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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

No. 1360

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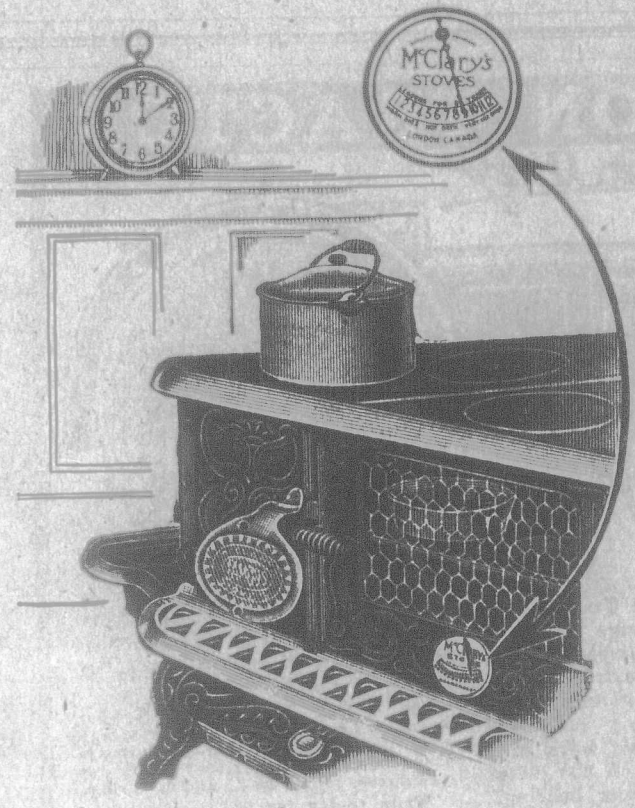
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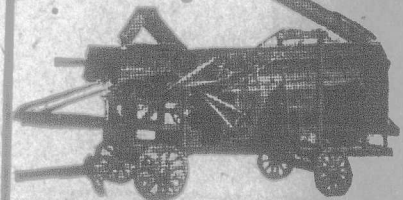
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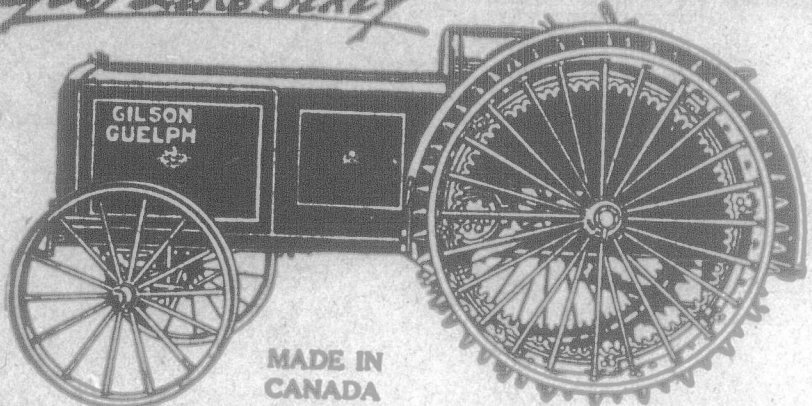
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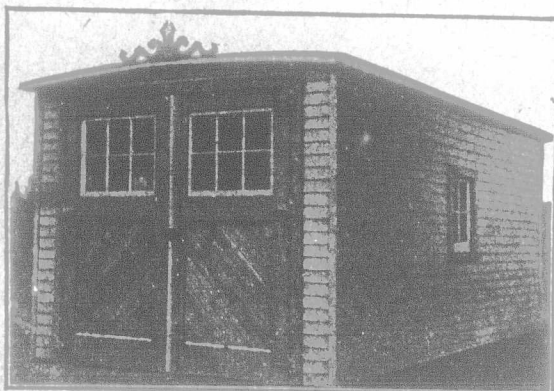
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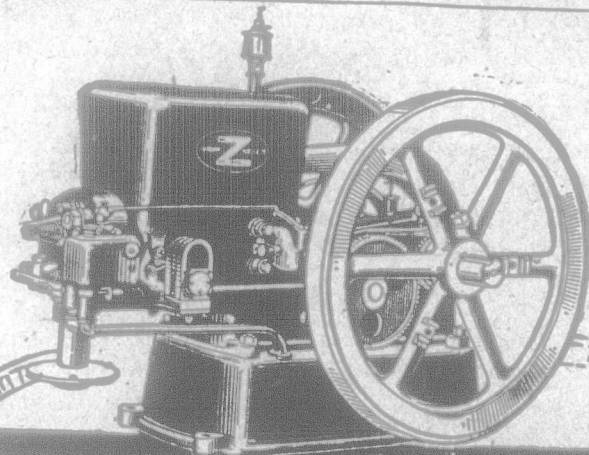
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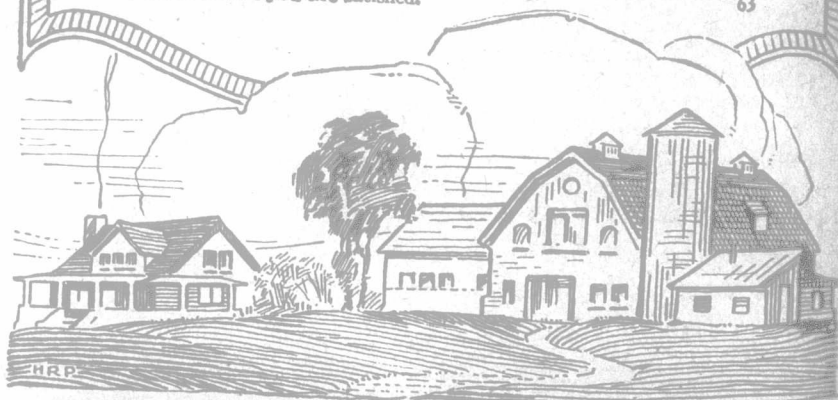
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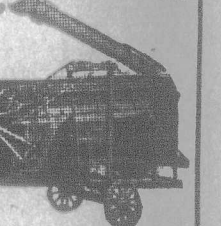
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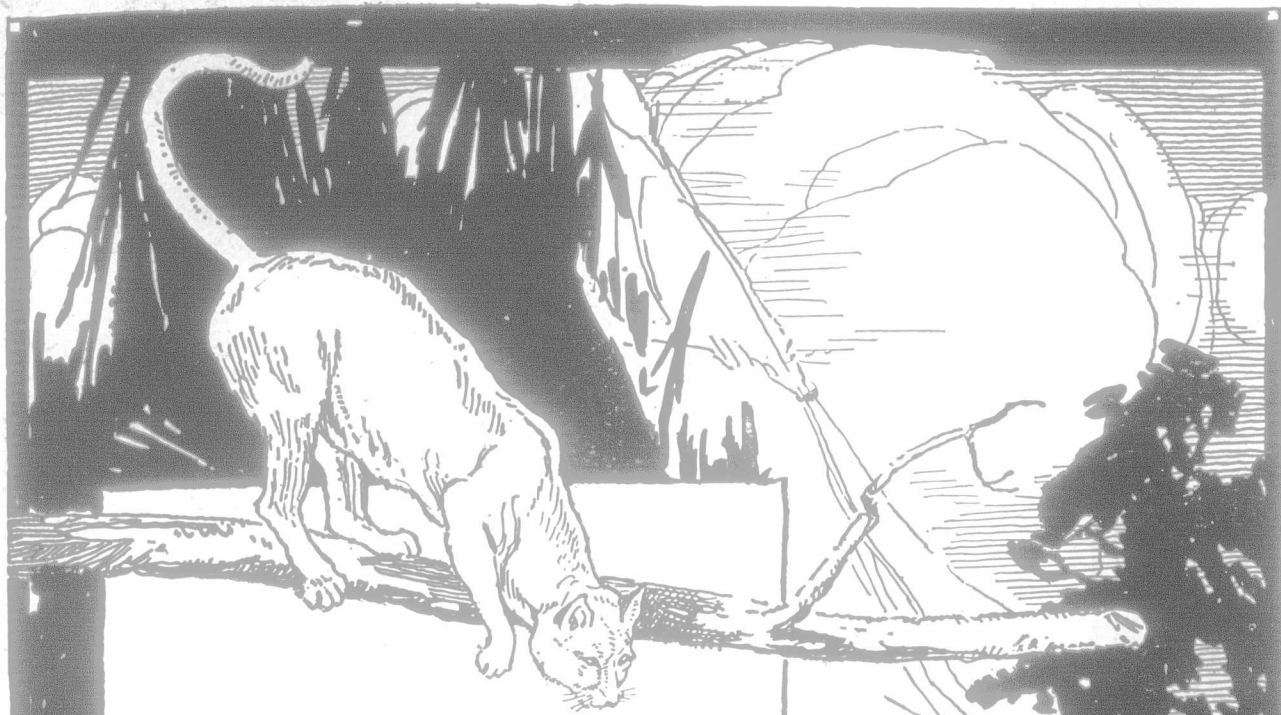
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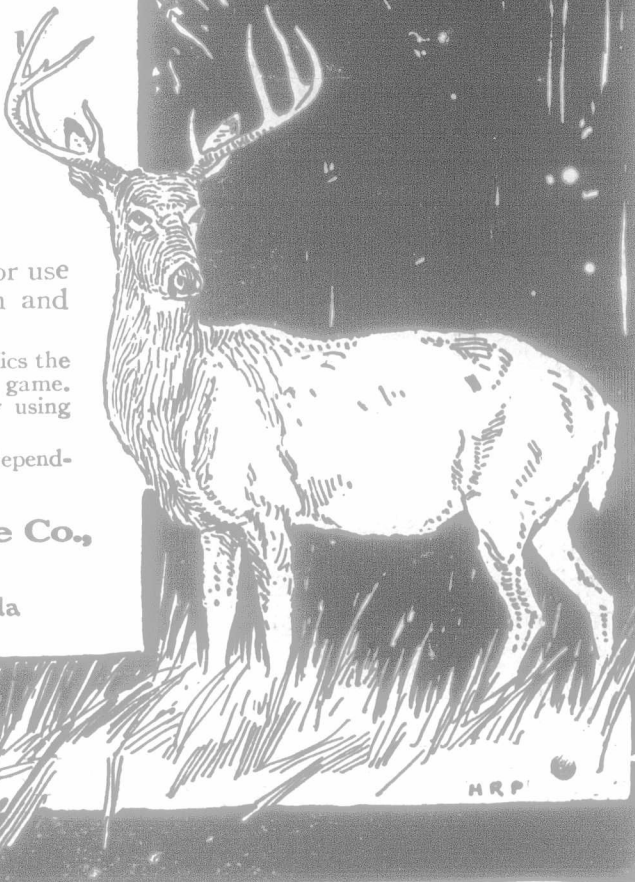
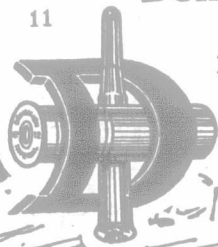
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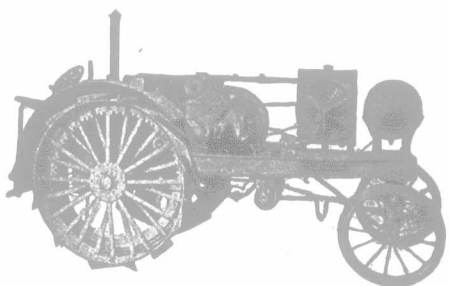
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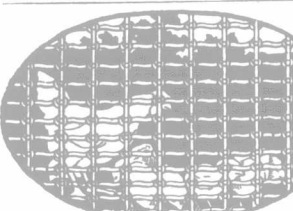
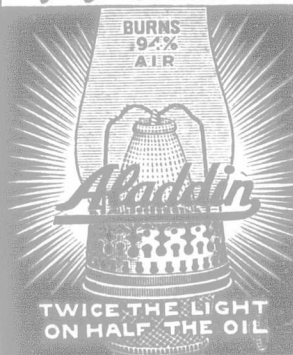
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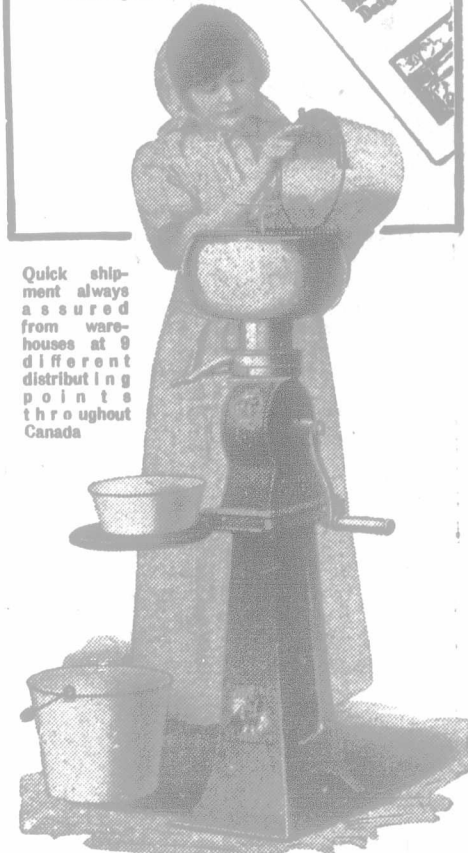
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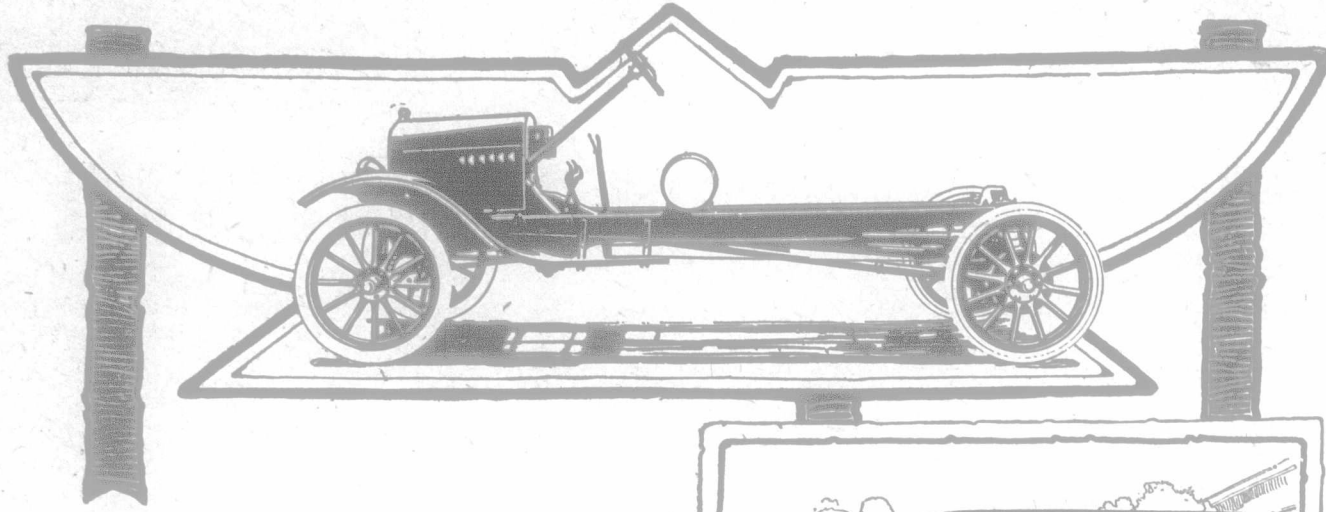
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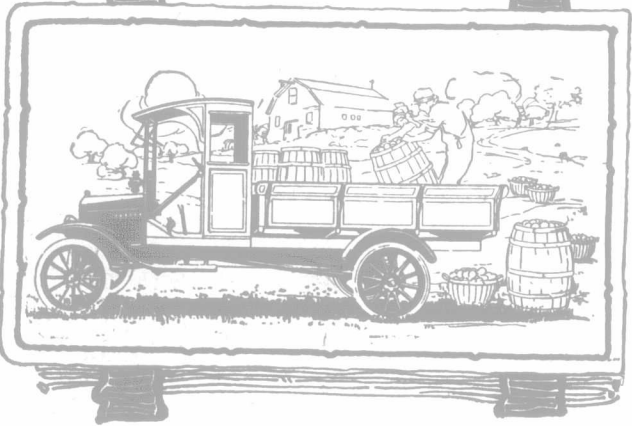
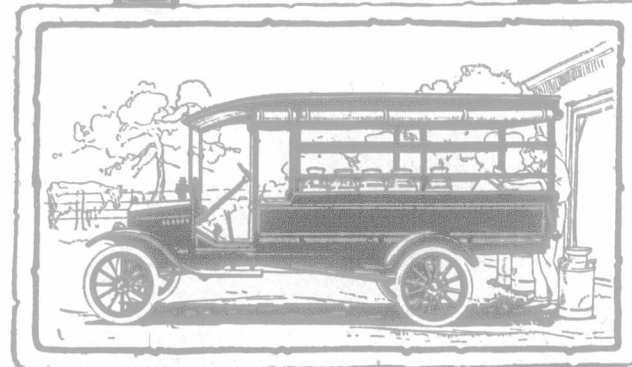
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LIII

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

1360

EDITORIAL.

Keep the plow going.

Prepare to buy Victory Bonds.

The pullets should be in winter quarters.

This is the month for "barn-cleaning."

Get the winter quarters ready for the bees.

Don't neglect the young foal. It will make good use of a little grain.

Cover the root pit lightly at first and add protection as the weather becomes more severe.

It will not be a bad plan to settle the seed corn question this fall and secure the supply.

During inclement weather in the fall there is usually some job about the stable that needs attention.

Read in this issue what some good shepherds advise regarding the fall care and management of the flock.

Turkey separated from her allies will be extremely unhappy this winter. Bulgaria set her a good example.

At time of writing no appointments have been announced for the Railway Board. Delays are dangerous.

The Canada Food Board announces that substitutes for white flour will soon be raised to 20 per cent. in the Canadian Standard loaf thus giving us the "Allied Loaf" as decided upon by the food controllers of the various countries concerned.

The fall sales are commencing and anyone selling in this way should be getting their animals in fit. A reasonable quantity of chop, some oil cake, a few roots and plenty of good roughage will give results. Use a cheap blanket to keep the hair glossy and smooth.

Many farm flocks of hens suffer from tuberculosis which manifests itself in various ways. The common symptoms are lameness, "going light", and in some cases diarrhoea. A post mortem examination frequently reveals elevated, white tubercles on the liver and other organs. Destroy all diseased birds at once and disinfect.

Germany's word now counts for so little that the Entente will not hearken even when she calls for peace. The story has been oft repeated regarding the two Irishmen who were burying the dead after a German retreat. A wounded Hun protested vigorously and claimed he was not dead but so distrustful were the undertakers in this case of anything emanating from a German source that they buried him forthwith. Germany's sins are beginning to take the course of a boom-erang.

During the canvass for the last Victory Loan some few citizens were heard to remark "Oh! I am not going to invest in Victory Bonds when I can make over 6 per cent. on my money invested in this business." Others, no doubt, thought the same but said nothing and did little. They represent the short-sighted, selfish element found amongst our population. They were short-sighted because they did not realize that if our country had no finances the industries could not go on and they would have no business. They were selfish because they were willing to allow others to carry them.

The Loan and the Citizen.

The Public Treasury will, no doubt, soon be empty and another Victory Loan campaign will be launched in order to replenish the depleted till. Those who have had money to invest know full well the character and behavior of a bond but to the average citizen that documentary piece of paper, known as a Victory Bond, was not a familiar object when the last Loan was floated. Suspicion in this regard has now been dissipated and the next issue should be received as one would an old acquaintance. Furthermore it has come home to the people that to their country they owe some obligation which can be partially met through the investment of their savings in Government securities. The best omen for the success of the next Loan, however, is the fact that citizens in all walks of life realize that without money in the Public Treasury the wheels of industry would cease to turn and there would be no employment. This in turn would paralyze business and ruin the demand for even the most essential commodities known to trade. Where there is nothing with which to pay or exchange there is no demand that will be recognized as such.

Last year's Loan was able to finance the only purchaser who could buy the Canadian farmers' excess products, namely, Great Britain. In the fiscal year, 1915, we exported animal produce and agricultural products valued at \$209,000,000. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, we exported no less than \$740,000,000 worth, the largest agricultural exports from this country on record. Great Britain required these products but she had not the ready cash with which to pay. Credit was advanced her and this large volume of supplies moved into consumption. When Canadians were asked to subscribe to the Victory Loan of 1917 they were enjoying war prosperity due to the great volume of orders placed in Canada by Great Britain. Those war orders were and still are the backbone of our general position. A full subscription to the Victory Loan of 1918 is necessary if these conditions are to continue. The farmer who buys Victory Bonds is his own beneficiary. Prepare now to buy Victory Bonds.

Some Common Sense Farm Philosophy.

In this issue we wish to introduce our readers to a story dealing with the experience of a farm boy as he meandered along life's highway from the boyhood period on the farm, through college, working his way up in professional agriculture, and finally returning to the farm as a permanent occupation. Through it all the *why* is emphasized to such an extent that an abundance of farm philosophy is written into the context, and such philosophy as only arises out of years of wide experience and close association with rural life.

The first chapter tells why the boy left the farm and the reasons are the same as thousands of other country-reared youths might advance if they wished to express their thoughts in words. The author of the story has not found it necessary to digress from the paths of truth and actual fact in order to make it interesting and to describe the emotions which severed the subject of his narrative from the old homestead.

"He compared his father's friend's success with his father's and mother's struggle, and the answer seemed plain. He saw the results of unremitting toil on his best and dearest friends."

These manifestations were sufficient to turn his boyhood thoughts temporarily against the occupation of his parents, as it does many a boy, but add to this the promptings of the teacher and the urgings of fathers and mothers to enter some profession easier and more remunerative than agriculture and is there any wonder that the rural population drifts cityward? The relation of parent to child and the relation of the state to the

agricultural industry are dealt with in a logical and common-sense manner throughout this short story, wherein many rural problems are revealed and explained.

A Study of the Breeds.

All the splendid breeds of live stock which are fostered in most civilized countries did not just grow up, like Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They represent the work of a century on the part of careful painstaking breeders and their successors, who worked hard and risked much to leave for posterity breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine improved and suitable to serve a better purpose in the agricultural field than did the native or original stock. The development and distribution of the standard or popular breeds has been recorded and it affords some of the most interesting and instructive reading to be found in agricultural literature. From week to week there will appear in the Live Stock Department of this paper a short discussion of some breed. We commend these articles to the breeder on account of the information he can glean from them concerning the history, type, character and general qualifications of his chosen animal. We commend them to the agricultural student, interested in live stock, as a means of getting acquainted with this all-important branch of agriculture, and we commend them to the teachers and pupils of our schools as a source of information that will educate our country's young along lines which are really worth while, and train them for more efficient husbandmen should they, in later years, heed the call to the farm.

The live stock industry in any country depends to a very large extent on the character of the animals reared, and their adaptability to the conditions under which they are obliged to exist. Breeds differ in certain respects and the industry as a whole owes its development and stability to this variation found in all classes of live stock. For this reason animal husbandry is one of the most interesting of all branches of agriculture, and a close study of the breeds fascinates the student who attempts to trace their origin and become acquainted with the characteristics which distinguish them. Clydesdale and Percheron type were fixed under altogether different circumstances. They were molded and perfected (so far as perfection has been attained in horse flesh) in two separate countries, and by people who spoke different languages. The Holstein was nurtured in Holland where the land was level and forage abundant. The Ayrshire in its period of development grazed on the hillsides of a more or less mountainous district in Scotland. The Jersey breed grew up under less exacting conditions on a fertile Channel Isle. Is it any wonder, then, that we have these three distinct dairy breeds of cattle, each suited in many respects to comply with most dairymen's requirements, but at the same time retaining those inherent peculiarities which recommend them for different conditions and environments. To a very large extent all cattle, sheep and swine have been divided into branches, which represent the ideals of different improvers or the natural result of varying agricultural or climatic conditions. There are few subjects more interesting than a study of the breeds.

A Foundation For Lasting Peace.

Whether a league of nations is or is not the outcome of this war the essential principles governing peace terms as enumerated by President Wilson to Congress on February 11, if adhered to, will go a long way in preventing further world conflicts or strife of local character. We are slowly but surely getting away from the deep-seated bellicose spirit which has permeated Europe from time immemorial and it is fitting that modern ideas should emanate from the New World which, nevertheless, has shown itself able and willing to take up the sword

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DOMINION.

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of justice and assist in righting the wrongs perpetrated by the arch-offender of the Old.

In addition to his pronouncement made up of fourteen points upon which future peace must be based, President Wilson said:

1. "That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular cause and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.
2. "That people and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that
3. "Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival States; and
4. "That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

The second clause of this declaration is replete with meaning. In addition to the over-run territory which Germany now occupies and which must be restored and indemnified, there are grievances of long standing to be righted. The Alsace-Lorraine wound has never healed. The Balkan States have long been quarreling and keeping Europe on the qui vive. Poland's history has been one long series of wrongs inflicted by more powerful neighbors. Turkey's record is smeared with the blood of massacres and unequalled for the oppression of those which other nations have allowed her to persecute. Where a small nation could be cut off from the sea it was done, thus retarding national development through lack of sea ports and shipping facilities. Frontiers have not been adjusted according to the nationality of the peoples thus severed, but according to the will of the dictator. Whenever possible autonomy has been withheld and oppression substituted in its stead. Is it any wonder that Europe has been so often bathed in blood?

President Wilson's principles sound reasonable to the citizen of the American continent, but they will savor strongly of radicalism to rulers of the Old World. Those who pray in earnest for no more wars must, as a first step, endorse these North-American ideals.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

A reader sends me a peculiar fungus for identification, and describes its appearance as follows. "The black slimy end, which bears a strange resemblance to a head under a lens, was held up to the light, while the other end was very slightly attached to the mud."

This fungus is a small specimen of *Phallus impudicus* one of the Stinkhorns, a group of Fungi which have a decidedly peculiar appearance and a most intolerable odor. Their shape may be seen from Fig 1. The bulb like structure at the base is pink in color and is the case in which the rest of the fungus developed. The stem is white and the cap is greenish-black.

The over poweringly fetid odor of the Stinkhorns plays an important part in the economy of these fungi, as it attracts flies. These insects in walking over the cap get their feet smeared with the greenish, semi-fluid, material which covers the cap and which contains the

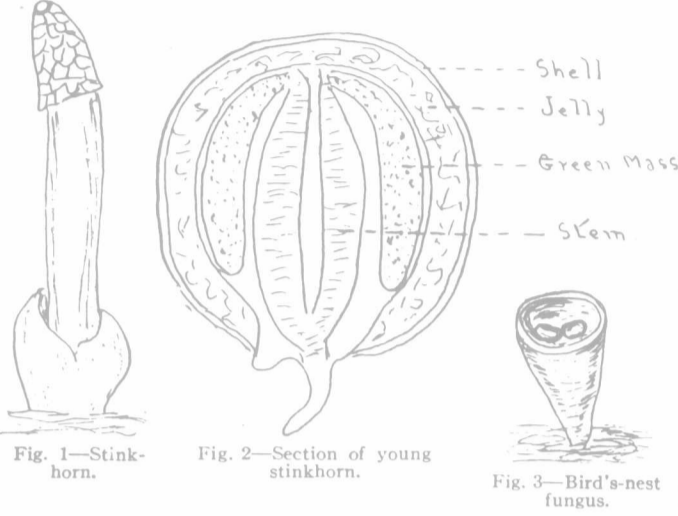


Fig. 1—Stinkhorn.

Fig. 2—Section of young stinkhorn.

Fig. 3—Bird's-nest fungus.

spores, and thus the spores are widely disseminated by the subsequent peregrinations of the flies.

This banquet for the flies is prepared underground, and the table, all ready set is pushed up into the light and the invitation to dinner is wafted forth on the breeze in the form of the stench which while repellent to human olfactory organs is decidedly attractive to the chosen guests. The mechanism by which this is accomplished is interesting. A search underground shows that the mycelial threads of the fungus permeate the soil in all directions. These are the nutritive parts of the fungus, the parts which gather and assimilate the food not only for their own growth but for the development of the spore-bearing portion. If we make a section of one of the pinkish "eggs" which has pushed itself out of the soil we see the arrangement shown in Fig 2. On the outside is the shell, or periderm, next is a jellylike layer which apparently serves as a packing to protect the structures within, then comes the layer of greenish substance, in which in the mature fungus the spores will be imbedded, and in the centre the hollow stem. The cells of the stem are flattened and it is the expansion of these cells which breaks through the shell and carries the cap upwards.

Speaking of fungi reminds me of a couple of very interesting species I came across this fall. One was that unique little plant known as the Bird's-nest Fungus, a name which fits it most adequately, as it looks just like a tiny bird's-nest containing eggs. The nest is formed by the opened sac and the eggs are really globular cases containing spores. The other interesting "find" was several groups of the largest fungi I have ever seen. They belonged to the species known as the Death-Cup, and were truly gigantic specimens, measuring twelve inches across the cap and with stems twenty-two inches long. This species is the most dangerous of all our fungi, as it is not only extremely deadly, but is pure white in color and looks very much like a good edible mushroom. It is one of the very few poisonous fungi and is responsible for most of the deaths resulting from "toad-stool" poisoning. The name Death-Cup is derived from the cup at the bottom of the stem, and as this cup marks both our highly poisonous species it is most advisable to avoid all fungi possessing a cup, though there are some edible species which have such a cup.

My Friend, the Apple-Tree Agent.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I wis oot in the orchard pickin' apples yesterday and as the crop is not what ye wad call ower plentiful hereabout, I got to thinkin' o' all the guid money I had put in apple-trees in my time an' wonderin' if it had been a payin' investment, or would I hae done better to have put it into vacant lots in some toon oot in the West an' in that way saved mysel' the wark o' plantin' the trees an' trimmin' the wee branches off them, accordin' tae the instructions I got frae the agents that coaxed me intae buyin' what I had never seen. Another item on the expense side o' the ledger is the amount o' time I lost listenin' tae the arguments o' these chaps, when I should hae been at my ploughin'. Some will tell ye that it's actions that count in this world and not words, but it's words that count wi' an apple-tree agent, ilka time; I've noticed that. Gie him a chance an' he'll convince ye that ye wad be throwin' awa' the opportunity o' a

lifetime gin ye didna buy at least a dozen o' his "guaranteed-to-grow, true-to-label, hardy and healthy, free-from-scale, three-year-old stock." In three or four years, at the ootside, ye'll be sellin' apples by the barrel, he tells ye, an' tae prove it he shows ye pictures taken frae life that fairly mak' yer mouth water. I dinna think I've ever seen onything growin' on trees that wad compare wi' the pictures o' apples that are tae be found on the pages o' some o' those auld nursery catalogs. They say that ye canna improve upon Nature but I'm thinkin' that whoever wis responsible for those works o' art, as ye might call them, wis rinnin' Her a close second, onyway. If the agent couldna' accomplish his purpose by way o' yer sense o' hearin' he generally made it oot by means o' yer sense o' sight. Seein' is believin', ye ken. Besides, the prospect o' bein' able, in the near future, o' exercisin' yer sense o' taste, wis enough to bring the balance down on the side o' the agent, nine times oot o' ten.

Mony's the hole I've dug an' mony's the tree I've planted, but few an' far between are the barrels o' apples that I hae sold. Under the circumstances I dinna ken just who to blame, mysel' or the chaps that grew the trees. Sometimes it wis one an' sometimes it wis theither, I suppose. I dinna blame the agent. Gin he wis smart enough to beat me at the talkin' game he deserved his salary. Sae lang as he didn't ken that he was tellin' lies there's no a word to be said to him.

One chap I mind o', however, let his anxiety to mak' a sale get the better o' his honesty. He had been botherin' me, off an' on, for a number o' years, for what he called a "guid decent order", an' says he to me one day, "I see ye are in the strawberry business" says he; "noo I'll tell ye what I'll do. Gie me this order for apple-trees an' I'll get ye a better market for yer berries, by three cents a quart, than ye hae the noo. Ye'll hear from me inside a couple o' weeks." Weel, as one guid turn deserves anither I agreed, an' the bargain wis made. I signed my name to his paper, but it didna occur to me to get him to dae as much on his part. I've never seen the scamp frae that day to this. I had to sell my strawberries at the auld price and pay for the apple-trees the next spring, when they were delivered, as weel. However, I considered that I had made a pretty fair bargain after all, seein' how I got rid o' the fellow for guid. It reminded me o' the plan an uncle o' mine took in dealin' wi' a tramp that used to mak' a raid on him aboot once every twa months or so. One day my uncle gave the chap a coat, an' says he, "noo, this is a pretty guid coat. When ye come the next time ye'll gie me fifty cents." That wis the last visit he had frae the tramp. He must hae been some relation to my apple-tree agent, ye see.

Another agent, or salesman, as they call themselves, that I mind o', wis a very religious sort o' a man. Half o' the time he talked religion an' half o' the time he talked apple-trees. He had a verse o' Scripture to fit ilka circumstance that wad come up. To change the conversation I asked him one day, what kind o' apples he wis sellin'. "By their fruits ye shall know them," he replied. And I found oot later on, when the trees I bought from him began to bear, that what he said wis true enough. Not one o' his trees turned oot to be the kind that wis written on the label. Maist o' them were crabs, an' unco' measly crabs at that. They're that sour that they mak' the pigs squeal an' I'm thinkin' that the mair they eat o' them the thinner they get. The Government will be tellin' us not to waste onything in the way o' food in war-time, but I'm dootin' they wad be stumped gin I asked them what to do wi' my crab-apples. The auld wumman mak's pickles oot o' them once in a while, as she says they tak' unco' little vinegar, but a mon canna live on pickles alone, even in war-time. An' the warst o' it is that once a crab-tree starts to grow naething on earth seems to be able to kill it. Last winter, when we had sae muckle o' that forty-degrees-below-zero weather wi' a forty-mile east wind tae match, ye woul'd hae thought that onything that wis oot o' doors wad be pretty weel dried up, crab-trees an' all. But no. When spring came they cam' oot as fresh as ever, while aboot half the apple-trees o' ither varieties, through the country, were killed as dead as last year's potato tops. They say the good die young an' it seems to be a fact. The nearer onything is to being a scrub, whether it's a cow or man or an apple-tree, the tougher they seem tae be.

However, it looks noo as though there might be a chance for a harvest for apple-tree agents in this country in the next two or three years, that is, if oor apple-growers havena become discouraged tae the point o' goin' clear oot o' the business. In some cases mair than ninety per cent. o' their trees hae been killed by last winter's hard weather, and ye canna recover frae a set-back like that as quick as ye can frae some ither things. But just the same I dinna think the apple-growers o' oor country are ony easier knocked oot than the rest o' the bunch. They may be doon but not to stay. And when the salesman comes aroond, wi' his order-book an' his winning ways, I hae na doot he will be able to dae business as weel as he could in the auld days, when baith he an' his customer had sae muckle to learn in regard tae human nature. To-day the buyer gets a square deal in pretty nearly every case, because if for no ither reason, the seller kens that it's the only kind o' business that's ony guid. The ither kind is a money-losing proposition in the end. The human race has been makin' a wee bit o' progress along the line o' commonsense and it's becoming evident tae a considerable extent in the business world at the present time. We've got noo that we expect a square deal an' generally we get it. The farmer an' the apple-tree agent are on better terms the noo than they were in the days o' lang syne. I ken that, onyway.

The Story of a Farm Boy.

Part I.—Why the Boy Left the Farm.

BY B. S. A.

ON the wear-worn, carpet-covered couch, behind the big, old-fashioned kitchen stove, red hot from the abundance of dry beech and maple of the days of yore, a lad in his seventh year lay sound asleep, deep in the dreams of childhood. The house, a more or less substantial structure of the pioneers of the locality—was of frame clap-board construction, filled between the heavy studs with grout. It was a typical, weather-beaten farm house of its day—grey, bare and sombre without, but bright and cheery within. It had seen many changes and was nearing the end of its journey. However, it was still a real home—one of those places where the very soul of the occupants is wrapped up in everything—worth more than many a million-dollar pile of masonry whose walls contain no real love and living. The air outside, crisp and sharp, penetrated many cracks and crevices. The windows rattled and the panes were long since puttyless. Yet it was a desirable domicile.

While the lad slept on the home-made couch, as was his wont after each winter-evening meal until his elders retired for the night, his mother mended or knitted and his father read the paper or discussed the affairs of farm, municipality, or state, with his wife, the hired man, or a high-booted neighbor who chanced to drop in to spend the evening.

On this particular night the knock which came at the door was more gentle than that of the sturdy tillers of the soil round about. It was an educated rap, and when the door was opened in stepped, with many a courtesy, the new school teacher who had been but a month at his duties in the little red school house on the hill, one mile distant. The object of his call slumbered on; A B C's and simple addition could wait, but the proud father and mother listened with eager satisfaction while the teacher related stories of their only son's aptness at school. He was particularly concerned about the boy's age. While not questioning the truthfulness of the lad, he found difficulty in believing that he had seen only six summers and was just nearing his seventh year. He was so large for his age, and so robust. He filled his teacher's eye as he had for nearly seven years, only far more so, his mother's and his father's. After a short talk the school-master took his departure, not failing to advise that little Jimmy be kept steadily at school. The advice was unnecessary. After years of hard toil, and seeing nothing ahead but an uphill struggle to clear the old farm of debt, the parents had decided that Jimmy must get an education such as would give him an opportunity to earn what they thought would be a much easier living that could ever be his lot if he chose to farm. They had decided to make something better of Jimmy than a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water.

Jimmy's father and mother, son and daughter of pioneers who did their part in the felling of the forests of Old Ontario and thereby added their bit to the Empire, had faced their own problems without wincing. They knew the farmer's lot from experience. Both had worked until well beyond their majority for their parents without remuneration other than board and clothes, and, when married, neither had money to properly start the home and the farm. But, where there is a will there's a way. Jimmy's grandfather gave his son about \$250 worth of worn-out horse flesh, and implements, and with meagre home furnishings a start was made on 100 acres of Ontario soil, rented from the pioneer grandfather of the lad at a fair rental. The stock consisted of two cows, eight hens and the two old "plugs" of horses. In debt for practically everything, the start was made at the bottom of a difficult grade, but with the fire of youth burning briskly in young hearts, the climb was commenced.

After a few years Jimmy's father purchased fifty acres of land adjacent to the farm—he rented and got the deed for the latter hundred, making 150 acres in all, for which he went over \$6,000 in debt. Land was cheaper then than now. A mortgage eats like a cancer, and the investment did not yield big returns. Most of the mortgage was still on the place when the school teacher advised Jimmy's parents to keep him steadily at school, and after paying two hired men, necessary in those days, and six per cent. interest on \$6,000 and keeping everything running, little was left to pay off the principal. Returns were slow. Hours were long. Five o'clock in the morning found his father away for the cows and horses and mother getting the men their breakfast. Rarely was the work completed for the day before nine o'clock at night. The house had no conveniences. Jimmy carried in what wood he could after coming from school. His mother carried water from the pump, brought the cows at night, and always helped with or did all of the milking, which was no small chore when the herd increased, as it did, to eight cows. His father and mother were over-worked and were not getting as good wages as the hired man.

Time went on. Teachers changed in the school. Jimmy advanced rapidly, due to diligence and regularity. He went up for entrance examination at twelve years of age and took scholarship standing. The next year he took his public school leaving under a new teacher, who advised and begged that he go on to school. He headed his county at this particular examination and prospects were bright for the lad.

Jimmy had grown rapidly. He was in stature tall, stout and robust, as big and able as many a boy at sixteen. He had a father who was:

"More than his dad, a chum of the lad."

He had been his best comrade both at work and at play; had talked all matters over with Jimmy; had

shared his studies and his play; had inspired him; was his partner and chum. He was "Only a dad, but the best of men." Jimmy's mother, too, was a source of strength to the boy. From her he inherited no small portion of his grit and determination. Like all good mothers, she was a slave to her baby and her one regret was that she couldn't do more for the apple of her eye. Jimmy loved his parents and his home. He had grown to take a great interest in the farm, the crops, and particularly the live stock, for, had not his father given him as his own a sheep several years before and he had sold the increase and banked the money. He was consulted about all the farm work. Small wonder, then, that notwithstanding the advice of teacher and the gentle urging of father and mother, he decided not to go on to school but rather to remain on the farm. Jimmy had decided to be a farmer.

Our boy started in as a farmer's son should to work his best. At thirteen he drove the binder and rake, loaded, plowed, and did practically all kinds of farm work. He was soon an experienced stock feeder. The two hired men were dispensed with and by the aid of more machinery and increased live stock, he and his father started in to farm the old place alone, with the help of an extra man by the day in harvest. This meant hard work and long hours, but neither father nor son faltered. The old place must be cleared of debt and



Thinking It Over.

the old folks made secure for the "rainy days" of declining years. Jimmy liked the work but his father, older, more experienced, with some of the sharper corners worn off, was not so enthusiastic about farming as an occupation.

Jimmy studied farming from the practical side. Two pure-bred Shorthorn cows had been purchased some years before. The herd was growing. The good heifers were kept for breeding purposes and the surplus helped to raise money to pay off the debts and keep the good old ship afloat. The boy, through saving from his sheep, had gathered enough together to buy a pure-bred heifer from his father. A grade flock of sheep was disposed of and their place taken by six high-priced, pure-bred Shropshire ewes. Fortune did not smile on the venture. The ewes would not give the necessary increase to pay for their keep. Jimmy thought he could make them respond to good treatment, and he traded his heifer for the flock and started in. From that day "luck" changed with the sheep. They bred regularly and brought forth abundantly. The flock grew and the male surplus was disposed of to the increase of Jimmy's bank account.

As a boy at home Jimmy had a struggle. He grew rapidly and developed early. At sixteen he weighed 160 pounds, and at eighteen 180, and could take his end of any work and he did it with a will. He was a

working partner of his father and as years went on he felt that returns for labor on the farm were not commensurate with the efforts of the farmer and his entire family. Working sixteen hours a day, with few holidays, did not break his heart, but it started him to thinking. At eighteen the farm was clear of debt and sufficient money had been saved to replace the old frame house that Jimmy had loved so long and earnestly with a bigger, more commodious and more imposing brick structure, with convenience for mother as well as altogether too many rooms for her in failing years to keep clean. Jimmy felt that the struggle to clear the farm and build the house had deprived his father, and particularly his mother, of the conveniences they should have had in earlier years. He objected, not strenuously but passively, to the building of too large a house, hold that his mother should have less work and the maximum of farm home labor-savers in her new house, which, by the way, never seemed like home to the boy who had been born and grew up in the humbler abode of his forefathers. Jimmy worked longer hours the summer the big brick house went up than ever before. He had little time for pleasure. He had his board and the income from his few sheep for his efforts. As all boys of ambition do, he began to manifest signs of restiveness and uneasiness. He had the best driving horse on the concession and a good rig. He went and came practically at will, but only after working hours. He had a first-class Christian home. The farm was as fertile as any in the neighborhood. It was well equipped and yet Jimmy became dissatisfied, and his dissatisfaction increased. Why?

Every young man who is any good becomes restive. All ambitious mortals desire change of scene. Very often the lad of eighteen knows not when he is well used. And yet were it not for the fact that boys, and girls too, tire of their surroundings, find fault with their homes, and eventually walk boldly and bravely out to conquer new fields and to make new homes, our nation could not progress. This country has been made by people who have torn away from homes—good homes in most instances. The rolling stone may gather no moss, but far more certainly the sitting hen never gets fat.

Jimmy kept his eyes open. Neighbor Jones' son had gone on to school when Jimmy stopped. He was now a bank clerk with carefully creased trousers, patent leather shoes, and more neckties than Jimmy had owned in all his life. Besides, he always had plenty of money, judging from the jingle in his pockets. The Jones' boy appeared to be "getting on" and his talk, of course, did not minimize his importance, while it generally carried a sting of scorn for the plowboy. Jimmy was high-spirited and justly resented any insinuations directed at farmers. Nevertheless, the Jones' boy outshone him at social functions, and to outward appearances was more prosperous than he, although if the truth had been known, Jimmy's little flock of sheep returned more to him yearly than the bank clerk's entire salary amounted to. But Jimmy was thinking.

