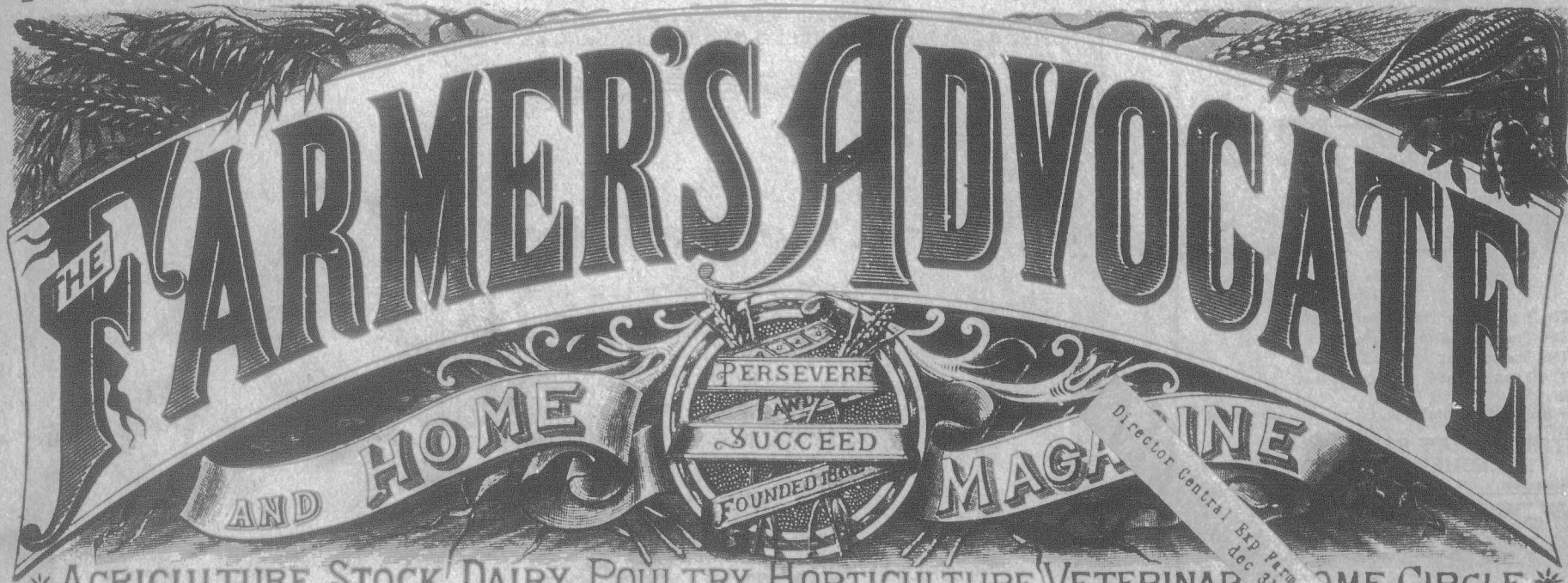


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

LONDON, ONTARIO

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NOVEMBER 21st, 1918

Vol. LIII.



No. 1365

The same care and skill is used in milling **PURITY OATS** as in our more famous product—

PURITY FLOUR

(Government Standard)

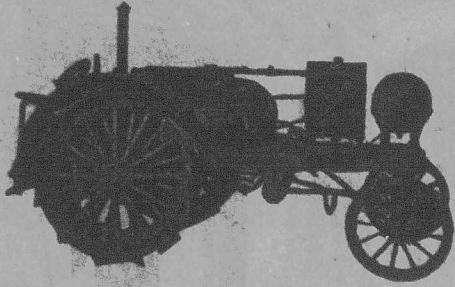
Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited

Head Office: TORONTO

Canada Food Board License Nos.: Flour—15, 16, 17, 18. Cereal—2-000



The Waterloo Boy



The Three-Plow Tractor for Ontario.
The Tractor that makes good.
The Tractor that has stood the test.
The Tractor that is guaranteed under all conditions.

Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LIMITED
Selling agents for Ontario. Seaforth, Ont.

GILSON
SILO FILLERS

THE GILSON SILO FILLER is the one blower which can be successfully operated with as little power as 4 h.p. There is a Gilson Silo Filler for every purpose—for the individual farmer, for the syndicate, and our large capacity machine for the custom jobber.

We guarantee every Gilson Silo Filler to cut and elevate more ensilage with the same power than any other blower cutter.

Will Silo Filling Time find you ready?
Write for catalogue to-day.

Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd.
399 York St., Guelph Ont.

The Wonderful—Light-Running
Gilson Thresher
"Goes like Sixty"

Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnished with or without Blower. Send for full particulars.

GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.
489 York St., Guelph, Ont. 48

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.

WANTED Alsike, Timothy, Red Clover, Ontario Grown Alfalfa, and White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer please mail samples, and we will at once let you know highest prices we will pay f. o. b. your station.

TODD & COOK,
Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ontario.

Be a Taxidermy Artist
Marvelous Book Sent **FREE**

You can now learn Taxidermy, the wonderful art of mounting birds, animals, tanning skins, etc. Learn at home, by mail. The free book tells how. Mount your own trophies. Decorate home and den. Hunters, trappers, nature lovers, you need taxidermy. Interesting, fascinating, big profits. Join our school, 55,000 students. Success guaranteed. Get our free book without delay. Send right now—today.

N.W. School of Taxidermy 307 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs Procured in all Countries. Special attention given to patent litigation. Pamphlet sent free on application.

Ridout & Maybee Crown Life Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

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

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

Hit the Trail Now

—back to where the moose calls, where the deer crashes through the brush—where there is real life and renewed vigor in every breath you take. Give yourself the keen enjoyment of "bagging a big fellow" by using

Dominion Ammunition

It's the one thing to complete the outing — to make the life in the open more worth living. The dependability, penetration and accuracy of Dominion Metallics is your assurance of a successful trip after the big fellows. Hit the trail now and be sure "Dominion" is on every cartridge you pack. Look for the big "D" trademark. It guarantees good ammunition.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
Montreal, Canada

"Goes Like Sixty"

THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING

GILSON

YOU need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do all Winter through—help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that "feeling of security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but, by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at *remarkably low prices*. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

GILSON MFG. CO., Limited - 519 York St., GUELPH, Ont.

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

Ontario's Breeding Stock is Being Sent to Slaughter

Danger of depletion of Ontario's flocks and herds may be not far off. Stock yards report heavy shipments for slaughter of good breeding stock. Ontario's breeders may miss big world-wide demand for live stock after the war.

Present Position Dangerous.

The Canada Food Board draws attention to the several elements of danger and loss to live-stock breeders of the present heavy shipments to the stock yards of excellent breeding heifers, ewes and ewe lambs for slaughter, which, if not checked, means that our farmers are parting with one of their great assets for profitable, after-the-war business.

European Live Stock Very Low.

Owing to the ravages of war and the interruption to agriculture for over four years, the flocks and herds of Europe are at their lowest point for many years. While the production of grain and other food crops may be quickly stimulated, the raising of beef herds in sufficient numbers will be a much slower process.

North American Breeding Stock Wanted.

A tremendous opportunity is open to the breeders of this continent to supply, not only breeding stock, but slaughter animals, and Ontario farmers should be prepared to participate to the utmost. This great opportunity cannot be fully taken advantage of if the present heavy slaughter of good breeding animals continues.

European Buyers Already Here.

A Belgian Commission has already been in this country investigating the possibilities of securing good breeding animals in quantities. Other countries are enquiring, and when the war is over these demands will likely become immediate and heavy.

Shipments of Stockers Now Very Low.

It is a fact that breeders are not looking sufficiently far ahead in this connection, as shown by the fact that shipments of cattle from the yards are away under last year. In two recent weeks such shipments totalled only 1,200 head, as against over 4,000 for the same period last year.

The Ontario Breeder's Opportunity.

At the present time there are ample supplies of feed stuffs in the country. If you have good breeding stock it should pay you to make an effort to carry them, or, if you feel you cannot do this, try and sell them locally, so that supplies are maintained for future benefit.

Good Business to Feed and Breed.

It is admittedly a sound policy to manufacture your own finished product and take the resulting profits. That is, turn your feeding stuffs which are raw materials into the more valuable finished article—your live stock—and, incidentally, benefit by the big increase to the fertility of your land.

Dominion Government's Generous Offer.

We print in the adjoining column full particulars of the generous "Car Lot Policy" of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This will repay careful reading. When the farmer can get free transportation in car lots for breeding stock, and even his own expenses paid while on the buying trip, the great desire of the authorities to co-operate at this critical time will be very evident.

Given the facts, the Ontario farmer is never the man to "lock the door after the horse is stolen," and the present live-stock situation, not only possesses the elements of danger to our prosperity, but would seem to offer good opportunities for profit if prompt action is taken along the lines above indicated.

Ontario Department of Agriculture PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

HON. GEO. S. HENRY, Minister of Agriculture

DR. G. C. CREELMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture



ONTARIO

Eastern Canada Edition.

Effective May 1st, 1918.

Dominion of Canada

Department of Agriculture Live Stock Branch

CAR LOT POLICY

The following revised statement of the Car Lot Policy will become effective May 1st, 1918, and will replace all statements with regard to same previously issued.

Under this Policy the Dominion Live Stock Branch will pay reasonable travelling expenses of a farmer residing in Canada or authorized agent of farmers residing in Canada who purchases one or more carloads of breeding stock under conditions as hereinafter set forth:

1. Assistance under the Policy will be confined to purchases of female breeding stock (cattle, sheep or hogs) made at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto; Pt. St. Charles Yards, Montreal; or the East End Yards, Montreal.
2. No assistance under this Policy will be allowed when the stock is purchased for speculative purposes.
3. A car lot shipment must include not less than twenty head of cattle, forty sheep or forty hogs. In a mixed shipment, two sheep or two hogs will be accepted as equivalent to one head of cattle in fixing the minimum for one car.
4. Any person desiring to take advantage of the Policy must make formal application to the Representative of the Branch at his nearest Stock Yards, and, before commencing to purchase, must receive from him a certificate authorizing assistance under the Policy. This Certificate will indicate the Stock Yards at which the purchase must be made if the benefit of the Policy is allowed. In all cases the Certificate will direct the purchaser to his nearest Stock Yards unless, in the judgment of the Representative of the Branch, the condition of the market at the time warrants an exception being allowed.
5. Expenses will be allowed covering railroad transportation from the home of the purchaser to the Stock Yard at which the purchase is made, also hotel expenses for a reasonable time required to make the purchase.
6. The purchaser should secure a receipt for his hotel expenses and should attach this receipt to his account. The account should be forwarded in triplicate on forms which will be supplied for the purpose.
7. The purchaser is further required when forwarding his account to include, on forms supplied by the Branch, a statement regarding the purchase. The Certificate secured from the Representative of the Branch previous to purchasing should also be attached to the account.
8. Parties purchasing female breeding stock under the terms of the Car Lot Policy, and who comply with the terms of the Free Freight Policy of the Branch, will be entitled to the benefit of both Policies on one shipment.
9. If desired by the purchaser, the services of the Representative of the Branch at the market will be available in an advisory capacity. The actual purchasing must be done, however, by the buyer himself or by his authorized agent. Under no circumstances will any responsibility, in this connection, be assumed by any officer of the Branch.

The Markets Representatives of the Branch at the different Stock Yards in Eastern Canada are as follows:

W. H. IRVINE,
1127 Keele St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

S. N. CHIPMAN,
Live Stock Exchange,
Bridge St., Montreal, P.Q.

WILL
ING

ison on
it will pay
to do all
gh-priced
enjoy that
a definite
ngine.

simplicity
riminating
l manage-
catalogue,

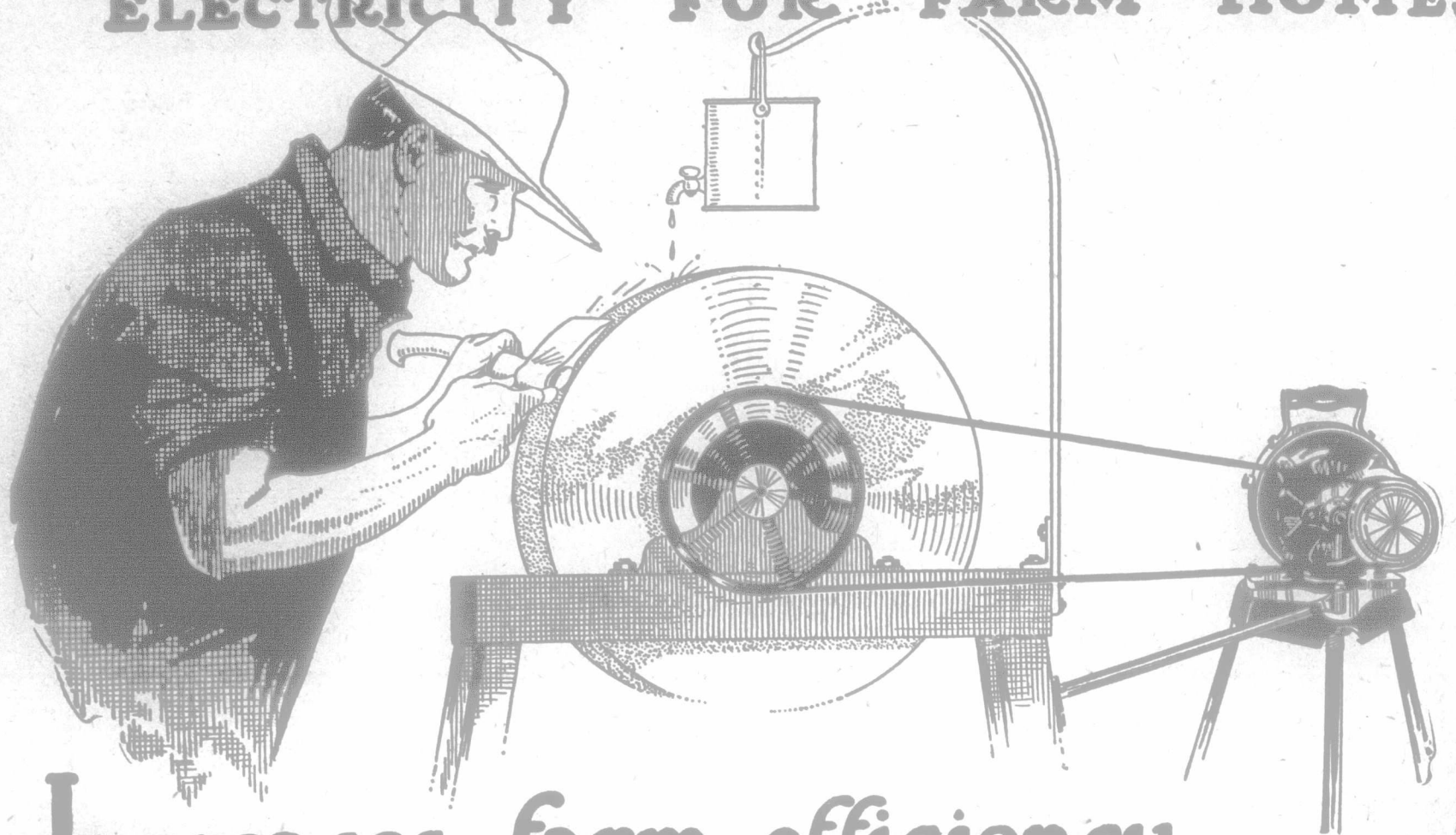
51

H, Ont.

s Advocate."

DELCO-LIGHT

ELECTRICITY FOR FARM HOMES



Increases farm efficiency

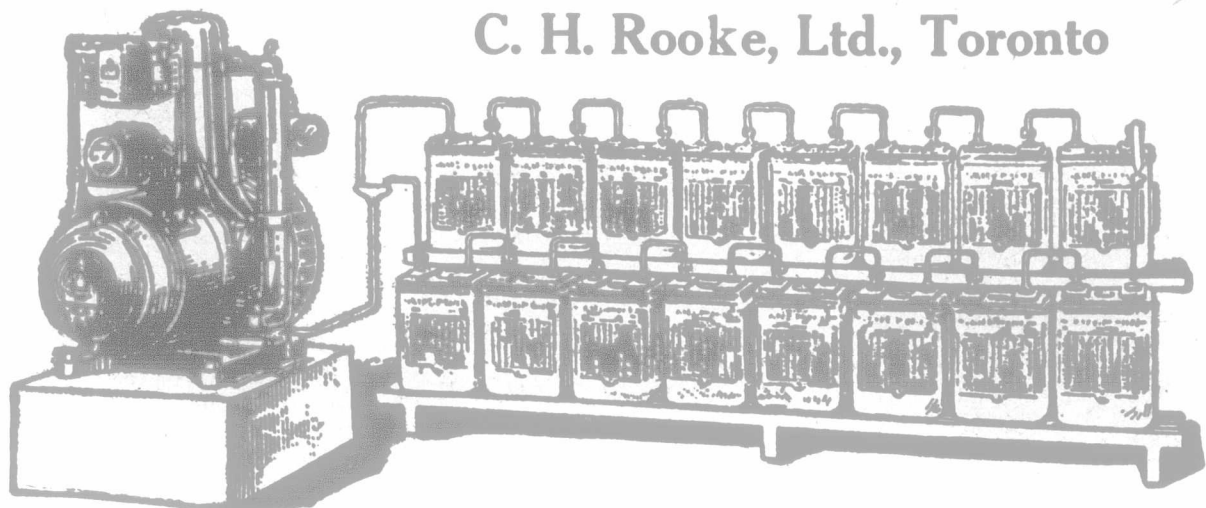
Delco-Light is a Producer of the most vital type. With electricity farm work is speeded up. Work formerly done by hand, is done by power in half the time. Better light speeds up all work indoors. No lantern to carry when doing chores.

