scotch herds is evident in the individual excellence and show-ring form that is universal in the noted Stockwood herd of D. M. Watt, of St. Louis Station, Quebec. Imported direct, imported in dam, or bred from imported sire and dam, the herd as a whole represents the best producing and prize-winning blood of Scotland. Those of mature age range in milk yield from 45 to 60 lbs. a day. The sire in use is the well-balanced, straight-lined Whitehall King of Hearts (imp.). At the late show in Ottawa he was second, being beaten only by the invincible Hobland Masterpiece, and the line-up was one of the best ever seen at Ottawa. Mr. Watt is offering for sale a number of daughters of this great bull, due to freshen this fall; also young bulls from three to eight months of age. Get in touch with him if in need of Ayrshires above the average in type, quality and producing blood.

CHAMPIONS IN DUROC JERSEY SWINE.

The famous herd of Duroc Jersey swine, owned by Mac Campbell & Sons, of Northwood, Ont., are still to the front as one of the good herds of Canada, numbering now about an even hundred, and every one of them carrying prize-winning and championship blood. Every year sees an increase of sales from this noted herd. Sales that extend from one end of the country to the other, and keep on repeating. This could not continue unless the shipments were up to the standard described, but they are, for the Campbell Bros. are determined to uphold the good reputation built up and so long maintained by their deceased father. With a herd of so many sows in breeding, and the three noted stock boars, the output is a large one, and the selection is always large in both sexes and all ages. The Campbell Bros. have also an extra nice herd of Jersey cattle, numbering about 35 head. The stock bull in service is out of a two-year-old heifer with a record of 550 lbs. butter-fat, and a butter-fat test averaging a trifle over five per cent. With that kind of breeding, coupled with 35 lbs. milk per day two-year-olds, and 40 to 50 lbs. per day mature cows, the offspring should be an improvement. For sale are young bulls from three to ten months of age.

KELSO AYRSHIRES.

Since our last review of the splendid Kelso herd of Ayrshires owned by D. A. Macfarlane, of Kelso, Que., much has been done to still further the quality and official production of the herd. Since the last report, which appeared in these columns one year ago, Mr. Macfarlane has purchased at a long price the grand young bull, Ochitree Mill Reliance (imp.). He is a strictly high-class young bull, and bred in the purple, on Scotland's best producing lines. All the females of the herd of breeding age are in calf to him. His predecessor for several years was the well-proven sire Lessnessock Scotch Thistle (imp.), whose heifers in official tests have proven his great worth as a sire. His assistant in service was the richly-bred Starlight of Pointe Ron. The young things in the herd not by the old bull are by the Starlight bull, and out of daughters of the old bull. During the last year four of the cows were entered in the R. O. P. test and all qualified. Willie of Elmshade, mature, in 286 days gave 10,458 lbs. of 3.98-per-cent. milk. Garchough Rosebud (imp.), mature, in 8½ months gave 10,032 lbs. of 3.96-per-cent. milk. Pride of Kelso, two years old, in 11 months gave 8,686 lbs. of 4.18-per-cent. milk. Violet of Kelso, three years old, in 10½ months gave 10,896 lbs. of 3.86-per-cent. milk. This year several others are in the test and all doing well. For sale are a number of heifers from three years of age down to calves, daughters of these cows, which are but an average of the herd. Also a limited number of young bulls. Write your Ayrshire wants to D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que.

"Rust is eating through that stove"

"Our new one will be rust-resisting. There are several good looking ones down at the store made of Armco Iron. Look them over."



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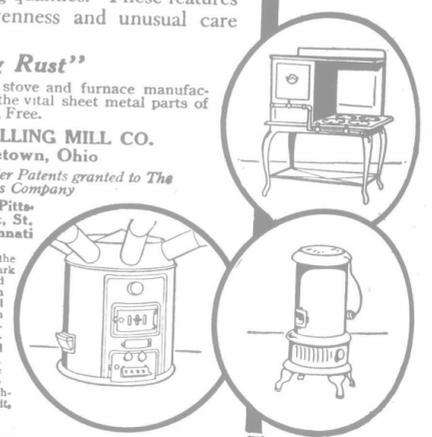
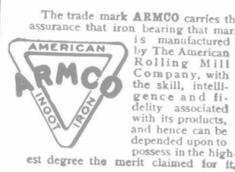
as no other sheet iron can. Armco—American Ingot—Iron is far more durable than steel or ordinary iron when exposed to the corroding gases of combustion and to the moisture of a kitchen. Armco takes a superior polish and has unequalled enameling qualities. These features are due to purity, evenness and unusual care in manufacture.

