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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

No. 1363

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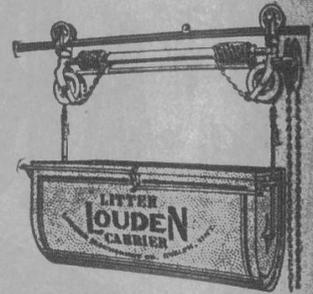
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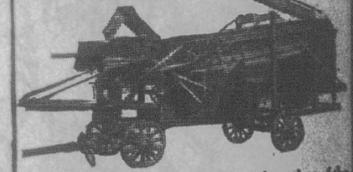
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For, the money raised by the Victory Loan enables Canada to give credit to Great Britain. And only by means of that credit can Great Britain buy the products of Canada's farms.

Therefore, when you come forward at your country's call and loyally lend your money that Canada may continue her vigorous prosecution of the war, you are also benefitting

yourself and the whole farming community.

It is the duty of every earnest Canadian not only to invest heavily in Victory Bonds 1918, but to work among his neighbors to make the loan a success.

Before the subscription lists close, every man should realize the sterling character of the investment; the good interest return of 5½%; the undoubted security offered in the Bonds of this wealthy nation; and the vital importance to all classes of people, particularly to the farmers, of the Victory Loan 1918.

Buy  
**Victory Bonds**

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

# As a matter of business what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.

Canada is a farming country.

Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a goodwill in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For, Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can any one deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five and a half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

## Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
of the Dominion of Canada.

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

1363

## EDITORIAL.

### Buy Victory Bonds.

When fall plowing the orchard this fall be sure the soil is turned toward the trees to protect the roots.

Speed the plow. Every acre turned over now greatly assists in getting the maximum production next year.

Even though the Provincial Plowing Match was not held this year, fall plowing can still be done neatly and well.

Cover the root pits lightly in the fall, but don't forget to add more covering as the thermometer drops towards the zero mark.

Milk and its products are food for a strong, virile people. Urge your neighbors to drink more milk, eat more cheese, and use only good butter.

You can get the last ounce of milk from the cows by feeding and milking regularly, making them comfortable, and by the exercise of kindness.

The Germans are being forced out of Belgium by the road they entered, but they are finding it much more difficult travelling than they did four years ago.

Failure to have clover plants stand the winter and spring frosts is frequently due to the new seeding having been pastured too closely in the fall. If possible, keep the stock off the new seedings.

Watch the flock carefully. Continue selection of the most promising laying stock until you are sure you have only the best retained. Then see that they have plenty of good feed and comfortable quarters.

Have you thought much about the desirability of public institutions competing in the live stock showing? This may come up at the breeders' meetings this winter, and it is a good thing to come prepared.

Before winter sets in look over the drain outlets. Any that are blocked or partially so should be cleaned out. This may prevent the drain freezing this winter, and certainly will result in the land drying up more quickly in the spring.

In districts where grapes and raspberries are not entirely hardy, it is safest to cover the plants with soil during the winter. Grapes can be partly taken down from the trellis and covered with strawy manure, or soil. The snow will help.

With all kinds of feeds at a high price, the feeding problem should be more diligently studied this fall and winter than ever before. Introduce a cost accounting system into your feeding operations and find out what it costs to grow an animal or to make a pound of gain. If the animal does not respond to your care and does not pay for feed consumed it is not worthy of a place in your stable.

What about that hay-loader and binder standing under a tree in the field where last used? Are they to remain there until next year's crops are ready to garner? Remember that the elements are very destructive to iron and wood. Is there no corner of the barn or implement shed that could be used to protect the implements from rain, snow and sun? The yearly loss to Canadian farmers through neglect to properly protect their implements when not in use is enormous. Everyone should endeavor to stop this leak.

### Why Two Prices?

It appears to be a common practice for all classes of men dealing with Governments to ask more for their goods or services than could be realized on the open market. Why is this? Farmers and breeders of pure-bred stock are not immune from this practice. We recently heard of a breeder, having a particularly good animal for sale, who asked a neighbor a certain price for it, but when a few days later a representative of a Government farm, who took a fancy to this particular animal, asked the price it was just double that asked the neighbor. This is but one instance; many could be enumerated. In the first place, it is poor business and a very short-sighted policy to "exact the pound of flesh" just because the Government is paying. Breeders complain that the herds and flocks at our Colleges and Experimental Farms do not contain the highest quality representatives of the breeds, but yet when an endeavor is made to secure the best foundation stock, or herd and flock headers, the men in charge of the live stock on these farms are confronted with this two-price policy, (a fair valuation for the public, but a greatly enhanced price for the Government). It is generally believed that the ordinary breeder can purchase animals at a better price than can the Government. Why should this be? Do not the breeders realize that it is an advertisement for them to have their stock purchased for Government farms? Instead of the short-sighted policy of doubling the price, breeders of pure-bred stock would not lose by offering the good individuals that they can spare to the Government Colleges and Experimental Farms at the same price they would expect to get from their neighbor breeders. This would permit of the best individuals of the breeds being kept at the places where they are most likely to be seen by the public, and would be good business for the individual breeder as well as for the breed as a whole. Have one price and business will be better in the end.

### The Manitoulin Election.

It is evident that the farmers of Ontario have reached, or are reaching, another phase in the struggle for parliamentary representation. When the farmers of Manitoulin united solidly in support of an independent farmers' candidate, in opposition to a merchant backed by the Government and supported in the field by their ablest speakers, a campaign was inaugurated which is unique in the history of Ontario elections for many years back. A Conservative member had sat in the Ontario Legislature from this riding since 1902, and notwithstanding that agriculture is paramount on the Island and that farmers' organizations have been fostered there, as they have been in every Ontario county by the Government whose candidate was defeated, this Government placed a merchant in the field to represent the farmer in Parliament.

Shakespeare wrote that "It was always yet the trick of our English nation, if they have a good thing, to make it too common." Apparently this is the tendency of Anglo-Saxons everywhere, for useful as merchants may be in the body politic, they can only prove, as representatives of the farming section of our people, "Like a late morn, of use to nobody." What methods of reasoning led the Government to encourage the election of any but a farmer candidate from this riding are hard to fathom, unless it be that "Policy sits above conscience." Experience has, indeed, proven that for the most part,

"Just experience tells in every soil,  
That those who think must govern those who toil,"

but it is easy to place too much faith in every trite saying. Farmers are a thinking class, and whoever argues to the contrary is assuredly not abreast of the

times. The twentieth century has brought many a rude awakening to the farmer, and the events of the last few years have marvellously weakened the old independence, bringing to light, instead, a newer, stronger confidence and a conviction that to vote with one party or the other is not a complete fulfilment of one's duty as a citizen. Rather, the gross inequality of our whole scheme of economics in Canada, a predominantly agricultural country, presages a vast change in favor of the agriculturist. This change will come, it is as much a fact as that our boys are "over there" fighting for democracy; but such a transformation necessitates a different complexion on the part of our law-making bodies. Agriculture must first have due representation in these bodies and this will come—is coming. If it is slow it is because "It is the folly of the world constantly which confounds its wisdom."

We claim to be assisting in the great battle for Democracy in Europe. For hundreds of years humanity has struggled onward until now Democracy has become our guiding principle. Socialism is rampant and, while we may not be ready for Socialism in its purest form, we are at a stage where further progress is barred unless each class shall be awarded a just share in the government of our country. So far as the farmers are concerned it is in their own power to bring this about, but it is also within the power of leaders in Government circles to assist very materially in this triumph of Democracy. Manitoulin is an illustration: it is probably as well organized co-operatively as any section of Ontario, and what can be done there can be done any other place—with organization. It is rather startling to find the idea prevalent that this election was fought out on Dominion election grounds—the Military Service Act, to be exact. In the larger sense, nothing could be farther from the truth and anyone who knows anything at all about the farmer would realize instantly that it could not be so. A few, or more than a few, may have voted with this in mind, but the real issue was the widespread desire to be represented in Parliament by one of themselves. This is the only just interpretation of the results in Manitoulin, and to hear otherwise is to incline one to believe with Burns that

"It's hardly in a body's pow'r  
To keep, at times, frae being sour."

### A Farmers' Platform.

Men keen for the advancement of Agriculture and filled with a desire to see the farmer accorded greater recognition in the laws of the country, have for long felt the urgent need of a strong agricultural influence in Parliament. Bearing the disappointments of past attempts to bring this about, such men frequently lament the lack of sufficient co-operation among farmers and point to the need of a united stand by all agriculturists, on the great questions affecting our national welfare. This must be done before representatives can be sent to the Legislature, qualified to speak and act in the name of Agriculture. The present tendency, on the part of organized farmers, to secure by their own concerted efforts and consolidated ballots, parliamentary representation, makes such a platform all the more necessary and imperative. Such a platform has not been entirely lacking for the last two years, since the Canadian Council of Agriculture drew up and published "The Farmers' Platform," as later approved by several of the provincial organizations. But different considerations affect the farmers of the different provinces and it is necessary, in order that each farmer member may be enabled to do his duty, that he realize as definitely as possible the purpose for which he was elected. To this end an open stand on the vital questions affecting agriculture in different sections is essential, and it may be wise to adopt certain rules for the guidance

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

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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.
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of parliamentary candidates, as has been done in one or two instances.

In another column will be found a report of a joint executive meeting of the various forms of organized agriculture in Ontario, led by the United Farmers of Ontario. This meeting was called for the purpose outlined above and a platform drawn up which must be submitted for final ratification at the annual meetings, to be held in December. The proposition to form a third political party, a farmers' party, has very properly been negatived for the present. The needs of Agriculture and of the farmer, together with the greatest national development, are the basic ideals to be considered and, we take it, the various recommended planks for a farmers' platform were formed with this in view. In order, therefore, that the final decision of the organized farmers may be made wisely in December, it is up to every man whose interest lies with agricultural progress, to consider this tentative program piece by piece, thoughtfully and earnestly. Too far-reaching or revolutionary changes will not stand the pressure of normal times, but changes are due and only such of these should be sought as will stand the test and may be brought about.

### Long Winter Evenings Give Opportunity for Study.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Some very trifling circumstance or story often leaves a deep impression on a person's mind. I recall hearing a friend of mine, who had done a good deal of travelling about the world, telling of a certain family in the country with whom he spent the night. Noticing, during the evening, that none of the family were especially occupied in any way, he asked the lady of the house how the men-folk spent their evenings. "Oh," she replied, "they just weary around till bed-time."

That was a good many years ago, but I have an idea that there are more farmer's homes in this country in which these same conditions still exist than some of us have believed. In these homes neither books, magazines, daily or weekly papers are to be found. Two reasons account for this. First, lack of interest in the outside world, and second, the unwillingness, on the part of the one in control, to spend the money necessary to get these books, magazines and papers. It looks to them too much like wasting their hard-earned dollars. Their idea seems to be to put any surplus cash into land or live stock or something that will help them to make still more money to buy more land and

stock, and so on to the end. The fact that they can't take these things with them when they leave here never seems to occur to them any more than does the idea that they might accumulate something that would be of permanent value and which would be a part of their character for an indefinite time; or for all time, so far as that goes.

Looked at from a certain standpoint this life is mighty short and it's a pity to waste any of it, especially that part that might be given to the development of the mind; the important part of man, because the permanent part.

The winter evenings, particularly among farmers, could be made to be worth more than all the rest of the day put together, if they were used as they might be and as they should be. A good deal can be accomplished in three or four hours, and when this is multiplied by the number of nights from fall till spring it is easy to see what progress we might make along any line that we became interested in.

It's all very well to propose the organization of Debating Societies and Farmer's Clubs and so on, but for the majority of us this form of education and entertainment isn't available. The means of existence for these things don't seem to be found in every community. Anyway, they benefit only the special few that can be induced to take part in the programs, etc., and they, for only the short time that their attention is given to the work. What we need is a regular course of study or reading that will occupy every spare evening that we may have during the course of the winter. It's the only way to get results. Any other method is too haphazard.

There are Correspondence Courses advertised now in almost any subject imaginable, and there is this about them that when one has paid out his good money for them he is apt to persevere with them to the end, to get what he bought, but one can get the same education and discipline at less expense by simply making up his mind to give a certain time to a certain subject every evening, in so far as it is reasonably possible.

It was never intended that we should get all our education at the public school, or at the High School, for that matter. They are only what might be termed a "starter." Our education should continue throughout life. What we got in school simply made it possible for us to begin to take in knowledge. A sort of process of getting our eyes opened. Our teachers did their part. From now on it's up to us. Most of us went to school because we were compelled to by our parents. They wanted us to learn what was possible for us to learn in our younger days so that we wouldn't have to put the time on it later on when we might be doing something of value to humanity as well as for ourselves.

In choosing a subject for study or for reading up, a person should, I suppose, take something in which they are particularly interested, as it makes it that much easier to "get the habit." Later on one can go in for what branches of knowledge they think will be useful. One subject that should be of interest enough to hold us once we got into it, those of us who are making our living on the farm at any rate, is Geology. It takes us back to the very beginning of things, so far as this world is concerned, and brings us up through the ages in which everything was being prepared for the life on earth as we know it, and for human life in particular.

Through the study of Geology we find out just how the different kinds of soil, that we find on our farms, came to be what they are. We are able to read the history, from their appearance, of the very stones that we have to clear off our fields. We know why limestone turns to lime when it is burned, and we discover how it came to pass that our neighbor's land is level and clean while our own is hilly and covered with boulders.

As the old poet said, there are "sermons in stones," but until we have learned the language in which these sermons are printed it is "all Greek" to us.

But it is when we begin to find out the length of time it has taken to bring the things about us to their present state that we get something of the real benefit that a study of Geology has for us. It tells us that this earth was once a mass of white-hot gas that had been thrown off from the central sun in common with the rest of the planets of our Solar System, and that hundreds of millions of years must have passed before it had cooled to an extent that made even the beginnings of land and water possible. Before life could exist other millions of years must have elapsed and then down through the different Geologic ages, each of which has been given its name, our study outlines for us the evolution of life, each step a little higher than the last, until we come to man in his later development and the study of Geology merges into that of History, and we finally find in the present the proof of what we think we have discovered of the past.

As I said, it is from a realization of these things which Geology teaches us that we get its real benefit. Our daily worries seem soon ended when we think of them in connection with the life of our earth, and on the other hand we get an impression of our own importance and value in the scheme of creation, when we realize that it was for man as he is, and for what he may yet become, that all this age-long preparation has been made. It's a sort of a guarantee of something very much worthwhile awaiting us in the future. It's our incentive to unending effort.

Taking it all in all I don't know any study that has a greater reward for us than that of Geology. During the winter evenings that are pretty close at hand now, we should be able to get from it not only pleasure, but all kinds of profit.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH M. A.

There are fleas of various kinds—water-fleas, snow-fleas, beach-fleas—but the kind of fleas with which I now wish to deal are simply fleas, without any prefix, those elusive little creatures which have forced themselves upon man's attention for centuries.

At one time fleas were regarded merely as nuisances, now we know that they are more than that, that they are the active distributors of several diseases. The Bubonic Plague, which has been known for centuries, being the Black Death of mediaeval times, which has broken out during the past ten years in various parts of Asia, Africa, Europe, South America and United States, and which during the past eighteen years has caused the death of over seven million people, is transmitted entirely by fleas.

Fleas are parasitic exclusively on warm-blooded animals, with one exception, that of the flea found on an Australian species of snake. A great many species of birds and most mammals have been found to be infested by these parasites. There are about four hundred known species of fleas, some of which occur on several different kinds of animals, while others are confined to one, or at most a few hosts. One species of animal may, on the other hand, have several species of fleas, twenty species having been found on the common rat. Fleas which really belong to one host may live for a time on some other species of animal. The infestation of these temporary hosts is seldom of importance to such a host from the standpoint of direct injury, but may have a vital influence by transmitting disease.

With very rare exceptions adult fleas partake of no other food than the blood of warm-blooded animals. Their mouth-parts are well adapted to piercing the skins of their host and sucking up the blood. The piercing organ consists of three slender parts, a groove along the inner side of two of these, with the third part close by applied, forms a channel through which the salivary fluid is forced into the wound and through which the blood is sucked up. The irritation is caused by the salivary fluid which is injected, the function of this fluid being to cause a rush of blood to the spot.

Fleas pass through four stages in the course of their development—the egg, larva, pupa and adult. The eggs are oval, white or creamy in color and just large enough to be seen with the naked eye. Several eggs are laid daily and a single female continues to lay for some three months. The eggs are not glued to the hairs of the host as is the case with the eggs of lice and some other insects, and consequently fall off the host, frequently in its bed or nest. Within from two to twelve days, depending upon the temperature, the eggs hatch into minute, whitish legless and eyeless maggots. These are not parasitic but move about in the dust and debris their food consisting of partly digested blood voided by adult fleas and particles of organic matter. The duration of the larval period varies greatly with the species, and also with the temperature and food conditions, ranging from 7 to 142 days.

When the larvae have obtained full size they spin cocoons of more or less oval shape, and varying much in the different species in texture. The length of the pupal stage also depends upon the temperature and upon the species under consideration, ranging in the dog flea from 7 to 354 days, in the human flea from 7 to 239 days, and in the rat flea from 8 days to over a year.

The longevity of the adult flea depends upon food, temperature and moisture. Cool, moist weather is most favorable for length of life. When kept under the human flea lives some 125 days, but if fed at frequent intervals it lives more than 513 days.

The jumping powers of fleas is usually somewhat exaggerated. The human flea is the strongest jumper and it can leap 13 inches horizontally and 7 3/4 inches vertically.

In controlling fleas there are three things which must be attended to, the destruction of fleas on the hosts, control of the hosts, and the destruction of fleas in their breeding-places.

The most effective method of destroying fleas on animals is to give the animal a thorough bath in a 3 per cent. solution of creolin in water, that is in the proportion of 4 tablespoonfuls of creolin to each gallon of water. The bath should last for ten minutes and the solution should be well worked into the hair with a stiff brush, after which the animal should be washed with warm water and soap. Pyrethrum powder may be used, dusting it well into the fur, but in this case the fleas emerge in a stupefied condition and must be collected and destroyed.

In the control of the host it is important to see that dogs, cats, etc. cannot get underneath dwellings, sheds, etc., where conditions are often ideal for the breeding of fleas, and to eliminate rats, which are one of the main carriers of fleas.

In the destruction of fleas in their breeding-places the first step is to gather up and burn all rubbish and dry animal and vegetable matter. After this has been done the floors should be thoroughly sprinkled with crude petroleum. After the main infestation has thus been got rid of the places may be free from parasites by scattering salt and then thoroughly wetting down.

Fleas may also be destroyed by fumigation, which has the advantage of destroying rats and mice as well. In fumigating, the infested building should be closed up tightly, and four pounds of sulphur weighed out for each 1,000 cubic feet of space. The sulphur should be piled up cone shaped in a pan, which should be placed in a larger pan of water to avoid fire from the heat generated. A depression should be made in the top of the cone of sulphur, a little alcohol poured into it, and a match applied. The building should then be kept closed for twelve hours.

# The Story of a Farm Boy.

## Part III. Why the Boy Entered Professional Agriculture.

BY B. S. A.

THE long grind of final examinations was ended. The class dinner was only a memory. The valedictory sermon was forgotten. Jimmy and I were taking down the pennants and college decorations from our room walls and stuffing them into our crammed trunks. College days were over. We were full-fledged B. S. A's, if that meant anything. It did to us. We wondered if it meant enough to the outside world to ensure our bread and butter for years to come. We discussed our future. Both were convinced that:

"Education makes the man,"

but knew, now, that the greater part of real education is never learned at schools. Both had long since decided, each for himself, that

"Tis education forms the common mind,  
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Jimmy and I were fast friends. We lingered long in the bare room after the last of our belongings were packed, talking of the best days of our lives which were at an end—the class hustles, the gridiron battles, the pillow fights, the night escapades, the bed dumpings—all the good times came back, and then we parted to meet again at Convocation for a grand finale of College days. Jimmy left his packed trunk and boxes in his room and went back home to the old farm for the two weeks of elapse before Convocation in early June. He had taken a position and was to return for his goods and take them on with him to his new venture.

Why did Jimmy take a position in professional agriculture when he so loved the farm and the things of the country? As a twig, he was bent in the direction of the land. As a tree, how could he be inclined in an opposite direction? He wasn't. He was forced to grow for a time, as many trees are, in another direction to get around obstacles, but, like trees which succeeded under such conditions, he was destined to grow stronger in his belief in the land and mightier for his own and its good.

Jimmy was the first of his class to take a position. He had hired in January. I say hired, for the money he was to receive could scarcely be called "salary." It was only "wages." Why did he take it? Undoubtedly Jimmy was dealing in futures. He saw opportunity and advancement ahead. But what was the final straw which decided Jimmy?

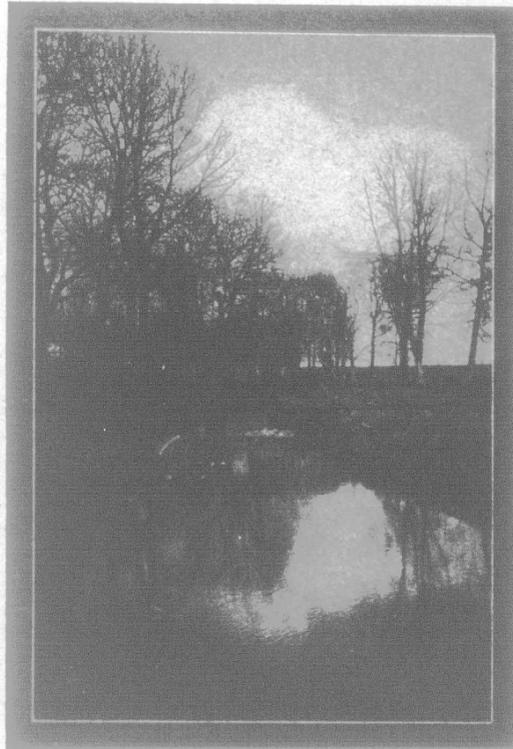
When my best college chum received his first offer to go into professional work he was still somewhat undecided as to his future. True, he hoped to get into some salaried position which offered advantages for the continuance of his education, which would ultimately lead him back to the land. His first offer he did not hesitate to turn down because of the low money consideration—less than \$1,000 per year. But from the same source came a second offer. They liked a man with back-bone enough to turn down a proposition, much as they desired to save money on their hired help. This second chance set Jimmy thinking. He saw an opportunity and then he wrote his father about it. The old farm still "pulled." Jimmy's father rarely gave direct advice, but he had a habit of saying things which made the question more difficult for the person who sought his help. This was his only answer: "They are offering you a lot of money." This left Jimmy absolutely convinced that

"The mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands." His father did not advise but he had hinted. Jimmy must make his own choices, notwithstanding, so he accepted the position. Some say he took the hint. I believe, however, he decided for himself.

He spent, as mentioned, two weeks at home before taking up his new duties. It was June and the old farm was at its best. The fields were green with growing grain. The live stock were sleek on fresh pasture. Bellevue Farm looked like a desirable place to live for the man who could finance it. It was the season between seeding and hoeing and haying. Fences were being repaired. He took his turn at the maul in pounding stakes. After a long examination grind the exercise was beneficial, and the time passed all too quickly. The day came to depart. This time his mother took his going to heart more than ever before. It was evident to him that while she always said: "Let the boy do as he sees fit," she had hoped he would eventually, at the close of his College course, return home. Parents often fail to realize that their children have grown up and are men instead of boys. Also, they do not often understand the change which a College education generally makes in the young man's outlook upon life. They cannot fully appreciate his problem. However, Jimmy's mother wept bitterly when he left, and his father felt more deeply than he showed in his face and manner. His mother's thoughts were expressed in the words: "This is the worst going away of all. You'll never come back to the farm now, Jimmy." And yet she was proud of the boy and believed he had great things ahead of him.

Jimmy arrived at his new task and was immediately introduced to work. His first impressions were borne out in years of later labor. Professional agriculture meant work—exact work. He was not afraid of heavy tasks and he got them. Why had he chosen this occupation?

The position which Jimmy took offered no immediate "big money," but it did present an opportunity to make years of close study of economic conditions in this country, with particular attention to agriculture. Jimmy's work was a development proposition in so far as he himself was concerned and he kept pace with it,



November.

although it was impossible for him to ever get "ahead of it," as the practical farmer often says of his own operations. Jimmy wanted a chance to improve his knowledge and at the same time his financial position.

The possibilities of development of the work undertaken seemed to Jimmy, even before he was on the job and greatly more so when he finally took hold, to assure better immediate financial returns than did farming. He had little capital. By dint of industry and saving he had been able to keep his bank account up to \$300 to the day he left College. He was poor financially and could not expect to start farming on his own account. Lack of capital was one factor in keeping him off the farm. Why do such a large percentage of Agricultural College students leave the farm? Three words answer fully—lack of capital.

Jimmy's professional position paid regularly. A young man likes ready cash. It appeals to him, and Jimmy was human in this regard. He felt that he should, after four years of, to a farm boy, costly education get down to earning regular money. The farm offered uncertainty, the job offered ready cash. He took the latter and who could blame him?

I must, however, refer more specifically to one main reason which sent Jimmy into professional rather than practical agricultural effort, as it does thousands of others—the large amount of capital necessary to start a farm on a paying basis. The average College graduate hesitates to start farming with small capital. There are too many doubting Thomases in the average rural neighborhood for one thing—men who are more ready to criticize than to aid. And while graduates of the stuff that men are made, as Jimmy was, care little for criticism and what the people think, nevertheless it is a comparatively stiff proposition for a young man, fresh from his books and full of enthusiasm on scientific farming, to withstand the "gaff" of the gray-headed wisecracks who are prone to see all failures and dilate upon them, while they utterly disregard the successes. Practical farmers have, in the past, been too ready to poke fun at the College-educated farmer. True, a few bookish freaks turned out from the institutions of learning have increased the tendency to regard all College graduates as objects of ridicule. However, keeping in mind the shortcomings of human nature, the average student when his course is completed, thinks twice before he attempts to farm without capital. For live stock and implements alone necessary to start on a 100-acre or 200-acre farm in Old Ontario—to begin on anything like a fair basis for the boy—would set his bank account back at least \$3,000, and this would mean starting as a renter. Jimmy had one-tenth of the required amount. It would not do. He felt that he could get an easier start to take the position offered.

But, you say, as we have heard city people who do not know of what they speak, why didn't Jimmy's father "loosen up" and start him on the farm? The plain fact is that the average farmer cannot give his boys the start he would like. The old farm is enough to keep the old folks. They need it all until they have passed to the Great Beyond. Farmers are just as good to their children as are parents in any other walk in life, and do by them just as well in proportion to their means. By the time they get their farms clear of debt they are generally well on the shady side of fifty—many

past the three score years. They may need all that they have made. They certainly are entitled to hold it in their own right until they are through with earthly things. Usually they are saving, having learned their lesson through years of hard work and economy. Often they use in their later years only the interest, and the principal, wrapped up in the farm, is handed down to the children—a heritage worthy of the best efforts of those left behind be they College-trained or self-educated. Handing farms down generation after generation in the family name is a bit of tradition in which farmers take a pride. Jimmy's parents were no exception to the rule. They needed the farm to keep them. Jimmy was equipped to make his own way and wait for the land. His parents believed that his chances were bright for an easier living than they had experienced. Small wonder he turned to professional rather than practical agriculture. In the one there was an opening. To the other the door was practically closed.

There was another deeper reason why Jimmy took up the work he did. His new position made it possible for the young man, through diligence, to establish a good connection with the best live-stock men and farmers in the country. We must not forget that Jimmy, or James, as he now designated himself, hoped some day to be a breeder of pure-bred stock, and a practical farmer of standing among his fellows. He was still getting his education. In fact, he was to learn more in the next few years than he ever dreamed of learning in College or out of it. His College training was a start on the right road. His after experience was the development of the latent talents awakened by the efforts of the staff of teachers under whom he received his tuition. It is to their credit that they were able to turn out men competent to continue their education in the field in which they found themselves when College life was brought to a close. Jimmy was preparing for the future.

Why did Jimmy choose professional agriculture? Again, because he wanted to be equipped as a business farmer for the future. He hoped never to return to the land to get no more out of it than could a day laborer. He believed that there was more in farming than that—at least more in it for him. He believed from observation that farmers worked too diligently with their hands and did not use their heads as much as they should to save their heels. He was out for the necessary training to avoid the pitfalls into which so many have fallen. There is such a thing as doing too much hand work to the detriment of one's getting on. Jimmy's position offered an excellent opportunity to acquire the business training he believed necessary.

These in brief are the reasons my old College chum chose professional agriculture when leaving College. It is a mistake to say the College is responsible for educating boys away from the farm. Not so. When they get through, their financial condition is such that they cannot farm unless as hired men. This refers, of course, to the majority. There are exceptions to every good rule. In fact, like Jimmy, nearly all my College associates left College for other work, hoping some day to return to the land.

Jimmy labored conscientiously. He made rapid advancement, and as he went forward he remembered Ruskin's creed:

"Man's Living comes out of the Ground  
And Happiness out of Honesty."

No wonder then that he began planning. What did he plan?

(To be continued.)

## Do Not Leave Implements Unduly Exposed.

The loss due each year to neglect or lack of room for housing farm implements is stupendous. It exceeds in one year what it would cost to provide some protection from the elements. Woodwork will not hold up when exposed to wetting and drying; decay soon commences around the bolt holes, and in a short time the part must be replaced at considerable expense. Rust damages iron parts more than does the season's use, but yet on many farms no provision is made to guard against this loss. True, building material and labor are expensive, but the structure for protecting the implements need not be elaborate. What is needed is shelter from rain and snow. The need for taking care of the implements and making them last as long as possible is emphasized by the ever-increasing price of farm machinery and implements. Where a regular implement shed is not available as many of the machines as possible should be stored away in the barn. Applying oil to the iron parts will afford considerable protection from the ravages of rust. Mold boards of plows, points of cultivators, discs, etc., should all be gone over with oil in the fall, as it will put them in better shape for the commencement of the spring work. Why permit serviceable implements to rust and rot into uselessness before their allotted time when a little care and protection will lengthen their days of usefulness?

Save plenty of seed corn. Even if every ear fit for seed is saved there will not be enough seed corn in Ontario this year to meet the demand. Hard frosts are injurious, especially to immature seed; take it inside out of the wet and cold, as quickly as possible.

## THE HORSE.

### First Canadian Shipment of Percherons To England.

Canada has long been an importer of horses from across the Atlantic, but now the tables have turned and a large consignment of Canadian-bred horses have been exported to England. This marks a new era in the horse industry of Canada. To Geo. Lane, of Alberta, belongs the honor of consigning the first shipment of pure-bred Percherons to the Old Country. It consisted of one stallion and twenty-six mares and fillies.

The Percheron stud of Mr. Lane was the first to be established in Canada. It was started in 1898 with an importation from the United States of thirty pure-bred mares and stallions. It is of special significance that several of the mares of the original importation made twenty years ago, are still in the stud. One of them, now twenty-three years old, is nursing a fine foal this year.

The value of the very best breeding stock available for a foundation was ever appreciated by the owner of this stud, and neither pains nor money was spared to obtain the best stallions.

A catalogue giving the description and pedigrees of each animal in the consignment has been prepared by Mr. Lane.

The stallion is the choice black, three-year-old Newport-5058, by Halifax and out of Genestine (imp.)-15431. He weighs 1,925 pounds and is a fine big breedy fellow with quality, substance and character. One of the mares is six years old, two are five years, six are four years, eleven are three years, and six are two years of age. Seven of the mares are sired by Halifax (imp.) [1017] (75867), six by Americain (imp.) [127] (63422), four by Garou (imp.) [881] (69734), one by Inkerman (imp.) [1571] (82715), six by Pinson (imp.) [2533] (63122), and two by Epatant (imp.) [6] (63258).

All but the two-year-olds are bred, six to Icare (imp.) [1573] (82011), five to Garou, four to Halifax, two to Americain, one to Pinson, and two to Marvel, a four-year-old son of Halifax. The stallions Americain, Epatant and Garou appear in the pedigrees as grandsires on the dam's side of several of the mares and fillies in the shipment. These few facts in regard to the breeding of the animals mark the whole shipment as particularly Canadian in blood. They also bring out the choice breeding of the animals Mr. Lane has selected to pave the way for Canadian pure-bred draft horses in a new market, which has possibilities limited only by the number of horses of similar quality which we can supply.

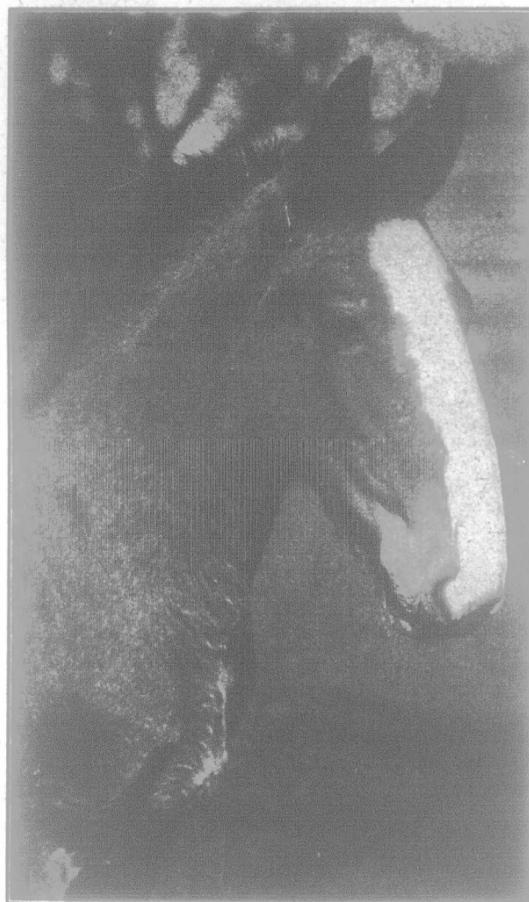
### Wintering Idle Horses.

As the average farmer has horses for which he has little or no work during the winter season, the economical feeding and care of these animals becomes a matter of importance. This applies particularly at present, when all marketable feed stuffs command such a high price. The owner naturally wishes to winter them as cheaply as possible, and at the same time not too greatly reduce them in flesh and vitality. They should be kept in such condition that a little extra feed and care when spring is approaching will fit them for the work they will be expected to do. Idle horses can be wintered on little marketable feed, but when too much economy is exercised we find that they are in such a weak condition in the spring that they are unable to do a fair day's work, and what was saved in feed during the winter will be more than lost in inability to work during the busy season in the spring; hence the object is to winter as cheaply as possible without sacrificing the horse's strength and vitality to too great a degree.

In the first place, comfortable quarters are essential. We must disabuse our minds of any truth in the old idea that "exposing colts and idle horses to inclement weather makes them tough and hardy." Regular exercise is necessary, and this is usually given by allowing the horses to run out in the yard or paddock for a few hours daily, when the weather is not too cold or stormy. If this exercise could be given in a closed paddock or yard, where they would be sheltered from wind and cold, it would be better, but in most cases this is impracticable, as the erection of such would be too costly. At the same time, while daily exercise is advisable, it is better to forego it than to turn the animals out in a storm, or in excessively cold weather. The effects of such does more to reduce the animals' conditions and vigor than can be compensated for by considerable food. Where large box stalls can be supplied it will be noticed that the horses take considerable exercise, but in most cases there is not sufficient stable room to allow a box stall for each animal, and it is generally unsafe to have two or more in the same stall, unless they are very agreeable and the box quite large. Where help is plentiful and time will allow, it is found better to exercise the horses in harness or under saddle, as in such cases we know that they get a certain amount

of exercise, while if turned out they take little or much, according to circumstances. Exercise is necessary to maintain muscular and respiratory tone. Where muscular inactivity is allowed for a continued period, the respiratory system becomes weak, and the muscles become soft and lack tone, hence the animal requires to be very carefully used for a considerable time after he is put to work again. While on the other hand, when a moderate amount of exercise is regularly given, the organs mentioned do not lose their power, but are always in condition to perform at least a reasonable amount of labor without tiring.

The most economical method of feeding will depend largely upon individual circumstances and the state of the market. If hay be plentiful and of a reasonable price and grain be high, it will pay to feed considerable hay and but little grain. If the markets be reversed, it would be found economical to feed more grain and less hay, the want of hay being compensated for by feeding good straw or other roughage of good quality. A mixture of cut hay and cut straw or wheat chaff, or straw or chaff alone, mixed with pulped roots, or a small allowance of silage of good quality, or both, answers very well for roughage. While horses will keep in fair condition on this kind of feed alone, we do not think it wise to withhold grain altogether. At least one fair feed of oats should be given daily. Other grain may be given instead, but none gives as good results for horse feeding as oats. They contain ingredients for building up bone and muscle that are not contained in like quantities in any other grain. The oats may be fed as a separate meal, either whole or crushed. We have found that better results are obtained when the oats



An Intelligent-Looking Head.

are crushed, which may be mixed with the coarse feed, or fed separate. A sufficient quantity of this feed should be given to prevent the horses losing flesh. It must be understood that all food given must be of at least fair quality. If silage is being fed, nothing less than that of first-class quality can be tolerated, or fed with reasonable safety. The feeding of dusty, musty or poorly-saved feed of any kind should be avoided. The digestive organs of the horse are probably more sensitive and delicate than those of other classes of farm stock, and they usually revolt against such usage. A very large percentage of the cases of heaves in horses can be traced to the consumption of food of poor quality. Knowing this we can readily appreciate the folly of feeding our horses on food that has little market value, not on account of its kind but by reason of its quality. It goes without saying that there must be a regular supply of water of good quality in all cases. It must also be remembered that when changing the nature of the feed the change must be made gradually. As spring approaches the exercise given should be gradually increased, which should be done in harness, saddle or on the halter, in order that it may be regulated, and at the same time the grain ration should be increased in proportion to the amount of exercise given.

If this be intelligently done the horses will be in a fit condition to do a fair day's work as soon as the ground is fit, but if these precautions be neglected, the fitting will have to be done when time is valuable, as if fitting be neglected and a horse that is not fit be asked to do a full day's work, it is probable that a period of enforced idleness will be the result when time is very valuable.

WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

Entries for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1918, close on November 20. Don't delay sending in your entry until the last day.

At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, clover hay is fed in racks to the brood sows. This roughage is relished by the sows and results in a saving of grain.

Roots are an excellent feed for calves, in fact for all classes of stock. Not only is the greater portion of the dry matter content of roots digestible, but they have a beneficial effect upon the animal system.

A prominent stockman when asked recently for his opinion regarding the future outlook of the cattle market replied: "There undoubtedly will be a weakening in the present price, but I cannot see how prices for good breeding stock and finished cattle can drop very low for a number of years to come."