Electricity attracts labor to the farm and keeps boys and girls on the farm. Lightens the burden of the housewife, too.

Delco-light is thoroughly practical and has satisfied over 50,000 users. Simple, sturdy, economical.

Illustrated literature, telling all about Delco-Light will be sent free by your nearest distributor. It is full of facts about electricity on the farm—about what it has done for other farmers. Send a post-card to-day.

C. H. Rooke, Ltd., Toronto



(Delco-Light, the complete electric light and power plant)

The Domestic Engineering Company - - Dayton, Ohio

The Cheapest Belt Power on Earth

Farms need cheap power. The farm with cheap, easily available power is a gold mine. And LAY Porta Power brings to farms the cheapest belt power on earth.

LAY Porta Power uses the motor in your automobile—and runs any kind of machinery around the farm. Saves the price of a gasoline engine. Is portable (weighs only 100 lbs. and will work anywhere you can take your car). Saves on gasoline. Pays for itself in a couple of months. Speeds up farm work and makes *bigger profits*. Makes a hired man of your car.

You just put LAY Porta Power on the running board. Drive to the job. Slip LAY Porta Power under the rear wheels of your car. Hitch a belt to the pump, feed grinder, saw—any piece of machinery—and start the engine of your car.

LAY Porta Power takes the power from the rear wheels of your car. Gives you up to 10-h.p. at any speed. And costs only a fraction of the price of a gasoline engine.

The full story of LAY Porta Power should be in every farmer's hands. Write to your nearest distributing point for literature. Or send \$5.00 and

LAY Porta Power will be shipped to you—balance on delivery.

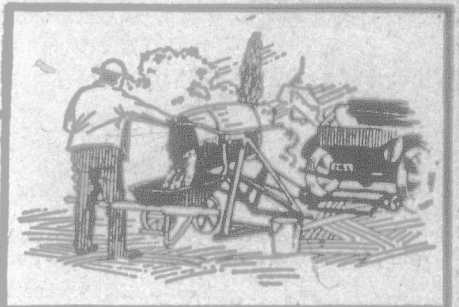
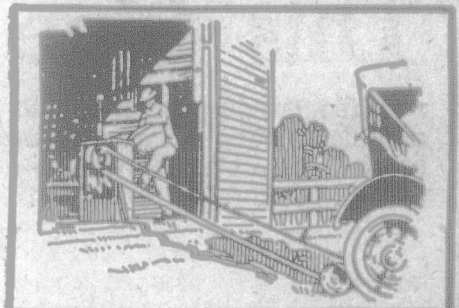
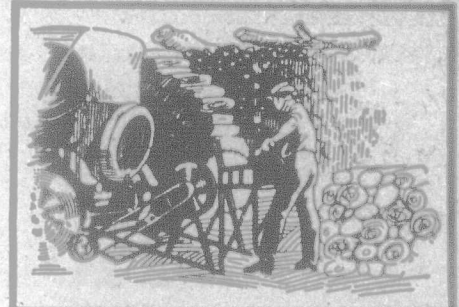
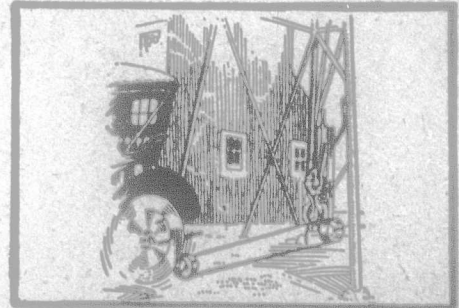
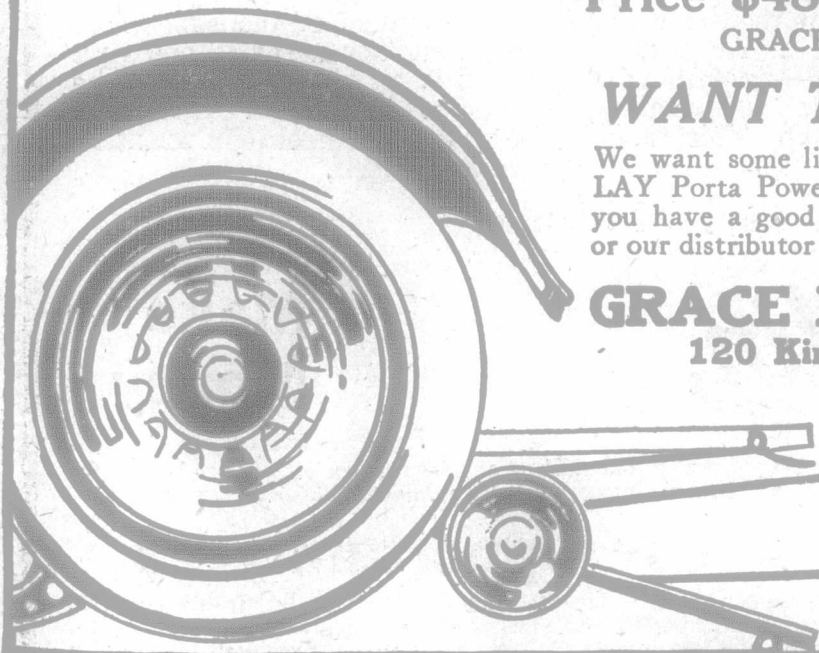
LAY Porta Power

Price \$48.00 f. o. b. Toronto
GRACE MOTORS LIMITED

WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

We want some live salesmen to sell the large number of LAY Porta Powers that are going on Canadian farms. If you have a good territory, get this quick-seller. Write us or our distributor nearest you.

GRACE MOTORS LIMITED
120 King St. East - - Toronto



RAW FURS

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

Write for Price List and Tags, Free
C. H. ROGERS
Desk 10 WALKERTON, Ont.

RAW FURS

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

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

WHEN writing advertisers please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

TRAPPERS

It's FREE

WITHOUT OBLIGATION SEND ME
"The Shubert Shipper"
The account for market reports and price list, issued at every change in the Fur Market. It is something more than merely "something to read." It is the advisor, friend and sign post to the right road to reliable market information and accurate market quotations. "The Shubert Shipper" is received by hundreds of thousands of trappers and Fur shippers all over North America. Never was a serious misstatement of facts published in "The Shubert Shipper" and this character of accuracy and reliability has demonstrated that such information is absolutely essential to the successful trapper and Fur shipper. You should read "The Shubert Shipper"—we want your name on our mailing list.
Fill in the Above Coupon NOW and Mail it—AT ONCE

Name _____ R.F.D. No. _____
County _____ Box No. _____
State _____
Post Office _____
FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TODAY



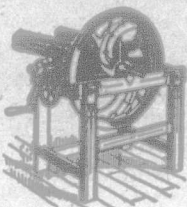
A. B. SHUBERT, INC.
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN
AMERICAN RAW FURS
25-27 W. AUSTIN AVE. - CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Saves Feed and Labor

It would cost less money to feed stock if so much feed were not wasted. This year there will be a shortage of hay and various roughages. Every farmer can save feed by using

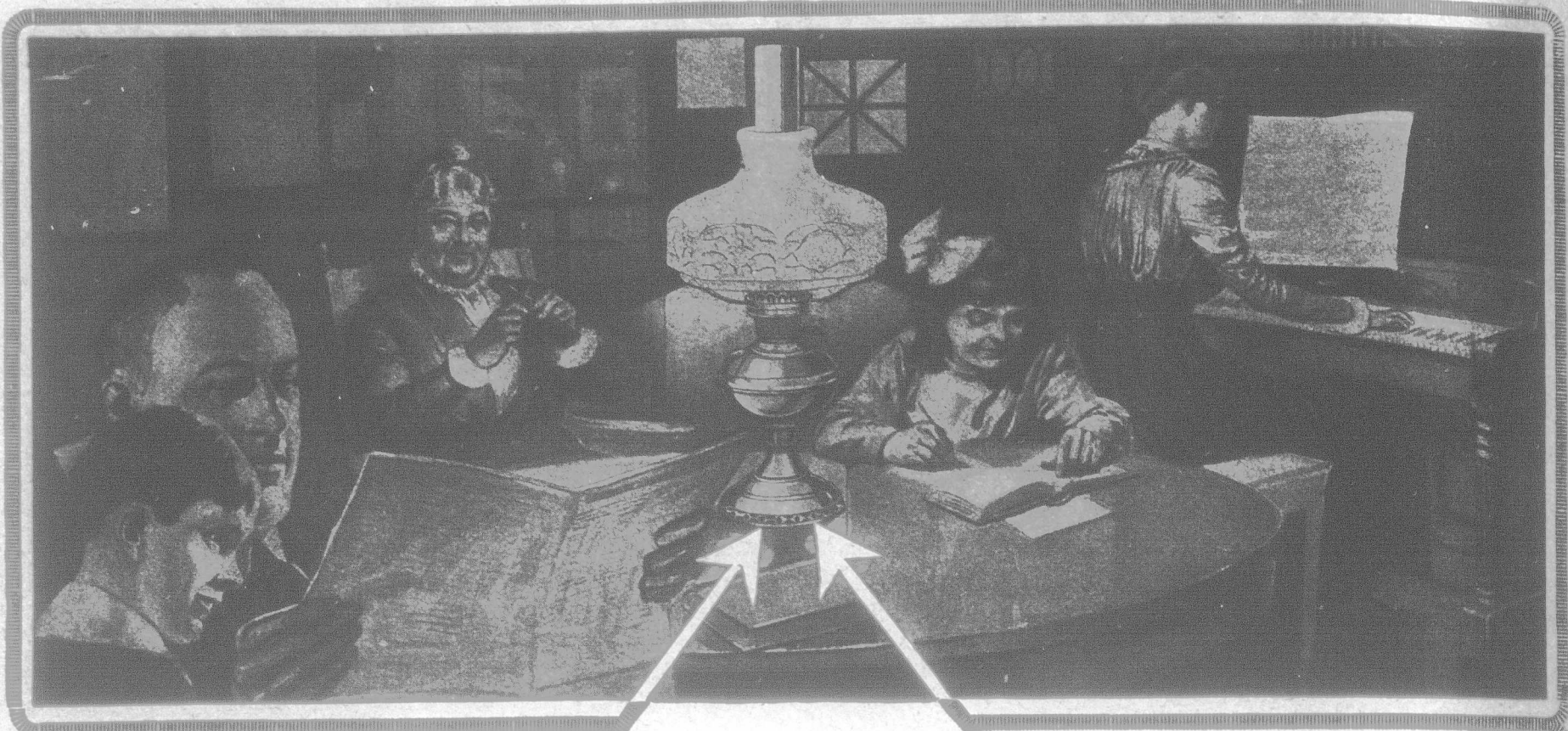
Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters

There will be no "leftovers" or wastage when heavy, coarse fodders are cut up for stock. Order your feed cutter now and have it in a convenient place. It is excellent for cutting straw for bedding. Costs less and takes less power.



The Peter Hamilton Company, Limited
Peterboro, Ont.

SKUNK We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox, Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address M. J. Jewett & Sons, Redwood, N.Y., Dept. 31.



You Can Make Your Home Like This One

BY using the wonderful new coal-oil mantle light Aladdin — another scientific triumph. Here is a light that beats gas or electricity and saves coal-oil. Nothing equals it. Simple as the old-style coal-oil lamp — five times as efficient. Astonishing results—70 hours of 60 candle power light on a single gallon of oil. You can now light your home as beautifully as any mansion. Think what that means. Greater comfort, greater convenience; more health, more happiness. No home complete without this new light. It saves money. It saves eyesight. A boon to all mankind. Now in nightly use in thousands and thousands of homes—thousands more homes need it. You need it — your neighbor needs it, and your

neighbor's neighbor needs it. Here's the secret of its great economy — 94% of what it burns is air — the most free and abundant thing on earth. Only 6% of what it burns costs anything. No installing — no pipes — no wires. Absolutely safe. These statements are facts — every claim proved beyond a doubt. Thirty-four of the world's greatest light scientists say so. The United States Government Bureau of Standards says so. You can easily prove it yourself,

By Using the Wonderful New Coal-Oil Mantle Light

Save Money

Aladdin

Make Money

Here is an unequalled offer on this unequalled light — it will be sent on ten days free trial, just to show you how it floods the whole room with a mellow, cheerful light — how it really does beat gas, electricity or acetylene for brilliancy and economy. How noiseless, smokeless and odorless it is, and how simple in operation. Even a child can run it.

one of the biggest, surest and quickest of sales articles. If you are looking for a chance to start in a big, money-making, permanent business, this is

\$—Your Opportunity—\$

Get Your *Aladdin* Free

To the first person in each locality asking for an Aladdin on trial by mailing us the coupon below, we will show how to get their's free by simply showing it to others. We want an Aladdin user in each neighborhood to whom we can refer inquiries. If you are willing to show the light to others, be the first to clip the coupon, mail it, and learn full details of how to get yours free under our liberal free trial plan.

You do not need to be a clever talker to sell the Aladdin. It sells on merit. Placed on trial under our thorough instruction and highly developed sales plan, which we give you free, it will sell itself. No investment required. We furnish the goods on thirty days credit.

\$100 to \$300 a Month Spare Time
 Mr. R. S. Flynn, Gravelbourg, Sask., sold 72 Aladdins in four weeks.
 Mr. M. B. Currey, Macoun, Sask., writing September 28th, 1918, says: "Enclosed is order for 600 Aladdins; sold over 300 last winter and expect to sell 1000 this." "I averaged 6 lamps a day" writes Mr. H. C. Logan, Oyen, Alta. "Placed nearly 300 lamps in a country where electricity is king" says F. A. Sundrall, Vancouver, B. C. "I averaged selling 7 lamps a day"—E. R. Ball, Laver-na, Sask. "I have sold Aladdins four years—they sell themselves" writes Fred Russell, Selby, Ont. We have thousands of letters such as these from all parts of the country.

Thousands of homes need and will buy this wonderful Aladdin. Under our liberal sales plan of extra compensation our distributors make big money working full or spare time. A ten day trial of the Aladdin will convince you that it is

Start toward getting into a big paying business of your own by writing for our sales agency. Look into this wonderful opportunity by mailing coupon below today.

The Mantle Lamp Company of America
 262 Aladdin Building

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY of AMERICA

Largest Coal-oil, Mantle Lamp House in the World
 262 Aladdin Building

MONTREAL
 WINNIPEG
 CHICAGO
 NEW YORK
 PORTLAND

Sent on Ten Days

FREE

Trial No Money Down

Gentlemen:
 Without obligating me in any way, you may send me full particulars of
 Your offer to send the Aladdin pre-paid for ten days free trial and how it can be kept without charge.
 Your plan whereby I can get an Aladdin free and make a lot of money without the need of experience or capital.

NOTE—If you are interested in the money-making opportunity, write a letter and attach to the coupon, tell us something about yourself, whether or not you have a rig or auto to work in rural districts; give your age, present occupation; say whether you can work full time or just part time, when you can start and what territory you would prefer. Hurry your letter before territory is taken.

Name.....

Post Office.....Province.....

Street Number or R. F. D.....

Address Nearest Office

Send Coupon Today
 To Nearest Office

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

1365

EDITORIAL.

Socialism is on trial in Germany.

For sale—A pile of European crowns.

The ex-king club in Europe now reports a very considerable membership.

Germany, we believe, would now gladly exchange her submarines for an equal weight of good nutritious food.

Mr. Hohenzollern, formerly King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, has been visiting friends in Holland.

Colds and roup are common among fowl at this season. House them in well-ventilated quarters, but prevent drafts.

British live-stock breeders are not doubtful as regards the future. They are paying the highest prices on record in that country for good breeding stock.

The Canadian Defence League would have military training made compulsory in our schools. Why prepare for something we have fought so hard and successfully to banish?

The great effort now should be to re-establish our industries on a peace basis with the least possible hardship to all concerned. The army, also, has to be absorbed into civilian life; are we ready?

The cessation of hostilities is no cause for alarm in regard to our market for live stock and farm products. The armies have to be demobilized and agricultural production restored to a normal basis before the demand can lessen.

Europe is lamentably short of food, and even next year bumper crops will be necessary to restore conditions to anything like a normal basis. Meat supplies particularly are at a low ebb, and refrigerator tonnage is none too plentiful. There is still much to be done.

Britain's future trade policy will, no doubt, favor the output of the overseas Dominions, and Canada should be ready to supply that lucrative market with the commodities required. There must first be an understanding of what that demand is, and our transportation systems, terminals, abattoirs, cold storage facilities and all should be so located and operated as to promote that trade.