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GREAT DISPERSION SALE

Seventy-Three Head of St. Lambert Jerseys

Thirty cows in milk, some newly calved, nearly all pure St. Lamberts. Twenty two-year-old and yearling heifers (some bred) an extra choice lot. Eleven extra fine heifer calves. Aged bull, yearling bulls and bull calves.

All the cattle two years old and over are registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club; young stock eligible to register same club.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

Thursday, October 14th, 9 A.M. At the Proprietors' farms 4 miles south of North Hatley, Que., Canada, on the Boston and Maine Ry.

For catalogues, address

W. A. Reburn & Co. North Hatley :: R.R. No. 1 :: Que., Canada

Don Jerseys

Special Offering—A few choice yearling bulls fit for service also heifer calves six months old sired by Eminent Royal Fern. Write for what you want.

D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden, R. R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

Brampton Jerseys

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES

Present offering—Two young cows rising four years just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything.

JAMES BEGG & SON R. R. No. 1 ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Questions

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HOLSTEINS

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Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

The First Canadian Silo.

An enquirer desires information as to when the first silo was constructed in Canada, by whom, and where? Readers who have the necessary information will please reply.

Waterproofing Canvas.

Would you kindly tell us through your paper what is the best preparation to use for painting canvas to make it waterproof? We got some at a sale cheap, and would like to make use of it in making covers for the horses during wet weather.

Ans.—Paint the canvas with raw linseed oil. Another recipe is as follows: Add to three pints of boiling water two ounces of yellow soap. When dissolved, stir in one quart boiled linseed oil, and when cold add one-quarter pint of dryer known as brown Japan.

Discharging Servant.

1. A hires B for one year for \$325. Has A a legal right to discharge B if he habitually neglects to get up at the required hour (5 a. m.)?

2. Can B collect the \$325 if A discharges him for this, or any other neglect?

3. What wages can B collect for the time he has worked?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes, if it was really in the contract of hiring that B was to get up at that hour.

2. Not in full.

3. Just what the Court might consider reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances.

Ensiling Clover.

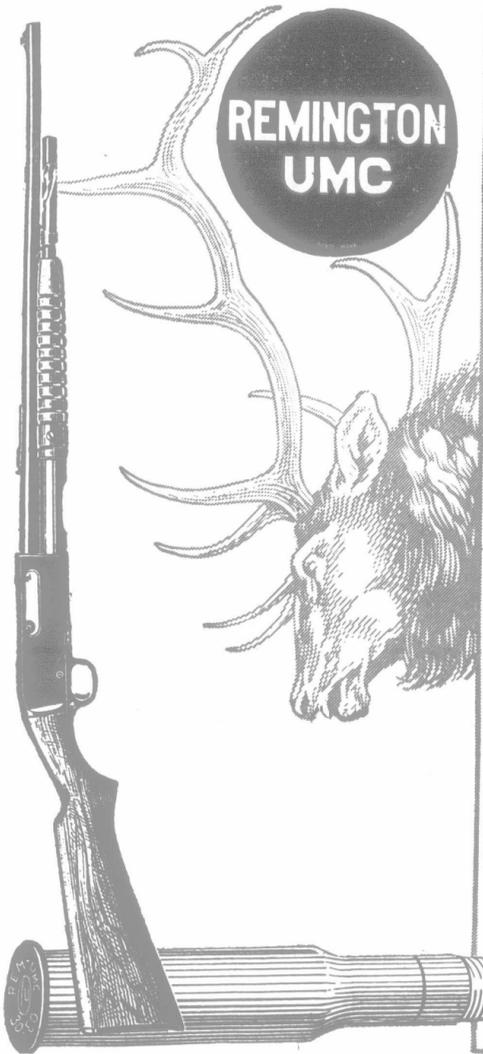
Kindly let me know whether it would be advisable to mix green clover with corn in a silo, or would it be better alone?