One day his father received a call from an old school friend of the earlier days. They had been chums for many a day, but Will had left the farm in his youth and was then secretary-treasurer and a big stockholder in a large city manufacturing concern. In casual conversation, Will, his father's fast friend, hinted truthfully that his annual returns were more than Jimmy's father could hope to make on the farm in two decades. "John", he said, "you should have left the farm." And Jimmy did some more thinking. There was "Dad" with his horny hands and stooped shoulders, after years and years of drudgery. And yonder sat "Mother", broken in health but not in spirit; tired, yet hopeful. Compared with these, his hardworked parents, were the neat, trim, straight, agile, soft-handed, alert, business man and his over-dressed, polished wife. The work of father, mother and son combined on the farm had yielded in the best year \$900 to pay on the mortgage. Some years it returned only a living, and the average day's work ran from fourteen to sixteen hours in summer. The school-day friend of Jimmy's father worked from nine to five, while Jimmy and his "Dad" labored from five to nine. Jimmy's mother's work was never done, and the friend's wife's hardest task was keeping servants. Yet the man who had left the farm for the city business made thousands twice over where his industrious farmer friend got only hundreds for several times the effort. And Jimmy's "Dad" bought his share of what his friend manufactured. Something was evidently wrong.

For three years Jimmy wrestled with an ever-increasing desire for wider knowledge. The trend of affairs only increased his love for the farm and his belief in the land, but he was anxious to do something to better, not only his own condition but that of others. He was no sulker or whiner. He realized that the world has no time for the grumbler but always gives the plodder a willing lift. He was desirous himself of doing something to make it easier for himself to plod along and "to be, no matter where, a man."

Jimmy worked away for these three years and then one day as he followed three big Clydesdales as they pulled the wide-bottomed, two-furrowed plow across the eighteen-acre, stubble field, his decision was reached. His father labored with a similar outfit on the next "land" to him. It was just after harvest in the early days of September, when the ground is hard and flies are bad. Jimmy had some trouble with his plow and team. He chafed for change. Deeper things were disturbing his mind. He hoped to marry some day and settle down,

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THE HORSE.

Winter Care of Pregnant Mares.

Those who have had experience and observation in horses breeding have noticed that a considerable percentage of the spring colts, especially those born before the mares have been on pasture for some time, are weakly, often not able to stand, and in some cases without sufficient ambition and life to nurse when held up and the teat introduced into the mouth. It will also be observed that colts of this description are usually those of dams that have been pampered during the winter months—those that have been well fed and kept in the stable most of the time without exercise. Of course, there are exceptions, and it is not uncommon for a mare so used to produce a vigorous foal. Therefore, while it is not necessary in all cases that breeding mares should have regular exercise during pregnancy, it is at least advisable, and has a strong tendency to exert a beneficial action upon the progeny. In countries where the climate is such that horses can, with comfort, run out in the fields at least during the day time, mares will take sufficient voluntary exercise; but in climates such as that of Ontario this cannot be done, as often conditions for weeks at a time are such that they cannot be allowed out in the fields at all, and if turned out in the barnyard (which, of course, is better than standing in the stable) they take little exercise, but stand in the most shaded place most of the time to as much as possible be out of the cold until they are again allowed to enter the stable. The pregnant mare should be well fed and given regular exercise or light work. The idea that a pregnant mare should not be well fed is not uncommon. A little consideration should teach us differently. The foetus is daily increasing in size. This growth does not occur without nourishment. The nutriment must be supplied by the blood of the dam, and, as nutriment is not a natural product of the blood, but is supplied by the feed that the animal consumes, we can readily see that the pregnant mare has not only her own tissues to nourish, but also those of the growing foetus, which in the latter months of gestation is no small matter. Hence we see that the in-foal mare requires more feed than a gelding or unpregnant mare of the same size doing the same work. While she requires more feed, greater care should be exercised in the selection of feed, all of which should be of first-class quality, of an easily digested character and fed at regular intervals. All possible care to avoid digestive derangement should be observed. Good hay and oats are the feeds to be relied upon to produce nourishment, and these should be fed in quantities proportionate to the size of the animal and the labor performed. In addition, she should be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran with a cupful of linseed meal at least twice weekly. She should also be allowed all the good water she will drink at least three times daily; still better if it can be arranged so that she can have water at will.

She should have daily exercise. If there be regular light work at which she is kept busy for a few hours every day it is better, but if not she should be driven a few miles daily. The work or exercise should be light. Work that necessitates excessive muscular or respiratory effort should be avoided; so also should plunging through deep snow, etc., be avoided if possible. Excessive muscular exercise, plunging, etc., cause violent contractions of the abdominal and other muscles, and this tends to produce abortion. Greater care than usual should be taken to not subject the mare to even moderate exercise shortly after a full meal.

Saddle work, especially during the latter months of gestation, should be avoided, as the mare has sufficient to carry without a man on her back; but where saddle work is given the use of spurs should not be permitted, as pricking an animal on the sides or flanks with spurs causes more or less violent contraction of the abdominal muscles, which is dangerous to the foetus. All nervous excitement should be avoided, as also should sights that frighten her; also offensive odors. The odor of freshly-drawn blood tends to produce abortion in mares that are not accustomed to the odor, hence she should not be allowed near a slaughter house, etc. All operations should, if possible be postponed until after foaling, and also the administration of medicines which tend to abortion, as drastic purgatives. When necessary to give a purgative to a pregnant mare it is well to give raw linseed oil in preference to aloes, as while it does not act so promptly its action is milder and does not cause the griping and contraction of both voluntary and involuntary muscles.

Towards the end of gestation still greater care should

be exercised, and while exercise up to the very last is advisable, it should be given more carefully, and less of it when she becomes somewhat clumsy and inactive on account of size and weight; but many of the most successful cases we have known have been when the mare has been unhitched when showing labor pains.

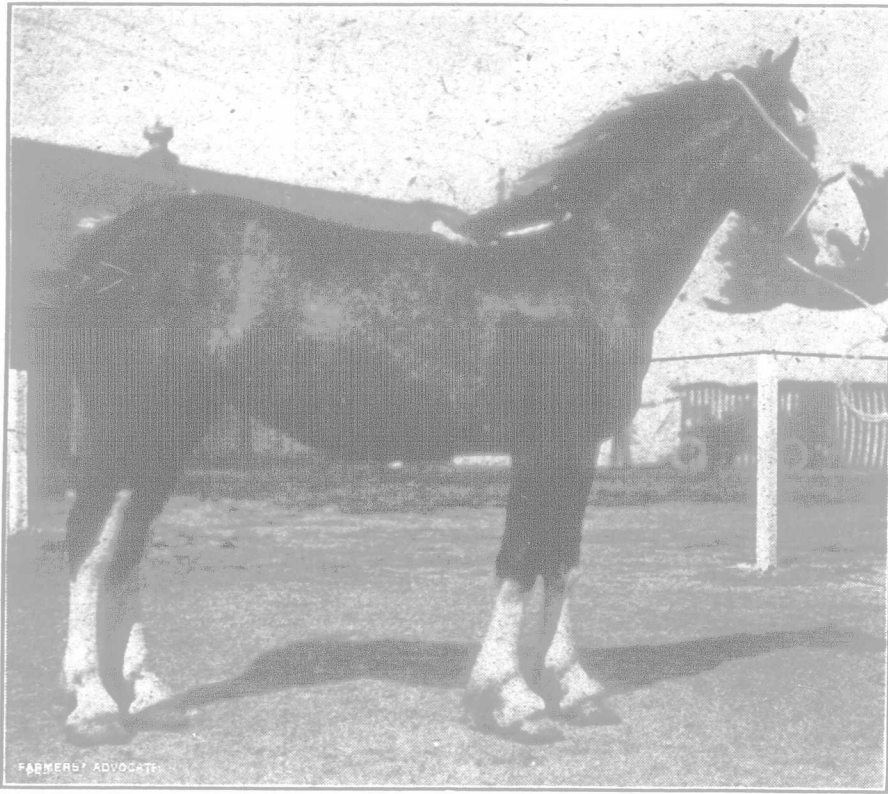
After the birth of the foal the mare should not be worked for at least two weeks, and if she can be allowed idleness until weaning time all the better. Many farmers who breed one or more mares have sufficient horses to do their work and driving without using the pregnant mares, and, as a consequence they live in perfect idleness. We repeat that this is a mistake, and that while all horses are the better of a certain amount of regular exercise it is better to allow the geldings and unpregnant mares to live in idleness than the breeding mares. W.H.P.

A Colt's First Shoes.

The first pair of shoes to a young colt must certainly be a novel experience. The tender feel of the young horn must, on soft land or light land, have touched every sensitive nerve. It is necessary so in order that a good hoof and a pastern set for full circulation of blood may be worked into a happy combination. That the horse never seeks for his own shoes is admitted, but when domesticated he must wear them or be worthless.

As a rule, how the colt wears his first pair of shoes will be exactly how he will wear the last. It is the breeding owner rather than the farrier who is responsible for the first pair of shoes. He should have watched the young one carefully, studied its favorite gaits and weights, the gradual growth of horn, and the general set of the fore pasterns and the fore and hind legs.

Hind shoeing is of scarcely minor importance. The knife should be used sparingly, the rasp at no time, over a young hoof. Everything should be done with coolness. —Live Stock Journal.



Haldimand Bessie.

The first prize two-year-old Clydesdale filly at London, 1918.

Canadian Percherons For Britain.

Percheron breeders in America are particularly gratified over the recent sale and shipment of 26 Percheron fillies and one stallion to Great Britain. They feel that few breeds of live stock have been so honored by exportations to Europe. Breeding stock has all moved to America, and there are but few cases on record where Europeans have bought breeding stock on this side of the water. This shipment of 26 Percherons was purchased by Hon. Alexander Parker, who spent some time in America as a purchasing officer in the British Remount Service. While here he visited George Lane's Bar U Ranch twice and the present exportation grew out of his favorable impression of the Percherons seen there and the splendid adaptability of the breed for war service.

Feeding the Foal.

Young foals should have comfortable quarters during the first winter and plenty of nourishing feed. Many horsemen prefer to run them two in a box stall. Oats and bran make a good combination, mixed in the proportion of four parts of oats to one of bran, by weight. Feed all they will clean up nicely and still come forward hungry for their next meal. Feed also the choicest hay on the place, a little at a time. See that it is free from dust and mould. Hay of poor quality is very bad for young foals. It is bad any time to let colts get thin, and never should they be allowed to lose the flesh that was born on them.

Many experienced horsemen claim that a draft colt

should develop to about half his ultimate weight in the first year. Breeders in the United States assert that a draft-bred foal that does not weigh 1,200 pounds or over the day he is twelve months old will have a slim chance of developing into a first-class drafter. This weight is probably a little in excess of what one would expect of Canadian-bred foals, as corn and other weight-producing feeds are not fed so abundantly. However, the principle of getting good development the first year is sound.

LIVE STOCK.

The Free-Freight Policy Still Operating.

Those in Ontario who have been favored with good crops this year should not forget the free freight policy still operative under the direction of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The aim of the free freight policy is to prevent as far as possible the slaughter or exportation of useful heifers and young ewes offered for sale on the open market at central stock yards. An agreement was made between the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the different railway companies under which the railways rebate twenty-five per cent. of the freight on carload shipments of heifers and ewes returned from the stock yards to country points for breeding purposes. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Live Stock Branch, pays the remaining seventy-five per cent. of the freight on such shipments. Shipments must comprise car lots of not less than twenty heifers or forty ewes, or mixed car lots of both heifers and ewes, two ewes being accepted as equivalent to one heifer in fixing the minimum for one car. Heifers included in such shipments should be under twenty-four months of age, and ewes should be three shears or younger. Only farmers, or properly authorized agents for farmers, are entitled to receive assistance under the policy.

The Dominion Live Stock Branch has representatives at both the Toronto and Montreal stock yards, and prospective purchasers under this policy should get in touch with them and get full particulars concerning the condition of the market and manner of purchasing and shipping. W. H. Irvine is the Toronto representative and his office is located at 1127 Keele Street, just opposite, the entrance to the Union Stock Yards. The markets representative for the branch at Montreal is S. N. Chipman, whose office is located in the Live Stock Exchange at the Point St. Charles yards.

It is possible for a number of farmers to co-operate in the purchase of a carload of this stock and still meet the requirements of the policy. Groups of farmers can organize, uniting their small orders, and appoint an agent to purchase for them. The personal expenses of bona fide farmers or their agents are paid under the same policy.

At this season of the year there is always a waste of good breeding ewes and heifers which go to the shambles. Anyone who has plenty of feed and is understocked would do well to look into this matter and perhaps replenish their herds and flocks before the season is too far advanced.

"Safety First" With the Bull.

Self preservation is said to be the first law of life. It should naturally follow that a man would not take unnecessary risks in his daily work. Yet we see some farmers every day leading bulls about with ropes or straps as if they were lap dogs. Leading a bull is incidental to the honorable and most worthy occupation of breeding domesticated cattle. It carries with it, nevertheless, a latent hazard, dormant, as it were, most of the time, but for which, when it begins to act, man is at best a poor match. A quiet bull is generally the kind that is the cause of an accident. He is so quiet that he is trusted and no precautions are taken for the protection of his master should he become aroused, or even playful. The vicious bull is treated as such and is, I believe, responsible for fewer accidents than his apparently docile neighbor. All bulls should be treated as if they weren't to be trusted. It matters not how quiet or good-natured they may be, it is impossible to tell when any one of them will "start something," and if the man in charge is not equipped with a proper leading device, he may not be able to avoid an ungraceful encounter with his farm yard friend from which the chances are about a hundred to one that he will come out second best. Taking second place to a bull in a fight is a most unfortunate procedure, which in the great majority of cases would be avoided by a careful observance of the "safety first" principle in handling the bull.

It seems too bad that some effort was not made two months ago to conserve gasoline when urban families were at the summer resorts and the twin-six was the connecting link between the city and watering place. Everyone was burning motor fuel at that time which could well have been saved. However, it's no use crying over spilled milk. It is not too late though to put this thing on a workable basis and issue gasoline cards, such as the Montreal Automobile Association have asked for. At any rate this is a suggestion worthy of consideration next summer, if the war is not over.

How Some Successful Shepherds Handle Their Flocks During the Fall.

It is but material that every shepherd should aim at raising as large a percentage as possible of strong, thrifty lambs. Some appear to be more successful with their lamb crop than others, and the reason for this may oftentimes be traced to the fall management of the flock. Prior to the breeding season it is considered essential by prominent and successful shepherds, that the ewes be in a gaining condition at the time they are bred. Their experience has taught them that it pays to give the breeding flock special attention during the fall. The lambs should be weaned in time to give the ewes a chance to gain in flesh. Too many sheep-owners allow the flock to practically take care of itself and as a result of such practice the returns are not what they should be. The following paragraphs give an outline of the methods of handling the flock during the breeding season as practiced by well-known sheep breeders. Those starting in the business might advantageously take a leaf out of these men's book of experience and thus probably gain for themselves considerable greater remuneration from their flock than if they learned the business from their own experience only. The methods of handling the flock differ, somewhat with different breeders, but practically all claim that for a big increase in the spring the shepherd must properly look after his flock the previous fall. A thin, half-starved ewe at time of breeding is not likely to produce and raise a pair of twin lambs the following spring.

Favors Breeding While the Ewes are on Grass.

BY A. A. MACMILLAN.

Much depends on the management and care of breeding ewes previous to and during the breeding season. The lambs should be weaned during September or early October. There is usually some good aftermath, either timothy or clover, upon which the lambs may be placed until finished for market. The ewes should be kept on short pasture until dried up. It is also wise to go over the flock several times and milk out any ewes that require it. As soon as the ewes are dry they should be culled over and any undesirables either sold or replaced with the lambs to fatten for later sale. Shearing ewes kept to replace vacancies should then be put with the breeding flock and all should be turned on to a good pasture for a month or six weeks previous to breeding. This gives the ewes a chance to gain up in flesh. About ten days to two weeks before turning in the ram the ewes should be given a small allowance of oats, say a quarter to a half pound daily. This brings the ewes in stronger in heat, increases the percentage of twins, and shortens the lambing period. It is important that ewes should be gaining in flesh during the breeding season to get the best results.

The ram should be purchased well in advance of the breeding season and should be fed sufficient grain to keep him in good heart. The grain allowance should be increased during the breeding season and large rams will require a pound to a pound and a half of grain daily. There is nothing better than oats and bran, or, in the absence of bran, oats alone. Many farmers with small flocks prefer to let the ram run with the ewes in the field. This method saves time, but unless the ram is a sure breeder often results in the loss of an entire lamb crop as the field method does not allow of any check on the ewes. The safest plan is to house the ram at night, bringing the ewes in every morning and marking each ewe as bred with water-color paint. Ewes that are not settled in lamb will return to the ram in fourteen to sixteen days, and may then be marked with another color of paint, or any other distinguishing mark that may be handy. If many of the ewes return the second time it is a pretty sure sign that the ram is not a sure breeder and arrangements should be made to secure the services of another ram. A ram two years and older will breed fifty to seventy-five ewes, if properly fed and allowed with the flock for one hour only night and morning each day. A yearling ram will breed forty to fifty ewes under the same method of handling, and a ram lamb fifteen to twenty-five ewes. Larger and stronger lambs are usually obtained from mature rams, and it is good practice to purchase a mature ram that is a tried breeder but is being offered for sale to eliminate inbreeding. Rams may be used as long as their teeth remain good and they keep in good flesh. Many rams may be kept for breeding purposes until eight and ten years of age, and in some cases even longer.

In the commercial flock, mating should begin from the first to the fifteenth of November. This will bring the lambs along the last of March and the first of April, which is about as convenient as possible for most farmers from the standpoint of labor, and at the same time the lambs are old enough when the ewes are turned to pasture to take all the milk without causing digestive trouble. Another point in favor of breeding early in November is that the ewes are still on grass, consequently are more likely to be gaining in flesh. The most unfavorable time for breeding is the first two weeks after the ewes are housed, as unless they are fed roots and a liberal allowance of grain they are sure to be failing in flesh, owing to the change from pasture to dry feed. There is good money in raising early lambs for the Easter or early summer trade but such practice requires more skillful management to obtain the best results.

Fall dipping is essential, even though the flock has been dipped in the spring, as, unless absolutely free from ticks, a few that may have escaped the spring dipping will have reproduced sufficiently to cause a great deal of annoyance before spring. If spring and fall dipping has been kept up for several years, and it is known that the flock is free from ticks, then the fall dipping may be dispensed with for one and possibly two

years, but generally speaking fall dipping should be practiced to safeguard the flock against skin diseases and parasites. Either liquid or powder dips are effective. With the small flock a large barrel or similar receptacle will take the place of a dipping tank. Each sheep should be immersed for two minutes and allowed to drain for the same length of time on a platform so arranged that the drip runs back into the tank.

Don't think because you have a small flock of ewes that you can afford to be careless in the handling of either the ram or the ewes. A small flock, well handled, is capable of yielding one hundred per cent. profit. The same flock carelessly handled may not yield fifty. Give sheep the same attention you give your horses or cows and watch results.

The Lamb Crop Depends on Condition of Ewes at Time of Breeding.

BY J. R. KELSEY.

This is the time of year when sheepmen should change the pastures of their flocks, and every effort should be made to have the ewes gaining in condition. Much depends upon this if a good lamb crop is desired

policy to wait until next spring before knowing whether or not the ram is a sire.

Many people advise dipping in the fall; this, of course, is all right, but with labor so scarce and various other things to consider in these trying times, we have of late only dipped once each year, and that about six weeks after shearing. We find if a good reliable dip is used that very few ticks put in an appearance until toward spring.

Another matter of great importance at this time of the year is to look after the burdocks. By now they are ripe and unless cut and drawn away they will simply ruin the sheep's appearance, and cause a big reduction in the price of next year's clip of wool, and when we consider the price and urgent need of this article we should not hesitate to use every means at our disposal to produce as good an article as possible.

Breed on Moderate Pasture.

BY D. E. MCEWEN.

To be a successful sheep breeder depends on one's ability to raise strong, healthy, vigorous lambs and to do this the breeding ewes must receive the proper care and attention. As soon as the lambs are weaned, the ewes should be placed on very sparse pasture to stop their milk flow. If they are in good condition, they may be left on this pasture for some time, but as a rule they



A Good Flock on Fair Pasture.

next spring. After doing this, it is wise to cull out all ewes with defective udders, or old, toothless animals, and good, young, healthy sheep put in their place.

Then we should consider our ram; if he has already been used two seasons, a new one should be secured to avoid inbreeding. There are many ways of securing a new ram, but the best way of all is to buy a tried sire from someone who has had good success. If this cannot be done a yearling can often be bought from some reliable breeder, or, if the ewe flock is small, even a lamb might do. As to the particular kind of a ram, our kind is and always has been one of only medium size if the ewe flock are good, large individuals. It is easily understood why we prefer a large ewe, as a small one cannot nourish her lambs or will not usually have as many, but we do not know ourselves why a medium sized ram will go on, year after year, siring better lambs and more of them than will a big ram of the upstanding type. Perhaps there are men who can explain the reason for this, but I am not one of them.

For a straight commercial flock the ram should be turned out with the ewes anytime between the first and twentieth of November; before that the ewes should have been separated from their last year's crop of lambs and thoroughly dried, and before mating all tag locks should be carefully trimmed off the ewes' tails.

If the flock is under forty, and the ram a yearling or older, we would advise allowing all to run together, but if the flock numbers more than this, or the ram is young, then he should be fed a good feed of oats, pulped turnips, and bran, all by himself, or with an old ewe for company, once or twice each day as required. After he has been with the ewes two weeks he should have a good quantity of paint rubbed on his breast every morning. In this way it is an easy matter to see which ewes are returning and if many still appear after the fifth week, a new ram should be turned in, as it is poor

require good, strong grass and a "change" during the hot weather. When the ewes are about to be mated turn them on a fair pasture where the grass is not too abundant. This will give them a tendency to catch the first service and give the embryo lamb a start. After three weeks, if a ewe does not return she should be put on a strong, succulent pasture such as clover. This practice is called "flushing" and tends to give a larger percentage of strong lambs. At all times let them have access to plenty of pure water and salt.

The ram must also receive attention, particularly if he is to be mated to large number of ewes. If running on good pasture during the summer, he will not need grain feed to keep him strong and vigorous. Three weeks or a month before the breeding season it is good policy to feed him bran and oats once a day to build him up to strong flesh—but not to carry unnecessary fat. In a small flock the grain feed may not be necessary, but where there are forty or more ewes it is essential. While with the ewes he should receive grain twice a day or be confined inside, fed during the day and allowed with the flock at night. In this manner, he will handle more ewes without letting him down in flesh or vigor to any appreciable extent.

In very large flocks each ewe should be taken from the ram as mated, but this entails considerable time. To identify each ewe that has been bred, paint the ram on the breast between the front legs with some substance that will not dry or harden (red ocher and oil) and at the end of eighteen days or three weeks, change the color of the paint (lamp black and oil). Each ewe that returns will then be marked with a change of color. This also enables the breeder to estimate roughly when each ewe will lamb by the color of the paint. The period from conception to maternity for a ewe is one hundred and forty-seven days, or five months.

It is difficult to determine the number of ewes to



Flushing the Ewes on Good Pasture.

which a sire may be successfully mated without impairing his prepotency. A well developed ram lamb will do for a flock of ten ewes, but this practice is not to be recommended year after year as it tends to produce lambs lacking scale. A yearling or two-year-old may be safely mated with forty ewes and, if particularly strong and vigorous, with sixty or more. An older ram unless carrying himself well, cannot be mated to as large a number. As a rule, I prefer using a yearling ram, of the desired type and stamina, but unless you know what he will produce or what his ancestors were, it is better to procure an older ram that has proven his ability as a sire. Such an animal can usually be procured from a breeder who cannot use him any longer without inbreeding. A good sire is 75 per cent. of the flock and a scrub is 100 per cent.

The time at which breeding should commence in a commercial flock varies with the breeder's market for his lambs. Some breeds of sheep are useful for their ability to produce early lambs for the Easter trade and are valuable as such. The present market demands a lamb weighing one hundred pounds or less and the breeder should endeavor to produce lambs of this weight when marketed. The breeder, keeping this in mind, usually has the lambs come about the middle of April; this saves the trouble of lambing during the cold, changeable weather and the lambs invariably do better as they may soon go on grass.

In order to insure the sheep from disease, such as ticks, fall dipping is essential. Even when a flock has been dipped in the spring, there are usually a few ticks left that soon multiply and infest the whole flock. When the flock goes into winter quarters in this condition, they are hard feeders, unthrifty and continually rubbing-depreciating the quantity and quality of the wool and weakening the lambs.

Leicester Sheep.

The native home of the Leicester breed of sheep is in the County of Leicester, England. The origin is more or less obscure, except that a long-wooled, large-boned, somewhat coarse, slow-feeding and leggy type of sheep was bred in the County of Leicester from time immemorial. The wool was also somewhat coarse and the back inclined to be narrow. During the first half of the seventeenth century Robert Bakewell, of Dishley Hall, Leicestershire, began to improve the sheep of his native county. The best animals of the breed that could be obtained were secured, and we are told that by always selecting the best and doing considerable in and-in-breeding a great improvement was soon noticeable. According to "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, Mr. Bakewell so changed the type and characteristics of the Leicester that instead of the coarse, narrow-backed, slow-feeding animal there was evolved a sheep with a broad back, thick flesh, an easy feeder and one which matured early. The improver of the breed kept in mind the utility of form, quality of flesh, easiness of fattening, and breed type. It was not long before stockmen from various parts of the country visited his farm and paid large sums for flock headers. Rams were hired out for fabulous prices, and in the last quarter of the seventeenth century as high as 50 guineas were offered for ewes. The Leicester of to-day retains many of the characteristics which were secured by Bakewell; if anything the breed is a trifle smaller and of a little finer quality. The close breeding which was followed in the improving of the breed is believed to have somewhat reduced the fecundity, vigor and milking capacity of the ewes.

The Leicester is fairly popular in parts of United States and in Canada. It is a sheep with an aristocratic bearing. There are really two types, although they belong to the one family. The Border Leicester, which is possibly better known in Canada than the English Leicester, was originated by Culley Bros., who it is believed used Leicester rams on what is known as Teeswater ewes, although some claim that Cheviot ewes were used. A comparison of the Bakewell, or English, Leicester and the Border Leicester is given by Prof. Wrightson in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," as follows: "The differences between the Leicester and the Border Leicester are to be chiefly seen in the head, which in the Border Leicester is white and boldly carried, the nose slightly aquiline, the muzzle full, the nostrils wide and the ears erect. The head is clean and free from wool, as is pretty well shown by the fact that they suffer from flies settling on their polls in the summer. The English Leicester, unless trimmed and shaven for show, usually carries a tuft of wool on its head which protects it from flies, and it is also woolled on the shanks. The English Leicester has a bluish-white face, whereas

the Border Leicester's face is clear white. In carcass, the Border Leicester is the larger and longer."

Early in the history of the United States, Leicester sheep were introduced to that country, and about the year 1800 pure-breeds of this breed were imported to Quebec, Canada, by Reverend Mr. Toffy. The breed has spread pretty well over the entire country. It is a large breed of sheep, although it is smaller than some of the other long-wooled breeds. A mature ram will weigh from 225 to 250 pounds, and the ewes from 175 to 200 pounds. They do not rank in the highest class for grazing purposes but they are hearty feeders, and when fed make very satisfactory gains.

Some claim that they do not flock as well as some of the other breeds, and are not suited to rough ground. The Leicester originated in a county where there was an abundance of feed and the land fairly level. This environment naturally produced a sheep that was not particularly well fitted to roughing it, or subsisting on scanty pasture. The somewhat open fleece is objectionable on the range, especially if snow or rain prevails. The Leicester is more suited to districts where an abundance of pasture, grain and roots are available, and where shelter is provided during the fall and winter months.

This breed produces a fine grade of long wool, with the fleece averaging from nine to twelve pounds. There is a tendency for the Leicester to be bare underneath. Breeding and selection tend to overcome this defect, but even yet sheep of show calibre will be found that are light in wool underneath. However, breeders and importers are guarding against this weakness very vigorously, with the result that bareness underneath is not so prevalent as it once was.

The Leicesters are used considerably for crossing with other breeds. They are frequently crossed with the Merino, a Leicester ram being used. This usually gives more scale and easier fattening qualities than is obtained from using a Merino male. The Leicester has been used in improving several of the English breeds of sheep.

In the "Shepherd's Hand Book," issued by the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, the desired characteristics of the Border Leicesters are given as follows: Head, carried rather boldly, erect and stately; moderately fine, tapering nicely to the nostrils; rather long and free from any growth of wool; covered with short, white hair. Face, clear white; rather long and somewhat convex, giving a slight Roman effect, more noticeable



A Typey Leicester.

in the rams. Nostrils, wide and expanded; nose dark. Eyes, bright and clear, but mild. Ears, thin, moderately long; carried erect and alert; covered with short hair, but may show dark spots in the skin, which will be covered with dark hairs. Collar, full from breast and shoulders, tapering gradually to junction of head and neck. Shoulders, broad and full; smooth and even, without depression either towards neck or back. Fore legs, straight and clean; covered with white hair. Bone fine, but of good quality. Breast, broad and well developed, making good width between the fore legs. Girth and chest full and deep. Fore flank, quite full, leaving no depression behind the shoulder. Back and loin, very broad; ribs well arched, giving the back a wide, flat appearance. Belly, even and covered with wool. Quarters, long and full, carrying the mutton well down to the hocks. Hock, straight and clean. Twist, low, wide and full. Skin, pink and clear; free from spots on the body. Fleece, the whole body excepting the head and legs should be covered with a glossy wool of good fibre, hanging in dense spirals which carry their "crimp" or wave right into the skin. The fleece should consist of a mass of distinct curls, all over the body, without the "parting" along the spine as in some other long-wooled breeds.

Milking may be a simple operation, but not every one is a good milker. The cow is largely a creature of habit and should be milked quietly and quickly.

THE FARM.

The Story of a Farm Boy.

Continued from page 1663.

as every true young man should. He couldn't see where the necessary funds were to come from. Circumstances would not permit of making a start as his father had done a quarter of a century before. "The girl" was country-bred and born and understood. What would Jimmy do? Decision was quick and final. He would say good-bye to Bellevue Farm and seek the wider knowledge.

But if he said good-bye to the old farm and all that it had meant to him, what course would he take? He could not afford to drift like a derelict on a rough and tempestuous sea. He loathed such a prospect. He must leave, if leave he did, with a clear-cut course mapped out. He did his mapping quickly.

At the end of the field "Mother" came with a big pitcher of fresh buttermilk—a favorite beverage on many a farm. Jimmy had decided. He was going to Guelph to attend the Ontario Agricultural College. He had been there for a two-weeks Short Course in stock and seed judging the previous winter, and with his discerning eye had seen possibilities. Going to Guelph! Yes. Back to school after eight years of experience on the land which was to stand him in good stead in later years, as readers will eventually see. While he and his father sipped and smacked over their refreshing drink, they discussed the possibilities of further education for Jimmy.

"I always told you that you should have stuck to your books," said "father."

"Let the boy do as he likes," said "mother". "The farm is here if he wants it, but if he wants to go to College, let him go."

Jimmy's Dad then admitted that he had always hoped that his son would take a course at an Agricultural College.

The application went forward that night and great was the rush in the next two weeks to get the work as well in hand as possible before the date of departure. Jimmy worked with new enthusiasm. A bigger world was to be revealed to him by the result of his own efforts. He had \$300 in the bank saved from sheep sales. He decided to put himself through with the little voluntary help his father would offer. He preferred to do the thing himself. He had remained at home and shouldered a heavy end of the work until the old place was clear, a comfortable house erected, and money saved besides. At last, after over a quarter of a century for themselves and years of toil for their parents, his father and mother had enough laid by that he felt justified in striking out for himself.

Why did he leave the farm? Previous paragraphs have explained. All his teachers from the first to the last advised him to, just as they advise thousands of other boys. While he did not act as they had hoped on the advice, he remembered it. As he grew in years and experience he saw what the lads who stayed in school had apparently accomplished. They had clothes, appearance and confidence. He compared his father's friends' success with his father's and mother's struggle, and the answer seemed plain. He saw the results of years of unremitting toil on his best and dearest friends. He felt his inability to solve the problem facing him without wider knowledge. The desire for knowledge which gave the prospect of more power impelled Jimmy to turn toward scientific agriculture. He wanted to know how to increase the money returns from agriculture, for he still stuck to the calling, make life on the farm more desirable, and help, if possible, put agriculture in its proper place in this essentially agricultural country.

Jimmy brushed up his Sunday boots, added a new suit to his wardrobe, packed his grip and departed upon his new venture, leaving a home which missed him more than words ever expressed—a home for which he was destined to be sick at heart for many a day. Let us leave him for a time to read of him again. Let us hope that before the tale is all told Jimmy may:

"Leave some simple mark behind
To keep his having lived in mind."
(To be continued.)

The English Country-Side.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

No part of England has been more changed by the war than the country districts, and from being merely a matter of business to a few people, the harvest has become of national importance.

In the old days sport and agriculture went pleasantly side by side, but now the land is in the hands of the farmers, the sportsmen are pursuing different game on the other side of the Channel. In most villages the man who went in chiefly for sport, hunting or shooting, was the squire, or the lord of the manor—the owner of the land—the farmers are his tenants; but the interests of landlord and tenant rarely clashed. The sportsman farmed for a hobby and the farmer followed the hounds in his slack season; the fields where the harvest was reaped in the summer were shot over and hunted over in the winter. All this was changed early in the war. By the end of 1914 every fit man of the landowning class and most of the laborers were away in the army. The farmers were left alone in a deserted country-side to "carry on" under the strangest conditions England has ever known.

One village is typical of nearly every other, although conditions of life in the North of England are

rather different to the South. Here are some of the changes four years of war have brought to a village in the South of England.

The surrounding country-side has altered: moorland and common-land has been plowed up and is now under wheat; woods and spinneys have been completely cut down: bridle paths have fallen into disuse and are overgrown with brambles and weeds, and field paths have been plowed up. Cottage gardens that used to be gay with flowers are filled with vegetables now, and goats are tethered on the rough grass by the roadside. The farmer is no longer a free agent, he may not kill a bullock or sheep, or sell a draft horse without Government permission; he is heavily fined for having any land not under cultivation, and also if more than a certain percentage of weeds are found growing in his corn fields.

The Manor House has been lent as a convalescent home for wounded officers. In pre-war days the prosperity of the village depended to a great extent on the Manor, the absence of the squire and his family for four years would have meant calamity to the villagers, but now it makes little difference whether the squire is in residence or not. The hopes and fears of the villagers are centred on the world beyond the village, and can no longer be affected by the squire's arbitration.

Wages are higher, and there is plenty of work for everyone, but that is balanced by the increased cost of living. In the summer there are more people in the village than there ever used to be, women and soldiers for work on the land, and visitors for the holidays; but the winter is terribly long and quiet for the women whose menfolk are away, especially in wayside cottages. The war has killed many old customs and pleasurable things that lingered on from a past age; the harvest home, the autumn fairs, the few gaieties of country life have stopped.

Fear of raids, and the fortune of war, have brought many queer people to the country. In one old thatched cottage lodges a sallow Jewess in red plush and feathers, from the East end of London. In another lodges a gaunt sailor, sole survivor from a torpedoed liner; he was two days and two nights in the water clinging to some wreckage.

Of skilled-farm laborers only the old men are left, boys under military service age cannot be called skilled, especially on farms where fifty years is not counted long for a man to spend on one branch of farm work—fifty years as cowman or shepherd or waggoner. Soldiers who worked on the land before the war are released from military duties to help with the harvest, but their return to civilian life is only for a short time, and they work in khaki. The women and girls who work on farms wear khaki too, even when they do not belong to the Women's Land Army. They wear breeches and loose coats of khaki, hob-nailed boots and stout leather leggings. The German prisoners of war, who work on the land under an armed guard, also wear uniform, suits of pinkish drab spotted at wide intervals with large discs of scarlet or bright blue.

The wild life of England is on the increase, as hunting and shooting have practically ceased, the farmers have to deal with those birds and animals that are a menace to the corn field and poultry yard themselves. Hunting kept down the foxes; it was illegal to trap or shoot a fox, but the hunt paid farmers for any poultry stolen or killed by foxes. Coursing and shooting kept down hares and rabbits, and gamekeepers waged a ceaseless warfare against rats and other vermin.

No farm or cottage however remote or lonely, however humble, is out of the war. The country-side has changed for every man, woman and child; all have had their share to do in England's hour of need, by each has a task been done, by each a sacrifice made.

FRANCES SARGEANT.

What Goes on in the Silo.

Corn ensiled at this late date usually requires special treatment. Early in the season the large tonnage produced could be put in the silo with little extra attention, except ample tramping. However, much of the corn still to be ensiled has dried out considerably in stock, and where the leaves were touched with frost before cutting it is in a more or less dessicated condition. This quality of corn requires a great deal of tramping and, in some cases, extra moisture.

The processes which corn undergoes when placed in the silo must be understood before one really appreciates the advantages of tramping and wetting dry corn. Ensiled corn is subjected to two fermentation processes: one which takes place in the absence of air is beneficial; the other, which is undergone in the presence of air, is harmful and brings about mold and decay. The beneficial fermentation consists in the breaking up of the sugars into acids, mainly lactic acid, and the dissociation of the proteins. This is accomplished by microscopic organisms. When a certain amount of acid is produced it inhibits further fermentation and thus preserves the corn.

The more successfully one excludes the air from silage, the better it will keep. It can be easily understood how light, dry corn will not pack as well as green, moist corn, and how the former is more likely to undergo decomposition and suffer from the development of mold. When corn is too dry, it is a good practice to elevate a barrel above the cutting-box and allow a stream of water about the size of a lead pencil to play on the material before it is elevated by the blower. In this way moisture is disseminated throughout the mass and it can be more successfully tramped down. A major part of the tramping should be done around the wall as the weight of the silage is usually sufficient to cause it to settle compactly in the centre.

The top layer about a foot in depth should be espec-

ially well tramped, after which some oats or rye may be sown. These germinate and the network of growth acts as a tight seal over the top, excluding the air. The second filling should be well packed.

Some Timely Advice.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

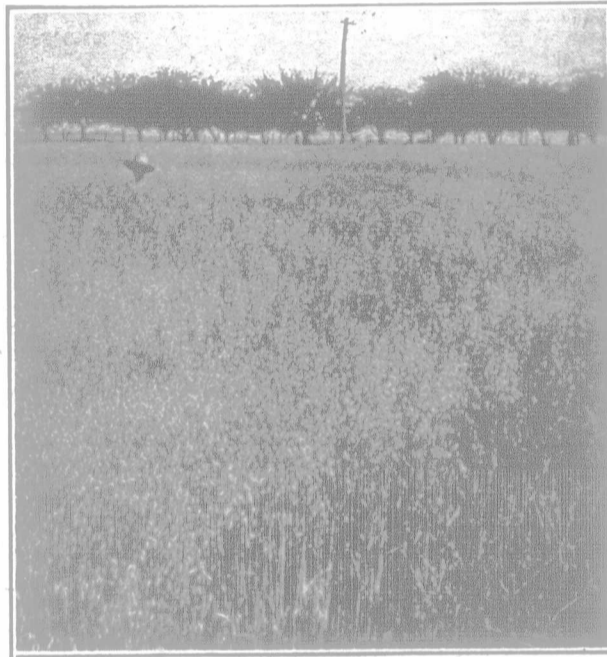
According to a statement in "The Farmer's Advocate" of May 23, 1918, the present Canadian House of Commons consists of 73 lawyers, 39 farmers, 23 physicians, 23 manufacturers, 22 merchants, and a small spattering of other professional men and artisans.

Why are there not more farmers and labor men among the representatives? Because the farmers and laboring men have hitherto been too much divided on party lines—"Grit" and "Tory"—for their own good, instead of "getting together" and "sticking together" and electing suitable candidates of their own.

Would it not be more to the interests of both farmers and labor men to have suitable farmer and labor candidates to represent them than to depend on lawyers, and doctors, and other professional politicians who are not in sympathy with the farmers and labor men? If farmers and labor men are to become properly represented in parliament they must organize politically on right lines and make sure that proper representatives of their own are elected to represent them, and they should proceed to get their organizations properly developed now and not wait until an election campaign is on. It takes time to get proper organization completed. Why should not farmers be elected to represent rural constituencies, and labor men be elected to represent city constituencies?

Oxford Co., Ont.

WM. E. DEFORREST.



O. A. C. No. 72 Oats.

Grown by Oscar Klopp, Huron County, Ont., in the standing field crop competition, where it won first prize.

How to Calculate the Capacity of a Grain Bin.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It is very difficult to guess the number of bushels of grain in a bin. As an illustration: A bin 4 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft. contains 50 bushels, while a bin 5 ft. by 5 ft. by 5 ft. contains nearly twice as much.

One method is: Using inside measurements, multiply length of bin in feet by width in feet by height of grain in feet, by 100 and divide by 128.

Example: To find the number of bushels in a bin 10 feet long, 4 feet wide when the grain is 4 feet deep: By multiplying these three numbers we get 160. Multiply 160 by 100 and we get 16,000. Divide by 128, giving the result 125. The bin in the example contains 125 bushels.

Another method is:

- 1 bushel = 1.28 cubic feet.
- 25 bushels = 32 cubic feet.
- 50 bushels = 64 cubic feet.
- 100 bushels = 128 cubic feet.

From this table the height of grain required in a bin to contain a certain number of bushels can be ascertained.

Example: A bin is 4 feet wide and 8 feet long. A farmer wishes to mark the height of 25 bushels, 50 bushels, 75 bushels, 100 bushels, etc., on the wall of the bin. How can he find the height of these marks?

From the table 25 bushels = 32 cubic feet. Multiply the number of feet in the length by the number of feet in the width of bin and divide the result into the 32, which we obtained from the table. In this case the length and width multiplied together give 32. And 32 divided by 32 equals 1.

- 25 bushel mark should be 1 ft. high.
 - 50 bushel mark should be 2 ft. high.
 - 75 bushel mark should be 3 ft. high.
 - 100 bushel mark should be 4 ft. high.
 - 125 bushel mark should be 5 ft. high.
- If the bin in last example had been 5 ft. 4 inches by 9 ft. the inches should be expressed as feet.

Multiply length and width, $5\frac{1}{4} \times 9 = 48$. From the table 50 bushels = 64 cubic feet. Divide 48 into 64 and we get $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft = 1 ft. 4 in. Hence 50-bushel mark would be 1 ft. 4 in. from floor, and the 100-bushel mark 2 ft. 8 in., etc.

By marking the bins in the manner described a farmer will always know how much grain he has without doing any more measuring.

Ontario Co., Ont. NELSON McDOWELL.

English Agricultural Statistics.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The returns of the English Board of Agriculture, of acreages and live stock for 1918, collected on June 4th last, show that the total arable area in England and Wales this year is 12,398,730 acres, an increase of 1,152,620 acres, or 10.2 per cent. over 1917. This is the largest area returned for the past 20 years. The greater part of the old grass land newly ploughed up has been placed under oats and wheat. The total area for oats, some 2,778,980 acres is the largest on record, and is 23 per cent. above 1917. The increase in the area under wheat is 638,260 acres, or 33 per cent., and the total now under the crop, 2,556,740 acres, is the largest since 1884. Barley shows an increase of 42,000 acres; rye by 45,000 acres; beans by 40,000 acres, and peas by 19,000 acres. The total area under corn and pulse this year is 7,481,000 acres as compared with 6,035,000 acres in 1917, or, an actual increase of 1,446,000 acres, being some 24 per cent. up and the largest area under corn since 1879. Potatoes have increased by 125,850 acres, or a jump up of 25 per cent., and the total area is much the largest on record.