Premier Lloyd-George has come out frankly for a League of Nations, and has said: "A large number of small nations have been reborn in Europe. These will require a League of Nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious and grasping neighbors. A League of Nations is absolutely essential to permanent peace. . . . We shall go to the Peace Conference to guarantee that the League of Nations shall become a reality."

Labor should be more plentiful for the farm from now on, but the most satisfactory class will be obtained when a small cottage is provided so a married man can be employed. For day's work the single man will give good service, and in many cases will give satisfaction for six months or a year, but as a general thing the man with a family is more settled and contented and will take more interest in the work of the farm. Where at all possible accommodation should be provided and a married man employed by the year.

Right Triumphant.

The remarkable turn of events in Europe is a glorious culmination to four years of struggle between right and might. In August, 1914, Germany was vastly superior in men and equipment to anything the Entente Allies could array against her. England, France and Belgium were threatened with defeat at the hands of an all-powerful militaristic nation which depended on force to impose her will on the civilized world. Right, however, eventually triumphed, and now the people of Europe are determined to map out their own destiny with governments that are representative of the masses. While the major part of the continent is now in a more or less chaotic state, order will, in time, be evolved, and out of this upheaval Democracy should emerge, bringing to oppressed millions a freedom such as they have never known. Peace has yet to be declared and treaties signed, but the signatures which terminate this struggle will be endorsed by peoples who hate war rather than by despots who consider such documents a "mere scrap of paper." The overthrow of autocracy has been complete beyond expectation, and the demands for abdication have come from within the countries whose rulers have been deposed. We must wait patiently for results until order is evolved and stable governments are established, but in the meantime there is every cause for rejoicing over the glorious triumph of Right.

School Boards Asked to Indorse Military Training.

After Canada has been four years engaged in one of the fiercest struggles of all time with the object of overthrowing militarism, and more than 50,000 Canadians have laid down their lives in this cause, a Toronto organization has the audacity to ask for and promote military training in the schools of Ontario. The ridiculousness and inconsistency of the whole scheme becomes all the more apparent when we recall that England, France, Italy, United States, and their Allies have sacrificed millions of lives that autocracy might be dethroned and that there be no more wars. Right has prevailed, and the success of this noble and righteous cause now seems more complete than even the most optimistic could expect. If our Allies were sincere, and we believe they were, the signal victory they have achieved will make it possible to erect all necessary barriers against future conflict. Why then train for war?

The organization to which we refer is known as "The Canadian Defence League," which claims to be "A Non-political Association to urge the importance to Canada of Universal Military (or Naval) Training and Service." The League had as President Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, but he recently passed to the Great Beyond where there is no war or rumors of war. Certain printed matter of the League bears the name of J. Galloway, Lt.-Col., as Assistant Secretary, so we presume it is a military organization rather than educational.

The Canadian Defence League has circularized school boards, asking them to sign and forward the following petition to the Honorable H. J. Cody, Minister of Education for Ontario:

"The Board Humbly Prays:

1. That for Forms 3 and 4 the Regulations as stated on pages 47 and 52, in paragraph 3, respectively, under the heading Physical Culture and now reading "Organized Play, and Games" be changed to read "Organized Play, Games and for boys Elementary Military Drill."

2. That for Form 5 Regulations as shown on page 57, relating to Physical Culture, be amended in line 1 by adding after the word "in" the words "Military Drill for boys."

3. That Military Training be required for all boys and young men who attend a High School, Collegiate

Institute or any other school under Government supervision.

4. That further provision be made through Summer Schools by the Department of Education for the proper training of female teachers in Physical Culture and Drill and all male teachers in Military Drill, so that all present certified teachers shall become duly qualified to teach this work, and that in future no certificates of any grade be issued to teachers who do not pass a satisfactory examination in Physical Culture or Military Drill. And Your Petitioners Will Ever Pray."

Since the Franco-Prussian war Germany has been fostering militarism. Her schools, colleges, and every educational institution in the land have been used to imbue the people of that country with the one ignoble idea that the sword was mightier than the pen, and that with the sword they would force their Kaiser Kultur upon the civilized world. What is Germany to-day? A crushed and helpless nation—crushed by the very powers who worshipped the God of Peace. Games, Play, Physical Culture, and everything which goes to develop body and mind should have a place in the curricula of our schools, where the future manhood and womanhood of this country is being trained for citizenship. It would be a national crime to take the child at an impressionable age and train him for other than a life of usefulness and service to mankind. Let us not repeat Germany's mistake.

Canada has done well in the great conflict. It was her duty and she saw it. But now that we have purchased, at an awful price, the opportunity to beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks, let us train our children in the use of those tools, rather than in the heinous implements of war.

Surely the Minister of Education will not be asked to make military training compulsory in our schools when we are looking forward to, at least, one hundred years of peace.

Britain's Agricultural Policy Discussed.

Now that the peace of the world seems about to be restored, it is appropriate that Canadian farmers should gain some conception of agricultural conditions as they exist after four years of war, in England and France. The attention of our readers is, therefore, drawn to another page of this issue where appears an interview with Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, recently returned from a ten weeks' trip in the United Kingdom and France. Dr. Creelman has presented, to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," a very comprehensive survey of agricultural conditions in these countries, together with some very interesting details as to the work and objects of the Canadian Khaki University.

The matter therein presented is all the more worthy of study by Canadian farmers, since there is pictured a probable condition of affairs, strikingly different from that which has been expected in some quarters. As Commissioner of Agriculture and President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Dr. Creelman should be in a position to interpret the signs of the times, as read from rural opinion in England and the views of Britain's men of affairs, as no other man; and his eight weeks spent in Great Britain, added to two weeks in rural France, much of this time spent in company with men from the United States on the same mission as himself, should be a sufficient guarantee as to the accuracy of his information. We wish particularly to draw attention to what is said regarding Great Britain's future agricultural policy, as it is this policy which may make easy or difficult the path of the Canadian farmer. Of direct interest also is the light thrown on the work of the Khaki University, that institution fostered by the Canadian Government for the re-education of Canadian veterans of the Great War, until they shall have been demobilized.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line, *agate*. Flat rate.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post Office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent, Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots, or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

It is not so very long ago that external parasites were the commonplace daily companions of the great majority of human beings, now their presence is quite rightly regarded as a shame and a disgrace. From clearing himself of parasites to clearing his animal possessions was the next step, and a great deal has been accomplished in this line. But there is still room for improvement, as a good many people seem to regard lice on their chickens as a natural and necessary evil.

We often speak of chicken lice as if there was but one species of parasite concerned. As a matter of fact there are several.

The Chicken Head Louse, as the name implies, is found mainly on the head, though occasionally on the neck and elsewhere. It often causes much annoyance to grown fowl, but is particularly injurious to young chickens.

The Chicken Body Louse remains on the skin rather than on the feathers, and favors those portions of the skin which are not densely feathered. This species is rather large and robust, straw yellow in color, with dark spots. On account of its close contact with the skin it is extremely irritating to its host, and often a marked reddening of the skin results in the regions most heavily infested, and in some cases scabs and clots of blood result. The eggs of this species are deposited in clusters at the base of the feathers. They hatch in about a week, and the adult stage is reached in from seventeen to twenty days.

The Shaft Louse normally occurs along the shafts of the feathers, and is smaller and lighter in color than the Body Louse. It does not occur on young chickens as, since their covering of down does not constitute a suitable environment.

The Wing Louse is found on the large feathers of the wings, and occasionally on the neck hackles, tail and back feathers. This species is dark grey with an elongate body and is a rather sluggish species.

The Fluff Louse is found on the fluffy feathers on various parts of the bird, and is a small, broad species pale in color with a translucent appearance.

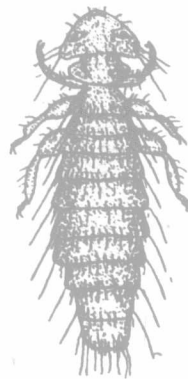
All these lice, but particularly the Head Louse and Body Louse, affect the birds infested with them injuriously, causing an unthrifty condition, resulting in loss in weight and a diminution in egg-production. Droopiness, lowered wings and ruffled feathers are often a sign of infestation. In young chickens lice are often either directly or indirectly responsible for death.

Many things have been advocated for the elimination of lice from some fairly efficient, some not, chickens, but recently Messrs. Bishop and Wood, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, have discovered a method which is not only certain in its results, but also cheap and easy of application.

They found that sodium flouride is exceedingly

poisonous to all species of chicken lice, and at the same time entirely harmless to the birds. Sodium flouride can be obtained in two forms, the commercial and the chemically pure. Since the commercial grade is in the form of a finer powder and is cheaper than the chemically pure, it is the better for use. Sodium flouride may be obtained from the druggists, but as there has, up to the present time, been very little demand for this chemical, the druggist may have to order from the wholesale house, so that intending purchasers should ask their druggist for it well in advance of the time they wish to use it.

In treating poultry with sodium flouride, if proper methods are followed, one application given to all the fowls on the premises will completely eliminate lice. It is essential that the treatment be thorough, and that every fowl be treated, for if one bird escapes treatment it will in a short time reinfest the entire flock, and necessitate a repetition of the process.



Chicken Body Louse (Enlarged).

The method of application is as follows: The chicken is placed in a pan on a table, the wings or legs being held with one hand, while with the other hand pinches of sodium flouride are placed among the feathers next to the skin as follows: One pinch on the head, one on the neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, one on either thigh, and one scattered on the underside of each wing while spread.

Only from two to three minutes is required for treating each fowl, and a pound of sodium flouride, at a cost of about forty cents, will treat a hundred birds.

The sodium flouride does not kill all the lice on a bird instantaneously, but three days after the application the birds will be found completely free from lice.

Cheer Up, the Rain is Over!

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Ontario seems to have come in for a fair share of wet weather this fall, no room for debate on that point. But the interesting thing about it is to notice the different ways in which those affected by it, speak of it. Some will tell you that it's a good thing to have plenty water in the soil in the fall as it helps the crops to pull through in case of a dry spell next summer, and another thing, there's no danger of anyone having to draw water for their live stock this winter on account of dry wells or springs. And if we didn't have rain and plenty of it at this time of year, how could we do our ploughing?

But there are others, and quite a number of them too, who don't see the thing in that light. The glasses they are looking through must be of a different color to the other fellow's. They seem to give the world and everything in it a sort of a blue tinge, as one would say. These people apparently get a good deal of melancholy satisfaction out of the idea that everything is "going to the dogs" and hasn't very much further to travel. They and the optimists that we mentioned first are something like the two camps that religion used to be divided into, and is yet, to a certain extent. One side took the ground that this world was continually getting better and gradually developing into a state where mankind would have attained perfection, both mental and moral. The other side held that things were going from bad to worse and that in a short time this earth was to be burned up, with the majority of the creatures that inhabit it, both human and otherwise. They themselves, with a few others that they could pick out, were to be carried safely to Abraham's bosom there to rest for evermore.

These are the two classes into which the world is, seemingly, divided, and the difference is always apparent, no matter in what sphere of life we find them. All the best work of the world is done by the former class, the optimists, while on the other hand, anything is accomplished by the pessimists is done in a sort of half-hearted way, because they have to do it, one would say. They seem to think that whoever panned this world wasn't up to his job and so far as their life here is concerned the best thing they can do is to get through it as quickly and with as little exertion as possible. Being endowed with a little less than the average amount of common-sense they set themselves up in the position of one who has the ability to criticize the world and everything in it.

I heard of one woman who said she didn't see evidence of any great wisdom in the creation of this world. "A cow might have planned something just as good" she said. She was referring particularly to the war that was effecting so much of the world, but she showed her ignorance of the first principles of the growth and evolution of life on this earth, as it has taken place throughout the ages of the past. Only through the struggle for existence could life be developed and progress be made, and it is as we looked on the war as part of that age-long struggle that we see the fulfillment of the purpose

of an all-wise Creator. This is the point of view as taken by the intelligent optimists of the world and it is the only one that can make of life the reasonable and worth-while thing that it must in the end prove itself to be.

A doctor in one of the hospitals in France, asked a badly wounded soldier he was attending, what countryman he was. "Well", he replied, "what the bullets and shells have left of me is Canadian." He was a joker and an optimist to the last. As most of our boys over there are, as a matter of fact. It would seem as though there was something in a dangerous or difficult situation that had a tendency to bring out the most hopeful and cheerful side of our character. It isn't those of us that are most comfortably situated that show these qualities always, at any rate.

As an example of this take the "habitué" over in the Province of Quebec. Often his farm is small, but hardly ever can the same be said in regard to the size of his family. He should be killed by his worries and responsibilities, according to our way of thinking. But is he? No chance. He's the happiest and most care-free mortal ever created. I've seen him when he hardly knew where the next meal was to come from, let alone those of the day-after-to-morrow, and it apparently made not the least difference in his cheerful condition of mind. Never having been starved to death, I suppose, he took it for granted that he never would be.

The state of the weather cut very little ice with him. No matter what it was for others it was always "beau temps" for him. And he always gets enough, apparently, to keep him living and comfortable to a pretty decent old age, which is about all anyone can say for the best of us.

This kicking about everything that don't go to suit us has a bad effect on our character and nature in the long run. I've been talking to people this fall who seemed to take it as a personal injury, intended for themselves, the amount of rain they had been getting, they couldn't get their potatoes dug, they couldn't get their fall-ploughing done and you would think that if something wasn't done about it soon that they would quit trying to do anything and we'd see what would become of things then.

This time next year they will have forgotten all about it, but of course it will be because something else just as bad is happening to take its place.

They may not think it but if they'd just cheer up and try and look pleasant, they'd make more money. I know an old chap that never says anything but "it's a fine day", when he meets you, no matter what the weather may be, rain or shine, and the same old man has about as many dollars gathered together as any other two men in the community. His cheerful temperament always kept his earning ability up to the top notch; apparently. Joking aside, a man will do better work when he is hoping for and expecting good results than when he isn't.

And, to go back to the weather, we really have no right to be finding fault with it any more than we have to criticize the color of the sunset or the number of the stars. The same Author is responsible for everything we see and we may be sure that, in the long run, it's all planned for our greatest possible benefit. If things are not coming to our liking at the present minute it may be because it's just as necessary for us to develop the ability to overcome difficulties as it is that we build up a good big bank account before the time comes to quit.

It's a pretty sure thing we've been put on this old earth to make good by some means or other, so if that's the case it's up to us to see that we don't go at it in the wrong way.

Cheer up. It looks as though the rain was over.

Tractor Difficulties.

One thing which renders the tractor less serviceable in this country than it should be is the great difficulty experienced by owners in obtaining parts and repairs. The majority of the tractors in use in Canada are manufactured in the United States, or at least the companies' headquarters are there. The branches and agencies located on this side of the line are eager enough to sell a machine, but they render far from satisfactory service in supplying parts and replacing breakages. For instance, seeding is on and the cultivator and harrows are drawn out, but just then some simple piece of mechanism goes wrong. The tractor owner gets in touch with the agency only to learn that the part wanted is not in stock and can only be obtained somewhere in one of the States of the Union. At the best a delay of a week or two is occasioned and valuable time is lost. This is only an example of what happens many times throughout the season. It is not the worth of the part but the want of it that is so important. Tractors would be one hundred per cent. more popular if it were not for these exasperating delays that the branches should guard against by keeping parts and repairs constantly on hand; a farmer does not buy one of these expensive outfits to play with on rainy days. He gets it with which to do his work, but when it is standing idle, awaiting repairs, it is only in the way. This kind of farm power will never be entirely satisfactory until some system is devised whereby parts can be speedily obtained and attached. Tractors have come to stay, but there is urgent need of better service along the lines indicated.

British and French Agriculture Through Canadian Eyes

OBSERVATIONS MADE BY DR. G. C. CREELMAN, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ONTARIO.

"The greatest and most striking thing to the Canadian farmer in Great Britain is the situation with regard to wheat growing. The British Government has been encouraging the increase in arable land through the County and District Boards. Mr. Prothero, Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Hall of the Rothamsted Experiment Station think that England should be self supporting and Lord Bathurst, in a recent speech, expressed the opinion that Great Britain's official policy will be to stimulate Agriculture. The farmers say, however, that they will return to pasture after the war, the growing of wheat being too speculative on account of unsatisfactory harvest weather in the North of England and Scotland.

"After some eight weeks spent in England and Scotland, it seems to me that British men of affairs have evidently settled on a policy for 1919 and the future. Apparently this policy still aims to keep London the great financial centre of the world. Raw materials for English manufacture will be procured from the Colonies and Dominions and it will be the purpose of England to insist upon these parts of the Empire buying manufactured articles from the Mother country. Foreign trade, therefore, will be conducted first with the Overseas Dominions, next with the Allies of Great Britain, then with neutral nations and fourth, or not at all with our enemies. This seems a definite and assured policy as stated by Premier Hughes of Australia."