Ans.—Late in the fall it is very difficult to cure green clover suitable to go into the mow as hay, and if the corn crop is short it might be profitable to put some of the clover into the silo with the corn. We have seen alfalfa ensiled in the fall by putting in alternate layers of alfalfa and corn, both finely cut. The layer of clover should not be too thick, perhaps about two inches after settling. We would not advise anyone to make a practice of growing clover to ensile, but if a farmer happens to have a quantity of red clover at this season of the year which he would like to save as feed, it would probably work out satisfactorily to put it in layers alternately with the corn in the silo.

Gossip.

HOLSTEINS, YORKSHIRES AND SHROPSHIRE.

A stock farm in fact, as well as in name, where the breeding of pure-bred stock and poultry is reduced to a science, is the Summerhill Farm of Wm. Manning & Sons, near Woodville, Ont. Holstein cattle, Yorkshire swine, Shropshire sheep, Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Barred Rock poultry are the specialties on this noted and well-arranged farm. In their Holstein breeding operations, every-day utility has ever been the goal of their endeavors. They have not much faith in a special effort for a big seven-day test, but strive to keep a uniform production throughout the milking period, and they are succeeding to a remarkable degree. Write them for particulars of their stock bull, Summerhill Sir Maida, and his assistant in service, Sunnybrook Sir George, which they are offering for sale. In Yorkshires there is still at the head of the herd the many-times Toronto and Ottawa champion, Eldon Duke, the get of which this year at Toronto won first prize in the Export Bacon Class over the strongest lot of entries ever seen at the Canadian National. His assistant in service is the Toronto first-prize yearling of 1914, Pine Grove Record. These great boars, coupled with their champion and first-prize sows, ensure purchasers of getting the cream of the breed, for the Messrs. Manning will ship nothing else. In Shropshires there are for sale shearing and ram lambs, and shearing and ewe lambs. Also young stock in Bronze turkeys and Barred Rocks.



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Fifty years' tests stamp Remington-UMC as World-Standard Ammunition. Prove its superior energy, accuracy, penetration and speed. Other rifle manufacturers recommend Remington-UMC Ammunition. And we GUARANTEE your rifle to the full extent of its maker's guarantee, if used with Remington-UMC.

Try a box of Remington-UMC Cartridges in our Model 14 Rifle. They increase your range—add to your accuracy—insure you a better day's sport.

Write for FREE COPY of "Straight Shooting Tips" and our Catalog.

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Largest and oldest importers and breeders of

OXFORDS

in Canada. Look up our show record, it will give you an idea of the kind of Oxfords we have for sale.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ont.

Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement



Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs

Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for flock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the show ring so hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT.
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph.
Long-distance phone in house.



Maple Shade Shropshires

A few shearing rams and ram lambs are for sale. They are the right kind and out of imported ewes and sired by an imported "Buttar" ram. You may order any time now for delivery later.

Will A. Dryden :: :: Brooklyn, Ont.



Spruce Lodge Stock Farm—Shorthorns and Leicesters Sheep
Have always on hand a few choice heifers and bulls from good milking families. In Leicesters we have the best lot we ever offered in shearlings and ram lambs and ewe and ewe lambs, all got by choice imported rams.

W. A. DOUGLAS, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3 shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram lambs from imported ewes. I expect an importation of rams of both breeds from England 1st. of August. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
Claremont, C. P. R., 3 miles. Pickering, G. T. R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C. N. R., 4 miles.

SPRING VALLEY SHROPSHIRE

Shearing Rams, Shearing Ewes, Ram Lambs, Ewe Lambs. Sired by a Milne's Ram (Imported). Let me quote you prices.

THOS. HALL :: :: R.R. No. 3 :: :: BRADFORD, ONT.



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SUMMER HILL OXFORDS

Flock established many years ago by the late Peter Arkell. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale, all recorded. Positively no grades handled except by order.

PETER ARKELL & CO. Prop.
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Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month:

Southdown Prize Rams

ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

of superior quality; both ram and ewes. Special offering for 30 days in Shropshires, Welsh ponies and Berkshire pigs.