So far as live stock go, horses on agricultural holdings are virtually unchanged. There is an increase of over 3 per cent. in the number used for agricultural purposes, but a decline in the younger unbroken classes. The number of cows and heifers, in milk or in calf, (2,578,000) is 113,000 more than last year and the largest on record, being nearly 100,000 more than the previous highest total in 1914. The increase occurs in all categories of dairy cattle, but chiefly among cows in calf but not in milk. Beef cattle, however, have declined in numbers. Sheep show a considerable reduction, in spite of a small increase in the number of lambs. Pigs have decreased by over 11 per cent. In the case of breeding sows there is a substantial increase of 35,000 head, or some 14 per cent.

We are now gathering in an astonishingly fine harvest, and all cereals are over average in yield and in length and quality of straw. Roots are shaping quite the right way and promise to be full of food and succulence for our stock this winter. Potatoes are going to be a bumper yield and there is an enormous acreage of them, counting in the allotments as well.

ALBION.

Good Crops in Leeds County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Since I wrote you last the hay and grain harvest has been gathered, and taking the hay on the whole it was fairly good, with the fine weather after the first week. As for the grain, I don't think I ever saw in all locations its equal, with extra good weather for cutting and housing. Old Leeds County ought to be well supplied during the coming winter with feed. The writer has farmed for fifty years on the same farm, and in all that time in this locality there has never been a crop failure—always enough and to spare, so we have a great deal to be thankful for. While last spring a great many people had the "blues" for fear of starvation, they can now see that the Great Ruler of the universe is still guiding us and will continue to supply us so long as we do our part.

Automobile owners have been asked to conserve gasoline, and it looks as though they comply very well with the request. I have seen over 200 cars pass my door on a single Sabbath, but last Sunday there were only fourteen, which augurs well for the people where there is such a large number of cars. The people are willing to make any sacrifice to win the war, which looks as though it is growing shorter day by day.

Leeds Co., Ont. D. F. ARMSTRONG.

Our last Victory Loan was a great success in the matter of subscriptions. It has been an even greater success in the matter of results. It solved a financial problem that was extremely difficult, and it has brought increased prosperity.

The great business activity resulting from the issue, created additional funds for investment. In due course, it afforded sufficient surplus funds in our own country to finance, not only the requirements of war, but also credits from the United Kingdom, and loans to the Provincial Government municipalities of Canada. During the first six months of 1918, Canadian investors having taken the large Victory Loan of last fall, have also been able to finance our provinces and municipalities to the extent of \$61,005,000 as mentioned above. In addition \$50,000,000 of the 1917 Victory Bonds have changed ownership, being bought by bona fide investors from holders who found it necessary or desirable to lessen their holdings. The wide and continued interest in the Victory Bonds is no doubt due to some extent to the fact that the Canadian people have been educated by the Victory Loan to invest their savings in Dominion Government Bonds.

House the implements as soon as they are no longer needed in the fields.

Select a good site for the root pit, and see that the drainage from it is adequate.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Carbureter.

(Continued)

BY PROF. W. H. DAY.

In the throttle-governed engine there are no idle strokes—no missing. A charge of fuel is taken in at every suction stroke, but these charges are not all the same size—for light work they are small, for heavy work large. This variation is produced by a "throttle" placed between the spray nozzle and the engine, as shown in figure 2. When the throttle is nearly closed only a small charge is drawn in, but when wider open a larger one. On automobiles this throttle is controlled by the driver and the engine is driven at a great variety of speeds, but on stationary or rather power engines a constant speed is maintained just as with the hit-and-miss type. Figure 1 shows one form of throttle governor. A shows the throttle nearly closed, the engine running light at constant speed. As soon as more load is placed on the engine the tendency is to lower the speed, and immediately the balls drop inward toward the stem. This in turn lowers the sleeve, which operates the L-shaped lever and pulls the rod thus opening the throttle and feeding more fuel at each charge in an effort to maintain the constant speed.

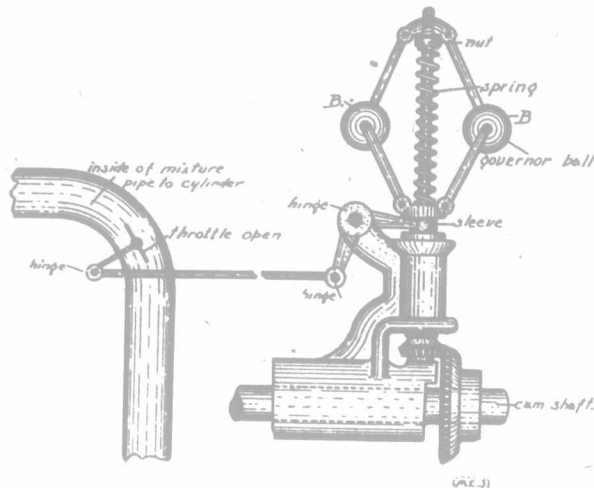


Fig. 1B—Throttle governor on heavy load; balls closed inward; spring extended; throttle open; charges of fuel large.

and a 17 to 1 or still leaner for particularly high speed work.

Modern Carbureters.

To meet these varying needs requires a much more complicated carbureter than that shown in a previous article in October 3 issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." The first addition is an auxiliary air valve to let in more air as the suction increases. This is shown in figure 2. It will be observed that as the valve is held by a spring it will remain closed until the suction is just great enough to overcome the strength of the spring, when the valve will open slightly, and as the suction increases it will open wider. The spring may be tightened or loosened by turning the nut on the end of the valve stem, so that the valve may be set according to the needs of the engine. But a valve as arranged in figure 2 would be unsteady, opening or closing suddenly with slight changes of suction, and consequently a "dash-pot" is added. This is shown in figure 3A. The plunger, which is fastened to the valve stem, fits into the dash-pot quite snugly and behind the plunger is a cushion of air. As the valve opens drawing the plunger out of the dash-pot, some air may enter slowly past the plunger, consequently the valve opens steadily, and when the valve starts to close the air can only escape slowly, consequently the valve closes steadily.

But even the auxiliary air valve is not sufficient to ensure that the proportions are right for all the varying demands. Various methods are adopted for further improvement. In some carbureters a "compensating jet" is used, an extra spray nozzle brought into use at the proper time. In the "expanding" type there are several fuel orifices which are uncovered or covered one after another as required. In the "plain tube" type all the air is taken in through a single tube, but for idling a small amount of mixture is admitted to the intake pipe above the throttle, while for heavy work it is taken in through the throttle in the ordinary way. Still another is the metering-pin principle, and a carbureter of this type will be described in detail, in the hope that this minute description may assist the reader in understanding the principle of whatever carbureter may be under his care. The scope of this article does not admit of descriptions of all kinds of carbureters. For such the reader is referred to Dyke's Automobile Encyclopaedia.

The metering-pin is a needle fitting into the spray nozzle, thus forming a needle valve. It is attached to and operated by the auxiliary air valve so that when more fuel is demanded for high speed or heavy work

not only does the auxiliary air valve open but the metering-pin is raised thus opening the nozzle wider and increasing the gasoline supply as well as the air. This may be seen from figure 3A.

Let us start at the beginning. In "A" figure 3 when the gasoline from the tank flows through the needle valve it raises the cork float, thus forcing the needle into the seat and shutting off the flow. When the engine is idling the metering-pin is slightly raised as shown, also the throttle slightly open. The light suction draws air slowly past the nozzle and provides small charges of fuel. Consequently for idling the adjustment of this carbureter is to raise or lower the entire auxiliary air valve by screwing the cage up or down, thus setting the metering-pin so that the engine runs smoothly hitting evenly on all cylinders, the auxiliary valve remaining closed the while. On the power-engine the throttle lever is connected to the governor, and on the automobile it is connected to the "gasoline" lever on the steering post, also to the "accelerator" when there is one. As soon as the throttle is opened the suction is increased and this draws down the auxiliary air valve thus opening it, and at the same time raising the metering-pin and thus opening the nozzle. The strength of the auxiliary air valve spring is a vital point. In making the carbureter the size of wire necessary must be carefully determined and the length of the coil must be exactly right. The adjustment for heavy loads consists in varying the tension on the spring until the carbureter works perfectly when the spark lever is ad-

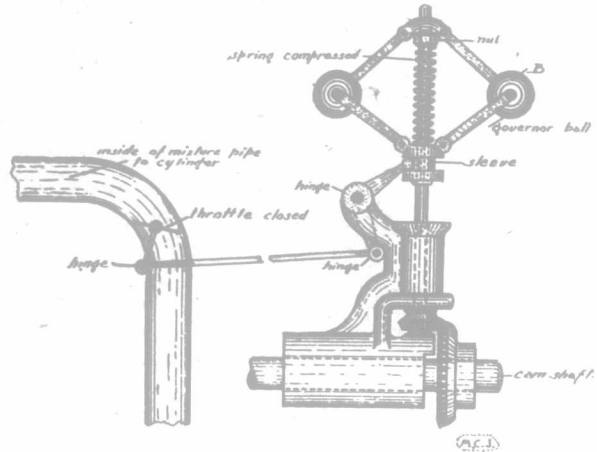


Fig. 1A—Throttle governor on light load; balls thrown outward; spring compressed; throttle nearly closed, charges therefore small.

Proportions of Air and Gasoline.

In the hit-and-miss engine the proportioning of the mixture is a very simple matter. As it warms up the regulating needle is adjusted so as to give best results and left in that position. The suction is always the same, and hence the same quantities of air and gasoline are taken in at every charge, thus giving a mixture of constant proportions. In the throttle-governed type, however, the suction is always changing as the throttle changes, and this complicates the mixture problem, for the varying suction affects the gasoline differently from the air, and hence if the regulating needle was set so as to give correct proportions for idling or light load, the mixture would be entirely too rich for heavy loads. In the earlier days of the gasoline engine it was often argued that for best results a definite proportion should exist in the mixture, such as 14 parts of air by weight to 1 part of gasoline, and the ideal carbureter was one that would give that definite proportion. But those days are past. It is now the accepted belief that different mixtures are needed for different engine requirements, and that if a rich mixture, e. g., 12 to 1 might be best for pulling with the throttle wide open,

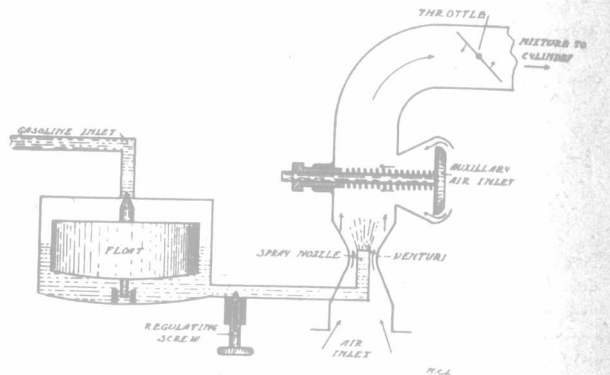


Fig. 2—Carbureter showing addition of auxiliary air valve, venturi and throttle.

vanced about two-thirds or three-quarters of the possible. In making this adjustment there are two methods, one is to start with the adjusting screw turned up as far as possible, thus giving highest tension on the spring, then turn the screw downward until the engine backfires when the throttle is thrown wide open very quickly with the spark advanced—the backfiring indicates too lean a mixture—and then little by little turn the screw upward until the backfiring just ceases. The other method is to start with the adjusting screw turned down until the coil is full length, and then as before gradually turning it upward little by little until the backfiring ceases.

As illustrating how vital it is to have this spring exactly correct the writer may relate an incident in his own experience. The car on which the carbureter was installed was only giving 12.9 miles per gallon of gasoline on the average. In studying the carbureter he found that if the adjusting screw were turned down so that the spring rested on the bottom of the chamber the auxiliary air valve was 3/16 of an inch open, and the car would not start because the mixture was too lean. He took out the spring, stretched it 3/16 of an inch, put it in again, leaving the screw down, and the valve then was

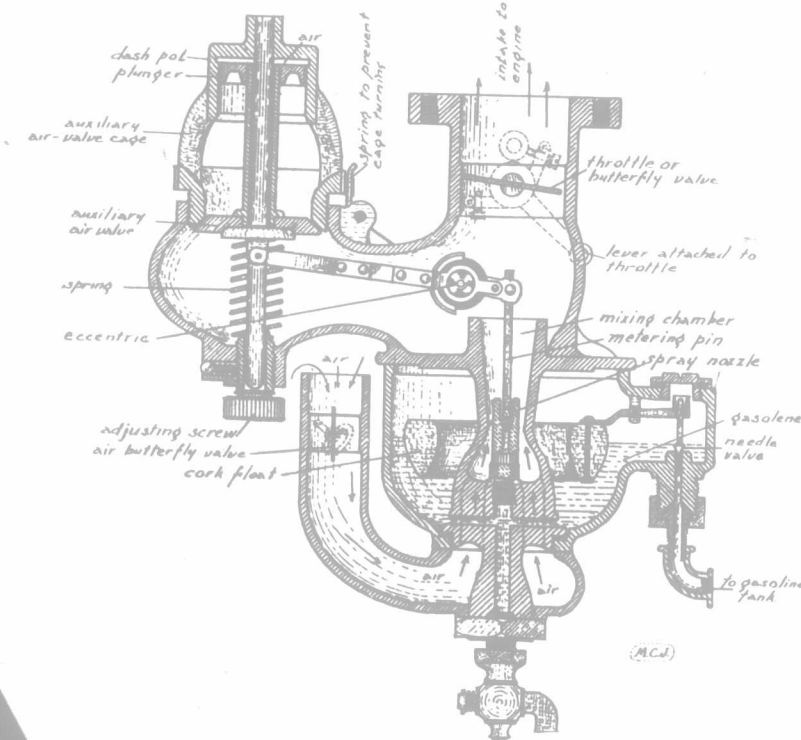


Fig. 3A—Section of modern carbureter of the metering-pin type.

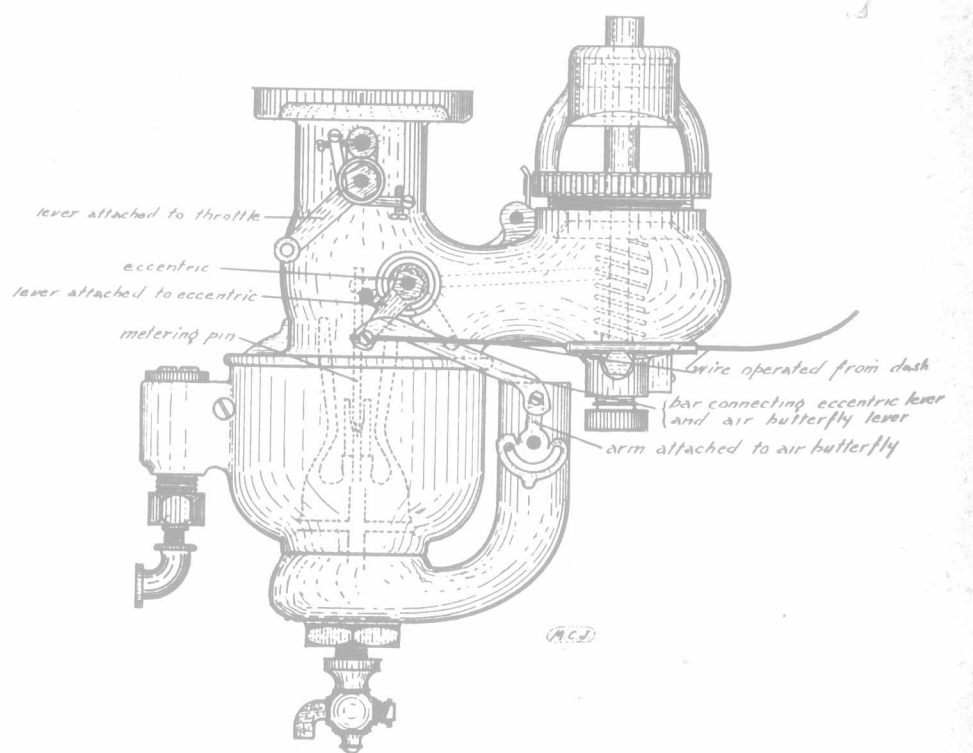


Fig. 3B—Exterior view of metering-pin carbureter, showing how it is controlled: (1) Throttle lever operated by governor, gasoline lever or accelerator; (2) eccentric lever and air butterfly lever operated by a wire from dash.

just closed and there was no backfiring when the throttle was opened. The average mileage then rose to 17.6, being an increase of 36.4 per cent.

Perfect Carburetor Impossible.

The problem of supplying exactly the right mixture for all requirements is a very delicate one, and in the effort to solve it some very complicated carburetors have been devised, each designer working out his own ideas of how best to attain the desired end. Much progress has doubtless been made in carburetion, and the field for improvement is probably still large. But a perfect carburetor, i. e., one that will automatically give correct mixture at all times is an impossibility, because atmospheric conditions vary. In the day time the air is warm and light, at night cool and heavy, some days lighter than others, and some nights much heavier. When the air is heavy a charge of it contains more oxygen than when light, and consequently at night each charge of the mixture is a little larger than during the day. This accounts for cars running better at night than during the day. Because it is impossible to make a carburetor that will adapt itself to atmospheric conditions there is bound to be some loss of power even with the best of them. If this is so, the writer after the experience already related, concluded it should be possible to obtain more than 17.6 miles per gallon, if some way could be devised of admitting more air than provided for by the auxilliary air valve. He bought an "economizer" that could be controlled from the steering post. It consists of a valve let into the intake pipe above the carburetor, operated by a wire attached to a lever on the steering post, and as soon as the load increases this valve is opened by the operator in proportion to the increase. A little experience enables one to "feel" when the mixture is exactly right. The average mileage now rose to 21.2 miles per gallon, there being no difference in kind of roads, length of trips or brand of gasoline. These experiences are related not with a view to advocating a general tinkering with carburetors, but rather to advise that each motorist or operator should keep an accurate record of the mileage or performance of his motor, also a strict account of all gasoline used, and thus be able to tell whether his motor is turning out the work it should, for the gasoline used. If it is then leave it strictly alone, but if not then either have an expert examine the carburetor and locate and remedy the trouble, or study the carburetor yourself until you fully understand its principle and then you are in a position to detect and remedy any lack of adjustment.

Primer or Tickler.

There is one attachment of the carburetor to which no reference has yet been made, viz., the primer or tickler. This consists of some device for supplying very rich mixture to the engine. Before starting, the cylinders and intake are full of air, so that if a charge mixed in ordinary proportions were admitted, it would be entirely too lean when mixed with the air in the cylinders. And besides when the engine is cold only a small proportion of the gasoline is vaporized, hence the absolute need of a very rich mixture for starting. This is provided in different ways, depending on the type of carburetor. Those of type shown in figure 2 are equipped with a wire attached to the float and sticking above the top of the carburetor. To "tickle" the carburetor one simply presses on this wire until some gasoline runs out of the spray nozzle. The tickler for carburetor shown in figure 3A has a double action. Note there is a butterfly valve in the air intake pipe. Note also that the bar connecting the auxilliary air valve and the metering-pin acts on an eccentric. The eccentric has a lever attached to it as shown in figure 3B. Note also that the eccentric and the butterfly valve in the air inlet are also connected. From the eccentric lever a wire runs to the dash. When this wire is pulled it turns the eccentric thus raising the metering-pin, at the same time locking the auxilliary air valve by increasing the tension on the spring, and also closing the butterfly valve in the air intake. Thus the suction draws almost pure gasoline in large quantities into the cylinders as long as the wire is pulled out. There are many devices for providing rich mixture during starting.

THE DAIRY.

Catch the loafer in the stable and make her produce or quit.

There really is no reason why dairy cows should not be dehorned if they are kept solely for milk production.

A recent sale of Jerseys in Georgia averaged \$232 for 55 animals. The top price was \$475 for a three-year-old bull.

Silage possesses both succulence and palatability and provides a feed in winter that approaches summer pasture as a roughage.

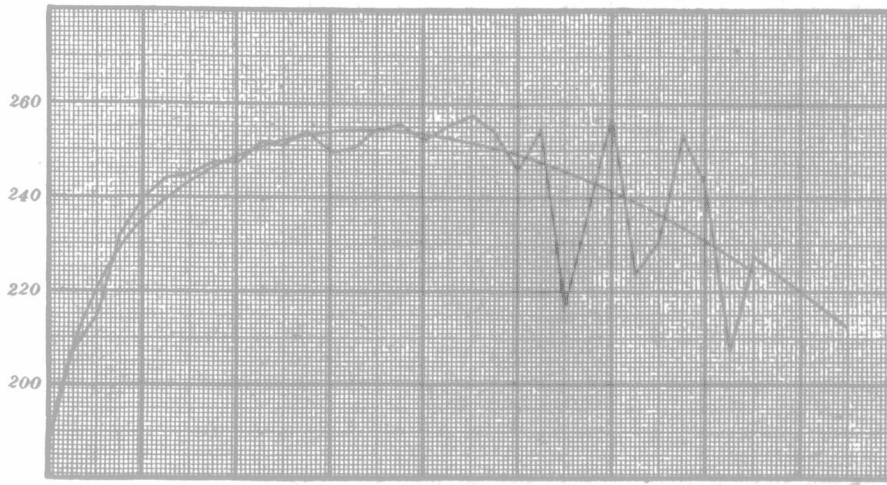
Do not cross breed for best results in dairying. Get good grade cows if necessary and breed to a pure-bred bull of the same breeding.

We read that Manitoba expects to export butter to the value of \$1,000,000 or more this year. All this butter is being sent to Montreal for shipment to Europe.

Care in handling the bull is always necessary. Just the other day we read of a man gored to death by a bull that was always considered quiet and gentle. Discretion is the better part of valor.

Age and the Milk Flow.

In adding animals to the herd it is always necessary to know the age of the animal. The purchaser may want this information for more than one reason, depending somewhat upon the purpose for which the animal is desired. She may, for instance, be wanted for breeding purposes, and the length of time she may be expected to breed is important and has a very important influence upon her value as an addition to the herd. Again, she may be wanted simply for her performance as a milk producer. Here there are other factors than her probable period of usefulness to con-



How Age Influences Milk Production.

sider, for if she be a heifer, the purchaser will be inclined to estimate her possible or probable production as a mature animal. If the animal is already mature the purchaser will want to know how long he may expect her to yield milk in quantity and richness. It is well known, of course, that there is a somewhat rapid increase in milk production as heifers reach maturity. The fourth milking period corresponds more or less closely to the sixth year in the life of an animal, and it is in this year, according to experiments made at the University of Missouri, that cows may be expected to produce their largest flow of milk. It is possible, nevertheless, for animals to make their best records at the age of 10 or 11 years, but this we believe to be the exception rather than the rule, for there are always certain animals as well as people whose actions prove exceptions to every rule that is laid down. For this reason, decline in milk production as age increases is difficult to represent. At the University of Missouri the experiments referred to above, gave results which may be expressed as in the following table, showing that from the fourth to the seventh period, there is a slow decline in production:

Number of Milk Period	Number Cows	Per Cent. fat.
1	10	4754
2	10	5060
3	10	5648
4	10	6575
5	10	6341
6	10	6339
7	10	6282

published the records of Jersey cows as a book entitled, "Jersey Sires with their Tested Daughters." About 10 per cent. of these records are authenticated, the remaining 90 per cent. being private records of the earlier Jersey breeders, but quite probably true accounts of actual production. At least they have been considered so by Pearl of the Maine Experiment Station, who has closely examined these records in an endeavor to study the influence of age upon the milk flow. The records were charted and finally a curve plotted to show the actual influence of age shown upon the records under consideration. By the use of logarithms a theoretical curve was then determined, because, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration, the fewness of the records at advanced ages tended to break up badly the line of the curve, since true averages could not be secured. The theoretical or logarithmic curve is the true curve, shown in general agreement with the observed curve, particularly at the earlier ages when the number of records were much greater for each age. At ages above eleven years and nine months, however, the number of animals was too small in each case, and the curve made by their average records is very much broken. Nevertheless, the chart bears out the conclusions of the Maine investigators that "milk

production changes with age in a definite manner." They further say that this change follows a certain curve for which they give the formula, and that maximum production is reached at approximately the age of eight years and seven months. Eckles sums up the increase in milk flow until maturity is reached as follows: "A dairy cow on the average as a two-year-old may be expected to produce about 70 per cent.; as a three-year-old around 80 per cent.; and as a four-year-old about 90 per cent. of the milk and butter-fat she will produce under the same treatment when mature." With regard to the richness of the milk as age advances, Eckles does not find such marked differences. Differences do exist, however, and these are brought out by the following table:

Number Milk Period	Number Cows	Fat Yield in Per Cent.
1	37	71
2	37	84
3	37	93
4	26	100
5	20	98
6	15	98
7	10	95

The author, therefore, concludes: "While the daily variations in the per cent. of fat in the milk of all cows are constant and striking, the average for the entire milking period varies but little from year to year. While it is not entirely safe to judge the future milk production of a cow from her two-year-old record, it is reasonably safe to judge the richness of her milk. The richness of milk remains practically constant from year to year, except that after the third milking period there is a slow, gradual decline with advancing years."

Holsteins in August and September.

Official and semi-official records of Holstein-Friesian cows from August 1 to September 30, 1918, show a very small number of entries. Only 19 official records are to be found in all of the classes, and 14 semi-official records. The mature class in the R. O. M. is led by Mildred Pietertje Abbecker, with 30.92 lbs. butter from 678.8 lbs. milk. This is the second 30-lb. record which has been made by this cow. Colantha Lucy leads



La Sentes King's Onyx.

Champion Jersey bull at Sherbrooke, and first prize two-year-old at Ottawa, for W. S. Davidson, North Hatley, Que.

This table, however, shows the average production per year from only 10 Jersey cows. Certain individuals might depart very radically from the average, so that these figures show little more perhaps than that a decline may be expected after the fourth milking period. Some years ago the American Jersey Cattle Club

a class of nine among the junior two-year-olds with 20.41 lbs. of butter from 362.7 lbs. milk. The outstanding animal among the semi-official records is Aaggie of Riverside 3rd, a nine-year-old cow that has just completed a record of 915 lbs. of butter from 20,251 lbs. milk. Queen Ormsby De Kol leads the two-year class

by 160 lbs. butter, having produced 596.25 lbs. butter from 12,832 lbs. milk at the age of two years and seventy-nine days.

Creamery Butter Commandeered.

The fact that Great Britain and her Allies need an additional supply of creamery butter is given as the reason for the recent Order-in-Council passed September 30, which commandeered all creamery butter made in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec between September 30 and November 9. People in Great Britain now have an allowance of one-pound butter per month per person, and Canadian consumers are now purchasing on a basis of two pounds per month per person. Manufacturers of creamery butter now deliver their butter to cold storage warehouses in Montreal which have been designated by the Dairy Produce Commission. Forty-six and a half cents per pound is being paid for No. 1 grade; 46 cents for No. 2; 45 cents for No. 3, delivered at warehouse Montreal, freight and cartage paid. These prices apply only to butter manufactured on or after September 30. Each manufacturer of creamery butter must make weekly returns to the Canada Food Board showing quantities and prices of each sale and the name of the customer. No person except the dealer may hold more than sufficient for his own use for thirty days, nor may a retailer or dealer sell to any party, except a dealer, more than is sufficient for the use of the party for thirty days. This means two pounds per person for each member in the household. The Montreal firms designated to receive butter will pay for it immediately after grading by the graders of the Dairy Produce Commission. They will accept the weight of the official weigher, and will receive and prepare the butter for export.

Individuality in Cows.

It does not need an expert accountant to tell the dairy farmer that there is vastly more profit in one cow producing 300 lbs. fat per year than in two cows each producing 150 lbs. fat during the year. The most profitable cow is the one requiring the smallest percentage of her feed for maintenance purposes. Some cows require as much as 60 per cent. of the feed given them for maintenance, while occasionally cows of extraordinary producing power require only about 35 per cent. for this purpose, utilizing the remainder in the manufacture of milk. Cows of strict dairy temperament have, as a rule, keen appetites and consume large amounts of feed. They eat large quantities, however, because they are heavy producers of milk and not, as one might suppose, in order that they can produce milk in large quantities. Granted that the animal is of suitable dairy quality, her milk-producing function will be so strong that even though her ration is cut down materially, she will continue to produce milk in large quantity, drawing upon the nutrients stored up in her body for the manufacture of milk. This is the evidence of the great part which maternity plays in the life of the cow. The animal will, in consequence, lose flesh rapidly, but may not for some time show any reduction in the quantity or quality of milk produced. Heavy producing cows show good examples of this peculiarity among dairy animals. After freshening it is usually not considered wise to feed liberally for a few weeks. The cow might easily be injured by over-feeding at this time, and at any rate the appetite of the animal is usually not strong enough to take sufficient nutrients to supply the deficiency created by heavy production. This means that the cow loses weight for a few weeks.

Heavy milk production and economical production is largely a matter of individuality. That is, some cows have the power to make use economically of much larger quantities of feed than others. There is, for instance, not a great deal of difference between cows in the amount of feed required for maintenance. Above this amount the feed is used either for the production of milk or body fat. Inferior cows tend to use the extra food for body fat and are, therefore, unprofitable, whereas cows of pronounced dairy tendencies can hardly be forced to take on fat during the milking period. Herein lies the need for skill in feeding. If two animals require nearly equal amounts of feed for maintenance, economical feeding consists in giving each just as much more as they will turn into milk. It is obviously poor economy to withhold from the cow, after furnishing her with enough to keep her alive, all the additional food she will eat without taking on fat, since all of it is used for milk production. This is a common mistake on the average farm.

Individuality is instanced by two cows which were bred so that they calved only a week apart and kept under conditions which made a comparison of their performance most reliable. They were fed rations of the same composition and the amount of feed eaten by each was recorded. They were kept farrow and at uniform weights, and their production was recorded as well as the composition of the milk. The amount of feed required for maintenance was also recorded as well as the percentage of feed digested by each. It was found that the better cow produced 8,522 lbs. milk during the year and 469 lbs. fat. The poorer cow produced 3,188 lbs. milk and 169 lbs. fat. Each required practically the same quantity of food for maintenance, and each digested equal percentages of the feed consumed. The better cow, however, consumed much larger amounts of feed so that the percentage required for maintenance was only 35 per cent., while the poorer animal required 55.8 per cent. of her feed to keep her alive. In fact, the better cow ate 2.64 times as much as the poorer cow and produced 2.77 times as much butter-fat. It will be seen,

therefore, that each cow made equally good use of her feed, but the better cow was a more efficient milking machine and was, in consequence, able to utilize a greater quantity of feed above maintenance than the poorer cow. Her capacity was greater; about three times as great as that of the poorer cow. The poor cow did not pay for her feed, while the good cow was a very profitable producer. A very prominent dairy authority says that high-producing dairy cows secrete milk because they have in their bodies a strong stimulation to produce milk. They have keen appetites to replace the nutrients required for the manufacture of milk and consume large amounts of feed. He points out that, as intimated above, "the consumption of the heavy

have large udders, but it also happens that poor producers often have large, fleshy udders. In the one case the udder is large and contains only a small percentage of frame-work tissue, most of the tissue being for milk secretion. In the other case the milk secreting tissue is present to a lesser extent, but size is created by much udder frame-work, which is of no use for milk secretion.

HORTICULTURE.

Cider apples will never be anything but cider apples and the cider mill is the only fit place for them.

The farm lawn would doubtless be the better for a dressing of manure this fall. The farmhouse might also be the better for a nicer lawn. Try it an see.

When picking apples remember that your object is not to strip the trees of fruit spurs. Remove only the apples and leave the spurs to bear fruit in future years.

Guard against winter-killing of peaches by plowing well up to the trees this fall. Make a distinct ridge along the tree now so that the surface can drain away from the roots.

Try a few bulbs bedded in pots for winter decoration in the house. These can be kept down cellar in the dark until wanted and brought up a few at a time for continuous blooming all winter.

About the third week in October is a good time to plant bulbs for spring flowering, outdoors. Beds of tulips, narcissus and crocus make a very bright and beautiful showing during the early spring months.

Gooseberries and currants are examples of small fruits that can be successfully fall planted. These plants begin to grow very early in the spring and consequently should be established early. This is often impossible in the case of spring planting.

Picking and Packing Apples.

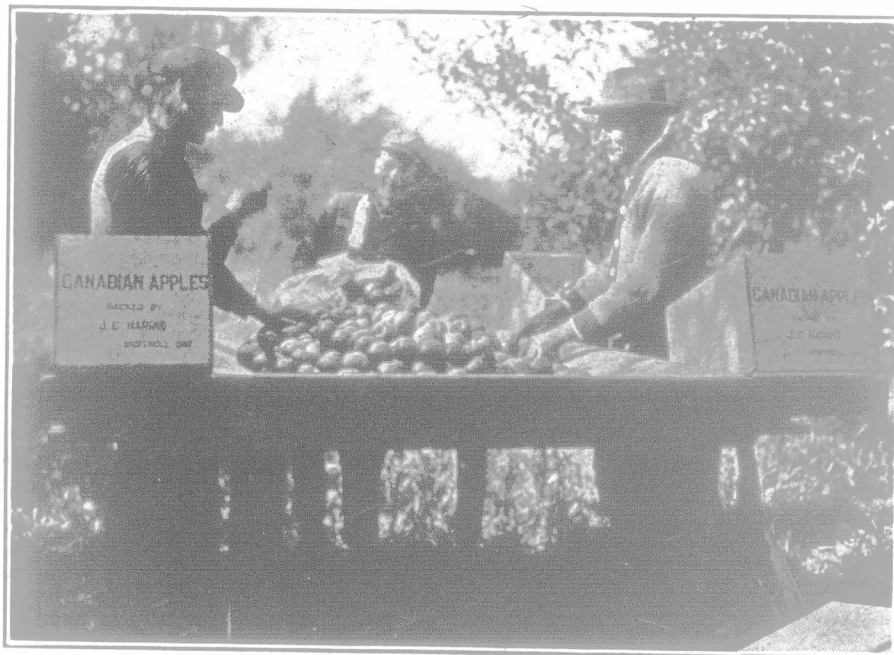
The season for picking and packing apples is now on in full force, and some varieties require picking this year much earlier than usual. It is very difficult to tell just when a variety of apples needs to be picked, although there should not be as much difficulty in the case of apples as in the case of peaches. Various schemes and picking devices are used for apples, some of which are more injurious than beneficial to the fruit. One of the very best devices that we have seen is illustrated herewith. This is a modification of the old-fashioned grain bag, which was carried with a strap fastened to each corner and slung over the shoulder. The disadvantage of the old-fashioned, homemade article came chiefly in the emptying of it on the packing table, and the fact that some of the apples might spill out unless it were always held in the correct position. The picking device shown herewith is made of good stout canvas, and is slung over the shoulder in such a way as to hang as comfortably as possible on the person of the picker. At the top is a comparatively small aperture through which the apples are placed in the bag, and which is kept open by a sort of hoop made of whalebone or some stiff material. The bottom of the bag is not closed tight, but is gathered together by a draw-string, or rather a rope about the size of an ordinary clothesline. This rope is run through rings which are fastened along the bottom edge of the sack at close intervals and on the end of the rope a common snap is fastened, which fastens in a small ring at the top of the bag on the underside. When the bag is full it is brought to the grading table and, after being swung on to the table, the snap is unfastened and the rope allowed to play through the rings until the bottom or the mouth of the bag is completely opened, when the apples will readily come out. This appears to be about the best and most satisfactory picking device we have yet seen, both for convenience and lack of injury to the fruit.

With regard to the picking and packing of apples, the following paragraphs from Bulletin No. 86, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, contain much practical information: "It is difficult to give exact information as to the best time to pick apples. Each fruit grower must learn this from personal experience. Some varieties require to be picked at one stage of maturity, and some at another. There are, however, several general directions which may be given. Early apples which are intended for near markets should be picked when almost mellow, and disposed of as soon as possible as their season is short. The best way of putting up



A Handy Picking Device.

ration is the result and not the cause of the heavy milk production." To prove this point he quotes an experiment in which a mature cow was fed liberally while dry and calved in more than moderate flesh. After calving she was fed only enough to maintain her body, having nothing extra for milk production. This was kept up for 30 days and the animal lost 115 lbs. in weight, but was producing only 1 lb. of milk per day less than in the beginning, although she could hardly get up without assistance. She had, in the meantime, produced more than 90 lbs. of milk solids from her own body.



Grading Table in the Orchard.

These apples are to be taken to a central packing house for box packing.

Conformation and external appearance are indications of dairy quality, and a study of milk records and breeding will help in estimating the probable production of an individual. Some dairymen look for large udders, but the quality of an udder is not always indicated by its size. It usually happens that heavy-producing cows

picked at one stage of maturity, and some at another. There are, however, several general directions which may be given. Early apples which are intended for near markets should be picked when almost mellow, and disposed of as soon as possible as their season is short. The best way of putting up

early apples is in 8 or 11-quart baskets with leno covers, or in boxes. For export purposes they should be picked when well colored but still firm; experience will soon teach the best time to pick for this purpose. Winter apples may be left on the trees until there is danger of injurious frost. In large orchards it is necessary to begin picking in good season, and the different varieties will have to be taken in succession, beginning with the early winter sorts and those varieties which drop easily. For this reason and on account of the scarcity of labor it is important to grow varieties which lengthen the picking season.

"An apple before being picked should have its seeds almost mature, and have taken on most of its color. As seasons vary considerably, judgment has to be shown as to the best time to gather the fruit. When the season is hot, the fruit matures sooner and should be picked earlier. It often happens that a good crop of apples of the best quality is ruined by improper picking or gathering. Winter varieties appear so hard when they are picked that one might be led to think a little careless handling would have no injurious effects upon them, but this is not the case. Apples are easily bruised, and some varieties much more easily than others. When an apple is bruised, its appearance is often spoiled for the home market, and its shipping qualities very much lessened for the export trade. The bruises of some varieties, while disfiguring the fruit, do not induce the apple to rot rapidly; on the other hand, there are many varieties which will rot rapidly when once bruised. Bruises may be avoided by careful handling, and nothing should induce the practice adopted by some people of shaking the apples from the trees. Apples should not be picked and piled in the orchard, as they are liable to heat in the piles and ripen rapidly and thus have their keeping quality impaired.

"There are many kinds of receptacles for picking apples in, but half-bushel baskets are about as convenient and satisfactory as any. They should be lined with some soft material to prevent bruising, as too much caution cannot be taken in this regard. A hook may be fastened on the handle, so that the basket may be suspended while the picker is at work. The easiest way to remove the apples from the branch will soon be learned. The stem should remain on the apple, as if broken off, decay is more likely to set in. The fruit may be either sorted immediately or taken to a storehouse and packed at some future time. Many of the best growers sort and pack in the orchard, and certainly the fruit has much less danger of being bruised if treated in this way. But owing to the scarcity of labor, this is seldom done now by the best growers, who prefer to use all their help for harvesting the crop and getting it under cover in a cool place, leaving the packing until later, and the apples when picked are merely emptied into barrels and drawn to the storage house.

"A sorting board covered with some soft material is arranged at a convenient distance from the ground on which the apples are emptied from the baskets, boxes or barrels. They are then usually sorted into various grades, and the better grades are put in baskets as selected, and the culls thrown to one side. These baskets should be small enough to go into a barrel, should the latter be used. Machines for grading and sizing the fruit have been used for this work in recent years, but unless the fruit is free from spot or codling moth, the hand will have to be used also. The usual practice is to face the end of the barrel with two layers of apples placed neatly and tightly in it with the hand, stems down. If the stems are long, they should be cut off to prevent injury. This faced end is the end which will be opened and on which the marks are placed. These should be a fair sample of the kind of apples which are in the middle of the barrel. The other apples are now gently emptied out of the baskets into the barrel, and the fruit is made to settle down by rocking the barrel backward and forward on a plank after every two or three baskets are emptied in. This rocking or "racking" is a very important factor in successful packing. The last row of apples should come slightly above or just up to the heading groove. If they are above this, there will be too many bruised when the head is pressed in. The apples are pressed into place by means of a lever and a circular band lined with felt just fitting the barrel, until the top boards can be fitted in. If the apples have been well shaken when being put into the barrel, very little pressing is necessary. As all the pressing that is required is to keep the apples from moving, the more pressure that is put on, the greater quantity of bruised apples there will be. Some yielding material such as excelsior or felt, placed in each end of the barrel would lessen the amount of bruised fruit very much; but excelsior is not approved of by buyers, as too much of it is sometimes used. When the head has settled into the groove the hoops should be tightened and the liners nailed on, as is done to the other end of the barrel before starting to pack.

"During the past few years there has been a marked increase in interest in Eastern Canada in packing apples in boxes, and in Western Canada they are practically all packed that way. It is a little more expensive to pack apples in boxes than in barrels, but for the best grades of dessert fruit considerably better prices are obtained in some markets, proportionately, than for apples packed in barrels. Boxes are particularly suitable for tender-fleshed apples like Fameuse and McIntosh. More skill is required to pack a box than a barrel, but once the art of regulating the character of the pack to the size and form of the apple used is learned, packing in boxes becomes simple. When packing is well done, no excelsior or padding of any kind is needed to keep the apples tight. Many of the early apples are wrapped in tissue paper and a considerable quantity of winter fruit as well."

Collar Rot.

Collar rot or crown rot is one of the many forms of winter injury common to apple trees. This form of injury is said to be very common in Nova Scotia with the Gravenstein and other varieties. It is really the killing of the bark at or near the ground, and appears to be a form of what is commonly known as "bark splitting." Professor W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, discusses this injury as follows: "From what can be learned of this injury it occurs mostly in well cultivated orchards and in moist ground, and it is believed that the cause is that the Gravenstein grows too late and is subjected to the conditions just referred to, namely, of being too full of sap. Traces of disease have been found at these injured parts, but it is believed that the disease is secondary rather than the principal cause." He further says: "It will occur when trees have grown late and there is a heavy fall of snow before the ground freezes. The soft snow appears to soften the bark of the trees and when the temperature drops suddenly the bark is loosened." An instance of the way collar rot can be brought about came recently to our attention. An orchard of 400 trees, about 300 of which were Ontario, was fall-plowed in 1916 in such a manner that the ground was thrown away from the trees. The owner was further particular to dig away the sod that could not be loosened by the plow, leaving the base of the tree and the upper part of the main roots without any protection whatever. The next year the ground was worked up and peas were sown on either side of the tree rows for the width of one drill. The remaining distance between the tree rows was then planted to various hoe crops, some of which required stirring the soil late in the season. In the fall of 1917 the orchard was again fall plowed, throwing the ground away from the trees as before, but not quite to the same extent. The result of the ensuing winter, 1917-18, which was very severe, was to kill or fatally injure at least seventy-five per cent. of these trees. This is a striking example of what can be accomplished by any person who does not understand that certain varieties particularly need as much protection as can be given them during the severe winter. Plowing away from the trees in the fall is a serious mistake at any time and particularly unwise in the case of tender varieties like Ontario and Baldwin.

October Fruit Crop Report.

The past month has been unfavorable for fruit in Ontario and Quebec. The situation is, however, better and the development of fruit with regard to size and quality is good. As a result, a better crop of apples in Ontario, both as regards quality and quantity, is expected. Georgian Bay district reports Ben Davis, Wagener, Tolman Sweet, and Snow a fair crop; winter varieties twice last year's crop. Central and Western Ontario expect plenty of apples for local requirements; Prince Edward County about twice last year's crop, with Russets and Greenings predominating. There is little change in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia. Gravensteins are harvested, much of the crop running to No. 1 and domestic. Wealthy and Wagener are good in Prince Edward Island, which will have about sixty-five per cent. of last year's crop. The Okanagan Valley will show a decrease of ten per cent., with all varieties ripening two to three weeks earlier than usual. The Niagara pear crop was only medium, with a heavy crop in British Columbia. The grape crop is lower than anticipated; Concord and Niagaras bringing 30 cents and red varieties 35 cents. Bulk Concord are going at \$55 per ton. The barrel situation is satisfactory for quantity, although the price is very high. Evaporators are paying \$1 per hundred. Few apples have been sold, prices varying from \$3.25 to \$5 for 1's and 2's, and from \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel, tree run, on the trees. Transportation is difficult. Nova Scotia will require 793 box and 631 refrigerator cars for the apple crop. British Columbia will require 375 box and 985 refrigerator cars; Ontario will need 498 box and 971 refrigerator cars. Express service has been unsatisfactory this season to the Maritime Provinces because of poor connections at Montreal.