So spoke Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agriculture College and Commissioner for Agriculture for Ontario, to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate". This occurred a few days after his return to Canada from a ten week's trip to Great Britain and France, where he went to inquire into agricultural conditions with a view to finding out what lead Ontario farmers could follow most wisely, and also to study the work of the Canadian Khaki University. Dr. Creelman met, on board ship, an Agricultural Commission appointed by President Wilson from the United States, for much the same purpose. He, therefore, accompanied them for some time and during the eight weeks spent in England and Scotland, covered much of the rural district, besides spending two weeks in rural France.

Crops in the United Kingdom.

The cereals, including wheat, oats, barley and rye gave an increase of 1,387,180 acres for 24 per cent. wheat increased 33 per cent., oats 23 per cent. and barley 3 per cent. An increase of 19 per cent. occurred with beans, 15 per cent. with peas, 25 per cent. with potatoes, and 25 per cent. with onions, while the flax acreage rose from 2,570 to 18,400 acres. As a general rule, the acreage of all foods for human consumption has increased while the average of crops used to feed domestic animals, with the exception of oats, has decreased. In addition, the fact that the war situation necessitated the requisitioning of much food for army purposes that was ordinarily used for domestic animals, caused a serious falling off of live stock feeds. As a result stockmen have had to fall back largely upon hay, straw and what concentrates could be procured. The harvest season was bad in Scotland this year and although most of the grain was in stack when I left Great Britain, a good deal of it was wet and will not keep well. It must, therefore, be threshed soon if it is to be preserved for human food. The root crop was short also, a dry spell in June having materially lessened the crop. The climate of Great Britain is better adapted for grass than for the production of wheat, especially in the North of England and in Scotland. There was not a great deal of wheat sown when I left on October 29, but in the most of Great Britain it may be sown up to December 1, although October seeding is preferred. It is claimed that because last year much broken sod was sown to oats, this land will be put into wheat this year, it not being considered good practice in England to follow sod with wheat. In spite of the fact that this year's wheat crop is estimated at 93,200,000 bushels, most of this domestic production is ground by the smaller interior mills, the big flour mills being located near the sea, so as to handle the imported product."

Condition of Live Stock in Great Britain.

Dr. Creelman brought back much information of interest to Canadian live stock men, particularly with reference to what has happened in British herds and flocks during the four years of the war. "Farming and live stock raising in Great Britain," said the Doctor, "are very closely related, but unlike Denmark and Holland, there is little co-operation. Individual effort prevails, although there is some talk of a change in this respect. I would say that live stock raising in Great Britain is conducted with three objects in view. The first of these is to furnish manure for the maintenance of soil fertility. This is the first consideration of the Old Country farmer and accounts for his very large expenditures for high-priced concentrates. I have had farmers tell me that if they can break even on their live stock, and have the manure to the good, they feel no occasion to complain. The object is to make a direct profit on the production of meat and milk. The animals are pastured during the summer and, in fact, the pasture season lasts from about March until December, after which they are wintered largely on hay, straw and roots, with the addition of oil cake. During the war the scarcity of the latter has brought about a falling off in the meat supply.

"Dairying in England is unique. As a general rule, Shorthorns form the basis of the dairy herds. For eight

or nine months of the year they are fed on pasture, with occasionally some cake as a supplement and the owner secures a calf which may be sold for beef. There are, of course, a few Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins, but these breeds are not numerous. The third object of the stockman is to produce high-class breeding stock, and it is a well known fact that most of the meat and wool of the world comes from foundation stock bred in Britain. It is easy to see, therefore, that Great Britain will probably need large quantities of concentrated feeding stuffs. This seems to be the only material which is necessary to keep up the agricultural efficiency of the United Kingdom.

"Beef cattle in Great Britain are more numerous than ten years ago, and there has been, moreover, a steady increase during the war. Cattle are not so well maintained, but they are in a good healthy condition. There was an increase of sixteen per cent. in cows and heifers in 1918, although, in general, meat animals have decreased. Great Britain would probably be better off by now, so far as her beef supply is concerned, if she had, like France, started early in the war to kill off male cattle at an age of six or seven months.

"Dairy cattle are plentiful and there seems no lack of milk as yet. There is, however, a possibility that the lack of concentrated feeding stuffs in winter may affect the output. As intimated previously, the fact that legumes and corn are not available as feeds when the cows are off pasture, necessitates a supply of mill feeds and oil cake if milk production is to be maintained. Dairy cows are to be given the preference this winter under the rationing system, the ration under normal requirements being 2 4/10 pounds of mill offal or grain, and 2 4/10 pounds of oil cake per day, per head. This does not seem a very satisfying grain ration, especially when we consider that some of our Canadian animals receive as high as 30 pounds per day. Many British farmers, foreseeing a probable shortage, withheld all cake from cows on pasture and thus saved for winter use an additional supply. To help to meet the deficiency in oil cake, Great Britain has asked the United States to supply her with 153,000 tons of oil cake. So marked is the feed scarcity that an increase in the price of milk has been allowed, this product now selling for 54 cents per gallon.

"Sheep decreased before the war on account of low prices, and naturally there has been some increase, especially of breeding stock, since the beginning of the war because of a rise in the price of wool and mutton. A very severe blizzard occurred in lambing time this year (April 17) and did a great deal of damage. Wool now sells in England for about 50 cents per pound; but, notwithstanding this comparatively low price, breeding apparently shows no cessation. Labor and the shortage of cake, however, again show an effect, as well as the fact that because fat ewes now bring the same price as fat wethers, many are now being sent to market.

"Hogs were increasing fast in response to the demand for fat and pork products, but there is at present taking place a very sharp decline, brought about by the lack of feed. The Government has announced that no concentrates for pigs will be allotted after January 1, 1919, and farmers are therefore planning to kill all their surplus

stock. America is looked upon to supply pork products in sufficient quantity.

"Horses have reached twice their pre-war value. Before the war, good, sound work horses sold from \$300 to \$350; good average work horses now sell for \$600 to \$750. Occasionally fine heavy geldings for city trade sell for \$1,000 to \$1,650. Two reasons seem to account for this high price. The first is the military demand for horses and the second is that much more land is in cultivation than formerly. Consequently, one sees many more ponies and donkeys used in the city trade. France has taken largely to the use of oxen, securing the use of the animal for labor, the carcass for beef, and the manure in addition. Good horses in France sell for \$1,000 to \$1,200. In view of the high price of horses, therefore, in England and France, it is only natural to expect that when tonnage becomes available, horses in Canada and the United States should advance in price. It is, of course, doubtful as to how many of the horses now in use by the army will be fit for service on the land, or in the city trade.

"Poultry, like pigs, are now sharply on the decline and for exactly the same reasons. Occasionally one sees colony houses in the stubble fields, but not very often.

"It is to be noted that throughout Great Britain the pedigreed stock which forms the backbone of the industry is well maintained—thin but healthy. Prices are enormously higher and the animals are bought largely by home breeders. It was, for instance, notable that at Duthie's sale there were very few, if any, buyers from outside of Great Britain and, as a matter of fact, most of the animals remained in Scotland."

What Great Britain Needs.

One of the principal objects of Dr. Creelman's visit to Great Britain and France was to bring back reliable information as to what these countries stand most in need of and the part which Canadian agriculture can most profitably play in meeting these needs. The Commissioner was able to fulfil this part of his duty and had this to say: "It is believed that in 1919 the United Kingdom will require in greater quantity than ever (1) wheat; (2) meat in the form of frozen beef; (3) sugar; (4) coffee, and (5) feeding stuffs. All observers believe wheat to be the most in demand. It is a condensed human food, possessing a very high milling value and yielding offal with a high feeding value. The estimated yield of wheat for all the United Kingdom is the largest this year since 1878 and not since 1885 has the yield of wheat exceeded 80,000,000 bushels. The status of the wheat crop since 1912-13 shows a marked increase in domestic wheat production, as these figures show:

Crop	Bushels
1912-13.....	57,040,000
1914.....	62,550,000
1915.....	73,120,000
1916.....	59,770,000
1917.....	64,320,000
1918.....	93,200,000

"So far as meat is concerned Britain is willing to pay a good price for prime home-grown beef and mutton, since both are of better quality than the imported article. Sir Daniel Hall believes that a shortage of frozen beef in 1919 will create a shortage of domestic meat for 1920. It is, therefore, to be expected that there will be an increased demand for frozen and chilled meat, instead of a demand for live stock, which some people seem to expect. The people are now on meat rations

Continued on page 1881.



An Old-Country Live-Stock Farm.

THE HORSE.

English Horse Sales.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Heavy horses continue to make big money in England. Shires are just now having a good time. At Peterborough, on October 16, the Edgcote Shorthorn Company, who are leaving England for Scotland, (there to carry on their cattle business but to drop Shires for Clydesdales), sold their Shire stud off before a large crowd. The premier stallion Boro' Draughtsman, a brown three-year-old son of Warton Draughtsman, out of Towthorpe Cloudy, made 3,000 guineas, the final bidder being E. C. Fairweather, a Sussex gentleman who also breeds Shorthorns. This great young stallion is full of Lincolnshire Lad 2nd blood, the most impressive in the S. H. Stud Book. For a two-year-old filly, Edgcote Lady Betty, by Childwick Champion, out of Blackthorn Betty, a big winner in the show-ring, Fairweather paid 1,000 guineas and gave 600 guineas for a yearling filly bred on very much the same lines. He is evidently a firm believer in Childwick Champion blood. Stallions at this sale made 775 and 725 guineas; mares 570, 480 and 460 guineas, and a colt foal of Babingley Nulli Secundus fetched 400 guineas.

A Suffolk mare, Kenton Violet, four years old, and by John Barleycorn, was bought by H. W. Daking, at Hendlsham on October 12, where 43 head of mares, fillies and foals averaged £203. Daking also gave 510 guineas for Kenton Dingleberry, a three-year-old daughter of Sudbourne Arabi. Colonel Petre gave 400 guineas for the five-year-old stallion Kenton Angus, also by Sudbourne Arabi. A six-year-old mare, Matchett, made 300 guineas in a yard sale at Ipswich.

J. MacIntyre, West Kilbride, received £280 for a yearling Clydesdale filly at Lanark, where 86 mares averaged £116 19s. 3d. apiece; 75 brood mares £138 1s. 4d. each; 7 stallions, £109 8s. 7d. each; 89 filly foals, £87 3s. 3d.; 118 colt foals, £60 13s. 3d.; 262 two-year-old fillies, £121 2s. 3d.; 93 yearling fillies, £104 14s.; 393 two-year-old geldings, £91 14s. 6d., and 118 yearlings (unsexed), £65 3s.

For the Thoroughbred (racing) three-year-old Jack Point, a son of Swynford, 3,000 guineas were paid at Newmarket. A two-year-old was passed out of the ring at the extraordinary reserve of 40,000 guineas placed upon him by his owner. There is nothing like asking for it, is there?

ALBION.

Quality of Horse Feed.

Now that the season of in-door feeding has commenced, a few words of caution regarding the quality of the feed given to horses may not be out of place. There certainly is, in many cases, a great amount of carelessness in this respect, especially in regard to horses that are about to spend a few months in partial or complete idleness. While idle horses, as a matter of course, do not require the amount of feed that working horses do, there is just as great danger in feeding either grain or bulky feed of poor quality, in one case as in the other. Inferior feed cannot give satisfactory results in any case. It deranges digestion, lessens energy, interferes with the functions of the lungs, and endangers life.

We often notice that horses on the farm are allowed to eat unlimited quantities of hay of inferior quality. This condition is especially marked during years following an unfavorable hay harvest, where large quantities of practically unmarketable hay is housed. This hay is often fed in unlimited quantities to idle horses, and not infrequently to workers. As a result of bad weather, over-ripeness, or both, the hay is dusty, sometimes musty, dry, and more or less woody in fibre. It is unwise to allow the average horse all the hay of any quality that he will eat. He should be fed regularly, whether working or idle, and should be given only such a quantity as he will eat in a reasonable time, say an hour, or a little longer. The horse's stomach is a comparatively small organ, and it is very unwise to habitually overload it, especially so if the feed be of poor quality. The question may be asked, "What harm can this hay of poor quality do an idle horse?" We have stated that the hay is dusty, probably musty or moldy, over-ripe and woody in character. When eating it more or less of the dust is inhaled by the horse, and this causes an irritation of the bronchial tubes and air cells. More of the dust or mold is swallowed and interferes with digestion. The stomach becomes over-loaded, and while no uneasiness or colicky pains may be caused, the digestive organs are highly taxed, hence digestion is weakened, the horse loses energy and possibly flesh, and this is often attributed to the want of a sufficient grain ration. Then again, the repeated over-loading of the stomach excites and keeps up an irritation to the branches of the pneumogastric nerve that supplies the stomach, and as the lungs and air cells are largely supplied by the same nerve, the latter become affected through sympathy, and being already more or less irritated by the inhalation of dust as already mentioned, their walls become abnormally distended, the horse coughs more or less, and some difficulty in respiration is noticed. If the exciting cause be kept up the walls of some of the air cells become ruptured and two or more cells unite to make one, and a well-marked case of heaves is the result, which greatly reduces the horse's value, and for which there is no cure. Those who take notice of such things will have observed that in the spring following a season such as noted, viz., one in which the hay crop was heavy and the season wet, or help scarce, a much greater number of fresh cases of heaves is noticed than when conditions have been different and the hay

of good quality. When the feeding of inferior hay to horses cannot be avoided, the danger can be greatly lessened by taking a little care to shake the hay well to remove as much of the dust as possible, and then damping the residue before feeding; all the better if lime water be used for this purpose. Lime water is made by slacking a lump of lime in a large vessel, then filling the vessel with water and stirring briskly, then allowing it to stand. The undissolved lime will precipitate, and the clear water on top is lime water. It cannot be made over-strength, as water will dissolve only a certain amount of lime. This will keep fresh for a long time if freezing is prevented. Good clean straw in reasonable quantities is much safer feed for either working or idle horses than hay of poor quality, but if the latter must be fed it will pay the feeder to observe the precautions noted.

The quality of the grain fed is of as much importance as that of the more bulky feeds. Of course, all dust can be removed from the oats by the fanning mill, but even this precaution is often neglected. Musty oats are very hard to digest, and if fed in considerable quantities for any length of time are liable to cause serious digestive trouble; hence we consider that they should not be fed to horses under any conditions. Roots, bran, chaff, or any feed that is occasionally given to horses, should be of good quality.

Silage of poor quality, partially decayed roots or other such feeds are very dangerous. The fungus that causes the decay has a very serious action upon the nervous system. Many outbreaks of that dreaded disease known as "cerebro spinal meningitis" can be



Positive Proof of a Good Horse.

traced to the consumption of silage of poor quality or partially decayed roots, hence, while cattle can consume such feed with comparative immunity, they should not be given to horses, even in small quantities, under any circumstances. The quality of the water given is also important. Water containing decaying animal or vegetable matter is also, in many cases, responsible for the disease mentioned.

While it is comparatively safe to give feed of inferior quality in reasonable quantities to cattle (as the stomach of the ox is of such anatomy that it can withstand much more than that of the horse) it is decidedly unsafe to take any such chances with horses. If a farmer is so unfortunate as to have no feed of at least fair quality, it will be profitable for him to buy feed for his horses, rather than feed the poor stuff.

WHIP.

What will be the demand for our breeding stock for restocking the devastated areas of Europe? No one can tell as yet, but the general belief is that there will be an opportunity to build up an export trade in all classes of live stock. Canadian stock compares favorably in breeding and quality with stock of other countries. It is to be regretted, however, that more farmers have not availed themselves of the opportunity afforded for building up a herd of pure-bred animals. High quality animals have been and will be in demand.

LIVE STOCK.

At Lafayette Stock Farm, Indiana, 59 head of Herefords were sold at an average of \$730. Disturber's Lass 2nd, a show heifer, topped the sale at \$3,500.

The value of a sire was amply demonstrated at the first public sale at The Pines Farm, Westmount, Ind., when eleven sons and daughters of the herd sire, Lord Avondale, sold for \$15,600. Five sons of the same bull averaged \$1,940. One bull calf brought \$4,000.

This has been a remarkably mild fall and has permitted leaving the stock on the pasture longer than usual, at a saving of the garnered crops. Have you got the stables in shape for the cattle when the snow and frost prevents out-door feeding?

Shorthorns at Penrith made good money on October 17. Thirty-nine yearling heifers belonging to A. J. Marshall (Stranraer, Scotland) averaged £333 14s. 3d., the top prices being 875, 800 and 520 guineas. Mrs. Burnyeat's 49 Scots-bred Shorthorns averaged £147 15s. 3d., the top price being 600 guineas, for the Argentine.

Plan to attend the winter live stock show, where some of the choicest stock of all breeds will be on exhibition. There are many lessons to be learned by closely following the judging. The show-ring very largely sets the standard of breed type. Attend not merely to see and be seen, but to follow the work of the judges in the ring, and to weigh well and consider the various placings.

For a number of years the Hereford breed appeared to be at a standstill in England, so far as any boom in prices was concerned. However, judging from recent sales in the Old Country the Hereford is coming into its own. A herd of 204 "Whitefaces" recently sold at an average of £206 10s., which is a remarkable average for Herefords in England. As a result of this sale, the breed will have over fifty more adherents in England, as many of the purchasers were men just starting in the business. There have been a number of important Hereford sales recently, with high averages.