J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.

Oxfords I have a few shearing rams and ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. Also the two-shear stock ram of Cooper and Nephews importation. Would prefer to exchange for a similar good imported sheep.

W. T. TILT, No. 6, R. R., Brampton, Ont.

Leicesters For Sale—One aged ram, one shearing ram, also ram and ewe lambs, quality and covering the best; good flock headers and in show fit, also some very fine Emden Geese correspondence solicited or come and see.

Trout Creek Farm, Lucknow, Ontario

Oxford Downs—We are in a particularly favorable position this year to supply Oxford Down breeders with a right choice Ram Lamb, also Ewe Lambs and Shearings.

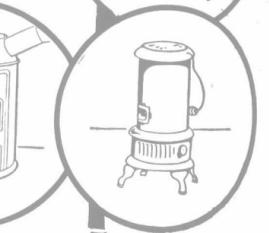
Wm. Barnett & Sons, R.R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.

Fairview Shropshires We are offering rams and ram lambs; also some young yearling ram lambs; a few yearling ram lambs, bred to imported Buttar ram, which we consider should be good value at the price we are quoting. Come or write. J. & D.J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.



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IRON Rust

American steel or corroding sure of a h and has features usual care



SALE

Lambert Jerseys

nearly all pure St. Lamberts. (some bred) an extra choice lot.

re registered in the American register same club.

4th, 9 A. M.

h of North Hatley, Que.,

& Co.

Que., Canada

heifer-calves six months

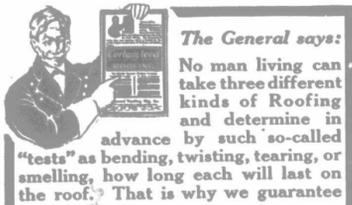
I, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

Sales were never more abundant. Our test never did better. We have some from Record of Performance cows. These for any show ring.

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

ng—Two young cows rising four years; their two-year-old record. Bull calves fit for service. Records for everything.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.



The General says:
No man living can take three different kinds of Roofing and determine in advance by such so-called "tests" as bending, twisting, tearing, or smelling, how long each will last on the roof. That is why we guarantee

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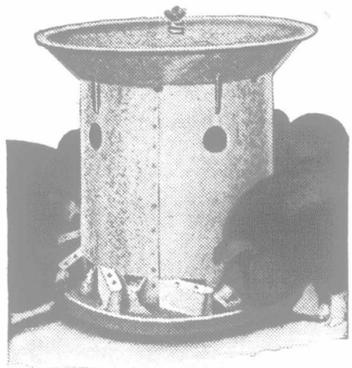
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The responsibility of the biggest Roofing and Building Paper Mills in the world stands behind our guarantee and this makes it unnecessary for you to take the risk of guessing.

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World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
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If you could purchase a machine to grind the grain and feed your hogs with no trouble to yourself, you would be willing to buy it.

THE HOG MOTOR

has, the past six years, done this for hundreds of farmers, and not one has been troubled with crippled pigs. If you could be sure of strong litters during late winter and early spring, you would increase the number of litters during the year.

Loss of litters means loss of revenue. The Hog Motor will give your brood sows enforced exercise, thus insuring strong, healthy pigs in winter months just as certain as those arriving in midsummer. For full information, address:

The Canadian Hog Motor Co., Ltd.
LISTOWEL, ONT.

Improved Yorkshires

A few choice young pigs, both sexes. All will be registered.

WELLDWOOD FARM
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Poplar Lodge Berkshires
I have something very choice in young Berkshires, both sexes, all ages. In Southdowns I have 2 aged and 2 shearing rams. Write for prices. S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.

Poland-Chinas from Canada's Champion herd, 100 head including many noted winners and their produce. Also Chester Whites and Shorthorn heifers and calves. Right quality. Moderate prices. Geo. G. Gould, R. No. 4, Essex, Ontario

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—Overstocked. We offer one champion silver sweepstake sow coming two years old guaranteed in pig, one year-old boar extra type, and any number of young pigs, to be sold weaned three weeks hence and later. **POMONA FARM, COBBOURG, ONT.**

Morrison TAMWORTHS & SHORTHORNS Bred from the prize winning herds of England. Boars and sows all ages. 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns both sexes, good milking strain, one Clydesdale colt two-year-old bred from imp. stock. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akl. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. Prices reasonable. G. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R.R. 3.