THE APIARY.

Prepare Bees For Winter Now!

Upon every owner of bees develops at present a national duty—to do his best to keep them alive until they can again add to our depleted supply of sweets. Half the battle is to provide them with good protection during cold weather. If you have not a dry, deep cellar, try to get a friend who has one to let you put your bees in a dark corner there. Do not put weak colonies away for the winter; they consume more stores, so valuable now, than strong ones, and even then are more likely to die. Unite them now while the weather is still mild, and see that each colony has about 30 pounds of wholesome stores to tide it over until well on in spring. Do not delay. Uniting and feeding cannot be satisfactorily done when cold weather is upon us. If your apiary is sheltered from wind, another good way to winter strong colonies of bees, suitable for Southern Canada, is to pack the hives in shavings or dried leaves in a large case. Do not forget to provide a small flight hole in the case.

Honey has doubled in value since twelve months ago, and so has every hive of bees. There was a heavy loss of bees last winter, mostly through neglect to prepare them with care and in good time.

F. W. L. SLADEN, Dominion Apiarist.

POULTRY.

It is impossible for anyone to say what is the best breed of poultry.

Store away some mangels and cabbage for winter green feed.

Where winter eggs are wanted, the early-hatched pullet is the one to depend upon.

As pullets mature they start laying. The attendant is responsible for keeping them going.

No matter how rigidly the laying stock has been selected, there will always be a few undesirable birds in the flock. Hence the necessity for close selection.

The object of selection and breeding is to secure as uniform a flock as possible. The measure of a bird's utility to the average farmer is its economical production of eggs and meat.

The amount of feed consumed by fowls varies with the breed. General-purpose breeds, such as Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds consume about seven lbs. of grain per month. The light breeds, such as Leghorns and Anconas, will eat from 16 to 20 per cent. less.

Pullets Should be in Laying Quarters.

With the coming of the cool, fall weather the pullets which have been on range all summer should soon begin to lay. An abundance of green food and free range during the summer should have enabled the growing stock to develop rapidly and to mature as early as the hatching date would permit. The hatching date is important, since the later-hatched chickens are slower to mature than those hatched earlier. Besides this, late-hatched pullets of most breeds lay fewer eggs than pullets hatched earlier and do not lay as many when the price is highest. The result of this is that the value of a year's production from an early-hatched pullet is usually greater than from a pullet hatched later.

Generally speaking, about 6 to 8 months are required from the time of hatching to maturity, so that birds depended upon for winter laying should reach the laying age before the real cold weather sets in. Birds that are matured too early in the season may start laying and moult the same season, which makes them unprofitable as winter layers. Some authorities advise that a maximum egg yield of at least 25 per cent. should be secured by November first. They maintain that if such a yield is secured it is not difficult to maintain or even increase it during the winter months, whereas if the yield in November is small it is nearly impossible to obtain a profitable yield during the next three months.

The mistake should not be made of getting the stock into laying quarters too late in the season. Generally, pullets intended for winter laying should go into winter quarters about a month before they are expected to lay, which will be in about six months at the earliest. At the Ontario Agricultural College it is the practice to put March-hatched birds into laying quarters when between five and six months of age or about September first. April-hatched birds are taken inside about October first, and May-hatched birds about November first. Putting birds into quarters early is necessary for two reasons; first, in order that they can become accustomed to their new quarters and secondly that the owner can study the birds. Birds are very susceptible to changes in environment, and should be given as few changes from pen to pen as possible. For this reason it is well to see that the pullets are sorted out as closely as possible and put in pens they can remain in all winter, if more than one pen is kept. The number of birds to be kept in a flock depends considerably upon the person looking after them, but there is no difficulty in keeping in one flock the number of birds usually found in the farm flock. Less labor per bird is required with large flocks, but slightly higher egg yields can be secured from smaller flocks. Last, but by no means least, to consider at the time the birds are taken indoors, is the fact that only those of good size, healthy, mature and vigorous, should be selected. Weed out the weaklings.

Open Front Poultry House.

Years ago the tendency in poultry house construction was toward a warm and rather expensive type of house, which experience proved to be conducive to disease and disappointing results. Where fowl are confined in houses which are poorly ventilated and under what might be considered hot-house conditions, the air soon loses its freshness until, far from being agreeable to the bird, the house becomes damp and ventilation very poor. The type of poultry house is not as nearly important as certain essentials which must be considered if success is to be assured. Plenty of ventilation, but an entire absence of draft, is one of the first essentials. For this reason, if at all possible, the house should be located as nearly as possible in a sheltered situation. Good drainage is also important since fowls do not do well under damp conditions. Plenty of sunlight is very advisable, but steps should be taken to guard against having too much glass in the house for the simple reason that glass will warm the house up in the day-time, or

whenever the sun is shining, and at night the atmosphere will become very cool. The variation in temperature is, therefore, greater than the birds should be subjected to. Light is very valuable in the poultry house, and for this reason about one-third of the south or west side in glass, or open to the sun, is considered a good rule to follow. For this reason also it is advisable to have the house face the south or the southeast.

Houses need not be expensively built. If the essentials enumerated above are considered, a very modest structure can be made to give excellent results. While the farm flock is not considered a major source of income on the farm, it can yet prove to be a valuable asset, provided that the cost of equipment and housing is not too high. Various styles of houses are advised for farm flocks, some of them are divided into two pens, and the length is considerably greater than the depth. Some of them have ordinary shed roofs, and others have a peaked roof with a straw loft. Then, too, there are the so-called monitor types of houses, and semi-monitor types, where the slope of the roof is broken for the insertion of a foot or two of glass, vertically, along the whole length of the house, on both sides, or one side only, as the case may be. According to the findings at the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, however, fowls thrive best in houses that are low down, especially during the winter. Moreover, houses with sloped, shanty, or shed roofs have not proven as satisfactory as houses with peaked roofs, for the reason that the latter are more durable and cooler in summer. Besides these advantages, this type of house is furnished with a straw loft which is effectual in preventing dampness, and no frost collects upon the walls or ceiling. Cloth screens or curtains are sometimes used for the front of the house, and these can be adjusted according to the weather. These have not been found totally satisfactory at Guelph, for the reason that they need to be adjusted according to changes in the weather, and this the farmer has not always time nor opportunity to do. Moreover, they need to be kept brushed or the dust and dirt will gather so as to prevent good ventilation. For this reason such cloth screens should be of the cheapest cotton so as to ventilate well. Sometimes, also, it has been found that the hens, especially of the lighter breeds, endeavor to lay or roost upon the screens.

What is needed, therefore, for a farmer's poultry house seems to be one which is very nearly self-operating, will keep the birds in health, and ensure a fair egg yield with reasonable care and attention to the flock. About the best type of house to meet these conditions seems to be the open-front house which is low down in front and never any longer than it is deep. Such a house of a size sufficient to accommodate 75 to 100 hens should be about twenty feet square. It is much better to have a house twenty feet deep and ten feet across the front than ten feet deep and twenty feet across the front. The reason for this is that should there be a direct wind blowing into the house, birds housed in a shallow house cannot get back far enough to be out of the draft. The house mentioned above being very low in front prevents much snow blowing in, and at any rate it will not blow far back. Of course, in the open-front houses, if it rains continuously for some days or if the weather is damp and muggy, the litter becomes damp and must be removed or the birds are likely to suffer from disease. All openings except the one in the front of the house should be avoided in order to prevent draft. Commenting upon houses of this type, Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Poultry Department, says: "In conclusion we are free to admit that the open-front house apparently keeps the flock in better health, brighter in plumage and it requires less labor than any house we have yet used. It is not perfect, and no doubt could be improved upon for special painstaking poultrymen, but this class is very limited and the house as now used comes nearest to meeting the average man's conditions."

The accompanying illustrations show the ground plan, the front or south side, and the east and west ends of the house. The house itself is twenty feet square, three feet high on the south side, four feet six inches on the north side, and seven feet high in the centre. The front side is divided into three sections, covered with two-inch wire netting to keep the birds in the house and sparrows, etc., outside. At the east end a door is placed for use in getting into the house, and at the west end a window five feet four inches by four feet two and a half inches provides light in the afternoon. The roosts at the back of the house are hinged and can be fastened up in the daytime by a wire or rope. These roosts are made of scantling which can be rounded on the top in order to provide comfort for the birds. No dropping boards are used in this building. On the average farm the hens run outside during the day-time, except for the winter months, and in the winter-time the manure will freeze readily, so that with cleaning about every two months no bad results are found. In some of the very cold sections, especially in the northern part of the Province, this type of house may be too open for the severe winter weather. In such cases movable cotton screens could be used on two sections of the front, leaving one section always open. These screens could be moved so as to give the birds the greatest protection from the wind. Sometimes these cotton screens can be thrown up over the edge of the house in the day-time when the sun is shining, and let down to protect the hens at night. The large window in the west should be hinged at the top so that during the summer months there will be plenty of ventilation and cool air.

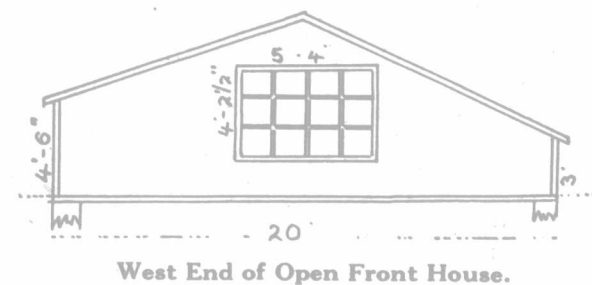
To the ordinary person this type of house looks too cold, but experience has proven that the birds do well in it. Those who are particularly careful to get the greatest possible number of eggs per hen might prefer a different style of house and get better results, but for the average man and the average farm flock of from 50 to 100 hens this house should prove quite satisfactory.

The following is a list of the material required for an open-front house, twenty by twenty in size:

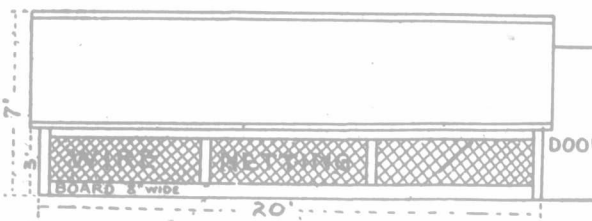
6 pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 14 ft. hemlock sills; if set on posts use 4 in. x 4 in.

12 pieces 2 in. x 4 in. x 14 ft. for studding, girts, plates, etc.

24 pieces 2 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft. for rafters and ridge tree.



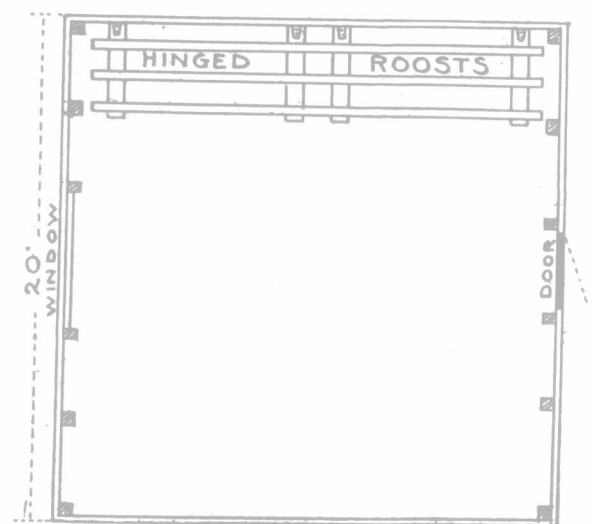
West End of Open Front House.



Front or South Side Showing Wire Netting.



East End, Showing Entrance.



Ground Plan, Showing Hinged Roosts at Back.

- 600 feet of matched hemlock for roof and drop board.
- 5 square roofing.
- 250 feet 1 ft. x 10 in., dressed one side, for boarding ends and back.
- 7 pieces 1 in. x 4 in. x 14 ft., pine, dressed one side, cornice.
- 8 pieces 1 in. x 8 in. x 14 ft., pine, dressed one side, cornice.
- 25 lbs. nails—5 lbs. 4 in. nails; 3 lbs. 2 in. nails.

FARM BULLETIN.

What Canadians are Doing in Forestry and Railway Construction in France.

BY JOHN WELD.

While the Canadian Army Corps is second to none as an effective fighting force there are two branches of the service where the men from this Dominion excel to a noticeable degree. It is not good policy for those in high command to single out certain units and eulogize them to the disparagement of others, but while in England and France during July and August, with the Canadian press party I heard on every hand generous praise bestowed upon our men for their remarkable accomplishments in Forestry and their glorious achievements in the construction and maintenance of light railways. In these two regards Canadians were mentioned in a class by themselves, and the observations we were privileged to make confirmed the good reports we heard on every hand concerning the great contribution of our countrymen to the winning of the war. In these two lines of war effort Canadian ingenuity and initiative have had an opportunity to exert themselves and they have done so to the lasting glory of our troops. Canadians at home are proud indeed of our force over seas, but if they could only see at first hand their remarkable efficiency this admiration would increase one hundred fold. It was a great pleasure to me to visit all branches

of the Canadian army and I consider it a duty to write something regarding what it is doing in Forestry and light railroading for here, as well as in actual fighting, our men have distinguished themselves, and too little has been said about it.

In England we were introduced to a Forestry camp which is situated on the beautiful grounds of the historic Windsor Castle and here we met Brigadier-General Alex. MacDougal who commands the Forestry operations of the entire Canadian Corps. It was really in France, however, that we had the best opportunity to make observations and become acquainted with the gigantic task arising out of war demand for lumber and the excellent record the Canadians have established and are still improving upon in Forestry work. Col. White, well-known in Montreal, is another officer who is giving splendid service and who is highly spoken of for his achievements in France. Lumber and wood cannot be numbered among the non-essentials in the conduct of this war for without them wire entanglements cannot be erected, trenches completed, dugouts strengthened, roads made or railroads built. In many cases we saw long highways made of sawn timbers laid side by side on which the artillery was moved up to the front. Without this construction, General Currie said it would have been impossible to move the heavy guns and trucks. To supply this ever increasing demand the forests of England and France are being cut down and the trees which line every road in France are being converted into war material.

With special reference to the operations I must say that to a native-born Canadian there was nothing phenomenal in the way the trees were felled or handled. Canadians are craftsmen of the first order when it comes to logging or milling and Canadian customs, in this regard, are applied with full vigor in the Forestry work over there. The trees were in most cases felled with a saw, but they dropped as only an expert woodsman can place them. Then they were loaded on to the narrow-gauge railways and hastened off to the mills. It is worthy of mention though, that the future is not disregarded for every precaution is taken so new growth will follow in the wake of the advancing woodsmen.

The trees are cut very close to the ground and the short stumps are rounded off at the outside. There are two reasons for this: First, that no water may lodge on the top of the stump causing decay; and, second, that volunteer growth may more quickly come up. More than that, the young stuff and certain nut-bearing trees are left standing in order to reseed the forests. These are suggestions for our forestry departments to act upon and have put into application in their work in Canada. European countries are far in advance of us in forestry work and it is time our Governments adopted more modern practices leading to the preservation of our timbered areas.

The mills one might compare to a railway junction, to which lead a vast net-work of light railways which have been thrown through the woods.

Canadian ingenuity found expression, in one instance, in a rebuilt locomotive at a district machine shop of the Forestry Corps. It was built from scrap material of all kinds gathered from the dumps. The engine was from an abandoned Jeffrey truck; the differential was from a Mulhausen (German) captured truck, and the remainder of the material used in its construction was taken entirely from scrap and adapted to the purpose. At the first test it hauled 3 loaded trucks, approximating 21 tons. In these two branches of the service a great deal of scrap has been reclaimed and rebuilt into effective machinery or equipment.

In one camp a large number of German prisoners were at work making posts for wire entanglements. Each had his day's work allotted him or, in other words, they were employed at piece work but the wage was not attractive. I asked one of the officers in charge if any of these prisoners ever escaped. He replied: "Occasionally one gets away but he always comes back dead or alive."

Towards the end of March 1917 shipping tonnage was not available to convey from other countries the amount of lumber and small timbers required to meet the ever increasing demand. Then it was that the forestry work in France was reorganized and placed in the charge of a Directorate of Timber Operations. Realizing the adaptability of Canadians to this line of work a large share of the responsibility was thrown upon them, with the result that they increased their output from 11,500 tons in March, 1917, to 150,000 tons in May, 1918. During this same period the strength of the Corps increased, rising from a total of slightly over 2,000 in March, 1917, to a total of just under 13,500 at the end of May, 1918. When the work was taken over by the Directorate there were approximately 7 mills being operated by 10 Canadian companies, whereas, in mid-summer, this year, there were 51 saw mills and 2 re-saw plants being operated by 58 Canadian companies, in addition to which 2 other companies were specially employed, on aerodrome construction work. During the first six months of this year over 183,000,000, F. B. M. of sawn product was produced, and if approximate comparative values are given to the quantities of sawn lumber, round timber and fuel produced, the value of sawn lumber is almost 85 per cent. of the total value of the products of the corps. At the time of our visit to France, sawn lumber was being produced at the rate of over 1,400,000 feet per day and in addition 350,000 sleepers were being turned out weekly to meet the demand arising out of the enormous program for railway construction and upkeep.

The main sources of supply of standing timber for this sleeper production are the oak forests of Normandy and Central France, and the immense pine areas of the "Landes", south of Bordeaux. This latter area com-

prises over 2,000,000 acres of almost flat sand lands, which have been planted with Maritime pine since the end of the 18th century.

One of the main sources of supply of sawn lumber, in addition to the sources mentioned previously, is the large fir and spruce forests in the mountains of the east of France, in the Department of the Vosges, Doubs, and Jura, which are being largely operated by the Canadian Forestry Corps for the French army. The forests in the former of these Departments are mainly located in mountains country.

Light Railways.

One of the important factors making for the success of an army in the field is transportation, and to this the Canadian army has made a splendid contribution. The speed and skill of Canadian battalions in constructing railroads has been a revelation to the Allied armies on the Western Front but they have really done their best work in throwing down the light tramway systems or "toy railroads", as they are sometimes called. One visitor to the War Zone has aptly put it thus: "The British and French built railroads to be there when the war is over, but the Canadians built railroads to get the war over."

The long lines of lorries leading up to the front impaired the roads faster than they could be put into condition and the situation was becoming critical, for without food and ammunition the lines could not long remain intact. Another triumph for Canadian genius was achieved, however, when the first tiny motor drew its train of small trucks right up to the front and delivered its precious cargo to the men within range of the German rifles. All this construction work is executed between sunset and sunrise and it is then, also, that the light railroads are busiest taking up supplies. The Canadian Railway Battalion under General Stewart, formerly of Vancouver, have built hundreds of miles of these miniature railroads along the whole front and in the Ypres area alone they constructed over 300 miles. General Lindsay, from Strathroy, Ontario, has been the Chief Engineer in France since 1914, and to him much credit is likewise due for the great success which has attended this project.

The Victory Loan of 1918.

The terms of the fifth Canadian Victory Loan—the Victory Loan of 1918—were made known in a recent address delivered at Winnipeg by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance.

These terms, as announced by Sir Thomas, are as follows, and it is only reasonable to expect that every Canadian citizen, whether or not he is able to purchase a bond, should familiarize himself with the terms under which they are issued. A minimum amount of \$300,000,000 is asked for, and it is hoped that \$500,000,000 will be subscribed. The Government reserves the right to accept all or any part of subscriptions in excess of \$300,000,000, and promises to use the money for war purposes only and to spend the money in Canada. Interest will be paid half yearly on the first day of May and November, at the rate of 5½ per cent., and it will be possible to invest money either for five years or fifteen years. In other words, there will be both five-year bonds, due November 1, 1923, and fifteen-year bonds, due November 1, 1933. It will be possible to invest sums as small as \$50, or any multiple of \$50, so that even the person with a very moderate bank account may buy a financial soldier. These bonds are issued at 100; in other words, they are issued at par. Bonds might, for instance, be issued at 95, in which case the purchaser would pay \$95 for a \$100-bond. These bonds may be paid for in five instalments: ten per cent on application or when the bond is purchased, 20 per cent. December 6, 1918; 20 per cent. January 6, 1919; 20 per cent. February 6, 1919, and 31.16 per cent. March 6, 1919. There should be, apparently, only 30 per cent. due on March 6, but a full half-year's interest will be paid May 1, 1919, so that in order to make the rate of interest exactly 5½ per cent. the purchaser must pay the interest on each bond from the time it is purchased until he makes the final payment. This interest comes back to him in full on the first of May, 1919. Payments may be made in full when the bond is first purchased; in such a case one is not required to pay any interest in addition. It is also possible to pay the bond in full at any instalment date between the first of November and March 6. These bonds are, in addition, free from taxation (and this includes any income tax) imposed by the Canadian Parliament, and it will also be possible to convert them into any future Canadian war loans which are to mature in the same length of time, or over a longer period. The subscription lists will be opened on October 28, 1918, and will close on or before November 16. Should the loan be over-subscribed before Nov. 16, the Government may close the subscription lists if they see fit. Bearer bonds will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest in authorized denominations, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full as soon as the required registration can be made.

In introducing the necessity for the loan, the Minister said, in part, as follows: "The main purpose of the Victory Loan is to raise money for the continued prosecution of the war until final victory is achieved. Money can be devoted to no higher or nobler purpose than this. The Victory Loan is essential that we may carry on the war. Behind the gun the man and behind the man must be the dollar. Every Victory bond is a financial soldier fighting against the Kaiser. Canada can show the solidarity of her people and her determina-

tion to see the war to a victorious ending by an overwhelming subscription to the Victory Loan." The fact that each Victory bond is a financial soldier fighting against the Kaiser is something that each Canadian should remember, and it is essential that everyone endeavor to acquaint themselves with the full purpose and value of such national war loans. Canada is a great producing country, producing much more than is required by the population. There is, therefore, a considerable balance for export. In the fiscal year 1914 the value of these exports was \$450,000,000; last year, owing to the enormously increased value of all products since the outbreak of war, the value of our exports was more than a billion and a half. During the fiscal year 1914 our total international trade amounted to a billion dollars. For the last fiscal year it was two and a half billions, an increase of 150 per cent. brought about by increased production and increased prices. The agricultural population of Canada is very vitally concerned with the present Victory Loan, for the simple reason that the main items of our export trade are agricultural products and manufactures. The value of agricultural exports has risen from \$250,000,000 in 1914 to over \$700,000,000 in 1918. In 1914 our export manufactures amounted to only \$57,000,000, and in 1918 the export of manufactures was less than the export of agricultural products by approximately \$100,000,000. Canada, as a result of these greatly increased exports, is in a much stronger position economically than at the outbreak of war. Seven hundred million dollars of war loan issues have been purchased by the Canadian people since 1914, and our total bank deposits show an increase since the same date of over half a billion dollars.



E. W. Beatty.

Who succeeds Lord Shaughnessy as President of the C. P. R.

Great Britain is the chief purchaser of our export materials, and this applies no less to agricultural products than to the products of our manufacturing establishments. Since the beginning of the war, huge quantities of our chief exports have been required by Great Britain for the use of her armies in the field, as well as the civilian population at home. The surplus wheat of the Western prairies, the surplus cheese of the Eastern Provinces, our surplus butter, and animal products of all kinds are required in very large quantities. These things are, in addition to great quantities of munitions, manufactured in Canada for Great Britain since the war began. For all that Great Britain buys in Canada she must pay us in some form or other. What is known as international exchange takes care of these matters and the details are fully understood only by those who have made a study of it. It is sufficient, however, to say that in the present instance the money to pay for Great Britain's vast purchases in Canada must be advanced temporarily at least by our own Government. But the Government has not sufficient revenue to carry on our own war efforts and to advance the credit needed by Great Britain as well. They, therefore, must borrow sufficient money on the credit of Canada as a country of boundless resources to meet these large sums. Naturally, if the people of Canada are prosperous and have the money to loan, the Government will be wise to borrow it from the people themselves, and that is exactly what is being done in the case of the 1918 Victory Loan. Sir Thomas referred to this matter as follows: "The success of the Victory Loan means \$500,000,000 of new business for Canada. Canada is to-day in the fortunate position of issuing her second Victory Loan at a time when the market value of the Victory bonds of 1917 is greater than their cost to the purchaser. What an advantage to Canadian finance after the war, if, as is most probable, every holder of Canadian bonds will see them quoted on the market

at a premium over their issued price. The fact that the great volume of Canada's war loans will be held by our own people is one of the strongest factors in our economic situation. If Canada had been obliged to borrow her war expenditures abroad, the result would have been most serious to the future of the Dominion. More than \$200,000,000 worth of 1917 Victory bonds went to purchasers who subscribed \$5,000 or less."

New President for C.P.R.

Lord Shaughnessy has resigned as President of the C. P. R., and has been succeeded by the former Vice-President and General Counsel, E. W. Beatty. Sir George Bury retires from his office as Vice-President on account of ill-health and is succeeded by Grant Hall, who has been Vice-President in charge of western lines. Lord Shaughnessy joined the C. P. R. in 1882 as General Purchasing Agent, and since June 12, 1898, he has been President of the company. His record as a railroad president has ranked him with the foremost men of the British Empire, and he has frequently been called "King of Railway Presidents." The conviction that the company could be better served by a younger man during the reconstruction period to follow induced Baron Shaughnessy to step down, but he still remains actively connected with the C. P. R. as Chairman of the Board.

E. W. Beatty is the first Canadian-born President of this great transportation company. He was born at Thorold, Ont., on October 6, 1877; was graduated from Toronto University in 1899; was called to the Bar in June 1901; and came to Montreal in July of the same year as assistant in the law department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Since that time his progress has been spectacular, and he becomes the head of the company at a few days short of 41 years of age.

The Kennedy Holstein Dispersal.

The dispersion sale of Holsteins, held by L. M. Kennedy, of Unionville, Ont., on Wednesday of last week, was in many ways very disappointing. The weather was ideal, but it was also ideal for harvesting corn and roots, and when less than 100 people gathered for a complete dispersal farm stock sale, it was a pretty good sign that the sale was not scheduled for any high averages. There was, of course, a very small number of animals selling and this, too, was not in its favor. However, the eleven head, which included five cows three years old and over, two two-year-old heifers, and four heifer calves, sold for a total of \$2,105, an average of \$191.35 all through. The three pure-bred Clydesdales listed brought \$549. Results in detail follow:

Pietertje Texal Bessie, F. Boyle, Hagerman.....	\$220
Pietertje Sylvia Beets, M. R. Davies, Toronto.....	200
Sylvia Posch Beets, C. R. Dyke, Unionville.....	140
Dina Pontiac Galatia, F. Boyle.....	245
Faforit Cornelia, A. J. Camplin, Unionville.....	205
Anna Lora, W. F. Elliott.....	220
Korndyke Abbekerk Pauline, W. F. Elliott.....	230
Her Heifer Calf, T. O. Lowery, Unionville.....	195
Leila Inka Walker, H. Rinehart, Toronto.....	210
Morningside Dorothy Wayne, A. Fuller, Unionville.....	175

Clydesdales.

Grace, (imp.), David Brown, Unionville.....	305
Grace of Aermont, S. Stewart, Agincourt.....	171
Baron Aermont, D. Brown.....	73

President Wilson's Reply.

President Wilson's reply, of Monday last, to the German peace note of October 12 expresses quite plainly the attitude of the Entente Allies. In the first place, the allied armies will not sacrifice any advantage they have gained through granting an armistice, for in this regard President Wilson declares:

"It must clearly be understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it is his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that nothing but this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments."

In the reply President Wilson denounces the German Government for the atrocities they continue to perpetrate, and says the nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued. More significant still is the repetition of a part from the President's address at Mt. Vernon on July 4 last when he declared peace cannot be established until every arbitrary power, capable of destroying the peace of the world, is destroyed or reduced to impotency. If the German people want peace they must speak through someone other than the Kaiser or those whom he controls.

Always guard against fire, the worst agent of destruction we have to combat.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending October 10

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. 10	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 3	Week Ending Oct. 10	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 3	Week Ending Oct. 10	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 3	Week Ending Oct. 10	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 3
Toronto	6,638	8,268	8,456	\$14.00	\$11.00	\$14.25	631	693	650	\$17.50	\$15.50	\$17.50
Montreal (P. St. Ch.)	1,814	1,828	2,126	13.50	10.25	13.00	512	1,069	986	15.00	14.00	16.00
Montreal (E. End)	2,345	2,244	2,603	13.50	10.25	13.00	646	484	655	15.00	14.00	16.00
Winnipeg	9,796	10,709	17,227	14.50	11.00	14.00	384	420	363	11.00	10.00	12.00
Calgary	5,859	3,708	6,131	14.00	10.00	14.00				8.75	9.50	9.00
Edmonton	2,046	708	2,623	14.00	9.00	13.25	98	192	130		10.00	9.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending Oct. 10	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 3	Week Ending Oct. 10	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 3	Week Ending Oct. 10	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 3	Week Ending Oct. 10	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Oct. 3
Toronto	6,752	9,320	6,824	\$19.25	\$18.75	\$19.75	7,477	9,525	7,827	\$16.85	\$17.25	\$16.75
Montreal (P. St. Ch.)	2,385	2,574	2,697	19.25	19.10	19.75	1,686	2,941	3,639	15.50	15.75	16.00
Montreal (E. End)	1,283	1,046	1,506	19.25	19.10	19.75	3,002	946	2,469	15.50	15.75	16.00
Winnipeg	2,563	2,327	1,657	19.00	17.50	19.00	2,251	1,082	2,864	17.00	14.75	17.00
Calgary	703	1,308	1,320	18.75	17.75	19.50	4,858	432	825	14.00	13.00	14.00
Edmonton	764	367	440	18.50	17.10	18.75	16	105	789		12.50	17.00

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Few changes occurred in the quotations for cattle at the Stock Yards and prices could be classed as steady, compared with the close of the previous week. Trading however, was more active, particularly so on Thursday when the entire offering, including several hundred head held over from the previous day, were weighed up within two hours after the opening of the market. The receipts for the week were lighter than for some time. In addition to the cattle that went south on through billing, over ten hundred head were shipped to the States during the week, while two hundred and fifty went east to Montreal and Quebec. Also fully twelve hundred head of stockers and feeders went out to Ontario farmers. This outside demand undoubtedly added to the tone of the market and was responsible in some degree for the strength that developed on Thursday. A few loads of good heavy cattle were on sale, and one load of thirteen hundred pounds sold at \$14.25 per hundred, while most of this class moved from \$13 to \$13.75 per hundred. For steers of ten hundred pounds to twelve hundred pounds, \$14 was paid on Monday for one choice load averaging eleven hundred and fifty pounds; other good sales included several lots that sold at \$13.25, while most of the best loads sold at \$12.75 to \$13.25. Medium loads moved from \$11 to \$11.75. Light weight butcher steers and heifers of good quality were in fair demand at \$11.50 to \$12.25, those of good quality from \$10 to \$10.75, and medium and common from \$7.50 to \$9.50. Good cows were realizing from \$9 to \$9.50 per hundred with a few choice cows selling up to \$10; medium cows sold from \$7.75 to \$8.50 and common cows from \$6 to \$7. One choice bull of fourteen hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$10, while good bulls moved from \$9 to \$9.50, medium from \$7.50 to \$8.50 and those of bologna grading from \$6.50 to \$7. There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders. Two loads of short-keep feeders, averaging ten hundred and fifty pounds, sold at \$11 per hundred, other good loads sold at \$10 to \$10.50, while breedy stockers sold from \$9 to \$9.50, and medium stockers from \$8 to \$8.50 per hundred. Heavy stockers of quality sold from \$10 to \$10.50 per hundred. An extra breedy lot of heifer calves, numbering fifty-six head and averaging three hundred and sixty pounds each, were shipped back to the country for breeding purposes at \$10.50 per hundred, while fifty-seven head of equal weight and quality were shipped out for feeding purposes at \$10 per hundred. Calves were steady, choice veal selling from \$17 to \$17.50 per hundred and good from \$16 to \$16.50.

Lambs were about steady on Monday at \$16 to \$16.50 per hundred, while a few extra choice lambs brought \$16.75. On Tuesday, \$17 was the top price paid, but prices declined on Wednesday when \$16.75 was about the top, although two decks sold 10 cents higher. On Thursday, the market was considerably weaker and although \$16.50 was realized early in the morning for some lambs, by noon \$16 was all that was being bid for best lambs. Breeding sheep were in good demand at \$14 to \$15.50 per hundred, and over six

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	363	\$13.75	\$13.00-\$14.00	\$14.25				
STEERS								
good	616	13.26	12.25-13.75	14.00	97	\$12.50	\$12.00-\$13.50	\$13.50
1,000-1,200 common	123	11.01	10.50-12.25	12.50				
STEERS								
good	590	11.29	11.00-12.00	12.50	148	11.00	10.50-12.00	12.50
700-1,000 common	725	9.14	8.00-9.75	9.75	333	8.60	8.00-10.00	10.00
HEIFERS								
good	519	11.56	11.00-12.00	12.75	29	10.00	9.50-10.00	11.00
fair	226	9.35	8.75-9.75	9.75	62	8.90	8.50-9.25	9.25
common	210	7.75	7.50-8.50	8.50	169	7.50	7.00-8.25	8.25
COWS								
good	637	9.25	9.00-9.75	10.00	54	9.25	9.00-9.50	10.00
common	829	6.95	6.50-8.00	8.00	211	7.50	7.00-8.25	8.50
BULLS								
good	272	9.34	9.00-10.00	10.00				
common	219	7.28	6.75-8.50	8.50	409	7.00	6.50-7.25	8.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS	405	5.74	5.25-6.00	6.25	243	5.50	5.00-6.00	6.50
OXEN					41	11.00	10.00-12.00	12.00
CALVES								
veal	631	15.00	14.00-16.50	17.00	179	12.25	11.50-14.00	15.00
grass					333	6.25	6.00-6.75	6.75
STOCKERS								
good	383	9.50	9.00-9.75	9.75				
450-800 fair	519	8.25	7.75-8.75	9.00				
FEEDERS								
good	161	10.75	10.50-11.00	11.00				
800-1,000 fair	86	10.04	9.75-10.50	10.50				
HOGS								
selects	6,190	18.90	18.75-19.25	19.25	2,128	19.15	19.00-19.25	19.25
heavies	11	18.75	17.50-19.25	19.25	10	18.15	18.00-18.25	18.25
lights	328	17.47	16.25-18.25	18.25	172	17.50	17.00-18.50	18.50
(fed and watered) sows	220	16.48	15.75-18.25	18.25	73	16.15	16.00-16.50	16.50
stags	3	14.58		15.25	2			
LAMBS								
good	3,360	16.50	16.00-16.85	16.85	398	15.15	15.00-15.50	15.50
common	540	15.30	15.00-16.00	16.00	1,113	14.25	14.00-14.75	14.75
SHEEP								
heavy	34	12.00	11.00-13.00	13.00				
light	371	15.23	14.00-16.00	16.50	71	12.00	12.00-	12.00
common	172	9.40	8.00-11.00	11.00	104	11.00	11.00-	11.00

hundred head were shipped back to the country during the week, under the terms of the Free Freight Policy.

Hogs sold on Monday at \$19.25 per hundred for selects, fed and watered, but declined on Tuesday to \$18.75, remaining at this figure during the balance of the week. Light hogs were selling \$16.25 to \$17.25, with sows bringing \$2 to \$3 below selects.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 3, inclusive, were: 207,394 cattle, 47,238 calves, 254,624 hogs, and 71,796 sheep; compared with 209,132 cattle, 39,382 calves, 352,814 hogs and 84,962 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

The lighter receipts of cattle during the week were said to be due to various temporary causes and were not an indication of any decline in the fall run of stock. The best load of steers offered, weighed about twelve hundred and fifty pounds and sold for \$13.50; one load of twenty-five head averaging ten hundred and sixty pounds each, sold for \$12 and all the good steers of good weights sold around these figures. The price on good grade steers has remained firm all autumn. Common cattle such as medium weight

bulls of dairy breeding, and common cow sold a little easier. Sales in this class were made in some cases from 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred lower than on the previous week's market. Very common light bulls sold at \$6.50 and bulls weighing in some instances up to eleven hundred pounds and twelve hundred pounds, sold from \$7.25 to \$7.50. The best bull offered sold at \$9. One good beef cow sold for \$10 per hundred but the majority of good cows sold at about \$9, and nearly all of the common cows sold between \$7 and \$8. The market for calves and lambs has been off to some extent on account of the absence of buyers from outside points. Communications from one of these buyers, stated that half of their employees are sick and for the present they are unable to get animals slaughtered.

Lambs sold from \$14 to \$15.50 with closing quotations of \$14 for common and \$15 for good lambs. Small lots of good lambs are selling to local butchers at about 50 cents higher than the preceding quotations.

Hogs sold from \$19.25, off cars, for short-run hogs and \$19.50 off cars for those coming from distances one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty miles or more. There is a marked

improvement in the quality of hogs offered, a number of straight loads of very even quality averaging in weight around one hundred and eighty pounds per hog, being offered. Hogs over two hundred and fifty pounds are cut from \$1 to \$3 per hundred according to quality, and hogs weighing less than one hundred and fifty pounds, sold to the packers, are cut \$2 per hundred. Sows sell \$3 per hundred below prices of selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition for the week ending October 3, Canadian packing houses purchased 856 calves, 306 canners and cutters, 633 bulls, 972 butcher cattle, 1,655 hogs and 3,281 lambs. Shipments to United States' points were 130 calves, 40 feeders and 358 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 3, inclusive, were: 37,144 cattle, 56,667 calves, 54,293 hogs and 34,983 sheep; compared with 35,389 cattle, 47,749 calves, 69,384 hogs and 43,727 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END. Of the disposition for the week ending October 3, Canadian packing houses purchased 434 calves, 2,097 butcher cattle, 1,506 hogs and 1,785 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 221 calves and 212 lambs. Shipments

Markets

Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Intelligence Division

Price Good Calves

Same Week	Week Ending
1917	Oct. 3
\$15.50	\$17.50
14.00	16.00
14.00	16.00
10.00	12.00
9.50	9.00
10.00	9.00

Price Good Lambs

Same Week	Week Ending
1917	Oct. 3
\$17.25	\$16.75
15.75	16.00
15.75	16.00
14.75	17.00
13.00	14.00
12.50	17.00

Top Price

Range	Top Price
\$13.50	\$13.50
12.00	12.50
10.00	10.00
10.00	11.00
9.25	9.25
8.25	8.25
9.50	10.00
8.25	8.50
7.25	8.50
6.00	6.50
12.00	12.00
14.00	15.00
6.75	6.75
19.25	19.25
18.25	18.25
18.50	18.50
16.50	16.50
15.50	15.50
14.75	14.75
	12.00
	11.00

Receipts of cattle were fewer by approximately seven thousand head than those of the previous week and consisted chiefly of stock of medium quality few animals of good grading being offered.

Three choice steers averaging fifteen hundred pounds sold at \$15 per hundred; two steers, averaging fifteen hundred and eight pounds sold at a similar price; twelve steers, averaging thirteen hundred and sixty pounds sold at \$14, and twenty-three averaging twelve hundred and thirty pounds sold at \$14.25. Of steers weighing less than twelve hundred pounds, fifteen head averaging eleven hundred and sixty pounds sold at \$14.25, and fifteen head averaging eleven hundred and ninety pounds, sold at \$13.50.

Trading in stockers and feeders showed considerable improvement under a stronger demand from the east and south and also from the west. A few loads of choice heifers went west during the week. Of stockers weighing from 450 to 800 pounds there were 1,324 which graded good. These averaged \$8.38; the price range of bulk sales was \$8 to \$8.75 and the top price was \$9. There were 864 stockers which graded fair and averaged \$7.05; the price range for bulk of sales was \$6.25 to \$7.75 and the top price was \$8. Of feeders weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds there were 375 grading good and these averaged \$10.05 per hundred; the price range for bulk of sale was \$9.25 to \$10.75 and the top price was \$11. The feeders grading fair numbered 206; these averaged \$8 per hundred, and the price range for bulk of sales was \$7.25 to \$8.50. The top price paid was \$9.

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in any legitimate financial way to make their farms more productive.

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to United States' points were made up of 472 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 3, inclusive, were: 35,852 cattle, 42,883 calves, 34,970 hogs and 27,192 sheep; compared with 38,866 cattle, 37,383 calves, 37,073 hogs and 29,048 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Winnipeg.

Receipts of cattle were fewer by approximately seven thousand head than those of the previous week and consisted chiefly of stock of medium quality few animals of good grading being offered. Three choice steers averaging fifteen hundred pounds sold at \$15 per hundred; two steers, averaging fifteen hundred and eight pounds sold at a similar price; twelve steers, averaging thirteen hundred and sixty pounds sold at \$14, and twenty-three averaging twelve hundred and thirty pounds sold at \$14.25. Of steers weighing less than twelve hundred pounds, fifteen head averaging eleven hundred and sixty pounds sold at \$14.25, and fifteen head averaging eleven hundred and ninety pounds, sold at \$13.50. Trading in stockers and feeders showed considerable improvement under a stronger demand from the east and south and also from the west. A few loads of choice heifers went west during the week. Of stockers weighing from 450 to 800 pounds there were 1,324 which graded good. These averaged \$8.38; the price range of bulk sales was \$8 to \$8.75 and the top price was \$9. There were 864 stockers which graded fair and averaged \$7.05; the price range for bulk of sales was \$6.25 to \$7.75 and the top price was \$8. Of feeders weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds there were 375 grading good and these averaged \$10.05 per hundred; the price range for bulk of sale was \$9.25 to \$10.75 and the top price was \$11. The feeders grading fair numbered 206; these averaged \$8 per hundred, and the price range for bulk of sales was \$7.25 to \$8.50. The top price paid was \$9.

Montreal.

Horses.—There is still enquiry for farming horses for fall work, and the price of these runs in the vicinity of \$150 for the most part. Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sell at \$250 to \$300 each. Light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; fine saddle and carriage horses, \$175 to \$250.

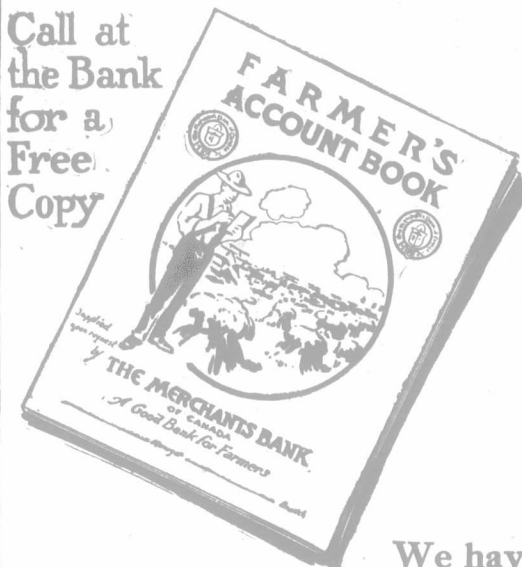
Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continued in good demand, and the range of prices was lower, with abattoir, fresh-killed stock selling, in a wholesale way, at 25½c. to 26c. per lb. Country-dressed hogs are now coming in and were available at from 24c. to 25c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes showed a somewhat lower tendency, owing to increased offerings. Quebec potatoes were selling at \$2 wholesale, in 90-lb. bags, ex-store, while car lots of Green Mountains were \$1.85 to \$1.90, and Quebec whites at \$1.70 to \$1.75, ex-track.