During Shorthorn week in Scotland some remarkably high prices were paid for breeding stock. Wm. Duthie's stock led in prices, 4,200 guineas being paid for a Collynie bull calf. Twenty bull calves averaged £1,088 17s., and the same number of heifers averaged £300 13s. At the Uppermill sale the same week 1,500 guineas was paid for a Missie bull calf. The Duthie record in heifer prices was exceeded at a consignment sale of 300 head drawn from leading Scottish herds when 1,800 guineas were given for a Sittyton Violet calf. A noticeable point about these sales was that practically all the animals remain in the country in which they were bred, and shows that home breeders are prepared to pay the price in order to keep the good stuff.

At W. C. Rosenberger & Sons' sale of Shorthorns, 29 individuals made an average of \$848. Imported Gartley Lansdowne topped the sale at \$4,000. The Carpenter-Lower-and-Owen 78 Shorthorns averaged \$812 at the recent auction sale held in Chicago. The top price was \$3,975, which was paid for Kings Gift and her calf. Seventy-eight head of Shorthorns from the herds of F. R. Edwards, Ohio, and Lespedeza Farm, Tenn., made an average of \$867. The quality of this offering was choice, as was evidenced by the fact that this high average was made with the top animal selling for \$2,125. There were many individuals which brought around the \$1,000 mark. A series of Shorthorn sales recently held across the line show that Shorthorns are not losing in popularity.

Fund Provided by Wool Growers.

The Australian and New Zealand wool growers have not been favored with the same prices which the Canadian wool growers have received for their product. The great distance from the world's market for wool, and the shortage of shipping, are responsible for a difference in price. The Imperial Government purchased the wool clip of Australia and New Zealand at fixed prices every year of the war and one year after. While their prices have advanced about fifty per cent. above that of normal times, our prices have gone up in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty per cent. Arrangements were made by which what profits accruing through the Imperial Government re-selling the wool purchased in New Zealand not needed for military purposes to the civilian manufacturers are returned to the growers of that country from which the wool was purchased. At a recent meeting of the sheep owners in New Zealand a resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that if the wool growers received last year's rates for their wool, all profits from the sale of surplus wool in England should be devoted to a fund for the dependents of the brave sailors of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine, but for whose vigilant protection during the last four years the Dominion of New Zealand would in more than all probability be now under a foreign flag instead of enjoying unprecedented prosperity. This resolution has met with favor among the wool growers of New Zealand. This action of the farmers of New Zealand is to be commended, and might well be followed by the other Dominions which have benefited by the protection of the marine men.

OCK.

diana, 59 head of Here-
of \$730. Disturber's
the sale at \$3,500.

ly demonstrated at the
arm, Westmount, Ind.,
of the herd sire, Lord
e sons of the same bull
brought \$4,000.

mild fall and has per-
e pasture longer than
l crops. Have you got
le when the snow and

ood money on October
s belonging to A. J.
veraged £333 14s. 3d.,
and 520 guineas. Mrs.
rns averaged £147 15s.
eas, for the Argentine.

ive stock show, where
breeds will be on ex-
ons to be learned by
The show-ring very
eed type. Attend not
follow the work of the
well and consider the

ereford breed appeared
so far as any boom in
, judging from recent
ereford is coming into
aces" recently sold at
a remarkable average
result of this sale, the
adherents in England,
men just starting in the
number of important
averages.

land some remarkably
stock. Wm. Duthie's
eing paid for a Collynie
averaged £1,088 17s.,
s averaged £300 13s.
week 1,500 guineas was
the Duthie record in
nignment sale of 300
herds when 1,800
Violet calf. A notice-
s that practically all
ry in which they were
eders are prepared to
good stuff.

s' sale of Shorthorns,
e of \$848. Imported
sale at \$4,000. The
Shorthorns averaged
held in Chicago. The
aid for Kings Gift and
Shorthorns from the
and Lespedeza Farm,
The quality of this
nced by the fact that
of the top animal selling
ividuals which brought
ies of Shorthorn sales
w that Shorthorns are

Wool Growers.

Zealand wool growers
same prices which the
ved for their product.
ld's market for wool,
responsible for a dif-
-government purchased
New Zealand at fixed
one year after. While
fifty per cent. above
have gone up in the
fifty per cent. Arrange-
what profits accruing
at re-selling the wool
needed for military
turers are returned to
n which the wool was
of the sheep owners
s unanimously carried
ers received last year's
om the sale of surplus
ted to a fund for the
of the Royal Navy and
whose vigilant protec-
the Dominion of New
obability be now under
unprecedented pros-
with favor among the
his action of the farm-
ended, and might well
s which have benefited
en.

The Berkshire Breed of Swine.

The Berkshire, as we know it to-day, would hardly be recognized by Berkshire breeders of a century ago, so great has the change been. In fact, the breed is even yet in a sort of transition stage in Canada, and instead of it being of pronounced lard type, as of old, many representatives of the breed, pass in the bacon class. The breed was originated in Berkshire County, England, and in 1789 they were characterized as the most numerous breed of hogs on the Island. They were reddish-brown with black spots, and had large ears which hung over their eyes. They had small bone and short legs. However, they fattened easily and attained a great weight; a pig weighing a half ton or over was not uncommon. According to "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, Chinese, Siamese, and Neopolitan blood was used in the improvement of the breed. The aim was to lessen the size so as to make them more suited to meet the demand for the smaller cuts. The addition of this foreign blood considerably changed the old type of Berkshire, and a writer known as Youatt informs us that by 1830 curly hair on the body, erect ears, short head and snout, thick, compact body, and short legs were characteristics of the breed. It is also claimed to be a hardy breed, and the females are prolific. Among the prominent improvers of the breed were Richard Astley and Lord Barrington. In 1823, it is believed that the first importation of the breed was made to America, and in 1838 the breed was introduced into Canada. "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals" gives the following characteristics of the Berkshire: "The face of the modern Berkshire should be of medium length and gracefully dished; excessive dish of face is not to be encouraged. The ears are carried erect or pointed slightly forward, often drooping considerably with age. The back is quite level, with moderate breadth and considerable length of side and ribs fairly arched and long. The rump should be rather long and level, with the tail set high, though there is some tendency to shortness and droopiness. In the correct type the entire back outline shows less arch than is characteristic of some of the other breeds, with squareness at the hind quarter. The jowl is only moderately full; the shoulders of medium thickness and breadth, and the hams rather deep and thick, well turned in the twist though not excessively so. The legs should be fairly short and the bone of good quality." The body is black, except for six white points which is generally characteristic of the breed. The white points are, four white feet, a white streak in the face and white on the tip of the tail. White spots appearing on other parts of the body while not disqualifying the animals are looked upon disparagingly by breeders. From studying the breed in Canada and United States the tendency to get away from the turned up snout is noticeable. The breed adapts itself to existing conditions very readily, consequently, it is favorably considered over a large area of country from the Sunny South to the Northlands where winters are severe. Berkshires have always been known as an early-maturing breed, although there are some who do not grant them this distinction, and place other breeds ahead of them in this regard. They thrive on various kinds of pasture, and in the fattening pen hold their own in competition with other breeds in feeding trials.

The Berkshires are generally classed as a lard type of hog, and the quality of meat which they produce ranks high. While the body is thick and gives indication of surplus fat, there is a large percentage of lean meat, especially when the animals are fed on mixed grains. Selection for more of a bacon type has produced a strain which dresses out a bacon carcass of high class. Selection for this purpose has been carried on to a greater extent in Canada possibly than in any other country. Crossing the Berkshire with the other breeds, such as Chester White, Yorkshire, Tamworth, etc., gives progeny which give a good account of themselves in the feed-lot. Crossed with the larger breeds there is a tendency to produce a little finer quality with possibly a little more rapid development. The prepotency of the breed is of high merit, and the sows are good mothers. The distribution is widespread; it is found in many sections of the Old Country and is popular in practically all the British possessions and in the United States. Remarkably high prices have been paid for breeding stock. As far back as 1889 as high as \$750 was paid for a sire, and by 1898 the sum of \$1,200 was paid by one breeder. In 1906, \$3,000 was paid for the Berkshire boar, Lord Bacon. Within the last year this price has been more than trebled, as the sum of \$10,000 was paid for Epochal's Emancipator. During the past season the prices for the representatives of this breed have been running particularly high at auction sales in England.

At Macdonald College, Quebec, Professor Barton has been doing considerable work in Berkshire breeding and has built up a remarkably fine herd. In the following article, under the heading "The Canadian Berkshire," he sets forth his ideas regarding this particular breed from a Canadian breeder's standpoint.

The Canadian Berkshire.

In the minds of Canadian Berkshire breeders there is the thought undoubtedly that the Canadian Berkshire is a fairly distinct type of pig—distinct from that of the American and also that of the English Berkshire, although in many cases he may be related to both. This implies at once that the Canadian is trying to steer a middle course. He finds the old country type lacks

scale and the American type too much on the lard order for our requirements, but he can use both occasionally, in his operations to advantage.

Unfortunately the Canadian idea is not fully standardized. From a utility standpoint it is sound but in developing and maintaining it all are not using the same measuring stick. The result is that among our best breeders we find representatives of the breed that apart from color are totally different in general characteristics. This is doubly regrettable when one remembers that uniformity is one of the breed's desirable peculiarities. On behalf of the breed therefore, it is important to recognize that while Canadian breeders share much the same idea, it is apparently only in a general way and in working it out they are getting further apart, in fact it is not too much to say the results are chaotic.

This is too often manifested by exceptional attainment in some particulars, accompanied by corresponding sacrifice in something else.

Length, probably because of our trade requirements, has received a great deal of emphasis. Important as it is it has misled many a breeder. The typical Berkshire of the best sort for Canada carries good length but in no case is he the drawn out kind nor is he what might be described as the ideal bacon hog. Nevertheless, he is quite capable of meeting Canadian market requirements. In the opinion of the writer this ideal bacon hog idea has been somewhat overworked with all the breeders in Canada. Sometime ago Mr. Watt



Typey Berkshire Sow.

Montreal Manager of a large packing firm, was visiting the writer and while the pigs were being inspected, a few of each of the breeds, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Chester White and Berkshire, all the pigs being just ready for market, were in turn let out and Mr. Watt pronounced them all "selects" and remarked with surprise that we could produce Berkshires so well suited to the trade. Now these Berkshires had good length but they had not length at the expense of other things; they had Berkshire shoulders and Berkshire hams and Berkshire thickness throughout. On another occasion a mixed carload was shipped and a detailed grade was asked for. Every pig was graded select.

In the opinion of the writer the perfect Canadian Berkshire is the most balanced pig of the lot. He carries good length but not extreme, depth throughout with two solid ends, a thick chest and a full ham, a strong top and reasonable thickness. With this he must be perfectly trim and as smooth as a bottle throughout. With this type of pig goes a moderate length of leg and a certain type of head. A long legged Berkshire is absolutely no good and a very short legged one will never fulfill the above description in body. The legs of a Berkshire are about as indicative and as important as the head. The right length counts for much, but counting for just as much is the amount of bone, the quality of bone, and the way the legs are set. We can't hope for the ideal Canadian Berkshire without an abundance of clean strong bone, with strong well-defined joints and



A Pair of Macdonald College Flossies at Breeding Age.

pasterns and well set legs. These things are invariably found at their best when they are found together. Our best breeders are now striving for this kind of bone and leg, but none too soon. As for the head every breeder must recognize it as the key to transmission. Berkshire character must be a vivid picture to a Berkshire breeder if he hopes to breed. The extremely short nose and face and the very aristocratic English ear have to give way to a little more length, size and openness in order to get the scale of bone and the scale of pig desired, but no long face, no large ear and no coarseness are acceptable.

Color need hardly be mentioned as it is likely to be well taken care of, keeping the white in control is perhaps the one objective. Prolificacy is something that must be well looked after. It is perfectly possible to regulate it materially.

To sum up, the aim should be a pig of scale and growthiness, but not extreme in length, the thickness,

quality and character so truly Berkshire must still predominate, an abundance of first quality bone in well set legs is indispensable and prolificacy will bear development.

That this ideal can be realized is proven by the representatives in certain herds and that it is worth while is evidenced by the field that is undoubtedly opening for the breed in this country.

Our Scottish Letter.

During the past month we have been experiencing sensations in connection with the prices of stock. Sales by auction have been very numerous and greatly enhanced prices have been the order of the day. Seldom has such a continuous strain been maintained. All breeds are sharing in the advance and breeders everywhere have been rewarded with extraordinary returns. The War outlook has undergone a perceptible and very gratifying change for the better. At the moment, October 22, thinking people in this country are a bit anxious as to the reply which President Wilson may give to the second communication from Germany. In a sense that communication does not concern any one of the Allies at this stage, but the President of the United States. It is to be hoped his answer will be as straight and pointed as was that of the Allies to Bulgaria. The only terms are unconditional surrender of Germany imagines she is to get any other after all the havoc she has wrought let us hope she is mistaken.

Harvest here is not yet finished. In most parts of Scotland the grain is safely housed, but strange to say in the west and southwest progress has been very slow, and a week ago in Ayrshire and parts of Renfrewshire there was still a considerable extent to cut. Such a condition of things does not make for cheerfulness. The weather is most irregular and uncertain. There is no continuity in anywise, and no sooner does the grain become ready for carrying than down comes another deluge and the farmer's hopes are blasted. A fortnight of steady dry weather would see all fields cleared. Let us hope it may come at once. So far not much grain has been spoiled. The weather has been cold, and there has been little second growth. This is almost the only saving feature in a somewhat gloomy outlook.

Potato lifting proceeds apace, but weather conditions are none too favorable for that work either. In order that potatoes may be safely pitted for the winter it is important that they should be put in dry. Happily so far the crop has been singularly free from blight, and now that the haulms are withered there is less risk of its appearance.

The Dairy Industry.

Dairy farmers have not too cheerful an outlook. The controlled maximum price for milk is high enough, viz., 2s. 3d. per gallon, but with labor and food scarcity, there is small encouragement for anyone to remain in the trade. Many herds have been sold off; yet official statistics inform us that the number of cows and heifers in the United Kingdom shows little diminution. How to reconcile this with the undoubted milk shortage is not too easy a problem, and we prefer to leave it to experts in compiling statistics. Frankly we have never placed much confidence in official statistics; too often they are compiled by theorists; and in many cases they are largely based on estimates. Now estimates which allow margins for errors are not the same as figures disclosed in a census. In the city here we are paying 3s. 8d. per gallon for our milk. I do not know what meaning that may convey to readers, but to put it otherwise it means 5½ d. or \$0.11 per pint or 11d. or 22 cents per quart. This is a very serious figure, and perhaps it may convince the "working-man" who works as little as possible, that he cannot compel anyone to toil day and night to produce milk for his special benefit. Meantime the Food Ministry are doing their best to meet the necessities of the case. They are rationing feeding-stuffs so that the milk-producing farmers may get the largest share. Few departments of the food supply, whether for man or beast are now exempt from the principle of rationing.

Live Stock Sales.

Three breeds in particular have been very much in evidence during the past four weeks. This has been true in a special degree of the Shorthorns. There have been great sales in Scotland and England and prices have been recorded which suggest a return of the days of the Bates inflation when prices on the basis of families were all the rage. But in these days Bates and Booth are nothing accounted of. Cruickshank alone is reckoned with and prices are being paid for representatives of families which the Quaker founded all unwittingly. Amos Cruickshank set small store by families when he was purchasing bulls or heifers, nevertheless he founded families; and phenomenal prices have been paid for animals of tribes founded at Sittyton which would have staggered the upright Quaker. This has been notably the case at the Aberdeen sales. But prior to the opening of the Aberdeen week several notable sales were held in England at which Shorthorns of the dairy type made remarkable prices. Two dispersion sales took place in Cumberland at which the noted type developed by the farmers of the dales and the fells made splendid averages. These sales were conducted by Messrs. John Thornborrow & Co, Penrith. At The Wreay, Wigton, twenty-seven cows and heifers bred by T. Richardson, who is retiring, made an average of £120 15s. each. On the following day the dispersion of the herd of the late Archibald Ritson took place at Hawkrigg House, Wigton, when cows made up to £546 and £525 apiece, and sixty-five cows and heifers made an average of £216 16s. 6d. each. This was a sale to be remembered.

The demand throughout was vivacious, and all the good things were kept at home. At Kilmscott in Gloucestershire, Messrs. I. Thornton & Co., London, sold 44 cows and heifers at an average of £285 16s. 9d.