Mention The Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Book on share Farming

Kindly tell me where I may procure a book on share farming? J. M.

Ans.—At present we do not know of any book which treats share farming exclusively. However, "Farm Management," by Warren, contains one chapter devoted to this phase of farming, and from it a reader would be able to get at the principles of the practice, and build up a scheme to suit his own individual circumstances. The book itself discusses all phases of farm life and farm management. It may be procured through this office for \$1.95, postpaid.

Nuts.

I would like to get some information regarding nut trees.

1. If a tree is just inside the fence, do the nuts that drop on the road belong to the owner of the tree, or can anyone gather them?

2. Can anyone lawfully pick the nuts off the branches that hang over the public road? F. B.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. They belong to the owner, but he may be taken to have abandoned them if he does not take them away promptly, and in such case anyone may appropriate them.

2. We do not think so.

Fodder Corn Versus Timothy.

Kindly tell us through the paper the selling value of corn by the ton, corn to be cut and laid in sheaves. What do you consider the present valuation of corn thus handled compared with feedstuffs, as hay and straw. T. L. S.

Ans.—There is little difference in feeding value between a ton of fodder corn and a ton of timothy hay. One hundred pounds of fodder corn will contain 57.8 lbs. of dry matter, 2.5 lbs. of protein, 34.6 lbs. of carbohydrates, and 1.2 lbs. of fat. One hundred pounds of timothy hay will contain, on the average, 86.8 lbs. dry matter, 2.8 lbs. protein, 42.4 lbs. carbohydrates, and 1.3 lbs. of fat. It will be seen, then, that timothy hay has a slight advantage over fodder corn, and such has been proven by actual experiments, yet investigators usually place fodder corn and timothy hay on a parity when it comes to feeding. The value, then, of fodder corn cut and laid in sheaves would be approximately what timothy hay would be worth in windrow or in bunches in the field. This is, of course, an estimate based wholly upon the feeding value. Fodder corn or silage has no definite market value, so it is worth all one can get for it, yet it should be worth from \$2.50 to \$3 per ton in the field. This estimate is for the quality of corn that is usually ensiled. There is so much difference in corn that the buyer and purchaser must decide as to price.

Trouble over Heifer.

I gave certain yearling heifers to be pastured. I marked my heifers by slitting one ear. The owner of pasture, B, saw them marked. He also took in young cattle from another party, C. After the cattle were in pasture some time, B sent me word by post card that my heifer was unruly, that is, breaching, and that he had her, in his barn, and wanted me to come and take care of her. A resident butcher went to see the heifer, together with the butcher of the place where the heifer was pasturing, and he brought back word that she was worth \$20 to kill. As I did not want an unruly animal, I had word sent to the latter butcher that he could have the heifer. I never went to see her, but took B's word that he was correct as to whose heifer she was. Later on, C called on me stating that it was his heifer that was butchered; but I was away. Soon after, I went down and saw B, and found my heifers all right. Then I gave to B a check for \$20, same as I received for the one killed, but C would not accept it, saying he valued his heifer, grade Holstein, at \$75. Then B returned the check to me. What should I do under the above circumstances? Ontario.

Ans.—Do nothing at present except keep the \$20 subject to B's order. It is a matter for B and C to settle between themselves. In the event of your being sued, your solicitor would probably advise your paying the money into Court.

Zenoleum Kills Lice

Zenoleum is an antiseptic and germ killer. Every owner of cattle, sheep or hogs needs Zenoleum almost every day. It cures mange, lice, itch, scours, sores, internal and external worms, and parasites. A powerful disinfectant for barns, pens and stables; cheapest in price and strongest in germicidal power. The most reliable remedy in the hands of the Veterinary profession. Why waste money and precious time with home-made, hit-and-miss mixtures when you can get the standard remedy—Zenoleum?