Poultry.—With Thanksgiving at hand quotations for poultry were approximately 26c. to 30c. per lb. for hens; 34c. for turkeys; 24c. for ducks; 29c. for broilers; 25c. for geese, with chickens ranging all the way from 30c. to 35c., according to quality.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup was quoted around \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon tin;

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white clover comb honey was 30c; section, white extracted, 27c. to 28c. per lb.; buckwheat, 24c. to 25c. per lb.

Eggs.—The quality of eggs offering was possibly a little better last week, owing, no doubt, to the fact that shipments can be made more promptly now that the weather has improved. Prices were unchanged at 58c. to 60c. for strictly new laid; 54c. for fresh selected; 53c. for storage selected, and 49c. for No. 1 storage.

Butter.—Practically no change took place in the market for creamery, and the influence of the prices being paid by the commission was to keep prices steady. The Commission quoted 46½c. for No. 1 creamery; 46c. for No. 2, and 45c. for No. 3. Finest creamery was quoted here at 49c. to 50c.; fine at 48c. to 48½c.; and dairies at 39c. to 42c.

Cheese.—The Commission still quoted 25c. for No. 1; 24½c. for No. 2, and 24c. for No. 3 cheese. Local prices ranged from 25c. to 25½c. per lb.

Grain.—No. 1 feed oats, extra, was quoted at 93c.; No. 1 feed at 91c.; No. 2 feed at 87c. Ontario No. 2 white, 91c.; No. 3 white, 90c.; No. 4, 88½c. per bushel, ex-store. The market for barley was steady, with Manitoba No. 3, \$1.22½; No. 4, \$1.17½; Ontario extra No. 3, \$1.32; No. 3, \$1.30; sample barley, \$1.15 per bushel, ex-store. Sample grades of corn, \$1.25 to \$1.42½, ex-store.

Flour.—Prices were steady, with Manitoba spring wheat standard grades \$11.50 per barrel, in bags, ex-track, and 15c. more to bakers, less 10c. for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour, \$11.60 per barrel, in new cotton bags. Rye flour was down to \$12; white corn flour to \$11.50; and barley flour to \$10.50. Government standard corn flour was \$9.75 to \$10; oat flour, \$12; Graham flour, \$11.30 to \$11.50.

Millfeed.—Bran was quoted at \$37.25; shorts, \$42.25, ex-track. Pure grain mouille, \$68 to \$70; barley feed, \$62 to \$63; mixed mouille, \$65 per ton, f.o.b. Ft. William.

Baled Hay.—Prices were higher with No. 1 timothy \$25 to \$26 per ton; No. 2 light clover mixed, \$25 to \$26; No. 2 timothy, \$24 to \$25; No. 2 clover mixed, \$23 to \$24; No. 3 timothy, \$22 to \$23.

Hides.—Veal skins were scarce at 50c. per lb.; grassers, 40c.; kips, 25c.; sheep skins, \$3.65 each; cow hides, 19c. per lb.; bulls, 17c.; steers, 24c. per lb. flat. Horse

hides, \$5 to \$6.75 each. Tallow, 3½c. per lb. for scrap fat; 8c. for abattoir fat, and 16c. to 16½c. per lb. for rendered.

Toronto Produce.

Live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, October 14, consisted of 225 cars, 4,192 cattle, 258 calves, 1,833 hogs, and 2,830 sheep and lambs. Good butcher steers steady to 25 cents higher; common kinds steady. Good cows and canners slightly higher; common to medium cows and bulls steady. Stockers, feeders, milkers and springers showed no change in prices. Sheep and calves steady; lambs \$16 to \$16.25. Hogs steady.

Breadstuffs.

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

Oats.—(According to freights outside) (new crop), Ontario, No. 2 white, 76c. to 78c.; No. 3 white, 75c. to 77c.; Manitoba oats, No. 2, C. W., 80½c.; No. 3, C. W., 77½c.

Barley.—(According to freights outside) malting, new crop, \$1.03 to \$1.08.

Buckwheat.—(According to freight outside), nominal.

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

Flour.—Manitoba flour, (Toronto)—war quality, \$11.65. Ontario flour (prompt shipment), war quality, (old crop), \$10.75, Montreal and Toronto.

Peas.—According to freights outside, No. 2, nominal.

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

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$21 to \$22 per ton; mixed, per ton, \$19 to \$20 per ton.

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

Bran.—Per ton, \$37.25.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$42.25.

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Hides and Skins.

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.; deacons or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75 each; 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 fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Butter prices again advanced slightly, selling as follows, wholesale: Creamery, fresh-cut solids, 50c. to 51c. per lb.; creamery solids, at 50c. to 51c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 48c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—32c. to 33c. per lb. Eggs.—Eggs also firmed in price during the past week, selling as follows, wholesale: Cold storage, 55c. per doz.; new laid, 60c. per doz.; new laid in cartons, 63c. per doz.

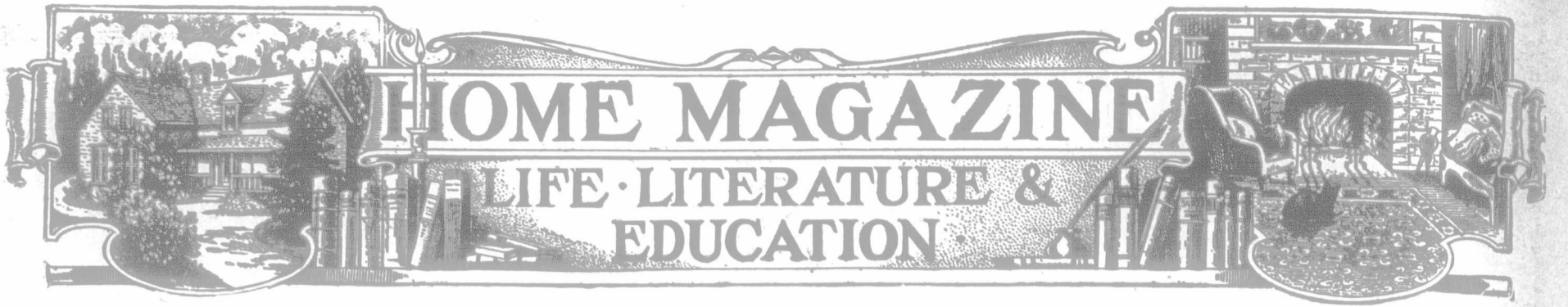
Cheese.—Cheese followed the lead of butter and also advanced, new cheese selling at 28c. per lb. wholesale, and twins at 28½c. per lb.

Honey.—Five, 10 and 60-lb. pails, per lb., 27c. to 28c. Comb, 30c. to 40c. per section.

Poultry.—Receipts were heavy, with prices having a lower tendency and a decline in some lines. Ducklings and turkeys, however, being quite firm at slightly higher prices. The following being paid for live-weight to the producer: Spring chickens, 25c. per lb.; roosters, 18c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and under, 20c. per lb.; over 4 lbs., 24c.; ducklings, per lb., 22c. per lb.; turkeys, young, per lb., 35c.; turkeys, old, per lb., 30c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—The better varieties and greatly improved quality of apples are now



The Witch Hazel.

BY GERTRUDE BUCK.

By blazoned autumn roads Witch Hazel stands.
 The ripe-hued lands
 Her coming wait, whose pale, uncertain ray
 Shall long outstay
 The aspen's twinkling gold, the flaming lines
 Of high-flung vines
 That wreath the dull cedars, and the tarnished glow
 Of corn a-row.

In star-mist veiled, leaf-bare, her wands of light
 Turn back the flight
 Of summer days, and hold them, drunk with sun,
 While past them run
 November's shriveled hours of dark and cold.
 The season old
 Grows young with thee, thou tree of all men's dreams.
 Thy subtle gleams,
 Enkindled at the year's low-sinking fires,
 Wake dim desires
 For youth in age, for joy in hope's decay
 For love's lost day.

Thou autumn spirit, wraith of autumn's gold,
 Enchantress old
 That buddest out of time, thou Aaron's rod,
 The hand of God,
 Hath touched thy barren stalk to blossoming.
 And lo, thy spring!

—The Vassar Monthly.

The Men Who Are Winning the War.

IN previous wars the names of the men commanding the armies were always very much in evidence. In this war, so many are the divisions, so complicated the distribution, and so constant the battles—in short so stupendous is the whole conflict—that the men are overshadowed by the operations. It is safe to say that the great majority of the people who follow the war-news anxiously from day to day are much more familiar with the names of little ridges, such as Vimy or Passchendaele, and little towns such as Courcellette or Cambrai, than with the names of the commanding officers, with the exception of course, of the Commanders-in-Chief, Foch, Haig, Petain and King Albert. Nevertheless the Generals of the various divisions are doing such magnificent work that one day all its details will be known. Here it may suffice to say, roughly, that the commanders of the various divisions are as follows: (1) In the Northern area: King Albert; Gen. Plumer (Second British Army); Degoutte (French); Gen. Horne (First British Army); Gen. Birdwood (Fifth British Army). (2) Central area—between St. Quentin and Cambrai: Gen. Byng (Third British Army); Gen. Rawlinson (Fourth British Army); Gen. Currie (Canadians); some Australian and New Zealand Divisions and the Thirtieth American Division under Gen. Lewis are also in this area. (3) Adjoining this line, southward, Gen. Debeney (French); Gen. Mangin (French, North of Aisne River); Gen. Gouraud (French); Gen. Berthelot (French). (4) East of the Argonne to a point on the Lorraine border south of Metz: Gen. Pershing (Americans). In Macedonia Gen. D'Esperey (French) is Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces, and in Palestine Gen. Allenby (British). Allied forces are also distributed in Mesopotamia, Northern Russia and at Vladivostok in Eastern Siberia.

Giving the Child a Chance.

BY L. D. MILNER.

A number of years ago while driving through the suburbs of one of England's big cities, my attention was drawn to a sign outside an orphanage which read, "Give the Child a Chance." I had not time to go through the institution, but I felt sure that, with such a spirit behind it, it was a well conducted one. The message is one that should appeal to every parent, every teacher, every social service worker—all who have to do with the care and upbringing of



Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.
Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Britain.

children. A great deal lies behind it—good nourishment, useful education, proper training and last, but by no means least, though sometimes it is left out—healthful recreation.

If there is one thing more than another responsible for the movement of young people from farms to cities, it is that same lack of recreation. When a boy walks a mile or more to and from school, and as soon as he has thrown his books down in some convenient corner, has to fill the water pails and woodbox, split kindling for the morning, go for the cows, help milk, turn the handle of the separator or keep changing the milk in the water-cooling tank, help feed the stock and do his homework, there isn't much time left for play and less inclination. Is it any wonder that by the time the boy is old enough to think for himself, his soul revolts against staying on the farm? He hears wonderful stories of city life and whether he takes them with salt or not, he does appreciate one thing—that the average city worker has his evenings and occasional afternoons to himself.

The girl in some cases fares little better. I have seen children from eight years old upwards milking one or two cows, washing dishes, baking cakes and even bread, looking after hens and the more troublesome turkeys, helping in the garden and then doing homework. Where there are several children the work probably falls on the willing one of the family—usually a younger sister or brother.

Arrangements should be made with the educational authorities that work on a farm should count in lieu of home lessons. Outside work counts as school work in our agricultural colleges—why should it not do so in our rural schools? Personally I have never approved of home lessons and was never allowed to do them while attending schools and yet retained my standing at the head of the class. An office worker who spends his evenings

doing similar work to that which he has been working at all day is not regarded as a very wise person, and is spoken of as burning the candle at both ends, and yet we allow our children to tax their brains over similar work to what they have been doing during the day, for the sake of absorbing some information which will probably be forgotten two or three years hence.

An embryo farmer of ten years old who is learning from his father lessons on horses, cattle and pigs is receiving a valuable addition to his education. An embryo farmer's wife who washes the dishes for mother and is learning how to make cakes is gaining the rudiments of a Domestic Science course, and these things should take the place of other lessons.

There is nothing better for the development of character than for a boy to have to help father around the barn or for a girl to have to assist mother with the housework, but the assistance of children attending school should be confined to one or two little chores performed regularly and faithfully, with extra chores on Saturdays or during holidays, until such time as the educational authorities recognize "chores" as homework, or substitutes for home work.

Over in war-stricken Europe the children are forgetting how to play, and special instructions are being provided to teach the little refugees in England things they have forgotten since the enemy and tragedy and sorrow invaded their homes. The children of Canada must not be allowed to forget—but there is danger that some of them will become men and women before their time. The children of the slums of the large cities of England who have not always enough to eat, have time to play, even though their play grounds may be the city's



General Plumer.
Commander of the Second British Army, who has been fighting in Belgium.

crowded streets and the effect of recreation on stamina and general health is shown by the fact that the men from the poorest districts of London, men who have been born and bred in the slums, and whom one would expect to rank among the physically unfit, are the men who are standing best the strain of trench life.

Visiting one of the Ontario sanatoria for tuberculosis last spring, I was amazed to find that a large percentage of the

patients came from country homes. This altered all my preconceived notions of the disease, but from enquiries I made then, and followed up by further investigation, I believe that the reason for this almost incredible state of affairs is that some of our country girls, while living an open-air life, work much harder than our city girls during the years of physical growth and development. I have read much about rural life causing mental breakdowns among farmer's wives. I have never seen any such cases, but I know many farmer's wives who are physical wrecks because of overwork in their girlhood. On the other hand, I a farmer's sister, found health on the farm, to which I went a physical and nervous wreck, a physical wreck from lifting weights beyond my strength when a young girl, a nervous wreck from doing a kind of office work for which I was not fitted.

The farmer may say, "It's all very well you talking about time for play for the children. I can't do all the little chores myself and the hired man is busy all the time." My answer is "Get more help." Would not it be worth while to pay out small wages to an inexperienced man who wishes to learn farming and could do those chores in order to keep that growing boy of yours on the farm later? Wouldn't it be worth while paying out wages for a woman help to know that growing girl of yours is going to attain womanhood with the physical fitness that is every child's birthright? Even if it means an extra hour's work for yourself, you with fully developed muscles can stand that hour better than your growing son. They tell me in Ottawa that the farmers are not applying for help as they expected—that much more help is available, both men and women, than evidently is desired. Even if it means a sacrifice of some kind, make it easier for that boy of yours who has home-lessons to prepare and for the older boy who needs time to play.

The children who come out here from Old Country homes and orphanages have play hours, even those who are old enough to work for their keep before they cross the Atlantic. It is a source of satisfaction to immigration officials and to all who are interested in immigrant children's welfare that so many of these necessitous young people have found good homes here, and yet while these boys and girls are well treated, they, too, suffer from the lack of recreation. I have talked with boys who have not seen the nearest village, perhaps two miles away, once in a year, or even been off their employer's own land. Living such a life—work, bed, work—with no relaxation, does not tend to happiness—but is conducive to discontent, and turns a willing ambitious worker into an unwilling, indolent one, who is possessed of one idea—to get away from the farm at the earliest possible moment, not because he hates farm life, but because he hates the thing farm life stands for to him—wearisome, heart-breaking, soul-searing monotony.

THERE is another thing needed for our children—co-operation with them in trivial things. I have had boys of ten or twelve years old, show me with pride colts which they spoke of as their own, saying "Father gave me Duke or Prince for my very own. I look after him all myself. Their faces beam with the pride of ownership. The colt becomes a three-year-old and one day is sold but the money received for the animal goes into the father's pocket,—rightly so for he has stabled and fed the horse—but isn't the boy entitled to a share for the way in which he has given his time to caring got his pet? The boy says nothing but he *thinks*—That is the question—I would like to know what the boy thinks. I know what would have happened in my own case if my father

had done things like that—he would have lost one of the things he treasured most dearly—my trust and confidence in him.

The boy should either not be told that the colt is his own, or he should be given a share of the money received for it, or the colt should be replaced by another and the boy should be given to understand that on a certain date one of these horses shall be his and that he may do with it whatever he pleases. It is wrong to break faith with a child and yet it is often done just from want of thought.

When I was a small girl my older brother became very much interested in poultry-farming, and as, although there was a difference of ten years in our ages, I generally tried to do whatever he did, the family started me in business with six pullets and a cockerel. A small henhouse was erected for me and a little run fenced off with wire-netting. I had to take care of my chickens myself, buying their feed—mixed oats, wheat, barley and corn—and being given occasional scraps such as fat pork and cabbage leaves which I chopped up finely and which the hens seemed to enjoy.

For their morning feed during the winter I gave them warm cornmeal porridge and during very cold weather I broke a few dried cayenne pepper pods into this. I vied with my brother in keeping that henhouse clean. My few eggs were gathered daily and sold to a sick neighbor, who paid me the magnificent price (in those days) of three cents an egg. It was splendid training for a small girl, and taught me the value of money, especially when I had to spend some of my precious cents on more mixed corn or cornmeal, a grief to me until I learned that spending the money was not losing it but investing it.

For five years I ran my poultry farm and then we moved a long distance away, so my chickens were eaten. I would like to see every little boy or girl with a tiny poultry farm of their own, the profits of which go into their own pockets, or the idea could be extended to the piggery or cow-stable and a share in the stock given for faithful, willing service. Co-operation with the young folk breeds interest in the farm doings and gives an added zest to life.

Health-giving recreation—interest breeding co-operation—stimulating profit-sharing—these are the three things that will keep the young rural population of Canada at home on the farm.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

A Kingdom That Cannot be Shaken.

Wherefore, receiving a kingdom that cannot be shaken, let us have grace, whereby we may offer service well-pleasing to God with reverence and awe: for our God is a consuming fire.—Heb. 12 : 28, 29, R. V.

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou wilt stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals
shakes the dust against our land?
Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet
its Truth alone is strong,
And, albeit she wander outcast now, I
see around her throng
Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to en-
shield her from all wrong.—Lowell.

Day after day we hear of fresh victories, but this is no time for boastfulness. Many people have noticed the significant fact that since August the Fourth the Allies have gone forward with marvellous swiftness. On that day the representatives of our nation—the King and Queen, with the House of Commons and House of Lords—openly and publicly asked the help of God. What a mockery it would be if we boasted of our own strength after humbly asking for Divine help because we realised how desperately it was needed.

This morning a poor woman, who was washing my floor, remarked, "When peace is declared I won't do any work on that day. I think everybody ought to go to church first, and then they can rejoice afterwards." She is a poor widow, bravely and cheerfully working to support a flock of children, and she knows from

experience God's power to help—He often helps her through the H. Q. P.—but she little thought how soon her words would go out from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She was not speaking for effect, but in earnestness and sincerity.

The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews said that God would shake the earth, that the things that have been made should be destroyed, but other things which cannot be shaken should remain. The world has seen, in fear and trembling, how kings can be shaken from their thrones and great cities can be knocked to pieces. Let us choose to be subjects of a kingdom that cannot be shaken, for indeed we must choose. To be neutral is to choose the wrong side. God accepts no "slackers" in His army. Listen to Lowell:

though we do not know when the tremendous crisis of history faces us. Pilate's own conscience told him he was condemning an innocent Prisoner to a terrible death. He did not know that the King of all the universe stood before him in strange disguise, and that he was himself on trial. It seemed so easy to save himself by injustice to One who apparently had no influential friends. And so undying infamy has been heaped upon his name. Perhaps he thought it was a small matter—because he was so powerful (with the great Roman Empire at his back) and the Prisoner was so helpless. He had only God and uncounted legions of angels to stand by Him.

"Never shows the choice momentous till the judgment hath passed by." The King

cut down, but we will change them into cedars." They were not discouraged because the places they had built were destroyed; but rather determined to build them up again in greater strength and beauty. The old buildings of brick should be replaced by finer ones of hewn stone; the houses made of common wood should be built again with the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Our Lord has told us that the children of this world are more clear-sighted (in their own generation) than the children of light. I have very little doubt that the ruined cities of Europe will be rebuilt—perhaps in greater beauty than ever.

What are we going to do in the future? Are we going to slip back into our old way of thinking and acting as if this life would go on forever? Or are we going to make the great choice which will bind us to the service of the King who demands righteousness from each of His subjects?

The little "white" lie which will save us from embarrassment. The little debts we owe, but conveniently put off paying until they are almost or quite forgotten. Do we dare to rob God? Is it worth while to try to deceive One who can read the thoughts of which we are ourselves unconscious? The selfishness which makes us eager to climb at the expense of another. Is it worth while to build structures which must soon be shaken to pieces? The "class" prejudice which makes us look down on those we choose to consider our "social inferiors." Think of Pilate before One who seemed to be only a poor carpenter, but who was really not only King of the Jews but THE KING who rules all nations in all ages! If we really remember that He meets us every day, in one disguise or another, we shall walk humbly instead of proudly among our fellows. If we remember that this body in which we live is His holy temple, we shall keep it pure and spotless. If we remember that we ourselves are members of His body, we shall use our hands and feet, our brains and tongues for His service—they are His.

There is much talk of "reconstruction after the war." Perhaps you may feel as helpless as I do when great projects are planned for the future. I was never built to do "great" things, and feel glad that God calls many of us to be "privates" in His army.

But—thank God—it is not necessary to do great things in order to take our place in the kingdom which cannot be shaken. The prophet Micah says that God requires this of each one of us: "to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God." If we walk day by day with Christ, as the Apostles did, we shall grow more and more like Him. Humble we must become if we compare every day our poor imitation of the copy He has set, and we cannot look at Him without admiration of His justice and love of His surpassing Love. The promise to the patient thief was companionship—"with Me".

What is the desire of your heart? Is it for the riches of earth—the things which you cannot keep? Or is it for love and righteousness, faith and beauty of soul? Let us choose realities, which will last eternally, for—

"Better a cross, and nails through either hand,
Than Pilate's place and a frozen soul."

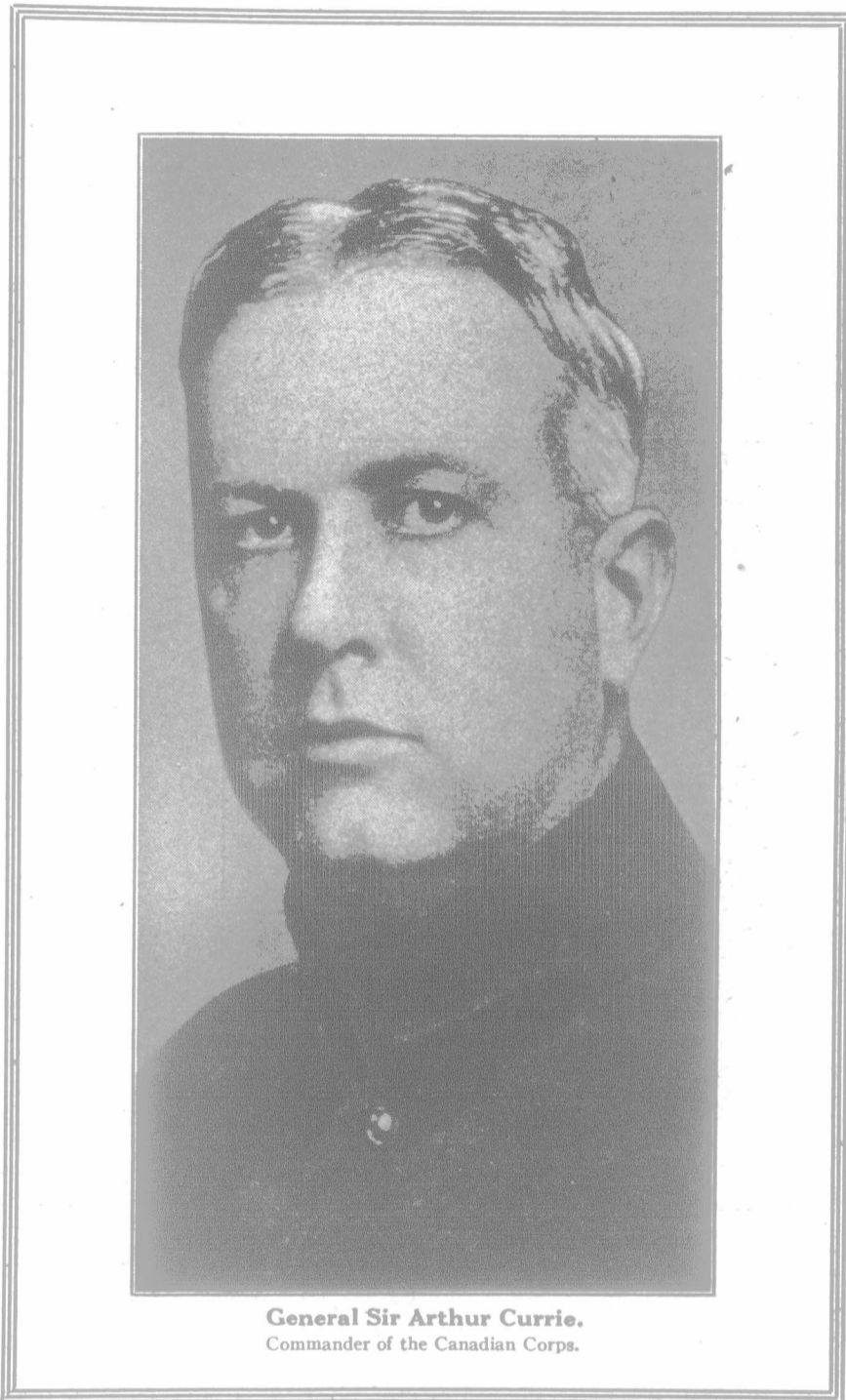
DORA FARNCOMB.

For The Sick And Needy.

Several packages of papers for the "shut-in" arrived last week, also five dollars from "A Puslinch Friend" for the Quiet Hour Purse—that purse which is never allowed to look thin and poor. Thank you!

DORA FARNCOMB;
6 West Ave., Toronto

The underground portions of the old fortress at Verdun, first built by Napoleon but rebuilt during 1882-1892, have been turned into a modern city. Sixty feet underground, brilliantly lighted by electricity, are five miles of galleries along which may be found: a mill that grinds flour, and storehouses to hold food reserves for 10,000 people for 6 months, a great kitchen and a bakery in which, every day, are baked 25,000 loaves for the French army; a great restaurant; a theatre; reading room; chapel; wireless station, etc. It is interesting to note that 70 per cent. of the bread is made from flour and wheat sent from America.



General Sir Arthur Currie.
Commander of the Canadian Corps.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light."

Contrast the choice made by Belgium and by Bulgaria. Belgium saw that to choose national righteousness and honor meant swift and awful temporal destruction. Yet she chose to be crucified with Christ, and she has loyally held by that decision through torture and slavery. Bulgaria chose to side with what seemed to be "might" and she has already lost the battle for earthly gain as she willingly threw away every shred of national honor. King Albert gave up his kingdom for righteousness' sake, and it will be restored with a glory which cannot be shaken in time or in eternity.

We are always making our choice,

is amongst us in many disguises, and we are constantly being tested. The most helpless child, cruelly treated by a proud German officer, is not only under the protection of the Lord of Hosts, but the King of Kings, says sternly: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." We are always being confronted with a "choice momentous", we are always—like Pilate—dealing with Christ.

The end of the war will come—it seems now as if the end must be drawing very near—are we going to slip back into careless ways, as if we had never been warned that earth's strong boxes can easily be broken into? Are we going to lay up treasure on earth as industriously as ever; though we have seen Death shaking loose the hold of millions, who tried to cling to their earthly possessions?

In the ninth chapter of Isaiah we read of Ephraim and Samaria, who said in pride and stoutness of heart: "The bricks are fallen down, but we will build with hewn stones: the sycamores are

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.]

Learning How to be Well and Strong.

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—As I write this the whole world is holding its breath waiting for what the outcome will be of the sudden and unexpected (generally) announcement of the Germans that they wish an armistice in which to discuss peace. Before this reaches you the reply of the Allies may be known, although President Wilson has stated, no doubt speaking for all the Allies, that the enemy must withdraw from all invaded territory before an armistice will be granted. Just now people are held by varying opinions. Some think Germany is "down and out", and that her peace leanings are genuine; others suspect a German "trick"; while yet others think there can be no security that she will not again precipitate a world-war unless her territory is utterly conquered and the heads of the Prussian military system made to bite the dust. For my own part I have the utmost confidence in whatever the heads of the Allied nations may do. They have studied the war and all its causes for over four years, they have the "inside track"; they are in a position to know more about the whole question than are we plain people in the ordinary walks of life. So I am satisfied that Lloyd-George, Foch, Sir Douglas Haig, Premier Clemenceau, President Wilson and all the rest will do the right thing.

For this reason I don't want to talk much about the peace-proposals, but choose to suggest, rather, that we turn our attention just now to something much more domestic, viz., the subject of "Learning how to keep well and strong".—One thing is sure: This will be a vital subject for the next few years (Why, should it not always be so?) Thousands of soldiers will be coming home more or less incapacitated for hard work of any kind; on the rest of us will be thrown a double burden, which we will gladly take up for their sakes. And so we must do everything we can to keep our health and strength at a maximum, because, if we do not, our work must suffer in consequence; we must be less useful as well as less happy.

MOST certainly health and strength are among the main supports of usefulness and happiness. A great genius, here and there—John Richard Green, for instance, or Robert Louis Stevenson—may do his work to the highest pitch of efficiency while laboring under the disadvantage of poor health, but the efficiency of the great majority of people varies in direct ratio with their degree of bodily fitness. For the great majority, mental as well as physical efficiency depends very greatly upon strength and vigor of body.

Knowing this, it seems clear enough that one should leave nothing undone which will help one to be well and strong, yet how many people there are who have not the slightest knowledge of the little things that should be observed in order that one may be so.

I heard the other day of a woman who knows so little about ventilation that every winter she has her windows nailed down so that they cannot be opened, and stuffs the cracks all about with paper; ramming it in with a knife so that not the least crack may be left. She takes great pride in keeping her house clean, and it is clean, so far as the surfaces of things go,—but every bit of air in her house is indescribably filthy, and the whole place smells beyond description! With all of the pure air of the open country about—oxygen diluted with nitrogen, and enough pure ozone to make the blood leap with health and vigor—her house is reeking with carbonic acid gas and all the other gases that are bad for the health; and it smells! Surely at this late day everyone should know that the air in a house should be kept moving. It is not necessary to throw the windows open so widely in cold weather that one is chilled, but it certainly is necessary to throw both doors and windows open frequently to change the

air. An open fire in stove or grate always helps to keep the air moving, and whenever one sleeps the window should be raised enough to keep the circulation of air going. If there are two windows on opposite sides of the room a small opening at the bottom of each will do, although it is better to lower one of them at the top for an inch or so. If one is afraid of draught a window screen covered with cotton may be placed inside of the window in such a way as will deflect the current of air upward instead of letting it drive directly into the room. But, whatever be done, the thing to be kept in mind is that the air be kept moving over one's face. Otherwise a layer of damp gas breathed out from the body will form over the mouth and nose, and this invariably does damage.

Of course you may have heard of someone who never opened his windows at night and yet lived to a hale and hearty old age. But you must remember that that person may have been born with an iron constitution, as some are; he could thrive on what would kill others. The only safe way is to conform to the consensus of opinion of all the best doctors of the world, and keep the air moving.

NOT less important than this one of breathing pure, changing air, is the question of eating wholesome food, enough of it, and in the right balance. I know one family who, trained in the old, fashionable "private schools" with all their inefficiency, have the idea that

the whole, it may be said that more people suffer from under-eating—and from eating foods insufficient in nutriment—than from over-eating. People who do work, especially physical work, need plenty of food, of the right kind.

THIS brings up another question,—the question of the quality of food. Some people provide plenty of food, but of such poor quality that much of its building-value is lost or abused. I had the misfortune to get into a boarding-house once (I left it in a week) in which quite enough was placed on the table, but of such quality that one either turned from it without appetite or found that it interfered with one's digestion. The potatoes would be fried in so much fat that they were indigestible; there would be a steamed pudding with apples at the bottom, but it would be cooked in tin so that the apples were discolored black and blue, and steamed so intermittently that the pastry was soggy and heavy. The poor woman was doing her best, but she did not know that a steamed pudding must be steamed steadily, to be light, and served at once before it has time to fall. All the other food was of like quality,—the porridge not half boiled, the biscuits like lead, the pie pastry ditto, and the meat boiled until both nourishment and flavor were boiled out of it. The other three boarders at this house were Normal students, and they told me on the side, that they were just trying to "stay it out" until the end of the term. They would not be at-

meat a healthy man would eat for his dinner. He can do with two eggs, however, if he eats, besides, a bit of cheese and a milk pudding; or some beans or macaroni, etc., with a nourishing pudding afterwards. (2) There must be starchy foods—potatoes, etc.—to supply energy, and fats to produce heat; and (3) There must be mineral foods—fresh fruits and vegetables (which also contain some carbohydrates) to give the body other ingredients. Bread is one of the very best foods, and should always be served in sufficiency.

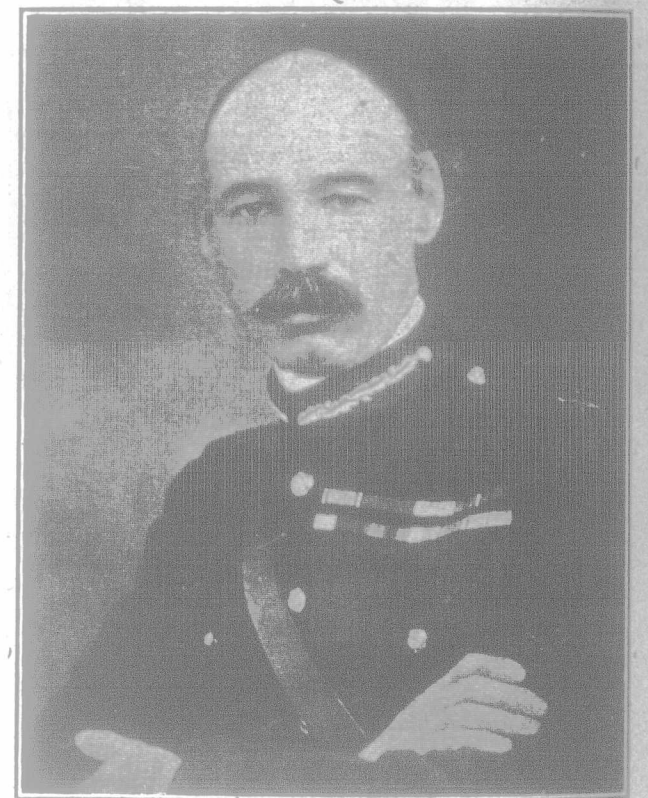
It is not necessary to provide a great variety at any one meal, but the woman of intelligence will soon know when she is providing enough of the foods that have the right proportion of food-values, during the day. One can get to be an expert in feeding a family well without knowing much about "calories", etc.

ANOTHER requisite for health is plenty of drink,—for the body will not assimilate food unless it is in liquid form. The old idea that drink should not be taken at meals has all exploded. True, one should chew one's food without moistening it with liquid,—that is so that the great digestive aid, saliva, may be mixed with it; but one can take a sup of tea or milk after the "bite" has been swallowed. Tea is not as a rule, harmful, if it is made properly and the water poured off after 3 minutes steeping. Coffee is not so good, but postum is safe. Cocoa, when made properly, is very nutritious and is ex-



General Byng.

Commanding the Third British Army. It was under Byng that the Canadians carried Vimy Ridge in 1917. It was his army at Arras that prevented the Germans from breaking through to the Channel last March. Again, it was in the thick of the fight about Cambrai.



Sir Henry Rawlinson.

Commander of the Fourth British Army. General Rawlinson's activities have been chiefly confined to the valley of the Somme River. It was his army that captured Peronne during recent operations.

it is "vulgar" to eat other than very lightly, or to show the slightest interest in food.—There isn't a strong woman in the family. Other people make the same mistake through sheer stinginess. One has not to search far, probably, before finding a home in which food of such poor quality is provided, and in such skimmed quantity, that it is absolutely impossible for anyone in the place to work to capacity.—What a mistaken idea of economy! Saving on food and losing on the labor that earns food!

If you could find it possible to talk with any of these people (you would do it at your risk!) on their philosophy of eating, you would probably hear them say, "But we eat plenty. We are never hungry".—Most certainly so; but any doctor who knows his business will tell you that by constantly under-eating the stomach may be made to contract so that it demands less and less food. One does not feel hungry,—but one's body is too thin, one has not the power to work as one should, and one has less resistance when disease comes. Especially is one in danger of nerve troubles; and one runs the risk of becoming a neurotic, with all the notions and whims that neurotics are subject to. Indeed on

tempting to do so only that they had already been "starved out" of two boarding-houses, and, since they had to report every "move" to the principal, they had made up their minds to "grin and bear it" for the remaining weeks of the year. . . . Since then I have had the greatest sympathy for Normal students. So many of them come in without money enough to go to the best boarding-places, where good meals can be banked upon. Of course, a few of the cheaper places—where the mistress happens to know how to cook inexpensive things well—are all right.

IT is not sufficient, however, for the purposes of health, to know how to cook; one must also know enough to provide a good balance of food,—enough of the foods that make muscle and repair the body, enough of those that supply heat and energy, and enough of those that furnish the body with the medicinal salts, etc., needed to keep it well. It is not difficult, however, to provide balance, if one serves a sufficient variety. (1) There must be meat—or its equivalents, fish, eggs, cheese, beans, milk, etc., and one must remember to have enough of these. It takes 3 eggs to convey the same amount of nutriment that would be offered by the amount of

cellent when taken before going to bed, with a bit of bread and butter. Milk is food as well as drink.—But pure water should be drunk in quantity between meals, also on arising in the morning. Drinking plenty of it helps to prevent constipation; also, a glassful taken about an hour after eating helps the body in its work of taking up the food and turning it into blood, muscle and energy. It also helps to flush out the system and rid it of impurities. Indeed many people would enjoy much better health if they drank much more water,—but the water must be pure, not polluted with barnyard filth, or rendered a menace by means of typhoid or other germs, dead rats, etc. Needless to say the walls of the farm well should be close, as must also be the platform over the top; and it should never, never be too close to barnyard or privy-vault.

OF exercise it is unnecessary to speak to farm folk; some of them may need a few pointers on the subject of rest. But not all people are careful enough to guard against wet feet.—Rubbers should be worn in wet weather, when possible. When impossible varnish on the soles of the shoes—applied frequently—and grease on the uppers.

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sary to provide a great me meal, but the woman ll soon know when she gh of the foods that have on of food-values, during an get to be an expert y well without knowing ries", etc.

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will do much to keep out dampness and prolong the life of the shoes as well as of the wearer. Chills should be avoided. —One should not sit down in a cold place after being overheated. One should dress as warmly, yet lightly, as possible, and if one takes a cold one should treat it at once. In these times of grippe this is very important. The first step, when one takes cold, should be to take a laxative, to clean away impurities. There is nothing better than frequent hot drinks afterwards, hot lemon, ginger, hot butter-milk,—anything of the kind—with plenty of flaxseed tea, which both heals and nourishes, while acting as a mild laxative. Cod-liver oil helps a cold in the chest. And when one takes ill, with "symptoms" he does not understand, he should consult a good doctor. Home diagnosing has killed lots of people—by letting disease run on until it is too far for the doctor to get hold of it.

NOW I am well aware that in all this I have talked what may be just an old story to numbers of people; but I know, too, that there are many,— young housekeepers, for instance, and inexperienced old ones—to whom many of the things of which I have spoken may be useful. After all it is "up to" the women in the homes to know all these things and many more. More than they realize do they hold the health of the nation, and its efficiency in working, in their hands.

JUNIA.

For the Belgians.

A few weeks ago a subscriber of this paper who had suffered sad bereavement—her husband had died and her son had been killed in the war—wrote us to ask where she could send their clothes so that they could reach the Belgians. Surely no better use could be made of them. As there may be others who have things they would like to send in the same way we may say that parcels addressed to Mrs. A. T. Edwards, C. P. R. Station, London, Ont., and marked "For Belgian Relief," will be carried free, if they go by C. P. R. Those sent by the other rail-ways must be prepaid. Kindly note this, as it would be unfair to Mrs. Edwards to leave her to pay the expense of carriage.

Getting Over the "Flu."

It is by all means advisable to call in a doctor if you take the Spanish Influenza. Having called him in, follow his directions exactly. There are two things noted in regard to this epidemic. (1). It may leave the heart very weak for a time. (2). It may leave one very susceptible to pneumonia. For these reasons many of the doctors are advising people to stay in bed for several days after they have, apparently, recovered. When the heart is weak, one should lie on one's back. To avoid pneumonia guard against chills, overheated buildings and crowds until absolutely recovered. As a preventive of "Flu" many doctors are prescribing the use of Wampole's Paraformic Throat Lozenges.—It is against our rules to give such advertizing as this, but in case of such national danger we feel justified. The lozenges may be taken as one of the preventive measures that may ward off the disease. Dr. Hastings, M. O. H. of Toronto, states this week that if people go to bed at once when they perceive the first symptoms of influenza, the death-roll may be greatly lessened. It is madness to "keep going", in the face of a malady such as this.

Needle Points of Thought.

"Discontent is almost sacred when it leads to doing and the removal of evil, but when coupled with a feeling of impotency its effect is likely to be devilish."—Sel. "When we have successfully overthrown the military powers of Germany our work does not end there. The existence of savages is a menace to humanity, and therefore they must be redeemed and won back to civilization."—Hon. Tsumero Miyaoaka, in Toronto, Sept. 9th.

Hard Soap.

As we had not kept Mrs. J. D's address we could not forward this recipe, kindly sent by A. S. K., to her but we have taken the earliest opportunity to publish it in full.—J.

Two quarts of soft water. Heat until blood warm and into it stir one can Gillett's lye. Melt 4 lbs. tallow and stir the lye and tallow together till it thickens a little, then cover and leave until next day. Cut it up and into it put 4 quarts of soft water and boil until all the grease is dissolved and put in a tub or box, leave until next day. Cut in cakes, set on a board to dry, turn occasionally. Three tablespoons ammonia and 1½ of borax added improves the soap.

P. S. I have the 2 quarts of soft water heated to 80 degrees, and the grease when melted to 120 degrees. Always pour the lye into the grease. I used rough fat, which I obtained from the butcher, then fried it out. I have lovely white soap, and have had splendid results from this recipe. A. S. R.

War-Time Cookery.

(From the Food Controller's Office.)

Potato and Tomato Pie.—One-half lb. cooked potatoes, ½ lbs. tomatoes, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, 2 teaspoons chopped parsley, 1 cup cheese sauce, egg or brown sauce (made with milk and flour, or gravy and flour cooked with seasonings), 1 tablespoon chopped nuts or browned crumbs, 1 tablespoon dripping. Grease a pie dish, fill with layers of potato and tomato, the chopped onion and parsley. Season, pour the hot sauce over, and shake the browned crumbs on top. Put a few scraps of dripping here and there on top and bake until hot and brown. Serve at once.

Potato Biscuits.—Two cups flour, 1 cup potato, 3 teaspoons baking-powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon fat, 1 teaspoon sugar, liquid to make a soft dough. Sift flour, baking-powder, salt and sugar together. Work fat into flour. Add mashed potato, then milk to make a soft dough. Roll out ¼ inch thick, cut into square cakes and bake 15 minutes in a quick oven.

Carrot Pudding.—One and one-half cups flour, 1 large cup suet, 1 cup each of brown sugar, raisins, grated raw carrot, currants, grated raw potatoes, 1 teaspoon each of mixed spice, salt, and soda dissolved in milk enough to mix all to a stiff batter. Steam 3½ hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Boiled Onions.—Remove skins under cold water to prevent eyes from smarting. Drain, put in saucepan and cover with boiling salted water. Cook an hour or until soft. Drain, add some milk and cook 5 minutes, adding butter, salt and pepper.

Baked Cabbage.—Mix some boiled chopped cabbage with a cream sauce. Put in a buttered baking-dish. Sprinkle top with breadcrumbs (buttered) and grated cheese if you have it and bake in the oven until slightly browned.

Cream of Carrot Soup.—Cook 1½ cups carrots (sliced) and save water. Put through a sieve. Make a thin, white sauce of 1 cup of the carrot water, 1 cup milk, 1½ level tablespoons flour, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon grated onion; seasoning. Add the carrot pulp to this, reheat and serve.