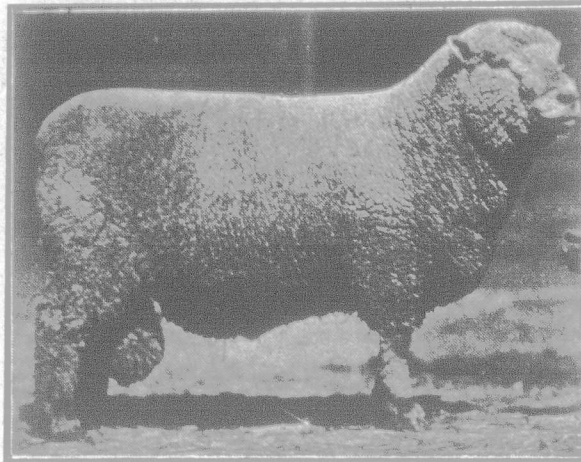
The northern sales lasted for four days, and unprecedented figures were realised. On the first day 74 calves, bulls and heifers, were sold by Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co., (Ltd.), Perth, from the herds of William Duthie, Collynie, and James Durno, Uppermill. The average price of the 74 was £508 6s. 9d. The 20 bull calves sold by Duthie made an average of £1,088 17s. 0d., and the 20 heifer calves an average of £333 13s. 9d. The highest price was £4,410 for the roan Collynie Royal Regent, and the highest price of a heifer calf £1,627 10s. for the white Proud Duchess of Gloster. H. O. Wills, Bristol, bought the former, and Robert Copland, Milton Ardlethen, Ellon, the latter. Other very high prices made by Mr. Duthie's calves were £2,625 by Dr. R. M. Wilson, Tarty, Ellon, for Collynie Cavalier and £2,520 by M. Marshall, Strauraer, for Collynie Sunrise. Collynie Cavalier was by a bull named Quartermaster 132925. Both Collynie Royal Regent and Collynie Sunrise were by Masterstroke 126820, a splendid breeding bull bred by Mr. Duthie,—Webster, Taives. The highest price paid for one of the Uppermill calves, Scotch Prestige of the famous Missie tribe was £1,575. He was bought by Mr. Cornelius from Shropshire, and was regarded by many as the best bull calf offered on the first day of the sales. Mr. Durno had an average of £348 19s. 0d. for 15 bull calves. There is no saying what price this Missie calf might have made, but for the fact that the Missie race are barred by the Argentine pedigree rules. A fine illustration of the folly of super-registration fads.

It may be interesting to look at the results of the sale of these 74 Shorthorns as they illustrate the successes of sires. Masterstroke 126820 heads the list with an average of £1,591 16s. for 5 of his produce. Next comes Clipper Star 124786 with £659 15s. for six; then Knight of Collynie 112229 with £597 3s. 9d. for eight, and Knight of Lancaster 131806, a Collynie stock bull, bred by the late John Marr at Uppermill with £580 6s. 3d. for an equal number. Mr. Durno's stock bull, Mesmerist 121570, which was bred at Collynie had £428 15s. for six, and Crusader 130468, one of the Collynie stock bulls bred by C. W. Tindale, Wainfleet, had £401 2s. for ten. Mr. Durno's principal stock bull, Collynie Baronet 135812 was represented by twelve which yielded an average of £290 1s. 3d. Marquis of Millhills 137868 had £191 9s. 8d. for eight, and Max of Cluny 112487, £153 19s. 0d. for four.

The second day's sale was held in the Hall at Kittybreuster, Aberdeen, when 307 head from breeders in the north and northeast made an average of £151 18s. 7d. The highest price of the day was £1,890 paid by Mr. Cornelius for a beautiful roan heifer calf named Violet Crest, bred by A. H. Reid, Hillhead, Ellon, and got by Collynie Silver Crest 135829. Other high prices made that day were 920 guineas or £966 paid by Mr. Anderson, Damside, Auchterarder, for Clunes Nonpareil, a white heifer bred by K. P. McGillivray Clunes, Inverness, and got by a grand bull, Millhills Rothes King 138020 which was exported to the Argentine all too soon. Another heifer by the same sire, and from the same breeder, named Clunes Princess Royal made £892 10s. to H. B. Marshall of Rachan, Peebles-shire, and yet another of the Lavender tribe from Messrs. Munro, Moness, Aberfeldy, by Collynie Violet Star 135830 made £861 his buyer being Mr. Cazalet in Kent who has one of the best herds in Great Britain. On the third day a draft from Messrs. Peterkin's herd at Dunglass, Conon Bridge, Ross-shire, and Mr. Finlayson's small herd at Throsk, Stirling, were sold. The 44 sold by Messrs. Peterkin made an average of £191 11s. 6d., and Mr. Finlayson's 20 made £106 11s. 6d. The feature of this third day's sale was the demand for females of the Orange Blossom race. A cow of the race made £630 to Mr. Duthie, and heifers made £462, £420, £493 10s. and £577 10s. The last figure was paid by Mr. Duthie for a heifer calf. On the fourth day perhaps, in its way the best sale of the series, took place. This was the draft from James Durno's fine herd at Rothiebristane, Fyvie. On this occasion 68 head of varying ages and both sexes made an average of £259 16s. 3d. and among

these 20 females of the Myrtle race made £265 15s. 6d. of an average. The highest price was £861 paid by T. J. Crawford, Cookstown, Tyrone, for the heifer calf, Clipper Celebrity by a magnificent white bull named Collynie Premier 124847, out of Clipper Cinderella, a fine cow which sold on the same day for £661 10s. The feature of the Rothiebristane sale was the demand for cows and heifers of the fine race called the Myrtle's which Mr. Durno has bred since 1872. These were strong, healthy cattle, and the whole herd is of that character. Mr. Durno, Rothiebristane is a full cousin of his namesake in Uppermill, Taives.

In the week following a great sale was held at Penrith when Messrs Thornborrow & Co. sold among others 39 yearling heifers from the herd of A. J. Marshall at Bridgebank, Stranraer. They realized the splendid average of £333 14s. 3d. each. The highest price was £918 15s. for a Lavender heifer by Collynie White Knight by Wm. Cazalet, Fairlaune, Kent, and another of the Princess Royal race went to Lord Rosebery at £840. To-day at Mr. Cazalet's own sale a dark roan bull calf made £2,625, and the average for bull calves was £366 6s. 1d.



Southdown Ram.

Champion of the breed at Toronto and London for Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

Some sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have also been held. The Stenhouse herd of the late Donald MacRae was dispersed at Perth. The 28 head realized an average of £107 14s. 9d., and a draft of 18 from the herd of Colonel McInroy, the Burn, Edzell, made an average of £67 0s. 6d. The herd of the late Dr. Clement Stephenson F. R. C. V. S., at Balliol College Farm, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was also dispersed. They made an average of £66 6s. 3d. for 52 head. Dr. Stephenson in his time was one of the most whole-hearted supporters of the "Blacks". Three times he won the championship at the Smithfield Club show with notable representatives of the race, and he zealously promoted the breeding of the "Blacks" in the north of England. He had the happy faculty of communicating his enthusiasm to others.

Great sales of Clydesdales have also taken place recently and are taking place this week. At Perth the Carskies stud from Kintyre was dispersed, when 25 head made an average of £204 18s. 5d. The highest price was £570 paid for the stallion, Monticello 17311. Two yearling fillies from the stud of John P. Sleight, St. John's Wells, Fyvie, made £360 and £300 apiece. The average for 25 head apart from the Carskies stud was £202 18s. 5d. On the second day at Perth a brood mare by Revelanta 11876 made £370 and her colt foal by an exceptionally promising young horse named Golden Wonder 19138 made £140. At Lanark on the four days of the Aberdeen Shorthorn sales, 2,000 Clydesdales were sold by Messrs Lawrie and Symington (Ltd.). The feature of the four day's sale was the extraordinary prices paid for Clydesdale geldings. On the first day three, aged from 3 to 8 years old, made £300, £290 and £240 each. One exposer sold three

at an average of £223 each. When the day was finished it was found that 128 geldings had made an average of £120 5s. 4d. each. On the second day a colt foal by Dunure Independence bred by George Argo, Petty, Fyvie, was sold at £530 to Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, and the same seller got an average of £330 for three mares. A five-year-old by Bonnie Buchlyvie made £500. When the second day finished it was found that 118 colt foals had made an average of £60 13s. 3d., and 89 filly foals an average of £87 3s. 3d. each. On the third day a yearling filly by Dunure Footprint, out of Lady Douglas by Revelanta, made £820. Her dam is sister to the stallions Black Douglas and Valdor, and was first at Glasgow in 1910. At the close of the third day it was found that 252 two-year-old fillies had been sold for an average of £121 2s. 3d., and 93 yearling fillies for an average of £104 14s. 0d. On the fourth day young geldings were sold. A two-year-old made £210, and the average for 393 two year olds was £91 14s. 6d., and for 118 yearlings £65 3s. 0d.

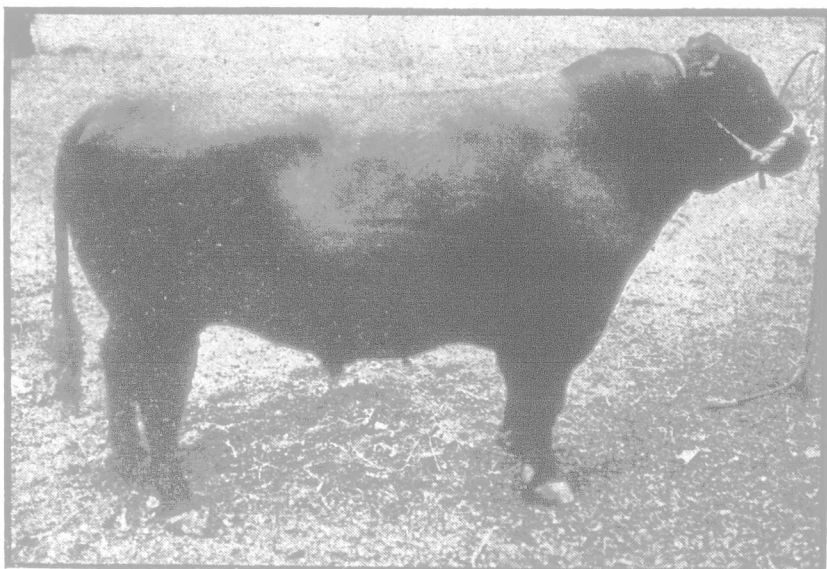
The Hackney world has sustained a great loss through the death of Robert Scott's famous stallion, Mathias 6473. He was 23 years of age and had been for 18 years at the head of the Thornhome stud, Carlisle. He was bred by Lord Londesborough, and was unquestionably the greatest sire of harness horses the Hackney breed has known. Only a few weeks ago his daughter, Adbolton Bountiful, was sold by public auction for £1,470. All the most noted harness horses of the past 15 years were got by him. His dam was the famous Ophelia 1601, a London champion and dam of very many notable horses and mares. She never bred an indifferent foal. SCOTLAND YET.

October Live Stock Markets.

The prices of live stock on the average for October were considerably less than for the previous month. According to the monthly report of the Markets Intelligence Division of the Live Stock Branch, 36,074 head of cattle were received at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, as compared with 42,294 for the same month of last year. The top price was \$14.25, which was a dollar a hundred less than was received in September. On the two Montreal markets, over 1,600 head were marketed with the top price about 75 cents per cwt. below Toronto. There were 50,045 passed through the Winnipeg market in October, with the top price at \$14.50. The Calgary and Edmonton markets ruled about \$2 per cwt. less. The offering of calves was considerably lighter than usual, being nearly 1,000 less than for the same month a year ago, on the Toronto market. The top price was \$17.50, a drop of 25 cents per cwt. from last month. At Toronto, there was a heavy run of hogs in October, there being 37,967 at the Union Stock Yards with the top price at \$19.75; at Winnipeg the total was 11,643 with the top price at \$19. A total of 34,064 sheep and lambs exchanged hands on the Toronto market during October. This was several thousand less than for the same month a year ago. The prices showed a little decline as compared with the previous month. However, the good stuff found a ready market. Comparatively few ewes or ewe lambs suitable for breeding purposes are going to the block, but are being returned to the farming districts where breeding stock is in demand.

Dairy Shorthorns in England.

The milking Shorthorn is the dairy cow in England, and while phenomenal milk records have not been common, many herds give a very fair average milk flow. Probably one of the most renowned herds is that of Messrs. L. W. Hobbs & Son, of Kelmscott. It is the largest in the United Kingdom and has been in existence for over forty years. During this time, by careful breeding and selection, a herd of more than average quality has been built up, and the performance of the individuals, both at the pail and in the show-ring, brought the herd much before the public eye. Early in October Messrs. Hobbs disposed of 68 head by public auction. Purchasers were attracted to the sale from



Young Leroy.

Champion Angus bull at London and Regina, and first at Toronto, Edmonton and Brandon for Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.



Pride of Shelton.

A champion in the English show ring. Sold for 900 gs.

When the day was geldings had made each. On the second independence bred by sold at £530 to Wm. d the same seller got ares. A five-year-old When the second day bolt foals had made an ally foals an average of l day a yearling filly Douglas by Revelanta, er to the stallions was first at Glasgow day it was found that sold for an average of lies for an average of y young geldings were and the average for and for 118 yearlings

ed a great loss through ous stallion, Mathias and had been for 18 home stud, Carluke, rough, and was un- of harness horses the a few weeks ago his was sold by public noted harness horses im. His dam was the hampion and dam of ares. She never bred SCOTLAND YET.

Markets.

average for October the previous month. e of the Markets In- Stock Branch, 36,074 e Union Stock Yards, 4 for the same month \$14.25, which was a ceived in September. ver 1,600 head were out 75 cents per cwt. 5 passed through the the top price at \$14.50. rkets ruled about \$2 lves was considerably 000 less than for the oronto market. The 5 cents per cwt. from s a heavy run of hogs e Union Stock Yards inneapolis the total was A total of 34,064 nds on the Toronto several thousand less o. The prices showed the previous month, eady market. Com- suitable for breeding ut are being returned eeding stock is in de-

England.

lairy cow in England, s have not been com- ar average milk flow. ned herds is that of Kelmescott. It is the has been in existence his time, by careful f more than average e performance of the d in the show-ring, ublic eye. Early in of 68 head by public ed to, the sale from

all parts of the Old Country, and the prices received were very gratifying to the owner. The 44 females realized the highest average ever obtained for dairy Shorthorns, the average being \$1,436. Among the high priced animals was Marchioness 57th, a roan, which sold for \$1,600. Filkins 19th, a six-year-old cow, and one of the choice ones of the sale went under the hammer at \$2,500. Bloom 20th, a roan, two years old, also brought \$2,500. Melody 33rd went for over \$2,700. This gives an idea of how the various families sold. Kelmescott Conjuror 12th, a roan bull calf, brought \$1,500, the other male calves going at considerably less. Four of the males went to the bid of purchasers from South America. This sale was indeed a red-letter day in the history of milking Shorthorns. The quality of the offering speaks well for the judgment and enterprise of Messrs. Hobbs.

Rationing Scheme in English Agriculture.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The farm and other live stock of England (and Scotland) are to be strictly rationed as from November 17 next until January 25, and then for similar periods of ten weeks at a stretch, the rations to be varied according to weather and seasonal conditions. For the first ten weeks the following maximum allowances of concentrated feeding stuffs have been allowed by the Food Controller, after consultation with the leading agricultural bodies of the Kingdom: Dairy cattle in milk—(1) kept under rural conditions, 1½ cwt. cake or meal and 1½ cwt. offals or grains; (2) stall-fed and kept under town conditions, 2 cwt. cake or meal and 3 cwt. offals or grains; calves under 6 months, ¼ cwt. cake or meal and ¼ cwt. offals or grains; horses used for agricultural purposes, ¼ cwt. offals (bran); bulls over 6 months kept for breeding, 1½ cwt. cake or meal; sows in farrow and boars, 2 cwt. offals or grains; store pigs, ½ cwt. offals or grains (1 lb. per day).

Some idea of the situation may be gathered from the statement of fact that this winter begins with just about one-fifth of the stock of concentrated feeding stuffs which at the commencement of last winter was actually in the farmers' hands.

The prime factor in the situation is shipping space. So far from more shipping space being available there is less than at any previous period of the war. It has been calculated that every American soldier who comes to Europe requires 5 tons of shipping space during the year for the supplies of all kinds which are necessary to maintain him as a fighting unit. No one can doubt the wisdom of the policy that determines to concentrate every available effort towards bringing the war to a victorious conclusion at the earliest possible moment, even though such a policy may involve a certain measure of hardship to the people of this country.

The necessity of reserving as large a space as possible for American troops and munitions affects the import of human food as well as of feeding stuffs. It is not, therefore, possible to relax restrictions upon the use of cereals, and, in the circumstances, there can hardly be any more unpatriotic act than to feed to farm stock cereals and other foods grown on British farms which are reasonably fit for human consumption. Such action, by reducing the home-grown food supply, means that there will be either too little food for human consumption or fewer American troops. It is hoped that the supplies of feeding stuffs during the coming winter may prove adequate to maintain the production of milk, to keep alive the young calves, and to allow a small ration for horses. So far as pigs are concerned, however, it is improbable that any allowance can be made to them after the end of the year. If for any reason the small import programme that is now contemplated and approved is not realized, and to some extent it is not improbable, the position will be correspondingly worse, and still more important classes of stock will have to go without cattle feeding stuffs.

ALBION.