MADE IN CANADA

Used and endorsed by Fifty Canadian and American Agricultural Colleges. Leading breeders and stockmen in Canada and the United States use it almost exclusively. Dealers in every town. If your dealer hasn't it, we will ship you a prepaid tin, enough for 5 gallons, for \$1.00. Our folder "Live Stock Insurance" FREE.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
332 SANDWICH ST. EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

—the name of a book that shows how buildings may be made permanent. Thousands of farmers have read it. We are still ready to supply copies to those genuinely interested. Write to-day.

BETTER BUILDINGS

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited, Preston

Save Weeks in Fattening
Hogs turn feed into pork faster when their digestive organs are strengthened and kept in active, healthy condition with

Pratts Animal Regulator

25c. packages, and larger money-saving sizes up to 25 lb. pail, \$2.50.

Keeps up steady growth and prevents cholera and worms. Try it under our Money Back Guarantee. 64-page Stock Book mailed free. Address Pratt Food Co. of Can., Ltd., 68G Claremont St., Toronto

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Sows due to breed and a lot of both sexes ready to wean. Descendants of imp. and champion stock. Several extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped: grand milking strain, 2 bulls, 5 and 8 months old. All at reasonable prices. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO Long-Distance Telephone

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R.R. 1 BRANTFORD, ONTARIO Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE
In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions of generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood. MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS NORTHWOOD, ONT.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires and Shropshires
Your opportunity to secure stock bred from our CHAMPION hog which is winner of twelve first and five CHAMPIONSHIPS in the last four years and has never been beaten. Are offering choice pairs of the best breeding. Stock guaranteed as represented. Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS of both sexes and of breeding age.
RICHARDSON BROS., Myrtle, Oshawa or COLUMBUS, ONTARIO Brooklin, R.R. Station

BERKSHIRES—WOODBURN STOCK FARMS
We are offering for immediate sale:—25 choice boars ready for service; 25 young sows bred. These are of first quality from our prize-winning herd. E. BRIEN & SONS, Proprietors RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO

BERKSHIRES
My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prize at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sully, the best strain of the breed, both sexes any age. ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1 STRATFORD, ONT. Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

THE ATTENTION TO THE ADVERTISERS...
S. A. Moore, of dual-purp Shropshire she...
The time is...
At the Can...
AN EXCEPTION...
Stockmen sho...
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Farm, St. Tho...
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have been teste...
Berkshire pigs...
are other items...
Mrs. W. J. Be...
a catalogue and...
the stock, as we...
implements whic...
items of interest...
vertisement.

Trad...
When silo-filling...
will study with...
Silo Roof advert...
issue. It is fire...
opening for filling.

Gossip.

The attention of sheepmen is directed to the advertisement of R. J. Hine, St. Mary's, Ont., in this issue. He will sell, among other things, a flock of Oxford sheep by auction, on October 20, 1915.

S. A. Moore, Caledonia, Ont., a breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, writes that his heifer, Jean's Lassie, in the two-year-old form, has established a record for Canada. In one year she gave 8,939 lbs. of milk and 371 lbs. of butter-fat. This makes the second record for this herd in one year.

The time is drawing near for the dispersion sale of 78 St. Lambert Jerseys at North Hatley, Que. On October 14, H. A. Reburn & Co. will dispose of 30 cows in milk, 20 two-year-old and yearling heifers, some extra fine heifer calves, one aged bull, some yearling bulls and bull calves. Write to the above address for a catalogue and get all particulars regarding the exact location of the farm, hour of sale, and breeding of the stock to be offered.

At the Campbell and Sells Clearing Sale at Hill View Farm, Komoka, Ont., on Oct. 20, 1915, 29 females and 3 males of the Holstein breed will be offered. These animals have sufficient individual merit to commend themselves to all. Among the lot are 21 cows, ranging in age from two to eight years. The proprietors write that this herd won third place in the Western Ontario Dairy Herd Competition, 1914, winning against strong competition. There are several mature cows in the offering that have given up to and over 15,000 lbs. in 40 weeks, and as high as 2,100 lbs. in 30 days. The two-year-olds are all milking, and are a choice lot. There are also some good yearling heifers that will go. The heifer calves are from the herd-head, Homestead King Colantha Abbebert, and from exceptionally good dams. The flashy yearling bull, Hengerveld De Kol Colanthus, is worthy of consideration by anyone looking for a young bull to head a herd. His dam has a very creditable record indeed. Procure a catalogue and get the breeding of this young bull.