The first annual sale of [milking] Shorthorns held by C. A. Otis, Willowvale, Ohio, was a decided success. Thirty-one head brought a total of \$32,550. A show heifer, Lady of the Glen, topped the sale at \$5,000. Rose Clyde, a four-year-old cow, was purchased by R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale, Ont., for the sum of \$2,650.

At time of writing the hog market has weakened. This is a customary occurrence at this season of the year when a large number of hogs are ready for the market. If the price drops to the point where the feeder is not given a reasonable wage and a fair profit, a decrease in the number of brood sows kept may be expected.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle are bringing high prices. At a sale recently held in Iowa, 65 head averaged \$423. Several of the females went over the \$1,000 mark, and the three-year-old bull, Black Cap Tomus, realized \$2,025. At Stoner & Sons' sale of Angus cattle, Iowa, 50 head averaged \$571, with Black Cap Lassie 16th topping the sale at \$2,100.

When prices of live stock begin to drop it sometimes has a panicky effect upon stockmen, with the result that unfinished animals are rushed to market resulting in the supply exceeding the demand. This condition tends to further weaken the market. Some of the lighter hogs and cattle might advisedly be carried on for a few weeks. Prices are frequently on the upward trend by the end of the year.

### Clean And Disinfect The Stables.

In a very short time the live stock will be placed in winter quarters, where they will be more or less confined for the next six months or more. When a number of animals are housed together in quarters where the ventilation is none too good, there is more or less danger of the animals contracting some form of disease, or if one animal is infected the infection may spread rapidly. It is advisable to take precautionary care regarding the housing of the stock, and to endeavor to prevent disease germs or vermin attacking the cattle by thoroughly disinfecting the stables in the fall. The stable should be thoroughly gone over with the broom and all cobwebs and dirt swept down from the ceiling and walls. A coating of lime, to which some disinfectant has been added, should then be applied. The lime not only brightens the stable, but it is a cleansing material itself. A disinfectant material used in the lime will destroy disease germs and vermin which may be lurking in cracks and crevices about the stable. When applying the material, care should be taken that the entire surface requiring to be disinfected is covered, and that a quantity of the solution is forced into the cracks and crevices of the walls and partitions. A good spray pump is possibly the best means of applying the material, and enables the work to be done in the minimum of time. It is not enough to merely whiten or cover the walls, but the entire interior of the stable should be saturated in order that no part may escape treatment. The water troughs and feed mangers should also be cleaned out thoroughly and disinfected before the stock is stabled. When a number of animals are confined in the one building there is much more danger of infection than when they are on the open pasture.

George W. Pope, Chief of the Quarantine Division, Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Washington, in commenting on the disinfecting of stables states: "In the work of disinfection nature has provided man with a most valuable ally—sunlight. It is well known that the direct rays of the sun are inimical to many forms of bacteria, in some cases destroying them and in other cases lessening their influence. Thus the importance of well-lighted stables is evident. The dark and sunless building is a favorable breeding place for bacteria, and the structure which admits the greatest amount of sunlight will be the least favorable for their development. However, in the practical work of disinfection we depend upon certain drugs which have power to destroy the organisms of disease." Mr. Pope contends that as many disinfecting agents for the destruction of bacteria are likewise poisonous to animals and man, care must be taken in the selection and preparation of the disinfectant. It is essential when deciding upon an agent to select one having a known germicidal strength, properties of solubility, and at the same time possessing a reasonable amount of safety to animals and man. Some of the coal-tar products will fill these require-

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ments as well as any disinfectant which may be secured. Commercial disinfectants which are on the market give good satisfaction, and can be handled with safety. With the commercial products the strength at which to use the material is usually given on the container. A five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, zenoleum, cresol, or other coal-tar product, should prove satisfactory for use in disinfecting the stable. These materials may be mixed with the lime wash. The following is a recipe for a lime wash which is commonly used in the stable: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with warm water and cover to keep in the steam, then strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer. Add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, one-half pound of Spanish whiting, and 1 pound of glue, which has also been previously dissolved. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and allow it to stand for a few days. The best results are obtained if the mixture is applied hot. Of course, good results are obtained by merely slaking the lime and using the liquid without the addition of the other materials mentioned. However, the wash is much more likely to rub off. The expense of whitewashing and disinfecting the stable is slight as compared with the effect it may have in preventing disease and vermin from becoming rampant in the stable.

The Tamworth Hog.

The Tamworth breed of hog compares with the large Yorkshire in size, and it is also of the bacon type. The ancestry of this breed is somewhat obscure, but it is believed to have originated in the counties of central England. History goes to show that it is one of the oldest of the English varieties. Like many of the other breeds of hogs, the Tamworth was rather narrow in the back, shallow in body, and slow in maturing, in the early days of its history, but these weaknesses have been overcome of late years by selection and proper care. Breeders who favored this type and color of hog have endeavored to retain the original characteristic color, but yet develop a hog that would make rapid gains in the pen and which would conform to the bacon type.

Improvement was rapid during the latter part of the nineteenth century. A long, straight snout, with little or no dish in the face, is characteristic of this breed. The Tamworth has a comparatively light jowl and a light neck and shoulder, but the back and loin are a fair width and the side long. As a rule the bone is heavy. In the early days the ham was deficient, but breeders have strengthened this point by continued and careful selection. The standard of the National Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain calls for "goldenred hair on a flesh-colored skin." However, in this country the shade of red varies considerably and usually gets darker with age. The breed is especially adapted to the production of the bacon side.

Not only is the side produced long, but as a rule it is fairly deep, with the lean and fat about equal. Some breeds of hogs are possibly earlier in maturing than is the Tamworth, but in feeding tests the breed has compared favorably with others in this regard, and it makes economical use of the feed given. The breed is used considerably for crossing with other breeds. With many feeders the Tamworth-Berkshire cross meets with favor. The Tamworth being lengthy, mates well with the shorter-bodied and quick-maturing breeds. The cross above mentioned has, in many instances, produced easy feeders which make high-quality bacon. The sows are very prolific and make exceptionally good mothers. It is a breed that is highly suited for grazing, and the pigs do well on clover or rape pasture. The breed has not become as popular as some of the others in England, but it has made very fair strides in Canada and the United States. The breed was introduced into America in the early eighties, and it was a few years later that large numbers began to appear in Canada, the importations coming largely from the United States.

At our larger shows there is frequently keen competition in the Tamworth classes, and there the most typey and highest quality individuals are to be seen. As a rule the breed is noted for smoothness of form and a well-proportioned body. The Tamworth and Yorkshire are the two leading bacon breeds in Canada. The standard of excellency adopted by the National Pig Breeders' Association of Great Britain for the Tamworth is given in "Productive Swine Husbandry," by Prof. G. E. Day, as follows: color, golden-red hair on a flesh-colored skin, free from black; head, fairly long, snout moderately long and quite straight, face slightly dishd, wide between ears; ears, rather large, with fine fringe, carried rigid and inclined slightly forward; neck, fairly long and muscular, especially in boar; chest, wide and deep; shoulders, fine, slanting, and well set; legs, strong and shapely, with plenty of bone and set well outside body; pasterns, strong and sloping; feet, strong and of fair size; back, long and straight; loin, strong and broad; tail, set on high and well tasselled; sides, long and deep; ribs, well sprung and extending well up to flank; belly, deep, with straight under line; flank, full and well let down; quarters, long, wide and

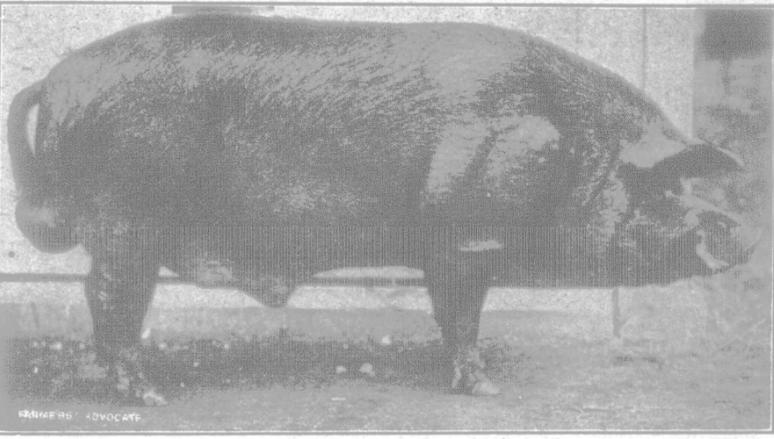
straight from hip to tail; hams, broad and full, well let down to hocks; coat, abundant, long, straight and fine; action, firm and free; objections, black hair, very light or ginger hair, curly coat, coarse mane, black spots on skin, slouch or drooping shoulders, wrinkled skin, in-bent knees, hollowness at back of shoulders.

Profit-Sharing Methods of Raising Sheep.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The city man, who has watched the price of round steak reach and then far surpass the price he used to pay for porterhouse, and who now pays for a boiling piece as much as he formerly paid for the choicest roast, is ready to be convinced that there must be profits "somewhere" in beef. And when his trousers are getting shiny and his coat is turning green, and he is forced to go into a clothing store and hears the tailor elaborate upon the advance of wool, he envies the man whose lucky star has brought him a flock of sheep to fleece.

There are many farmers who by reason of the fact that they have not been farming long, or by reason of storm or drought, are not able to go out and purchase all the stock that they would like to have, and they welcome the city man with his shekles, small or great. When two heads of this nature come together to talk sheep, there is a well-defined channel along which they follow. It is soon arranged that the city man invests whatever he has to invest in sheep and the stock becomes his and remains his. He bears the losses which are not due to neglect or carelessness. If the sheep advance in price he is so much the richer; if they depreciate in value he is so much the poorer. The farmer, so to speak, takes the sheep under his wing. He feeds and cares for them as he would for his own. In the summer or early fall the value of the wool is evenly divided between the farmer and the city man, and again in the fall or early winter each takes half the value of the lambs. The arrangements are very simple and the profits usually satisfactory to both.



A Typey Tamworth. Champion Tamworth boar at Canadian National for D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.

A very attractive feature of this form of investment, from the point of view of the townsman who may be on a limited salary, is that no matter how small the amount of money he may be prepared to invest, provided it is the price of a single sheep, he can add to his investment at almost any time during the fall or winter or early spring, and realize on his investment the following summer and fall.

Two illustrations which the writer has observed in his own investments on this profit-sharing basis may be of interest to others. One illustration shows the investment at or near its best; the other shows the investment at or near its worst. The one is the result of purchasing good stock; the other is the result of purchasing cheap stock. The one comes as a result of two or three years' experience; the other comes as the result of the first attempt.

Illustration No. 1.

Table with 2 columns: Cost, Returns. In the fall of 1917 eight good grade ewes were purchased at \$21.00 each. These eight ewes have produced 58 3/4 lbs. of wool, the definite value of which is not yet known but is valued conservatively at 50c. The ewes are raising twelve lambs. Losses between now and selling time are not probable. The ewe lambs will be kept for breeding purposes and the wethers sold at market price. Estimated average value, \$12.00. Total estimated return for year. Less cost of dipping. Net returns.

This is a dividend of approximately 100 per cent. which when divided evenly will mean a dividend of 50 per cent. for the investor, who took all the risk of losses both of the ewes and the lambs until dividing time in the fall. The farmer, on the other hand, has

the very satisfactory return—in round numbers, \$85.00—for feeding and caring for eight ewes and their lambs, being himself involved in no risk whatever, except losses that could be shown to be the result of sheer neglect. It might also be pointed out that if the owner wished to dispose of the eight ewes, he could realize a substantial increase on the amount invested. This, however, is not a gain to be counted, for in all probability the ewes will be kept for breeding purposes until their selling value will have fallen considerably lower than the price paid for them.

Illustration No. 2.

All investments in sheep do not turn out as favorably as illustration No. 1. In the fall of 1915 the same investor made his first purchase of twelve aged ewes, thinking because he got them for \$11.00 each that he was getting a bargain. But experience shows that more costly stock is cheaper in the end.

Table with 2 columns: Increase to Investor. Original cost of twelve ewes. During the first winter the ewes proved their cheapness; three of them died. In 1916 nine lambs were raised, of which the farmer kept four ewe lambs as his share and the investor sold the five wether lambs as his share. The wool netted \$17.80; half interest. Returns for 1916. Less cost of dipping. Net returns to investor. Two more of the ancients failed to survive the next winter and the remaining seven bred to a lamb ram raised only two lambs, both wethers. These sold for \$20.40; half interest. The wool brought \$12.80; half interest. Returns for 1917. Less cost of dipping. Net returns to investor. This year the old ewes are redeeming themselves. There were no winter casualties and the remaining seven ewes are raising eight splendid lambs which should be worth this fall an average of \$12.00; half interest. 40 pounds wool, valued at 50c.; half interest. Estimated returns for 1918. Less cost of dipping. Net returns (estimated). Estimated returns to investor for three years. Estimated value of seven ewes. Estimated total value, end of three years.

As the increase year by year was not put back into the flock, this represents on the original investment of \$132.00, an interest of approximately 19 per cent. annually to the investor, and it will be agreed that, with a loss of five of the ewes originally purchased, and raising only two lambs the second year due to a mistake that will not be repeated, the investment might go for years and never again reach such a low-water mark. And what of the farmer?

Table with 2 columns: In 1916— Wool receipts, half interest. Four ewe lambs which he still possesses. In 1917— Wool receipts, half interest. Wool receipts from his own four ewes. Sale of wether lambs, half interest. In 1918— Wool receipts (estimated), half interest. Wool from his own four sheep, estimated. Half interest in lambs by investor's sheep. Five lambs from his own ewes, estimated. His four ewes, estimated. Total returns, end of three years.

This is surely a satisfactory return, for the farmer for his expenses and trouble in pasturing and caring for a few head of sheep for three years; but what is of far greater importance is the fact that from this time onward he will rapidly accumulate a flock of his own.

Many city men, who are not able to go into heavy investments, are looking for just such an opportunity as this, where their small savings can be put to profitable returns, and where they will feel that their money is invested in something which needs to be developed. On the other hand, there are many farmers who are anxious to get hold of capital with which to stock their farms. The chief merit which this article claims is that it aims to bring farmer and city man closer together for mutual benefit to themselves, and for advantage to the country.—An Investor.

### Have an Ideal in Mind when Purchasing a Herd Header.

The success of more than one breeder has been determined by the quality of sire used on the herd. The individual with ancestors of high calibre and almost faultless breed type and conformation will undoubtedly raise the quality of the herd and produce more individuals of merit and show-ring calibre than will the animal with no outstanding pedigree and which does not come up to the ideal in type and conformation. Perfect animals in any breed do not exist, although there are individuals with which the most critical livestock breeder could find little fault. However, such herd sires are in the minority; they are few and far between. Sound judgment should be exercised when purchasing breeding stock, particularly a herd sire. The following paragraphs, which appeared in the Live Stock Journal under the heading "when buying a stock bull," set forth many points which breeders might well consider when purchasing a herd header.

"An unfortunate choice may work untold mischief in a herd and propagate faults that will take several years to eradicate unless scrapped in time, whereas, on the other hand, a fortunate purchase may mean the making of the herd and be the means of bringing world-wide renown.

liability as a milking sire is to be obtained. Then, again, if required to head a beef herd and to produce first-class young bulls and prize-winning stock, the more prize-winning blood there is in the sire the better. However good an animal may be, there can never be any degree of certainty as to his capabilities as a sire unless he has the best of breeding at his back, and for this reason it is well worth the time spent in visiting the best herds and seeing the class of stock from which the sire is bred.

"It is the easiest thing in the world to attend a big bull sale and give a 'cool thousand' or so for a good-looking bull calf which has been suckling on three or four cows and is as full of new milk as his skin will hold. Selecting a stock bull on those lines is only a gamble, and that was not the way in which the great breeders of the past made their selections. They visited many herds and spent much time in travel and in thought before they chose a sire which they deemed good enough to head their herds. They knew the risk of selecting any sire haphazardly, and would not dream of buying a bull without inspecting his ancestors and seeing from what sort of stock he was sprung.

"The risk of purchasing a stock bull at a public sale lies in the fact that good animals are sometimes bred from very moderate parents by chance, and such an animal is almost certain to do a lot of harm if used

prepotency. 'Character' is most essential in a good breeding sire. If he has 'character' or individuality he is almost certain to be impressive. Good handling qualities must never be ignored. Feeding capacity is indicated by the hide and coat, and milk by the softness and pliability of the skin. Form and symmetry are of the greatest importance, but an otherwise good animal need not be discarded for being a bit high at the tail or low at the rump. There are many worse faults than these.

"A good color is a good finish to a good animal, and a badly marked sire should always be avoided. Perfect animals are well nigh unobtainable, but if we cannot secure perfection we can at any rate try to secure as many of the chief points as possible, and whatever the breeder's object may be he should at all times be endeavoring to work improvement in his herd, so as to get it up to the highest possible standard of excellence and keep it there, and that can only be accomplished through the use of the best and most carefully bred sires, on the selection of which no time can be called wasted however long may be taken. Nor is any journey too far if the right animal is at the end of it, and when a good sire is proved let him be used as long as he is fruitful, for it is often difficult enough to find a worthy successor."

## THE FARM.

### Standard Time for the Winter.

The hands of the clock have been moved back one hour, and all Canadians are again working on Standard Time. Undoubtedly the advancing of the hands of the clock one hour during the summer months was an advantage to city folk. It permitted of one hour more of day light in the evening for recreation, motoring, golfing, etc., but what of the agriculturist? The fact that but a small percentage of the people of rural districts observed the new time was proof that it was not adapted to their work. The farmer is close to nature and must observe her laws. Moving the hands of the clock forward one hour did not cause the sun to rise at other than its accustomed time. Much of the summer work on the farm cannot be done until the sun's rays have dried up the dew, consequently the delay in the morning from this cause, during haying, harvest, silo filling, root lifting, etc., must of necessity be made up in the evening if the crops are to be garnered in the required time. Interfering with the laws of nature disturbs the equilibrium of things, and someone must suffer.

Standard time is best suited to the farmer's work, but too often our law-makers cater to the whims of the city and town folk, and give little consideration to the needs of the tiller of the soil.

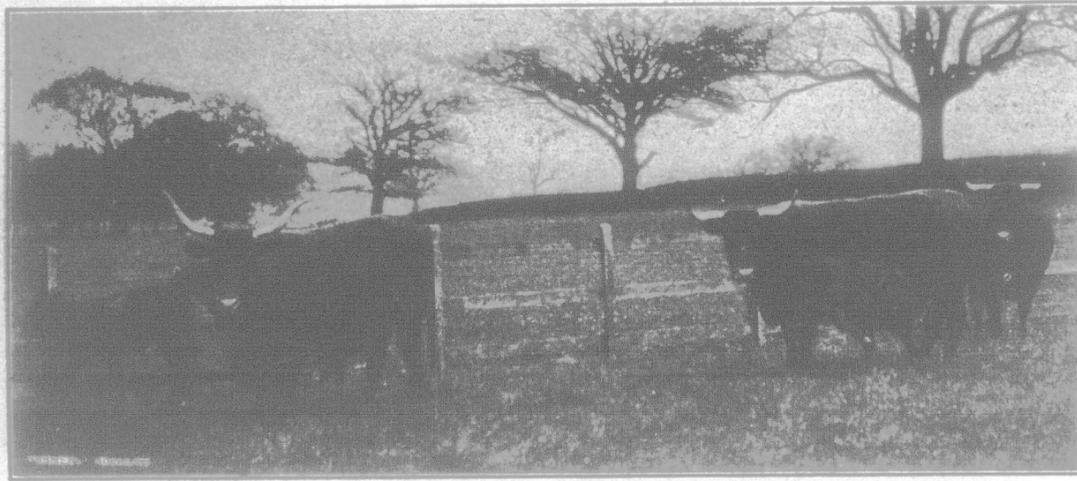
New time proved so satisfactory to city folk this year, that we believe it is to become a regular habit to move the hands of the clock ahead one hour each spring. In fact, we understand that a movement is on foot to make new time permanent the year round. On many farms we know the new time has proved to be very inconvenient and detrimental to the best interests of the farmer. We would like an expression of opinion from our readers regarding how the change of time has effected the farm work and the carrying out of the regular plans during the past summer. Has it proven beneficial or detrimental in your farm operations? Farmers should have a voice in the matter when orders of such vital importance to them are under consideration. If the change is satisfying to all then well and good, but if not the pros and cons of the question should be weighed well before any action is taken. Let us hear as to whether you approve or disapprove of the change in time.

### Potato Flour.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Potatoes were 50 cents a bushel and \$1.25 a bushel in Ontario throughout September, and on returning here, I found them at 80 cents a bushel in Winnipeg and 25 cents at Britle. The Ontario crop was burned up with the sun, and the potatoes were small as a result of leaf roll, which was very prevalent in that province. When potatoes in one part of a province are 25 cents, and in another part 80 cents, and in a neighboring province \$1.25, there is something wrong, and both the grower and the consumer suffer as a result of such inequality of crop and lack of distribution; for Canada never has nor can grow too many potatoes; in fact, we do not know what it is to grow potatoes. Little Japan, who did not know what potatoes were at the beginning of this war, is now growing 35,000,000 bushels, or four times the Manitoba crop, and, last year, shipped 400,000 pounds of potato flour to United States where the average selling price was 12 cents per pound. In 1913, Germany produced 1,750,000,000 bushels of potatoes, one-half of which was converted into potato flour or starch to make it imperishable and, therefore, marketable. In this way, the plenty of one year can be stored up for another of future years, and, no doubt, these vast reserves have enabled Germany to withstand the blockade. Three hundred thousand dollars worth of this potato flour was sent in 1913 to United States where it was used to make bread, for thickening soups and for making fancy pastries.

One factory in little Holland dried 33,000 bushels of potatoes every twenty-four hours. A special variety is grown which yields 500 bushels per acre. One hundred and thirty-seven pounds of potatoes make 25 pounds of potato flour, and at a cost of 3¼ cents per pound.



Devon Cows and Calves.

"Every successful breeder will be the first to acknowledge how much of his success has been due to the fortunate purchase of a good sire, and therefore it behooves every breeder who aims at success to spare neither time nor money in his endeavor to secure the best sires available. When on the look-out for a stock bull it is quite as well to be more lavish of time than money, for the latter can be much more easily thrown away than the former in selecting a sire to head a herd of stock.

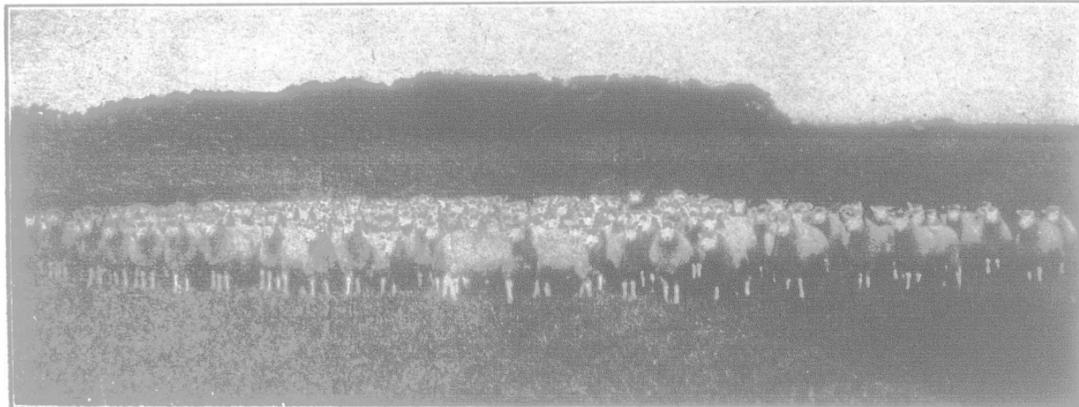
"Before setting out to buy a stock bull, some time can be profitably spent in taking good stock of the herd and making a careful examination of those points which are not as good as they should be or are absent altogether, so that the weak points in the females may be corrected or strengthened by the sire, who should be naturally strong in those points in which the females are weak.

"A good deal of time, too, should be devoted to the study of pedigree, and the sire's back breeding should be very carefully gone into. Some lines of blood nick well with others and vice versa, and selection should be made from those lines of breeding which are the most likely to fit in with the blood of the female portion of the herd and which will not constitute a clean out-cross. On the principle that 'like begets like,' it is only reasonable to assume that a sire of good shape and substance will beget offspring with the same characteristics, but it is necessary to go back much further than this. His breeding must be good, not necessarily fashionable, but the animals that figure in his pedigrees must be good for several generations back. Especially is this essential in the choice of a sire for a dairy herd. Not only should his sire be bred from deep-milking lines on both sides, but his dam also, and grandsire and granddam too, and as far back as possible if re-

in a good herd. A moderate-looking animal full of prize-winning blood and bred from good sound stock for generations back is much more likely—in fact is certain—to prove a much more successful sire than an animal with the best of looks bred from moderate or second-rate ancestors. A beast is a good beast come how he may, but it is to pedigree alone that we can look for succession, and it may be all very well to say in selecting a sire, 'Get a good animal and never mind his pedigree,' but both are necessary to secure good and reliable results.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of purchasing a really good and proved sire when such an animal is obtainable. Many very good aged bulls are often offered for sale, proved good sires which have been used in their herds as long as possible, and these old sires can generally be obtained very reasonably, and are a much better and safer investment than an over-fed bull calf or an untried yearling. It is really much more difficult to select a sire for a dairy than a beef herd, albeit bulls from milk-recorded dams can usually be relied on to propagate milking qualities; but that is not all. Cows may have good records, but their udders may not be well-shaped or their teats correctly placed, so that it is always well if possible to take good stock of the dam of a dairy sire.

"There are many important points to be considered in selecting a stock bull for whatever purpose he may be required, whether beef or milk. Constitution, character and conformation are three great points to be sought for. Vigor is most essential. Without a sound constitution there can be no hope of thrift or fertility in the produce. A strong masculine appearance, with a strong head and neck, with a good crest, is another essential point. Weak heads never go with



A Flock of Revenue Producers.

From this special variety of potatoes, Holland made 346,000,000 pounds of first-grade flour last year at a cost of \$70 per ton, so it is apparent that we are not handling potatoes as we might, or they would not be sacrificed at 25 cents per bushel when potato flour is selling at 12 cents per pound, and can be manufactured at a cost of 3 1/4 cents per pound; although it is claimed that it would cost 8 cents per pound to dry potatoes in this country. But surely what Holland and Japan can do, we can do. There are now six plants in United States making natural potato flour. In 1917, 6,000,000 bushels of potatoes were dehydrated into natural potato flour, which is better than the German or Japanese product which is simply starch, as the result of cutting the potatoes into small pieces, washing out the starch into settling basins and then dehydrating it. The American natural flour is really the ground, baked potato. The potatoes are washed, boiled in the skins which are then ground off and the potato dehydrated under vacuum and ground and bolted until the proper fineness. Such flour is more nutritious than wheat flour, as it contains seven times as much mineral salt and four times as much fat as wheat flour, as will be seen in the following analysis given by Dr. le Clerc of the Department of Agriculture:

	Moisture	Ash	Fat	Protein	Carbo- hydrates
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Wheat.....	12 1/2	.5	1	11	75.5
Potato.....	-7	3.5	4	9	80.1

A ton of potatoes will make 425 pounds of natural potato flour, whereas it would only make 225 pounds of starch. The Americans, therefore, have the right method, if they can only cheapen it, and the new requirement for war bread will, no doubt, go a long way to force us to be less negligent, and we may achieve during the war what we otherwise would have left undone.

Some enterprising business man or co-operative association ought to get busy on the potato problem of the West, and try to save the crop we have and make it possible for the farmer to grow the potatoes he would like to grow, for the climate and the soil are pre-eminently suitable and it would make a valuable addition to our monotonous wheat growing, and save the loss due to summer-fallow, for a crop of potatoes is always reckoned as equal to a fallowing of the soil.—V. W. JACKSON, Professor of Botany, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Rural Improvement.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

To the traveller who has spent some time among the rural districts of Europe, particularly in the Island of Jersey, even though he be a "true-blue" loyal Canadian, he cannot help but wish that Canadian rural sections would imbibe more of the rural improvement ideas found in the more advanced sections of farming on the other side of the Atlantic. It is true we have a few sections in Canada where this idea has taken hold, such as the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, the Grimsby district in Ontario and possibly a few others, but generally speaking, there is not that artistic taste on Canadian farms and in rural districts, that the more advanced thinkers on rural problems would like to see. There is something radically wrong with the aesthetical training of a man who will allow weeds to grow in the barnyard to such an extent that they hide the old implements stored there; and with a man who locates a hog-yard along the front of his farm, particularly next to a main travelled highway.

In the writer's experience as a "Farmers' Institute Lecturer" in the early days, he remembers that the late Mr. Dempsey of Trenton, used to tell farmers that they should have nicely-kept lawns and mow these with a lawn mower, not with one which cut the grass, stored it away and distributed fertilizer at the same time.

I fancy someone asks, well, what are you going to do about it? Prof. Waugh has thrown out a number of suggestions on the question of rural improvement in his book on that subject, that are worth careful consideration by those who believe that the time has come for a distinct forward movement in small towns, country villages, and country districts, although we could have wished for more suggestions on the improvement of the surroundings of country homes and country schools, and possibly not so much space given to small-town improvements. Probably the author felt that the rural problem is too difficult to handle satisfactorily at the present stage of development in America.

He says that people in America are beginning to appreciate beautiful things, and that usefulness and beauty may be combined. "A beautiful bridge will carry just as big a load as an ugly one." In this connection I would like to commend the man, unknown to me, who has charge of the bridge-building in Halton Co., Ont., for his good taste. To mention but two bridges in that county—one at Eden Mills and one between Campbellville and Milton—these are artistic in design and show that the people of that county want not only good bridges, but ones which will please travellers who use their roads.

The author's keynote is: "To have everything done in perfect order—to have everything kept in perfect order—this is the keynote of civic art." He mentions as advantages of civic art,—"it deals with concrete problems and materials—and supplies the basis on which communities must quickly rally—and becomes the indispensable training school for all higher forms of neighborly co-operation."

Speaking of railway stations: "Considered as a welcoming portal to the village, the common depot is often a sad disappointment. The place is surrounded by the most unattractive business and the most disheartening architecture in the town. If there are any unsightly coal sheds, any evil-smelling stockyards, any noisome gas plant, these things are certain to welcome the traveller at the railway station. It is just as though a private family should receive all its visitors, friends or strangers, at the back door, and should meet them with a fine collection of garbage cans and slop jars. The situation, common as it is, is utterly wrong, preposterous and humiliating." One cannot but contrast the foregoing condition with that found at railway stations in the country throughout England and Scotland, where, as a rule, the grounds are neat, the stations covered with vines and the whole presenting a pleasing picture to the traveller as he alights from the train. It is pleasant to know that our Canadian railroads are beginning a very marked improvement in their stations and their surroundings. Some of these are artistic in design and setting, but too many of them are bare, ugly buildings, and there is no beauty in them.

The importance of direct roads of good construction between principal centres is emphasized. Trees along the highway and along village streets give, "an air of peace, prosperity and happiness." He commends the old Scotchman's advice, "Aye be plantin' a tree, Jock!" He says, "The practices of many wire stringers is hardly less than criminal, and it is a wonder that any civilized community would allow the work to go on unchallenged.—A village which has 1,000 good mature trees to care for should spend at least \$1,000 annually on them; and in sections where elm-leaf beetle, gipsy moth, the telephone linesman or other serious pest has to be fought, this cost should be trebled, or more."

The "civic center" should consist of an aggregation of public buildings in a central locality. These should include the Town Hall, School, Church, Library and Post Office. These are best grouped about a "central public square, which will contribute to "Civic pride" and advertise the thrift and resources of a community."

He commends the laying of walks, planting of shrubbery, etc., on school grounds, but thinks the improvement of school grounds should rather form part of a larger scheme. "As a rule, rural improvement

begins at the wrong end, when the first undertaking is to plant a flower bed on the school grounds."

The traveller cannot but be struck with the bareness and unattractiveness of most Ontario school grounds. We can recall but three nice, attractive school grounds in all our travels through the province. There are probably others, but we have not seen them. We would place first those at the Rittenhouse school next to the Horticultural Experiment Station near Vineland Station, Ontario. The other two are the Macdonald School near the O. A. C., Guelph, and one also at Vineland, if I remember rightly, in the Township of Louth, Lincoln County, Ontario. We ought also to mention the school grounds at Marden, Ont., near Guelph. There is great need of improvement in the building and grounds of public schools in Canada.

Under "Farm Planning" the author says: "In any scheme of rural improvement great emphasis must be placed on the development of individual farms. If each farm is clean; tidy, well kept, with a thrifty, homelike air, then the whole neighborhood will be attractive to visitors and satisfying to residents."

As to arrangements of farm buildings, he recommends the quadrangular as best "from a purely scientific point of view." As to ornament, he suggests one of three plans—"the park," applicable to large farms; "the garden," in which the house is the centre of a lawn and gardens for flowers and vegetables; and third, what he calls the "plain treatment," where trees form the chief ornament. In concluding this part of his treatise, we read: "Many farms 'look all run down,' the buildings needing paint, the fences sagging, the windmill minus a wing, plows, wagons and self-binders out to the weather and standing in helpless disorder all over the front yard. Even when it does not reach its worst, this disease is fatal to any real beauty in the farm life. Disorder of every sort must be absolutely banished. The place must be kept clean and tidy and constantly put to rights. This is a thousand times more important than the making of a flower garden or the planning of a pergola and a croquet court." The foregoing is all too true. The time to begin this education for neatness and orderliness is when persons are young. In the homes and in the schools and colleges habits of neatness and tidiness should be instilled by parents and teachers. In many homes, the house is always in disorder and the lawns nearly always disfigured with all sorts of things left there by the children—dolls, baby carriages, boxes, hoops—all these are left lying about for some one to pick up, else they accumulate until front and back yards look like a junk yard at a Jew shop. It would pay a thousand times if parents would take some trouble to insist that children put rooms and yards in order each day after they are done playing. It would save many a heartache in future life, if children were taught the necessity of plain, commonsense neatness, in person and habits. "This business has so much good in it that even the churches might take it up, and an occasional sermon from the pulpit on these lines would be a welcome relief from the curse of riches and the general bow-wows." He also says, "It would be just as legitimate to give a liberal prize for the best-planned and best-kept farm in a country as to the biggest pumpkin or the gaudiest bed-quilt." Here is a suggestion for our genial Superintendent of Fairs, Lockie Wilson.

Of homes: "It is well known that the farm houses of America leave much to be desired. Just why they should continue to be so ugly and inconvenient is very hard to explain." He says there are three good types of farm houses for America—the old colonial country house of New England, the plantation house of the South, and the bungalow, although he admits, "one sees more bungalows than bungalows."

"Community improvement begins with personal leadership," he argues, and following this there should be four phases—"The Survey, the plan, the organization and execution, and maintenance." He advises employing an expert for the work.  
O. A. C., Guelph. H. H. DEAN.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Auto Hard to Start.

What is the matter with my car? It is very hard to start and it backfires. It will speed up backwards as fast as it will the other way. The exhaust makes a funny noise something like a gasoline engine but not quite so loud, when you are running along the road and give the throttle a pull the motor will seem to die and then it will jerk and when you come to a long hill you would think some body was once and a while putting on a brake. If you retard the spark a funny noise will appear in the engine something like rattling a can with a stone in it. J. L. S.

Your car seems to have complication of troubles. The hard starting may arise from too lean a mixture or too rich a mixture. Either will cause backfiring, although it is most common with a lean mixture. Then again carbon in the cylinders may cause hard starting, especially when the engine is hot. Last summer a party wrote me to know why his Ford started hard when hot, but easy when cold—a very peculiar condition. After studying his description I concluded his cylinders were badly carbonized, and advised him to remove the carbon with a commercial Carbon Remover. He wrote me afterwards saying he did so, and the trouble was entirely overcome. The peculiar noise in the cylinders of your car when you "retard"—don't you mean *advance*—the spark indicates carbon.

As a first treatment I would recommend that you try using a Carbon Remover. Just put it in two cylinders at once—if you do the four at the same time you will have even more trouble than you have now in starting the engine the first time. Do the other two the next night. Put it in No. 1 and No. 4 or No. 2 and No. 3 when the pistons are at the top or a shade past—this is very important, for at that time all the valves are closed and the remover cannot run out. It should be used when the engine is cold, and I get best results by leaving it stand over night. For some time I poured it in through the spark plug hole or the priming cup with good results, but latterly I use an oil gun with a bent nozzle. This is inserted through the spark plug hole and the remover squirted up into the top thus thoroughly wetting all parts where carbon may form. The directions say to put one ounce in each cylinder, but I get better results with 1 1/2 to 2 ounces.

If removing the carbon does not remedy the difficulty of starting, then the carburetor is set wrong, and if you understand it you had better re-set it. If you don't understand it, have it set by a garageman who does—you will save gas (and money) by so doing. One cannot set a carburetor to best advantage unless he understands its principle fully.

Now as to the jerking, any car even if in good working order can be made to do this in several ways. First note that the jerking occurs at slow speed, e. g. when

the motor has died down by too much gas ("pulling the throttle") or going up a long hill. When going as slowly as possible on high gear, having the spark too far advanced will cause jerking—it fires the charge too soon and produces great back pressure just before the piston reaches the top on the compression stroke, almost stopping the engine; or if you have the spark retarded as far as possible or nearly so, and the mixture is either too rich or too lean the car will jerk. In this case it is caused by one or more of the cylinders missing. Understanding the causes you will be able to remove the trouble—set the spark right, or the mixture right, or go into low gear, which automatically eliminates the trouble by allowing the motor to speed up.

The "funny" noise in the exhaust indicates that the inner pipe of the muffler is burst. Sometime you have had a more or less violent explosion in the muffler, arising from the troubles with the mixture or with the missing.

The "car speeding up backwards as fast as the other way"—I am not just clear as to your meaning. Do you mean that the motor itself will run backwards instead of forward or that the car when on reverse will go as fast as on high? The former seems the more likely meaning. I cannot see how either could happen unless the car has been wrongly assembled. Have you had it apart, or has it been apart at a garage? If so the valves or spark or both may be timed wrong. The gears are all marked and there should be no trouble in getting

the timing correct, if any attention at all is paid to it. I am inclined to think that removing the carbon and setting the carbureter right will overcome all difficulty, but if not consult a first-class mechanic regarding the timing and the ignition. W. H. D.

### Care Needed When Using Electricity

Electricity, like fire, is a valuable servant, but a dangerous master. So long as it is kept in perfect control it is the most convenient and cleanly source of energy that science has made available for use in the household. But it must be controlled. Hundreds of lives are lost every year and much property destroyed as a result of defective wiring and the careless handling of this remarkable unseen force.