Elgin County Shorthorn Sale Brings \$7,020.

The Elgin County Pure-bred Breeders' Association held their third annual combination sale in St. Thomas on November 13, when 45 registered Shorthorns and a score or more of Oxford Down ewes and ram lambs were disposed of at good prices by auctioneers Capt. T. E. Robson, Locke & McLachlin. Prof. Day, Secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was present and gave a brief address, in which he mentioned some of the unprecedented prices which had been received the past six months for registered Shorthorns and for Shorthorn steers of high quality. Prices in the sale-ring and on the market are indications of the value placed on good breeding stock, and also shows that breeding tells in the feed lot. Although we are living in abnormal times, the Professor saw no reason for a curtailment in the stocking up with good stuff.

Some choice things were brought into the ring and sold well, but bidding was draggy on stock with plain breeding and that was not in flesh. The result of the sale once more emphasizes the importance of blood, individuality and fitting. The fourteen bulls averaged \$126, and thirty-one females \$169.50. Included in the offering were a number of 1918 calves, which tended to lower the average. Walnut Strathallan, a heifer calf sired by Gainford Eclipse, topped the sale at \$400. She was consigned by D. Brown & Sons, of Shedden, and went to the bid of F. J. Locke, St. Thomas. She is particularly smooth, breezy, high-quality youngster of excellent conformation. Red Butterfly 2nd, from the

same herd, was second highest, going to the bid of \$370 from W. B. Annett, Alvinston. Several choice bulls changed hands at well within their value. It was a good sale.

Among the contributors to the sale were: W. G. Saunders, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, D. Brown & Sons, E. E. Luton, W. H. McCallum, W. A. Galbraith, W. H. Ford, W. Miller, R. Evely, D. L. Purcell, J. Walker, N. M. Noble & Sons, E. S. Moore, and N. A. McFarlane. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Females.

Red Butterfly 2nd, W. B. Annett, Alvinston.....	\$370
Deeside Lassie, A. McCallum, Iona.....	180
Village Queen, R. L. Robson & Son, Denfield.....	305
Lucille Lovely, D. O. McEachern, Appin.....	205
Tidy Lass 4th, Thos. Henderson, Glencoe.....	185
Red Rose 2nd, E. J. Purcell, Wardsville.....	120
Walnut Strathallan, F. J. Locke, St. Thomas.....	400
Princess Welcome 2nd, A. Hebon, Union.....	115
Mossy Lady, D. O. McEachern.....	150
Elmdale Ruth, E. J. Hiser, Comber.....	160
Duchess Jane 32nd, Robb Bros., Ilderton.....	120
Princess Welcome 3rd, R. S. Robson & Son.....	115
Sadie Lass 8th, R. S. Robson & Son.....	175
Reddy 2nd, A. O. Pardo, Blenheim.....	125
Rosella, R. S. Robson & Son.....	130
Pearl Duchess, C. F. Jackson, Pt. Stanley.....	115
Sadie Lass 5th, C. Carmicheal, Ilderton.....	140
Pansy Blossom, J. McIntyre, Fingal.....	100
Cherry Roan, Robb Bros.....	155
Lady Clare, A. O. Pardo.....	220
Maud K, R. J. Blue, Iona.....	160
Matilda, W. B. Annett.....	200
Polly Famous, C. Jones, Fingal.....	150
Blossom, E. J. Campbell, Iona.....	165
Miss Jessie Scott, S. Kendal, Iona.....	155
Village Lady, C. F. Jackson.....	180
Brookside Queen, E. J. Hiser.....	185
Roan Lass, D. Ferguson.....	170
May Lancaster, D. Gordon, Southwold.....	145

Males.

Baron Lustre, P. McGregor, Muncey.....	125
Hero's Boy, R. S. Robson & Son.....	280
Silver Cup, W. Graham, Dutton.....	210
Prince Rosedale, E. J. Purcell.....	120
Roan Victor, Wm. Little, Alymer.....	145
Victor's Pride, Geo. Robin, Iona.....	155
White Wonder, Geo. Kerr.....	105
Senator Prince, S. Shipley, Union.....	100
Roan Duke, D. Hamilton, Sheddon.....	130

THE FARM.

British and French Agriculture Through Canadian Eyes.

Continued from page 1877.

and, as a general thing, production of meat animals has decreased. In contrast to beef and mutton, Britain is disposed to import its pork products from America, and with this in mind the sharp decline in pork production is taking place.

"The sugar shortage is very acute, and sugar will be urgently needed in both Great Britain and France. The beet sugar industry of France has been very sadly crippled by the war, fully eighty per cent. of the beet sugar factories having been destroyed.

"Feeding stuffs will be in immediate demand for reasons already mentioned. There is at present a shortage of 85,000 tons of mill offal, and 153,000 tons of concentrates. The United Kingdom is now eighteen

per cent. short of the requirements in feeding stuffs, this calculation being based on a minimum ration. Sir Daniel Hall is authority for the statement that 'wool will be short the world over', and, although the stocks of wool accumulated on account of inability to ship to Germany, Austria, and Russia, will partially relieve this shortage, it is admitted that sheep should be profitable for some years at least. The French, Italian and Belgian stocks of wool must be re-established and the recent deficiency in consumption must be overcome. In the meantime an insistent demand for cotton is felt, especially since the fine finish of cotton goods has increased the demand for this product and in many places it has replaced wool and silk.

What France Will Need.

"France will need wheat in large quantities for a time at least, because her production has greatly fallen during the war, instead of having increased, as in the case of the United Kingdom. Frozen meat will also be required. Sheep have decreased forty per cent. since the war started and although the French are not meat eaters, the older stock of cattle is being used up, leaving a good quantity of young female stock to build up the depleted herds. Agricultural implements will be needed in large quantities. The lack of man power will increase the demand for agricultural implements and labor-saving devices; much machinery will be required in the damaged area, and at present there is no new machinery going into France. All observers agree that there will be a very great need for fertilizers in France; some authorities say that one boat load of phosphate from Africa will be worth more than fifteen boat loads of food. Freight cars will be badly needed also, and distribution is very slow because of the present inadequacy of the supply."

What Canada Can Do.

As a result of the conditions just enumerated, the Commissioner sums up the opportunity of Canada and Canadian agriculture as follows: "It is probable that within the next few years the United Kingdom will produce from sixty to ninety million bushels of wheat



Stock Yards at a Central Market.

and France from one hundred and eighty-five to two hundred million bushels. Previous to the war France produced practically as much wheat as she consumed, while Great Britain imported very large quantities. The average yield of wheat in 1912-13 in the United Kingdom was 57,000,000 bushels, while France produced 329,000,000 bushels. Taking these figures at 100, the production during the war was as follows:

Crop	United Kingdom	France
1912-13.....	100	100
1914.....	110	86
1915.....	120	68
1916.....	105	63
1917.....	113	44
1918.....	163	73

"These figures represent, perhaps, the whole status of agriculture in England and France, and because France is a much greater bread eater than Great Britain it is a serious problem for her when wheat production falls off. The per capita production of wheat since 1912 is as follows:

Crop	United Kingdom Bushels	France
1912-13.....	1.2	8.1
1914.....	1.3	7.1
1915.....	1.5	5.6
1916.....	1.2	5.2
1917.....	1.3	3.6
1918.....	1.9	6.0

"Great Britain never really suffered from want of bread. The submarine fear made it possible to cut off the normal quantity imported. On the other hand, France, which was practically self-supporting before the war, now required large importations, and from the same source as the United Kingdom, namely, America. Britain, therefore, had to supply France with wheat, or divert it from her own ports. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom was never in immediate danger, for even in the darkest days there was never less than three months' supply on hand. Taking 250,000,000 bushels as the average quantity needed in the United Kingdom, the quantity to be imported will vary from 160,000,000 to 190,000,000 bushels, while France, with a consumption of 6.6 bushels per capita, instead of 5.2 as in the case of the United Kingdom, including seed, would need from 65,000,000 to 135,000,000 bushels next year. Both Great Britain and France are now using twenty per cent. wheat substitutes and will undoubtedly go back to pure white bread. Thus, in 1920, France and Great Britain will want about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat from America. Italy and Belgium will also need wheat, as will the Central Powers if peace is declared, but I believe that the supplies which might, in such a contingency, come from Australia, the Argentine and India will just be about sufficient to meet the needs of these other countries.

"Concentrated feeding stuffs will also be required from America, especially cotton-seed meal, and for a few years there will be a demand for pork products and beef products. Great Britain has been able to keep up her pure-bred herds and in all probability will be able to supply devastated countries, like France and Belgium. Good prices should prevail for Canadian meat products."

How the Khaki University is Organized.

Not the least of Dr. Creelman's duties when in England was to assist in the organization of the Canadian Khaki University. The Dominion Government has appropriated \$500,000 for the re-education of Canadian soldiers during the war and during demobilization in England and France. Dr. Creelman, as President of the Ontario Agricultural College, was asked to assist in preparing a curriculum for the agricultural courses, in order that the soldiers who take an agricultural course in the Khaki University may have some standing afterward. He had this to say: "The Canadian Khaki University has its headquarters in London, England, where the University of London has turned over its entire plant, including the laboratories and classrooms. There is a branch of the University at every Canadian military camp in England, and courses are taught in every subject from Arts to Agriculture and Electrical Engineering. Classes are held at night and soldiers come to the London night classes several nights a week from a radius of thirty miles. It is expected that 10,000 students will take the course in agriculture this winter.

"Dr. A. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, is now President of the Khaki University, and J. A. Clark, B. S. A., Director of the Dominion Experiment Station, Charlottetown, P. E. I., has charge of the courses in agriculture. Only three of a staff were at headquarters when I was there, and these were still on military duty, doing the teaching work at night. A part of my duty was to visit as many of the graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College as possible in the various camps in England and in the trenches in France, with the idea of securing their services on a permanent agricultural teaching staff, which it is hoped will be established soon. I was able to do this and to get, provisionally, twenty-four men for this purpose. It is proposed to distribute 100,000 text books this winter. All the men who are taking these courses have lived in Canada; a good many were raised on Canadian farms but had gone into other business and are now desirous of going back to the farm. As soon as the novelty wore off in England and France these men began to think about their work after the war and many turned toward farming. It is quite impossible to say what percentage of men in the Canadian army will return to the land and this information is being collected at the present time.

"It is planned to have a farm in connection with each camp in England for instruction purposes. Men of the type of the District Representatives in Ontario are being employed as instructors in agriculture and a curriculum has been drawn up based upon that followed in the first two years of the Ontario Agricultural College course. Many of these men would like immediately to own farms of their own, but I have advised everyone, and hundreds asked me for advice, to get experience with a good farmer before going to farm for himself. It seems to me that some provision should be made either by the farmers themselves, or some outside agency, to provide houses for these returned men, many of whom will be available for work on our farms."

It was interesting to learn from Dr. Creelman that no new and special institutions are being planned for the re-education in Canada of the returned soldiers. It seems probable, from the remarks of the Commissioner, that the men who are given certificates from the Khaki University in any branch of agriculture, will be given credit in the Canadian agricultural colleges for the course they have taken. It is also possible, and in fact quite probable, that further assistance will be given to the returned soldier who wishes to engage in agriculture, by offering him without cost a course at an agricultural college, or, if he would prefer it, a settlement of land.

Dr. Creelman considers that some arrangement will probably be arrived at whereby the Dominion and Provincial Governments will co-operate to bear the expense of these courses, for those who prefer an agricultural education to a grant of land.

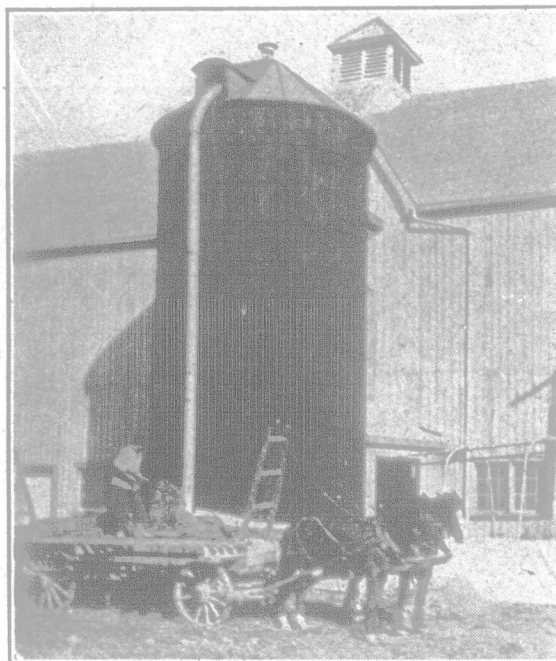
News From the Northland.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Once again the summer season has been left behind and autumn is drawing to a close. In New Ontario there have already been several reminders that winter is not far distant. Snow birds are frequently seen, and there have been a few snow flurries to remind us that it is time to make all due preparation for the time when mother earth shall be covered with her blanket of white.

To some it may seem strange that winter has not already set in. In the Northland, last fall, at this time, the ground was frozen hard and there was considerable snow. But in the North, as elsewhere throughout the province, Providence is kind, and so this fall we are being favored with exceptionally mild weather. Such weather is of signal benefit to farmers, in that they are allowed to get their fall plowing and other fall work pretty well done. At one time in the early fall it looked doubtful if they would be allowed to do so. Old timers say that never in the history of the Temiskaming District (speaking from an agricultural standpoint) has there been a worse harvest season than this year. This is evidenced by the fact that still here and there are to be seen fields of uncut grain and others in stook. Such conditions, of course, tend to discourage the settler, but those, who know anything of the optimism of the settlers of the North, know well that it requires more than one bad season to make them quit the job. True, there may be a few who will pull up stakes and locate elsewhere but that has ever been the way of pioneering, and is but one phase in the development of the country. Men shall come and others shall go, but the "Great Clay Belt" still remains and shall eventually be settled from one end to the other and made into a productive and profitable agricultural land.

Just the other day I received a letter from a settler near Cochrane filing applications for a cow, brood sows, sheep and grain for spring delivery. The tone of his letter ran thus: "I have not had very good luck this summer, crops did not do well, therefore, I and my



Silo on Monteith Farm.

This is a 30 x 16-foot wooden silo being filled with oats, peas and vetches.

boy are going to work out on the railroad for the winter to earn a little ready cash. We have 15 more acres ready for next spring's seeding and are going back to try it again—nothing ventured, nothing won." Then again, in going over to the village recently, I met a settler and said, "Well Joe, we are getting some very nice weather now." "Yes," says Joe, "and we sure deserve it after the summer we have had." Then he went on to tell of his past experiences in hewing out of the virgin forest a home for himself and family, of trials and discouragements, of anxious times during the big fire and how he pulled through. "But," he said, "I came here to make good and I am going to stick to it. I believe in the country and am looking forward to better and more prosperous times." Such is the spirit of the pioneer settlers of the great North.

The present mild weather is a great boon to farmers, and when the freeze-up comes there will probably be more fall plowing done than was done a year ago. Then, too, it is favoring fall wheat wonderfully. Throughout the district are to be seen many fields of wheat well grown and in splendid condition for the winter. The area extends from Hearst, 150 miles west of Cochrane, to New Liskeard, 140 miles south of Cochrane. At Kapuskasing, on the Dominion Experimental Farm and also on the Soldiers Settlement Colony Farm are two fifty-acre fields looking fine. Down along the T. & N. O. the fields present the same vigorous appearance.

At the Monteith Demonstration Farm a new experiment for the North has been tried out, namely, the silo. Last year, we had 60 tons of green oats, peas and vetches. This year we have in 100 tons. Results so far have been most encouraging, the yield of green fodder running as high as 10 to 12 tons per acre. The fermentation of the silage is most desirable and freezing an almost negligible quantity. The practicability of the wooden silo and the use of green mixed grain for silage, for

Temiskaming District, (which virtually means New Ontario) has been demonstrated beyond a doubt. In an unfavorable season, the silo provides a quick and sure means of taking care of a great bulk of succulent winter feed.—W. G. NIXON, Superintendent, Monteith Demonstration Farm.

THE DAIRY.

Echoes From the National.

According to the exhibit of the Holstein-Friesian Association at the National Dairy Show, in Columbus, a pound of butter at 60 cents is equal in food value to 12.3 pounds of cabbage worth 79 cents, 2.2 pounds of ham worth \$1.10, 5.9 pounds of chicken worth \$2.55, 2.6 pounds of beef steak worth \$1.38, or 5.5 pounds of bananas worth 81 cents. A quart of milk at 8 cents was said to be equal in food value to 2.2 pounds of apples worth 18 cents, 6 eggs worth 33 cents, 1.3 pounds bananas worth 17 cents, 1.3 pounds chicken worth 50 cents, 1/2 pound ham worth 25 cents, or two-thirds pound of beef worth 42 cents. One pound of cottage cheese at 16 cents per pound equals in food value 7 eggs worth 38 cents, three-fifths pound of beef worth 32 cents, one and two-thirds pounds bananas worth 32 cents, 2 3/4 pounds oranges worth 41 cents, or 1 3/4 pounds chicken worth 79 cents.