AN EXCEPTIONAL SALE OF MILKING SHORTHORNS.

Stockmen should remember that the herd of milking Shorthorns that will be sold by auction at Sprucedale Stock Farm, St. Thomas, Ont., on Oct. 21, 1915, is without doubt one of the best in Canada. For breeding and ability to produce milk, many individuals of the herd have no superior, and only on account of a sad accident is it possible to procure these exceptional females from an exceptional herd. To single out individuals and explain their records would be an injustice to the remainder of the herd, but among the number are winners in actual official tests, and one cow, Lady Robins =59853=, is the highest three-day testing milking Shorthorn in Canada. There are 25 of these big producing cows, all in calf to Darlington Major and Braemar Victor =98751=. The latter bull is sired by the famous Braemar Champion, and is worthy of particular attention, for he is a young bull, calved July 20, 1912, and is a good prospect. There are also two yearling bulls and six bull calves. In addition, there are eighteen two-year-old, yearling and heifer calves. The entire herd have been tested for tuberculosis. Horses, Berkshire pigs and Oxford Down sheep are other items of the stock. Write to Mrs. W. J. Beaty, St. Thomas, Ont., for a catalogue and get a full description of the stock, as well as the farm and farm implements which are to be sold. Other items of interest are included in the advertisement.

Trade Topic.

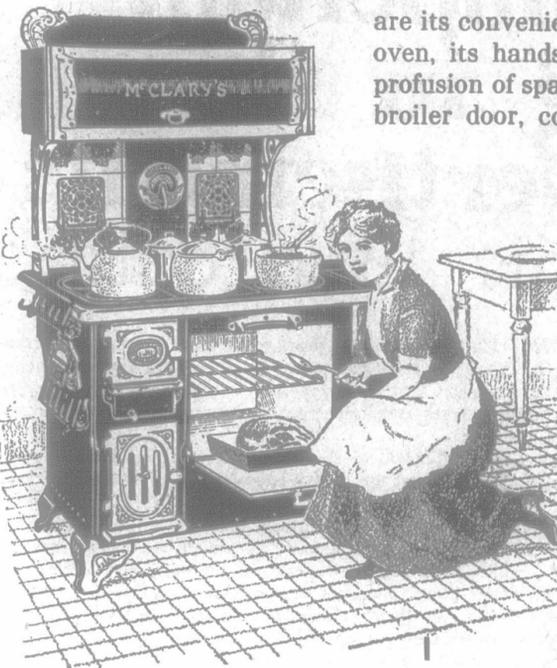
When silo-filling is in progress farmers will study with interest the "Empire" Silo Roof advertised elsewhere in this issue. It is fire-proof and has a large opening for filling.

A good range in the big things and a good range in the small things

In the big, essential points of range merit, the "Kootenay" excels. One of these is durability, which is ensured by our use of "ARMCO" rust-resisting iron for the body, and Semi-Steel for the firebox linings. Another is cooking quality. The "Kootenay" has always been famous in this respect, and with good reason. The nickelled steel oven is one factor, the scientific flue arrangement and oven ventilation are others.

Points of minor importance, but which are much appreciated by housewives in

McClary's Kootenay Range



are its convenient high closet, its large oven, its handsome appearance with a profusion of sparkling nickel, its roomy broiler door, convenient dampers, etc.

You should read the full story of the Kootenay. Doing so makes you able to more greatly appreciate its good points when personally inspecting it at the store of your merchant.

Do not hesitate to write to us for the free booklet. Use coupon below.

McCLARY'S, London, Can.

Please send FREE, a copy of booklet entitled "The Kootenay Range and You."

McClary's London Toronto
Montreal Winnipeg
Vancouver St. John, N.B. Hamilton
Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

NAME

ADDRESS

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY SIMONDS SAWS



Because they cost no more than unmarked inferior brands. Because the name "Simonds" on a saw means that the saw is guaranteed. Because all steel used in Simonds Saws is made in our own Crucible Steel Mill.