Below is a brief summary of recommendations by the United States Bureau of Standards which, if followed, will go far toward eliminating accidents in the use of electricity:

1. Never touch a wire or any electrical device which has fallen on a street, alley or lawn, or which hangs within reach, if there is any possibility that it may be touching any overhead electric wire. This applies to insulated overhead wires as well as to bare ones.

2. Avoid touching guy wires which are used to anchor poles to the ground, or the ground wire run down wood poles. Never try to jar arc lamps, nor touch the chains or ropes supporting them. During and after storms do not touch even the poles, if wet.

3. Never climb a pole or tree on or near which electric wires pass. Never touch such wires from windows nor while on roofs. Warn children against climbing poles or standing on pole steps.

4. Never throw string, sticks, or pieces of wire over the electric wires carried overhead. Also, never fly kites near overhead wires, nor throw sticks or stones at insulators.

5. Do not touch or disturb any electric wiring or appliances in buildings except such as are intended to be handled. Keep furniture and other materials away from interior wires, or see that the wiring is in conduit, or otherwise adequately protected against mechanical injury. After using portable heating appliances, irons, etc., turn off the current before leaving them.

6. Never touch those interior live metal parts of sockets, plugs, etc., which are used to carry current. Use the insulating handles which are provided for that purpose. While in bathrooms, toilet rooms, kitchens, laundries, basements or other rooms with damp floors, stoves, heaters or pipes, etc., which may be touched, avoid touching any metal part of lamp sockets, fixtures, or other electrical devices since they may accidentally be alive.

While in a bathtub never touch any part of an electric cord or fixture even if it is a non-conductor. The use of electric vibrators in the bath is dangerous. Avoid touching stoves or other metals when using the telephone, particularly during electrical storms.

7. Never try to take electric shocks from the wiring in buildings or on streets, nor induce others to take such risks.

8. Avoid touching bare or abraded spots on flexible electric cords. Do not hang such cords on nails and when damaged have them repaired or replaced by a competent electrician.

9. Never touch a person who has been shocked while he is still in contact with the electric circuit, unless you know how to remove him without danger to yourself. Call a doctor and the nearest lighting company. Use a long, dry board or wooden-handled rake or broom to draw the person away from the wire, or the wire away from him. Never use any metal or any moist object.

10. To resuscitate a person suffering from electric shock draw his tongue out of his throat and apply artificial respiration for two or three hours, if necessary.

11. Watch for and report any fallen wires, defective wiring, etc.

12. Never employ anyone but competent electricians to repair or change wiring, and do not attempt it yourself unless qualified to do so.—From recent issue of "Conservation."

### Power Used for Grinders.

The power required for running a grindstone or emery wheel varies with the character of the work, the speed, the size of the wheel, and the pressure applied to cutting surface. A wheel for farm use need not consume more than about one horse-power, but not to allow for emergencies, rough, fast work—it is well to install a two horse-power motor, or if electricity is not available, five horse-power gas engine may be used. It requires a greater rating in power of the gas engine than of the motor, for, as a rule, motors have a larger overload capacity.—L. S. Foltz, Colorado Agricultural College.

## THE DAIRY.

Keep the milking machines clean.

Bran and oil meal, roots or silage around calving time will usually take care of any danger from constipation.

Give the cow good care at calving time. If possible give her a box stall by herself, providing it is warm and comfortable.

Special attention should be given to the milking of heifers. The habits of a life-time are largely formed by the cow during her first lactation period.

Feeding the dairy cow only twice a day seems most like the natural habit of the animal on pasture. Cows like to feed liberally at one time and have plenty of time to chew the cud.

It is advisable to keep the milking cows in the stable all night when the nights become frosty and cold. The cool air causes a shrinkage in the milk flow, and it pays to avoid this if possible.

Cows that have milked well during the summer require liberal feeding to keep up the milk flow now and through the winter. The feed is needed also to build up the body in preparation for calving in the spring.

It is probably a good thing to provide water for the cows that is within reach all the time, but cows will do very well indeed, so long as they can drink their fill about twice a day. Cows that are not milking will do all right if watered only once each day.

Feeding standards are valuable as a basis for calculating dairy rations, but they must be used with judgment. Rations figured out on paper may be mathematically



Johann's Bonheur Champion 2nd.

Senior and grand champion Holstein bull at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 10 to 19, 1918. Owned by Chestnut & Sons, Dennison, Kansas.

correct, but the cows will probably not all possess the same ability to utilize the feed. The proper way is to compound a ration for the average cow in the herd and feed in proportion to the daily milk yield of each cow.

### Green Feed or Silage.

There always has been doubt in the minds of some dairymen as to whether it pays to provide silage for summer feeding. It is generally admitted that for best results there should be some pasture supplement provided for the time when the dry weather comes and the grass gets short. Green feed is usually relied upon to provide this supplementary feed, but it would seem, from experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, that silage furnishes a more economical feed for milk production. Such an experiment was conducted during the summer that has just closed, and the results are now available for the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," having just been tabulated. Similar experiments have been conducted in past years, and we understand that the results secured in 1918 are substantially in agreement with those formerly obtained.

As stated above, this experiment was conducted primarily for the purpose of comparing the value of green feed and silage as succulent feeds. This experiment is also valuable in those cases where dairy cattle are fed indoors during the summer. In fact, the 1918 experiment, while intended to be carried out while the cows were on pasture was conducted indoors because it was seen that sufficient pasture was not going to be available, and it was necessary to carry it out with grain-fed cows in the stable.

The experiment was divided into three periods of three weeks each. During the first period the cows received silage, hay and their regular grain mixture,

the latter being fed at that time at the rate of 2.1 lbs. for every pound of milk produced, as will be noted in the table below. During the second period the silage and hay were replaced by green feed consisting of peas and oats, but, it was found necessary to reduce the grain ration somewhat, so that the cows received one pound of grain for every 2.95 pounds of milk produced. In the third period the green feed was discontinued and silage and hay fed again, with the grain ration continuing at practically the same rate. The original intention in dividing the experiment into three periods was that period I and III could be averaged and the result compared with period II, and thus eliminate the natural decline in milk flow. However, the necessity for an abrupt change in the grain ration in period II does not make this possible, therefore, period I must be considered of itself and period II and III compared, allowing for the natural decline in milk flow in period III. The values placed on feeds were as follows: Grain mixture, \$1.81 per 100 lbs.; hay, \$10.00 per ton; green feed (peas and oats), \$3.00 per ton; ensilage, \$2.00 per ton.

The following table gives the results of the experiment in detail, and from this it can readily be seen that although it cost \$20.39 for the meal mixture fed to the cows in period I, as compared with \$11.27 for period II, and although 2.95 pounds of milk were produced per pound of grain fed in period II as compared with 2.10 pounds in period I, 100 pounds milk was produced on silage and hay for 18 cents less than when oats and peas provided succulency in the ration. Moreover, 100 pounds of fat were produced for \$5.17 less, when silage and hay were fed, than when oats and peas as green feed were given, in spite of the fact that the cost of feed for period I was \$27.98 as compared with \$25.08 for period II.

### Green Feed vs. Silage for Summer Feeding.

	Period I	Period II	Period III
Experimental ration.	Silage and hay	Green feed	Silage and hay
No. of cows in test.....No.	16.	16.	16.
Pounds milk produced by cows.....lbs.	2,375	1,836	1,434.
Average milk per cow per day.....lbs.	21.2	16.4	12.8
Average per cent. fat in milk.....%	3.77	3.75	3.80
Total lbs. fat produced by 16 cows.....lbs.	89.76	68.93	54.60
Average pound fat per cow per day.....lbs.	.80	.62	.49
Total meal consumed.....	1,127.	623.0	581.0
Total hay consumed.....	896.0		896.0
Total silage consumed.....	3,115.0		3,115.0
Total green feed consumed.....lbs.		9,184.0	
Meal mixture consumed per 100 lbs. milk consumed.....	47.4	33.9	40.5
Meal mixture consumed per 100 lbs. fat produced.....	125.5	90.3	106.4
Hay and silage or green feed consumed per 100 lbs. fat produced.....lbs.	4,468.0	13,323.0	7,346.0
Hay and silage or green feed consumed per 100 lbs. milk produced.....lbs.	168.0	500.0	279.7
Cost of meal mixture fed.....\$	20.39	11.27	10.52
Value of roughage fed.....\$	7.59	13.78	7.59
Total cost of feed.....\$	27.98	25.05	18.11
Cost of feed to produce 100 lbs. fat.....\$	31.17	36.34	33.17
Cost of feed to procure 100 lbs. milk.....\$	1.18	1.36	1.26
Number of pounds of milk produced per pound of grain fed.....lbs.	2.10	2.95	2.47

In explanation of the points in the table, to which attention has already been drawn, the following statement by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm is sufficient to set forth clearly the value of silage as a summer feed, and it, therefore, seems an economical and profitable proceeding to provide this form of succulence for the period of short pasture or as a bulky feed for cows fed indoors:

"It will be noted from the table that though in period I the cows were fed heavily on an expensive grain ration, they produced, nevertheless, milk and fat at the lowest cost during this period. Of course, this comparative low cost is due in part to the large flow of milk during that period. Comparing periods II and III it will be noticed that the milk flow was considerably higher (even when allowing for a 10 per cent. natural decline in period III) during the former period. On the other hand, during period III the cost of production was much lower, resulting in a greater profit in spite of decreasing production.

"This greater profit from the use of silage as a succulent feed is in accordance with our findings of other years. The cost of preparing these two crops to be fed to the cattle in the barn has not been taken into consideration in the experiment, but it is generally conceded and rightly so, that in this respect also, the advantage lies with the corn crop."

**The Dairy Herd Sire.**

It has been considered by a great many dairymen that the sire is half the herd. Some breeders vary this by saying that a good sire is half the herd but a poor sire is all the herd, meaning that no matter how excellent the cows may be, the effect of mating with a poor sire will be so marked as to practically destroy the value of past breeding in the females. At any rate it is safe to say that the bull is important enough to be selected with the greatest of care and with due regard for the fact that he is to leave his stamp upon the offspring from all the females in the herd. As a matter of fact, the use of a good bull will improve the herd much faster than good females, because one can select a bull of outstanding merit without much difficulty and one that will not cost a sum out of all proportion to his worth as a sire, much easier than it is possible to gather together even a few females of equally good breeding.

This matter of good breeding is all important in the selection of a herd sire. The scrub bull is the bane of the dairy industry and is a much more pernicious evil than the boarder cow, for while it is possible to cull out the boarder and dispose of her to the butcher, before she will have had time to injure the productive power of the herd through the addition of daughters no better, or even worse than herself in point of profit, the problem is not nearly so simple where the scrub bull is concerned. This fellow will have been in service for a considerable length of time and will have transmitted his mediocre or inferior qualities to a large number of offspring before his inferiority is realized by the breeder who has not studied his ancestry. Too many of our dairy herds are replenished with young stock on the principle that the sire need only possess masculinity to justify his continued use. It is quite true that the superiority of a good bull is not always obvious, and that there really seems, to many men, to be no reason why there should be hundreds and even thousands of dollars difference in the price of two animals both of which may look equally good to the eye. The indisputable fact remains, however, that these price differences do exist, and for the simple reason that breeders of long experience have found that there is a very real difference in value as well as price. Buying a bull to head a dairy herd is an investment and must be made to pay. The experience of breeders seems to agree upon one point in this regard, and this is that the bull must be better than the females in the herd in point of breeding. There does not seem to be any object in breeding grade cows to anything less than a pure-bred bull, if for no other reason than that pure-bred bulls of at least fair breeding can be purchased at serviceable age, or just under, for very moderate sums. Sometimes proven sires can be picked up from known breeders of good repute who are forced to use another animal in carrying out their ideals in breeding and although such animals are usually fairly well along in age, their performance is known and uncertainty as to their prepotency and other breeding qualities, is eliminated. When the females in the herd are among the very best in the country the problem of selecting a suitable herd sire becomes much more difficult. Under these circumstances it is almost impossible to follow the general rule of selecting a bull better than the females. At the same time, it is absolutely imperative that the sire be the best obtainable, since to allow the offspring from the herd to show anything but the very best blood lines and a combination of the best dairy quality, would be to defeat the very object for which a herd of topnotch females has been built up. Judging from the action of the leading breeders of dairy cattle under such circumstances, price is no consideration. When \$30,000 is paid for a half interest in a yearling bull, and \$106,000 for a bull calf at auction, there must be a strong possibility of securing a return from the investment, or such sums would not be offered. It does not make any difference that the men who pay these figures for animals are usually very wealthy; these instances are merely exaggerated examples of what is being done regularly by far-sighted men who realize that it is impossible to get something for nothing, and that to have a worthy sire at the head of the herd one must pay a price commensurate with his value. Theoretically the best is none too good for any herd, but there are many exceptions where prudence and financial problems make it necessary to be satisfied, for a time at least, with a less expensive animal. The danger here lies in exercising false economy and buying too cheap a bull, but this policy has already been condemned.

Blood lines are of the greatest importance in the selection of bulls. One of the best known Jersey men on the continent wrote recently, "We have never become interested in a bull that did not 'make good,' if he lived to an age of usefulness. I attribute this success with our bulls, not to a superior ability in judging of type or prophecying prepotency, but more to a thorough investigation of their inheritance. I believed in the principle of 'a good individual from a great dam' before it was taught in the schools." This man in later years determined upon a certain Jersey sire as "the greatest sire the Island of Jersey ever produced," and spared no pains to acquire possession of him, although the bull was nearly nine years old. In spite of this advanced age he says, "We had five years' use which well repaid the cost." This testimony was the result of forty-four years' experience and is worth consideration by the owner of any dairy herd requiring a herd sire on the place. Aim for the best; if the best is beyond your reach, get as close to it as possible. In other words, Emerson's maxim, "Hitch your wagon to a star," is true of dairy cattle breeding as well as any other pursuit in life. Remember that the sire is at least half the herd, and that profit in dairy farming

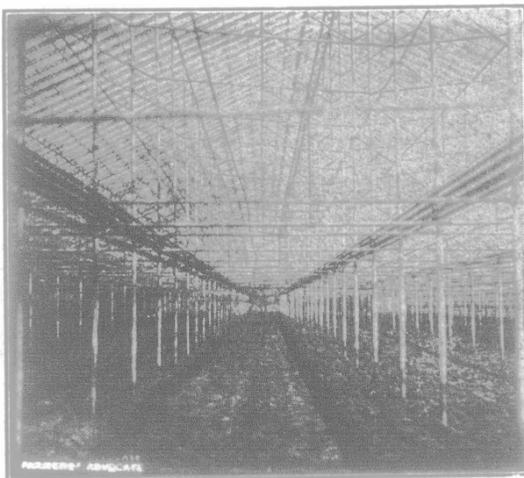
increases as the cows possess capacity to produce milk and fat from large quantities of food consumed in excess of that required for maintenance. After all, this is essentially what dairy breeding is.

**HORTICULTURE.**

Faith in the fruit industry will be rewarded later on.

How about those bulbs to brighten up the home next spring. It is not too late to plant them yet.

Take care to protect young trees from mice and rabbits. Fruit trees several years planted are too valuable to lose through neglect.



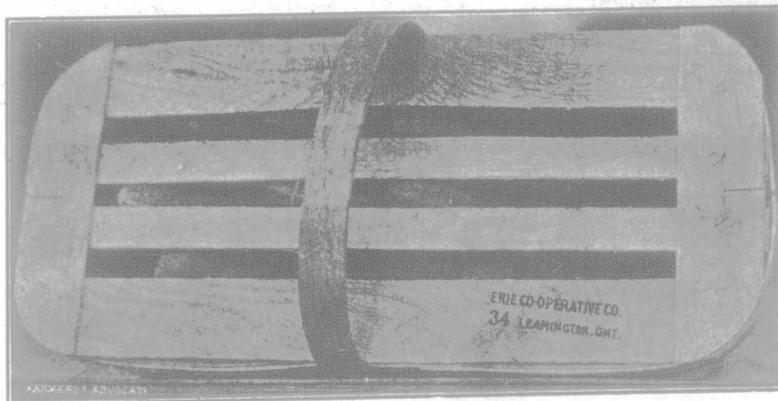
The Inside of a Large Greenhouse in the Leamington District.

How is co-operation faring in your locality? Did the war kill it among your fruit-growing neighbors? Keep it alive on one farm at any rate.

Fall plowing of orchards will destroy a great quantity of insects where the orchard culture has been unbalanced, it may also serve to increase the amount of winter injury.

Experience has many times proven that it pays to mulch the strawberry patch. A good coating of straw or strawy manure should be applied just after the ground freezes solidly enough to bear a wagon.

Now that help is so scarce, would it pay you to spray the orchard this fall? The dormant spray has been neglected for a long time on some orchards, and it will certainly not be applied to these orchards next spring.



A Basket of Well-packed Cucumbers.

A check is placed on each grower by putting his number on each package he ships.

**How Essex Truck Growers Co-Operate.**

Ontario stands out head and shoulders above the other eight provinces of the Dominion in the matter of growing fruit, both for variety of suitable climate and size of the industry. As in every other branch of agriculture, there are certain parts of the Province more particularly adapted to fruit growing than others. Some districts specialize in growing hardy apples, others produce pears and others tender fruits, such as peaches, while still others incline to small fruits. Down in Essex County, about the town of Leamington, there is a section of country that has specialized in truck crops for the wholesale market, while, in addition, they grow nearly all other kinds of fruit except grapes. We were told recently that there is only one commercial vineyard, and that a small one, in the whole of Essex County. Leamington is situated very favorably for the production of early crops of tomatoes and other truck crops, and for this reason a business has been built up around the growing of these crops and tobacco that rivals anything which can be said of any one of the fruit centers in the far-famed Niagara district.

However much one could say about Leamington as a fruit and vegetable district, it is not about the district

itself that we wish to write, but about a co-operative concern there which is rapidly developing under the name of the Erie Co-operative Company. This Association is a live one from start to finish, if appearances are indicative of anything at all. Its growth has not been rapid, purposely, until the last few years and there is more or less of a history connected with it which cannot be detailed here, but which would be of interest to students of co-operation. Like one or two other fruit associations now in existence in Ontario, the Erie Co-operative had a stated number of members which was not increased from year to year. In 1915 another association was started in the Leamington district and named The Leamington and Western. This first year for the new association, which had a membership of 18 or 20, was the worst in the history of the district and little, if any, money was made by either association. In spite of the unfavorable start, however, the Leamington and Western increased its membership the following year to 28. During this year, 1916, it developed that the Erie Co-operative and the Leamington and Western were fighting each other for all they were worth, and instead of raising prices to the growers they were each slashing prices to bed rock and cutting each other's throats as fast as possible. The members of each association began to see this readily enough, but about a year's talk and discussion was necessary before common-sense predominated and an amalgamation took place. This was finally accomplished in the winter of 1916, and instead of two associations with 18 and 28 members each, together with a duplication of expenses all around, there was now one association with 46 members. This membership steadily increased until at the close of 1917 there were about 160 members, and this past spring a further amalgamation took place with the Ruthven Cold Storage Co., another co-operative association a few miles distant with 22 members. As it stands to-day, therefore, the Erie Co-operative Co., is a truly co-operative association with 180 members, headquarters at Leamington, a branch at Ruthven and strong possibilities for others next year. The company owns fruit houses at Leamington and at Ruthven and a cold-storage plant at Ruthven valued at \$4,000. The latter contains an ice-house, two frost-proof storage rooms, and a common storage for grain, baskets, etc.

Each member of the association has one vote only and subscribes for one share on joining, the value of which is \$100. He pays into the association only \$25 and is not likely to be called upon for further payment since the association is paying its way handsomely, but there remains, nevertheless, a handsome reserve of more than \$12,000, which can be called in if need arises. The new member agrees to abide by the by-laws and regulations of the association and becomes entitled to all the rights and privileges of the association. At the close of the year eight per cent. interest is paid on the paid up capital and any surplus is divided among the members pro rata, or, according to the amount of actual business each has done during the year with the association. One of the rules of the association that is strictly enforced is that all produce sold wholesale by any member be disposed of through the association, or, in fact, any produce sold by him through any channel must go through the association. The members are paid by cheque every two weeks for the produce handled by the association and the cheques for the first two weeks in July amounted to \$60,000. Without any account being taken of the business being done in onions, the produce business of the association for 1918 will run close to \$250,000. Onions alone will amount to about \$100,000, and supplies purchased and sold to members will add about \$75,000 more to the gross total for the year. One of the largest days' sales this year was \$15,000, without counting produce sold on commission. In 1915 the business of the association amounted to only \$25,000;

in 1916 it was \$52,000, and in 1917 it had risen to \$120,000, according to figures given by W. R. Dewar, General Manager and Salesman.

The big business of the association, as was mentioned before, is with the truck crops and of these, field tomatoes make up about 75 per cent., with a total value close to \$150,000. As many as 13,000 baskets of field tomatoes have been shipped by the association from Leamington in one night, an amount equal to about eleven minimum carloads of produce had been shipped from July 8 to the time of our visit, late in August, and were distributed from Edmonton to Halifax. In the busy season one car each day was sent to the Maritime Provinces, two to Montreal, two to Toronto, and two for local points in Western Ontario. About thirty cars of tomatoes had gone West of Winnipeg by express. A special fruit train had been put on, beginning July 8, and called at Leamington about eight in the evening to pick up the days shipping. In addition to field tomatoes, large quantities of early cabbage, sweet corn, cukes, and pickling onions are shipped as well as melons and hot-house cucumbers. Of the latter there are from \$25,000 to \$50,000 worth shipped each year, while up to two years ago there might be as many as three or four cars of melons leave Leamington in a day. The last two years have not been good

**Summer Feeding.**

	Period II	Period III
Green feed	16.	16.
1,836	1,434.	
16.4	12.8	
3.75	3.80	
68.93	54.60	
.62	.49	
623.0	581.0	
	896.0	
	3,115.0	
9,184.0		
33.9	40.5	
90.3	106.4	
13,323.0	7,346.0	
500.0	279.7	
11.27	10.52	
13.78	7.59	
25.05	18.11	
36.34	33.17	
1.36	1.26	
2.95	2.47	

the table, to which the following statement is set forth clearly the and it, therefore, seems proceeding to provide period of short pasture doors: that though in period an expensive grain, milk and fat at the Of course, this com- to the large flow of rring periods II and k flow was consider- for a 10 per cent. the former period. III the cost of pro- in a greater profit use of silage as a our findings of other ese two crops to be not been taken into but it is generally his respect also, the

melon years, however, and this year about 200 baskets was the largest day's shipment.

"This year was not a good one for the tomato crop. A bad slump in the market occurred and growers will average only about 60 to 75 cents per basket. This is, of course, not a bad price, but had the market held, the average would have been much higher. One man will average over a dollar for his crop because he was fortunate in being able to bring in as many as 60 or 70 baskets per day when tomatoes were selling for two dollars per basket.

One of the biggest things achieved by the association this year was to firm the market and prevent the wild glutting of Toronto market that normally takes place when consignment shipping is allowed free rein. The directors determined to avoid consigning as much as possible and believed that by so doing they could protect the dealer in Toronto and themselves as well. They have amply proven that they were right by what happened this year. Except for a little flurry, when, in almost no time, the price went down to 35 or 40 cents, the supply was so well distributed between the various markets that no glut occurred. In spite of this sudden drop, caused by fear of the crop from the Niagara District coming in too heavily at that time, Leamington growers, through their association were able to reassure the dealers and the price gradually rose to a dollar a basket where it remained for a week until the close of the season. The dealers are now satisfied that the growers will and can protect them if consignment selling is eliminated in favor of f. o. b. sales, and the growers have progressed a step in the distribution of their produce. Wise action of this kind is worthy of emulation by other associations whose best interests can always be served by an even distribution.

There is still a big future for the Erie Co-operative Company. The supply business which we have barely mentioned is capable of large expansion and 180 members find it necessary to buy surprising amounts of equipment and supplies in the course of a year. There is opportunity for enlargement, too, in the disposal of surplus products such as would be desirable for a canning factory, etc. Much could be done in the way of catering to the retail trade, along which line little has been attempted. Organizations of this sort, properly managed as this one is, are worth untold money to their members and it is only to be regretted that they are so few in number when the field for them is so large.

## POULTRY.

Mangels are relished during the winter by the birds, largely on account of their succulency.

The growing of green food (sprouted grains) is becoming popular for winter feeding, but except for little chicks it is doubtful if it pays.

Animal food should not be withheld from the flock, especially Leghorns. They rapidly take to eating feathers, and some of the birds may be killed.

The value of different grains for poultry feeding varies with their chemical and physical analysis. Fibre material is only slightly digestible by fowl.

Generally speaking, the most economical returns are secured from flocks of about one hundred birds, but the highest egg yields are secured from smaller flocks.

Crates for fattening chickens are usually made 7 feet 6 inches long, 18 inches to 20 inches high and 18 inches wide. Such a crate can be divided into 3 compartments, each holding four or five birds, according to size.

### It Pays to Finish Poultry.

Even with the present high price of feed no one can afford to sell birds and especially cockerels, in a thin condition. The good prices received for poultry meat more than pay for the extra feed, and if there ever was a time when birds should be finished, it is now.

As a war measure the marketing of thin chickens should be prohibited. The most expensive part of the bird to produce, and that which is of the least value for food, is the frame. The cheapest weight for the feed fed is the flesh, as it is all edible; the necessity of putting this flesh on is evident.

The most profitable weight at which to finish cockerels is when they weigh about 4 pounds, but even earlier birds may be fed with profit, as several experiments conducted at the Experimental Farm this summer go to prove.

Poultry meat of all kinds has been a good price. Hens have been selling as high as roasters and broilers have paid well. Leghorn cockerels were sold at about 2 pounds each, and because of being specially finished on milk, brought good returns and paid well for extra feed. Four different lots marketed in August, 152 birds, weighed 280 pounds, they were fed for about ten days, during which time they gained 60 pounds, weighing at the end of the feeding period 340 pounds. They consumed 180 pounds of mash and 24 gallons of buttermilk. The mash was composed of 2 parts cornmeal, 1 part middlings, and 1 part buckwheat screenings.

The cost of feed was 180 lbs. at 4 cents per lb., equals \$7.20, and 24 gallons milk at 5 cents per gallon equals \$1.20, making a total of \$8.40 for feed and milk. Add to this the value of the birds at the start, 280 lbs. of thin chickens that would bring 35c. per lb. \$98.00, and it makes a total cost for thin chickens and feed of \$116.40.

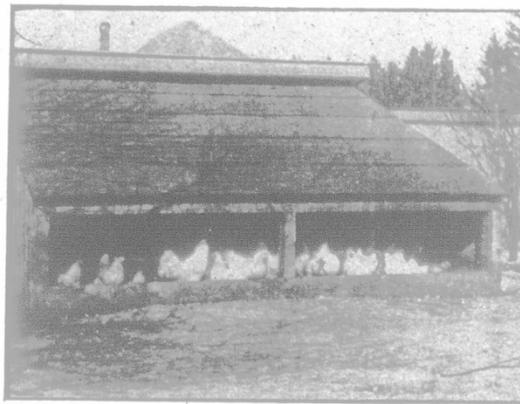
The weight of the finished chicks was 340 lbs., having gained 60 lbs. in the 10 days feeding. The value per lb. was increased because of the quality of the flesh to fifty cents per lb., making the total value of the birds \$170.00.

This meant a revenue of \$54.00 for the care of 152 birds for less than two weeks. It also showed that for every pound increase on the birds it took 3 lbs. of mash and 4 lbs. of milk, or an average cost of 14 cents per lb. of gain.—Experimental Farms Note.

### Fall Care and Feeding of Pullets.

BY F. N. MARCELLUS, O. A. C., GUELPH.

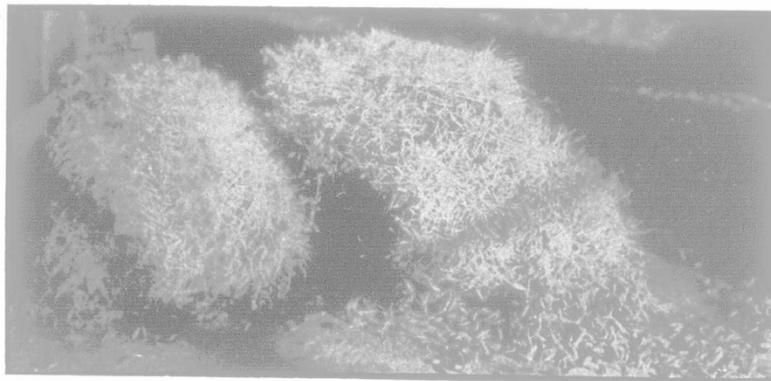
The returns from the poultry this coming winter will depend, to a considerable extent, upon the care which the birds receive during the fall months. The date of hatching the pullets and the stock from which they are bred are important factors, but as the time is long past when anything could be done to influence either, every effort should be made to bring what is



Pullets in Winter Quarters.

available at this season of the year, to the highest state of efficiency. The greatest profits are derived from those birds which begin laying in the fall and continue throughout the winter and, while some of the pullets, and perhaps all, are late hatched and immature at this date, they may, if well fed and cared for, be brought into laying condition before extreme cold weather. It requires about six months for pullets of the bred-to-lay strain to reach maturity, but the time required is influenced by the individual, the feeding, and the general care she receives.

It is important that the pullets be placed in their winter quarters before they begin to lay. Move them after dark as it is more easily done and is less likely to seriously disturb the birds. Whether the change to permanent winter quarters is made before or after laying begins, gentle handling and good treatment will go a long way towards offsetting the unfavorable effects of moving pullets. Rough handling may retard egg production for weeks or months and a little extra time and care at this time may be the difference between a profit and loss. The pullets should be culled as they go into the pen and any birds which are in any way deformed or are weak, sick, or anæmic in appearance are discarded and eaten or sold on the market. Those also, which are noticeably undersized are rejected and marketed.



Sprouted Oats for Green Feed.

The green shoots are from three-quarters to one and a-half inches in length.

### Provide Comfortable Quarters And Do Not Overcrowd.

The fall season is undoubtedly the worst for disease in the flock. This is especially so if the house accommodation is poor or inadequate. Open, draughty pens will invariably result in colds which rapidly spread throughout the entire flock. Production is thereby decreased and there may also be a few birds die where the attacks become acute. Keep the pens dry and sanitary by using plenty of litter on the floor. Close up all openings which would cause a draught, even to small cracks, knot-holes and large nail holes, especially if located near the roosts. Be careful to avoid floor draughts. Provide plenty of roost space, allowing eight to twelve inches per bird, depending on whether of the light or heavy weight breeds. Avoid overcrowding of the pens as this always results in decreased production. Four

to six square feet of floor space per bird is necessary, the amount depending upon the size of the pen. The smaller the pen the more floor space required per bird.

The common practice of mixing birds of all ages is not to be recommended. Pullets are more active than old hens and require a more abundant supply of feed if they are going to produce to their maximum. The result of mixing pullets and hens is that where the pullets are fed so as to make them produce heavily the hens become lazy, over-fat, and in a month or six weeks they are found dead under the roosts in the morning. Upon examination no disease is evident but the body is extremely fat. Cause of death, too high living and not enough to do.

### Feeding the Pullets.

The close confinement of pullets made necessary in order to accustom birds to their new quarters, requires the closest attention on the part of the feeder. It will be important for him to supply fairly abundantly those feeds which the pullets were accustomed to while on range; green feed to take the place of green forage in the fields and insect life from the same source. These are seldom considered with the birds on the farm and perhaps it is due to this fact as much as any other that the fall production is not as high as it should be.

Green feed in the form of cabbage, roots, second growth clover or alfalfa, sprouted oats, or in fact any other green vegetable matter available should be given the pullets every day they are confined. Of the materials mentioned above sprouted oats is perhaps the best, not so much on account of its higher feeding value, as the more suitable form in which to feed the grain. Liberal use of any green feed makes it possible to feed grains more heavily, to promote egg production, and yet keep the birds in the best of physical condition. This is especially important where the birds are brought in from the range and confined to the pen. Green, succulent feed, however, is necessary in the ration at all times if one would have the birds lay heavily.

Perhaps the most frequently neglected constituent in the ration of the laying bird, or one about to begin laying, is animal food. Any kind of animal matter which is fresh, free from taint or salt, will answer. Buttermilk or sour milk is more satisfactory than any form of meat scrap and is available on most farms and at less cost than the other materials. The milk may be given as drink, in which case it is not absolutely necessary to supply other drinking material. In case birds are late hatched and immature, the liberal use of animal food of some kind or other will hasten development.

A good ration for fall feeding is one composed of the following: Grain or scratch feed—2 parts cracked corn, 1 part barley, 1 part feed wheat, 1 part heavy oats; mash—3 parts cornmeal or corn chop, 1 part wheat bran, 1 part wheat middlings or shorts, 1 part ground oats; green feed—cabbage, sprouted oats, or any available green food; animal food—sour skim-milk or buttermilk.

### Preparing the Ration.

In feeding the above mixtures, the grain is fed in the litter on the floor of the pen, morning and night. Only such amounts of grain are given as are cleaned up from the litter daily. The mash is placed in a box or hopper to which the pullets have free access. In case it is not possible to get sour milk, it then becomes necessary to use some of the commercial meat foods. These may be used with the mash, using one part of the meat food with the other ingredients mentioned. Where it is desirable to force development and production, and also utilize kitchen waste, the mash mixture may be moistened, mixed with the kitchen waste, and fed about noon in conjunction with the dry mash in the hopper. This moist mash should only contain sufficient moisture to render it slightly crumbly and not wet. This practice increases the consumption of mash and lowers the consumption of grains.

If one desires a less complex ration, rolled or crushed oats may be used as a dry mash. They are not as suitable for a wet mash as is the mixture mentioned above. In regard to the grain mixture, larger quantities of cracked corn, oats, and barley may be used. The amount of wheat used is limited by the Food Board to twenty per cent. of the entire mixture and must be

only such wheat as is unfit for milling purposes. Do not delay getting the birds into winter quarters. Be sure that their pens are clean and comfortable. Supply a variety of good, clean, wholesome feed and, if the pullets are well matured and of a laying strain, there will be no occasion to worry over the price of feed, as the response from the flock will be most gratifying.

In poultry, as for all other kinds of live stock, no one breed is best for every set of conditions. Some are good layers, some excel in meat production, others can stand a great deal of cold. Some breeds are good rustlers, and can gather much of their own food during the summer. Study your own conditions and the different breed characteristics; then choose.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Important United Farmers' Meeting.

An important joint executive meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario, The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, and the United Farm Women of Ontario was held on Monday and Tuesday of last week in Toronto, at the headquarters of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. The meeting was called largely with the idea of formulating a policy or platform to which the U. F. O. could direct its sympathizers with regard to matters political. What was accomplished at this meeting is, of course, entirely subject to the wishes of the annual conventions of each organization represented, which are to be held in December.

#### No Independent Party.

One of the important things discussed at the meeting was the desirability of forming an independent political party at the present time. Action in this respect so far as federal politics is concerned would have to be tempered by the behavior of the other provinces, so that while the matter is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the practice with regard to political candidates, which has been followed in Western Canada, will probably be followed here. This practice has been to get both party candidates to agree, if possible, on the farmers' platform, in which case the balloting can take its normal course. If only one candidate supports the farmers' platform, then the organized farmers rally to his support. If neither candidate will give agriculture the support it deserves, an independent candidate is put in the field and the organized farmers feel perfectly justified in doing this because of the large claim of agriculture upon the affairs of the country.

#### The Franchise.

The subject of the franchise came up for discussion, in which the War-time Election Act of 1917, and the Military Voters' Act of 1917, both came in for severe criticism. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that we demand the immediate repeal of the War Time Election Act, 1917, and the Military Voters' Act, 1917, and in lieu thereof, enact the following:

"The qualifications necessary to enable any citizen to vote at a Dominion election shall be those established by the laws of that Province at a provincial election and that the voters' lists of the rural sections of the Province shall be compiled and prepared each year by the clerks of the municipalities from the assessment rolls, which shall include the names of all citizens arriving at the age of twenty-one during the current year, said lists to be finally revised before the judges of the representative counties as formerly."

#### The Tariff.

Sweeping tariff changes were advised by resolution as follows:

1. By the instant repeal of the 7½ per cent. war-tariff enactment.

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

3. That Canada accept immediately the trade agreements at present on offer by the U. S. A.

4. That all foodstuffs not included in these offers be placed on the free list.

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

6. That all tariff commissions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

7. That in the event of a league of nations to be consummated at the close of the war, the representatives of Canada shall use every just endeavor to foster untrammelled the international trade and commerce of the world.

"To provide against any loss of revenue due to the reduction in the customs tariff, to ensure sufficient funds for carrying on the Government of the country to prosecute the war to a successful finish and to provide for reconstruction following the war, the U. F. O. would recommend that direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:

1. By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

2. By a sharply graduated personal income tax.

3. By a heavily graduated inheritance tax of large estates.

4. By a gradual income tax on the profits of corporations with a special squeeze on watered stock."

#### Agriculture.

"Realizing the commanding importance of Canadian agriculture and the striking fact that, just as the agriculture of the country is fully nourished and developed, so will it set up and maintain in operation the other great lines of Canadian industry, and thus furnish homes for a happy and contented people, the U. F. O. are exceedingly desirous that, under the wise guidance

of the local and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, the great fruit, dairy and live-stock interests of Canada shall be so effectively directed and encouraged and these products placed upon the world's best markets in the finest condition and at the lowest cost in freight and transportation, as will ensure to the Canadian people the very highest degree of our country's development."

#### Militarism and Democracy.

The question of militarism and its standing after the war, together with the progress of democracy and democratic teaching, came up for discussion. As a result of the discussion two resolutions were passed, one in relation to militarism and the other freedom of speech. They are as follows:

"Resolved that this war must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor of purpose until German militarism is effectually destroyed and a lasting victory—at once signal and complete—shall rest with allied arms.

"After a just peace is concluded, the spirit of autocratic militarism in Canada must be so effectively dealt with that the Canadian people may most fully realize that the great sacrifices of war have been justified and honored in the blessings and progress of peace, in order that we may not be destroyed by the same militaristic spirit and burdens that have brought about the moral and material downfall of the German people."

"Resolved that the U. F. O. stand for absolute freedom of speech, both through the public press and by the spoken word.

"That in the government of Canada, the cardinal principle of free Democratic Government—government of the people by the people, and for the people—shall be rigidly respected and maintained.

"That we view with alarm the attitude of the members of the Dominion Cabinet—which is really only a committee of the House of Commons—in its increasing tendency towards the manifestation of a silent and autocratic spirit, through orders-in-council, thus usurping the legislative power and authority which, under the constitution, rests with the chosen representatives of the people as a whole.