The Scrap Bag.

Beans For Food.

All beans are valuable protein (muscle-building) food. If you can get soy beans do not neglect to use them. A dietitian says, "Ten cents worth of soy beans at present prices will furnish a person with the same amount of protein as the same amount of steak."

A Long Bench.

Have your handy man make you a long bench, similar to a piano seat, for use when working at the kitchen table or ironing-board. You will find it much better than the high "stool", so much advocated.

Fall Planting.

Although spring is the best time in which to plant most trees and bushes, one is safe enough in setting out all but a few tender kinds this month. The roots should be as nearly perfect as possible, without being cut or broken, and if they can be moved with plenty of clay adhering all the better. Place in a hole large enough to spread out the roots, pour water about if necessary and fill in firmly. If in an exposed place bind some straw about to protect durin

winter, and, after the surface of the ground freezes, mulch with strawy manure. Raspberries, currants, grapes, and the majority of flowering shrubs This month also bulbs of tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, lilies and crocus should be set out, and mulched lightly, as above. Also some seeds of any kinds of flowers that "self-sow," for example, hollyhocks, poppies, foxgloves, candytuft, may be put in for an early start. Some people start a sweet-pea trench in the fall; others prefer to put in the peas just as soon as the ground is workable in spring.

Storing Vegetables.

Don't put your beets, carrots and parsnips in a hot cellar, along with the furnace, and expect them to keep crisp and delicious. Keep them in a cold place, where they will not freeze; if you cover them with sand or earth, so much the better. Some parsnips, salsify and artichokes may be left outside in the ground where they grew for use in early spring. When putting onions away remember that they need plenty of air; keep them in a dry, cool place, either spread out or in net bags. Cabbage will keep for quite a time in a cold cellar, if the roots are left on, or a few may be pitted out of doors. If your cellar has not a compartment that is cold, yet not cold enough to permit freezing, see that one is built in it as soon as possible. A cellar that is too warm makes the vegetables and fruits stored in it either weazen up or begin to grow, and in either case they are spoiled.



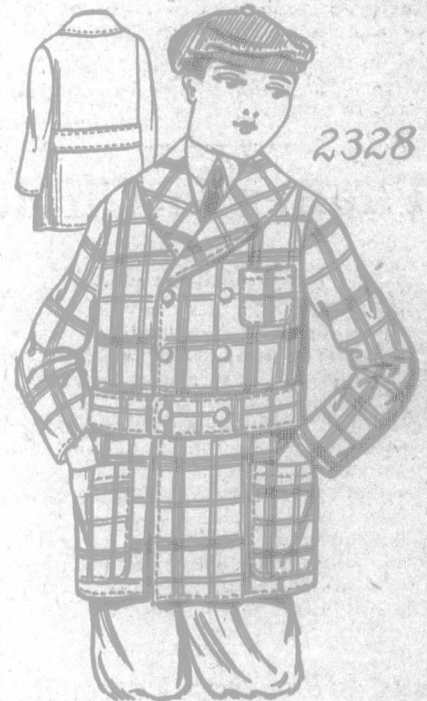
2551—Boys' Coat. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

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.



2328—Boys' Mackinaw. Cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



2277—Ladies' Coat. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6½ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



2292—Girls' Coat with Cape. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



2594—Ladies' Coat.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3/4 yards of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

The Beaver Circle

Billy's Adventure.

'Twas on a dull October day,
When Billy, on his homeward way,
Met Mister Turkey, whom he knew
And stopped to have a word or two.

Said Billy: "Monday's drawing nigh,
With turkey (roast) and apple pie.
And many kinds of first-class fare—
But don't you worry—you'll be there!"

Now whether Mister Turkey knew
What Billy meant, I leave to you;
But he said, "Gobble!" trailed his wing,
And Billy ran like anything!

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my third letter to your charming circle. I have been working on the farm all summer. I like living on the farm better than in the city. This last year I have stayed in the town with my aunt. I go to High School, and I passed into second form this year. I like going to school. There were twelve in our form last year. For pets I have a cat which has two little kittens. I also have a pet dog which I call Colonel. He is very fond of chasing birds, but he never gets any. I have several cousins who are soldiers. Some of them are off on six weeks' leave. I wish this dreadful war would stop. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping the waste-paper basket is away to the war.

BESSIE BROWN.
R. R. No. 3, Bright, Ont.
(Age 14; Class, 1st Form.)

[In reply to your separate note, Bessie, I may say that boys and girls up to sixteen years of age, (including the sixteen) may write for the Beaver Circle.—Puck.]

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As long as I can remember my father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate," so I am sure that he enjoys reading it very much. I have never written to your Circle before, but have been reading the letters from other Beavers which I think are very interesting.

I suppose many have heard of the Ontario Agricultural College. I live there and think it a very pretty place. My father is herdsman of the beef stable. I think it would be interesting for anyone if they were going on their holidays

to take a week or so and come to the College and see the beautiful buildings.

There is a "Consolidated School" situated on the O. A. C. grounds and I go to it. My teacher's name is Miss N. Kately. I passed first with honors into the senior third class in June. I share a garden plot at school with one of my school-mates. We grew beans and they are doing fine. At home I also have a garden of pumpkins and tomatoes. When the raspberries were ripe this year I went with my mother to a nearby patch. One day as we sat on a log for a few minutes' rest we heard some twigs crackling behind us. We looked around quickly and were startled to see a skunk nosing around not ten feet from us. You may be sure we did not try to make his acquaintance, and he soon strolled off into the woods.

We found it much more interesting listening to and identifying the different birds which sang gaily. And one day we watched a pair of King birds courting. It certainly was amusing.

I am enclosing a "snap" of my little brother and his pets, perhaps you can use it on your page. Hoping the Beavers all had a pleasant holiday.

ELSIE M. MASSON.
Guelph, Ont., Box 43, O. A. C.
(Age 10.)

This is an interesting letter, Elsie. Thank you for taking so much trouble.

Honor Roll.

Senior Beavers.—Christina Dewar,
Dorothy Scharman, Harold Curtiss.

The Little Red Letter Box.

BY MARY SPAFFORD COLBY.

(Mrs. John Colby to her daughter,
Harriet Colby.)
Stanstead, P. Q. Canada.
10 o'clock, Saturday Night,
(just before starting for the
Station).

My dear little Harriet:

I cannot write you about our adventures—Papa's and mine—when they have not begun, but I can at least wish you "pleasant dreams" to-night. I think that

and I hope you are dreaming nice dreams by this time.

Papa and I had four hours' sleep at Newport, before the hotel man rapped loudly on our door, telling us it was time to get up for our train. We hurried to dress, and I did not even button my gaiters till we reached the station. Then we found that the train was late, and we went into a little restaurant near by. Papa had an egg sandwich and coffee, and I had toast and shredded wheat. When we got into the train we went to bed again. I slept a little there, and Papa slept a good deal, he said. When you are older, you will see what the cunning little beds on a train are like. We had real breakfast in the Windsor Station, in Montreal, and then as it was church time, we went into St. George's, just opposite the station.

The clergyman was reading out a long list of soldiers' names when we entered—the Honor Roll—such a long, long list! It took ten or fifteen minutes to read it—the names of brave Montreal men who had died in the war. Nearly every person in the big congregation wore black. Probably the soldiers whose names were read belonged to some of them—just as though it was Papa, or Baby John—grown-up, with us.

After church there were telephone messages from Aunt Kitty and Aunt Abby, wanting us to stay in Montreal over to-morrow, on our way to Toronto, where (I think I explained to you) Papa is going to attend the big Wool Growers' Convention.

Your little cousin Mary is knitting a long, gray scarf for the soldiers. Has your knitting club started yet? I think it is such a good idea for all you small Stanstead girls to knit wash cloths for the soldiers. Every bit helps.

I will write you again to-morrow, and I hope to have a letter from you soon.

In the meanwhile, good night, my precious. Give Baby John a kiss on his dear little neck for his "Mrs. Mamma." Here are some kisses (x x x) for you, too.

Ever your loving

MOTHER.



Ronald Masson and His Pets.

I shall dream of rocking Baby John's cradle, but I am sure kind Nurse Wyman will do that quite as well as I could. I hope the baby won't be shy with her.

I shall be on the lookout for a knitting-bag, a birthday book, and a gold ring, for a certain little girl who is going to be seven years old, pretty soon. And you must be on the lookout that that same little girl behaves her best, while her "Mrs. Mamma" is away.

Good night, my little Treasure Heart, with heaps of love,

From
YOUR MOTHER.

Kisses—x x x x x

P.S.—I first thought that I would pin this note to your pillow, but I have decided to let the little red letter box bring it to you in the real mail in the morning.

(Mrs. John Colby, to her daughter
Harriet Colby.)
Montreal, P. Q., Canada,
Sunday night.

Harriet Dear:

I am sitting up in bed to write you a few words before I go to sleep. It is 10 o'clock

The snow is slipping down, down, down—
It falls on branches bare.
It whitens all the hard, brown earth.
I like to see it there.

This is a long letter for me to write.
Well, I think this is all I have time for now.

Good-bye.

Your lovingly,

HARRIET.
Kisses from me and John (x x x x x).

(Mrs. John Colby to her daughter,
Harriet Colby.)
Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

Monday evening.

Harriet Dearest:

The little red letter box brought me your welcome letter to-day. I am so glad the baby is good, and not shy with Miss Wyman, and that everything is going well at home.

Thank you for sending my purple button. I asked your little cousins Charley and Mary to guess what the big bunch in the corner of the envelope could be for I opened the letter, and I tried to guess too, but none of us were right, though we thought of everything from a marble to a cough drop!

This morning Aunt Kitty took me to the McGill Red Cross Rooms, and while she was busy knitting a pair of socks for the soldiers on the knitting machine there, I sat down at a long table beside some other ladies wearing bit white aprons, with white caps covering their hair, and we sorted spagnum moss. This lovely, long, thick moss is a splendid thing for making into dressings for the wounds of the poor soldiers who get hurt away off across the sea. And what we ladies at the long table did was to sort the moss which lay in big piles on the table into two large boxes.

The longest, thickest, best-looking bits were called "Firsts," and we were to put these in one box for the most particular dressings. Then the thinner, scraggly pieces went into another box and were called "Seconds."

Sometimes there would be a sweet little woodland plant with tiny leaves mixed in among the strands of moss and looking so dear that I almost had to bend down and kiss it.

These moss dressings are said to be especially good for burns, but the doctors like to use them for all other wounds, too.

After we had worked at the Red Cross rooms for a couple of hours, your Aunt Kitty and I went to a Memorial Service in the Royal Victoria College (which is the girls' part of McGill College). The service was for Dr. McCrae, a greatly-beloved, brave man who died of pneumonia, in his hospital in France. He worked terribly hard, and did more things in the war than a hundred letters could tell about. He also wrote a beautiful poem beginning: "In Flanders' fields the poppies blow. . ." which you must learn when you are older.

I had afternoon tea at the Ritz, with Aunt Kitty, and Aunt Abby. The music was lovely, and you would have been interested in the stylish clothes, but I did not see any little girls there.

As I finish this letter, Papa and I are on the night train for Toronto. We have the cutest little room all to ourselves, with two nice beds in it, a wash bowl, long mirror, electric lights over our beds, and nice little corner seats. The porter has just brought us sandwiches and coffee.

Good-bye, my little Honey Bee. I shall dream of you, to-night.

Always

Your loving
"MAMMY MUFF."

(Harriet Colby to her grandmother, Mrs. Ernest Williams.)
Stanstead, P. Q.

Thursday.

Dear Grandmama-in-Knowlton:
How are you to-day? Well, I hope. Everybody but me is resting. I don't feel like resting, so I am writing to you.

Mother is coming on Monday. She couldn't come on Saturday, so she is coming on Monday, which is better than nothing. The baby is lovely. Thank you for your helpful check. It helped me out a lot. I needed some things for my desk. I meant to write before but I didn't get around. I am looking forward to coming to Knowlton very much. So much, in fact, that I can hardly wait till the time comes. How is Old Whitey? I hear the baby waking so I must go.

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our lovingly,
nd John (x x x x x)

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ing
MAMMY MUFF."

grandmother, Mrs.
lliams.)
Stanstead, P. Q.

Knowlton:
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write before but I
am looking for-
owlton very much.
I can hardly wait
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king so I must go-

I can't help being with him all the time.
He is so dear.
How is everybody? Well, good-bye to
now,

Your lovingly,
HARRIET CHILD COLBY.

(Mrs. Ernest Williams to her grand-
daughter, Harriet Colby.)
Knowlton, P. Q., Canada.

Saturday.
Dear Little Harriet:
It is high time I sent you a letter of
thanks for all your kind remembrances—
the valentine, the pretty birthday card
with the basket of pansies on it, two nice
letters, and the box of stationery, one
sheet of which I am using—so useful and
pretty. Thank you for all.

I am very glad that you get good news
from your mother. I had a letter from
her, too, yesterday. How pleased you
and Baby John will be to see her on
Monday.

When I went out of the kitchen door
this morning, there was Old Whitey (your
favorite hen) in the shed. I said: "Why,
good morning, Whitey, do you want to
come into the kitchen?"

"Caw! Caw!" said Whitey.
So thinking of you, I picked her up,
and brought her in, and gave her a nice
breakfast all by herself, which is the way
she likes to eat, for then no other hens
push her, and she can take her time.

I am sure the baby is lovely. Bless his
little heart! I hope he is able to go out,
this pleasant morning.

Grandpa just came up from the duck
farm, and says the ducks laid three
hundred eggs this forenoon. Also that
they could hear the little ducks peep in
the shells, so by to-morrow some of them
will be hatched. They expect to have
twelve thousand little ducklings there
this spring.

When your mama gets back you must
begin to think seriously about coming to
make me that long-promised visit, all by
yourself.

Love to everybody, and an extra hug
for you and the dear baby, from
Your loving grandmama
CLARA J. WILLIAMS.

(Mrs. John Colby to her daughter,
Harriet Colby.)
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Tuesday.
My Dear Little Harriet:

Here we are, in Toronto, at last, and
Papa has gone to his Wool Grower's
Convention, which is what he came for,
you'll remember. Such a lot of farmer
men are in our hotel, all going to the same
meetings. They know a great deal about
lambs and sheep, and are going to decide
how the wool can be made to do the most
to help on the soldiers fighting for us in
the cold, wet trenches. For you know
the wool off the backs of the sheep makes
the yarn which knits the hundreds and
thousands of pairs of socks needed by our
fighting men.

This afternoon I took a street car to
Eaton's big store, and found a pretty
brooch for you which I am mailing—not
waiting for the birthday. I also send a
pair of pink stockings for a baby boy
named "John."

Mr. Eaton's store is as big as half of
Stanstead, and there are heaps of eleva-
tors going all the time, but I thought I
would try the moving staircase, so that I
could tell you about it.

"Afraid?" asked the big man at the
bottom, who helps new comers on, "Just
step right onto it. Doesn't matter if it
is moving. Stand perfectly still, and
hold on to the railing at the side, and it'll
take you straight up."

So I stepped on behind other ladies and
little boys and little girls, and away we
went, sailing grandly up. When I got
to the next floor, I rather hated to step
off, but I made the plunge, and the
moving staircase disappeared almost be-
neath my feet.

This afternoon I am going to Hamilton,
a few miles away, to visit my only auntie
(the one you call "Auntie-Grandmama,"
because she is Grandmama-in-Knowlton's
sister). When Papa gets through with
all his meetings, he will join me there.

Good-bye, my dearest. I'll write again,
soon. Give the baby all these kisses for
me, x x x x x x—then you'll have had
them, too, you see.

Your loving
MAMMY MUFF.

P.S.—I forgot to tell you that all the
sugar we have in the hotels is measured
for us in little envelopes. We mayn't
have more than that, on account of the

war. The bread is war bread, too, dark-
colored, but good.

(Harriet Colby to her mother,
Mrs. John Colby.)
Stanstead, P. Q., Canada.

Wednesday.
Dearest Mamma:

How are you to-day? Well, I hope.
I got your letter yesterday. The new
kittens have come to-day. They are
like their mother. The little knitting
club has begun. I like it very much,
especially at the end when we can have
refreshments. There are thirteen there.
I am knitting a wash cloth. I would
rather knit a scarf. Here is some longer
poetry that I made for my music lesson.

"There was a little girl who used to like
to play,
She played with Robbie Robin the live-
long day,
She frolicked high she frolicked low,
Up the stairs and down;
But when night came she tired was
And laid her head right down."

That is all I have time for now. Give
my love to Papa for me. I hope you will
come home soon for I miss you awfully.
Your loving doted,
HARRIET.

(Mrs. John Colby to her daughter,
Harriet Colby.)
Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Friday.
Harriet Darling:
It is very nice here at Auntie-Grand-
mama's pretty home. From some of the
windows we get a good view of the
mountain which is Hamilton's one high
hill. An elevator runs to the top, and
when up there you can see Lake Ontario,
and heaps of wonderful fruit land called
the "Niagara District."

You know that Auntie-Grandmama's
only son, Tom, has gone to be a soldier,
even though he is only eighteen years old.
Auntie-Grandmama had a letter from
him last night, which she read aloud.
He is in England now, with what is called
the "Artist's Rifles." He says they are
very, very careful about food. He says
that he believes even the crumbs which
are brushed off the tables, are made into
bread pudding next day, and that if a
soldier leaves food on his plate he is in
dreadful disgrace.

I speak of this so that my little girl
won't say: "Oh, dear! I don't like this
old dessert," as she sometimes does, or
leave little heaps of crusts all around her
plate—remembering how particular great
big soldiers are about these things.

Cousin Tom told, too, in his letter,
about some children on his ship going
over who had to wear lifepreservers just
like the soldiers, and looked very funny
for the life preservers came way down to
their knees so they could hardly walk in
them.

This morning, Auntie-Grandma took
me over a big house called "The Towers,"
which has been given over to Red Cross
work. Such lots of women working in
lots of rooms. One of them was cutting
out sixty gray shirts at a time with an
electric cutter. It had a cute little
electric lamp hung on its forehead so it
could be used at night as well as day.

A lady who was busy fitting comfort
bags told us that a friend of hers in London
had written about walking all up and
down Bond Street (which is one of the
important streets) without being able to
find, in any of the stores, a single bit of
chocolate for the sick soldier to whom
she wanted to send it. And she also said
that at afternoon teas, the ladies would
take a tiny bit of sugar out of a little
box which they carried in their pockets,
drop it in their cup of tea, then slip the
box back into their pocket again.

Doesn't it sound funny? But it means
that they have hardly any sugar left, and
I hope you remember not to take it on
your porridge, for every bit saved is help-
ful to the soldiers, and you can spare a little in
that way.

When you see Uncle George tell him
this true story which would interest him.
Cousin Tom wrote of a Brigadier General
who was 2nd Lieutenant at the beginning
of the war. He had been wounded eight
times, and has gone back to France for
the ninth time, having lost an arm, a leg,
and an eye. He is only twenty-eight
years old and has won the Victoria Cross,
Distinguished Service Order with bar,
Military Cross of the Legion of Honor,
Russian Cross of St. George, a Belgian
Medal, an Italian one, and the Mons Star.
I have been writing about all sorts of

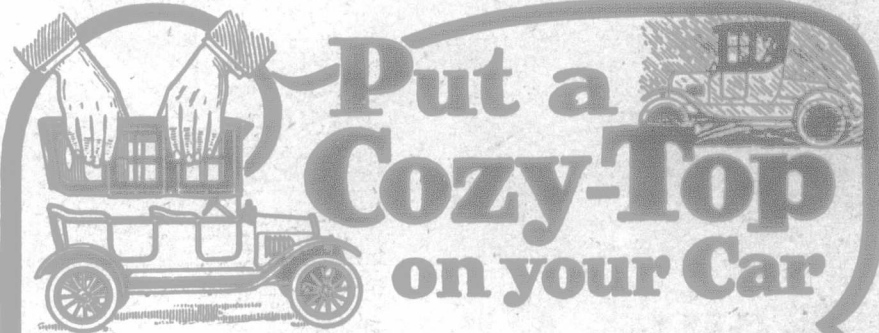


Waltham Watch

A GOOD case often holds a watch move-
ment entirely devoid of merit. But
this shouldn't be, because a good
movement is the prime essential of a time-
piece. The Waltham 19 and 23 jewel
movements, cased in gold-filled or solid gold
of various weights, form the ideal combin-
ation of beauty in exterior and complete
reliability of mechanism. Buy your watch
on the reputation of the maker—that's the
safe way. And remember, the Waltham
reputation was established more than sixty
years ago, since which time Waltham move-
ments have earned the confidence of several
succeeding generations of exacting watch
buyers.

Ask your jeweler to show you his range of high-
grade Waltham Watches.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL



Put a Cozy-Top on your Car

You will have to get a new Top anyway, so get a permanent one that
will do for winter and summer. You need not lay up your car for winter
but get a Cozy Top and you can travel in the worst rain or snow storm
and be perfectly comfortable. The Cozy-Top is rigid, goodlooking, non-
rattling. The Cozy-Top is made to fit the 1914, '15, '16, '17, '18 model
Ford Touring Car and Roadster, and also the Chevrolet 4-90. All mater-
ials are selected: rear side windows are stationary, fitted with double
strength glass; transparent curtains above doors roll up, giving freedom for
signalling. They are much preferable to moveable glass windows which
rattle, warp and break. Not necessary to buy a new windshield, as
Top fits the old one. Sides can be removed, making top with open sides
for Spring, Summer and Autumn driving, and parts removed carried
under seat. Any man can fit a Cozy-Top on his car in about an hour;
all bolts and irons provided. Full
instructions for attaching. Simple,
strong, neat. SOLD DIRECT FROM
FROM FACTORY TO YOU, at the
"no middle man" price of \$98. Weight
only 100 lbs., 200 lbs. crated. Also
made for Ford Roadster for \$75. Weight

Make Your Car as
Comfortable in Winter
as Your Own Fireside.

\$98

75 lbs., 100 lbs. crated. Shipped promptly to any station in
Canada, f.o.b. Montreal, on receipt of price. Do not hesitate; you
WANT it; think of the wonderful comfort and pleasure of keeping dry
and keeping warm in the worst weather, motoring with a Cozy-Top.

Decide NOW and send your order at once. There are
Direct from over 40,000 Ford Car owners in Ontario alone, and
Factory to You factory output of Cozy-Tops is limited. The only good
Top in Canada at the price. Get YOURS by getting it

NOW. Illustrated literature mailed on request. Be sure and write if
you are interested, or save time and send money at once, under our guar-
antee—"Goods may be returned if not satisfactory."

Send Payment by Cheque or Money Order
CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LIMITED
306 Excelsior Life Building, TORONTO

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McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas

YES, indeed, good things can be baked from Government Standard Flour. Just taste McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas and see how crisp, how delicious and how wholesome our master bakers have made these soda biscuits under the new Government regulations.

Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

Factory at LONDON, Canada. Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.

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things which I thought would interest my little Harriet, but I have been thinking of you and that blessed baby brother all the time.

This is the last letter you will get from me before I reach home. The little red letter box has been a good friend to us, hasn't it? but it will be a hundred times better to see my own little girl flying down the station platform to meet me, when the train puffs in.

Till then, here are some kisses for both my pets.

From
Their loving
MAMMY MUFF.

The Windrow.

Dr. Mary Lee Edward of Petrolia, Ont. has been decorated by the French Government for eminent surgical services performed under heavy bombardment.

The combings of dogs' hair are now being used in England in the manufacture of yarn and cloth. The whitest and softest socks for the wounded come from the combings of the white poodle; socks of soft grey are furnished by the old English sheep dog, while the hair of collies, Cocker, Chows and Pomeranians yield a delightfully soft wool which is being used not only for hard-wearing Cardigans.

An epitaph on a British graveyard in France condenses what we owe to the soldiers in the Great War: "For your to-morrow they gave their to-day."

There are about 300 girl ambulance drivers in the Red Cross service in France. Ten shillings a week, with expenses, is the pay.

Four years ago Canada had an army of barely 3,000 men. Since then about 500,000 have crossed the sea to fight for Britain and Canada. Up to a recent date Canada had produced, since the war began, 60,000,000 pounds of shells, and 100,000,000 pounds of explosives and propellants for cartridges and shells; had expended \$875,000,000 for war purposes and given gifts for Red Cross and other purposes, of \$90,000,000. The annual net export of wheat and flour for Great Britain and the Allies has increased over the average before the war by 80,000,000 bushels, the increase in beef being nearly 75,000,000 pounds yearly, and pork, 125,000,000 pounds. Of the first 400,000 men sent overseas 43,000 have lost their lives in the war.

Why "Doughboys".—A doughboy is an American soldier, and American soldiers, infantrymen, artillerymen, medical department, signal corps sharps, officers and men alike, all are called doughboys. The cartoonist is one, so is General Pershing.

The term "doughboys" dates back to the Civil War when army wit was aroused by large globular brass buttons on infantry uniforms. Somebody (he must have been a sailor) dubbed the buttons "doughboys" because they reminded him of the boiled dumplings of raised dough served in ships' messes and known to all sailors as doughboys. Originally it referred only to an enlisted infantryman, but the A. E. F. applies it to all branches and all grades of the service.—The Stars and Stripes.

Milk as a Meat Substitute.

All people do not realize the value of milk as a protein food. Even skimmed milk is very valuable, and should be used. There is no supper dish better for children than bread with whole milk, warmed if they like it better that way. But milk may be used for scalloped potatoes, milk soups, custards, with rice and bread puddings, and in white sauce to be served with artichokes, carrots, cauliflower, cabbage, fish, mutton, etc. Indeed the housekeeper who sets out to make her family use milk in sufficiency will find scores of ways in which it can be camouflaged.

Mount Royal Tunnel Open Oct. 21st.



The New Montreal-Ottawa Short Line

THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND TORONTO

	READ DOWN		READ UP		
Through Parlor Cars	* 6.15 p.m.	† 8.15 a.m.	Lv. MONTREAL..Ar	† 11.00 p.m.	* 12.00 n'n
	10.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	Ar...OTTAWA...Lv	7.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.
Through Sleeping Cars	10.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	Lv...OTTAWA...Ar	6.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.
	* 7.30 a.m.	† 9.45 p.m.	Ar...TORONTO...Lv	† 10.00 a.m.	* 11.00 p.m.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

AT TORONTO—Connecting Monday, Wednesday and Friday to and from Western Canada and Pacific Coast points.

AT MONTREAL—Connections to and from all points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New York and Eastern States.

LOWEST FARES—THROUGH TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS EVERYWHERE—ENQUIRE C.N.R. AGENTS.
or write General Passenger Department, Montreal Que., Toronto, Ont. or Winnipeg, Man. 1255

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

MILLBANK OXFORDS

For sale—5 choice ram lambs, bred from champion stock. Write: Frank Weekes, Brucefield Stn., Varna, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

The whole of my stock of Shorthorns (14 head). A very low price will be accepted for the whole herd. Write for description and price list. ALFRED LIMOGES, North Bay, Ont.

The Victory Loan and Farm Prices

Prices of Canada's farm products are fixed, in a large measure, by the demand in Great Britain.

The price of all is governed by the price of the part exported.

Canada has a big surplus of food to export.

It is of prime importance to Canada that the market for that surplus be maintained.

To the farmer, it is of vital importance.

To-day Canada can export only as much of her produce as she can finance. Why is this? Because Britain and her allies must buy where they can get credit. Canada then, must pay the farmers for their produce and turn that produce over to the Allies on credit. Or lose her export market. If Canada cannot pay the bills, the surplus farm produce will stay in Canada—unsold.

Last year's crop was financed by the Victory Loan 1917. Canada borrowed from her people enough money to give Britain the credit she needed. The result was that every Canadian farmer had a market at good prices for his entire crop.

This year's crop must be financed in the same way—by the Victory Loan 1918.

Victory Bonds are, as every shrewd investor knows, an investment of the highest class. The interest rate is good and the payments regular. The security is undoubted and the bonds may be readily turned into cash in case of need.

But—to the farmer Victory Bonds have an even greater importance for in addition to being an investment they will maintain a market at good prices for the crop he now has to sell.

It is therefore, to the interest of every farmer to buy Victory Bonds, to influence his neighbors to buy and to spare no effort to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

Be ready to buy Victory Bonds

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



THIS STYLISH NORTHERN MUSKRAT COAT well illustrates 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 ruffle, 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 705, Coat Delivered \$145.50
 M 704, Muff Delivered \$17.50

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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.
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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.

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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

man request for an armistice was as follows: He asks Germany to state definitely if she accepts the 14 propositions stated in his speech of January 8th.—Germany had announced that she would accept them "as a basis of negotiation." He also demands withdrawal from all invaded soil, as a proof of good faith; and asks whether the new German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, is speaking for the people or for the military party in Germany in whatever proposals he may bring forth.

King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, has abdicated and is succeeded by his son, Boris III, whose first decree was one demobilizing the Bulgarian army in accordance with the demands of the Allies.

The Kaiser, so a correspondent at The Hague has learned from a person connected with Krupps, always goes out now surrounded by machine guns. Many people in Germany, he says, expect a revolution of the German people in two months' time.

One of the large British bombing air planes, to demonstrate its carrying capacity, recently carried a full-sized upright piano from London to Paris.

According to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News, Austria-Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they will accept President Wilson's peace terms. The Turkish Government under Talaat Pasha and Enver Bey was last week overthrown, and the new Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, is believed to have pro-Ally sympathies. Before peace with Turkey can be entertained the Allies will demand that she must give up Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and her claim to control over Arabia, and must surrender control of Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, so that the straits may henceforth become one of the world's international waterways.

The Germans are retreating along the whole of a 200-mile front, from Douai to a front east of the Forest of Argonne. In the northern portion of this line, Haig's armies with General Byng, Rawlinson and Horne, are pushing towards Valenciennes and Douai, from the latter of which the enemy is already retiring. In this section, near Lens, the Canadians are now engaged. On October 9 they entered Cambrai triumphantly from the north, while a little later on the same day troops of the British Third Army entered it from the south. Cambrai, however, has been reduced to a mass of ruins by German mines. During the operations in this vicinity New Zealanders also distinguished themselves. Farther south the enemy is retreating before the French armies under Generals Debeney, Mangin and Humbert, assisted by an Italian division, and are retiring from the Forest of St. Gobain and the Plateau of Laon. . . . Yet farther to the southeast, in the Champagne district, the French under General Gouraud, working with Pershing's Americans, have completely cleared the Forest of Argonne of the Germans, who are retiring towards Vouziers and Rethel. . . . In regard to the operations along this entire front, the German papers plainly state that Germany is now staking her all on her four great armies under von Hutier, von Berhardt, von Gallwitz and von Mudra. It is expected that the enemy may now try to establish a line roughly indicated by the following cities, Valenciennes, Lille, Maubeuge, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville and Metz. By reference to a map in any Geography, or to the relief map published in the issue of this paper for April 18th of this year, this line can be easily followed. . . . In the meantime the Germans are also withdrawing from Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges, but have been blocking the harbors at Ostend and Zeebrugge before they go. In this vicinity General Birdwood's Fifth British Army is helping King Albert's Belgians to work towards the Belgian coast. . . . In the Balkans the Serbian army is rapidly nearing Nish, backed by British, French and Italian troops. In Syria, Allenby now holds the whole railway system of Damascus; on October 7th French marines occupied Beyrout, the chief seaport of Syria; and the Governor of Smyrna, a port in Asia Minor, is asking for peace parleys.

Since the above was set in type President Wilson has sent a note to

MORE MONEY FOR FURS

Silberman and Sons

No Broker's Profits, No Commissions

Silberman now buys direct from the trapper. Ship here and get higher prices—every penny for yourself. Don't divide your fur profits with middlemen. Silberman sends "the check that satisfies" by return mail from "the house with a million friends." You, too, can get these extra prices.

Send name and address for guaranteed price list and full details of the Silberman plan. Sent free.

S. SILBERMAN & SONS
 Capital Over \$2,000,000
 1125J West 35th Street, Chicago

French Canadian Colts

are for sale at very reasonable prices by the Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que., from the largest stud in existence today. If you require a wiry, sturdy, tough breed of horses write to

Gus Langelier, Supt. Cap Rouge, Que.

TRACTOR INSURANCE

Insure your tractor against fire. Write me for special rates. J. A. CAESAR, Insurance Broker, Finsden Bldg. Yonge & Adelaide St. Toronto.

Current Events

War correspondent Livesay sends a great tribute to the bravery of the Canadians who fought at Bourlon Wood and Cambrai.

The Dominion is asking a Victory Loan minimum of \$300,000,000 to be used for war purposes only and spent wholly in Canada. This is a patriotic work which is besides a perfectly safe investment that gives good interest on one's money contributed to it.

Baron Shaughnessy has resigned as President of the C. P. R., but will remain with the Company as Chairman of the Board. He is succeeded by Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.

In Ottawa, Cobalt, Montreal, Winnipeg and other Canadian cities, all places where crowds gather, including, in some places, the churches, have been closed for a time to prevent spreading of the Spanish influenza.

During the past fortnight enemy submarines have sunk several vessels: the Japanese liner "Hirano Maru," off the Irish coast, loss 300; the American steamship "Ticonderoga," loss 230; and an Irish mail boat, the "Leinster," loss 480. Many lives of U. S. soldiers were also lost by the ramming of the transport "Otranto" by the "Kashmir" in the North Channel during a storm.

The British lines in Mesopotamia have been reached recently by 47,000 Assyrian, Armenian and Russian refugees.

"What is going on in France and Belgium," says a war correspondent, H. J. Learoyd, "is the greatest fighting retreat the world has ever seen—a retreat on a larger scale, with more men, guns,

15% Greater Heat Than Coal



No ashes. No fire to make. Safer than coal or gas. Write for circular.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO.,
 St. Catharines, Ont.
 Agents wanted everywhere.

transports and supplies to get away than history has ever recorded.

President Wilson's return to the Ger-

Germany stating that there can be no peace with Germany so long as a military autocracy rules her, and no thought of an armistice while atrocities continue on land or sea.

The Dollar Chain

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war. Contributions from Oct. 5 to Oct. 11: Mrs. A. G. Palmer, Florence, Ont., \$5; L. H. K., Eden, Ont., \$2; Mrs. Albert Weaver, R. 1, Chippawa, Ont., \$5.

Previously acknowledged \$5,645.00 Total to Oct. 11th \$5,657.00

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

For the S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Orphanage. An Advocate Reader, Warton, Ont., \$1; Mrs. A. W., \$5; Scotia, London, Ont., \$1; Centralia (postmark), \$2; M. B., Ridgeville, Ont., \$1.

Previously acknowledged \$1.00 Total to Oct. 11th \$11.00

Will those who are interested in this kindly send contributions as soon as possible, as Sgt. Martin needs the money immediately. As a guarantee of the good faith of this institution we may say that the Farmer's Advocate Company regularly contributes to its support every year.

Australia's Soldiers.

All the nations now opposing Germany will eventually provide for the welfare of their surviving soldiers after the war. Where the imperative demands of the day and hour have left no time for legislation in this field, delay does not indicate intentional neglect. The good work will be done, if no elaborate plans have yet been announced or made. An exception to the prevailing rule is seen in Australia, whose notable preparations for the care of her veterans are especially interesting to Americans because our soldiers and those of the island continent have been like brothers on the battlefields of France. Australia has new laws for the benefit of the fighting men in the coming days of peace, and a Minister of Repatriation to direct enforcement of them. The aim of those who made these statutes, with the hearty support of the people and State Governments, was to provide for dependent relatives of the dead, help veterans suffering from wounds or disease, and give acceptable work to those capable of doing it. Every honorably discharged soldier will be entitled to a grant of farm land. There is land enough, for Australia with a population of about 5,000,000, has nearly 3,000,000 square miles of territory and is almost as large as the United States, but much of it is not available for agriculture. This is true of a considerable part of the Crown lands, held by the Government, like what remains of our public lands. But the soldiers will have good soil, and their farms will be conveniently situated. Patriotic owners of large estates have already given broad tracts from their holdings to the Ministry of Repatriation; some have sold valuable land to it at nominal or very low prices, and others have given money to be used in buying what may be needed.

A loan not exceeding \$3,750, with interest at 3 1/2 per cent., will be granted by the Government to each veteran on his farm. If he knows little or nothing about farm work, he can have a course of instruction in agriculture at Government expense. For the cost of these settlement plans a first appropriation of \$10,000,000 has been made by Parliament, and it is expected that at least \$250,000,000 will be required.

All this is for those who can till the soil. In addition the plans authorized by statute and now under consideration call for sanatoriums in which the totally incapacitated may find refuge, permanent military hospitals where relief may be obtained without expense, factories where artificial limbs will be made and repaired, trade schools, and shops in which cripple soldiers can work. Pensions have already been granted to more than 80,000 persons, at an annual cost of about \$15,000,000.

The rate for total disability, graded according to service pay, is nearly \$400 a year for a private. The lowest sum received annually by a widow is \$260. If a pensioned veteran is able to do farm work, he can have land and a loan from the Government.

It should not be overlooked that while thus looking ahead Australia has sought in many ways to encourage her fighting men and make them contented. Provision has been made for the hospitable reception and entertainment of soldiers on leave in London and elsewhere. A legal commission sent to Europe has assisted them in transferring property and making wills, more than 100,000 of which are safely stored away in the British capital. The world knows what a grand record the Anzacs have made in the field. They have been stimulated and sustained by absolute proof that help was continually coming from their distant home, that their families would be saved from hardship if they should fall, and that, surviving, they could rely upon their Government in the days of peace for just protection and support.—The Times, N. Y.

The Dollars That I am Proud of.

If any man on earth to-day is entitled to hold up his head, it is the farmer who, with his own hands and, on his own land, has brought a good crop through to the harvest. There is a solid satisfaction in that, greater than any man may guess who has not done it himself. The satisfaction is not in the reward that is to come; it is in the actual performance. To look out across an October corn field in the shock and say to myself, "Eighty good bushels to the acre!"—there is the satisfaction that I mean, and not the stolid feeling that comes when the surplus grain is sold and the money put in banks. I have made good money out of "deals," at odd times—trading in cattle and horses, or taking a profit out of a piece of land I have bought and sold or something of that sort; but the pleasure I have got from those profits has not amounted to much. I have never put anything into my trading beyond a little shrewdness, a little cold, calculating cleverness. Those trades of mine have not added one penny to the world's wealth. They have merely shifted dollars from some other man's pocket to mine. The world is not any better off, in any way, on account of them.

The dollars I am proud of are those I have made growing my crops. When I have planted a bushel and a half of wheat on a well-prepared acre and have made it give me thirty-five or forty bushels of increase, I have done something. I am not ashamed of owning the dollars that are earned in that way. I am proud of them. The long and short of it is that I would rather own one dollar made by crop-growing on my farm than ten dollars made out of a shrewd trade. Does that sound to you like a piece of crazy sentiment? All right; but that is just the way I feel about it.

Why? Because in growing my wheat I have contributed something to the world's welfare. I have tried both ways and I think I am entitled to speak my mind in the matter. The man who is to feel himself a man must earn his way in the world by definite service. I am not saying that farming is the only way open to him; but it is a mighty good way. There are not many better.—William R. Lighton, in "Letters of an Old Farmer."

The fighting forces in France are cosmopolitan, and, illustrating that point, Bishop McCormick told this one at the Anglican meeting at Massey Hall on Thursday night:

With the American troops was a colored gentleman who shared in an attack and a victory. He was so elated over the day's work that when he shortly met another colored man, in the French forces, he dilated with great enthusiasm the victory. Sam talked in the good old Southern Yankee twang, and when he had finished, the colored French soldier responded with equal enthusiasm, but in the French language, whereupon Sam scratched his head and remarked:

"Youh may be black, brother, but youh no nigger."

Advertisement for Watson's Underwear. Features the brand name 'Watson's' in a large script font, with 'NEEDLE RIBBED' and 'MR. W. CO.' in smaller text. Below the name is the word 'UNDERWEAR'. The illustration shows a woman in a dark dress and hat sitting at a table, and another woman in a dark dress and hat standing and holding a piece of fabric. The background includes a window with curtains and a lamp.

Those who appreciate style, fit and finish in their underwear, invariably ask for Watson's. The Spring Needle Ribbed stitch gives our garments added softness, greater strength, and longer life. Made for men, women and children in all styles, sizes and fabrics.

The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited Brantford, Ontario

10

BISHOPRIC AND THE FARMER

BISHOPRIC products mean more than sound, substantial, durable buildings. They mean building material that you can handle yourself at a saving of from 25% to 50% over sheathing, lumber, metal lath, and lath and plaster—and give you a warmer, drier and better building.

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

is the cheapest and best background for stucco for outside walls, and for plaster for inside walls. The thick layer of asphalt mastic prevents dampness; the stucco or plaster is held by the dove-tailed lath, while the sized sulphide fibre board holds the material firmly together, and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. For interior work, when plaster is not desired

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

should be used, applied with the lath to the studding and the sized fibre board ready for any class of decoration, exposed. It is easily and quickly applied without creating mess and dirt, saving lath and plaster, and about 50% of the labor cost. If you are building or intend to remodel the house or barn, write us for descriptive and illustrated booklets, telling in detail the facts about Bishopric products. BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO. LIMITED 529 P Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Mount Royal Has Been Conquered.

Mount Royal, Montreal, has been pierced by a Tunnel 3.35 miles in length, and on October 21st, the Canadian Northern Railway will establish through train service between Toronto Union Station, Ottawa Central Station and Montreal Tunnel Terminal, 415 Lagachetiere St. W., two blocks from the Windsor Hotel, Windsor and Bonaventure Stations.

Rail, sleeping and parlor car tickets are obtainable at all Canadian Northern Railway ticket offices.—Advt.

Mount Royal Tunnel, Montreal Opens October 21st, 1918.

Mount Royal Tunnel (3.35 miles in length under Mount Royal, Montreal) will be opened on October 21st, by the Canadian Northern Railway, establishing through train service between Toronto Union Station, Ottawa Central Station and Montreal Tunnel Terminal, 415 Lagachetiere St. W., two blocks from the Windsor Hotel, Windsor and Bonaventure Stations.

Rail, sleeping and parlor car tickets are obtainable at all Canadian Northern Ry. ticket offices.—Advt.

Smiles.

At the movies an old couple sat through a picture that included a cattle 'round-up' in which the dust rose in clouds from the parched ground. The old lady began to cough, and her husband nudged her: "Don't cough, Annie! Can't you see you're disturbing the other folks?" His wife looked at him apologetically over her handkerchief, smothering a spasm. "I can't help it, Ephraim. Dust always tickles my throat!"—Everybody's Magazine.

When Sir Edward Elgar, the famous English composer, was a small boy he made a curious prophecy about himself. On making his first appearance at school the master asked him kindly to tell his name. "Edgar Elgar", said the future great. The master thought the boy spoke too brusquely. "Add the word 'sir'!" he commanded sternly; and the knight-to-be said gravely, "Sir Edward Elgar."—C. E. Worl d.

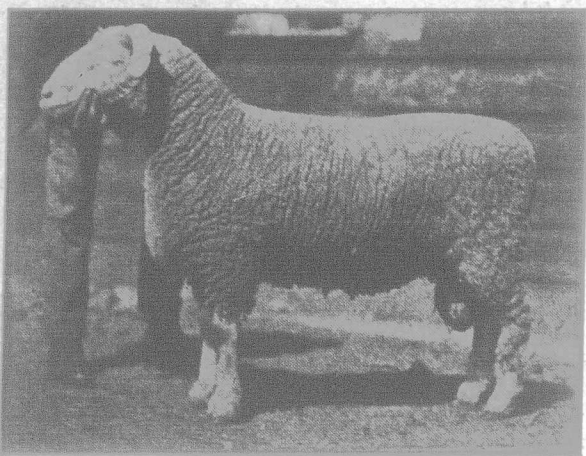
HAVING SOLD MY FARM I HAVE DECIDED TO SELL

By Public Auction on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1918

All of my

Farm Stock and Implements, Etc.