Saws with the name "Simonds" stamped on them. The illustration shows a two-man cross-cut saw, and is known to your hardware dealer as No. 237. Ask for it.

Write direct to the factory for any other particulars. SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUE. St. John, N. B.

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

BARN FOR SALE

One 64 x 45; another 66 x 22. The latter could go in sections. McALISTER ESTATE Phone 7881 29 Rose St., Galt

White Star

Poultry Grit—Made in Canada. Contains 60% Carbonate of Lime. At your dealers, or write for booklet. Car lots or less.

For Sale

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

ZENOLEUM
MADE IN CANADA
Disinfectant
332 SANDWICH ST. EAST, WINDSOR, ONT.

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO.
332 SANDWICH ST. EAST, WINDSOR, ONT.

Animal Regulator
85c. packages, and larger money-saving sizes up to 25 lb. post, \$3.50.
Ltd., 68 Claremont St., Toronto

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ont.

JERSEY CATTLE
NORTHWOOD, ONT.

HIRE PIGS
COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

BURN STOCK FARMS
RIDGETOWN, ONTARIO

Northern Electric Company LIMITED
511 L.F.A. (Address nearest house)
Gentlemen:
Please send me your 93 page cloth bound
How To Build Rural Telephone Lines
Name _____
Address _____
Other progressive farmers in this vicinity are _____

Get your world through this telephone

Anxious Hours are Fewer in the Home with a Telephone

The Emergencies of Farming Demand a Telephone

Telephone—and save yourself these useless drives—City homes have telephones—why hasn't yours?

Every city boy has a telephone why hasn't yours?

most important thing in these advertisements this little coupon

12 Good Reasons Why YOU Should Have a Telephone

1. The greatest single farm improvement known.
2. Increases profits—through daily touch with markets.
3. Saves loss—protects you against shrewd buyers, who take advantage of phoneless farmers.
4. Saves time—a dozen times a day.
5. Keeps the boys from getting "city-fever."
6. Protects family from tramps—a thug fears the phone worse than a gun.
7. Summons help in case of fire.
8. Relieves your wife's loneliness.
9. Puts you in direct touch with city.
10. Connects you with mill, store and implement dealer.
11. Marks you a "go-ahead" —not a "holdback."

Sign & mail the coupon today

MONTH after month, for years past, this Company has preached the gospel of the Telephone. We have told again and again of its place on Canadian farms—how it makes money in crop marketing—saves lives in emergencies—increases comfort and sociability ALL the time.

And, as a result, 125,000 of the most advanced and progressive agriculturists of the Dominion are to-day enjoying the profits and protection of the Telephone.

Ask anyone of these substantial farmers what led him first to instal the telephone, and, 99 times out of a hundred, he will answer that our Free Book "How To Build Rural Telephone Lines" was the thing that convinced him he could no longer afford to neglect this greatest of all farm improvements.

No one who has seen the development in business that follows the telephone—no one who has ever compared the isolation of the lonely farm to the sociability and security of one that has the telephone—can question for a moment the need and value of this "Shining little friend of humanity." But hundreds of farmers—you for instance—have neglected to sign the Northern Electric coupon and find out for themselves how little the Telephone costs, how easy it is to instal—how cheap it is to maintain.

Why put it off for another day? Why not clip this comfortable man-sized coupon right now, sign it and mail to us. It isn't as though you were obligating yourself to anything definite. For this coupon is just a sign that you are willing to hear what we have to tell you. That seems a mighty little thing to do. If we told you we had a reaper that would do twice the work of any other at half the cost—or a plow that would cut your work in two—you'd surely want to know ALL about it. Yet, here is the telephone—the most remarkable time and money saver a farmer can own—well, surely you want to know just what it can mean to YOU, PERSONALLY—don't you?

The coupon makes it easy and convenient to find out. Are you ready to lead the movement in your township for bigger profits—safer homes—greater comfort and modern, up-to-date telephone service?

Get on the Line. Get your neighbor on the Line. Get a whole line of neighbors on the Line. Do it Now.

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

Montreal Halifax Toronto Winnipeg Regina
Calgary Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

Makers of the National Telephone