"While, in times of great national crisis and when Parliament is not in session, it may be advisable to rely temporarily upon enactments through orders-in-council, yet, these should be submitted for final ratification by Parliament at the earliest possible moment; and there is no justification, when the house is in session, for the assumption of such autocratic power, thus rendering the position of members of Parliament entirely subservient to those whom they have created and whom, at any time, they may destroy."

#### Returned Soldiers.

The consideration given to the returned soldier problem, and the restoring of the veterans of the great war to civil life, resulted in the following resolution after a representative of the returned soldiers had been heard from, with reference to land for settlement: "It is the duty of the citizens of Canada to give proof of their appreciation of the great services of the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces by seeing, as far as this is possible, that provision is made to ensure our men being enabled to find employment, with a minimum of delay, upon their return from overseas. We should recommend that:

(a) Where soldiers who have had adequate practical training in agriculture desire to be located on the land, provision be made to assist them in securing land in the settled portions of Ontario, where cleared land can be secured more cheaply than the cost of the improvements.

(b) The Dominion Government be requested to follow the example of the British Parliament by appointing a standing commission, composed of representatives of the Government, the manufacturers, labor, the agricultural industries and of the G. W. V. A. to prepare to deal with labor conditions after the conclusion of peace, by seeking openings for the employment of labor and the direction of the available labor supply of the country."

#### Public Utilities.

Numerous planks in the national platform prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture were reaffirmed. These include permanent Dominion-wide prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor, nationalization of railway, telegraph, telephone and similar public utilities, as well as the leasing of natural resources for short terms by public auction. A resolution was passed urging that the present vacancy on the Dominion Railway Commission be filled by a farmer representative. A further resolution was passed recommending that the names of the publishers, owners and shareholders of all publications circulated in Canada be published. It was also recommended that the request of the Bell Telephone Company for an increased tariff be not granted until after investigation by the Railway Commission has shown such an increase to be necessary.

#### Delegates.

It was recommended that Messrs. R. W. E. Burnaby and J. J. Morrison represent the U. F. O. at the next meeting of the Council of Agriculture, which will be held in Winnipeg on November 26.

Among those present were the following: Manning W. Doherty, Peel County; Geo. E. Brodie, York; Colonel Fraser, Brant; J. M. Kernighan, Huron; Elmer Lick, Ontario; Thos. McMillan, Huron; A. A. Powers, Durham; W. Anderson, Peterboro; W. A. Amos, Perth; Mrs. Brodie, President of the United Farm Women, and J. J. Morrison, Secretary, U. F. O., Toronto.

### The O. A. C. Live Stock Sale.

The annual sale of live stock at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Thursday, October 31, was a decided success, and reflects much credit on Prof. Toole, Prof. Leitch and the entire Animal Husbandry staff who are in charge. The quality and breeding of the animals offered to the public were of the best, and the prices received were fairly satisfactory, although some of the individuals which went under the hammer were worth more than they brought, considering their breeding and individuality. Some of the best breeding stuff at the College was in the sale. In Shorthorns, there were several choice bulls of Augusta, Lavender, and Roan Lady breeding. These had exceptionally good individuality and will strengthen the herds which they head. In Shorthorn females there was a select offering composed principally of Augusta breeding, all bred at the College. Augusta O. A. C. 5th, a deep, thick, sappy heifer, went to the bid of Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, for \$950. This is a show heifer and one of the best things which the College has ever offered at an annual sale. Undoubtedly we will hear of her winning in the senior yearling class at some of the large exhibitions next fall. The four Shorthorn bulls averaged \$226.25, and the four females \$714. The Aberdeen Angus cattle catalogued had substance and quality and should have brought a much higher price than they did.

Two extra choice fat cattle, which are show-yard propositions, were purchased by A. Barber, Guelph. The cross-bred steer went at 16½ cents, and the cross-bred heifer at 17 cents.

A number of Holstein bull calves were sold. They were out of cows with creditable R. O. P. records, and sired by Hillcrest Rauwerd, O. A. C. The average price was \$91.50. They were all June, July and August, 1918, calves.

Two Ayrshire bull calves were sold, sired by Hobland Sunrise (imp.), and out of cows with records of 11,673 lbs. and 12,574 lbs., respectively. One sold for \$30 and the other for \$40. The two Jersey bull calves sold went at \$55 and \$25. These were sired by Brampton Bright Prince Jr. The grade Jersey heifer brought \$72.50. A grade Shorthorn cow, with a milk record of 8,413 lbs., went to the bid of C. W. Kerney, Red Wing, for \$172.50.

The fourteen lots of Shropshire sheep averaged \$38.39. The aged ewes brought around \$45 apiece, while the ram lambs sold at from \$30 to \$40. A South-down ram lamb brought \$22.50. The Oxford ewes brought around \$50, and the ram lambs from \$27 to \$50. The eleven Oxfords averaged \$43.31. Leicester ram lambs sold as high as \$55, and the ewes at \$37.50. The eleven lots averaged \$37.25.

There was a large selection of Yorkshire sows, some of which are bred to farrow in November and December to Oak Lodge Prince. There was also a bunch of spring pigs. The sows which were bred sold well; in fact, the same might be said of the entire offering. The forty-five lots averaged \$48.90. As high as \$100 was paid for sows which are around a year old; in fact, in the sixteen lots that were bred, only one went for less than \$70. The sow which brought \$100 was sired by Oak Lodge Masterpiece 18th, and the dam was Fame 2569. The younger lots of Yorkshires sold for around \$30 to \$40, with one six-months-old sow bringing \$80, and another \$60. The Berkshires went under their value, the twenty-three lots only averaging \$24.50. Ninety-five dollars was paid for the sow sired by Cloverdale Blythwood and out of Princess Primrose. The sale was conducted by Auctioneers Captain T. E. Robson, London; Wm. Taylor, Guelph, and R. J. Kerr, of Orton. The stock was all in excellent condition, and bidding was brisk throughout. The following are the names and addresses of the purchasers of cattle:

#### Shorthorns.

Males:	
Augusta Mascot, Chas. Currie, Morrison.....	\$205.00
Lavender Lad, G. W. Miner, Exeter.....	325.00
Proud Major, Graham Bros., Britannia Bay.....	275.00
Augusta Baron, C. F. Ryckman, St. Thomas.....	100.00
Females:	
Welbeck Darlington 3rd (imp.), Wm. Weld Co., London.....	400.00
College Augusta 2nd, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat.....	655.00
Proud Augusta, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.....	850.00
Augusta O. A. C. 5th, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, O.....	950.00

#### Aberdeen-Angus.

Beauty's Rover, Jas. Fallis, Brampton.....	145.00
Middlebrook Rover 6th, E. A. Hales, Guelph.....	170.00

#### Holsteins.

Sir Toitilla Rauwerd, B. Taylor, Cheltenham.....	122.50
Sir Rauwerd Rattler, D. P. McDonald, Grand Valley.....	107.50
Sir Irena Rauwerd, Chas. Pegg, Scarboro Jct.....	150.00
Sir Mercena Rauwerd, T. E. England, Port Dover.....	30.00
Sir Mercena Rauwerd O. A. C., Donald Jack, Newton.....	47.50

#### Ayrshires.

O. A. C. Masterpiece, W. T. Strong, Gorrie.....	80.00
Minnie's Masterpiece, W. E. Symington, Camlachie.....	40.00

#### Jerseys.

O. A. C. Bright Prince.....	55.00
O. A. C. Merger's Prince, Geo. Hunter, Troy.....	25.00
Grade Jersey heifer.....	72.50

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending October 31

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending Oct. 30	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 24	Week Ending Oct. 30	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 24	Week Ending Oct. 30	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 24	Week Ending Oct. 30	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 24
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,586	9,564	8,076	\$12.75	\$11.00	\$13.00	423	762	621	\$17.50	\$15.00	\$17.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,680	3,036	2,389	11.50	10.25	12.00	1,738	1,004	673	15.00	15.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	2,051	3,431	2,106	11.50	10.25	12.00	508	640	607	15.00	15.00	15.00
Winnipeg	6,739	9,313	10,336	13.00	11.00	13.00	82	623	472	10.00	9.50	11.00
Calgary	3,114	2,940	2,417	11.50	9.25	11.50						
Edmonton	1,984	1,098	1,944	12.50	8.15	11.00	209	134	239	9.00	9.00	9.00

	HOGS						LAMBS					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending Oct. 30	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 24	Week Ending Oct. 30	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 24	Week Ending Oct. 30	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 24	Week Ending Oct. 30	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 24
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	5,980	8,736	8,016	\$18.25	\$16.00	\$17.50	6,534	7,569	7,473	\$15.75	\$16.25	\$16.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,404	1,595	2,184	17.75	16.75	18.50	4,543	2,143	1,542	15.00	16.00	15.00
Montreal (East End)	787	939	1,102	17.75	16.75	18.50	1,863	2,042	1,575	15.00	16.00	15.00
Winnipeg	2,333	3,891	3,902	18.00	15.00	18.00	1,977	1,164	5,542	15.00	15.50	15.50
Calgary	1,754	1,061	533	17.75	14.65	17.75	2,479	2,677	1,025	13.00	13.65	13.25
Edmonton	1,124	392	243	16.75	14.00	17.75	153	299	460	14.00	12.50	13.25

## Market Comments.

### Toronto.

With barely five thousand cattle on sale at the market, trading was, on the whole, considerably better than that of the previous week, and while no sensational advances were made on any grades of butcher cattle, choice animals were in most cases selling about 25 cents per hundred above the previous week's closing prices. A corresponding advance was made on stockers and feeders. Local abattoirs continue to purchase liberally on the Winnipeg market and over fifteen hundred head from that point were unloaded at the Toronto Yards during the week. As long as western cattle are moving freely to the east, any sharp advance here is scarcely to be expected. The prevailing opinion is that cattle prices reached the bottom last week and that further reductions are not to be expected. One load of heavy cattle sold on Monday at \$13.50 per hundred; they averaged thirteen hundred pounds each. Several head were sold at \$12.75, while a local butcher purchased thirty-seven head of steers averaging twelve hundred pounds, f. o. b. Fergus, Ontario, at \$13.12 per hundred. Of steers between the weights of ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, twenty-three head averaging ten hundred and eighty pounds sold at \$12.75; other good sales were made at \$11.50 to \$12.25 with medium butchers in these weights selling from \$10 to \$10.75. Choice steers and heifers from eight hundred to ten hundred pounds sold from \$10 to \$10.75, and common and medium ranged from \$7 to \$9. Cows and bulls were weighed up at unchanged quotations. Choice quality sold from \$9 to \$9.50 per hundred with a few exceptionally choice ones reaching \$10. Common cows and bulls sold from \$6 to \$8 per hundred. A better demand prevailed for stockers and feeders than during the previous week and prices ruled higher. The present period is probably the best time to purchase this class of stock. Cannery and cutters were in fair demand at steady prices. Veal calves were steady; heavy, fat, and stocker calves were slow sellers at a trifle easier price. Choice veal sold up to \$17.50 per hundred.

The lamb market was fairly steady all week with sales being made at \$15 to \$15.25, while a number of sales were made at \$15.50, and a few at \$15.75 per hundred. Sheep weakened considerably, butcher sheep not selling above \$11 per hundred, while a number were bought for breeding purposes at \$14 per hundred.

The hog market was weaker with packers bidding \$17.75 per hundred, fed and watered, although a number of sales were made at \$18 and \$18.25. A consignment of hogs was received from Port Borden, Prince Edward Island. With prices ruling higher on the American markets quotations here should remain fairly steady.

### Montreal.

Prices during the week were lower than at any time during the past twelve months. The lower prices were principally due to the congestion of almost every thing pertaining to the handling of live stock at the Montreal markets. Owing to a scarcity of suitable help, some of the

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)				MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	2	\$12.75	\$12.75-	\$12.75					
STEERS good	253	12.18	11.50-12.50	12.75	65	\$11.25	\$11.00-11.50	\$11.50	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	121	9.75	9.25-10.50	10.75					
STEERS good	341	10.29	9.25-10.75	11.50	80	10.25	9.50-11.00	11.00	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	675	8.25	7.75-8.50	9.50	242	8.00	6.75-8.50	9.00	
HEIFERS good	287	10.56	10.00-11.25	12.00	20	9.25	9.00-10.00	10.00	
HEIFERS fair	209	8.50	8.00-8.75	8.75	86	8.00	7.75-8.50	8.50	
HEIFERS common	147	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.00	214	7.00	6.75-7.50	7.50	
COWS good	161	8.75	8.50-9.00	9.50	25	9.00	8.50-9.50	9.50	
COWS common	676	7.17	6.25-7.25	7.75	224	7.25	6.50-8.00	8.25	
BULLS good	51	8.77	8.00-9.25	9.50					
BULLS common	117	7.20	6.50-7.75	8.50	908	6.25	5.75-7.00	8.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	867	5.71	5.25-6.00	6.00	814	5.00	4.75-5.50	5.50	
OXEN									
CALVES veal	384	14.60	13.00-16.00	17.50	235	12.00	10.00-15.00	15.00	
CALVES grass	39	8.00	6.00-9.00	9.00	503	5.60	5.00-6.00	6.00	
STOCKERS good	145	8.87	8.50-9.50	9.50					
STOCKERS fair	365	7.75	7.25-8.00	8.25					
FEEDERS good	126	10.25	10.00-10.50	10.50					
FEEDERS fair	43	9.51	9.25-10.00	10.00					
HOGS selects	5,715	18.14	17.75-18.25	18.25	1,242	17.65	17.50-17.75	17.75	
HOGS heavies									
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	59	16.75	16.25-17.25	17.25	109	15.65	15.50-15.75	15.75	
HOGS (fed and watered) sows	204	15.77	15.25-16.25	16.25	48	14.65	14.50-14.75	14.75	
HOGS (fed and watered) stags	2	14.25	14.25-	14.25					
LAMBS good	5,753	15.40	15.25-15.75	15.75	1,593	14.25	14.00-15.00	15.00	
LAMBS common	342	12.50	12.00-13.00	14.00	2,573	13.75	13.00-14.00	14.00	
SHEEP heavy	68	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00					
SHEEP light	216	12.00	11.00-13.00	13.00	165	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.00	
SHEEP common	155	7.82	7.00-9.00	9.00	212	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00	

packing houses had cattle left unkilld from the previous week, and for various reasons the stock yards were unable to supply adequate accommodation for the volume of stock that arrived for the week's trading. Supply and demand lower as well as raise prices but in this instance, the market evidently suffered more on account of increased cost of handling than through a lack of demand for dressed meat. One packing plant estimates a loss in time through the sickness of employees, of fifteen days during the past month. The best steers offered were of only fair quality. The top price was \$11.50 per hundred paid for twenty-five head averaging nearly eleven hundred pounds each. Practically all the cattle offered were common bulls, cannery and cutters or common light butcher cattle; a number of loads of the latter class remained unsold at the close of Wednesday's market. On Wednesday one load of steers averaging ten hundred and forty pounds that had been held from the previous Saturday, sold at \$10.50, and twenty-four head averaging ten hundred and forty pounds sold at \$9.50. Light heifers and steers of common quality were hard to sell at \$8 to \$8.50 per hundred. Some very light thin steers sold as low as \$6.75. The standard

price for cannery was \$4.75, and for cows of cutter quality, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Bulls sold down to \$5.75 for those weighing 450 to 600 pounds the majority of sales being made between \$5.75 and \$6.25. Grass calves were about 50 cents lower than on the previous week; some of the grass calves offered are almost feeble. Good young milk fed calves are very scarce and prices remain around \$14 to \$15.

There was a decline of 50 cents to \$1 per hundred in prices paid for lambs. Forty-two hundred and fifty lambs and sheep were bought for shipment to United States points. Prices for these were \$14 for fair lambs, and \$13.50 to \$13.75 for common; the most of the sheep were bought at \$10. Very few good old ewes are offered but quite a percentage of the lambs this week were ewe lambs.

Select hogs sold off cars on Wednesday at \$18 per hundred, sows at \$3 per hundred less, lights sold to packers \$2 per hundred less, and stags \$3 to \$5 per hundred less.

### Winnipeg.

Receipts of live stock were light in volume consisting of sixty-seven hundred and thirty-nine cattle, two hundred and eighty-three calves, twenty-three hundred and thirty-three hogs and nineteen hun-

dred and seventy-seven sheep. Trading held steady to firm on top quality butcher steers, cows and heifers, throughout the week. Ordinary kinds of butcher cattle were, however, slow sellers and there was a tendency toward easier prices. Bulls and oxen remained steady. Stockers and feeders of good quality were in fair demand but the lower grades sold on a slow market at easier prices. Calves sold at prices unchanged since the previous week. A tendency to weakness is indicated.

The market for sheep and lambs was unchanged. Choice lambs were weighed up at \$15 per hundred and choice ewes at \$12.50 per hundred.

A decline of 50 cents per hundred occurred in the market for hogs, those of select quality selling from \$17.50 to \$17.75 per hundred, fed and watered. Prospects incline to further weakness.

## Cheese Markets.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., 24½¢; Vankleek Hill, 24½¢; New York, fresh specials, 32¾¢; average run, 31½¢; Watertown, N. Y., 31¢; Montreal, finest easterns 24½¢ to 25¢.

FOUNDED 1866

Markets

Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Intelligence Division

Price Good Calves

Same Week	Week Ending
1917	Oct. 24
\$15.00	\$17.50
15.00	15.00
15.00	15.00
9.50	11.00
9.00	9.00

Price Good Lambs

Same Week	Week Ending
1917	Oct. 24
\$16.25	\$16.50
16.00	15.00
16.00	15.00
15.50	15.50
13.65	13.25
12.50	13.25

Price Range Top

00-\$11.50 \$11.50

50-11.00 11.00

75-8.50 9.00

00-10.00 10.00

75-8.50 8.50

75-7.50 7.50

50-9.50 9.50

50-8.00 8.25

75-7.00 8.00

75-5.50 5.50

00-15.00 15.00

00-6.00 6.00

50-17.75 17.75

50-15.75 15.75

50-14.75 14.75

00-15.00 15.00

00-14.00 14.00

00-11.00 11.00

00-10.00 10.00

en sheep. Trading in top quality butcher calves, throughout the markets of butcher cattle sellers and there was easier prices. Bulls and steady. Stockers quality were in fair grades sold on a basis prices. Calves aged since the previous to weakness is in-

sheep and lambs was lambs were weighed and choice ewes at cents per hundred met for hogs, those of g from \$17.50 to , fed and watered. further weakness.

Markets.

ne., 24 1/2c.; Vankleck York, fresh specials, 31 1/2c.; Watertown, real, finest eastern

Incorporated 1855  
Farmers Who Call  
at any of the Branches of  
**The Molsons Bank**  
are always made welcome.

Especially at this time when increased production is so essential, our Managers will cheerfully discuss with farmers their financial situation.

Savings Department at all Branches.  
Interest at Highest Current Rate.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade showed considerable improvement at Buffalo last week on a medium kind of shipping steers, prices being advanced a full quarter and were ready sale at the advanced prices. Offerings in this line were mainly out of Canada, the supply running mainly to a medium to fairish class, which ranged in price from \$12 to \$15.50. Handy weight steers sold up to fifteen cents. Anything choice in either the handy steer or heifer line brought good, strong prices, heifers reaching \$11.50 to \$12 but were desirable. A light, commonish kind of heifers on the stocker order sold very slowly at weak prices. Bulls of all classes sold at steady prices. In the stocker and feeder division, only the better kinds of feeders sold steady, medium and common stockers showing a decline. Milk cow and springer trade was slow at about steady prices. A continued very heavy delivery of light, common cattle continues and sellers are not looking for any improvement on these grades but expect choice cattle of any class to sell at strong prices. Offerings for the week totaled 6,350 head, as against 6,100 for the previous week and as compared with 5,850 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$15.50 to \$16.50; plain and medium, \$11.75 to \$12.25; coarse and common, \$10.50 to \$11. Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best heavy, \$15 to \$15.50; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$11.50 to \$12; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$15.25 to \$16; fair to good, \$14 to \$14.50; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14; fair to good, \$11 to \$12; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$15 to \$16; fair to good, \$12 to \$13.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9 to \$10; light, common, \$8 to \$8.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$9.25 to \$10.50; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$9; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$3.75 to \$7; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.50 to \$11.50; good butchering, \$10.50 to \$11; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50; oxen, \$9 to \$12.

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

Milchers and Springers—Good to best (small lots) \$100 to \$135; in car loads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$9 to \$10; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; in car loads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Market, as a result of a minimum of prices for November having been fixed at \$17.80 for packers droves, as a daily average, was considerably improved the past week. Monday values were jumped 50 to 60 cents over the previous week's close, extreme top being \$17.75, with bulk going at \$17.50. Tuesday prices showed a further advance of \$1.25, bulk of the good hogs going at \$18.75 and Wednesday the trade was lower, better weight grades landing at \$18.40 and \$18.50. Thursday values again ruled higher, best hogs bringing \$18.75 to \$18.85. Friday prices were a dime lower, general range being from \$18.65 to \$18.75, with one deck \$18.80.

VICTORY BONDS

An Investment Recommended By Every Bank In Canada



The only real difference between twenty \$5 Government bills and a \$100 Victory Bond is, that the Victory Bond pays 5 1/2% interest. The security is exactly the same. Behind both bills and bond are the total resources of the Dominion.

Leaving all sentiment aside, it would be impossible to find a more desirable investment than the new Victory Bonds.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.  
with its 102 Branches in Ontario, 22 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.  
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Pigs the fore part of the week moved at \$16.50 and Friday they brought from \$16.75 to \$17. Best packing sows went at the minimum price of \$16.80, throwout roughs ranged from \$12 to \$15 and stags \$15 down. Receipts for the past week totaled 25,800 head, as against 31,936 head for the week before and 24,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Values on lambs were on the jump the past week and sheep were firm. Monday top lambs sold at \$16.75, with culls, \$15 down, Tuesday bulk of the choice lots moved at \$17 and Wednesday and Thursday the bulk landed at \$17.25, with throwouts ranging up to \$15.50 to \$15.75. Friday the market was steady. Sheep also ruled quite active all week. Wethers were quoted from \$11 to \$11.50, best ewes \$10 to \$10.50 and cull sheep \$4 to \$6. For the past week receipts were 13,800 head, as compared with 21,113 head for the week previous and 14,300 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

liam) No. 2 C. W., 85 1/2c.; No. 3 C. W. 82 1/2c.

Oats.—Ontario, (new crop), according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 75c. to 78c.; No. 3 white, 74c. to 77c.

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

American corn (track, Toronto)—No. 2 yellow, \$1.79; No. 3 yellow, \$1.65; No. 4 yellow, \$1.55; sample feed, \$1.32.

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

Barley (according to freights outside)—new crop, malting, \$1.02 to \$1.07.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—nominal.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment). War quality, (old crop), \$10.75, Montreal and Toronto. Manitoba flour, Toronto, new crop, \$11.50.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$22 to \$23; mixed per ton, \$20 to \$21.50.

**Buy Bonds Till It Hurts.** That seems a harsh slogan, but it is light as a zephyr compared to what is expected of the soldier who is ordered to go "Over the Top." He is expected to tear his way through barb wire entanglements; to struggle on through mire and morass; to face death and mutilation from German bullets, German bayonets, and German mines that may blow him to pieces. He goes forward with a cheer; he never stops to think whether it is going to hurt him or not. Perhaps he comes through weary and exhausted; perhaps he is borne back to the dressing station shattered for life; perhaps he lies in the mud for hours suffering unspeakable tortures; perhaps he makes the supreme sacrifice. Why then should we at home shrink a little inconvenience, a little repression of extravagant desires in order that we may make our dollars fight? The soldier cannot fight unless the money of his brothers at home is there to back him. He must be armed and supplied by the financial aid of the civilian. When you purchase Victory Bonds you make your dollars fight. Isn't that some satisfaction?

Calves.—The past week started with best veals ruling higher, bulk of Monday's sales being made at \$19.50. The next three days the market was lower, none bringing above \$19 with some down to \$18.50. Friday choice grades were advanced fifty cents, bulk going at \$19.50. Inferior to good culls ranged from \$12 to \$16.50 and common grass calves went as low as \$6. For the past week the run figured 2,200 head, as against 2,522 head for the week preceding and 2,275 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto.

Live stock receipts at Union Stock Yards on Monday, consisted of 254 cars, 4,406 cattle; 210 calves, 1,533 hogs, 3,829 sheep and lambs. Active market: heavy steers, good butcher steers and heifers, cows and bulls 50 cents and, in spots, one dollar higher. Common cattle steady, stockers and feeders 50 cents higher, milkers and springers firm, calves and sheep steady. Lambs, \$15 to \$15.75 per cwt., hogs eighteen dollars, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario (f. o. b. shipping points, according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William, not including war tax)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/2.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort Wil-

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$10.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$37.50; shorts, per ton, \$42.25.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:  
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 18c.; calf skins, green, flat, 45c.; veal kip, 30c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

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

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

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter prices were quite firm, during the past week, selling as follows on the wholesale: Creamery solids, 52c. to 53c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 48c. per lb. Oleomargarine kept stationary in price, selling at 33c. to 35c. per lb., wholesale.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs were very scarce, the few offered bringing 70c. per dozen, wholesale; cold storage selling at 53c. to 55c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, 28c. per lb.; twins, 28 1/2c. per lb.

Honey.—Honey prices kept firm on the wholesale, being quoted as follows: 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, 28c. per lb.; comb sections, 30c. to 40c. each.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.  
Apples continued to come in freely the

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000  
Capital Paid up - - - 12,911,700  
Reserve Funds - - - 14,564,000  
Total Assets - - - - 321,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

ACCOUNTS OF FARMERS INVITED  
SALE NOTES COLLECTED.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

past week and were of the better varieties, selling all the way from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per bbl.; the Western boxed varieties bringing from \$3 to \$3.50 per box.

Bananas kept stationary at 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Cranberries declined slightly, selling at \$12 to \$13 per bbl.

Grapes.—There were still small quantities of domestic grapes being shipped in, selling at 50c. to 55c. per 6-qt. basket; California Emperors bringing from \$4 to \$4.75 per lug, and \$9 to \$9.25 per drum.

Grapefruit.—Florida grapefruit arrived freely and was generally of splendid quality, easing slightly in price, selling at \$4.50 to \$6 per case.

Lemons.—California lemons kept firm, selling at \$12 per case.

Oranges.—The orange market kept very firm, California Valencia selling at \$16 per case. The first Floridas which arrived during the week, selling at \$9.50 to \$10 per case. They were not of good color being quite green, but were quite sweet, and are five dollars per case higher than the first arrivals of last season.

Pears.—Keiffer pears continued to come in and were a very slow sale at 40c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket. California boxed pears advanced, selling at \$4.50 to \$6.

Quinces were shipped in fairly heavily, selling at 35c. to 50c. per 6 qts., and 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes.—Hot-house tomatoes were shipped in more heavily, selling at 30c. per lb. for No. 1's, and 25c. per lb. for No. 2's.

Beets, carrots, turnips and cabbage kept practically stationary in price with very little demand. Beets selling at \$1 per bag; carrots at 75c. to \$1; turnips at 85c. per bag; cabbage at \$1.25 per crate or bbl.; parsnips at \$1.25 per bag.

Cauliflower shipments were heavy and quality choice, declining slightly, selling at \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel (about 1 dozen heads).

Onions eased slightly, selling at \$2.25 per 100-lb. bag, and \$1.50 to \$1.65 per 75 lbs.

Potatoes kept stationary. Ontarios selling at \$1.75 to \$1.85; Westerns at \$1.75 to \$1.90, and N. B. Delawares at \$2.10 per bag.

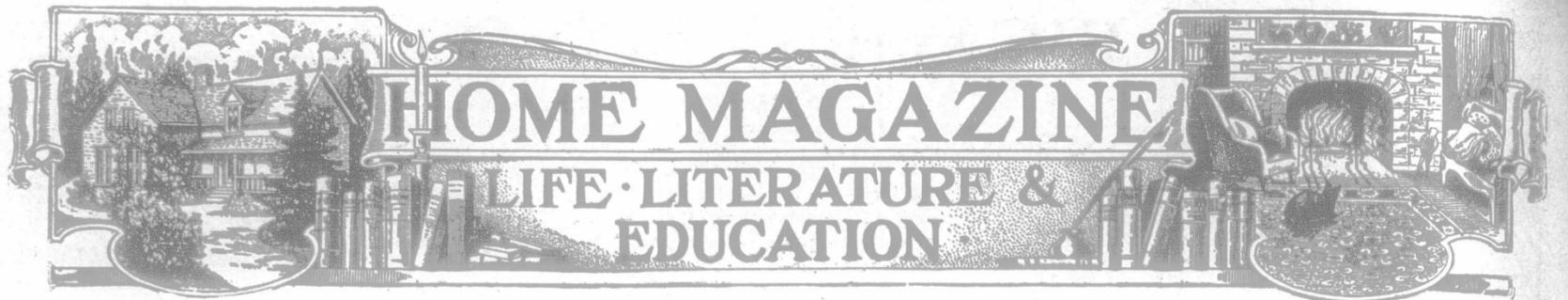
Montreal.

Horses.—Quite a few horses are said to have been sold to lumbermen during the past week. Prices show no change, being \$250 to \$300 each for heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each; \$200 to \$250 each for light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; \$125 to \$175 each for light horses; \$50 to \$75 each for culls; and \$175 to \$250 each for fine saddle and carriage horses.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Dressed hogs were a little lower in price last week, the range being from 23 1/2c. to 24c. per lb., for abattoir dressed, county dressed being 1c. less, than abattoir.

Cured meats continue in good demand, with light hams at 37c. per lb., mediums, weighing from 12 to 15 lbs., at 35c. to 36c.; and heavies at 34c. Breakfast bacon sold at 42c. to 43c. per lb.; Windsor selects 45c. to 46c.; and Windsor boneless 48c. to 50c. Demand for barrelled pork is not active, and prices are steady, with clear short cut pork at \$48 per barrel;

Continued on page 1808.



Sometimes I do this;

**Morning.**

[Found on the body of an Australian soldier.]

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes  
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife  
And know that out of death and night shall rise  
The dawn of ampler life;  
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,  
That God has given you the priceless dower  
To live in these great times and have your part  
In Freedom's crowning hour.  
That ye may tell your sons who see the light  
High in the heavens—their heritage to take—  
"I saw the powers of darkness take their flight;  
I saw the morning break."

**The Great Settlement.**

NOW that cessation of hostilities seems actually in sight, talk everywhere is running to speculation on what the "settlement" will be. In the adjustment, says London *Evening Standard*, Britain will insist fundamentally on two things: (1) Surrender of the German navy and indemnity for all shipping losses, including mercantile shipping of all nations. (2) Retention of the German colonies,—it having been shown that German rule over conquered peoples is one of oppression rather than of development. . . . Generally, the complete restoration of Belgium and Northern France will be demanded, and, possibly, repayment of the indemnity wrung from France in 1871. The Allies may require, also, occupation of the fortified Rhine cities, the Krupp works, and Heligoland. . . . France will ask for the return of Alsace and Lorraine, and Italy for the return of the Irredenta. . . . Restitution must be made to Serbia, Poland and Montenegro. . . . Constantinople must become an international port and the Dardanelles and Bosphorus international waterways. . . . And the United States will be satisfied with nothing short of the deposition of the House of Hohenzollern and the absolute end of the Hohenzollerns as a political power. These are heavy demands, but Germany planned the war, and, using Austria as a catspaw, plunged the world into the shambles in which it has been obliged to wallow during four and a half years—the blackest years in history. She will have to face the consequences. Moreover, her rulers have proved that their word cannot be trusted. They must be regarded hereafter as a military

power if the world is ever to breathe freely again.

The military powers in Germany for forty years have thrown dust into the eyes of the German people, and by every insidious device—even to using the schools and colleges as an instrument—have trained them up in the way it was desired they should go. But a few clear-seeing men among her sons have not been hoodwinked. Dr. Liebknecht, the leader of these few, was long kept in prison—because he would not have dust thrown into his eyes. Prince



Sometimes I do that;

Lichnowsky could not remain dumb. German papers—especially *Vorwarts*—have spoken and suffered for it. And of late the murmurings multiply. The Copenhagen *Berlinske Tidende* recently published an interview with Maximilian Harden, editor of *Die Zukunft* of Berlin, in which Herr Harden said: "We started the war with a dirty trick and all our subsequent victories have been the result of dishonesty. . . . William II is a film hero and Germany a vulgar cinematograph show. We sit to-day on the ruins of thirty years of Hohenzollern politics."

This is strong language,—and it reveals the "lump of leaven" that is surely working in Germany. Indeed recent news states that revolutionary sentiment is growing all over the country, and especially in Berlin, "where groups of members of the Reichstag are sitting continuously."

In this movement lies the only avenue of salvation for the unhappy Empire—that she herself see the use that has been made of her people to satisfy the diabolical ambition and greed of her rulers. When that day comes, and she herself rises to throw off autocracy forever, then will come her salvation. Then, as Dr. Bonn says, will sixty millions of German people arise, with tears in their eyes, to thank the Entente Allies for having shown them the way to freedom.

In the meantime the military leaders, terrified into unwilling action, are hurriedly rushing bills through the Reichstag establishing the authority of Parliament over the army and otherwise favoring measures that appear to curtail their own power.—"The devil fell ill, the devil a saint would be."—But it may be that the day is past in which they can again win the confidence and unqualified support of the German people. As some of the German prisoners in the hands of the Allies have frankly said, "Autocracy must go."

"In 1914 there were but 104 Canadian nursing sisters overseas. Now there are 2,233. Generally speaking, there are 90 sisters to every 1,040 beds."—*The Maple Leaf*.

**Letters From Europe.**

Vevey, Switz., August 28.

THIS is a story of dolls and balls and jumping-jacks. It is the history of our summer atelier under the pines in the garden. We called ourselves the "Joy Producers," not because we were gay ourselves, but because our humble efforts at philanthropy created so much diversion.

We began—well, I may say frankly that when we began our main object was to kill time, and do it outdoors. You see, we were practically quarantined on account of the epidemic, and as there was no telling when the wretched thing would end, and as the doctors advised everyone to stay outdoors as much as possible, we had to devise some way of filling the tedious hours of the long summer days.

Someone in an inspired moment suggested an outdoor atelier for the making of toys for the French *evacues*—for the poor little homeless, half-starved, wan-faced waifs, from the occupied regions of Northern France, who pass through here in train-loads every day,



Sometimes I'm as stiff as a staff.

ticketed like cattle, on their way to Evian, across the lake in France.

And at Evian, by the way, the American Red Cross is doing wonderful work. Among other things they have rented the magnificent estate of Chatelet for the especial use of these repatriated children. This estate comprises a splendid hotel, and three fine villas surrounded by a beautiful park. The hospital is entirely under American management. The medical staff consists of the head physician, two women doctors, a dentist, and the head nurse and her numerous assistants. When the *evacues* arrive at Evian they are examined by French and American physicians. The sick children are immediately whisked off in auto-ambulances to Chatelet where they receive the most careful and devoted attention. Those suffering from contagious diseases are isolated. The children are well fed. They receive five repasts a day. At 5 a.m. they have breakfast, consisting of milk, bread and butter, and jam; at nine o'clock, hot soup or milk, and chocolate; at noon, a good substantial dinner; at two, milk or chocolate; at five, supper.

They have *white bread and butter!* It's a long time since we poor refugees in Switzerland have had either.

We began with dolls—rag dolls, the idea being to make something out of nothing, or, at least, at small expense as every person has to count his pennies carefully these days.

Our first experiments were, to put it mildly, not satisfying to the eye as regards beauty of form or feature, being merely wads of cloth fastened together bearing a faint and unflattering semblance to the human form divine. Miss Bennett

said they were "horrors," but I think that was a bit too strong, although I must admit—but of that later. However, they possessed two qualities which greatly pleased the recipients—undestructibility and vividness. But we have made such tremendous progress since our first crude attempts, that we have been obliged to acquire an entirely new set of adjectives with which to describe the feminine charms of our most recent productions. The first lot had no bones, so to speak, and were of a most depressing limpness, but now they have rigid spinal columns, and moveable arms and legs made of hair-pins cleverly upholstered (what cannot one do with a hairpin?), and expressive, unbreakable features which stay put, being carefully embroidered on in life-like colors, and luxuriant tresses of surpassing beauty made of yarn.

No two are alike. There was a difference of opinion among the workers as to whether the garments should be permanently fastened on or not, some claiming that one of the chief delights of possessing a doll was the dressing and undressing of it; others considered the putting on of buttons and hooks a troublesome bit of business and a mere waste of time. Mrs. Norris, an Irish lady, rebelled against legs. She said they were a nuisance to make and were quite unnecessary any way, as they were covered by skirts. There was some heated opposition to this ending in a coolness between Mrs. Norris and Miss Bennett, owing to the latter having blurted out her disgust rather freely by saying that



But it's perfectly true, That whatever I do,



I always make somebody laugh.

legless dolls were too suggestive of war-hospital horrors. But normal relations between these two ladies was resumed later on when Mrs. Norris abandoned girl-dolls and took to making sailor boys, and Buster Browns, and Teddy-Bears, and all sorts of leggy things. I really thought she would end up with a centipede.

The most admired doll yet achieved is a coal-black "mammy" holding in her arms a beautiful blonde baby.

Miss Harrison, the Australian book-worm of jam-jar fame, has made some dolls—at least, that is what she calls them. Privately we dub them "Guess-Whats!"

They exemplify the evil results of divided attention. Miss H. tries to pursue her charitable work and read at the same time. She props a book on the table in front of her, with a eucalyptus-soaked handkerchief beside it. From time to time she glances at the book—very long glances they are—and between times reaches out for a rag or two and dreamily sews them on the thing she calls the doll, usually pricking her fingers in the act. The results are most extraordinary. Occasionally she sews the legs on the shoulders and puts the things she calls clothes on hindsides foremost, but seems to be quite unaware that all is not as it should be. Fortunately Miss H. does not accompany us to the station when we go to give the children the presents, because she is afraid of "catching something," but she very kindly gives us her dolls to take. The trouble is no one wants them. We had a secret session about it and decided it would be a positive crime against art and nature to let such atrocities circulate, and we unanimously agreed to put them where they would nevermore see the light of day.

But she, poor soul, does not know it. She thinks even now that enraptured French children are hugging them in affectionate embrace.

The dolls were originally only intended for the little girls, but the boys clamored for them so persistently that we were moved to pity. It seemed unfair not to give them anything. But what could one make to amuse a small, tragic-faced French orphan. Something it must be that did not cost much. Something in the way of a gloom-chaser. But what? That was the question.