A Dorset Ram which won championship at Toronto, 1917, for Jas. Robertson, Hornby, Ont.

Among the stock the renowned flock of

Dorset
Horn
Sheep

Consisting of ewes, rams, ewe and ram lambs.

Jas. Robertson
& Sons,
Hornby, Ontario

CRATE FATTENED POULTRY

We are open to handle large quantities of crate fattened poultry of all kinds; highest market prices paid according to quality. Write us for prices.

HENRY GATEHOUSE & SONS, 344 Dorchester St. W., Montreal.

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.

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.

GEESSE FOR SALE—TWO GEESSE ONE GANDER. (white) Last year they raised 27, this year 25. Reason for selling, no one to look after them. Price \$15. Also some pure-bred white wyandotte cockerels from prize-winning stock. All by Martin and Saunders from prize-winning stock. R. No 6, Woodstock, Ont.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, 240-egg strain, three and four dollars. Wesley Shanklin, Ilderton, Ont.

Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep

The hardiest and best grazing mutton and wool sheep of Great Britain. Successfully acclimated wherever grazing sheep are required.

Descriptive pamphlet, list of breeders, and all information from A. J. Burrows, 41 Bank St., Ashford, Kent, and at 16 Bedford Square, London England

Markets

Continued from page 1675

coming in, selling at 30c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket, \$3 to \$6 per bbl., and B. C. boxed at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per box.

Cranberries arrived freely and sold well at \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl.

Grapes are the heaviest arrivals in local fruits at the present time, selling at 35c. to 40c. per 6-qt. flats and 45c. to 60c. per 6-qt. lenos.

Grapefruit is beginning to arrive from Florida. The first car selling at \$7 per case.

Lemons and oranges are continually advancing, selling at \$7 to \$7.50, and \$10.50 to \$11 per case, respectively.

Peaches.—The quality is very low grade, prices ranging from 30c. to 75c. per 6 qts., and 50c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Pears.—Pears continued to arrive fairly freely and were of good quality, selling at 75c. to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket; some extra

Pears.—Pears continued to arrive fairly freely and were of good quality, selling at 75c. to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket; some extra choice bringing \$1.75 per 11-qt. lenos.

Quinces kept about stationary in price at 75c. to \$1.50 per 11-qt. basket.

Tomatoes.—Any good quality tomatoes sold well, but the bulk were almost impossible to dispose of at 25c. to 40c. per

11 qts.; some choice selling at 40c. to 45c. per 6 qts.

Watermelons.—There were a few watermelons received, selling at 40c. per 11-qt. basket (2 melons).

Beets and carrots remained stationary at \$1 per bag.

Celery was a slow sale at 25c. to 75c. per doz.

Corn sold at 10c. to 20c. per doz., with Evergreen bringing 25c.

Onions kept unchanged at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 100-lb. sack, and \$1.75 per 75-lb. bag.

Potatoes declined, Ontarios selling at \$2.15 per bag, and New Brunswick Delawares at \$2.25 per bag.

Turnips brought from 85c. to \$1 per bag.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle generally showed improvement at Buffalo last week. Prices on the general run of stuff was not so much higher but there was far more activity and a readiness to take hold and clean up offerings from day to day. Supply ran largely to a medium and common kind of cattle, as has been the case during the past several weeks, there being a large proportion of light steers and heifers running in price from \$7 to \$10 per cwt. Receipts at western markets have been heavy, by reason of the fact that a clean up of the thin stuff is being made on the ranges, to obviate the carrying of these thin cattle through the winter. With the markets largely represented by light and common grades, prices have shown weakness. The past week at Buffalo shipping steers generally were quotable a quarter and in some cases as much as half a dollar stronger than for the preceding week. The best steers offered were out of Canada and most of these ran to the medium and fair grades, there being no choice or prime kinds offered, best price for the week being \$15.50, with choice Canadians quotable up to \$16.25, but none of these were offered. On the better grades of butchering cattle prices ruled a quarter higher, nice, tidy steers and heifers being very scarce. Steady prices prevailed on the general run of medium, slippery and common butchering stuff. Stockers and feeders sold at steady prices, bulls were strong sale and an unchanged trade was had on milk cows and springers. The proportion of Canadians was liberal the past week, there being close to seventy-five or eighty loads. Run for the week totaled 6,300 head, as against 7,025 for the previous week and as compared with 6,400 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

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

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best heavy, \$16.00 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$14.50 to \$15.50; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good, \$14 to \$15; best handy, \$13.50 to \$14.50; fair to good, \$12 to \$12.75; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good, \$13 to \$15.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.50 good butchering heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9 to \$10; light and common, \$8 to \$8.50; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$12; best heavy fat cows, \$9.25 to \$10.50; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$9; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

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

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

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

Hogs—Prices the fore part of last week, under the heaviest run of the season, continued on their downward journey. Monday, with 90 double decks on the Buffalo market, values were declined fifty cents from the previous week's close. Generally speaking it was a one price deal of \$18.75 for better weight grades and the general price for pigs was \$18.25. Tuesday prices were still lower, buyers getting the best grades down to

\$18.50, with pigs as low as \$18 and Wednesday, the market reacted, prices being up a quarter to thirty-five cents, good hogs selling at \$18.75 and \$18.85, few \$18.90 and lights and pigs ranged from \$18.25 to \$18.50. Thursday there was another advance, top being \$19 and Friday the market was generally a quarter lower, best grades selling mostly at \$18.75, with pigs \$18. Roughs brought around \$16.25 and stags \$14 down. The past week's receipts totaled 24,700 head, being against 24,420 head for the week before and 16,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market last week was more active on lambs, with prices stronger, while sheep continued slow and weak. Monday and Tuesday best lambs sold mostly at \$16.50, with culls \$14 down, Wednesday top was \$16.75, and Thursday prices ranged up to \$17. Friday the supply was light and values on lambs showed another advance, tops bringing up to \$17.25, with culls \$14.50 down. Sheep were slow all week. Best yearlings were quoted from \$12 to \$13, choice wethers \$11 to \$11.50 and while top for ewes was \$10, majority of the good ones moved at \$9.50. Few cull sheep brought above a nickel. The past week's receipts numbered 9,000 head, as against 14,174 head for the week preceding and 13,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Last week started with best veals selling at \$19.50 and culls went from \$17 down. The next three days the demand was light and few sales were made above \$19. Friday prices were a dollar higher. Bulk of the choice lots brought \$20 and desirable culls reached up to \$17.50. Heavy calves were slow sale all week. Few of these sold above \$12 and common grassy kinds ranged as low as \$6. The past week's supply aggregated 2,450 head, as compared with 2,126 head for the week before and 2,150 head for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Butchers', \$18.15 to \$18.60; light, \$17.60 to \$18.50; packing, \$16.75 to \$18; rough, \$16.25 to \$17.25; pigs, good to choice, \$15.50 to \$16.50.

Cattle.—Cattle compared with a week ago, beef and butcher cattle, 75c. to \$1 lower; calves, \$1.50 to \$1.75 lower; stockers and feeders, 50c. to \$1 lower. Sheep.—Sheep compared with a week ago, fat classes of lambs and ewes, mostly steady; fat yearlings and wethers, 25c. lower; best feeding lambs, 50c. lower; others and feeding and breeding sheep unevenly, 50c. to \$1.50 lower.

Cheese Markets.

Vankleek Hill, 24½c.; St. F. Hyacinthes Que., 24¼c.; Montreal, finest eastern, 24½c. to 25c.; New York, specials, 33c. to 33½c.; average run, 32½c.; Utica, N. Y., 32c.

Sale Dates.

Oct. 22, 1918.—Jas. Robertson & Sons, Hornsby, Ont.—Stock and Implements.

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

Oct. 29, 1918.—Alex Shaw, Lakeside, Ont.—Holsteins.

Oct. 30, 1918.—Ellsworth Dunnett, Scotland, Ont.—Jerseys.

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

Nov. 6, 1918.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale, London, Ont.—Shorthorns. Harry Smith, Hay, Sec'y.

Nov. 20, 1918.—Fred E. Hilliker, R.R. No. 2, Norwich, Ont.—Holsteins.

Nov. 27, 1918.—London District, Holstein Breeders' Club, London, Ont. Sec. Fred Bodkin.

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

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

Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, W. E. Thomson, Sec.

Dec. 13, 1918.—Ontario Hereford Breeders Assoc., Guelph, Ont., Sec. Jas. Page, Wallacetown.

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

SEED CORN

For sale: Wisconsin White Cap and Longfellow. Our 1918 crop (100 acres) is a magnificent one. Come and select now. Price reasonable. Chas. W. Ingram, R. 1, Port Burwell, Ont.

Thirty-fifth Annual
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair
 GUELPH
Dec. 6 to 12, 1918

Write to the Secretary for Prize Lists, Entry Forms, and any information you desire.

J. I. FLATT, President
 HAMILTON, ONT.

R. W. WADE, Secretary
 Parliament Buildings
 TORONTO, ONT.

SEEDS BOUGHT

Highest prices paid for: Fancy Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy and Pure Seed Grain. Send samples. State quantity and price.
WM. RENNIE COMPANY, LIMITED
 130 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto, Ont.

DO YOU NEED
FURNITURE

Write for our large, photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—It's free to you.
THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited
 Toronto, Ontario.

Clydesdale Stallions For Sale

Owing to the death of the late Jas. Moffat his two Clydesdale Stallions are offered for sale, Baron Byron (Imp.) No 7744 and Prince Mark (Imp.) No. 13370. Both are quiet and have proved themselves successful stock getters. Will be sold cheap for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to **WM. G. MOFFAT, R.R. No. 3, Teeswater, Ont.**

VOLPEEK
 WILL STOP THE LEAK

Don't throw away your Pots and Pans. "Vol-Peek" will mend Graniteware, Tin, Aluminum, etc., in two minutes without tools. Always keep it in the house. At dealers or from us, postpaid, 15 cents.
Vol-Peek Mfg. Co., Box 2024, Montreal, Can.

WANTED Dressed Poultry

WALLERS, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto.
 Write for price list.

Harvesting Nuts as a Patriotic Pastime.

Throughout Canada there is a generous supply of nut-bearing trees which yield an abundance of edible nuts rich in food value, as the butternut, black walnut, the hickories, hazelnuts and beech nuts. Nuts are more nutritious than milk, eggs, bread and meat, one ounce of nut kernels being equal in food value to a pint of milk. Nuts are ready to eat without the labor and cost of cooking. They may be served in the form of delicious sandwiches, in salads, in fruit jellies and cakes, or a handful may be kneaded into a loaf of bread before it goes into the oven. A few kernels put through the nut chopper and scattered over the breakfast cereal adequately supply the place of bacon.

This important food crop is waiting in the woods to be gathered in. A few afternoons spent nutting in the woods during the bright autumn days will supply the home with nuts for the winter and will save the meat supply for our country's defense. After gathering, the nuts should be spread on the attic floor or on shelves in a dry place to allow the surface moisture to escape. They may be cracked at leisure by the boys and girls in dull weather and stored in air tight glass jars.

A few of the finest nuts should be saved for planting nearer home. Nothing will give the children greater pleasure than to choose and plant their own nut trees. If space allows, a future nut-orchard might be planned or young trees transplanted as shade trees. The beech is a very beautiful tree, both in winter and summer and the butternut, walnut and hickory make good garden shade trees and their wood is very valuable.

The butternut occurs from New Brunswick to Ontario, while the black walnut is found in the southern part of Ontario. The shagbark hickory ranges from Quebec the north shore of Lake Huron, the mockernut hickory occurring in Ontario only. The hazel nut extends from the Maritime Provinces to Saskatchewan; the beaked hazel nut has an even greater range extending into British Columbia. The beech ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario.—Experimental Farms Note.

Gossip.

Messrs. Honey & Sons, of Dartford, breeders of Holsteins, Cotswolds and Yorkshires, write that for the next 30 days they are making a special offering of Cotswolds rams. They have a number of extra good individuals and are pricing them right. Look up their advertisement in another column of this issue.

On October 30, 17 head of registered Jersey cattle will be offered for sale by E. Dunnett, at his farm at Scotland, Ontario. This is an opportunity for Jersey breeders to secure some right-good breeding stock. In the offering is Bonnie Clarabel, champion in the two-year-old class in 1917, also Bonnie Lass with a record of 10,950 lbs. of milk and 606 lbs. fat. The sale commences at one o'clock, and if anyone wishing to start a Jersey herd or to strengthen the one already owned, should plan to attend this sale.

Holstein-Friesian Year Book.

We are in receipt of Volume VII of the Holstein-Friesian Year Book and have been informed that this volume is now ready for distribution and may be had on application to the Secretary, W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont., for the price of one dollar. The Year Book is complete up to April 30, 1918, and contains the names of cows entered in the official and semi-official tests, together with their records and ages. In addition there is, of course, a complete list of 1,684 sires of official and semi-official record cows and proven sons of such sires, as well as a list of 3,437 cows having one or more official or semi-official record daughters, and proven sons of such cows. We also find that there have been 24 bulls entered in the Record of Merit for the year ending April 30, 1918, and that there are at present 99 cows that have made 24 lbs. of fat in seven days; 53 that have made 96 lbs. of fat in 30 days; 97 that have given 100 lbs. of milk in one day, and 43 that have given 20,000 lbs. of milk in a year.

COWAN'S ACTIVE SERVICE CHOCOLATE



For our Heroes—

At times during heavy bombardment the army commissariat becomes so disorganized that ordinary food is unobtainable for days.

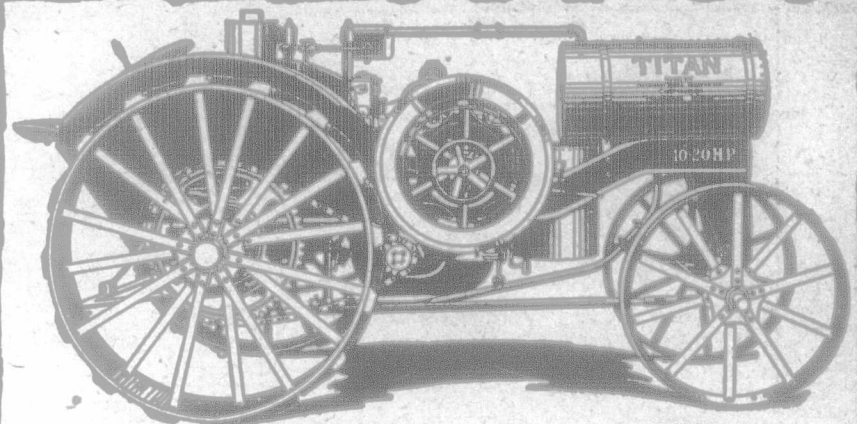
During such times as this the value of a convenient and concentrated food that may be carried and handled easily, cannot be over-estimated.

Active Service Chocolate answers all the requirements of such a food. It is the most nourishing and wholesome chocolate manufactured. If you are unable to obtain this chocolate in your locality, write us, we will see that you get it.
 Sold in 5c. and 25c. sizes.



B64

Canada Food Board, License No. 11-608.



What Tractor Owners Want

WISE tractor buyers insist upon three features: Their tractors must operate on the cheapest fuel a farmer can buy. They must be so simple that the farmer or his help can operate them. They must do enough good work in the field, and at the belt, to more than pay for themselves. Titan 10-20 and International 15-30-h. p. tractors meet all three of these demands.

One reason for the very satisfactory records these tractors make is the service our local dealers and branch houses give—a service that enables farmers to keep their tractors going whenever there is work to do. It includes all necessary instructions in the care and handling of the machines.

Keep this service feature in mind when you come to buy a tractor. It applies equally to our Titan 10-20-h. p. and International 15-30-h. p. tractors. There is such a demand for these tractors that we cannot promise as early deliveries as you may desire unless you act promptly. Send for catalogues now and make your decision soon, so that you may have your tractor for the heavy work of the coming season. Address the nearest branch house listed below.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

- BRANCH HOUSES**
 WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
 EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Humshaugh Yorkshires!

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. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont. R.R. 3 only young calves.

Current Prices For British Live Stock.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Autumn in Britain brings a fresh crop of high prices every year. Shires have started the sale cycle well at Melton Mowbray, in the Midlands of England, where colt foals made astonishing figures. The late John Bradley received 500 guineas for a fourteen-weeks-old bay filly foal by Babingley Nulli Secundus out of Halstead Duchess 7th, and Allan Holm got 400 guineas for a colt foal, also by Babingley Nulli Secundus, out of Tilton Forest Queen, a big winning show mare. Other colt foals fetched 280, 270 and 195 guineas, and filly foals 380, 240 and 195 guineas—extraordinary prices for a centre hitherto "unexplored" by men who pick up ill-considered trifles in the way of Shire foals and put them away on the shelf till they have grown into money.

At Lanark Ram Sale a shearing Black-face fetched £395. He belonged to Charley Cadzow, Borland, and his purchaser was A. P. McDougall, High Craigton, the Live Stock Commissioner for Scotland under the official improvement of farm stock scheme. Mitchell Hazelside got £300; Hamilton Woolfords, £230, and Clark Crossflett £105 for other good rams. Ram lambs made up to £50. At Perth a shearing Blackfaced ram exhibited by Mr. Lindsay, Ascreavie, made £280.

John Thornton & Co. held three days' sales of Dairy Shorthorns and made fine averages. On the first day, W. Bate-man's herd of 44, at Lancaster, averaged £118 3s. 11d., and aggregated £5,200 13s.; on the second day J. Hardman's herd of 48, sold at Poulton-le-Fylde, averaged £105 apiece. Major R. Rothwell's herd of 30, at Burnley, averaged £141 6s. each, the best prices being 400 and 320 guineas. The dairy Shorthorn cult is growing apace in England. The

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

NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others free—are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you.

For full particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.
G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

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

scheme for the registration of non-pedigree stock is making a move in the right direction, the idea being to grade up commercial stock for entry into Coates' Herd Book. Milk yields are, of course, to be registered, but inspection is an essential feature of the scheme.

Turning to beef Shorthorns, 93 Cullisse (Ross-shire) cattle, bred by the late Mr. Gordon, and mainly Secrets, have averaged £92 apiece. The top price was 550 guineas, paid by the Duke of Portland for a three-year-old Secret cow.

From January 1 to August 31, land sales held in Britain have realized £6,316,446. ALBION.

Gossip.

Western Ontario's Shorthorn Consignment Sale.

Wednesday, November 6, is the day set for the fall sale of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company. This is a semi-annual event, and has been a big success in the past. The offering on November 6 will contain individuals of higher average merit than at any of the previous sales. Among the twenty young bulls will be found individuals qualified to head the most elite herds. The sixty-five young cows and heifers are choice specimens. The breeding is right and the type and individuality are of a high order. Such families as Rosewood, Augusta, Broadholls, Lancaster, Princess Royal, Roan Lady, Nonpareil, and Duchess of Gloster are represented in the offering. The sale will be held at the barns of the former Fraser House, London, Ontario. Write Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., for catalogues and more detailed information mentioning the Farmer's Advocate. Choice breeding stock and animals of show calibre will be offered to the highest bidder. Whether you wish to purchase Shorthorns or not, it is to your interest to attend this sale.

CHEVROLET

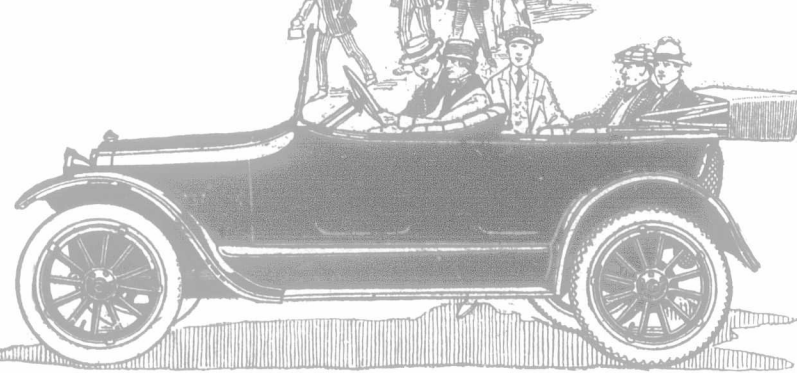

Produce and Save


MUNITION Workers, Farmers, Professional Men, Business Men and busy Women can use the Chevrolet Touring Car or Roadster to advantage in producing more to supply the great demands on our nation, at home and abroad.

Chevrolet efficiency enables its owner to "Produce" more.
Chevrolet economy—both initial and up-keep—enables you to "Save."

SEE THE CHEVROLET LINE AT THE NEAREST DEALERS

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO.
of CANADA, Limited
OSHAWA, ONT.



The Soldier's Consolation

An Insurance Policy

ONE of our Soldier-heroes was struck down by the enemy; he believed himself mortally wounded.

To his amazement his life was spared; in telling the story afterward he said: "My last thought before losing consciousness was—'what a satisfaction that I insured my life!'"

It was a supreme consolation for the Soldier who believed himself to be dying.

It shows the heroic character of the man that he was able to think so unselfishly in that tragic hour.

Life insurance certainly does give peace of mind to the husband and father—at least as far as his family is concerned.

Many are racked with anxiety in their days of illness lest a fatal termination should leave the family without protection.

*Make sure that your family is protected!
Make sure that your protection is sufficient!*

The Mutual Life

Assurance Company of Canada

Waterloo, Ontario

547

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.

Cropping Old Sod.

I have 20 acres of old pasture of about 20 years' duration, which is full of white grubs and wireworm. Would you advise planting it to beans in the spring and following with fall wheat? The soil is more or less of a sandy loam nature; should this be plowed in the fall or spring?
 S. B.

Ans.—We doubt if any crop is actually immune from the ravages of the grub and wireworm. It is generally supposed that the beans are fairly free, but we saw a field of beans that was completely destroyed by the wireworm. We believe you would get the best results from fall plowing, and then cultivate occasionally during April and May to destroy weeds and weed seeds, and at the same time make a fine mellow surface for the seed-bed.

Line Fence Difficulty.

A had a farm composed of two different lots. He sold one to B eight years ago. Each one built half of line fence, but by mistake the fence was not built quite on the line. Three years after A sold other part of his farm to C, three years after C sold to D. There was a piece of the fence between the two lots at a wet place that never was built which should have been done by A. Can B compel D to put fence on proper line, or can B move the fence at D's expense, the fence is on B's property. Does 7 years possession give claim to farm property where fenced in, or the fact that farm changed hands so often would it release the claim?
 A. S.

Ans.—It requires possession for ten years to give title by prescription; B can force the fence on the right line.

In-Breeding.

I have a four-year-old bull which I would like to retain at the head of my herd. Is it proper to in-breed? It has never been customary to do so in this part of the country.
 H. C.

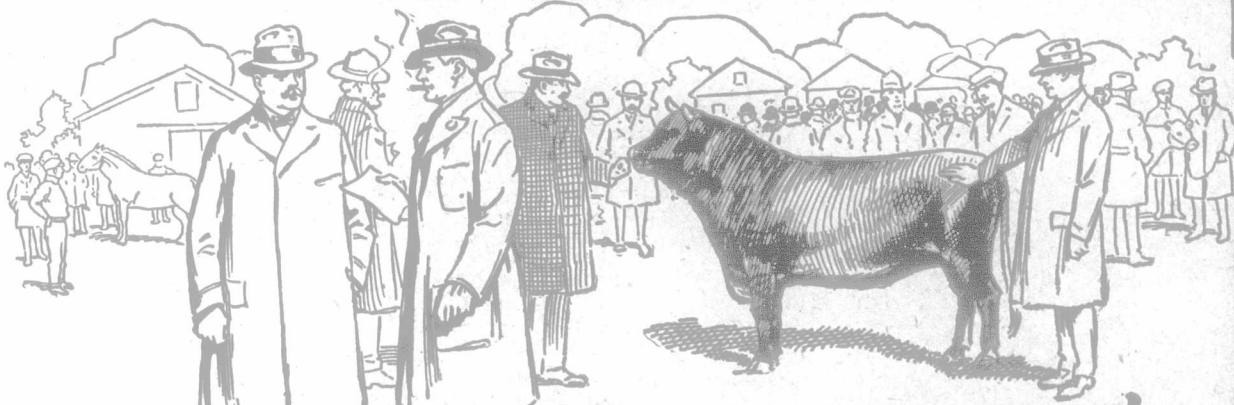
Ans.—In-breeding is not to be recommended. It was practiced to some extent in the building up of some of the breeds in order to establish certain type and conformation. Great care must be exercised or else there will be a weakening of the constitution and vitality of the off-spring. In some herds in-breeding is practiced to a limited extent. If your herd is large enough you might advisedly have another herd bull for use on the heifers and keep the present bull for use on mature females. It is unfortunate that so many right good sires are sent to the block. Possibly you have a neighbor that has a bull of about the same age and quality as yours that would be willing to exchange, then you could breed some of the older cows to your proven sire.

Gossip.

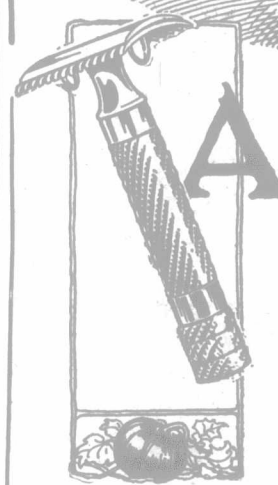
The College Sale of Breeding Stock.

At the annual sale of pure-bred stock to be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Thursday, October 31, there will be offered an attractive selection from the well-known herds and flocks at that institution. This is a fine opportunity for stockmen to visit the college and make purchases at their own prices.

In beef cattle there will be sold four young Shorthorn bulls all by the great breeding bull, Proud Diamond, and out of Augusta, Lavender and Roan Lady cows. Three of these are ready for service and the other is a little younger. All are sappy, thick calves ready to go on and do good in the herds to which they go. The Shorthorn females to be sold include a six-year-old imported cow with a heifer calf by Kinellar Yet at foot, a fine Augusta cow with a bull calf at foot, a three-year-old Augusta heifer in calf to Kinellar Yet (imp.)—The Miss Ramsden bull—and an Augusta heifer just turned a year old and a show-ring proposition. She would show as a senior yearling next fall.



Are You Exhibiting This Year?



A MAN may well feel proud to have raised stock, grain, fruit or vegetables that will stand comparison with the best his neighbour can produce.

The exhibition gives you an opportunity to show your best work, and to see what others have been producing.

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It is this constant striving that keeps all live people up to the mark. We, as manufacturers, have a tremendous responsibility to spur us on. We know our success depends on the perfect satisfaction of the millions of Gillette Razor users who daily enjoy the real luxury of a faultless shave.

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At the Exhibition, you will see thousands of men who owe their clean, fresh appearance largely to the Gillette. Suppose you step into a jewelry, drug, or hardware store, and look over the assortment of Gillette sets.

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In Aberdeen Angus two choice bulls of breeding age are to be sold. They should meet a ready sale for this breed is growing in popularity.

While there are no pure-bred dairy females offered, there are catalogued ten bull calves of choice individuality and high record breeding, especially along yearly lines. The five Holstein bull calves are sired by Hillcrest Rauerd O. A. C. whose dam in addition to a three-year-old R. O. P. record of 20,248 lbs. milk and 810 lbs. butter has a seven-day record of 34.10 lbs. His sire's dam has an official yearly record of 29,000 lbs. milk and 1,113 lbs. butter and a thirty-day record of 3,047 lbs. One especially good calf in the sale is a three-months old son of Toitilla Rue 2nd with an official four-year-old record of 15,253 lbs. milk and 693 lbs. butter. She has two full sisters whose R. O. P. records average 18,095 lbs. milk and 806 lbs. butter. Another bull worthy of notice

as a herd header is out of Molly Rue Rattler 2nd, 452 lbs. butter in a year as a junior two-year-old, whose dam, Molly Rue Rattler, at four years old produced 21,063 lbs. milk and 1,033 lbs. of butter in a year, and 24.50 lbs. butter in seven days on twice-a-day milking. The dams of the other Holstein calves on sale all have R. O. P. records of about 500 lbs. butter in 1 year.

The three Ayrshire bulls offered are sired by a son of the great Hobsland Masterpiece (imp.) and one is out of Toward Point Anne (imp.) with a R. O. P. record of 549 lbs. butter. Another excellent bull is out of O. A. C. Minnie with an R. O. P. record of 536 lbs. butter from 12,574 lbs. milk.

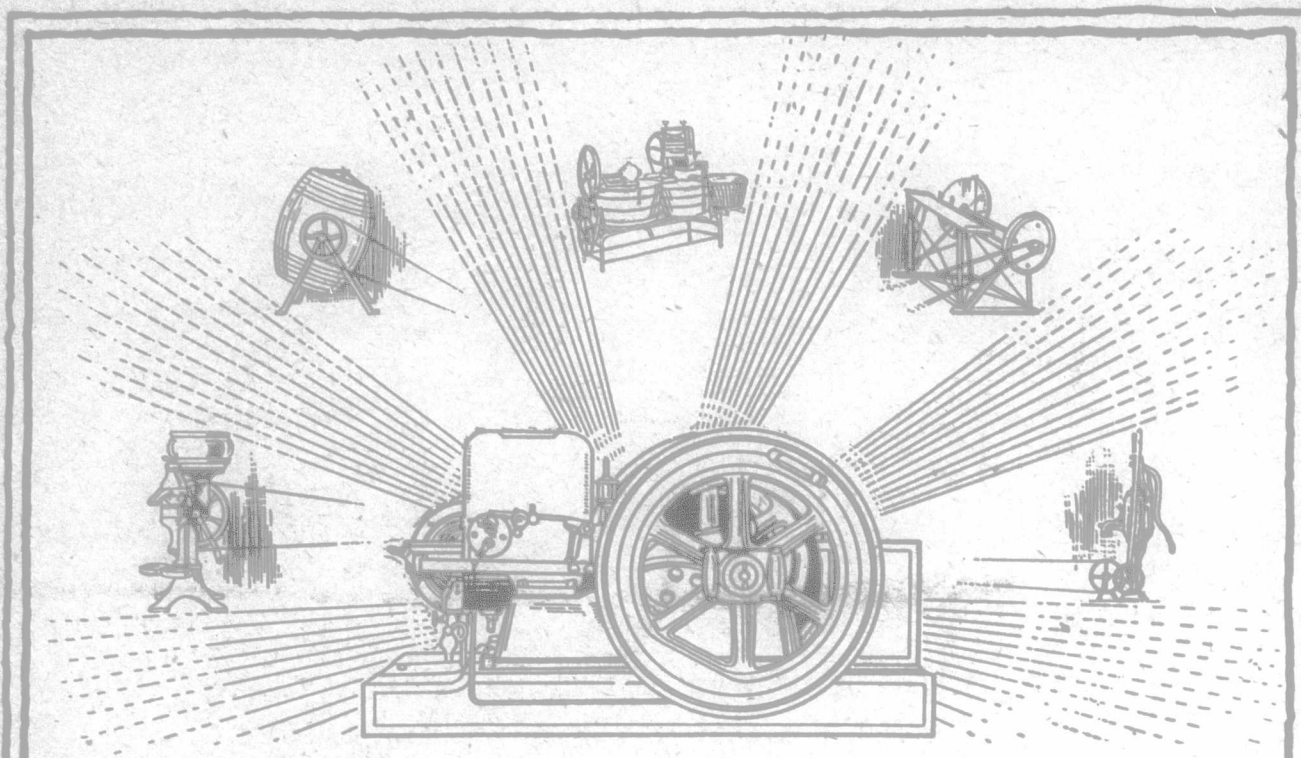
Thirty-seven sheep comprising a number of males and females from the Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, and Leicester flocks will be offered. A number of extra choice ram lambs and a few

breeding ewes are to go to the highest bidder. A three-year-old Shropshire stock ram is included in the lot.

It should be a great pig sale comprising as it does sixty-eight head of the best the College breeds in Yorkshires and Berkshires. There are sixteen young Yorkshire sows bred to farrow in November and December to a son of the champion boar at Toronto this year. In younger Yorkshire sows there are twenty-seven. Three young Yorkshire boars from the best sows are also catalogued.

Twenty-two Berkshires including two sows which have raised one litter each and are bred again, twelve young sows and eight young boars add to the attractiveness of this great sale.

Fat cattle and a few grade cows and heifers complete the offerings. Remember the date, October 31. Write for catalogues to Prof. W. Toole or A. Leitch, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.



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Tobacco Crop Report For 1918.

After a thorough canvas of the various tobacco-growing districts the crop condition and acreage for this year have been pretty closely ascertained.

The 1918 crop is climbing back towards the large crops of 1911 and 1912 in acreage and total production, but is quite short of supplying the demand yet.

Cutworm damage was the most severe in every district that has been experienced for years, but the horn worms, the arch enemy of the tobacco grower, have given no trouble this season. Many fields were damaged by root rot which caused unevenness and lack of growth. This pest will continue so long as growers fail to sterilize their plant beds with either steam or formalin.

The following figures as to acreage have been secured by a thorough canvas to practically every tobacco field in Ontario by the writer. The estimates as to acreage and yield are the totals of each field made by the grower and writer and represent the outlook at this time.

Summing up for each district and county we have the following:

County	Kind of Tobacco	Acreage	Estimated Production for 1918—Lbs.
Essex	Flue or Bright	1,266	1,020,800
Pelée Island	Burley	550	670,000
Essex	Burley	2,176	2,304,900
Essex	Zimmer, Comstock Havana's and Connecticut Broad and Seed Leaf, etc.	688	731,400
Kent	Burley	1,377	1,660,300
Kent	Zimmer, Comstock, etc., Snuff	200	240,000
Welland	Burley	11	12,000
Elgin	"	12	15,000
Prince Edward	"	20	22,000
Lincoln	Connecticut Havana	35	28,000
Total acres and pounds of tobacco grown in Ontario this year			6,706,400

The flue or bright tobacco crop is the largest as to acreage and total production ever produced in Canada. The crop is curing up fair considering the long drought of July and August.

The White Burley acreage of Ontario amounts to 4,146 acres, which will yield about 4,684,200 pounds of tobacco. The yield per acre is not as heavy as usual, but the quality should be fair if favorable curing weather can be had.

The Comstock, Snuff, Havanas, Connecticut seed and Broad Leaf, Gold Seal, Zimmer, etc., show a larger acreage than previously. The acreage devoted to these is 923 and will yield 1,000,000 pounds.

Market Outlook.—The demand for Canadian leaf probably never was stronger. The supply to be had from the 1918 crop will be far short of our needs. We are using nearly thirty million pounds of tobacco annually, and not producing over one-half of that amount.—H. A. FREEMAN, Tobacco Inspector, Ottawa.

During a trip across the Mediterranean a sailor on a convoy died. The funeral took place a day or two later and a crowd of troops gathered to watch the spectacle.

At the last moment it was discovered that they had no weights to put into the hammock, and as a substitute two big pieces of coal were used.

This was more than one of the soldiers could stand.

"Jock!" he whispered to his companion, as the hammock was about to be sunk into the ocean. "Jock, it's bad enough to go like that, but it's a shame to make you take your own coal."

Liberty After the War.

Will the war make the world safe for liberty? The question is asked now among thoughtful men. It will be asked with increasing insistence as war policies and legislation further transform our social structure and further curtail individual freedom.

If we do not share the apprehensions of those who are most disturbed by the vast extensions of governmental control and dictation already achieved and in prospect, it is not because we are indifferent to liberty, or willing to see our American democracy become bureaucratic instead of free and dynamic. Much less is it by reason of any sympathy with the intolerance which has now and again manifested itself towards legitimate differences of opinion. It is rather because we have faith in the liberty-loving instincts and the practical good sense of the American people, and believe that peace as inevitably relaxes collective tension as war tightens it.

The second mentioned of these two considerations is primary in the logic of the problem. Those who talk about the Prussianizing of our institutions as the price of our mighty effort in co-operation with western Europe to rid the world of autocracy, betray their ignorance of elementary sociology. War while it lasts curtails liberty because in war it is necessary to merge all purposes, all efforts and all decisions in one. Only so can victory be achieved. But to destroy liberty, war must become a habit, a continuing activity or purpose; it must become militarism, and militarism is possible only where there is a dynasty or a privileged class to profit by it. Democracies cannot profit by it, and will have none of it. The supreme object in view in the present gigantic endeavor to destroy absolutism, is the destruction of the war-making interest.

The average common-sense American sees this clearly, and his straight thinking is the basis of our faith in him. The nation has developed a solidarity of purpose in the war, and a collective efficiency, unexampled and amazing. It has shown a generosity of spirit and a readiness to make sacrifices worthy of men and women participating with France and Belgium and Great Britain and Italy in the supreme struggle of human history. When the task is achieved America, asking nothing for herself but peace and a good conscience, will disband her armies and quietly return to the ways of peace. The grip of governmental control will loosen, we shall take back the liberties surrendered for the war, and resume business as usual.

However, this is not the whole story, and a remaining chapter cannot be flung aside. War is not the only condition that limits individual freedom. It is restricted as well by growth of population, by expanding business, and by developing moral sensibility. Pigs cannot run on the common after it becomes a city square; fire risks permissible in open country cannot be tolerated in congested urban centres; contagion negligible in populations of one individual to the square mile cannot be ignored in crowded towns; the useful employment of children, proper enough under good home conditions and in light occupations of the farm, must be forbidden when it becomes systematic exploitation in mills and mines.

These normal curtailments of individual liberty—normal because incidental to social evolution, to civilization itself—were well begun in America before we entered the war, and they will continue after we return to the habits of peace; for this fact, too, the average common-sense American grasps, and thinks straight upon when he votes, if not always when he buys and sells.

There are two other limitations of private liberty inevitable in war but also possible in peace, one of which probably will continue and be permanent, the other of which must diminish and be sternly opposed if we are to be a free and, in the best sense of the word, a civilized nation.

The unlimited private exploitation of certain business opportunities, legitimate and useful in the bucolic days of national development, becomes inexpedient and may become intolerable when population becomes dense, business stupendous in volume, and social relations complex. Private railroading had become intolerable in the United States when state and federal control by commission was instituted to check waste, discrimination, and too-frequent criminal practices. Com-



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Report For 18.

canvas of the various districts the crop for this year have been...
...ing back towards 1911 and 1912 in production, but is quite a demand yet.
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1,660,300	1,377	Burley
240,000	200	Zimmer, Comstock, etc., Snuff
12,000	11	Burley
15,000	12	"
22,000	20	Prince Edward
28,000	35	Connecticut Havans
6,706,400	6,225	Total acres and pounds of tobacco grown in Ontario this year.

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...al."

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W. Frank Persons, director general of the Bureau of Civilian Relief, is just home from France and has a word to say about those letters from home.

"It is very important," he says, "to keep the home a Living Reality to those boys over there. Write your letters regularly and frequently, giving complete news.

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—From an interview published in the Lake Division News of the American Red Cross.

As seen by the
Y. M. C. A.

"There are two things the soldiers always carry with them; photographs of the 'home folks' and letters from the 'home folks.' The pictures, often with a small Testament, are always in that breast pocket over the heart."

—Charles W. Whitehair, an active Y. M. C. A. worker in France, in the American Magazine.

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DR. BELL, V. S. Kingston, Ont.

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3 young bulls, 13 months; 6 shearing rams; 12 ram lambs; about 35 young ewes add ewe lambs.
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mission control was a failure, and as a result of the failure of corporations and the Government to get together the great railroad systems of the country, as business men knew, and as Director General McAdoo now says, were on the verge of bankruptcy when they were taken over by the Government as a war measure. They will not be given back to private exploitation.

The one restriction of liberty that is without excuse, in war or in peace, is that which is imposed by intolerance. Unhappily, fanaticism and mob mindedness are not confined to autocratically ruled peoples, and the United States cannot boast that they are negligible factors in our national life. There is yeoman work to do now and after the war in combating them with every weapon of education, intelligence, moral courage and the law.—The Independent.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Sheep With Cough.

My sheep have a very hacking cough and dirty noses. I lost two ewes from it last winter, and nearly all the lambs in the spring. S. C. S.

The symptoms indicate tuberculosis, for which nothing can be done. It will be wise to slaughter one and have a veterinarian hold a careful post mortem, as our diagnosis may not be correct. V.

Miscellaneous.

1. Two-year-old mare is stiff in stifle joints. In the morning she drags her right and then the left foot. They snap quick and then she walks all right.

2. Fourteen-year-old mare has sprained the hock joint. It is swollen. She is not very lame. She has been on pasture and her face is swollen. I am told it is white poisoning.

3. Young sow would not own her pigs. F. W. P.

1. The stifle bones become dislocated. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the joints and blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub blister well in. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer apply sweet oil and turn loose in large box stall. Oil every day until scales come off. Then tie up and blister again, and after this, blister once monthly all winter. Keep her in a box stall when in the stable. She will probably make a useful animal, but it is not probable that she will ever be all right.

2. Get a liniment made of 1 oz. each of tincture of iodine and oil of turpentine, 2 oz. tincture of arnica, 6 oz. extract of witch hazel and alcohol to make a pint. Rub well twice daily with this. If it blisters apply sweet oil daily for a few days and then use the liniment again. The face trouble is probably caused by alsike clover. Keep off pasture and she will recover.

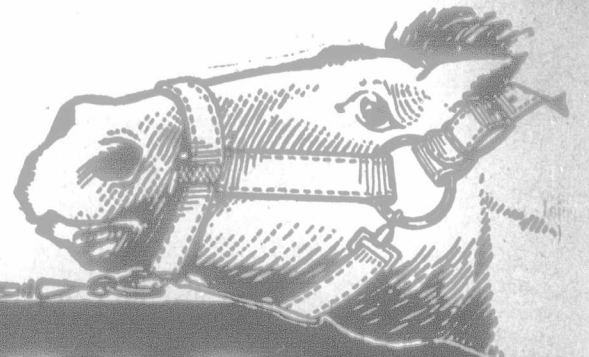
3. Some sows are cannibals. No cause can be given. It will be wise to not breed her again. V.

Miscellaneous.

Purloined Poultry.

Last March two of my neighbors called about half past eleven at night and wanted to stable their horse. I did not have stable room without turning out some of my own stock, so they drove away, but in the morning I noticed that 25 of my hens were gone. A week or ten days later the Provincial constable called and said that he had heard that I lost some fowl. I gave him the details of the case, mentioning how some of the birds were marked. Later he told me that he had counted seven hens, answering to the description, at one place and six at another, and informed me that he would try and get my hens for me. I waited two months but heard nothing more from him. Whose duty was it to get out the warrant to recover the stolen property? T. M.

Ans.—Under the circumstances it was the duty of the constable to swear out a warrant. It was open to you also to do so, and you may still do so by going to the nearest Justice of the Peace. If at trial it should be proved that the fowl belong to you an order would be made for their return to you.



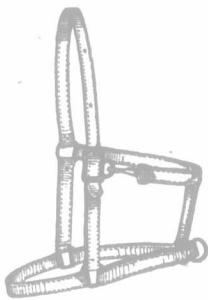
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Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (Imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times.
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Five Bulls For Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf; by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.
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Shorthorns

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white calf; by Right Sort
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A small quantity applied when calves are
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Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
Angus—Southdowns—Collies

SHOW FLOCKS
Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's
Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair.

Robt. McEwen, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
MEADOWDALE FARM, Forest, Ont.
ALONZO MATTHEWS H. FRALEIGH
Manager Proprietor

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus and Oxfords
Cows with calves at foot. Females all ages. Bulls
of serviceable age. Ram lambs and a
few shearing ewes.
Alex. McKinney, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

Useful as Other Men Are.

At the age of six I lost both hands by
having them mangled in a cotton gin.
They were amputated immediately, about
half-way between the wrist joint and the
elbow. Before the arms healed and the
stitches were removed I had already
learned to use my feet well enough to
play marbles and to put my hat on
and off with them. When I wanted to do
a thing, I never failed to try to do that
thing at once, and in most things I have
finally succeeded, and am still learning
to do things at the age of thirty-one.