We thought and thought; no result. Then one night I awoke with a start and saw glaring at me in letters of fire on the dark wall opposite these words: "Jumping-jacks."

Since then I have devoted myself exclusively to the making of these mirth-provoking toys, and find it quite an interesting and absorbing occupation, albeit a bit rough on the fingers. After my vision of the night I sent out an S. O. S. for help, in other words, for pasteboard, and now my room has become a sort of dumping ground for all the discarded shoe boxes and other boxes in the house. Of course, I would a million times rather be in France doing war-work, but as that is quite impossible I pursue the humble occupation of jumping-jack-maker which I like to regard as a sort of Red Cross work, inasmuch as it cheers up these unfortunate French children and brings back laughter to their melancholy faces.

One lady has made quite a hit by making balls—bright-colored balls made of scraps of cotton stuffed with excelsior—that being the cheapest procurable stuffing.

It was quite a merry train-load that left Vevey after the presentation to the boys of jumping-jacks and balls.

Now, however, the *evacue* trains have been stopped on account of the Grippe, but in September some time they will start again, and continue twice a day till Christmas. Each train carries five hundred or more passengers. As a rule, they are old people, women and children, young girls, boys under sixteen, and invalids. But the last train that passed through carried no children. The passengers with some exceptions were all men—young, old, and middle-aged. There were twelve cars, eleven of them filled with men, and one with women, and all were mentally deranged.

Such a tragic sight! Twelve cars crowded with lunatics! Always when the *evacue* train passes through the town, handkerchiefs and hats and flags are waved to them, and they wave in response from the car-windows. But from this train there was no response but blank looks. HELEN A. RUSSELL.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Remember the Harvest.

Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. VI. 7.

"Every one is sowing both by word and deed, All mankind are growing either wheat or weed; Many eyes are weeping, now the crop is grown, Think upon the reaping!—each one reaps his own."

This morning I read in the paper that Belgium was beginning to count up the items of her bill against Germany. That bill will be an enormous one, and it is only one out of many. Soon the bills for damages will be pouring in from France, Serbia and many other countries. How little heed Germany paid to the coming harvest when she sowed broadcast the seed of "frightfulness." It seemed so easy and safe to torture the weak and helpless. How "safe" it was will be seen now. Every cruel deed went straight to the heart of One Who has said: "Ye have done it unto Me." The witness of history in all ages warns oppressors that they cannot evade the consequences of their misdoing. "God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Men may feel so strong in the pride of their power that they laugh at the possibility of punishment. They fancy that wealth can buy anything they want—like the man who complained on his death-bed: "Why should I die when I am so rich?" But earthly defences are useless when a man dares to fight against God. The battle is lost from the beginning, and the price he has to pay is not left for him to decide. The prophet Jeremiah spoke a word of warning for all time when he said: "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."

God is not mocked. From the days when the blood of the first murdered man cried unto the Father of all, from the ground, until these days when innocent blood has been shed in rivers, and it is impossible for man's justice to reach each culprit; God marks each crime. So St. Paul pleaded: "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves. . . for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him. . . be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

St. Paul knew well how the sword of God can reach the heart of an evil-doer. He frankly acknowledged that it was natural enough that Jerusalem would not accept his witness for Christ. How could they, when—as he told his Master—"they know that I imprisoned and beat in every synagogue them that believed in Thee: and when the blood of Thy martyr Stephen was shed, I also was standing by, and consenting unto his death!" All his tears of real penitence could not stop the consequences of his past misdoings, though God accepted his offered service and sent him to new fields among the Gentiles, where the terror of his name was unknown.

As for the statement we read in the papers that the Kaiser spends many hours of each day in prayer; if those prayers are only inspired by cowardly fears for his own safety there is little power in them. God is not mocked. He judges righteously, and no surface submission can blind Him to the real condition of a man's heart.

We believe in the forgiveness of sins—the wonderful miracle of changing sinners into saints. But one who is really repentant will thankfully submit to the cleansing fire of just punishment. If he really hates the sin he has committed he will not expect—nor wish—to escape chastisement. David was terribly punished for a terrible sin; but he did not cry out for remission of punishment but for God's forgiveness of sin. Read Psalm 51, and you will see how he pleaded for the restoration of his purity of heart and spirit, how he desired to be delivered from "blood-guiltiness." His repentance was sincere and deep, and the Lord put away his sin; but that did not bring to life Uriah the Hittite—whom he

had murdered—nor save the royal penitent from the harvest of sorrow which he had sown.

We know that God is still able to bring love and pardon to sinners. His promise is for all time: "Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings from before Mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well. . . though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow." But that very promise was prefaced by a stern warning that it was useless as well as dangerous to use religious pretence as a kind of "Camouflage." God told His people that the incense they offered was an abomination to Him, that He was weary of their solemn meetings and religious feasts, that He would not listen to their "many prayers." Why? Because the hands they lifted were full of blood. They did not abhor their sins.

We naturally spurn Germany's loud appeals for peace, while the wanton destruction of lives and property still goes on. But even real repentance will not stop the harvest which "frightfulness" has sown, will not restore the broken bodies and minds of millions of sufferers, will not bring back to empty homes the bright young faces of boys and innocent girls.

What is true of national sins is true also in the case of individuals. A nation is made up of individuals, and even emperors are only men, after all. God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. As it was when Germany invaded Belgium, the way of transgressors may seem safe and easy, and the possibility of punishment something to laugh at—at first. But to retrace one's steps is not always within one's power. I have no doubt that Germany would gladly wash out the last four years—if it were possible—and restore Europe to the condition it was in before the war. But it is not possible. We can't wash out the past and live a year—or even an hour—over again. A man can't sow "wild oats" and still preserve that jewel of priceless value—his purity of soul.

We are apt to find in the Bible the things we want to see, and then refuse to notice other things which might shake our comfortable self-satisfaction. We discover that God is loving and merciful towards penitent sinners; and then we rest satisfied with an easy, half-hearted acknowledgement of general sinfulness; without any real, purposeful attempt to do better. We own that we were selfish and worldly yesterday, or bad-tempered, conceited or discontented. We ask God's forgiveness, then go on as if that was all that was necessary, falling easily into the same sins to-day, expecting to wash them as easily off our souls to-night. Yet all the time our besetting sins—so serenely tolerated—are growing into habits and becoming part of our very selves.

Our secret sins, known only to God and to ourselves, will not always be able to hide from the sight of man. Our Lord solemnly warned His disciples against hypocrisy,—which is spiritual "camouflage,"—telling them that the secrets so carefully hidden should be openly revealed, and the words whispered in secret councils should be proclaimed upon the housetops. "Secret" sins have a fashion of writing themselves upon the face and revealing themselves in the words of the man who fancies he has securely hidden them from sight. Even in this world they are usually an "open secret," and we all have to face the coming revelations of the after life.

Sin's wages may not be paid at once, but they will be paid some day—with compound interest added. If Germany had not fancied herself a winner in the game of war—her specialty among games—the costs would have been much lighter. If she had owned herself beaten in 1914 it would have been less painful than now, when the bills of the nations have been growing by leaps and bounds—bills which she must settle.

So it is with us. The longer we delay making our peace with God the greater the harvest of our sinful sowing will be. We shall have to repent some day. If we are wise we shall do it now. But it is dangerous to offer God the mockery of life-repentance only.

"That punishment's the best to bear That follows soonest on the sin; And guilt's a game where losers fare Better than those who seem to win."

DORA FARNCOMB, 6 West St., Toronto.

### A Dream.

I had a dream, I thought I had died and arrived at the gates of Heaven. The Master met me at the gate, sadly looked at me and shook His head, and said, "You cannot enter in." I said, "Why, Lord?" and I began to tell Him of the good deeds I had done while on earth. He said, "Because you neglected the nearby opportunity. I was a poor, feeble, old man living by the wayside and you passed Me by. You—did not think I was worth helping."

"Another time I was a bold, ugly, old woman that you should have been anxious to help live a better life, and you passed Me by on the other side. But you may look in and behold the joy and happiness of those who have entered in." I looked and saw many that I might have helped but did not; among them the feeble, old man and the ugly, old woman. And their faces did shine with joy and gladness. And the Master said, "Unto whom little is given little shall be required. You have received much and much shall be required—" and He vanished, and I was left alone in my misery. Suddenly I awoke and how glad I was to find it was a dream. Since then I have tried to make use of the small opportunities as they come, and I have found out that

"Down in the human heart, crushed by the tempter, Feelings lie buried that grace can restore; Touched by a loving hand, wakened by kindness, Chords that were broken will vibrate once more."

H. W.

## The Windrow.

A favorite phrase of Marshal Foch is: "Make brains work."

Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, wife of the novelist, was the first woman in the world to obtain an air-pilot license.

The world saw four influenza epidemics during the Nineteenth Century, 1830-33, 1836-37, 1847-48, 1889-90. Each of these began either in the Far East or in some country in Europe, and was called for the place in which it originated; thus the last began in Russia, and was called "Russian Influenza." The duration in any one locality has been usually under 2 months.

"Chautauqua" in Indian meant "Place of the Mists", the name they gave to the lake in New York State which Bishop Vincent, in 1874, adopted as the place for his Sunday School Assembly. Later the same spot was chosen for the Summer School devoted to education and the best forms of entertainment, with which the Chautauqua Companies which every year tour America are connected. This year the Chautauqua has worked wholly for the war, all the funds above actual expenses being devoted to war purposes.

France now has 18,000 dogs trained or in training for the war. Terriers are used to free the trenches of rats, and the larger dogs are used for patrol work, to police prisoners, as first aids to ambulances to carry appliances and water, and to seek out wounded men in shell-holes and out-of-the-way places. Most important of all are the messenger dogs, which can travel where men cannot go. Often they rush through the barrage, making 23 or 24 miles an hour, and are literally "faithful unto death," striving even when wounded to perform their task. On several occasions dogs have been "mentioned" by name in despatches, and so far over 1,000 wounded ones have been treated in hospitals.

It is surprising to learn from Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett's new book, "Balkan Home Life," that while among the Bulgarians it is a sin to give alms to an "infidel," and no social intercourse exists between the Greeks and their Turkish neighbors, and the prejudice against mixed marriages is naturally very great, yet among the mountaineer Albanians Christian men marry Moslem women, and vice versa; the sons being brought up in the faith of Mohammed, and the daughters in that of Christ; Moslems revere the Virgin Mary and the Christian saints, and make pilgrimages to their shrines; while

Christians resort reciprocally to the tombs of Moslem saints for the cure of ailments.

Army Facts.

- An army corps is 600,000 men.
- An infantry division is 19,000 men.
- An infantry brigade is 75,000 men.
- A regiment of infantry is 3,000 men.
- A battalion is 1,000 men.
- A company is 250 men.
- A platoon is 60 men.
- A corporal's squad is 11 men.
- A field artillery brigade comprises 1,300 men.
- A field battery has 195 men.
- A firing squad is 20 men.
- A supply train has 283 men.
- A machine gun battalion has 296 men.
- An engineers' regiment has 1,098 men.
- An ambulance company has 66 men.
- A field hospital has 55 men.
- A medical attachment has 13 men.
- A major-general heads the field army, and also each army corps.
- A brigadier-general heads each infantry brigade.
- A colonel heads each regiment.
- A lieutenant-colonel is next in rank below a colonel.
- A major heads a battalion.
- A captain heads a company.
- A lieutenant heads a platoon.
- A sergeant is next below a lieutenant.
- A corporal is a squad officer.

—Selected.

"Compulsory Health."

Dr. Frederick Peterson of New York, when speaking recently before the National Education Association at Pittsburg, stated that the selective draft in the United States has revealed defects in an average of nearly 30 per cent. of the young men—the school-children of yesterday. When we ask what was the matter with the schools of yesterday, we find the answer in the schools of to-day. Through them must be our plans for the reconstruction of the race. "Authorities show us" he said, "that there are physical defects in 75 per cent. of the 20,000,000 school-children of to-day, most of them preventable and remediable, heart and lung diseases, disorders of hearing and vision, malnutrition, diseased adenoids and tonsils, flat foot, weak spines, imperfect teeth—and among them 1 per cent. of mental defect. The children in country schools are worse off than in city schools.

We have spent millions of dollars on swine plague, foot-and-mouth disease of cattle, pine blister, chestnut blight, gipsy moth, chicken cholera, but what have we spent on our greatest national asset—the health of body in our children? Body is the foundation on which mental structure must rise. Compulsory education we have—compulsory feeding and training of the mind. Compulsory health we must have—compulsory feeding and training of the body."—*Literary Digest*.

Dr. Peterson followed the above remarks with a plea for more general sanitation and instruction in public health, with especial care in regard to the schools, which should be regularly inspected by competent inspectors.—As all that he said may be applied to Canada quite as well as to the United States, we in this country may well weigh his words.

Rules For Avoiding the "Flu."

Surgeon-General Gorgas of the United States army has issued the following recommendations for the avoidance of contagion:

- "1. Avoid needless crowding; influenza is a crowd disease.
- "2. Cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze; others do not want the germs which you would throw away.
- "3. Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe through. Get the habit.
- "4. Remember the three C's—a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean clothes.
- "5. Try to keep cool when you walk and warm when you ride and sleep.
- "6. Open the windows at night; in the daytime when practicable.
- "7. Food will win the war (against influenza) if you give it a chance. Help by choosing and chewing your food well.
- "8. Your fate may be in your own hands; wash your hands before eating.

The Lady of the House. Mary, it seems to me that the crankiest mistress gets the best cooks. The Genius of the Kitchen. Ah, gwan now, mum, with your flattery!"

The Fashions.

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

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

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



2516—Ladies' Cape Coat. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 5½ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



2315—Boys' Coat. Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 2¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



2549-2436—Ladies' Suit. Cape Coat 2549 cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 5¼ yards of 44-inch material. Skirt 2436 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material. It measures 1½ yard at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—Have you ever noticed how people rise to an emergency? In days of prosperity, when everything is going along smoothly and with little trouble, we sometimes imagine people are growing selfish, self-centered and callous; but human nature is a great thing after all. Just as soon as calamity comes, especially a great calamity, people's real selves come to the top, everyone helps, everyone is sympathetic, and many are willing to run real personal risk of health or life in going to the assistance of others.

They tell us that the dreaded Spanish influenza is rapidly running out even into the country districts, and stories come to me from the country district in which I grew up (and where I should still be were it not necessary to be very close to the printers) that people out on the farms everywhere are being stricken with the malady. Well may one know the reason of that: One family in some way contracts the disease; the neighbors, in the kindness of their hearts, come to help, and some of them also contract it; so the epidemic goes on in endless chain. There is no help for such exposure. When humans are suffering and helpless the other humans about must come to the rescue; they must be Christian in this—even though they never darken a church door; they must, like King Albert, "save their souls." Yet never a thought of self enters when one goes in this way to the help of another. That is what makes the Doing so splendid.

AND now I think I must tell you a little of the things that have been going on here in the city since the Flu descended upon us:

Not far from where I live a family moved in from another town. Before they could get their furniture settled or coal and provisions in, every member of it had to go to bed with the disease. For over a day they were there without

fire or food, then the neighbors found out that something was wrong; coal and food were taken in, and an S. O. S. call sent to the headquarters of the relief organization that had been set going to help anyone needing assistance. Immediately a V. A. D. came to the work. She was just a young girl, grey-uniformed, white-aproned, white-capped, and for two days and nights she worked there, alone for the most part. Then the first one of the family died and room was found for the rest in one of the over-crowded hospitals (where two of the others have since died), the little V. A. D. at once going to help someone else.

This is a story that might be multiplied many times over in this place. Since the war began many of the girls have taken First Aid and Nursing lessons in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association. Some day, they thought, the call might come to them to go to the front. Instead of that the need for their work has come right home to them, and here and there all over the city, sometimes in homes squalid and bare of necessities, they have found their place during these terrible days.

A LITTLE church—the "Latter Day Saints'" Church—a fortnight ago threw open its basement and Sunday School rooms to be used as a hospital. I know nothing whatever of the people of this church or their religion, but no one can hear of the noble work being done in their place of worship without feeling that never was more sacred service held in any church anywhere. The proposal to open the edifice for sufferers was made one day, and by night beds and mattresses were being put in,—not an hour was wasted in deliberations or red tape. Before midnight ambulances were arriving with sufferers. One of the women of the church at once took charge, and in a few moments V. A. D.'s were whizzed along in motor-cars to help her;—at first not a single trained nurse could be had for the place because every trained nurse in the city was either ill or doing double duty.

More and more ambulances came, and medical students arrived to help in caring for the sufferers. The place became sadly over-crowded, but so long as there was a corner in which to put anyone who had nowhere else to go, no one was turned away. All day long the attendants might be seen running in and out, with masks over their mouths and noses, getting necessities from the neighbors or helping patients in, or out according as they were discharged. Among the neighbors was one woman who deserved especial mention, a kindly-faced, unassuming mother, whose home seemed to be placed absolutely at the disposal of the "hospital." Sometimes she was seen carrying in a big pile of sheets,—evidently she had given her house for the washing of the "flu" bedding. At another time a nurse was seen carrying in to her a little sick child, who could, no doubt, be better cared for there than in the crowded hospital.

MEANWHILE the Domestic Science rooms in some of the large schools of the city have been very busy places. Here the teachers and others have been working day and night, cooking food and packing it in baskets which are then hurried off in motor-cars to the various hospitals and homes where no one is left well enough to do the cooking. From the kitchen of the Alexandra School alone on one day as many as 110 families were fed. To these schools, also, the used dishes are returned to be washed, volunteers making them ready for the next using.

I want to tell you how those dishes are washed. They are called "Flu dishes," and those who handle them are in constant danger of infection. The care with which they are cleaned, however, prevents the spread of infection to the other helper who have to use them in cooking and carrying the food. First, the custard cups and soup and jelly mugs are washed in cold water, to prevent any of the food from sticking.—Custard cooked in cups, you know, clings a little to the sides, and this has to be first taken off. Next day they are put into boiling water and boiled; then they are fished out with wooden ladles, carefully washed with hot water to which soap and ammonia have been added, and dried with clean cloths.

It tell you all this in detail so that you may carry out the same precaution in your own home, should one of you be

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taken down with the Flu (or any other contagious disease, for that matter). There is no sense in exposing more people than necessary to the disease, hence a certain number of dishes should be set apart for the sick-room. The attendant there, after each using, can give them the preliminary wash in cold water and drop them into the boiling water—just as one does when sterilizing fruit-sealers. Afterwards others can finish the work with perfect safety.

Of course, it is unnecessary to say that no one should enter the sick-room except those actually needed for the work there, and for them the danger will be lessened if they wear masks of medicated gauze all the time while in the room, taking a new or freshly boiled mask every two hours. The infectious germs are thrown forth by the patient as he breathes, coughs or sneezes, and it is utter nonsense to expose more people than necessary to the danger. Moreover, instead of handkerchiefs, small rags should be used by the patient, or bits of paper for spitting in. These should never be permitted to dry, but should either be burned at once or dropped into a jar of water and carbolic acid until they can be disposed of.

Bacteriologists state that the influenza germs do not travel on the air, although they may be forcibly thrown from the patient's body to a distance of 4 feet—the zone of coughs, sneezes and sputum. If you want to avoid infection, even though waiting on a patient, keep out of this zone; also wash your hands well immediately after touching the patient or anything that has come in contact with him. Even if you are not waiting on a patient, don't forget to keep your nose and throat passages clean by gargling with warm salt water and snuffing it up the nostrils every morning and night, and before and after going shopping or anywhere else where you will have to mingle with people who may be contracting the disease or have just recovered from it.

Most of the deaths so far have been due to a pneumonia complication, but the Flu seems also to impoverish the blood very rapidly and to weaken the heart. For this reason people of the best general vitality—healthy, well-nourished people whose bodies have been built up on plenty of the right kinds of food, are most likely to recover. This, however, is true of nearly all diseases, is it not? However, staying in bed long enough and building up on digestible, nourishing food, will save many a life that might otherwise be lost.

NOW, I have just given you a few of the many pictures consequent upon the epidemic in this place—such as may be found in any city to-day. There may have been cases of deplorable neglect, but there have been thousands of cases of splendid self-sacrifice that will never be told.

I am sure that out among you on the farms such stories of self-sacrifice have also become almost a commonplace. I can see (knowing the country-people as I do, since I am one of them) women hurrying across fields with baskets of food all ready to eat; men putting in double-time in doing their neighbor's work as well as their own; helpers going bravely into sick rooms to assume the unaccustomed duties of sick-nursing.

—Well, it's all in the day's work. It's a dreadful time. To the war has been added this scourge—which swept all Europe before it came to us. The days are dark, but the splendid spirit of sacrifice and helpfulness everywhere shines like the sun. Because one's faith in so many of human kind can stand firm one may well forget the meanness and defaulting of the few.

JUNIA.

Needle Points of Thought.

"Each Victory Bond you buy, my brothers, will heal some scar in France, or lift the bonds from others who have never had your chance."—William F. Kirk.

"To do something, however small, to make others happier and better, is the highest ambition, the most elevating hope which can inspire a human being."—Lord Avebury.

War-time Cookery.

Fish Louf.—Two cups flaked cooked fish, 1/2 cup stale breadcrumbs, 1 table-spoon lemon juice, 1 cup mashed potatoes, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon salt, also some chopped

# Save Sugar!

Don't use Sugar where Corn Syrup will serve your purpose as well or better. The ships that carry sugar are needed for soldiers and their supplies. Crown Brand and Lily White Corn Syrup are delicious, wholesome and economical alternatives for sugar in pies, puddings and preserves; as a sweet sauce and on cereals.

## Use CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



The most nutritious part of the corn converted into its "sugar" or syrup form, with the added flavor of a little cane syrup.

## LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

For use where the Food Board Bulletin calls for Corn Syrup (White) Delicious for table use and cooking.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins, at all dealers

CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED MONTREAL



# SETTLE DOWN FOR THE WINTER

Make Dull Days Bright—  
Gladden your Home with Music—

—get a—

## Pathephone

WITH the Pathephone playing, what will it matter how the gale rages or how heavy the fall of snow? Merry laugh and exuberant spirit will be in everyday evidence. It is a possession that will bring pleasure to man, woman and child. Your Home will be your Opera and Theatre. It will prove a greater addition than any other single article it is possible to buy; it will make you forget for awhile your cares and anxieties, and you will go singing into each day's work and into each evening's rest!

Within the Pathephone is truly all the Music of all the world, the music of any opera you have ever listened to, of any concert selection, of any waltz, of any song that gives so much comfort and courage to our boys "over there"—ALL the interesting Music for generations past and ALL the bright, happy Music of to-day—it's ALL there, and the RECORDS OF ANY MAKE WILL BRING IT OUT! The Pathephone is equipped to play ALL makes of disc records—gloriously and well—BETTER than their OWN machines!

Visit the Pathe Dealer. HEAR the Pathephone, get a glimpse of the glories within! Learn about its many exclusive features such as the sapphire reproducing ball. The Pathe Dealer will show you how easy it is to own a Pathephone, how a small cash payment—probably less than you expected to pay—will bring to your Home the GREATEST entertainer ever invented!

**PATHE FRERES PHONOGRAPH CO.**  
of Canada, Limited

4-6-8 Clifford St. TORONTO, Ont.



Georgian Period Design Price \$176.00

# Westclox

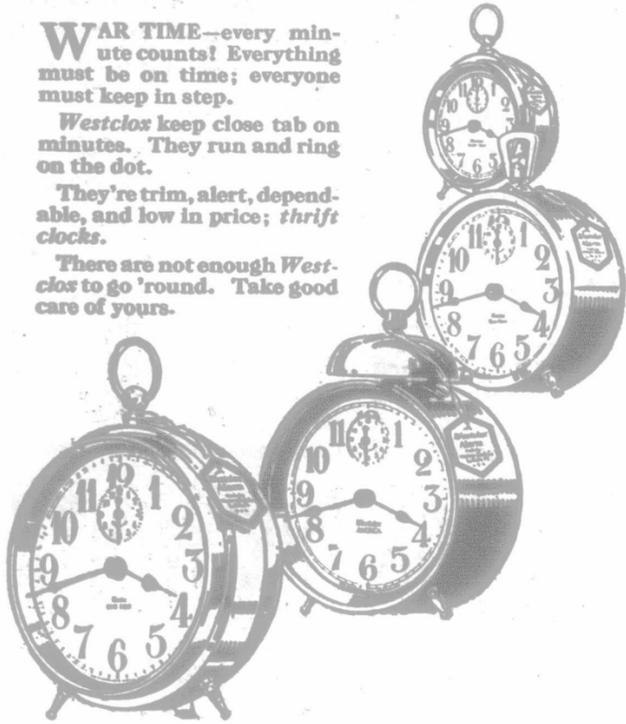
—the trade-mark on the dials of good alarm clocks

**WAR TIME**—every minute counts! Everything must be on time; everyone must keep in step.

**Westclox** keep close tab on minutes. They run and ring on the dot.

They're trim, alert, dependable, and low in price; *thrift clocks*.

There are not enough **Westclox** to go 'round. Take good care of yours.



Western Clock Co. - makers of Westclox

La Salle, Ill. U. S. A.

Factories at Peru, Ill.



## The Old Home Looks Young Again

"It's a surprise for you!

"Dad and I had the old cracked walls all covered with Beaver Board. The old, dingy wall paper is gone, no more ceilings can fall, the old home looks young again."

Beaver Board will give you just as pleasant a surprise. It comes in big, sturdy panels made from the strong, clean fibre of the spruce tree. Think of it, big panels without a crack, knot or blemish and ready to nail over old walls and ceilings or to the studding of new partitions!

Quickly the old walls are covered and the Beaver Board is painted—all without muss or litter. Then comes the attractive wooden paneling that can be painted the same as wall or ceiling, or where greater contrast is desired, stained and finished to harmonize with other woodwork.

For the new home, Beaver Board is equally satisfactory. Its closely-meshed fibre keeps out the cold in winter and the heat in summer. Its moisture-proofed *Sealtite* surface prevents warping and is ideal for attractive, painted decorations.

Our Department of Design and Decoration will gladly assist you in the planning of your home decorations.

"Building More Comfort Into the Farm Home" is the title of a book of decorative suggestions that you'll find useful. It's free of course, together with an actual piece of Beaver Board.

THE BEAVER COMPANY, Limited  
212 Wall Street, Beaverdale, Ottawa, Can.  
Plants at Ottawa and Thorold, Ont.

Most Lumber and Building Supply Dealers carry Beaver Board. Write us for the name of your nearest dealer.



Made in Canada

# BEAVER BOARD

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

parsley or chopped pickles. Mix well, put in a greased mould, and steam 1 hour, or shape in a loaf, cover with greased paper and bake half an hour. Serve with sauce.

**Fish Sauce.**—Two level tablespoons flour, 2 level tablespoons butter, 1 cup milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, pepper to season. Melt the butter, add flour and seasoning, then add milk slowly and cook, stirring all the time. To this sauce chopped, hard-boiled egg or parsley may be added, or both.

**Spiced Herrings.**—Clean 4 fresh herrings, lay in a dish with enough vinegar to cover, add 4 cloves, 2 allspice, pepper and salt as desired and a dash of cayenne. Bake slowly for 2 hours, place on a dish and serve cold garnished with slices of lemon.

**Salt Cod With Potatoes.**—Soak the fish over night, then drain and cut into very small bits. Put on in cold water and bring to a boil; drain once or twice, renewing with boiling water. Then add an equal quantity of potato, pared and cut into cubes. Cook until the potatoes are done. Fry some sliced onions and pork scraps until the onions are cooked. Serve the fish and potatoes in a deep dish and pour the onions over.

**Golden Drop Cakes.**—One and one-third cups flour, two-thirds cup corn flour, 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 orange,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter, 4 level teaspoons baking-powder. Grate the rind of the orange into a bowl, add the butter and beat to a cream. Gradually beat in the sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup orange juice, and the well-beaten eggs. Sift in the flours and baking-powder. Mix well and mould into small, round balls. Bake on a greased pan in a rather hot oven. Flour made of rice, buckwheat, barley or rye may be used instead of the corn flour.

**Oatmeal Biscuit.**—Two cups rolled oats, 2 cups flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter or dripping, 1 level teaspoon salt, 2 level teaspoons baking-powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, 1 egg. Sift together the flour, salt and baking-powder, put the rolled oats through a food-chopper and stir in. Rub in the shortening. Beat the egg, add the milk to it, and mix the other ingredients to a dough. Roll out  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, cut into round cakes, and place on a baking-pan. Prick over with a fork and bake to a delicate brown.

**Creamed Celery.**—Cut the celery into half-inch cubes, and cook in boiling water until tender, having just enough water to boil them. Drain this off and make a white sauce with half vegetable water and half milk. Return the celery to the sauce, reheat and serve on toast.

**Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.**—Wash, scrape and put at once into cold water to which a little vinegar has been added, to prevent discoloration. Cut in slices. Cook in boiling, salted water until soft. Drain and serve with white sauce, or cover with rich milk and re-heat, adding rolled crackers to thicken. When prepared with white sauce serve with meat for dinner; when cooked by the last method the salsify will be found to make a delicious supper dish, served with toast or hot biscuits. It will be still better if a shred of salt codfish is added to the water in which the vegetable is boiled.

**Parsnip Fritters.**—Mash boiled parsnips, form into small, flat, round cakes, roll in flour and fry a light brown in a little fat. Serve very hot, either with meat for dinner, or with hot buttered toast for supper.

## The Scrap Bag.

### Hot Packs.

In these days of much illness the following short-cut may be useful. If you have to keep hot packs on the chest of a patient heat them in the top part of the double boiler, with water in the lower part only. In this way you will avoid having to wring them out each time.

### Vitamines.

Fruits are rich in vitamins, which are very necessary for health, therefore, they should be used plentifully at meals. Orange juice is especially good; so are baked apples, baked bananas, and raw grapes. Stewed cranberries are said to be very rich in iron, and a useful tonic. Fruits, however, are chiefly valuable as medicine, not as food, as they are not greatly nutritious; therefore, they should always be eaten along with more nutritious foods, such as bread, not as a substitute for them.

### Soap Economy.

Great saving in soap may be accomplished by having a good pot of soft soap for rough cleaning, some home-made hard soap for general kitchen work, and by taking care of every scrap of small bits of the finer soaps. Save all the little bits of laundry soap and make them into soap jelly by boiling them in a little water. Melt all scraps of toilet soap in a very little soft water, mix in some fine oatmeal and let harden, cutting into squares for use. Or you may let it harden in cups.

### Care of Sweater.

When your sweater becomes soiled wash it in a lather of Lux or any pure white soap, rinse well in soft water of the same temperature and spread on a sheet to dry. Do not hang it on the line or it will drag out of shape. If it has become stretched across the shoulders, sew a piece of tape inside along the shoulder seams and across the back of the neck, taking it in to its former size as you do so. You may also sew another piece of tape 3 inches below the neck, and one on each side of the front, being careful that the stitches do not show through.

### Preserving Pork.

Preserving meat on the farm is quite as important as saving the vegetables and fruits.

Meats must be cured for a few days after butchering. Cut some of the fresh meat into convenient-sized pieces and cook in salted water until tender. When cool enough to handle, slice and pack into jars. A little of the liquor from the boiling should be put into the jar before any meat is added; the jar should also be filled up with the liquid after packing. Boil in a canner for at least two hours.

The odds and ends of fat and lean can be made into sausage. To 10 pounds of meat, use 3 tablespoonfuls of salt, 2 of pepper, 2 of sage or allspice, and mix thoroughly. Pack into jars.—Pictorial Review.

### Dry-salting Bacon and Hams.

Hams or any part of the pig designed for bacon we think are better salted dry than put in pickle.

Our practice has been to weigh both pork and salt, allowing 6 pounds of fine salt to 100 pounds of pork. First sprinkle about  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce of saltpetre, finely pulverized, upon a ham or shoulder, and then rub it well over with salt. Pile up these pieces in a dry room as you would pile up stove-wood. They should be looked over at least once and the spare salt rubbed on fresh-looking spots; also the pile should be reconstructed so as to allow the air to reach all parts. The salting process will take as many days as there are pounds of meat.

For pickled pork, it is advantageous to salt it in bulk, before packing in barrels. When your pork is ready to go into the barrel, pack it as tightly as you can and then fill the barrel with brine—not salted water, but brine, that is water saturated with salt. Pork thus cured will keep indefinitely.—Pictorial Review.

### Baking Potatoes.

When baking potatoes rub them over with a little fat and they will be much more attractive, being brown and crisp.

### Keeping Silver Bright.

Wrap the silver in flannel putting with each a piece of camphor gum about the size of a walnut. Do not use white flannel or canton flannel, as sulphur has been used in the bleach and it discolors the silver.

### Hot Milk as a Stimulant.

If you are so tired that you feel down and out, sip a glass of milk, heated until quite hot but not boiled. Do not drink it quickly, sip it slowly, and you will find it not only a most excellent stimulant but a valuable food besides.

### Saving Fat.

Are you fattening your garbage pail at the expense of your bank account? Every bit of clean fat trimmed from meat, every spoonful of drippings, every bit of grease that rises to the top when meat is boiled can be clarified and is valuable in cooking. Put all through the meat-chopper and "try out" in the oven. Drain off the clear fat. Put water over the rest and boil, then let cool and skim off the fat that has solidified on top.

# For Health and Nutrition

## Use this Famous Flour to get Best Bread—Guaranteed to give Full Satisfaction, or Money Back



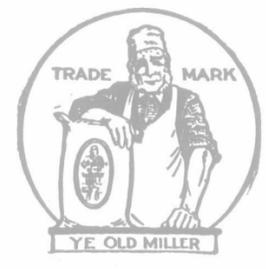
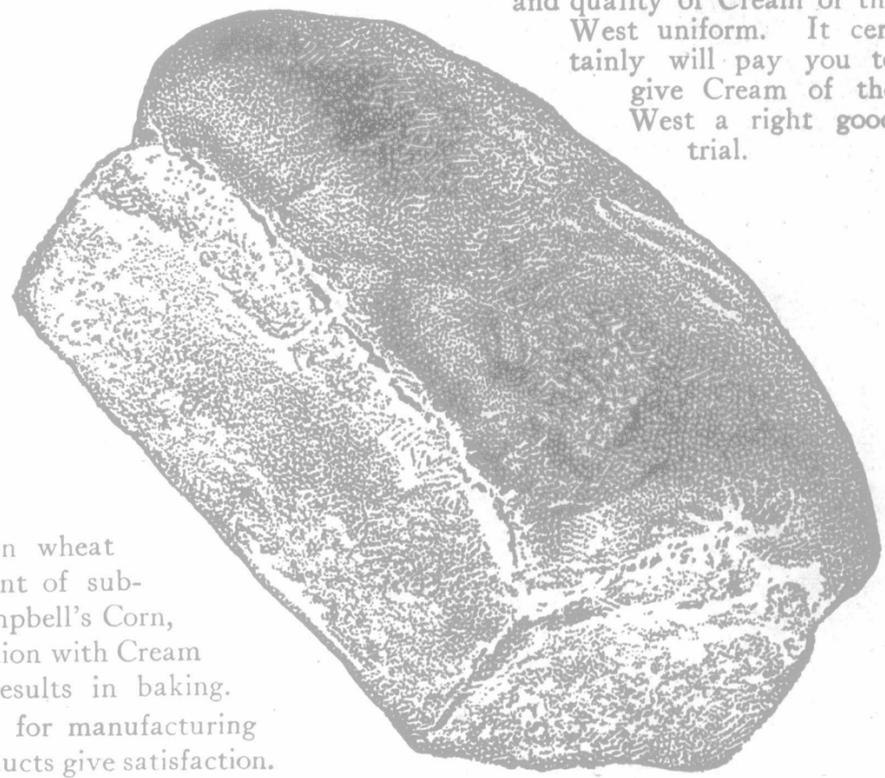
Why is it that the famous Western Canada hard wheat is prized the world over for making good bread? Because it is rich in a highly nutritious substance called gluten. This gluten has such wonderful elasticity, or power of expansion, that it imprisons and holds the little bubbles of gas developed by the yeast, thus enabling bread to rise properly.

Cream of the West Flour is made from the best quality of this famous Western hard wheat—rich with gluten. That is why bread made from it rises splendidly and gives you the biggest kind of loaves. When using white flour for bread, why not have the big loaves of highly nourishing, light, flaky bread you can always get with

## Cream<sup>of</sup> the West Flour

*Milled according to Government Standard*

Cream of the West "goes farther" than other flours. Not only does it make good bread but it is used with success by housewives for all kinds of baked products. All shipments of grain are tested in our laboratory; knowing exactly what the wheat contains, we can always keep the strength and quality of Cream of the West uniform. It certainly will pay you to give Cream of the West a right good trial.



### Use Campbell's Substitute Flours

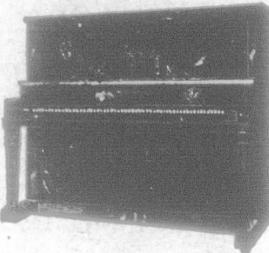
The law requires that, when wheat flour is used, at least 20 per cent of substitutes must also be used. Campbell's Corn, Barley and Rye flours in combination with Cream of the West flour give best results in baking. We have most complete facilities for manufacturing these substitute flours and our products give satisfaction.

## The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, West Toronto

Canada Food Board License, 6, 7 & 8.

## WILLIAMS

### New Scale PIANOS

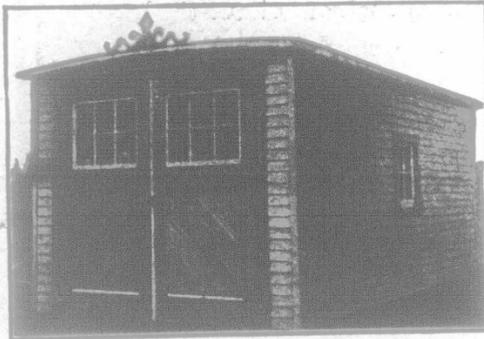


THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.

Bungalow Model, \$500.00

**THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.**  
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

## The Auto-Home Garage



is just what you need for your car. It is built in sections; any one can erect it. It is painted and glazed complete. Built in four sizes. Place your order early, have a neat warm place for your car in cold weather. Send for full particulars.

**A. Coates & Sons**  
Manufacturers  
Burlington, Ontario  
Box 151

real tea flavor



LIPTON'S

TEA

DIRECT FROM THE TEA GARDEN TO THE TEA POT

## The Beaver Circle

[Rules for Beaver Circle.—Write on but one side of paper. Sign name, age and class at school.]

### The Wind.

I saw you toss the kites on high  
And blow the birds about the sky;  
And all around I heard you pass,  
Like ladies' skirts across the grass—  
O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song.

I saw the different things you did,  
But always you yourself you hid,  
I felt you push, I heard you call,  
I could not see yourself at all—  
O wind, a-blowing all day long,  
O wind, that sings so loud a song.

### Some Games for Dull November Evenings.

#### Wandering Willie.

THE center of the room is cleared, and a dozen or so chairs are placed about, "any old way." The players gather at one end, and one who has been chosen as "Wandering Willie," starts off down the room passing in and out among the chairs. The other players follow after, imitating everything he does. They move in silence, and may not laugh unless he sets the example. "Willie," of course, can do anything he likes, whistle, dance, kneel down, creep, hop, wave his arms, shout with laughter. His followers must copy him instantly. Anyone who laughs when he or she should not must pay a forfeit.

#### "I Apprenticed My Son."

THE leader begins by saying, "I apprentice my son to a grocer and he sold artichokes. The second player cannot say artichokes, but must say something else that a grocer might supply, such as "asparagus." When the end of the circle of players is reached the leader says: "I apprenticed my son to a grocer and he sold beans." The next player says "I apprenticed my son to a grocer and he sold beets"—and so on until all the "B's" are used up. The leader uses all the letters he thinks can be used in this way.

When the players are tired of being grocers, a new leader may be chosen, and the game starts afresh with any other business chosen. If it be "farming," for instance, the leader says: "I apprenticed my son to a farmer and he worked with an axe." The second may say he "picked apples," and so on, until as many letters as the leader chooses have been used.

#### King's Chair.

Two children face each other, holding out their arms. Each clasps the left wrist with the right hand, and the other's right wrist with the left hand, forming a little seat. They stoop down and a smaller child sits upon the clasped hands, putting its own arms around their necks. The carriers then carry the child about, singing:

"King, King Cairy! King, King Cairy!  
Milk and bread from a London dairy;  
Who'll carry My Lady to London Town,  
For London Bridge has broken down."  
As they sing the last line they lower their wrists to the ground and set the little one down, very gently, on the floor. This is a game the tiny tots love very much.

#### Little Bits of Fun.

A little boy only six years old was boasting that he worked in a blacksmith-shop. "What do you do there?" he was asked. "Do you shoe horses?" "No, sir!" he answered promptly. "I shoo flies."

Bessie is a bright one. The other day her teacher set her and her schoolmates to drawing, letting them choose their own subjects. After the teacher had examined what the other children had drawn, she took up Bessie's sheet.

"Why, what's this?" she said. "You haven't drawn anything at all, child."  
"Please, teacher, yes, I have," returned Bessie. "It's a war-picture—a long line of ammunition-waggons at the front. You can't see 'em cause they're camouflaged."—Boston Transcript.

Bessie went with her mother to the meat market the other day, and, seeing sawdust on the floor, she whispered: "Mamma, does he butcher dolls?"—Selected.

They were having a lesson in history at a public school. The teacher was examining the pupils on the subject of British sovereigns.

"Who came after Henry the Eighth?" asked the teacher.

"Edward the Sixth," answered a pupil. "Right. And who succeeded Edward the Sixth?"

"Mary," answered the second little bright-eyes.

"Correct; and who came after Mary?" There was a puzzled pause. Then a pupil who had heretofore not contributed much to the progress of learning, had an inspiration. He raised his hand, and, being called on, answered triumphantly:

"The little lamb!"—"The People's Home Journal."

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle and I enjoy reading the other letters very much. My father has taken the Farmer's Advocate for several years. I have not gone to school since the vacation, as I passed my entrance this year, and our school has not, as yet established a Continuation Class. I intend going back this winter to review Fourth Class work. I will be very glad when winter comes because I am very fond of snowshoeing and skating. There is a creek, which runs through our farm on which our neighbor's girls and I skate on.

My father has been laid up for this last month and I acted as farmerette.

As my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle:

Why do old maids go early to church?

EUNICE ARMSTRONG, (age 14).

Leonard, Ont.

Dear Beavers.—As I saw my letter in print a short time ago I thought I would write again to try my luck. I received a letter from one of the Beaver members to-day and I must state that I was delighted to get it. I must tell you of the Box Social we had in our school on the twenty-ninth of August. There were forty-four boxes to be auctioned and we made one hundred and eleven dollars. We are sending boxes to the soldiers and have already sent twenty-eight to the boys of this section. There is another Box Social on Friday night at Combermere they also are sending boxes to the soldiers. Well the poor soldiers deserve it. We send our brother a box every now and again.

Well as my letter is getting long I am afraid there will be no space for it in your valuable columns. Hoping some of the Beavers will write to me.

I will close wishing the Beaver Circle good luck.

EDITH BELLISLE (Age 15); Sr. 4th Class  
Craigmont, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle.

I am always glad when I see the mail-carrier coming with the Advocate so that I can read the Beaver's letters.

My father has taken the Advocate for as long as I can remember, and I always enjoyed reading the letters.

My teacher's name is Mr. Wilson. I live on a farm of one hundred and ninety-four acres, and every night and morning I help my father to milk. When he lets the calf loose, it will drink its milk and then run away and I must watch that it will not knock down the mil pails.

In the winter I look after the poultry, and as soon as I go into the hen house our little Bantam rooster will fly up at me, then I tease him and make him cross.

As my letter is getting long I will close hoping the waste paper basket is not around when this arrives.

Yours sincerely,

NORA SNYDER, (age 11); Jr. Fourth Class.  
R. R. No. 2, Waterloo, Ontario.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father has taken the Advocate for many years and I enjoy reading the letters very much. I was reading a letter that Greta Bailey wrote and was asking what the letter "B" meant on the oat leaf. It means, as we have heard, that in the Boer war on every oat leaf there was a "B" and the British won, so it is said that it means

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# The BRISCOE Sedan



## A New Briscoe Triumph in Body Designing

A car for all seasons, possessing refinements in keeping with the sturdy Briscoe chassis on which it is mounted. This new model combines with that established mechanical superiority which has brought fame to the Briscoe, a degree of comfort and completeness not hitherto found in a car of its price.  
A roomy car—with ample space between seats and seating five in comfort.  
A quiet car—with no rattle from its top or interior fittings, and with never a sound from its mechanism other than the purr of its smooth-running engine.  
A beautiful car—of graceful outline, and in its appointments answering every requirement of good taste.  
And propelled with that smooth, vibrationless speed which the famous Briscoe motor makes possible. The experienced motorist, seeking "efficiency with economy," knows that for motoring satisfaction one must always look beyond the external features. And so it is that this new model—thing of beauty though it is—will depend for its popularity on that remarkable power plant which has given the Briscoe record of 29 miles to the gallon as an average on a ten-day non-stop run.

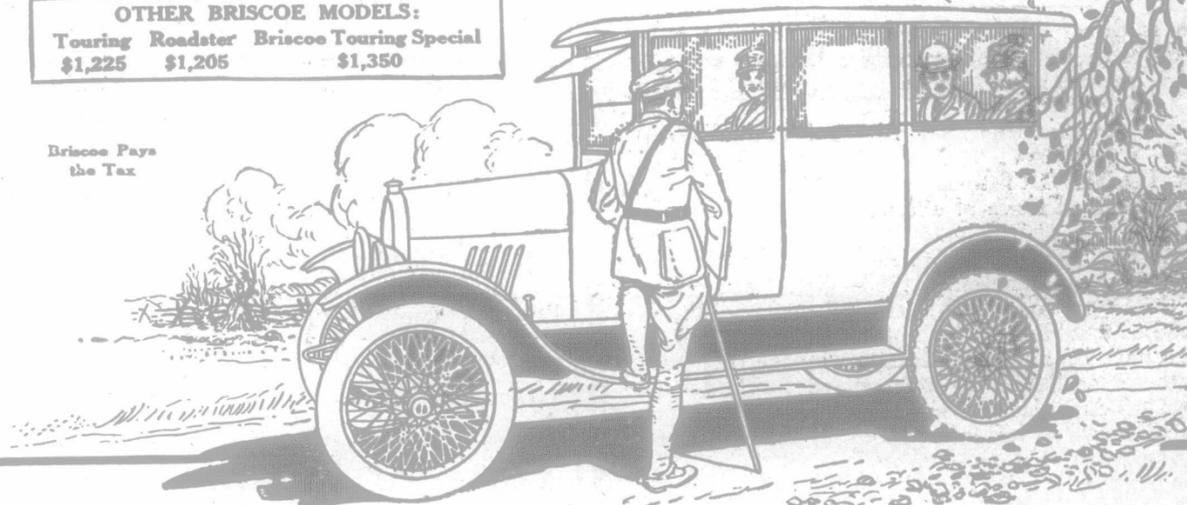
And the price of the Briscoe Sedan is but \$2,005, with the Tax and Wire Wheel equipment included. With Wood Wheels, Price \$1,950

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Touring Roadster Briscoe Touring Special  
\$1,225 \$1,205 \$1,350

Briscoe Pays the Tax



the same now. In small contries outside of Montreal there has been seen the "B" on the oat leaves and also around here. Our teacher was explaining it to-day.

I live on a farm of one hundred acres and in a nice small village. We came from England in the year 1911 and we are very glad we came as the war is terrible over there. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

FLOSSIE CLAY (age 14).  
Stanbridge East, Que.  
Box 7.

P. S.—I would very much like to hear from Gretta Bailey.

### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—Not seeing my last letter in print I thought I would write again. I go to school every day and the roads have been very bad as we have had so much rain. I am in grade five and I like it fine. We could not get any help this summer so I learned to milk and now I can milk three cows. I have one brother but he is only five so he cannot help Daddy much.

Our school is cement and it is about two miles and a half from Ottawa and about half a mile to the electric car. Our teacher's name is Miss Morrison.

I will close with a riddle:  
Once there was a blind beggar who had a brother who went to the war and got killed what relation was the blind beggar to the man that got killed.

Ans.—His sister.  
Wishing the Beavers every success.  
DORIS MAXWELL, (age 9).  
R. R. No. 1, Hull, Que.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As I have only written twice I thought I would write again and so here I am. I have three cousins in the war. One of my cousins was killed. I will tell you about "A Bear Hunt."  
One morning a farmer was ploughing

## This Beautiful Stylish Fur Set PERSIAN LAMB At An Amazingly Low Price

We Guarantee To Please You or Refund Money

N°678  
N°48

fashionable and ever so snugly warm, with deep round back and front and high roll collar. The muff is made in the new canteen style, matches the stole splendidly, and is finished with fancy silk cuff ends. Has bed of light soft eider-down. Both are lined throughout with best quality silk. If you have ever longed for a Persian Lamb fur set this is your opportunity to own a superb outfit—one that will fill you with delight and pride. Only from Sellers-Gough can you get such an astounding bargain price. Buy now! Be ready for the first cold snap!

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"The Largest Exclusive Fur House in the British Empire"  
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Stole in Fashionable Cape Style \$65.50  
Muff to Match, New Canteen Style \$39.50

THESE two great bargains are items listed in the famous Sellers-Gough Fur Style Catalogue. You can order either, if you wish, from this advertisement. They are made of finest quality even curl skins—genuine Persian Lamb—the most adorable and precious of all furs. The stole is tailored in up-to-the-minute, cape style, smart, and is

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The New 1918-19 Issue of the Famous Money-Saving Sellers-Gough Catalogue of Fur Bargains. 50,000 people get this catalogue every year. It is the most authoritative fur style book published—full of fur fashion news. You will have to send early if you want to save money on this year's furs. Get your copy at once. Send a Post Card Today for Catalogue No. A5

in his field when he saw a bear crossing them. He left his horses standing alone and went to head off the bear. He ran down into our fields and back up into his own, he called his dog, and Daddy saw him running and he ran too. The dog ran after the bear, and when they got to a tree the bear started to fight with the dog. When the man came the bear ran up near the top of the tree. When Daddie got there one man stayed with the bear and the other went and phoned for a rifle. My brother and I went over but when we got there the bear was shot. Then they took the bear to the neighbor's place and skinned it.

I will close with a few riddles.  
Why do we look over a stone wall?  
Ans.—Because we cannot look through it.

What enlightens the world though it is dark? Ans.—Ink.

Why is coal the most contradictory article in commerce? Ans.—Because when purchased instead of going to the buyer it goes to the cellar.

LLOYD E. WILCOX.  
Eganville, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle. I am going to school. I am eight years old. I have read many books. I am in the second reader. I have a cat for a pet. I go after the cows every night. I live on a farm. I have a mile to go to school. There are two in my class. I have a friend named Claribell; she is in the third reader. My teacher's name is Miss Burwick. I like her. I can't milk yet. But I can feed pigs and hens. My aunt is nursing. I like going to school. We have taken the Farmer's Advocate for many years. We got two weeks' holidays.

Your Beaver.  
EILEEN ORD.  
Bury, P. Que. (Age 8.)

# Use the left over meat

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing dishes when combined with a small quantity of

## BOVRIL

Canada Food Board, Licence No. 13-443.



### NOTICE TO SOLDIERS ON HARVEST LEAVE

Attention is directed to a recent announcement published in the Press by the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, regarding extensions to be granted to men EXEMPTED AS FARMERS.

It is pointed out that this DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE REGISTRAR TO REPORT to Depot Battalions and who have thereafter received leave of absence from the Military Authorities.

Once a man has been ordered to report for duty by the Registrar he leaves the jurisdiction of the Registrar and comes under that of the Department of Militia and Defence, and is to be considered as a soldier. This applies to men of the 20 to 22 Class who have been ordered to report by the Registrar in virtue of the cancellation of exemptions by Order-in-Council of the 20th April last, as well as to those ordered to report in the usual way on refusal of claim for exemption, or on expiration of exemption granted.

All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore SOLDIERS, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities, MUST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE NOTICE ABOVE REFERRED TO, REPORT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THAT LEAVE, unless they are notified to the contrary by their Commanding Officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

### IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF 100 HEAD OF

## Purebred and Grade Holsteins

15 Purebreds and 85 Grades will be held at Brampton, Ontario, on

**Tuesday, November 12th, 1918**

THE PROPERTY T. O. DOLSON

Silverton Pontiac at the head of the herd is a son of Trixie Belle 2nd, considered the best cow we ever owned, giving from Dec. 17th to July 27th, 11,786 lbs. milk, 556 lbs. butter. His sire Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs has 17 R. O. M. daughters and lots more to test yet and is a brother of K. P. Pontiac Lass with a record of 308.81 lbs. butter in 60 days the world's champion at the time of test.

This is, without doubt, one of the best milking herds in Peel County. Come and get a bargain. All trains will be met on day of sale.

T. O. DOLSON, Proprietor Brampton, Ontario  
Brampton G. T. R.; Norval Radial Line.

## RAW FURS

We require your SKUNK, FOXES and RACCOON, ETC. for manufacture and will pay you every cent they are worth. Write for Price List and Tags, Free

C. H. ROGERS  
Desk 10 WALKERTON, Ont.

## We Pay Highest Prices For RAW FURS

Send us your next shipment. Price list and catalogue of trappers' supplies now ready. We pay express and postage.

E. T. CARTER & CO.  
82 Front St. E. Toronto, Can.

**Honor Roll.**  
Seniors.— Chrissie Taylor, Maymie Rudd, James Carter.  
Juniors.— Ervin Gibson, Lovella Baxter.

**Riddles.**  
When was beef the highest?  
Ans.—When the cow jumped over the moon.  
What shoes are made without leather?  
Ans.—Horseshoes.  
Sent by Ervin Gibson, Lammermoor, Ont.

## The Dollar Chain

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war.

Contributions from October 18 to November 1:

Isaac Hutchinson, Ravenna, Ont., \$4.50; Clarence Fulton, R. 5, St. Thomas, Ont., \$1; "W. E. E.," St. Mary's, Ont., \$1; J. Milroy, Branchton, Ont., \$4.50; "Scotia," London, Ont., \$1; Mrs. S. M. Miller, R. 3, Petrolia, Ont., \$2 (for prisoners of war); Mrs. A. Crutcher, Paris Station, Ont., \$1; Pupils of S. S. No. 9, Downie, Perth Co., Ont., \$2.50. Previously acknowledged.....\$5,678.50

Total to November 1.....\$5,678.50

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

### For the S. A. Rescue Home and Orphanage.

"Toronto," \$2; "J. R. L.," Caledonia, Ont., \$4; "Lydia," Greenfield Park, P. Q., \$1; "A Subscriber," Mallorytown, Ont., 25 cents; Mr. Swartz, \$3; "A Friend," Streetsville, Ont., \$2; "Reader of the Farmer's Advocate," Lanark Co., Ont., \$1; Pupils of S. S. No. 9, Downie, Perth Co., Ont., \$2.50; Norman McCully, St. Mary's, Ont., \$5.

Previously acknowledged.....\$14.00

Total to November 1.....\$34.75

## Current Events

Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, has arrived in Ottawa.

Gen. Ludendorf, First Quartermaster-General of the German army resigned. So also have all the Ministers of Saxony.

Boris of Bulgaria, son of ex-King Ferdinand, after a month's rule, has stepped down from the throne, and the country is now under control of M. Stambulivsky with a Republican army of 40,000 men.

Count Tisza, former Hungarian Premier, and one of the four men believed to have been immediately responsible for starting the war, has been assassinated. It has been charged that he instigated the murder of the Archduke Ferdinand, the deed that acted as kindling to set the war aflame.

Gen. Townshend, the British Commander captured at Kut-el-Amara, has been liberated in consequence of the Turkish surrender.

A revolution has broken out in Montenegro and the Austrians are evacuating the country.

At time of going to press the great Versailles Conference is still sitting in the Trianon Palace, busy in discussion of the peace terms which will be presented to Germany. The armistice terms have already been forwarded to Berlin, one of the first demands being immediate release of all prisoners of war. Among the foremost representatives at the Conference are the following: Premier Lloyd-George; Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied armies; Premier Clemenceau; Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig; Col. E. M. House; M. Pichon, Foreign Minister of France; Gen. Tasker A. Bliss of the United States army; Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, Premier and Foreign Minister of Italy; Dr. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister, and Venizelos, the Greek Premier. . . . . Meanwhile very great events have been taking place in Europe. Turkey and Austria are both out of the war and the Empire of Austria-Hungary is no more. At Mudros, on the Island of



## AUTOPOWER

Converts your Ford into Portable Power Plant. Absolutely no injury to your car. Does not mar the appearance of your car. Thousands in use in all parts of Canada. No wear on any parts except the engine. Auxiliary fan keeps the engine cool. Heaps of power to run ensilage cutters, 10" grain grinders, wood saws, pumps, etc.

Prices:  
No. 1.—\$75.00 has governor friction clutch, auxiliary fan. Runs ensilage cutters.  
No. 2.—\$50.00, friction clutch aux. fan. Gives excellent results running grain grinders, wood saws, etc.



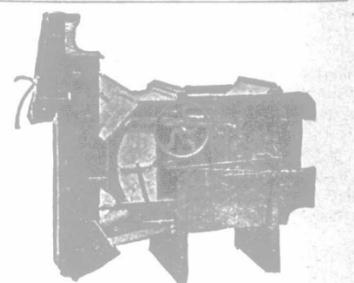
A. M. MCGILL  
114 Adelaide St. West Toronto

## I HAVE THE FOLLOWING Second-hand Engines

IN STOCK FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT:  
1 only 1 1/2 H.P. Page Engine, battery equipment, in A-1 order.....\$ 55.00  
1 only 2 H.P. Page Engine, battery equipment, in A-1 order..... 65.00  
1 only 4 H.P. Field Engine, battery equipment, in A-1 order..... 100.00  
1 only 5 H.P. Toronto Engine, battery equipment. This Engine requires some repairs. With an expenditure of about \$25.00 it could be put in good order. If sold as it is, price..... 90.00

For new Engines, get my Catalogue "The Heart of the Farm." "Lundy" Engines are made in 1 1/2, 3, 5 and 7 H. P. sizes, and the 3.5 and 7 H. P. sizes burn Kerosene as well as Gasoline. My contract for "Long Life" Roofing expires about the end of November, and my cost will then be considerably higher than at present. This is your opportunity to buy at a big saving, as you will get the benefit of the old prices, if you buy from me NOW. Samples and prices will be sent on request.

I have the following Fence for prompt shipment:  
700 Rods 9 Bar 50", stays 10 1/2" apart, all No. 9 Wire, per rod.....80c  
850 Rods 9 Bar 49", stays 13" apart, No. 9 top and bottom wires, all others No. 12, per rod.....53c  
Terms are cash with order, and freight will be prepaid to your Railway Station.  
A. R. LUNDY, 257 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.



## The Kline Mill

sold at Auction after Inventor died, when new ones could be got, at Twice the Price of new one To-day. The Public thought they would not get any more Kline Mills, in vicinity of Beeton and near towns. It is the only mill that weighs and grades grain. In separating wild oats has no comparison. Capacity One Hundred bushels an hour; also power attachment. Easiest mill to turn made. Write for particulars.

Kline Fanning Mill Co., Beeton, Ontario

## Deafness

Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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Marvelous FREE Book Sent  
You can now learn Taxidermy, the wonderful art of mounting birds, animals, taxidermy skins, etc. Learn at home, by mail. The free book tells how. Mount your own trophies. Decorate home and den. Hunters, taxidermy lovers, you need of taxidermy. Interesting, fascinating, big profits. Join our school. 50,000 students. Success guaranteed. Get our free book without delay. Send right now—today.  
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# Five out of Seven American Housewives

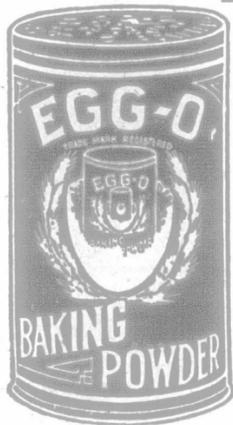
now use what are known as combination or double-acting baking powders. This style of baking powder has two actions. It acts first when cold water or milk is added in the mixing bowl. Its second action requires the heat of the oven. This strong, double leavening power is what is needed for the heavy war flours and wheat flour substitutes.

## EGG-O Baking Powder

is a pure, strong, double-acting baking powder that Canadian housewives are finding just right for war-time baking. It bakes light, easily-digested, deliciously flavored bread, cakes and tea biscuits.

If you are having trouble with your baking, try Egg-O instead of the ordinary baking powders. You'll be delighted with the results.

**Egg-O Baking Powder Co. Limited**  
Hamilton, Canada



# CLEARING AUCTION SALE OF Farm Stock and Implements

The undersigned auctioneer has received instructions from Arthur Watson, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, East half lot 7, Concession 4, Sarnia Township, six miles East of Sarnia, at 2 o'clock on

**Thursday, November 14th, 1918**

### REGISTERED CLYDESDALES.

- One bay mare, 9 years old, in foal.
- One brown mare, 5 years old, in foal, weight 1,900 pounds.
- One brown mare, 4 years old, in foal.
- One bay mare, 4 years old, in foal.
- One two-year-old filly.
- One two-year-old stallion.
- Two one-year-old colts.
- One yearling filly.
- Two spring colts.
- One filly.

### REGISTERED HACKNEYS.

- One chestnut mare, 9 years old, in foal.
- One chestnut filly, 2 years old.
- One chestnut colt, 1 year old.

### GRADE HORSES.

- Two two-year-old colts.
- Two yearlings.
- Two spring colts.
- One pony.
- One black mare, 5 years old, weight 1,400 pounds.
- One brown mare, 4 years old, weight 1,300 pounds.
- Two heavy horses.
- Two driving horses, 4 years old.

### CATTLE AND PIGS.

- Eight good young dairy cows in calf.
- Two Holstein heifers coming in early.
- Two red heifers, two years old, in calf.
- Three yearling steers.
- One yearling heifer.
- One Berkshire sow, registered.
- Ten young pigs.

All the implements used on the farm. A quantity of seed wheat and seed grain.

Everything to be sold, as the farm has been sold. Terms as usual.

GEO. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**ARTHUR WATSON, Prop. (Phone 352 R. 1-4, Sarnia) Mandaumin, Ont.**

Lemnos, on October 31st, Turkish Commissioners signed an armistice in which Turkey surrendered almost unconditionally to the Allies, throwing open the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, with their forts, to the Allied ships and forces. On November 3rd Austria laid down her arms and announced that she would accept the peace terms laid down by the Allies, and on November 4th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Italy's armies, in accordance with the armistice, ceased the great drive which they had been prosecuting for the preceding fortnight.

During these preceding days, also, the Czecho-Slovak revolt in Hungary and Austria proceeded apace, and Hungary, under the leadership of the Liberal, Count Michael Karolyi, set up a Republic and proceeded in an orderly manner with the organization of a new Government. In old Austria also every day revolution gains ground, and a German wireless despatch picked up by the British Admiralty on November 1st states that, according to an Imperial proclamation the Austria-Hungarian navy has been handed over to the South Slav National Council sitting in Agram. Emperor Charles, it is stated, has given orders that all conflict with the populace be avoided, and has instructed the authorities to yield without resistance to the new power, and the probabilities are that within a very short time Austria also will become a Republic. In accordance with his demands the Austrian naval vessels at Pola, on the Adriatic Sea, have been surrendered to the Southern Slavs.

Revolution is also said to be rapidly gaining ground in Germany. News which has come via Holland states that whole German regiments are joining revolutionary movements, and that during the last four weeks 200 mutinous deserters have been shot at Essen, where the Krupp works are situated. Meanwhile the Socialist leader, Liebknecht, whom the authorities evidently fear to touch, is addressing mass meetings in Berlin and openly advising revolution. Reports of the Kaiser's abdication have not, at time of going to press, been substantiated. On the contrary, a despatch dated November 1st says he left on that day for the German Grand Headquarters,

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

but also states that former Vice-Chancellor Delbrueck left on the same day for the front an important mission for Chancellor Maximilian, and that it was supposed he would present Emperor William with an abdication document.

While all these things have been going on military operations have not been at a standstill. Along the Scheldt a motley host made up of Gen. Plumer's Second British army, Belgians, French and Americans, have made a great advance. Valenciennes has fallen to the Canadians, after stiff fighting in which they covered themselves with glory, and they have pressed forward beyond that city along the Valenciennes-Mons railway. Advances have also been made by Gen. Mangin's Fifth French army near Sissonne, Gen. Gouraud's Frenchmen along the Aisne, and Gen. Pershing's Americans along the Meuse, while Gen. Debeney's forces, almost a fortnight ago, entered the important city of Guise. In Italy the great battle fought on the Plains of Venetia, had culminated, before operations were stopped by the armistice, in almost utter rout for the Austrians, who retreated precipitately towards the mountains, hotly pursued by Gen. Diaz's forces assisted by a British corps, a French division and an American regiment. In this great battle three-quarters of a million men were engaged, and three-quarters of Italy's fighting men were on the battle line. Over 50,000 prisoners and over 300 guns in all were taken by the Italians. Meanwhile British troops captured Kerkuk in Kurdistan, 155 miles north of Bagdad; also the city of Aleppo, an important port at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. Germany now stands absolutely alone in the war, and it is not likely that he people will be suicidal enough to attempt to prolong the war very much longer. With revolution seething in her own camps, with her food supplies cut off more and more, she must see that the great game which she has carried on for so long is at last hopelessly over.

Fifty-nine million horseshoes have been shipped to France during the past three years for the horses and mules of the war.

## The Bank will trust you

Perhaps you never had an account in a bank—maybe you've never done business in a bank—hardly ever cashed a cheque in one. But—

that is no reason why you cannot go to a bank and borrow money to buy Victory Bonds.

If you are a steady, industrious, thrifty citizen, working and saving a part of your income, you are just the kind of person Canada's chartered banks stand ready to help to-day.

Any bank will lend you as much money as you can save during the next twelve months, with which to buy Victory Bonds.

All you have to do is to pay ten per cent. of the amount you want to buy and deposit the receipt for that ten per cent. in the bank.

The bank will lend you the 90 per cent. balance at 5½ per cent. interest and will give you a year to repay it, the interest you get on your bond being just the same as the bank charges you.

This is a fine opportunity for you to begin a real savings account, to make a first-class investment and to help your country at the same time.

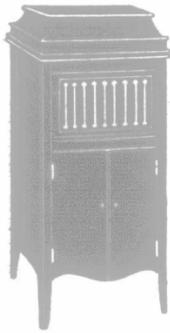
Why not see a banker to-day—he will tell you all about it and you will be glad of the advice and help he can give you.

## Borrow and Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee  
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance  
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164

### FACTORY TO HOME



**48.50**  
**Six Records**  
**FREE**

Think of it! The Grand, a handsome, full sized sweet toned, cabinet phonograph for less than dealers sell old fashioned table-style machines.

This low price is possible only because the Grand is Made in Canada and sold for cash direct from the factory, saving you duty, interest charges and the huge profits of wholesaler and dealer. It's just like finding \$60.00.

Canada and sold for cash direct from the factory, saving you duty, interest charges and the huge profits of wholesaler and dealer. It's just like finding \$60.00.

Cabinet is impressive in size 42" high, well proportioned, of very artistic design, honestly made from seasoned stock and beautifully finished in mahogany or fumed oak. Motor is powerful, smooth running, of non-vibrating type and equipped with speed regulator. Plays four records with one winding. Special patented tone-arm, and sound-chamber produce full, clear volume of tone from all records—Victor, Columbia, Pathe, Edison, etc.

A money-back guarantee and six records go with every instrument, but owing to increasing cost of material and labor this low price, \$48.50, is good for a limited time only. Order now at introductory price.

Each instrument well packed at factory and shipped as desired, F. O. B., Toronto. Remit by money order, postal note or cheque. Do not send money in envelope unless registered.  
**THE GRAND PHONOGRAPH CO.,**  
123 Bay St., Desk No. 3579, Toronto

Please mention Advocate when writing.

## The Elgin Pure-bred Breeders'

THIRD ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE

TO BE HELD AT FEED STABLES, ELGIN ST., ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Wednesday, November 13th, 1918

### 46 Shorthorns

24 OXFORD SHEEP

ELGIN'S GREATEST ANNUAL SHORTHORN EVENT

17 cows, some with calves by their side 17 16 choice heifers, the money-making kind 16  
13 bulls, large boned, low-down and smooth 13

12 choice Oxford ewe lambs 12 12 Oxford ram lambs 12

Families of Shorthorns represented are: Strathallan, Roan Lady, Lavender, Lustre, Butterfly, and Village Maid.

We cordially invite you to attend this sale, and will appreciate your request for catalogue. Address:

**James Page** Secretary **W. A. Galbraith** Sales Manager  
R. R. 1, WALLACETOWN, ONT. IONA, ONT.

Auctioneers: T. E. Robson; Lock & McLachlin, St. Thomas

## DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

16 heifers coming 3 years for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March.

Freshen December to March.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN

St. George, Ontario

## Markets

Continued from page 1797

and clear cut fat backs at \$60.50. Lard is steady, with pure leaf at 30c. per lb.; and compound at 27c.

Poultry.—Receipts are now of considerable volume, and the quality of the stock is not especially good. Prices hold steady with turkeys selling at 36c. to 38c. per lb. for finest dressed; chickens, 28c. to 32c.; ducks, 28c. to 30c.; and fowl, 27c. to 30c.

Potatoes.—The tendency of potatoes is rather downward in price than otherwise, but no marked change has taken place. Green Mountains are still quoted at around \$1.75 to \$1.80 for 90 lbs. in car lots, and Quebec whites at \$1.50 to \$1.60, extract.

Honey and Maple Syrup. White clover comb honey is in moderate demand, at 30c. per lb. section; white extracted is 27c. to 28c.; buckwheat honey 24c. to 25c.; and maple syrup \$1.90 per gallon tin.

Eggs.—Receipts are keeping up fairly well for the time of year, this being no doubt to the mild weather. Prices are about the same as a week ago, with strictly new-laid eggs selling at 65c. to 70c. per dozen; fresh selects at 53c. to 54c. storage selects, 52c. to 53c., with No. 1 storage selling at 49c.

Butter.—Local prices are unchanged at 49c. to 50c. per lb. for finest creamery; 48c. to 48½c. for fine; and 39c. to 43c. for dairies, while the Commission prices continue unchanged, at 46½c. for No. 1 creamery; 46c. for No. 2; and 45c. for No. 3.

Cheese.—Commission prices are still 25c. for No. 1 cheese; 24½c. for No. 2; and 24c. for No. 3. Locally, prices are about 25½c. to 26c.

Grain.—Canadian Western No. 3 barley are quoted at \$1.23; No. 4, at \$1.18; No. 4 sample \$1.15; Ontario extra No. 3, \$1.27; No. 3, \$1.26 per bushel, ex-store. Oats were in fair demand at steady prices. Canadian Western extra No. 1 feed are quoted at 98c.; No. 1 feed, 96c.; No. 2 feed, 92c.; Ontario No. 2 white oats, 93½c.; No. 3 white, 92½c.; No. 1, 91½c. per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—Flour continues steady at \$11.40 per barrel, in bags, ex-track, and from this the price runs up to \$11.60 delivered, according to quality, less 10c. for cash. Winter wheat flour, \$11.60 per barrel, in new cotton bags; rye flour, \$11.50 to \$12; Oat flour, \$11.70; graham flour, \$11.30 to \$11.50; white corn flour, \$10.20; mixed corn flour, \$9.20 per barrel, in bags, delivered to the trade.

Millfeed.—Car lots of bran sell at \$37.25 per ton, ex-track, in bags; shorts being \$42.25; pure grain mouille, \$68 to \$70; feed cornmeal, \$66; mixed mouille, \$55; barley feed, \$62 to \$63.

Baled Hay.—Prices are firmer, with No. 1 timothy in car lots at \$28 to \$27 per ton; No. 1 light clover mixture, \$26 to \$27; No. 2 timothy, \$25 to \$26; No. 2 clover mixed, \$24 to \$25; and No. 3 timothy, \$23 to \$24 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—While cow hides are steady at \$19c.; bulls, 17c.; and steers 24c. per lb. flat, price will come down 1c. next week. Veals, 35c. per lb.; grassers, 22c. Lamb skins, \$6.75 each; horse hides, \$5 to \$6.75 each.

### Chicago.

Hogs.—Butchers, \$18.10 to \$18.40; light, \$17.25 to \$18; packing, \$16.75 to \$17.90; throwouts, \$15 to \$16.50; pigs, good to choice, \$14.75 to \$16.

Cattle.—Best native steers, strong to 15c. higher; others mostly steady.

Sheep.—Fat lambs and light yearlings, 25c. to 50c. higher; feeders and sheep steady to strong.

"I was talking to my colored man of all work the other day," said a well-known business man, "and I asked him if he went to church.

"Yessur, I goes to church every Sunday," he said.

"Are you a member?"

"Yessuh."

"What church?"

"Prespeteeryn."

"Do you believe in the doctrine of election?"

"Yessuh."

"Do you think I am elected to be saved?"

"Law, Mr. Mellen, I didn't even know you all was a candidate."

Markets

page 1797
at \$60.50. Lard
af at 30c. per lb.,
are now of con-
the quality of the
good. Prices hold
selling at 36c. to
dressed; chickens,
28c. to 30c.; and
ency of potatoes
price than other-
change has taken
ns are still quoted
.80 for 90 lbs. in
whites at \$1.50

White clover
derate demand, at
white extracted is
eat honey 24c. to
\$1.90 per gallon

keeping up fairly
ear, this being no
weather. Prices
a week ago, with
selling at 65c. to
lects at 53c. to 54c.
53c., with No. 1

are unchanged at
r finest creamery;
and 39c. to 43c. for
Commission prices
t 46 1/2c. for No. 1
. 2; and 45c. for

n prices are still
24 1/2c. for No. 2;
locally, prices are
estern No. 3 barley
o. 4, at \$1.18; No.
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; No. 1 feed, 96c.;
ario No. 2 white
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continues steady at
ags, ex-track, and
as up to \$11.60
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eat flour, \$11.60
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r, \$11.70; graham
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flour, \$9.20 per
d to the trade.

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\$63.
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and I asked hm
church every Sun-
?"

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I didn't even know

Gossip.

The Isaac Shorthorn Importation.
During the week of the big Tractor
Demonstration at Cobourg, a representa-
tive of this paper while there called at the
farm of Geo. Isaac to inspect his last
importation of Scotch-bred Shorthorns.
This importation landed at Mr. Isaac's
farm from quarantine late in June, and
at that time numbered 60 head, ten of
which were bulls all around twelve months
of age. The fifty females were largely
young cows, the majority of which were
safely bred in Britain, and twelve of these
have calved since landing. Speaking of
the importation in general, they did not
arrive in nearly so good flesh as any of
the importations that Mr. Isaac has
brought out in the past three years, but
the females in particular, as they ap-
peared at pasture, were picking up fast
and should soon be in splendid breeding
condition. These cows represent some of
the most fashionable present-day families,
and it is doubtful if a better lot of pedi-
grees has been attached to any one im-
portation landing from Scotland this
year. The more outstanding ones are
Augustas, Miss Ramsden, Butterfly,
Wimple, Secret, Missie, Marr Clara,
Cluny Floras, Jilts, Jenny Lind, etc.
There are several in each family and,
with one or two exceptions only, all are
well along in calf or have calves by their
side from the service of many of Scot-
land's strongest herd sires. Breeders who
could do with a few more breeding cows,
or those who will be in need of a new herd
sire in another twelve months would do
well to keep these cows in mind and
arrange to inspect them at the farm when
they find time to take a day off.

Regarding the ten-year-old bulls in the
importation, they too are not in high
condition, although in most instances
they are well grown, and a summary of
the lot shows them 18 months calves,
two others twelve, and the balance rang-
ing from 13 to 17 months. The more
noticeable among them being one 18
months red Ury-bred bull of straight
Kinellar breeding, and got by Royal
Knight. Another good 18 months calf
is a son of the good breeding bull Lan-
caster Royal with every dam appearing
in his pedigree being a Marr Clara.
Of the younger bulls the most outstand-
ing is a 12 months roan got by a Rosebud
bull, while his dam is credited with being
one of the strongest breeding cows in
the great Kinellar herd. All of the others
average up well, and as the number of
bulls imported during the past 19 months
has been very limited, it is not likely
that any of these will remain with Mr.
Isaac after January first. Parties con-
templating on securing them should act
quickly. All information regarding them
as well as the females will be furnished
promptly on request. Address Geo.
Isaac, Cobourg, Ont.

Sale Dates.