As soon as my arms healed I began to
use them at once, learning rapidly from
the start to do most of the things I wanted
to do, and I soon forgot I didn't have
hands, until one day, at the age of thirteen
because of the curiosity of other people,
I held my arms in front of a mirror, and
then, apparently for the first time, realized
that I was different from others.

For some reason, I was permitted,
while quite young, to visit away from
home a great deal, and this took me away
from the home folk, who were inclined
to help me too much possibly, and
threw me on my own responsibility and
resources. I can trace many of my
attempts and successes to this. "Necessity
is the mother of invention" and
"Where there is a will there is a way" are
possibly the world's greatest success
axioms.

I started to school at the age of eight,
did just what the other children did at
games and in books, and soon learned
to write with the pen or pencil held be-
tween two stubs (arms) and with no
other help.

The necessity for further self-de-
pendence increased when I was sent
away to a boarding-school at the age of
fourteen. After three years there I
came home and taught school in an
adjoining neighborhood.

After one year of teaching I finished two
more years of academic work, and took a
course in bookkeeping and other com-
mercial studies, including shorthand,
but no typewriting. Later I kept my
father's medical accounts.

Some months after this my father, a
practicing physician and surgeon in
eastern Texas, lost his health, and our
family came to New Mexico in 1905.
Since that time I have taught in the
public schools, done general work on a
farm ranch, gardening, pruning trees,
and irrigating. Have carried the mail
for Uncle Sam on horseback, and finally
became county superintendent of schools
in 1909 for three years, having been the
main support of the family of seven for
seven years.

Having realized my need for further
education, at the end of my first term
as county superintendent I refused to be
a candidate again, took what money I
had, borrowed \$800 more, went to Oberlin
College, Oberlin, Ohio, and graduated
from the four-year A. B. course in three
and one-half years, majoring in sociology,
with a minor in education. In college
I worked for part of my expenses by
mowing lawns, soliciting dry cleaning,
selling books, etc. It wasn't easy to
maintain myself in school and keep a
\$5,000 endowment insurance paid up.
But now, three years or less since gradua-
tion, I have repaid all borrowed money
and have increased my insurance.

During the first year after graduation
I served as employment secretary and
educational director of the Akron, Ohio,
Y. M. C. A. I resigned from the work
voluntarily because, with more pre-
paration and wider experience, I felt
that I could return to my home county
and get our rural schools out of a rut.
Thus I am again county superintendent
of schools.

If there should ever be any reason why
I should not do educational work, I know
that I could make my living as a gardener
or florist, or, with capital, could become a
successful farmer.

These are a few of the things I can do
when necessary or do all the time:

Thread a needle, sew on buttons, pick
up a pin or a dime from the floor, take
my purse from my pocket and make
change, go to market and bring as many
bundles as the next one, work the combina-
tion on the lock box at the post office,
play the piano, use the typewriter (slowly)
dress myself completely, lacing and
buttoning my shoes, buttoning all but-
tons except my collar button, undress

COME TO LONDON, ONTARIO

Wednesday, November 6th, 1918

TO THE WESTERN ONTARIO

Shorthorn Sale




Such standard Scotch sorts as Roswood, Augusta, Broadhooks,
Duchess of Gloster, Lancaster, Princess Royal, Roan Lady and Nonpareil
in the offering. The sixty-five young cows and heifers contain many
choice specimens, and the offering is of higher average merit than any
previous sale of this company

Among the 20 young bulls are several tip-top herd bull prospects.
Sale will be at the barns of the former Fraser House, one block directly
north of the G. T. R. depot. For catalogue and other information write
Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Sales Manager.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS TO LONDON SALE:

- R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield.
- Wm. Waldie, Stratford, R. 2.
- Kyle Bros., Drumbo.
- Geo. Gier, Waldemar.
- Geo. Attridge, Muirkirk.
- E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown.
- F. W. Scott & Sons, Highgate.



The essential characteristic of Short-
horns is beef, but a beef breed that
can show a herd with more than 40
cows with milk records ranging from
10,000 to 13,232 lbs. is worthy of care-
ful consideration.—B. O. Cowan.
DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N

Write the
Secretary
for free
publications.
G. E. DAY, Sec.
Box 285
Guelph, Ont.
W. A. DUNN,
Pres. Brooklin, Ont. 33

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns

We have sold nearly all the females we have to spare but still have several good, young
bulls of serviceable age all of which are sired by the R.O.P. sire St. Clare. They are priced to
sell. We are also pricing a number of registered Dutch Belted cows and heifers.

LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.
SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner THOS. McVITTIE, Manager.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good indi-
viduals. Headed by the great show and breeding
bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil
Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females.

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont., (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

Shorthorns Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort.
Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale.
Herd of over seventy head.

A. G. FARROW (between Toronto and Hamilton), Oakville, Ont.

FOR SALE

A good red bull, calved September 1917 (grandsire and grandam imported) in good condition, a show
bull, if fitted. Two cheaper bulls about the same age, from milking dams.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

GERRIE BROS.' SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gainford Matchless, one of the very best sons of the great Gainford Marquis. Our
breeding cows are Missies, English Ladys, Duchess of Glosters, etc. Present offering of young bulls are
by our former herd sire, Master Missie, Junior Champion at Brandon last summer.
GERRIE BROS., ELORA, ONT.

BURNFOOT STOCK FARM

We are now offering an 18 mos. old Shorthorn bull with R.O.P. records of over 13,000 lbs. on both sire
and dam's side. This is a good opportunity for anyone who wishes to improve the milking qualities
of his herd. **S. A. MOORE, (Farm one mile north of Caledonia) CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS

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

Important Clearing Sale Of 60 High-class Shorthorns 60

20 cows with calves at foot. 15 young heifers safely bred. 5 great young bulls—all herd sire material.

THE ENTIRE ELM GROVE HERD

Selling at the farm near

Brampton, Ont., Wednesday, October 23, '18



CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.
Please mention "The Advocate."

In this offering, which is nearly all pure Scotch or Scotch-topped, are twenty thick, good, young cows each with a calf by her side, and all carrying the strongest of pedigrees. The calves are by such well-known sires as Braemar Champion (imp.), the great Right Sort (imp.), Broadhook's Stamford by Broadhook's Golden Fame (imp.), and others. The families are Butterfly, Broadhooks, Golden Drop, Villiage Girl, Missie, Clementina, etc. The younger females include a large number of two-year heifers of the same families, the majority of which are well along in calf to the herd sire, Broadhook's Stamford, who is also listed. The young bulls catalogued are also of much the same breeding and include a lot of strong herd sire material. The offering throughout is one of the most attractive of the year, and there is positively no reserve. **MAKE YOUR APPLICATION FOR CATALOGUE EARLY.**

Brampton is only 21 miles from Toronto; G. T. R. and C. P. R. All trains will be met on sale day.

JAS. FALLIS, Prop., Elm Grove Farm, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Flintstone Farm

Breeders of

Milking Shorthorn Cattle,
Belgian Draft Horses
Berkshire Swine.

We offer animals that will raise herds to a level of war-time efficiency. Bull calves from \$125 up.

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MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call. Thos. Graham, R. R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns

Offering two, ten month bulls by St. Clare; also pure-bred Cotswold lambs, both sexes.

S. W. JACKSON, R.R. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

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

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Herd headed by the Butterfly-bred bull, Roan Chief Imp. =60865= Young bulls, cows, and heifers of all ages, of good breeding and quality.
W. A. DOUGLAS CALEDONIA, ONT.

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns

I have a choice offering in sows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.
CHARLES GRAHAM - - Port Perry, Ont.

WHEN writing advertisers kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Annual Auction Sale

OF

Pure-Bred Stock

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

GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
GUELPH, ONTARIO

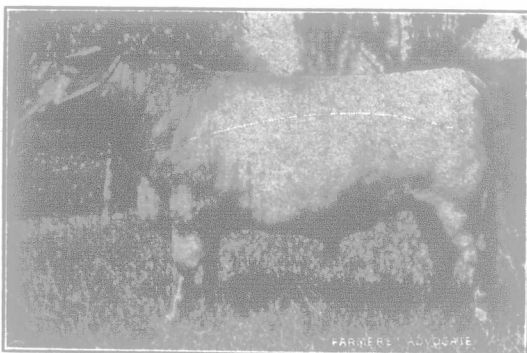
ON

Thursday, Oct. 31, 1918

A Public Sale of surplus breeding stock belonging to the Ontario Government and comprising Scotch Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle; Yorkshire and Berkshire swine, and Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown and Leicester sheep. In the lot are fashionably bred, choice individuals of their respective breeds.

For catalogues apply to:

W. Toole or A. Leitch, Ontario Agricultural College. Guelph. Ont.



GAINFORD SUPREME, No. 115283

Harnelbel Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Supreme, son of the great Gainford Marquis and Jealously the Fourth.

All my cows and heifers are bred to this young bull. Inspection invited.

SAM'L TRUESDALE, Farm Manager, Islington, Ont.
HARRY MCGEE, Proprietor
61 Forest Hill Road TORONTO

SPRUCE GLEN FARM

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

Imported Scotch Shorthorns—A dozen very desirable bulls for sale now. Half of these are imported and will head good herds. Females, imported and home-bred. Collynie Ringleader, bred by Mr. Duthie, heads our herd. Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington Jct. is only half mile from farm.
J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.

Shorthorns Landed Home—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Whimble, etc. Make your selection early.
GEO. ISAAC (All Railroads, Bell 'Phone) Cobourg, Ont.

with no help at all, eat with no help, using all eating utensils, black my shoes, shave myself with safety or ordinary razor, sweep the floor, build a fire, press clothes, and, in short, I have done and do the usual things of life, even to marrying a wife.

I have never before been persuaded to write or tell even a few of the things I have here written, and do it now only in the hope that the information or suggestions may help restore men to usefulness during and after the war.

I am in hopes, too, that I may be able to be of further service to our handicapped men since I cannot go into the trenches. (But this reminds me to say that I hunt with rifle or shotgun. Last season I killed two wild turkeys with a .22 rifle.)

In addition to my general interest in re-education and rehabilitation, let me say that I have two brothers in the war, one in France in ambulance work and the other on a destroyer, either one of whom may need just such help in case he is wounded.

I would like to say, in conclusion, that the psychological element has been the deciding favorable condition in my life. Whether this mental attitude, which I have always had, is due more largely to things inborn or to the mental environment which my parents kept me in is hard to say.

I have never had any doubt but that I could be useful to the world and achieve a fair degree of what is called success. This is due, no doubt, in some measure to the fact that, in all my parents' planning for me and my future, they planned for my success, and never in my presence, or otherwise, I think, expressed any doubt that I would be useful as other men are. Believing in the importance of the belief of others in me, and the consequent self-confidence so derived, I hold that the very first step in the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers is psychological—to drive out the "I-am-ruined, I-am-helpless, What-in-the-world-will-I-do" idea. This must be supplanted with "Others have done, Others are doing, I shall do."

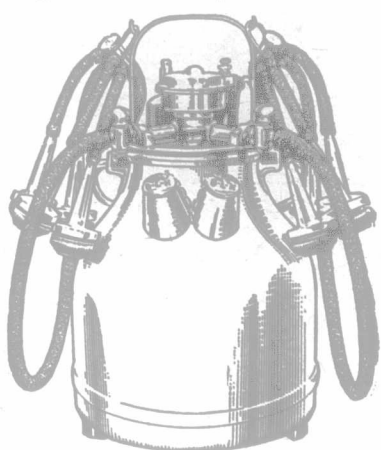
Some may not need to get a new psychological attitude, and for such, opportunity, together with mechanical helps, perhaps, will be all they will need. For such, no doubt, it will be sufficient that each one should know just what hundreds and thousands similarly disabled are doing. Then they will attempt, and with perseverance will succeed.—By L. Simms, County Supt. of Schools, New Mexico, in the "Outlook", N. Y.

Terrible Ravages of White Plague in Belgium.

The most menacing of the many evils brought upon Belgium by the war is the rapid increase in the number of tuberculosis cases. A large portion of the population is already in the grip of the White Plague, a still larger proportion is reduced through malnutrition and exposure to a physical condition in virtue of which it becomes an easy prey to the disease. This is particularly the case among the children of the cities and crowded industrial centres, many of whom are in the incipient stages of consumption. A type of organization existing before the war has been amplified and transformed and is now effectively combatting this menace to Belgium's next generation. With the support of the Belgium Relief Commission it was possible to remodel what has been known as the "Foyer des Orphelins", a society having for its purpose the advancement of the physical and moral welfare of orphans, abandoned or abused children, into the Orphanages and Anti-Tuberculosis League. The organization is now directing its energies to protecting the young from the disease and to restoring, where possible, those already affected.

The many institutions under the direction of this organization are largely dependent upon the Belgian Relief Commission for the money wherewith to continue their great work. Many have reached the limit of their accommodations and their resources, and it is hard to accept such limitations when there are so many more children in dire need of attention. To carry on and increase this work of salvation outside aid is absolutely indispensable, and the only channel through which such aid may be secured is the Belgian Relief Fund. Contributions should be sent to the local committee or to the Central Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Que.

Prepare For Rush Work by Reducing Milking Labor



Good farm-help is scarce—fewer men than ever before. Hand milking takes all the force from farm work for a couple of hours a day at least. The men grumble. The farm work waits. The weather doesn't.

Put milking on an efficiency basis. One man operating two 2-cow Burrell Milkers milks from 24 to 30 cows an hour, does the work of three men, thus saving two men for needed farm work.

BURRELL (B-L-K) MILKERS

Good For The Herd

Those hours which Burrells save at the beginning and end of every day are of priceless worth on the average farm.

The Burrell Milkers take the waste out of milking and put in the profits. In labor saving alone an outfit pays for itself in less than a year.

Farm help is more contented, more apt to stay.

Milk of a certified grade is more easily obtained.

Write now for our illustrated book containing the experiences of many dairymen big and little.

D. DERBYSHIRE CO., LTD., Brockville, Ont.

A New Factor in Education

Practically all the higher institutions of learning in America, the smaller colleges and the larger universities alike, become military schools this fall and for the duration of the war. Like West Point they will be military posts under military discipline. Studies that enter into the training of officers will have first place. More leisurely, and, for the moment, less imperative occupation with the humanities and with the sciences that neither bake bread nor kill Huns will not entirely cease, but it will be followed by students not liable to military service, and they will have to get on with such attention as faculties can spare from more pressing duties.

It is understood, of course, that when the war is over academic life will in general go back to the old order of things; but teachers and students alike may as well make up their minds now that the old order will not again be quite what it was.

For one thing, military training will probably continue to be prescribed part of college work. The American public has discovered the great educational value of drill and discipline and the regular habits that belong with them. Our young men have never been so "set up" physically or morally as they are now, after a few months in camp. We realize how lax life had become, and how wasteful of energy and earnest purpose. Health, sanitation, exercise, good form, courteous manners, and self-control have become social values.

Military training, however, need not and probably will not greatly change the character of collegiate education. An influence that probably will change it is the demonstrated possibility of intensive training, and this influence contains possibilities of mischief as well as of good.

Intensive training had been discovered in America before the war began. The cult of efficiency in the business world had drawn attention to it, and it was being developed in schools of stenography and in commercial courses.

Then suddenly the war revealed to us the wretched inadequacy of our vocational and professional preparedness. It was found that on every hand we were deficient in technical expertness. Intelligence we had, but not swiftness and certitude of eye and hand and guiding thought.

This technical proficiency we must have, now and in the days to come, and it is certain that our colleges and universities, yes, and our high schools too, will

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.

For Sale

Two registered Holstein bull calves aged 7 months, mostly white, nicely marked bred from tested dams, sired by Woodcrest Ormsby Mercedes; also for sale my herd bull Woodcrest Ormsby Mercedes, aged 3 years, quiet, and a sure breeder. For particulars and prices apply to: Jacob Scheib, R. R. No. 3, Rodney, Ont., Elgin County

Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.

Cloverlea Dairy Farm Holsteins

Present offering consists of three choice young bulls ready for service. Will be priced right for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

Choice Grandson of Queen Butter Baroness

I am offering a choice 14-months bull from a 21-lb. junior 2-year-old daughter of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the former 33-lb. Canadian champion cow. Also have others younger. T. W. McQUEEN (Oxford Co.), Tillsonburg, Ont.

Walnut Grove Holsteins—I am offering a choice lot of bull calves, all sired by May Echo Champion, who is a full brother to the world's champion, May Echo Sylvia. All are from R. O. M. dams and good individuals. Also have the usual offering in Tamworth Swine. C. R. JAMES (Take Radial Cars from North Toronto) RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

Sovereign Stock Farm—The Home of Canada's Wonder Cow

If in the market for a herd sire write, telling us just what you want. We have five ready for service, others younger, all from R.O.M. or R.O.P. rams. Priced low for quick sale. WM. STOCK & SONS (L. D. Phone Innerkip) Tavistock, R. R. No. 1, Ontario

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

ELDERSLIE FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

I am offering for immediate sale several young sons of my senior herd sire Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th who is a 32.92 lb. grandson of De Kol's 2nd Butter Boy. The dams of these bulls all have R.O.P. records running up as high as 195.26 lbs. of milk for the year. Write for pedigrees. A. MUIR (Take Kingston Road Radial cars from Toronto, Stop 37) Scarboro P. O., Ont

KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE
A ¾ brother-to-the \$50,000 bull is the sire of our young bulls offered at present. Two of these are ready for service. Write us also for females. R. W. WALKER & SONS, Manchester Station, G. T. R., Port Perry, Ontario

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, 364 Mark St., Peterborough, Ont.

Please Mention "The Advocate."

HILLCREST HENGERVELD ORMSBY

Choice Holstein Bull, winner of 3rd prize in class of 15 at Toronto in 1915. He is the son of Hillcrest Ormsby De Kol, the son of a 39,000-lb. cow whose 2 daughters sold for \$7,300, at auction, has a 29-lb. 3-year-old sister and is out of a 20-lb. daughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld's son whose dam and maternal sister sold for \$3,500. The former being Canada's first 100-lb. cow. If sold before Oct. 23rd, price \$500.00

WM. MANNING & SONS

Woodville, Ont

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. TRACEY

(Hamilton House Farms)

COBOURG, ONT.

HET LOO PIETERTJE

THE \$12,750 HEIFER

Sold at the great Milwaukee Sale, was only one of the many daughters we have of our senior sire Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo. We also have sons—brothers to this world's champion heifer; and for the next few weeks, these, along with several other young bulls of serviceable age, are priced exceptionally low. Let us hear from you if interested—at once. W. L. Shaw, Roycroft Farm, Farm on Yonge St., Toronto & York Radial 1½ hours from Toronto, New Market, Ont.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrage. Apply to Superintendent.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY

Jefferson, Ontario

Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

be required to produce and deliver it on a larger scale than hitherto.

The possibility of mischief that lurks in this new departure is the danger that in the enthusiasm of a new faith we shall identify intensive training with education in its larger scope; and, most perilous of all, forget that the vital work of the true university is research resulting in scientific discovery. The difference between these two things goes down to the primal habits of the intellectual life. The intensive teacher of vocation or profession must drill his man as one trains a trick dog for the circus; the research worker must "beat the bush," like a dog on the loose, trying to pick up a scent.

To ignore or forget this difference will be fatal to our national life, to our civilization. Germany destroyed herself by becoming a nation of drill masters and technicians. England, France and Italy have cherished the spirit of free inquiry. By it they live, and will live.—The Independent.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Poultry Publications.

What is the address of the Canadian Poultry News and The Canadian Poultry Review?

R. McD.

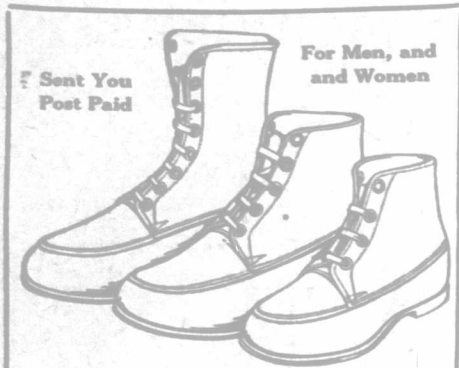
Ans.—The former is published at Grimsby, and the latter at 184 Adelaide St., West Toronto.

Cows Have Sore Eyes.

Some time ago one of my cows contracted a very sore eye. It ran water and appeared to be very painful. Later a scum formed on both eyes. For a time she was blind, but now appears to see out of one eye. In the meantime several of the herd have become affected in the same way. What is the trouble and remedy for the same?

S. D.

Ans.—The trouble is what is known as infectious ophthalmia. It is advisable to isolate affected cows and keep in a partially darkened stall. Give each, one pound Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. Get a lotion made of 10 drams sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna and 2 ounces distilled water. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each until they clear up.



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For Men, and and Women

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Waterproof Paste per tin, 25c.

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Colonial Troops Visit English Farms.

Many of the boys from Canada and the other colonies who are interested in live stock, occasionally have the opportunity of visiting some of the large flocks and herds in England. There they see the breeds in their native home. The following, sent in by one of our subscribers, gives an account of a day spent with breeders of Suffolk sheep:



Colonial Troops Viewing Flocks of Suffolk Sheep.

Centred in Great Britain while awaiting a summons to the trenches, or recruiting after a strenuous innings there, members of the various overseas forces, officers and men, have availed themselves of the invitation of Suffolk sheep breeders to inspect their flocks, and men from all parts of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa, including the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia and Cape Province, have, in considerable numbers, during the last few months been seeing, in their natural condition and surroundings this breed of sheep.

At Playford near Ipswich, where they saw the flock of S. R. Sherwood, who has exported more Suffolk sheep than any other individual breeder, a remark that it was possible to eat the fat of the black-faced sheep, but that the fat of the long wool sheep was only fit for candle-making, was laughingly appreciated.

The ram lambs surprised the Colonials. One New Zealander remarking, "they are as fat as sheep." A South African to make sure looked at their mouths, and this prompted Mr. Sherwood to relate an amusing personal experience. When he sent a ram lamb to a Lincolnshire farmer, he sent an indignant letter back, saying he was not wanting shearing rams.

The weight of the lambs created more surprise than anything, and when "handling" the sheep it was realized Mr. Sherwood was not over-estimating it when stating that his four months lambs scaled 1 1/2 cwt. alive, and would if killed and dressed weigh 90 lbs.

The visitors were especially struck with the uniform excellence of the flock belonging to Herbert E. Smith, who has won more prizes than any other breeder. No flock has done more to advance the reputation of Suffolk sheep. His rams lambs, which are specially sought after, were very forward and of great scale, the flock in tip top condition, excellent in color, and the ewes and stud rams wonderful examples of the breed.

Realizing that the Suffolks are a hardy breed, and good rangers, the inclination to breed them was very strong, especially when informed by Herbt. Smith that his shearlings would yield 14-lb. fleeces; 8 to 10-lb. fleeces are, however, about the average. It was natural that men who are without exception keenly interested in sheep breeding, would have lingered for hours inspecting these animals. Again some were sceptical about the age of the ram lambs, and when thoroughly convinced they were not shearlings, more than one said he would be quite willing to take his pick blind-folded. Ewes and ewe lambs were shown in a condition such as Mr. Smith and his shepherd are alone capable of.

W. F. Paul's fine flock of Suffolk sheep and herd of Red Poll cattle were seen in a drenching rain, but it was no deterrent when rams, ewes and lambs showing remarkable evenness of type, quality and size were displayed.

At John R. Keeble's, who besides being a noted breeder of Suffolk sheep, is one of the very few beeders in the Eastern

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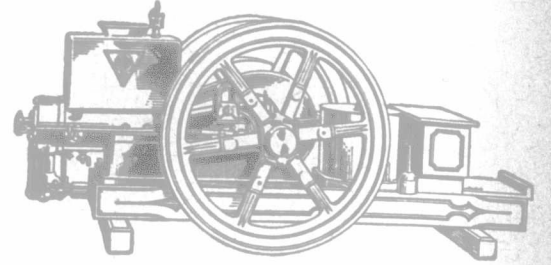
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Counties of thoroughbred horses, some descendants of Derby and winners of other classical races were shown.

Suffolk lambs with typical heads, nice skins, and well-wooled up were seen. Both at Mr. Keeble's and Messrs. Webb & Sons at Combs in Central Suffolk, where another prize-winning flock was inspected, the New Zealanders in particular proved keen judges, and they examined the sheep and lambs for "the leg of mutton" respecting which they conceded that the Suffolks were first-class.

No one displayed a keener interest than J. Mackenzie, of Ashburton, he lost no time in handling a lamb he liked, and the verdict was unvaryingly "a splendid carcase," "a first-class leg of mutton."

Mr. Mackenzie also officiated in awarding prizes at a large display of fine bred Suffolk horses paraded for prizes to be allotted by Messrs. Webb to their horse-men, and Lieut. L. I. Manning, M.C., in a neat little speech acknowledging the generous hospitality received, said what they had seen in sheep breeding would prove very helpful on their return.

Inside the Cambridgeshire borders they saw Sir Ernest Cassel's Carlton Grange flock, which included a big contingent of grand ram lambs and shearing ewes, together with 130 shearing wethers drafts from which had been selling in the Newmarket sale yards for £8 per head.

Finding that Suffolks were never housed, and that they crossed well with almost any breed, were further points in their favor. In fact, Suffolk ewes are a grand foundation for a cross-bred flock, a favorite sire being the Lincoln—while the Suffolk ram has demonstrated his excellence for crossing with a variety of breeds in the open carcass competitions at Smithfield, the most favorite cross being perhaps with the Cheviot ewe and Border Leicester.

The high percentage of lambs as exemplified in Frank Slater's flock and others, was a matter of considerable interest especially to those from Australia where the average appears to be above 70%, viz., less than half the usual Suffolk average.

Fred Slater's and that of G. R. C. Foster, of Trumpington, were two good flocks. At the latter's sheep shearing was in full swing. This proved extremely interesting and the visitors remarked upon the care taken as compared with the necessarily speedier and less clean-cut methods on the big ranges.

The quality of Suffolk mutton as reflected in these and other flocks, commanded the individual attention of the New Zealanders who are on the lookout for the best English mutton because, as it was pointed out, the inferior quality could not be frozen to advantage.

In North Essex three grand flocks were seen. F. D. Girling's was shown in first-class condition, the shearing ewes were a grand lot with plenty of length, much more time might have been spent in studying the quality in this flock had trains permitted—the wether lambs sold up to July 1 had scaled up to 80-lb. dressed carcass, but Mr. Girling had not yet sold his heaviest. New Zealand flock masters recalling the State law compelling stud flocks to the exhibit of 10% were surprised to know that Suffolk flock masters voluntarily culled theirs to the extent of 30 and 40 per cent.

Big scale sheep of good color were seen at J. W. Eagle's and at Mr. Giles, and it was from these that ewe lambs last week sold for £16 5s. and £15 each. The forwardness of the ram lambs was a matter for much comment, they handled well and were good and clean in the wool. The visitors were unanimous in praising the thickness and quality of the leg of mutton.

Messrs. Chivers & Sons, of Histon, showed their smart little flock in good style, the ewe lambs at once provoked the usual enquiry, "have they not been shorn?" in the belief that they were shearlings, and the broad backs and well-knit, fleshy frames of the stud rams, and ram lambs on their strong, short legs, met with unanimous approval and were aptly described by Major H. O. Lethbridge, V.C., an Australian, as of the "Short-

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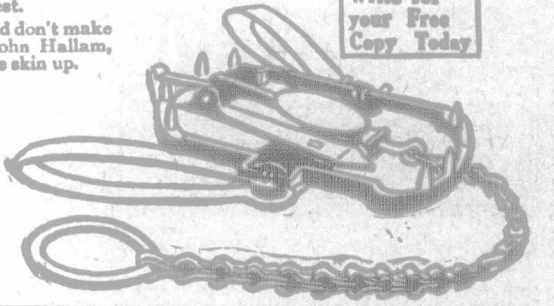
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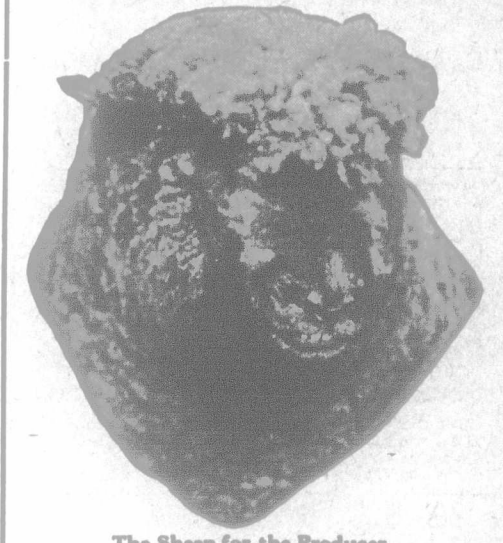
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I have 130 imported Shropshire Shearling ewes, and 25 shearing rams. These are the best possible to procure in Britain and from the best breeders. Will be pleased to quote prices in lots to suit the buyer. Will A. Dryden, Brooklin Ont. Co. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R.

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Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.
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Young sows, bred to Sunny Mike -15917-, first at Toronto in 1917. All ages, both sexes, at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited.

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Yorkshire Hogs 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.
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Three importations in 1918 from the leading prize-winning herds in the U. S. Pigs ready to wean and boars 4 months old, and Jersey bull calves 6 months old.

John G. Annesser Tilbury, Ont.

horn" type. The son of a farmer in the Transvaal, who is already breeding Suffolks on a considerable scale, said how well the freedom from wool below the hock prevented them picking up "stick grass" and other veldt rubbish, and Boyd Macleod, from the Riverina District of New South Wales, declared that the sheep would be the very thing for their arable farms.

The Cambridge University flock showed how wonderfully well the Suffolk thrives "on rations," with no artificial food until they lambed, these ewes had weaned their lambs on an allowance of 20 lbs. each cake only, and were looking in remarkably good flesh too. The plant breeding and other experiments on this farm were admirably explained by Prof. K. J. J. Mackenzie.

In Central Essex, G. A. Goodchild had a visit from a representative party, who were specially interested in the young rams, they expressed the view that Suffolks would improve character of mutton with little detriment to the wool. In Hertfordshire they saw another first-rate flock belonging to Messrs. Wallace Bros., of Hitchin. Not only were the visitors enamoured of the sheep, but delighted with the country, and particularly some, who for the first time in their lives viewed that part of England from which their parents came. These men from the Dominions had a free run of the home-steads, and although the main object of these expeditions was the inspection of Suffolk sheep they were shown a variety of other stock, Suffolk and Shire horses, Hackneys, Red Polls, dairy Shorthorns and Friesians, Large White and Middle-White pigs, etc., in many cases of outstanding quality, and in Essex in particular, some particularly fine crops of wheat were seen. Suffolk flock masters glad of the opportunity of entertaining their brothers from the Dominions, many of them well past forty who had given up their farms at the call of Empire, vied with each other in hospitality and the cordiality of the "good-byes" at the end of each day, showed that the visitors had enjoyed these "stock" days as much as their hosts had done.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Keeping Apple Cider.

What is a recipe for making and keeping apple cider? F. G. H.

Ans.—The cider is the juice of the apple which is extracted by grinding and crushing. This is heated until it comes to the boiling point, then it is filled into jars the same as fruit and sealed. Cider will keep sweet as long as the jars remain air-tight.

Sugar-Cane Seed.

I planted an acre to sugar cane last spring and it proved very satisfactory for green feed. I have 35 shocks left which is loaded with seed. What would you advise doing with the seed, and what is the price per pound? J. P.

Ans.—We believe that it would prove profitable to save the seed, as there is usually a considerable demand for it in the spring. You might be able to dispose of it to some of the seed firms. We do not know just what they pay per pound for it, but in small lots it was quoted from 10c. to 12 per pound last spring.

Sheep Pasture.

I have a farm which has been neglected for the last four or five years. There is about 40 or 50 acres cleared, which is partly rolling and light soil. I sowed oats this spring and got a very good crop, but I did not put in any clover seed. Next year I intend to put about 100 sheep on the farm. What crops should I sow? Would it do to disk the land and sow the clover seed this fall? T. R.

Ans.—We doubt the advisability of sowing red clover seed at this late date. If the weather were favorable the seed might germinate, but would not have strong enough top to stand the winter. Sowing the red clover seed in the spring would give you pasture for the fall. Rape would give you the quickest feed. You might also get very good pasture from sowing sweet clover in the spring. It will do fairly well on light land. You might sow part of the farm to sweet clover and part to rape in the spring, and then on in July sow another field to rape for fall pasture.

L. R. V.

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Germs flourish in the seams and joints of ordinary milk-pails. No matter how carefully you scald and cleanse, you never can be quite sure that some crevice does not harbor a colony which will make trouble later on.

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The continuous strain of producing a calf each year, and giving a large amount of milk every day for months at a stretch, is hard on your cows. A tablespoonful of

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every day will give zest to the ration, tone up the system and increase nutrition. Keeps well cows healthy—makes sick cows well. Does not give a druggy taste to the milk or butter.

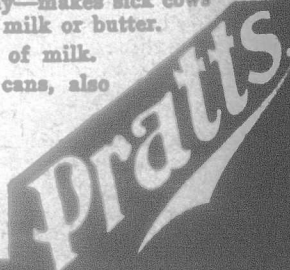
GUARANTEED to increase the flow of milk.

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PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
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I am offering BERKSHIRES OF SPRING FARROW Just what you need to win at the fall shows. One 4½ months red bull calf of good quality, from R. O. P. dam.

FRANK TEASDALE, Concord, Ont. (Concord G. T. R. station, 100 yards)

Berkshire Pigs Large size, choicely-bred sows in pig; boars and gilts. Can supply pairs not akin; also dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale.
Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., - - J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

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We are now booking orders for fall pigs. Six litters of excellent bacon type to choose from.
WELDWOOD FARM FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
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When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

GET AWAY FROM DRUDGERY

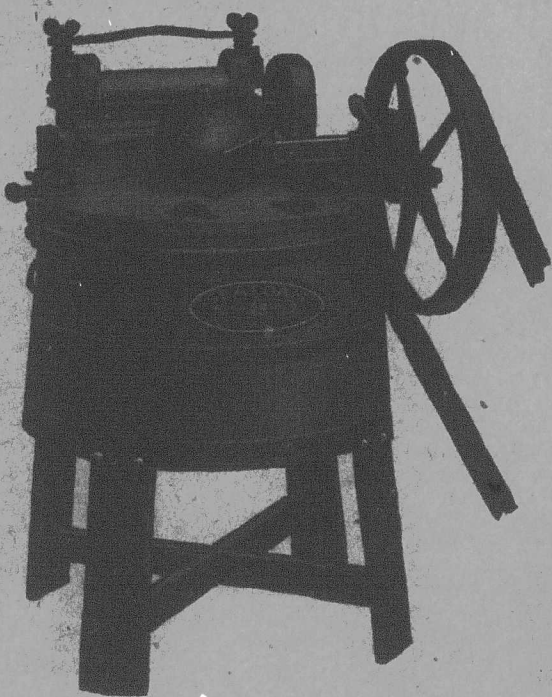
There is enough to do around the home that must be done by human labor, without doing things that machinery can do as well or better.

"Never do anything that a machine can do for you" is a good motto, particularly on the farm, where there is so much to do and so few hands to do it.

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Combination Washer and Wringer



It is equipped for gas, gasoline, steam, wind or electric power.

Send for particulars, and state what power is available

Dowswell, Lees & Co., Ltd.

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THE FUTURE

Is the time most people set for the beginning of that systematic saving habit that all know is necessary

A LOT OF PEOPLE SAY

If I could only earn a few dollars a week more, it would be easy for me to save the amount of increase. As a rule they don't find the way of earning the few extra dollars that systematically saved would mean comfort in later life.

[THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE]

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New subscribers to THE ADVOCATE, and we are paying them well for their assistance. The amount they earn depends entirely on the time they spend and the way they work. Each new name sent in represents a definite sum in cash to them.

EVERY CANADIAN FARMER

Should read the Advocate. It is well known and our representatives find it easy to induce people to subscribe. In most cases no inducement is needed, but simply someone to take the order.

DO YOU WANT TO EARN MORE MONEY THIS WINTER?

If you do, clip out the coupon and send it to us, and you will quickly receive instructions and information

Coupon The Farmers Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I want to earn some extra money please send instructions as soon as possible.

Name.....Age.....

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Moderate Claims Big Performance

EVERYTHING claimed for the E-B 12-20 falls below its actual performance in the field.

The E-B 12-20 carries out the Emerson-Brantingham principle of giving more than was promised.

For example, this tractor, rated at 12 horsepower on the drawbar and 20 horsepower on belt, delivers in use 25% more power.

This E-B 12-20 meets immediate conditions squarely. With man power at low ebb the E-B is especially valuable. Because a

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woman or boy can operate it successfully.

Controlled like an automobile. Plow hoist motor driven. Fence corner plowing easier than with horses.

The E-B 12-20 has tried and proved E-B features and the best equipment throughout, regardless of cost.

Write for complete information, specifications and illustrations of the E-B 12-20 at work.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Company, Inc.
Good Farm Machinery Regina, Sask. Established 1882
John Goodison Thresher Co., Sarnia, Ont.

Your Problem—To increase crops with decreased help
Your Remedy—E-B Tractors and Labor-Saving Farm Machinery



The New Work-Shirt

The Mechanic, Farmer or Engineer has a new standard of value in buying a work-shirt. He wants this open front work-shirt that is more convenient to put on, eliminates all ripping and tearing, and is more comfortable to wear than the ordinary work-shirt.

Maintained quality, increased worth and assured wear is found in

KITCHEN'S "Railroad Signal" SHIRTS



This open front work-shirt with its enduring cloth, double and triple stitching, strong seams and real wearing comfort represents genuine superiority. Workmen seeking comfort, good wear and convenience in a work-shirt always look for Kitchen's open front work-shirt.

We are the only makers in Canada of this "Railroad Signal" Open Front Work-Shirt.

The Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Limited
Brantford - Ontario

When writing please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Increase your potato yields by 20%

It has been definitely proven both by scientific experiment and by practical experience that vigorous, disease-free seed potatoes grown in Northern Ontario are superior to seed from any other source, for planting in Old Ontario. Here are some results that have been obtained.

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE REPORTS AS FOLLOWS:—

For five years seed potatoes of one variety from Northern Ontario, New Brunswick and Old Ontario have been planted side by side under exactly the same conditions. In each year Northern Ontario has led, New Brunswick has come second, while Old Ontario seed has given the lowest yields. Last year the yields were 350, 318 and 220 bushels per acre, respectively.

THE DOMINION CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA, GIVES AS CONVINCING EVIDENCE

In 1917 seed of the Green Mountain variety was secured from New Ontario, New Brunswick and Old Ontario and planted upon the same soil and cared for identically. The resultant yields per acre were: New Ontario, 360 bushels; New Brunswick, 257 bushels; Old Ontario, 68 bushels.

BY PRACTICAL ONTARIO FARMERS

the same results have been secured. Several have grown Northern Grown seed potatoes, and are unanimous in declaring that their yields were increased thereby not less than 20 per cent. They have proven practical experience that it pays to buy first-class seed potatoes from the North.

THERE ARE DEFINITE REASONS FOR THIS INCREASED YIELD.

The climate in New Ontario is cool and moist, better adapted to the vigorous development of the potato, thus engendering superior vitality in seed tubers. In Old Ontario prolonged heat and drought often arrest growth and weaken the vitality of the potatoes. These latter conditions produce a well-matured tuber excellent for table purposes, but not of the highest quality for seed.

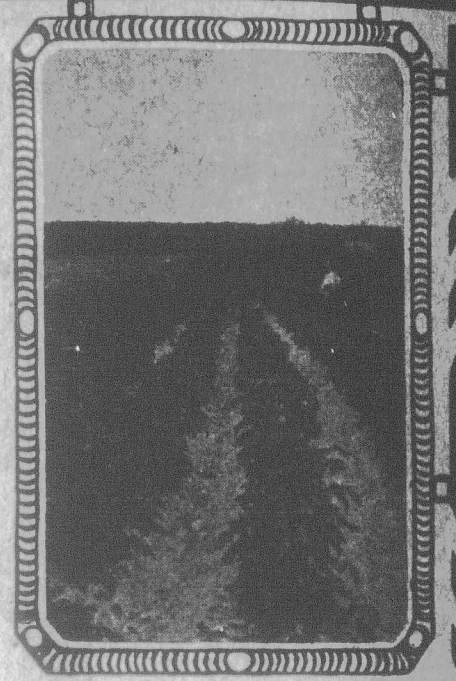
The seed produced in Northern Ontario is immature, the plants remaining green and vigorous until frost cuts them down. It is a well-known fact among potato growers that immature seed, other factors being equal, out-yield well-matured tubers.

The most serious of potato diseases, Leaf Roll and Mosaic, because of climatic conditions do not make such rapid progress in New Ontario, and when present do not so greatly weaken the vitality of the plants as they do in Old Ontario. Leaf Roll, the more serious of the two, is seldom found among the native stock in the North. These diseases, on the contrary, have been proven by a survey conducted this year by the Federal Department of Agriculture to be very widely established in Old Ontario, where conditions seem favorable to their development. As both diseases are hereditary, and Leaf Roll, at least, is communicable as well, the only remedy is to secure seed from districts not favorable to their development.

NOT ALL NORTHERN-GROWN SEED, HOWEVER, WILL GIVE THESE GREATLY INCREASED YIELDS

It cannot be expected that seed bought indiscriminately will give the best results. The factors governing the production of first-class seed potatoes hold true in New Ontario as they do in Old Ontario. The foundation stock must be as true to variety and as free from disease as is practicable, cultural methods must be good, the crop must be inspected and rogued for disease in the growing condition, and the high standard

Picture below shows field meeting of seed potato growers in Algoma, called by agricultural representatives to discuss disease control and the production of high-class seed.



A Rainy River potato field free from physiological disease, and true to variety.

thus obtained must be maintained by careful selection. Where none of these factors are considered it is idle to expect that seed from any source can be purchased with any assurance that the yields will warrant the expenditure involved. As neither Leaf Roll or Mosaic are indicated by the appearance of the tubers, it is always the part of wisdom to demand an authentic statement from the seller regarding at least the percentage of these diseases present in the crop.

HIGH-CLASS NORTHERN ONTARIO SEED POTATOES NOW AVAILABLE

To ensure an adequate supply of seed potatoes reasonably true to variety and free from disease the Ontario Department of Agriculture has encouraged the development of a seed potato industry in Northern Ontario along extensive lines. A quantity of good foundation stock was distributed at cost to Northern farmers who have co-operated with the Department with excellent success. To limit the multiplicity of varieties in Ontario only those of the Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain types were chosen. The Federal Department of Agriculture appointed a staff of inspectors, who inspected the growing crops this summer for trueness to variety and freedom from disease, and inspected the tubers this fall after being dug. The potatoes which conformed to the standards approved by these Departments for seed are now certified as to quality and are recommended for purchase by Old Ontario growers.]

All such recommended seed potatoes are to be sold by Northern farmers in bags, each bag to bear a tag stating the name of the variety, the recommendation of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the name and address of the grower.

Unfortunately the supply of this certified seed, both of the Irish Cobbler and of the Green Mountain types will not this year equal the demand. Next year, however, if weather conditions are favorable, the quantity of Northern Ontario grown certified seed potatoes should be adequate for all purposes.

Arrangements have been made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to put farmers and farmers' associations in Old Ontario in touch with the growers and growers' associations in New Ontario who have inspected and recommended seed potatoes for sale—as long as the supply lasts—carload lots only. Communications will receive attention in the order in which they are received. Exact prices will be quoted upon demand. In order to take advantage of the cheaper lake and rail freight rates, shipments will have to be made before navigation on Lake Superior closes—usually early in November.

PLEASE NOTE—ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR CARLOAD LOTS ONLY

Any wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to buy first-class Northern Ontario grown seed are advised to order them at once. For full particulars write the Office of the Commissioner, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

Hon. Geo. S. Henry,
Minister of Agriculture

Dr. G. C. Creelman,
Commissioner of Agriculture



Use selected Northern Ontario seed potatoes