- Nov. 12, 1918.—T. O. Dolson, Bramp-
ton, Ont.—Holsteins.
Nov. 13, 1918.—Elgin Pure-bred Breed-
ers', St. Thomas, Ont.—Shorthorns and
Oxford sheep. Jas. Page, Sec.
Nov. 14, 1918.—Arthur Watson,
Mandaumin, Ont., near Sarnia.—Farm
Stock and Implements.
Nov. 20, 1918.—Fred E. Hilliker, R.
R. No. 2, Norwich, Ont.—Holsteins.
Nov. 21, 1918.—A. E. Smith & Son,
Millgrove, Ont.—Holsteins.
Nov. 27, 1918.—London District, Hol-
stein Breeders' Club London, Ont. Sec.
Fred. Bodkin.
Dec. 3, 1918.—Arbogast Bros., Se-
bringville, Ont.—Holsteins, sale at Union
Stock Yards, Toronto.
Dec. 4, 1918.—S. G. & Erle Kitchen,
St. George, Ont.—Holsteins.
Dec. 5, 1918.—Elgin Pure-bred Breed-
ers', St. Thomas, Ont.—Holsteins. E. C.
Gilbert, Sec.
Dec. 11, 1918.—Niagara Peninsula
Holstein Breeders' Club, W. C. Houck,
Sec., sale at Dunnville.
Dec. 12, 1918.—Fred Row, Curries, Ont.
near Woodstock.—Holsteins.
Dec. 13, 1918.—Ontario Hereford
Breeders' Assoc., Guelph, Ont., Sec. Jas.
Page, Wallacetown.
Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein Breed-
ers' Club, Woodstock, W. E. Thomas,
Sec.
Dec. 18, 1918.—Brant District Hol-
stein Breeders' Club, Brantford, N. P.
Sager, Sec.
Dec. 19, 1918.—Southern Counties
Ayrshire Breeders', Woodstock. John
McKee, Sec., Norwich, Ont.



THIS STYLISH NORTHERN
MUSKRAT COAT well illus-
trates the very special offerings
from our Fashion Book. It is
made full and roomy from the
finest, most carefully matched
Northern skins, 60 inches long,
richly lined with satin Venetian,
finished with arm shields, collar
ruffe, etc. Deep storm collar and
lapels. Sizes 34 to 44. The
MUFF to match is in smart melon
shape, silk cuff and wrist cord.
M 708, Coat Delivered
\$148.50
M 704, Muff Delivered
\$17.60

It is easy, pleasant & cheaper
to buy Hallam's
Guaranteed Furs

"FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER" BY MAIL

EASY—because all you have to do is write out your order for the Fur Garment you have
selected from HALLAM'S Fashion Book and mail it with the money. Your furs are
sent to you at once—if you like them, keep them—if not simply send them back.
PLEASANT—because there is no necessity to go to town—no tiresome trudging through
stores—no urging to buy by anxious sales clerks—no annoyance or bother.
CHEAPER—because you save the middlemen's profits and expenses—we buy the skins
direct from the Trapper, for cash, make them up into stylish fur garments and sell
them direct to you by mail for cash.
The thousands of pleased people from all parts of Canada, who have purchased Hallam's
guaranteed furs by mail, bear testimony to the wonderful values given.

Send to-day for your Copy of Hallam's
1919 FUR FASHION FREE
BOOK

A beautifully illustrated Book larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully
extensive variety of the newest Furs on real living people, over 300 articles illustrated—all
reproductions of genuine photographs—it also gives you a lot of valuable information about
Furs and what prominent people will be wearing this season.

We are the only firm in Canada selling Furs exclusively by mail—direct from
"Trapper to Wearer" and guaranteeing them.
You must be thoroughly satisfied with Hallam's Furs or send them back and
your money will be returned in full at once.
The coat shown here is taken from our Fur Fashion Book and will be sent
anywhere in Canada on receipt of money.
Write to-day for your copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you
money.
Address in full as below

John Hallam
Limited
406 HALLAM
BUILDING
TORONTO



This "Protector" Range \$74.75
is a Wonderful Value at \$74.75

As a farm range it has an enviable record of satisfaction. It is built of
blue polished steel, and requires no blacking, its beautiful appearance being
kept by rubbing off occasionally with a damp cloth. You can burn either
wood or coal in the duplex grates. Large oven measures 20 by 20 by 12 ins.
Warming closet has beautifully nickelled door, and the large reservoir is of
copper. This is a six-hole range. Economical with fuel and is heavily built.
As prices go to-day you can rank this with other ranges selling at \$100 at the
least, even for cash. We guarantee satisfaction.

If you wish to take advantage of
Burroughes' easy terms

Send Only \$20 With Order

And we will ship the range without delay.

Pay Balance \$6 Monthly
Without Interest

We bought our ranges for mail orders at the end of
1917, so this has not been affected by the constane
raises in price of raw materials. Send for this rangt
without delay.
Ask for

BURROUGHES "PROTECTOR
No. K100."
Dept. F. A., Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Free Furniture Cata-
logue on Request.

We stand freight charges
to your nearest railway
station in Ontario.

SMILES.

The presence of a pompous local
potentate in the chair at an entertain-
ment was desired, and two of the organiz-

ers waited upon him with a deferential
request. The required promise was duly
obtained. "You may rely upon me,"
he said. "Friday, the 25th, in the parish-

room. It's quite an unsectarian affair,
I suppose?" "Bless your 'eart, sir," came
the reply, "the place was lime-washed
only last week!"

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

ANCONA, BARRED ROCK, WHITE AND brown leghorn cockerels; "Two dollars each" for November. M. Shantz, Ayr, Ont.

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS Trap-nested, pedigreed stock. Bred for Egg production and not for Exhibition purposes. Cockerels for sale. F. J. Coldham, P. O. Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

THIRTY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels—200-egg line. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville, Ont.

Lochabar Poultry Yards has a limited number of M. Bronze turkeys, both sex, good ones. Also B. Rocks and Rouen ducks for sale.

D. A. GRAHAM, R.R. No. 4, Parkhill, Ont.

## WANTED

### Dressed Poultry

WALLERS, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Write for price list.



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

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

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDINGS first-class land, tilled; plenty of water and timber. F. H. Orris, Springfield, Ont.

RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN desires position—Good, up-to-date dairy farmer; is good, rapid milker; experienced in the operation of milking machines and accustomed to caring and feeding cows on official tests. Apply Box "C," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMEN AS WARD maids, also reliable woman to work in Nurses' Home. Apply Superintendent, General Hospital, Guelph, Ont.

## Men Wanted FOR SHIPYARD

All classes of skilled help also common labor, good wages paid and excellent prospects for advancement. Apply by letter or in person to

THE COLLINGWOOD Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE:

## Dry Cedar Posts

All sizes. Can ship promptly.

NORMAN HIPEL

Box 27 Preston, Ont.

Seed Corn—A quantity of select early Leaming, Longfellow and White Cap Yellow Dent, \$4.75 per bushel f.o.b. Bags free.

GEO. B. LANGFORD, Kent Bridge, Kent Co.

The New Vicar: "And have you any family, Mrs. Muggins?"

Mrs. Muggins: "O, yes, sir. One livin' and one married."—"Passing Show."

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their cart and make way for a funeral procession. While looking at it Pat suddenly remarked, "I'd give \$500 to know the place where I am going to die."

"Well, and what good would it do you to know that?"

"I'd like to know, as I'm sure, I'd never go near the place if I had my chance."

## Conditions of Abiding Peace.

At the time of writing this article the papers are full of reports about the request on the part of our enemies for an armistice with a view to securing peace. There is no doubt but that the request will be denied by the Allied powers. The fact of the case is that the Central powers see defeat imminent and that the ruling classes are desirous of saving themselves from impending ruin. Yet when all is said and done we should be glad that it is a sign that peace is nearer and that the day is not far distant when all the terrible slaughter must cease.

The question, however, must arise in the thoughts of all lovers of peace as to the wisdom of refusing peace by negotiation at this hour. The Pacifist takes the point of view that anything is better than the continual slaughter of the youth of the nations, for he reminds us that it is a loss which can never be replaced and the world is irretrievably poorer. We are prone to forget that what we call "good news" is good only from one angle. It means defeat for the enemy. But it also means a frightful continuance of the work of destruction.

Now, while I can personally understand and sympathize with this point of view, yet there is a Pacifism which is only Pacifism in name and not in fact. If the immediate cessation of hostilities means that there is to be the chance of another war which will make the present struggle appear a mere bagatelle, then those who have died will have died in vain.

Prior to the Brest-Litovsk treaty I was in favor of peace by negotiation. But the results of that treaty convinced me beyond all manner of doubt that the present rulers of Germany can under no circumstances be trusted. They have placed themselves in the position where every overtone they make is likely to be regarded as a ruse to recoup their forces and rehabilitate themselves in the throne of power. It is for this reason that the Allied governments justly take the position that until Germany has willingly vacated Belgium and France, until the burglar has got out of the house so to speak, there can be no discussion of peace.

The whole situation points to the inevitable overthrow of the House of Hohenzollern. When it is made perfectly clear to the German people that they will be called upon to make good the damage done to innocent peoples, there will be a day of reckoning for their rulers. Anything which would tend to defer that day would be a sin against humanity. It would be the worst thing that could happen for the German people themselves. Much as we all desire peace, this issue must be kept clear before us. We must beware of all attempts to becloud this which is the fundamental issue. It is not immediate peace that democracy desires first and foremost, but the guarantees of permanent and abiding peace.

Wherewithal, we must remember, that at the close of the war the world will still be peopled with seventy or eighty millions of Germans who will still be a factor in the affairs of mankind. Unfortunately in much of our conversation we talk in blindness of this fact. But we can not permanently exclude them from humanity. We ought not to want to.

We may at present take the position that Germany is a criminal nation. But it is not in the best interests of humanity that it should continue to be criminal. A nation perpetually an outlaw, no matter what precautions we might take, would be a menace to the peace of mankind.

In approaching victory, therefore, there are important things we should take into consideration.

We must bear in mind that there are limits to what force can accomplish. It may neutralize or even destroy an opposing and evil force but it cannot destroy, as Sir Edward Grey has so ably and recently pointed out, the spirit of which that force is the symbol and expression. Prussian militarism is not simply an army dedicated to works of terror and destruction, it is an expression of moral disease in the life of a people. It is not only the enemy of Germany, it is the enemy of all mankind. Therefore, after the military victory is won there will still be the moral and spiritual victory to be attained, without which the physical victory will be of no avail. There will be a work of moral regeneration to be accomplished. This is some-



## NOTICE

### Military Service Act, 1917.

### EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

The following Regulations, recently approved by the Governor General in Council, impose strict obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIMSELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

An employer who is charged with having a defaulter in his employ must be able to prove THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUESTION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION at the time when the employee was taken into his employment, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction that the man was not in default under the Military Service Act. It should be clearly understood that the Canadian Registration Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of general registration, in no way define the status of a man under the Military Service Act.

### REGULATIONS.

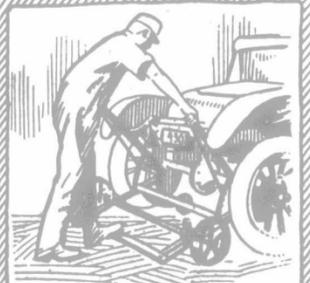
"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service, imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he made due inquiry and that THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE MAN SO EMPLOYED OR RETAINED IN HIS SERVICE WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction by such inquiry and papers that the man was not a deserter or absent from the force without leave, or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

"106A. Every person who HARBOURS OR CONCEALS OR IN ANY WAY ASSISTS ANY MAN WHO IS A DESERTER OR ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable upon summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the man so harboured, concealed, or assisted was a deserter or absent from the forces without leave or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

# THE MECHANICAL FARM HAND

Something New — And Better — Under the Sun — for the Farmer



Make a hired man of your automobile.

Use the wonderful power of its engine—use it to make your farm a bigger, faster profit-maker.

Hitch LAY Porta Power to your car and it will do double work. LAY Porta Power is a *real automobile accessory for the farm*. Weighs only 100 lbs. Stand it on the running board of your car. Drive to the job. Slip LAY Porta Power under the rear wheels of the car. Hitch a belt to the machine to be operated. Start your automobile engine. There you have any speed or power your car can produce.

## LAY Porta Power

LAY Porta Power gives you the cheapest power on earth.

Runs all kinds of machinery around the farm. Pumps water, runs washing machine, cream separator, churn, corn sheller, ensilage cutter, grain elevator, concrete mixer, wood saw, silo filler—any machine that any gasoline engine up to 10 h.p. will run. And all this power is *cheap* power. LAY Porta Power costs only a fraction of the price of a gasoline engine. It's portable—you take the engine to the job, not the job to the engine. And you can't have a more efficient motor than is in your car.

We have fully illustrated and intensely interesting literature. Send to your nearest distributing point for it. Or send your order with \$5.00 and a LAY Porta Power will be sent to you—balance of price on delivery.

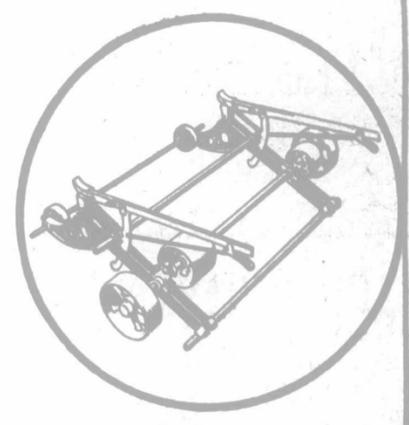
PRICE: \$48.00 F. O. B. TORONTO

Grace Motors Limited, Toronto

### Here It Is LIVE DEALERS

Farmers need LAY Porta Power. There is good profit in selling it to them. If you're a hustler—get in touch with your nearest distributing point. Your territory may still be open.

**GRACE MOTORS LIMITED**  
120 King Street East - - Toronto



thing the sword cannot fulfil though it may prepare the way.  
But if we are to help Germany in redeeming herself—and this is essential if lasting peace is to abide—we ourselves must live so largely and greatly, must be so above the suspicion of all that is petty and vengeful, must show ourselves so true to the essential spirit of Democracy, that our mode of thought as expressed in our institutions will commend itself to the German people. This is a task which will command all our efforts. All talk of an economic war to follow the war of arms will defeat the aim we have in view. All talk of perpetual exclusion from the markets and forums of the world will be equally fatal. We may have to exercise justice but it must be tempered with mercy; and to the enemy from whom we may exact reparation such reparation must be a means of hope as a method of rehabilitation in the confidence of mankind.  
We must not forget that the destruction of Militarism only is one phase of the war. We are coming to see that there is something even greater than this. Out of it there must emerge a new world. A world purged of the old diplomacies, intrigues, national jealousies, etc., a world of fair dealing, openness, and co-operation instead of the "chaos of competition." Of this Old World, while

**FURNITURE From FACTORY to YOU Freight Free**

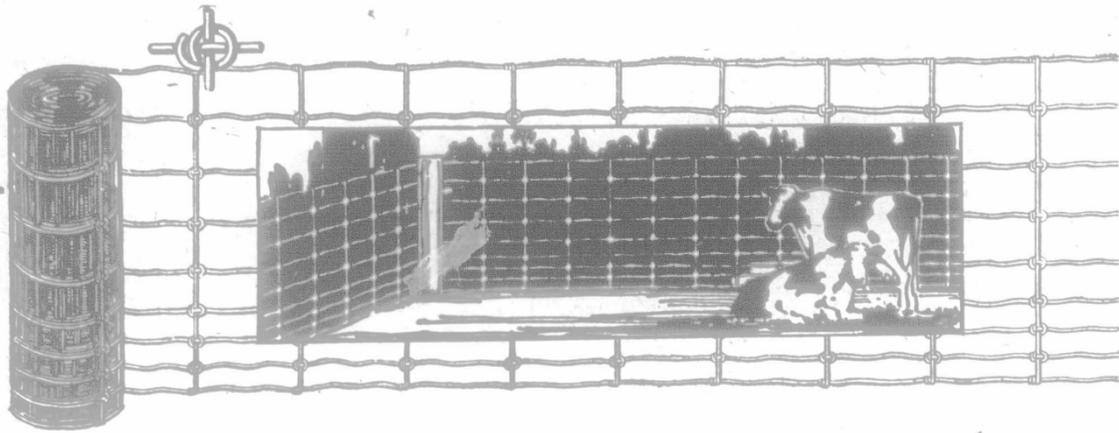
We have cut out all unnecessary expense by shipping direct from our various factories to your home.  
SEND FOR OUR LARGE PHOTO ILLUSTRATED Catalogue No. 7  
**ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
Canada's Largest Home Furnishers. Toronto, Ont.

**"A Great Parcel Post Offer"**

Don't miss this chance to get our wonderful Compress and Vacuum Clothes Washer—best, strongest and most complete Vacuum Washer. Will wash a tub of white or colored clothes in three minutes—will wash anything from the finest laces to the heaviest blankets without chance of injury. Used for rinsing, blueing or dry cleaning with gasoline. Abolishes labor of wash days—saves rubbing and wearing out of the clothes, saves tired backs. A child can use it. Women discard \$20.00 machines for it. Get the best. Don't buy a cheap washer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.  
To prove to every woman that this is the best Vacuum Washer, we will send it complete with long handle and exhaust protector, postpaid, for only \$2.00. Order one to-day. Don't wait.  
Agents wanted to sell these washers and other high-class articles.  
**GRANT & McMILLAN CO.**  
Dept. AL9. 387 Clinton St., Toronto, Ont.

Germany was the chief sinner, we were all partners. It was the common world of all the European nations. I believe with Sir Henry King that what all the nations need is a new set of ideas, a new heart. We cannot adopt the position of the righteous calling the unrighteous to repentance. Rather our position is that of the penitent who would call forth from the unrepentant works "meet for repentance." In other words, our position in the presence of Victory must be one of great humility, not of boasting pride. Then indeed we may be able to essay the larger task confronting us, that which Romain Rolland calls "The Renewal of Humanity."—Dr. Horace Westwood.

The Elgin Pure-bred Breeders' Association 3rd Annual Sale to be held in St. Thomas, Nov. 13, promises to be the best sale ever held by the Elgin Breeders. There will be cows with calves by their side from the best Scotch families, open heifers fit for any show-ring, and young bulls that are real herd headers.  
Prospective buyers will do well to attend this sale for there is bound to be bargains, and it is the time when you have the privilege of setting the price. Any information regarding this sale will be secured from the Secretary, J. Page, R. R. No. 1, Wallactown, Ont.



## PAGE FENCING Has Built Our Reputation

If you are not familiar with the manufacturing of wire fencing, a roll of Page Fence may not look any better to you than a roll of any other make. But the Page Fence is likely to outlast the other, by many years.

There are two things in a Wire Fence which make for durability—the weight, size and quality of the wire, and the thickness and quality of the galvanizing

You can test the weight by putting a roll of Fencing on a platform scale. Page Fencing will weigh several pounds per roll more than other makes. That means more wear—more years of service.

But when it comes to the galvanizing, only a skilled

expert can tell the difference between a perfect coating which will protect the wire indefinitely from rust, and a poor finish which will soon admit moisture to the steel, and allow it to corrode and become useless.

Don't take chances by ordering some other Wire Fencing, because it is a little cheaper than Page. Take the superior weight of Page Fencing, as an evidence of the thorough honesty of all Page manufacturing methods. Depend upon the Page reputation for square dealing and quality products, to give you a fence which will last for years, and never cause you disappointment.

Write us to-day for current price-list, or any further information desired.

The Page Wire Fence Company of Canada  
LIMITED

Montreal Toronto Walkerville St. John Winnipeg

## MAGIC! HAVE IT ON THE DRESSER

Corns stop hurting then lift off with fingers.

Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift that corn right off. No pain at all! Costs only a few cents.



Get a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents from any drug store. Keep it always handy to remove hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. You just try it!

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

When writing please mention Advocate

**There is BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING**

**FREE**

Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

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### Questions and Answers.

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

### Miscellaneous.

#### Trees at Roadside.

About 10 or 12 years ago the Pathmaster wished me to cut some underbrush growing along the side of the ditch in front of my place. I asked him if I might leave some of them to grow up for trees. He said yes I might do so, which I did. I have taken care of them ever since. They are a nice row of young elms, and will make a good wind-break for my place, running north and south. Now the present Pathmaster, who don't appear to have either sense or taste for the beautiful, talks about having them cut down. No one else has ever complained in any way about them, but on the other hand many have admired them. Has he any power or authority to have them cut down?

Ontario. T. B.  
Ans.—No. The trees are your property. See Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chap. 213, Sec. 2, Sub-sec. 4.

#### Dehorning Animals.

I wish to dehorn an eighteen-month-old animal. The services of a veterinarian are not obtainable, and there is no dehorning knife in the locality. Advise how to tie the head and proceed with the saw. Where should the horn be cut, and what treatment should be given after the operation?

A. S. D.  
Ans.—The saw has been successfully used in removing the horns from mature animals. It is well to remove the horn reasonably close to the head, in order that there will be as little stub left as possible. When using the saw the animal should be tied securely. Owing to the manger and partitions in the stable, it is usually advisable to take the animal in a yard and tie it securely to a post. In order that the saw may be used the animal's neck should be against the post, and it is necessary to make it secure. It is also advisable to devise some means to prevent the animal from moving sideways. When the animal is firmly tied by the neck the head can be reasonably well controlled. It is well to dehorn in mild weather, and the animal should be kept away from a straw stack until the wounds have healed, as there is danger of chaff or other foreign matter causing trouble. If the wounds do not heal as they should, wash carefully with a lotion composed of one part carbolic acid and twenty parts water.

#### Cement Floors Pay Back Cost In A Year.

By increasing the value of the manure produced, cement floors in live-stock feeding will return their cost in about a year. Tight stable floors save soluble plant food from seeping away as it does with earth floors.

Manure was increased in value by \$4.48 annually for every thousand pounds live weight of steers fed on cement floors over that recovered from animals standing on earth floors. In the experiments 58 steers were fed. The cost of concreting was about \$4.50 a steer. Two 6-month feeding periods would, therefore, pay for the expense of the concrete floors.

Much of the fertility value of manure is in the liquid part, which is easily carried away through earth floors. Concrete prevents this seepage, making each ton of manure worth more, and at the same time increasing its quantity.—Ohio Experiment Station.

A copy of Volume 29, of the American Shropshire Sheep Record has been received at this office. It is a large volume printed on high-quality paper and contains some excellent illustrations. Names and addresses of breeders, owners and importers are given, together with the officers of the Association, and the pedigrees of rams and ewes numbering from 394,248 to 414,248. The Secretary of the American Shropshire Registry Association is J. M. Wade, of LaFayette, Ind.

**Questions and Answers.**

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**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Value of Turnips as a Feed.**

What is the value of swede turnips for milch cows? A. W.

Ans.—It is generally claimed that one pound of dry matter in the turnips is equal in feeding value to one pound of dry cereal grains. In some experimental trials it was found that mangels or turnips could successfully replace about one-half of the grain ordinarily fed in a ration of grain, hay and silage. Owing to the high water content of the roots this would figure out that about 10 lbs. of the turnips would have a value equal to about one pound of grain.

**Planting Evergreens.**

When is the proper time to plant such trees as evergreen, poplar and maple? I planted some but they died soon after-ward. W. H. C.

Ans.—Spring is generally considered to be the best time for planting out trees. Maple and poplar should be planted about the time the buds are bursting, and before they are out in leaf. The evergreens may be planted the first of June. Transplanting trees from one place to another naturally gives them a set-back, unless the new place has suitable soil for each particular kind of tree.

**Wages for Farm Hand.**

I have an 80-acre farm under cultivation; 30 acres of it are in pasture, 15 in hay, 5 acres in corn and the remainder in grain. There is a brick house and a bank barn on the farm. I would like to hire a married man to live on the farm and work it. He could have what potatoes and apples he wanted, keep a cow, a couple of pigs, and some hens, but would have to buy his own fuel. How much cash would I have to pay a man for a year? S. K.

Ans.—It depends altogether on the kind of man you would get. Some men are worth practically double what others are for working and looking after a place. You might be able to get a man for \$600 but many land owners are paying more.

**Fire By Spontaneous Combustion.**

A barn on a neighboring farm, filled with grain and hay, was burned with all its contents about 4 a.m. one morning the latter part of October. There is no suspicion of incendiarism. Could it be caused by spontaneous combustion? Are there cases of barns being burned by the heating of hay and grain stored therein? W. S.

Ans.—It is possible that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. A year ago a number of fires occurred throughout the Province of Ontario for which the direct cause could not be ascertained, unless it was owing to spontaneous combustion. Too much moisture in the hay or grain when stored will cause heat to develop to such an extent that it is possible for fire to start. The leaving of oily rags or waste lying around has been responsible for some barn fires. This has been a particularly good season for getting in hay and grain, and the moisture content should be very low. However, gases might develop from the stored products which would burst into a blaze under certain conditions of temperature of atmospheric pressure.

**Grounding Lightning Rods.**

I have recently had lightning rods put on my barns. The rods are grounded at opposite corners. On the south side the rod passes over the eavetrough and then comes down beside the water spout. Is that a safe way to have it? N. S. M.

Ans.—In regard to ground connections, Prof. W. H. Day gives the following instructions in Bulletin No. 220, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture: "Have the connections down to perpetual moisture. There should be two connections on an oblong building and three on an L or T-shaped. Location—preferably at opposite corners though this may be modified to avoid a manure pile, or to go down near a conductor pipe or other metallic portion of the structure. If conductor pipe is on the side of the building, the ground rods should be at the corners as above stated, with eave-troughs connected to it, and then the conductor pipe also grounded. The free end of the eave-troughs should be connected to the rods, as should also other metal portions of the structure."



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AND VICTORIOUS**

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VICTORY  
BONDS**

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## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Plant Food in Sample of Soil.

Is there any fertilizing value in the sample of mud which I am sending you?  
J. H. M.

Ans.—Undoubtedly there would be a small percentage of certain plant foods in the soil received. For definite information it would be necessary to have an analysis made. This would require several pounds of the material. An analysis may be had by sending a sample to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

### Horse Out of Condition.

A five-year-old horse is in poor condition. He has plenty of life, but his legs swell when standing in the stable. His hair is full of dirt. He rubs himself against the partition. What would be a good condition powder for him?

A. P. C.

Ans.—Stocking in the legs is an indication of over-feeding with lack of proper exercise. Give 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger and then feed on good oats and hay. Regular exercise is essential. The hair being full of dirt and the horse rubbing himself may be the result of vermin. Insect powder sifted into the hair may prove effective in destroying the vermin. Four parts cement to one part hellebore, sprinkled on the back and sides of the animal, is also a popular remedy for lice. Do not turn the animal out in the rain for a few days after the mixture has been applied. Thorough grooming twice a day will go a long way towards removing the dirt and making the horse more thrifty. A teaspoonful of the following three times daily makes a very good tonic: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica.

### Making Vinegar.

How is vinegar made from apple cider?  
G. E. G.

Ans.—The casks or barrels should be well cleaned and should not be over two-thirds or three-quarters filled with cider. The bungs should be left out until the vinegar is made, but a loose plug of cotton may be inserted to keep out the dirt and to prevent undue evaporation. When the freshly-pressed apple juice is placed in the ordinary cellar, the alcoholic fermentation is complete in about six months. By keeping the kegs in a warmer place, fermentation takes place much more quickly. By the addition of yeast at the rate of one ordinary yeast cake to five gallons of apple juice, fermentation takes place quickly. In an old vinegar barrel is usually a substance called "mother." A portion of this substance placed in a keg of new cider will hasten the chemical change which forms the vinegar. When the alcoholic fermentation is completed, it is advisable to draw off the clear portion of the liquid and rinse out the keg, filling it about one-half full with the clear liquid and add one-fourth the volume of old vinegar. On the surface of this is carefully placed some "mother," prepared as follows: Expose in a shallow, uncovered crock or wooden pail a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider, at 80 degrees F. In three or four days the surface should be covered with as gelatinous coating, which is "mother" of vinegar. A little of this, carefully removed with a wooden spoon or flat stick, should be laid gently on the surface of the mixture of cider and vinegar, prepared as described above. Do not stir it in, because the acetic ferment grows only on the surface, where it can have an abundant air supply. In three or four days the coating should spread itself over the entire surface. The coating should not be broken or disturbed as long as the acetic fermentation is going along satisfactorily. The acetic fermentation occupies from three to eighteen months, or more, according to the conditions under which the fermentation is carried on. When the apple juice is stored in cool cellars, and left there until it becomes vinegar of legal standard, it requires from 21 to 24 months, or even more. When the alcoholic fermentation is allowed to take place in a cool cellar, and the casks then removed to a warmer place, the time of vinegar formation may be reduced from that given above to fifteen or eighteen months. Where the alcoholic fermentation is hastened by the use of yeast, and the acetic fermentation favored by the proper temperature and addition of vinegar "starter," it is possible to produce good, merchantable vinegar in casks in six to twelve months.

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OF

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We have been 12 years building up our herd, and every female with one exception was calved on the farm. Our females are, with three exceptions, a combination of Sir Admiral Ormsby and King Segis blood. Every animal with two exceptions is under 6 years of age. We have no hesitancy in saying, from a standpoint of individuality and breeding, they will compare favorably with any herd of this size in Canada. While we have never gone extensively into any official work we have 3-year-olds in our herd that have given over 18,000 lbs. of milk in 11 months. We also have young cows giving over 20 lbs. per day on twice a day milking. Our present stock bull, Francy Calamity Hartog's three nearest dams average 100 lbs. of milk per day, and nearly 32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. He sells, along with his 15 daughters.

We will also sell 19 volumes of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian herd book.

Send for Catalogue.

TERMS.—Cash or time up to 6 months with interest at 7% per annum. All parties from a distance will be asked to furnish bank reference. Trains will be met at Melgrove C. P. R. station on day of sale—7 miles north of Hamilton. Farm on Guelph Road. Phone Waterdown 22, Ring 3.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.  
FRANK SMITH & SON, Auctioneers

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At Brunswick Hotel Stables, City of London, corner  
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A large number of females fresh or due to freshen soon. Some choice young heifers and bulls of excellent quality and breeding. Females from 07 bred to such bulls as Baron Colantha Fayne, a 33-lb. bull; Hill-Crest Count Echo, a son of a full brother to May Echo Sylvia and a 27.77-lb., 3½-year-old cow; Finderne King May Fayne, a 34-lb. bull; King Segis Alcartra Netherland, whose two nearest dams average 31 lbs; grandson of King Segis and other noted sires. If you want something choice come to London on Nov. 27th, 1918.

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**Preparing The Flock For Winter.**

The success to be obtained from the farm flock will depend very largely on the way it has been handled during the autumn months. The plan at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., is, before the breeding season opens in the fall go through the flock, pick out all the non-producers, poor milkers, or any that may have bad mouths or spoiled udders; also any that may be too old for breeding profitably, and discard them. In selecting out the breeding flock looks alone is not the only guide, as many times a ewe may be a profitable breeder yet be very thin, due to the fact that she has been brought down by a heavy milk flow. Good ewes should be retained in the flock as long as they will breed and feed their lambs properly.

All lambs not intended for breeding purposes are sold. If the market happens to be flooded it is found to be more profitable to feed them well until January or February, by putting them on good aftermath until barning time, then finish on roots and meal.

Ram lambs intended for breeding are placed in a separate field with good clover aftermath and given a light grain mixture of 1/2 pound oats; 1/4 pound bran and one-fifth pound oil-cake meal. The ewe lambs are also placed in a field by themselves, but not given much grain unless the after feed is poor. All breeding ewes are flushed during the latter part of October or the first of November. This consists in putting them in a good field of clover and giving them a light grain ration of oats, bran and a little oil-cake meal. Hence the ewes make a rapid gain in flesh. There are several advantages from this practice. 1st. The ewes which are bred in a thrifty condition are more apt to throw vigorous lambs; 2nd, they are more reliable breeders; 3rd, more likely to drop twins; 4th, the flock will all breed more evenly together, which makes it much better at lambing time in that the lambs are all dropped within a short period of each other, thus making less work for the shepherd.

In selecting the flock ram it is the endeavor to choose the very best, typical of the breed and vigorous. Then he is fed well in order to keep him fertile, but not too fat. He never gets grain until about a month before breeding season. He is never allowed to run with the ewes continually but put in with them two or three hours each day.

In dividing the pen for winter, all mature ewes are put together; shearlings in another pen and ewe lambs by themselves. The latter are not bred until one year old. Should there be any weak ones, they too are given a separate pen; otherwise they would not get a fair show at the trough with the more vigorous ones. The above method of preparing sheep for winter has been found to be most satisfactory.—Experimental Farms Note.

**Late Fall Plowing And Insect Control**

In case the soil is known to be infested with wireworms and trouble was experienced this year in growing corn, for instance, the cultivator often wonders what crop he may plant in such land. Oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, clover and other similar small grains and field crops seem to suffer less and are always included in the same rotation system with corn. In the same way, when meadow land is plowed up trouble may be avoided if wireworms are abundant by planting to one of the small grains followed by clover and corn, when less injury will be observed. Complete eradication of wireworms is almost impossible, but the numbers are reduced to a minimum by crop rotation.

Beside the advantages of insect control, weeds are destroyed and the furrow-slice is given time to settle down against the subsoil and to establish good capillary connections for moisture. Small grains thrive better on a fairly compact seed-bed which fall plowing establishes so well. Fall plowing also relieves the spring rush at seeding time and helps solve the labor shortage problem occurring at that time. And, after all, the climate compels us to pulverize the seed-bed well in the spring and to give the plants an early start.—Maine Agricultural Station.



**Take Your Time**

NEVER buy a cream separator in a hurry. Your reason for buying is not so much to get a cream separator, as to get all the cream from your milk, all the time. It takes time to pick that kind of a machine out of the many on the market. Send to reputable firms for catalogues, and study them carefully. See which machine requires the fewest and simplest adjustments; which has the best oiling system; which is most sanitary and most easily cleaned which is so well made that it will undoubtedly do good work for a long time. Go into details, and pick the best two or three of the lot.

Then ask for skimming demonstrations to determine how little cream is left in the skim milk. This is important, because the wrong machine can waste more cream than it is worth, while the right one will put money in your pocket every time you use it.

When you are through you will find that you have bought a Lily Cream Separator because the Lily will prove to be first on all these counts. We will send catalogues on request, leaving the final decision to your judgment. Write to the nearest branch house.

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## The Creation of Wealth.

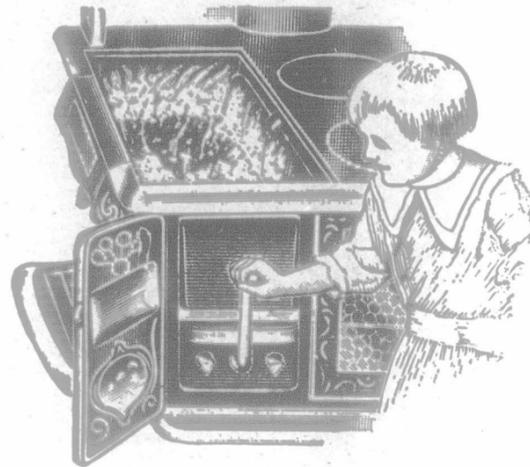
There is need for clear thinking and the exercising of sound judgment with respect to wealth creation that counts in national progress. In many ways Canadians have been dazzled by the apparent augmentation of national riches since the outbreak of war. There is good ground for believing, however, that much of this increase in wealth is illusory and counts for nothing in terms of social welfare. This despite the fact that Sir Thomas White recently asserted that the increase in savings, both private and corporate, since the outbreak of hostilities, has practically balanced expenditures on war account.

It was common custom a few years since, especially among ministers and social leaders, to inveigh against the alleged worship of wealth obsessing the people of Western Canada. The Prairie Provinces in particular, and the Dominion in general, were charged with materialism and concentrating their energies upon wealth creation irrespective of the attainment of the higher ends of life. It is safe to say, however, that poverty has done little or nothing for any community, and that for every man who has battled his way to success, notwithstanding the obstacles which indigency has put in his way, thousands have gone down in the struggle. In any event, as Aristotle explained many centuries ago, if one is to live nobly, it is essential first of all to find the means to adequately support life. It is a sheer absurdity to affect to despise material welfare and progress. No longer are intelligent men satisfied with rewards in a Heaven to come; as Carlyle said, your Heaven is here or nowhere.

We need, therefore, offer no apology for giving careful attention and study to the nature and meaning of wealth. Especially so, since farmers in general have suffered severely from false ideas on this basic question which have been propagated by various interests to serve their own ends. Within recent months the Press of Canada and the United States has been filled with glowing accounts of the enormous increase in the national wealth within the past decade, and more notable since the outbreak of the war. It is a curious conviction that has seized the minds of many people that war is virtually a creator of values—that it adds to the sum total of a nation's wealth. The simple truth is that war destroys in a year more wealth than can be created in a decade. Everyone will recall the dazzling increases in stock and bond values that came about in those industries working on war contracts. It is evident that such wealth increases were occasioned by taking toll from the whole people; and that while the few were enriched thereby, the many suffered hardship and loss.

Leaving the war out of consideration, for the present, it is plain that much of the so-called gains in the riches of the nation during the past decade were occasioned by almost identical methods. Hardship and scarcity for the nation at large made for wealth for the few. During those years, particularly from 1909-1912 when the merger movement made quickest headway in Canada, and when scores of millions of securities were floated in the money markets of America and Europe, Canadians were asked to believe that a remarkable expansion in national well-being was under way. The shipping, mining, boot and shoe, textile, iron and steel and many other interests of the country were consolidated. The virtues of organization, of the elimination of wasteful competition, of cross freights, of duplication of selling forces and many other new methods of conducting business were extolled. It was not made so plain that these mergers and combines which had made millions for their promoters represented nothing more nor less than the capitalization of monopoly. It is easy to understand how scarcity, and control of the market, bring about high prices of products, and enhanced values of watered stocks; but it is not so clear what benefits accrue thereby to the community at large.

Much the same process went on at a feverish pace in villages, towns and cities throughout the Dominion. Speculators secured control of blocks of land essential for building purposes; and particularly in those centres where population was increasing, reaped speculative gains. Let it be understood that these sky-high values



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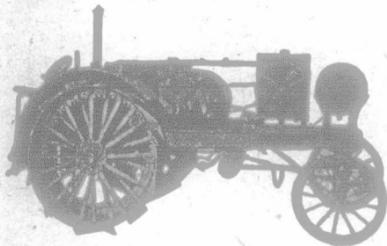
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Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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of real estate represented nothing but scarcity of a particular commodity, namely, land, relatively to the necessities of the people for building space whether for home or other purposes. It is plain as a pike staff that nobody gained from real estate speculation except the plungers. Business men and home-makers bought the necessary land for their needs at scarcity values—values based upon a fixed charge upon the commodity for all time. Every one knows that the value of any product depends in the long run upon its income; and the same thing applies to production goods—tools, machinery and land. The high values of land facing a city thoroughfare depend upon the rental income; and that income represents a fixed annual charge upon the community. And high rents can be paid by business men only from the price received from the goods they sell. This explains in large measure why the cost of living has steadily increased in urban communities.

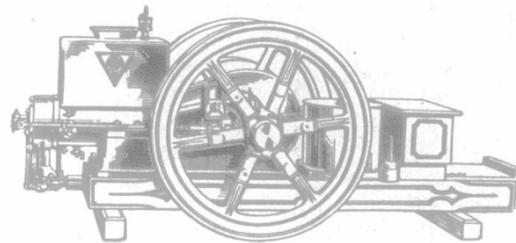
Now it is evident that values, or wealth, based upon toll collected from the people, do not indicate any increase in national welfare. Advancing freight and passenger rates, increased prices for coal, the higher cost of clothing, boots and shoes, and a score of other commodities, indicate, in normal times, an increase in individual riches but a corresponding diminution in social wellbeing. It is dangerous when this process goes so far as to take from the actual producers of wealth a disproportionate share of their income. There is food for thought here in connection with the present position of the agricultural community. True, prices of farm products have materially advanced since the outbreak of hostilities, and farmers have, on the whole, reached a higher plane of living. At the same time, the increased prices received for their products indicate in no degree their true economic position, for the simple reason that the costs of production, as well as the prices of the commodities they buy, have made corresponding or greater advances. When we add to this fact the great risk attaching to agricultural production, due to causes over which the farmer has little or no control, it becomes clear that manufacturers and other industrial interests occupy a preferred position in the national economy.

A strange obsession has seized the minds of the American and Canadian people with respect to true economic welfare. Special sections of the nation actually rejoice at an artificial scarcity which brings with it high values and high prices. The pulp and paper manufacturers, owing to the cutting off of European supplies, have made millions since the outbreak of the war. Boot and shoe manufacturers, the iron and steel interests, shipping, textile and other manufacturers, have achieved prosperity through scarcity. The evidence that an artificial monopoly of essential products brings wealth to the few to the detriment of the masses, was never more patent nor plain. And yet the modern world has gone its careless way believing, apparently, that market values and market prices are indicative of true prosperity.

The economic ideal is to make good goods abundant and cheap, and not dear and scarce. The control of natural resources, such as coal mines, timber limits and so forth, makes it possible for private interests to increase individual wealth to the detriment of the nation at large. This has been demonstrated again and again. There are instances innumerable in the history of Canada and the United States where this process, made possible by the enterprise of the people as a whole, has gone forward for the enhancement of the riches of monopolists. Railways have been constructed by taxes and contributions secured from the people; vast areas of fertile lands secured for a song, to be sold at increased values arising from the enterprise of pioneers; timber limits and scores of other concessions handed over by way of political preferment. It would be futile to suppose that wealth secured in these ways has added anything to the prosperity of the nation as a whole.

The new increment of wealth occurring during the past decade, and particularly, since the outbreak of war, in Canada and the United States, does not represent savings in any large degree. Only a relatively small part represents new farms or improved farms, new factories and new industrial equipment. A much greater part consists, not an addition to our economic equipment, but a mere revalua-

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tion of property which in itself has not changed. If that be true, private wealth has increased; while social wealth—the welfare of the community as a whole—has diminished. If boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, agricultural implements and so forth, jump to new and higher prices, it may be clear enough that the purveyors of such commodities gain; but it is just as clear that the community loses. Higher prices denote scarcity, and in the long run scarcity does not make for the welfare of a nation or mankind.

An illustration drawn from history will make this clear. It was the custom of the Dutch East India Company, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to destroy entire cargoes of spices and other commodities brought from the East Indies, by throwing them into the sea if it appeared that the new supply would glut the markets of Amsterdam and Rotterdam and knock the bottom out of prices. It must not be thought that the Dutch did not know their business; or that they injured, by this practice, their own interests—that is, insofar as the trading companies were concerned. Modern cold storage corporations have afforded examples of similar business methods and identical mental and commercial processes. To create an artificial monopoly, goods have been permitted to rot, rather than create a glut on the market, or even seriously to disturb prices.

It is for these reasons that we suspect the worth of the statistical methods of estimating the wealth of the nation. In the United States, in the United Kingdom and in Canada, real wealth and real welfare have increased far less rapidly than statistical wealth—for much of this “wealth in figures” is illusory. A correct computation of the nation's wealth would include the capital saved in terms of new and better goods, implements, machinery and farms. One would necessarily include also in the true wealth of the nation those increased values that have come about by a more economical and a better utilization of our economic equipment and of our natural resources. But those enhanced values that have arisen from the creation of mergers and combines, from the cheapening of gold, and from the scarcity of materials and natural resources, in relation to the needs of the people, would not be included in the real wealth of the nation.

There is another important point here of great interest and significance to the farming community; namely, whether the increased values of farm lands should be reckoned in the actual and true total of the nation's wealth. To the individual who is interested in speculation in farm lands, rather than in farming, it is clear that high-priced land is to his advantage. To the man who farms the case is not quite so clear. Higher farm values mean for the owner increased borrowing power. That is an advantage, to be sure, but it is a dangerous one. A sudden fall in food products will reduce the income from the farm, and lower land values unless production is increased up to the point of making good the deficiency in prices. Now as everyone knows, intensive cultivation can only come about through increased application of labor and capital. What is needed in the West is a high per capita income, and not a high income per farm, if the latter demands many workers. In any event, while it may be perfectly plain that enhanced land values benefit the present owner, they may prove a burden to those who buy on the basis of present prices. Extensive cultivation and high land values do not go together. High land values in Europe are possible along with profitable farming, because labor and capital have, in the past, been cheap. Speculative farming has never done anything for any rural community; land that changes hands makes for a shifting population and for social stagnation. However, there is room for differences of opinion here, and our readers, doubtless, have given careful study to the question.

It should be said that the agricultural community has never, so far as we know, made, any attempt in Canada to manipulate prices by inducing artificial scarcity. The tobacco interests in the United States affected to be scandalized a few years ago when the farmers of Virginia and Tennessee combined to increase storage facilities, and thus secured greater control of the crop, as well as concerted action on the area to be

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Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.

# EASY FOR THE FARMER TO BUILD

Bishopric products protect the farmer against the higher cost of sheathing lumber, building papers and laths, save his time and reduce his labor expenses. He can apply it himself, in fact, if he so desires.



is made of heavy well-sized sulphide fibre board, surfaced on one side with toughened asphalt mastic, reinforced with No. 1 kiln-dried lath.

It comes in sheets 4' wide and 4' to 10' long ready to be applied direct to the studding. As a background for plaster, there's nothing to equal Bishopric Stucco Board as it eliminates sheathing lumber, building paper, etc., and cuts the cost in half. Less plaster is required too, as it is impossible for plaster to fall down between the studs as when put on over ordinary lath.



for stables, poultry houses and grain bins costs less than lumber and makes a warmer building—dry, rat and vermin proof.

Our Bishopric Book goes facts about this better and more economical way of building on the farm. It would interest you. Mailed free on request.

**BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO. LIMITED**  
529 P Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont.  
Manufacturers also of 'Permatite' and Farmers' Special Roofings.

# FEEDS!

Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Wheat Screenings, Corn, Cracked Corn, Beef and Bone Scrap, Grit Shell, Charcoal, etc., etc.

Ask for price on car lots of Linseed Oil Cake Meal and Seed Corn.

We are buyers of Hay, Straw, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Mixed Grain, Potatoes, etc., car lots or less. State quantity of grain and send sample.

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**Crampsey & Kelly**  
Dovercourt Road, Toronto

# PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

# Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R. M. HOLBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

**FERTILIZER**  
Blood, Bone and Tankage Fertilizer, Bone and POTASH Fertilizer. Green Cut Bone, \$5 per 100 for fowl. Stirling feed for hogs any quantity. George Stevens, 384 Mark St., Peterborough, Ont.

planted. Through the manipulation of tobacco manufacturers, the market for this important product in the Southern States was seriously and detrimentally affected, so far as the farmers were concerned. It may be mentioned that only through concerted action were these farmers able to secure a living price for their product. As it well known, the farmers of the South have made many attempts, although never on a big scale to control the area sown to cotton also. On the whole, however, agriculture has been peculiarly susceptible to price fluctuation owing to lack of control of supply.

In conclusion it may be said that there is a great need of clearer and more penetrating thinking concerning the essential nature of wealth. Often, the nation appears, from the standpoint of figures, to be richer when it is socially poorer. If year by year the farmer and the consumer must hand over a large part of their income to those who own the railroads, the factories, the timber limits and the mines of the nation, the conclusion must not be hastily reached that the country is richer thereby. Nevertheless it is a sign of vitality and economic power when the people can do this and at the same time maintain a fair standard of living. It is dangerous, however, to pay over a large part of the social income, merely on the basis of ownership of natural and other resources. Moreover, if other interests combine to further their own advantages, the farmers must perfect their own organizations to the end that some control may be secured over the distribution and prices of their own products.—W. W. Swanson, Prof. of Economics, University of Saskatchewan.

## Gossip.

### W. A. Dryden's Shorthorn Importation.

Admirers of Shorthorns who are desirous of buying a choice imported bull calf or an imported breeding cow of above ordinary merit will be interested in the short summary of W. A. Dryden's recent importation which follows. The importation landed at Mr. Dryden's Maple Shade Farm, from quarantine, late in September and consisted of 20 cows, seventeen of which have calves by their side, or making a total in all of 37 head. Speaking collectively of the importation after inspecting them at the farm recently, we may just as well dispense with the usual laudatory phrases and conserve space by saying, and without favor to Mr. Dryden, that as breeding propositions this importation should, without doubt, prove one of the most valuable assets to the Shorthorn breed of Canada that this representative has ever had the pleasure of looking over. Among bull calves there are several that are really outstanding youngsters, and of the heifers it may be said that there is not one that cannot be pronounced as being unusually strong; a fact which also speaks volumes for their dams. The pedigrees at the time of our visit had not as yet returned from Ottawa, but it did not need official proof that each calf had had a good sire, and as for their dams they speak for themselves. There are as many as ten or twelve cows in the lot, that as individuals would stand out prominently in any company. One particularly noticeable is a big, thick, choice quality roan cow got by a Gordon-bred bull and showing within a few days of calving, to the service of one of Scotland's best sires. Another fully as striking is a six-year-old Bruce-bred "Roselea," bred by Lord Rothchilds and having a six-months' calf at foot which was also bred on the Rothchild's estate. Listing the other cows in families, mention may be made of such fashionable and well-known tribes as Kilblean Beauty's, Canipbell Clarets, Secrets, Mary Ann of Lancasters, Broadhooks, Agustas, Rosebuds, Butterflies and others. In most instances there is a heifer or bull calf from each, and all were again well settled in service before leaving Britain. They should, for years to come, leave a good impression on the herds of the Dominion. Mr. Dryden also has a strong offering in home-bred stuff, including several bulls of serviceable age by his good breeding sire Archer's Hope, and in Shropshires he has 130 imported shearing ewes and 25 shearing rams. These are, in Mr. Dryden's own words, the strongest lot of Shropshires that he ever imported. He is for the present, advertising them at special prices.

# 40 High-class Holsteins 40

36 FEMALES—4 YOUNG BULLS

The Entire Herd of F. E. HILLIKER in  
36 Females Complete Dispersion Sale 20 Fresh Cows  
At the farm near NORWICH, ONT.

Wednesday, Nov. 20th, 1918

In many ways Holstein breeders will find this one of the most important offerings that will come into any sale ring this year. Twenty of the 36 females selling freshens in October and November, and several others are bred to freshen early in the new year. Those wanting cows in full flow of milk should not miss this sale. There are only two cows in the herd above six years of age, and the majority of them are bred to the two-year-old sire, Center View Ormsby Lad, who is got by a grandson of the great King Segis. Mr. Hilliker has done practically no testing, and while it will be noticed that only 3 cows selling have official records, all have excellent backing and are just the right kind to make good buying. The youngsters are choice, well grown, and are the get of several of the very best sires of this district. Everything sells.

CATALOGUE NOW READY FOR MAILING

At the same time there will also be sold 9 head of high-grade Percheron horses. There is one span of dappled greys that have been prominent winners at all local shows this year. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m. All trains met at Norwich Station on day of sale.

**F. E. HILLIKER, Burgessville, Ont.**

A. E. HULET, Sales Manager

T. M. MOORE, Auctioneer

# Raymondale Holstein Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

D. RAYMOND, Owner  
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

RAYMONDALE FARM, Vaudruel, Que.

# HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Aicartus Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrage. Apply to Superintendent.

# Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

**R. W. E. BURNABY** - Jefferson, Ontario  
Farm at Step 55, Yonge St. Radial

# 33-lb. Grandsons of Lulu Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lulu Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.  
D. B. TRACY (Hamilton House Farms) COBOURG, ONT.

# Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams.

Choice bull calves at present to offer — average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter in seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

**Gordon S. Gooderham** Stations: Clarkson and Oakville  
Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

**Cloverlea Dairy Farms** Herd headed by "King Pontiac Rauwerd" one of the world's greatest young sires carrying the blood on his sire's side of the world's greatest cow "May Echo Sylvia" and his dam the great 103 lb. 3-year-old with 34 and 135 lb. butter in 7 and 30 days, sired by the world's greatest sire King Pontiac Artis Canada, combining the blood of the world's greatest sires and dams. Stock for sale all ages, special offering at present is two choice bulls 9 months old out of 20 and 25 lb. dams. For price and particulars apply to Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, Ont.

# SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Echo Segis Fayne, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from 1 month to 17 months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Fayne and out of grand producing cows.  
JOHN M. MONTLE, PROP. STANSTEAD, QUE.

# Cleveland Tractor



## Machinery Must Replace Muscle

Man-power is at a premium on our farms. War has taken several million men into the service.

And in spite of these conditions, which are steadily growing worse, there must be more crops produced than ever before.

Machinery must replace muscle.

Thousands of Cleveland Tractors are successfully meeting the labor shortage and the demand for increased production.

The Cleveland Tractor, pulling two 14-inch bottoms in medium soil, plows 3 1/2 miles an hour—eight to ten acres a day. That is all you can expect from three good men with three good 3-horse teams.

The Cleveland travels on its own tracks, laying them down and picking them up again like the famous battle "tanks." It turns around in a twelve-foot circle. It gives you 12 horse-power at the drawbar for pulling, and 20 horsepower at the pulley for stationary work. It has 600 square inches of traction surface continually on the ground and will go almost anywhere. It weighs less than 3,200 pounds.

But in spite of its power, the Cleveland Tractor is so small that it can easily go under and among small trees.

It will go through ditches, gumbo, sand and gravel, over unused roads, plowed fields and stubble. It will not pack the soil, will not mire or flounder.

Rollin H. White, the famous automotive engineer, is the designer of the Cleveland Tractor. It is produced under his supervision.

He has used only the best materials. Gears are protected by dust-proof, dirt-proof cases.

The track is designed for long service. The sections are joined with hardened steel pins which have their bearings in hardened steel bushings.

You must replace muscle with machinery on your farm.

The Cleveland Tractor offers the means of meeting the emergency.

Write us for detailed information and name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.



## The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19107 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Canadian Offices: Windsor, Ont.



## PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

125 Jerseys in the herd. For 30 years we have been breeding Jerseys for production. Choice young bulls, young cows, and a few high-grade cows and heifers for sale. R. R. No. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED

## JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

We have bred over one half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

## HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

### SPRINGBANK R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

For a few weeks we will offer a few select young heifers by our senior sire Netherton King Theodore (Imp) and bred to our Junior Sire Humeshaugh Inevitable Peter. All from R. O. P. dams and are priced reasonable to make room. We also have a 3 months' bull from Can. Champion R. O. P. three-year-old, and one 13 months' bull from Mountain Lass with three mature records.

A. S. TURNER & SON, ONTARIO.

### Glencairn Ayrshires

Herd established 40 years. Producing daily from 8,000 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Copetown Station, G.T.R.

### City View Ayrshires

Choice young heifers by our senior sire Netherton King Theodore (Imp) and bred to our Junior Sire Humeshaugh Inevitable Peter. All from R. O. P. dams and are priced reasonable to make room. We also have a 3 months' bull from Can. Champion R. O. P. three-year-old, and one 13 months' bull from Mountain Lass with three mature records.

## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R. O. P. butter cow of Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R.O.P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.

B. H. BULL & SON

BRAMPTON, ONT.

## THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.

JAMES BAGG & SONS

(Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.)

EDGELEY, ONTARIO

## THE WOODVIEW FARM

### JERSEYS

LONDON ONTARIO

Jno. Pringle, Prop.

## CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

Herd headed by Imported Champion Rowley.

Winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, in 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service. Sired by Imported bulls and from record of performance imported prize winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Priced right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

## ORKNEY FARM AYRSHIRES

I have a strong offering at present of bull calves out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney", "Primrose of Orkney" and "Lenore 2nd." Yearly heifers bred to our imported sire, "Dunlop Corolla". Attractive prices quoted for immediate sale. Inspection solicited.

H. MacPHERSON (Bell Phone), R. R. No. 1 COPETOWN, ONT.

## GLENHURST AYRSHIRES—ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

For a half-century Glenhurst Ayrshires have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. Our famous Flos family has produced dozens of 60 and 65-lb.-a-day cows, many on twice-a-day milking. We have young bulls up to twelve months, and females all ages. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. JAS. BENNING, Summerstown, G.T.R.; Williamstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.

## Making Life Attractive for the Boy on the Farm.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

If there ever was a time when we as parents and guardians should put forth our best efforts to make life attractive for the boys on the farm, surely that time is the present. What with the large number of youths being called into military service, and the number that may yet be called and the many who for one reason or another leave the farm for city life, we may well devote more time to the study of the question—What may we do to keep the boys still with us and how can we make life more attractive for them?

In the first place let us say a word about conditions that make life unattractive and unpleasant for many a boy; in fact, that impel him to leave home at the first opportunity. With all due respect to the good mothers who are found everywhere in our farming communities, there are some who are not worthy of the name. I know of one who sets her boy no good example of worthy living but whose nagging, fault-finding way makes life around home well nigh unbearable for him. If he goes wrong, that mother will be largely responsible. There are both fathers and mothers who seem to take pleasure in continually showing authority over their boys, giving orders and issuing commands, (often uncalled for), and which stir up a spirit of rebellion largely because of the tone of voice and the manner in which they are given. Boys, of course, must come under parental authority, but there is a right and a wrong way for parents to show authority, and it is here that many of them get in wrong. Home-loving parents will, as a general rule, have home-loving boys. Those who spend all their spare time rushing around in autos and visiting neighbors, and who make their home simply a place to eat and sleep in, may not be surprised if their boys find almost any other place more attractive than the place they call home. Differences between parents, that in some cases lead to quarrels before their children, assuredly makes life unpleasant and unattractive for the boys, who resolve at the first opportunity to migrate to other fields. I knew of a home, the heads of which were professing christians and church members, where every few days or weeks, as the case might be, the father would get into an ungovernable rage, sometimes with very slight provocation. As a result one son left home and for years worked on city jobs for which he was not adapted, finally to return and make good at the one occupation for which he was fitted—namely, tilling the soil. There are many such cases. The father who thinks his boy should stay on the farm and work for an indefinite period, perhaps till he is thirty-five or forty years of age, with no remuneration but board, clothes and pocket money, for the sake of what he will get when he is done with the property, will often find himself left alone at a most inconvenient time. There are not many fathers of this type but there are some. When young men who are steady and faithful are early in their careers made partners in other lines of business, why should boys or young men possessed of like qualities not become partners with their fathers in the business of farming. It is because fathers are too often tactless and selfish in regard to taking their sons into partnership with them that the boys seek other occupations that seem more attractive and remunerative.

To get back to the question asked at the beginning of this article, about how to make farm life more attractive for the boys and so keep them where the most of them rightly belong, let us emphasize the thought already suggested, namely, a partnership between father and son. We believe in many cases this exists today, and generally with satisfactory results. We know of one boy who took the responsibility of paying off the mortgage on a farm his father purchased. He had the management of the place, soon had the debt paid off, and was given the deed to the farm. Such treatment on the part of fathers does not, as a rule, result in boys quitting the farm. Sons taken into partnership develop initiative and go-ahead qualities that lie dormant or die out altogether in sons who take a minor place till well on in mid life. Let the boy become owner and manager of that which he likes best on the farm. Let him have an acre of potatoes or field

**Attractive for the Farm.**

As a time when we as farmers should put forth our best efforts to make life attractive on the farm, surely that time has come. What with the large number of boys being called into the army and the many who for other reasons leave the farm for well-to-do cities—What may be the question—What may be the boys still with us and life more attractive for them?

Let us say a word about the things that make life unattractive for many a boy; in his mind to leave home at the age of 16. With all due respect to the parents who are found everywhere in our communities, there is no doubt that the boy who sets her boy no good example of living but whose nagging makes life unbearable for him. If the mother will be largely responsible for the boy who is both father and mother to take pleasure in his authority over their boys and issuing commands (called for), and which of rebellion largely because of voice and the many are given. Boys, of course, under parental authority and a wrong way of authority, and it is of them get in wrong. Parents will, as a general rule, be loving boys. Those who spare time rushing and visiting neighbors, their home simply a place, may not be surprised almost any other place than the place they call home between parents, that to quarrels before their makes life unpleasant for the boys, who opportunity to migrate to a new place, the knowledge of a home, the professing Christians, where every few years the case might be, the into an ungovernable with very slight provocation one son left home and on city jobs for which he finally to return and the one occupation for him—namely, tilling the soil. Many such cases. The boy who should stay at home for an indefinite period will be thirty-five or more years of age, with no remuneration and pocket money, for he will get when he is property, will often find at a most inconvenient time not many fathers of the world. When their careers made partners in business, why should men possessed of like minds with their business of farming. It is too often tactless and taking their sons into their homes that the boys seek that seem more attractive.

The question asked at the end of the article, about how to make life more attractive for the boys, let us emphasize the point, namely, a good father and son. In any cases this exists to some extent with satisfactory results. One boy who took to the farm from his father purchased the management of the place, was paid off, and was given a farm. Such treatment does not, as a rule, develop initiative in the boys who take a well on in mid life. Let the owner and manager of the farm make the best of the acre of potatoes or field

**Summer Hill Oxfords**



The Sheep for the Producer, Butcher and Consumer. Our Oxfords Hold an Unbeaten Record for America.

We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and breeding stock we have ever offered.

**PETER ARKELL, & SONS**  
R. R. No. 1, Teeswater, Ontario  
H. C. Arkell, W. J. Arkell, F. S. Arkell

**SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLDS**

I am offering for sale 30 imported Shropshire rams, also home-bred rams and ewes, all at reasonable prices.

**JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT.**

FOR SALE: FIVE IMPORTED

**Oxford Down Ram Lambs**

Best of breeding. Three shearlings and one two-shearling, Canadian bred. All first-class stock. Also some first-class young Berkshire boars, ready for service. The best of breeding.

**ROBERT J. FLEMING**  
92 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

C. P. R. Bell Phone  
**Shropshires**—Shearling rams, also ram lambs got by imported ram Butter 600; also a few E. E. Luton St. Thomas Shorthorns, Ontario  
R. R. No. 1, Phone 704 R-4

**Shropshires**

Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.

**W. H. PUGH, R. R. 1 Myrtle, Ont.**

**Leicesters and Shorthorns**—A grand lot of shearlings and lambs for sale this season. Also a few Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Good individuals and choice breeding.

**G. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.**

**ELM VIEW STOCK FARM**  
Oxford Down Sheep: 25 registered ewes from 1 to 5 yrs., 10 one-year-old rams, 50 ram lambs, 50 ewe lambs; a choice lot from best foundations. Prices reasonable. Visit or write  
**B. A. McKinnon, Hillsburg, Ont.**

**REG. LINCOLN SHEEP**

Rams and Ewes  
**C. A. POWELL, ETTRICK, R. R. No. 1, ONT.**  
Lot 14, Con. 6, London Township, 4 miles from London.

**FOR SALE**

15 registered Oxford Down Ewes, shearlings and 2-year-olds, 3 registered Oxford Down rams, shearlings, 13 grade Cotswold Ewes. Apply to  
**R. W. BOGUE, R. R. No. 7, Strathroy, Ont.**

**Just Two Good Shearling Rams Left**

Sired by our big stock ram, would be good big ram to cross on bunch of grade ewes. For quick sale at a reasonable price. **S. J. ROBERTSON, Horaby, Ont.** (Formerly of J. Robertson & sons)

**LOCUST LODGE LEICESTERS**

of good size, quality and wool. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**C. E. WOOD, Freeman P. O., Ont.**

**SHROPSHIRE**

I have at present a very choice lot of shearling rams and ewes of Campbell and Kellogg breeding. Can also spare a few breeding ewes.  
**C. H. SCOTT, Hampton, Ont., Oshawa Sta., all railroads.**

**BEESWAX WANTED**

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

grain, a cow, horse, or litter of pigs. In the pleasure of possession he will work with greater zest and energy. Some weeks ago a bright young lad was driving me to Thamesville and he told me of the pony his father had given him. He got up early in the morning and rode his pony down the long farm lane for the cows, and said he enjoyed it. If he had had to make the trip on foot through the dewy grass, and with wet feet, the job might have been very distasteful. That boy's father had tact and sense. The lad had the pleasure of ownership and as a result liked his work.

Then, especially at this season of the year as the evenings grow longer, we should seek to make the home a more attractive place for the boys. Through the long hours of sunshine in the summer season we have all been busy outside working often in the garden till bed-time but now we should plan for home enjoyment during the long evenings of fall and winter, and one means of bringing enjoyment and making life attractive for the boys is surely to have music in the home. Where there is no music and where perhaps, the most familiar sounds are a father's or mother's sharp voice, or the crying of an infant, we do not wonder that the boys go elsewhere to gratify their musical tastes: perhaps to the dance-hall, the pool-room, or the comic opera. It is a strange boy that doesn't like music, and that is one thing that many boys on the farm are deprived of. If we can't afford pianos or organs, let us have canned music. Some weeks ago we purchased a good phonograph, and let me say that nothing has come into our home that has afforded greater pleasure for the boys. The lively marches played by Sousa's band, the sweet instrumentals of the Royal Hawaiian Troupe, the Chimes giving us the old hymns with variations, do not lose their charm though often repeated.

Then let there be singing as we go about our work. We men on the farms don't sing enough. We are too prosaic. There is much truth in the words:

"We can lighten toil and care,  
And a heavy burden bear  
If we keep our hearts singing all the while."

Someone has said that there is something wrong with the man or woman who doesn't either whistle or sing—I am inclined to think they are right. We have just as much reason to sing as have the birds who pour forth their songs even amid the bursting shells of the battlefield. Let us sing at our work, and the boys catching our spirit will work with a lighter heart.

Then, to make life more interesting and attractive for the boy on the farm, let him have the promise of a term at an agricultural college, such as we have at Guelph. A woman whose husband had acquired a fine property of several hundred acres, on being congratulated on their fine farm replied rather contemptuously: "Oh, after all it is nothing but dirt." A boy who takes a term at one of our agricultural colleges will learn there is something besides dirt on a farm. He will learn many things, hitherto undreamed of, of the soil, of plant life and animal life, and will take a more intelligent interest and greatly increase his chance of success in the business of farming.

Let me say that religion of the right kind—a religion not manifested alone by church attendance or conforming to certain rules and customs, but that which is manifested in the daily life and conversation of husband and wife, which stands the strain of petty vexations and trials, and which makes them kind and thoughtful and considerate, will go far towards making life attractive to the growing boy on the farm. Let the boy's longing for social life be met by inviting to the home those whose influence shall be wholesome and uplifting. Above all, let father be the boy's most intimate chum and companion. There is a tendency on the part of us older people to get out of touch with boyhood. We too often get staid and set in our ways. We lack the spontaneity of youth. Let us be one with the boys in their laughter and play, for true are the poet's words:

"Rare is the soul,  
Fair is the soul,  
That has kept after youth be past  
All the heart of a boy,  
All the love of a boy,  
Holding his boyhood fast."  
**MORLEY L. SWART,**  
Middlesex Co., Ont.

**Columbia Dry Batteries**

IF the engine won't start or the bell won't ring—if you must have quick power for a truck or tractor—if autos won't go, or lanterns won't light, or telephones are dead on your hand—wire in a set of

Buy them Anywhere Easily and Quickly Wired up

**COLUMBIA Batteries** and renew the spark of life like a flash! **COLUMBIAS** are eager with power—their energy flows hot—they make things go. They're the little red bundles of might! **COLUMBIAS** are the simplest form of power-source. You can buy them anywhere and they are easily wired up. Though they cost no more, they last a lot longer!

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We have an unusually choice lot of shearling rams of both breeds to offer as flock headers and for show purposes. Inspection and correspondence invited. Please mention **LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT.**

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One of the Oldest Established Firms in America  
Although we have sold our farm at Arkell, we are still in the sheep business stronger than ever, having secured other land expressly for sheep. Present offering: 100 yearling rams and 50 yearling ewes. Orders taken for ram and ewe lambs for later delivery. All bred from our own importations. Prices reasonable. Communicate to:  
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Present offering—A select lot of yearling and ram lambs, which are rich in the blood of the leading English breeders including Hobbs, Brassey, Horlick and Stilgor.  
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Leicester sheep, Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs. Seven good shearling Leicester Rams; also Ram and Ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.  
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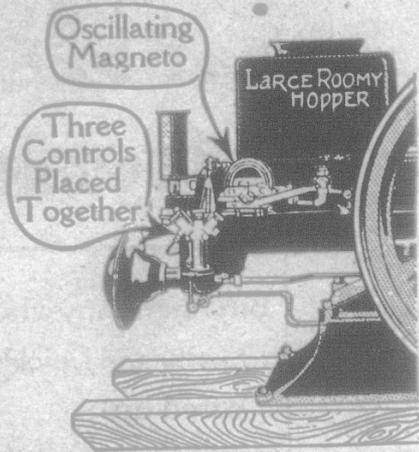
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A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale. Flock established twenty-five years ago. Prices reasonable. **J. L. Tolton, R. R. No. 3, Walkerton, Ontario.**

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PLENTY of "Kerosene" engines there are, adapted for using coal oil, but you can't expect high efficiency from heavy fuel, on principles that apply to the light, volatile gasoline. The Renfrew is not designed from ideas derived from gasoline Engines; it is the result of years of study of the particular and peculiar requirements of Kerosene. The

## Renfrew Kerosene Engine

is a real Kerosene Engine, converting every drop of coal-oil into combustible gas. It gets every whit of power out of the gas by getting it into the cylinder by the quickest route—and hot. No fuel is thus wasted by condensation, as in ordinary engines. The Renfrew way is the practical way; it has solved the Kerosene power problem.

Either on full load or light load, the Renfrew's special Kerosene mixer (designed for coal-oil) ensures a properly mixed charge. The throttle-valve for fuel supply demands a very sensitive governor, and the Renfrew has a special feature to make the governor extremely sensitive.

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For operating grindstone, pump or cream separator. Has secondary pulley operating at low speed; speed changing device; air cooled; also 1 h.p. and 2 h.p. sizes. Write for catalogue.

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Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Some bred and ready to breed; 2 splendid sows carrying their 2nd and 3rd litters. Boars and sows not akin, ready to wean. Mostly descendants of Colwill's Choice; 3-year champion at Toronto Industrial, and imp. Cholder-ton Golden Secret. A few nice Shorthorn heifers in calf, deep-milking strain. Young cows with calves at foot. Long-distance phone. A. A. COLWILL, Proprietor, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

**Duroc Jerseys** For quick sale, 30 September Boars. Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, years 1916, 1917, 1918. Visitors welcome. For further particulars, write: CULBERT MALOTT, R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

A choice lot of **Poland China and Chester White** swine, bred from winning stock. Pairs not akin. Prices easy. Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.

**Lakeview Yorkshires**—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me. JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

**Prospect Hill Berkshires**—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. JOHN WEIR & SON, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

**Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets.** In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners. W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

**Yorkshire Hogs** of best winning strains Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens. T. A. KING, Milton, Ont.

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Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from. Write: John W Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario.

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A special offering of young sows bred in September. Boars fit for service. August and September litters from exceptionally large litters. All are smooth, lengthy, medium bacon type, making good feeders. In Ayrshires Alex. Humé & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R. R. 3.

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We are now booking orders for fall pigs. Six litters of excellent bacon type to choose from. WELLDWOOD FARM FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

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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 and Hamilton Radial.

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Large size, choicely-bred sows in pig; boars and gilts. Can supply pairs not akin; also dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle; Young bulls for sale. Send for our breeding list.

Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., -- J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

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My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London, and Guelph. Highcleres and Salls, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT. Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

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Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean, also a good yearling boar. All choicely bred and excellent type. G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.

### Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

Of choice breeding, pairs not akin. Also Registered Leicester ram lambs. Fred Reekie, Camperdown, Ont.

When writing please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

A Minor.

1. Can a minor of over eighteen years own and operate a threshing machine?
  2. Can he run a Garage and Taxicab?
  3. Can a minor over 18 years old secure licence for engineer or chauffeur?
- Ontario. A. S.  
 Ans.—1, 2 and 3. We think so.

Tonic for Horses.

What is a recipe for a condition powder or tonic for horses? M. P.  
 Ans.—A teaspoonful of the following given three times daily makes a very good condition powder or tonic: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Feed the horses well and give daily exercise.

Warts.

Several of our young cattle have warts growing on their bodies. What method of treatment do you advise? J. H. W.  
 Ans.—If the wart has a restricted neck it may be removed by tying a silk thread tightly around it. In a day or two it will fall off and the spot may then be touched with iodine. We have found that applying iodine to warts of a flat nature to be very effective.

Widow's Claim.

Does a widow at the death of her husband, he dying without a will, claim one-third of all his property, real and personal; they having a family? Ontario. W. H. H.  
 Ans.—She is entitled to claim one-third of all the property remaining after payment of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and succession duty, if any.

A Girl's Undertaking.

Can a girl seventeen be made to pay a certain sum of money if she has signed papers to do so without her parent's consent or knowledge? Ontario. J. G.  
 Ans.—Generally speaking, no. But there are special cases in which she might be legally liable notwithstanding her minority—for instance, where she has signed a note in payment of a life insurance premium.

Agistment of Cattle.

John Jones took in cattle to pasture by the month. A number of these got on the highway but were not missed for several days. They strayed on to the railway track and a few were killed. Who should be the loser? There was no agreement whatever. Ontario. R. C. C.  
 Ans.—As between Jones and the owner of the cattle we should say Jones. He appears to have failed to take the degree of care legally required of him.

Purchaser in Difficulty.

1. A bought a farm from B, paying \$100 down and agreeing to pay \$300 six months later, which he did. He also agreed to pay another \$300 at the end of year. But at the end of the year A has not sufficient money to meet the payment. What can B do in this matter?  
 2. What would you advise A to do? Ontario. A. A.  
 Ans.—1. He can sue A for the amount of the arrears; or it may be that, under the agreement, he is in a position to declare a forfeiture, and to re-enter into possession of the farm, at same time retaining the \$400 which A has paid him.  
 2. He ought to go to B and arrange, if possible, for an extension of time, or some other settlement suited to the circumstances in which he finds himself.

Defaulting Mortgagor—Sale of Wheat.

1. Can a mortgage on farm land in Saskatchewan be closed if interest is not paid when due, if notice to pay has not been given?
2. A certain amount of principal is to be paid each year. Can the mortgage be closed if principal is not paid?
3. A sold his farm in April and moved away leaving 10 bushels of wheat, which B bought from A, in barn. B now claims when he went for wheat one month later wheat was gone. Can A claim payment for wheat? Ontario. C. N.  
 Ans.—1 and 2. Assuming that the mortgage is in the ordinary form, and was made after the war began, we would say yes, to both questions.  
 3. We think so.



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### TORONTO Litter Carrier

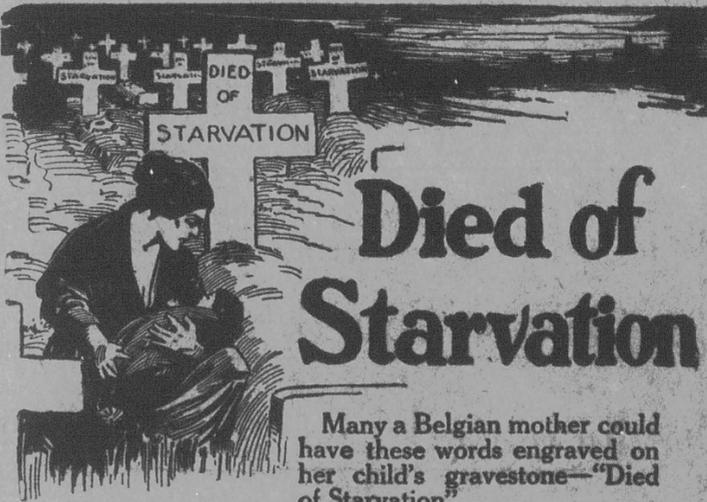
It will save you time, money and that heartrending, dangerous labor of pushing a wheelbarrow around a mucky farmyard and up a slippery plank on to the pile.

Don't hesitate! A TORONTO Carrier will do as much work as six men with six wheelbarrows—think what it saves.

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Perhaps the child has wasted away with Consumption, or has been twisted into a mockery of happy childhood by Rickets, but starvation is at the root of the tragedy.

What else can be expected for a growing child whose daily ration is the bowl of soup and two pieces of bread provided by the United States loans to the Belgian Government?

The only hope for the destitute children of Belgium is that we who can afford three meals a day will be moved to pity and send help immediately. Even a small contribution will help to take some child, sinking under its load of trouble, over to Holland, where with good milk, nutritious food, medical care and loving treatment, he or she may regain health, strength and the wish to live.

**GIVE—give until you feel the pinch! Don't wait until someone asks you personally. THIS is personal!**

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

## Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act)

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to your Local Committee, or to

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Under any eventualities in connection with the War there will be a grave shortage of foods, feed stuffs and live stock for a long time to come.

These Feeds are made up on the authority and experience of the best practical feeders and live stock experts on the continent. Government supervision controls PRICE, QUALITY and SALE, and GUARANTEES COMPOSITION.

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Contains at least:

- 6% Tankage.
- 10% Oil Cake Meal.
- 20% Shorts.
- 33% Corn or Barley.

Balance is made up of barley, corn hominy, barley feed, or any other feed approved by Committee in charge.

Completed feed must contain 16% Protein, 4.5% Fat, and not more than 6% Crude Fibre.

With Hogs selling at \$18 per cwt. you could afford to pay up to \$74 per ton for “STANDARD” Hog Feed. As a matter of fact, its cost to you is only about \$60 per ton in carload lots.

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The price at which each Mill sells must be approved by the Committee, and this price must represent the actual cost of the ingredients plus a reasonable margin for expenses.

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The completed feed must contain 22% Protein, 4.5% Fat, and 45% Soluble Carbohydrates, and not more than 10% Crude Fibre.

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