According to M. D. Munn, President of the National Dairy Council, there are more dairy cows in America than there are in England, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Servia and Poland, more than three times as many dairy cows as any nation in the world. Mr. Munn also expressed his conviction that the reason why the United States soldiers have been able to display such physical and moral courage is because they come from a dairy nation, and are milk-fed. From the enormous total production of milk in the United States there is left only about one glass of milk per day for each head of population after condensed milk factories, creameries, cheese factories and ice cream manufacturers have been supplied. Milk made up nineteen per cent. of the American diet last year.

"The greatest task of the dairy industry to-day is to bring the people to a greater realization and appreciation of the value of milk and dairy products," said Chief Rawl, of the United States Dairy Division. Mr. Rawl was of the opinion that we could find more of our food in dairy products, especially cheese. The people of foreign nations use about 12 pounds of cheese per capita per year, whereas the people of the United States use about 4 pounds per capita per year. Because of the high value of cheese as food it should find a larger place in our diet. As a result of the recent strong effort to secure greater appreciation of cottage cheese, between 40,000 and 50,000 farm families have been interested in this dairy by-product as a human food. We must retain our dairy industry on a sound basis, having an eye to the future.

"Bow-legs and knock-knees are an infallible indication of mal-nutrition. They never come from too early walking. Milk, eggs, and the leafy vegetables should be called the productive foods. It is not logical to compare them with any others because their nutritive value cannot be duplicated anywhere else in our dietary system." In these words Prof. E. V. McCollum, of John Hopkins University, the widely-known dairy authority and the strongest advocate in America of the free use of milk as food, addressed a large gathering at the National Dairy Show. Dr. McCollum defined the needs of a rational and complete diet, and explained why so many diets, even those containing liberal portions of meat, tubers and grain foods, result in diseases like rickets and others, which are known to the medical world as diseases of mal-nutrition. Dr. McCollum's investigation required the sacrifice of more than two thousand small animals before the truth was arrived at. Very briefly, the net results of these experiments is that certain unknown substances which for lack of better name are called "Fat Soluble A" and "Water Soluble B" are to be found in milk, eggs, and the leafy vegetables. Nowhere else in the realm of foods are any appreciable quantities of these found. Experiments with what are called perfect rations with these two unknown substances omitted, have resulted in a variety of diseases and ultimate death in every case. "Orientals and peoples of the tropics who use no milk are inferior to Europeans and Americans, both physically and in respect to their mental development," said Dr. McCollum. "It is impossible to make up a satisfactory diet out of such things as cereal grains, together with tubers, such as potatoes and beets and meats. You can have all of these foods in a diet and in the right proportion, and you can, therefore, have a diet of any chemical composition desired, but they fail to promote satisfactory nutrition either to man or animal. The reason for this is three-fold; there is a poor mineral content, the proteins are of poor quality, and the unknown substance called Fat Soluble A is lacking, with the result that animals suffer. There are only two methods by which a satisfactory diet can be made up. One is by the use of grain, tubers and meats, together with a liberal amount of either milk or eggs, or the leafy vegetables such as spinach, cabbage, turnip leaves, or other vegetables suitable for use as greens. In all groups of peoples employed industrially there is a tendency to purchase for their food supply such foods as rice, rolled oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and meats, with the result that there is noticeable a tendency to suffer from tuberculosis, because the

virtually means New beyond a doubt. In wide a quick and sure milk of succulent winter nt, Monteith Demon-

IRY.

National.

the Holstein-Friesian Show, in Columbus, equal in food value 79 cents, 2.2 pounds chicken worth \$2.55 \$1.38, or 5.5 pounds of milk at 8 cents due to 2.2 pounds of 33 cents, 1.3 pounds chicken worth 50 cents, or two-thirds pound of cottage cheese at value 7 eggs worth beef worth 32 cents, s worth 32 cents, 2 1/4 r 1 3/4 pounds chicken

ident of the National Dairy cows in America nce, Italy, Belgium, than three times as in the world. Mr. ion that the reason ave been able to dis- arge is because they are milk-fed. From milk in the United glass of milk per day condensed milk fac- and ice cream manu- lk made up nineteen year.

industry to-day is realization and ap- and dairy products." ates Dairy Division. e we could find more ecially cheese. The 12 pounds of cheese eople of the United a per year. Because it should find a larger recent strong effort cottage cheese, be- milies have been in- as a human food. ry on a sound basis.

an infallible indica- come from too early y vegetables should It is not logical to ecause their nutritive re else in our dietary E. V. McCollum, of

widely-known dairy ate in America of the a large gathering at McCollum defined the diet, and explained aining liberal portions result in diseases like own to the medical n. Dr. McCollum's e of more than two truth was arrived at. e experiments is that h for lack of better and "Water Soluble" the leafy vegetables. s are any appreciable ments with what are o unknown substances ety of diseases and Orientals and peoples inferior to Europeans d in respect to their cCollum. "It is in- ry diet out of such with tubers, such as u can have all of these portion, and you can, ical composition de- satisfactory nutrition son for this is three- t, the proteins are of substance called Fat t that animals suffer, which a satisfactory e use of grain, tubers amount of either als such as spinach, egetables suitable for eoples employed in- urchase for their food ats, potatoes, sweet t that there is notice- erculosis, because the

vitality of these people is lowered by long-continued use of a faulty diet which predisposes them to tuberculosis. The greatest factor in the cure of tuberculosis once it is contracted is through proper hygienic treatment, together with liberal feeding on a diet in which milk and eggs find a very conspicuous place. The keeping of dairy animals is the greatest single discovery in the history of human progress. The cost of production has so increased that the price must go up if the business is to continue profitable. Every public-spirited person should at this time make it his business to educate his acquaintances in the matter of using more of all kinds of dairy products, in order to encourage an industry which is greatly jeopardized."

A chart in the Pure Food exhibit at the National Dairy Show showed the importance of dairying in the United States, as regards the production of human food. The relative importance of the various foods was given as follows: 1, wheat; 2, pork and lard; 3, dairy products; 4, cornmeal; 5, beef; 6, cottonseed oil; 7, potatoes; 8, beet sugar; 9, eggs. Here was another notice to be seen: "Milk—The indispensable food. Use at least one quart every day for each child up to six years. Use at least one pint every day for each child from six to fifteen years. Use at least one-half pint every day for each other person in the household."

Everyone has seen a great many of those puzzles whereby pictures of animals and other objects are substituted for certain words in a verse or line. One of these reading puzzles was prominently displayed by the United States Bureau of Markets, the purpose of which was to encourage people to market skim-milk as cottage cheese. Interpreted in plain English this puzzle read as follows: "Why feed 100 pounds skim-milk to a hog, which will produce only 5 pounds pork, when 100 pounds of skim-milk produces 16 pounds cottage cheese, equal in protein to 22 1/2 pounds pork, leaving 80 pounds of whey to a hog, which will produce an additional 2 pounds of pork? The answer is up to you."

A table prominently displayed in the Food Administration exhibit showed the production and disposition of milk in the United States to be as follows: There are 22,763,000 cows whose average production is 3,716 pounds, making a total milk production for the United States of 84,611,350,000 pounds. Of this quantity forty-one per cent., or 34,633,850,000 pounds is used for the production of butter, having a total production of 1,650,000,000 pounds and requiring 21 pounds milk per pound of butter. Five per cent., or 4,200,000,000 pound milk, are used for cheese, which at 10 pounds milk per pound of cheese produces 420,000,000 pounds of cheese per year. Condensed milk requires 2.9 per cent., or 2,437,500,000 pounds to produce 975,000,000 pounds of condensed milk, where 2 1/2 pounds is reduced to one pound. Ice cream manufacture requires 3.7 per cent., or 3,150,000,000 to produce 210,000,000 gallons of ice cream, where 6 pounds of milk are required to make a gallon of ice cream testing 10 per cent. fat. A population of 100,000,000 requires 43.1 per cent. or, 36,500,000,000 pounds per year, at the rate of one pound per day per head. Calves require 4.3 per cent. or, 3,660,000,000 pounds, where 17,500,000 calves are to be fed. It was also shown that whereas butter uses up 41 per cent. of the total milk supply, or 34,633,850,000 pounds, butter itself is only 4 per cent. of the total weight of milk required for butter manufacture. The remaining 96 per cent. is made up of 12 per cent. butter-milk and 84 per cent. skim-milk.

Milk Control in England.

Canadian producers of milk will be interested in knowing the procedure taken to ensure adequate milk distribution in England and the views held with regard to it. The following is an extract from the "Agricultural Gazette" published in London, England, giving the terms of the so called "Milk Distribution Order" and some editorial comment:

"An Order, dated October 5, gives the Food Controller power, under Regulation 2GG of the Defence of the Realm Regulations to take possession, as from October 7, of all premises in Great Britain used at that date by a person licensed as a wholesale dealer in milk under the Milk (Registration of Dealers) Order, 1918, for wholesale dealings in liquid milk or for the purpose of the manufacture of milk products.

"The second Order is so important to farmers that it is given in full. It says: 'In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that, except under the authority of the Food Controller, the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:

"1. (a) The Food Controller or any person authorized by him in that behalf may from time to time issue directions relating to the collection, allocation, distribution or treatment of milk, and in particular may:—(1) fix the proportion or amount of milk which may be retained by a producer for the purpose of his wholesale or retail trade or for any other purpose; (2) fix the maximum quantity of milk which may be acquired by any person in any period and the persons from whom milk may be acquired by him; (3) direct that any producer or dealer in milk shall sell or deliver the whole or any part of his milk to any person or place; (4) restrict or regulate the sale or delivery of milk by any person to any other person or to any place; and (5) fix the maximum amount of liquid milk which any person may use in any period for any manufacturing purpose.

"(b) Directions given under this clause may be given so as to apply generally or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special producer, dealer or person or class of producers, dealers or persons, and shall have effect notwithstanding any contract entered into by the person to whom the directions are given. Where any such directions have been given it shall be the duty of all persons concerned to comply therewith, and a person shall not sell, use or dispose of any milk to which such directions apply except in accordance with such directions.

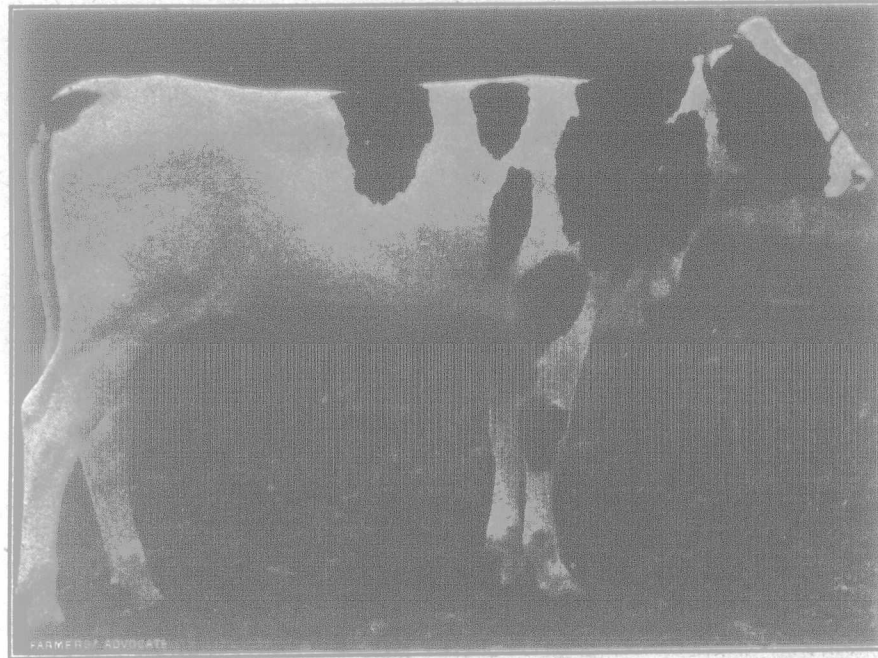
"2. For the purposes of this Order "Milk" shall include condensed milk, dried milk, milk preparations and butter-milk.

"3. Infringements of this Order or of any directions given thereunder are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

"4. (a) This Order may be cited as the Milk Distribution Order, 1918. (b) This Order does not apply to Ireland."

The Editorial comment in the publication referred to follows:

"How many milk producers, we wonder, have yet realized their position under the new Milk Distribution Orders? So carefully worded is the second of these that most people have come to the conclusion that the first Order, taking over the premises of milk factories and wholesalers, is the more important of the two. It is certainly fairly drastic to be able to seize suddenly all the premises and businesses for dealing with the wholesale distribution of milk; but unless we are much mistaken it is nothing to the powers given to the Food Controller by the second Order. Under this the Controller is allowed to direct where, and to whom, any farmer's supply of milk is to be sent. He can also fix the quantity that any producer can retain at home for the feeding of calves or for the use of his household and employees. Further, it seems evident that the Food Controller can also say whether the milk is to be sent away as milk or is to be made into butter or cheese. Such treatment as this will be fairly galling if the powers



K. S. P. Tanta'us Calamo.

Junior champion Holstein female at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, 1918. Owned by R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.

are exercised, but the Order, as we read it, goes further. It can easily be construed to give the Food Controller power to direct exactly how much milk a farmer, already in the milk business, must produce, and it can be used to prevent him from reducing his supply or selling his cows and going out of the business. In fact, the Order gives the Controller such drastic powers that the milk producer is no longer master even of his own time and his own capital. Already farmers are bound hand and foot by the control of their wages, the fixing of prices and the commandeering of their produce, but so far no attempt has been made to commandeer their skill and capital. That has been left for the new Milk Order."

HORTICULTURE.

Mulch For Strawberries.

Strawberries are no exception to the list of fruits requiring some protection during the winter months. Although every variety of fruit common to the temperate zone can be grown with more or less success in some part of Canada, there are few, if any, that do not at some time or other suffer from the effects of Canadian winters. Every fruit, however, from the apple to the strawberry can be protected from the cold to such an extent that its production can be commercially successful over fairly large areas. Sometimes the plants must be covered completely during winter while in other cases methods of cultivation must be such as to fully mature the wood before cold weather comes and offer what further protection is necessary to the roots by throwing the soil up toward the tree or plant row.

Strawberries are perhaps as well able to resist cold as any other fruits, so far as the plants are concerned and

for this reason are to be found in home gardens or commercial plantations wherever fruit is grown in Canada. They are, however, like most plants, susceptible to injury from rapid changes in temperature incidental to the freezing and thawing which is likely to occur both spring and fall and require to be protected from it if occasional serious loss is to be avoided. Growing altogether at or near the ground strawberries also suffer readily from standing water which in winter takes the form of ice crusts. In addition, there is the wellknown fact that few plants, of fruit especially, can stand "wet feet", so that as a primary means of winter protection good drainage is essential. Very often tile drainage or adequate natural drainage must be supplemented by furrows plowed in certain parts of the field in order to run off the water as quickly as possible. During a thaw in winter water frequently collects in low places so that ice is likely to form and perhaps kill the plants.

Every year there are acres and acres of strawberries spoiled for profit by winter injury and, for the most part, all this loss is entailed for want of a cover over the plants during winter. As stated above, strawberries cannot stand alternate freezing and thawing. As a rule this is most injurious in the month of March when winter is giving way to spring and the weather is very uncertain. Occasionally, however, and December, 1917, was a splendid example, injury occurs in late fall or early winter. So that any protection given the plants should be available from the time the ground freezes in the fall until there is danger of smothering and injuring the plants in the spring if it is not removed.

Any kind of covering will do, but strawy manure is most common for the reason that it is more often available and can be made to serve a double purpose. Any material, however, which can be used to make a covering about four inches deep and which will not be too heavy or too expensive, is satisfactory. One very serious disadvantage of manure of average quality, for this purpose, is that it usually contains a goodly number of weed seeds and these of course are the worst possible thing for strawberry soil. Above all other things, except perhaps abundant fertility, strawberry soil should be kept free from weeds. Labor is very expensive and so largely needed for strawberries that any useless expenditure for controlling weeds cuts rapidly into the profits. It is perhaps not too much to say that many growers who do not make a regular practice of mulching, omit it solely because of this danger from weeds. Others, however, who annually buy manure by the carload from large cities, find that if they purchase well-rotted manure they have no appreciable trouble from weed seeds. Straw would make an excellent covering but it is so rarely plentiful in districts where strawberries are grown in any quantity that its use is almost negligible, although here and there one finds persons who use finely cut straw and recommend it highly.

If manure is used, about 15 tons per acre makes a good mulch. The best way to apply it is to wait until the frost has settled sufficiently to hold a wagon. Mulch is much better under the snow than above it and unnecessary delay is therefore unwise. In rare seasons where the growth of plants has been particularly heavy, there is no particular need for a mulch, since the rows will hold the snow fairly well and prevent undue freezing and thawing.

POULTRY.

Prevent Disease Among Poultry in the Fall.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Prevention is better than cure, and this applies more forcibly to poultry than to any other class of stock. One does not, as a rule, consider the individual in the poultry yard as in the case of cows, horses, sheep or hogs, but rather the flock becomes the working unit. There are comparatively few diseases for which the entire flock can be treated with any degree of success, and it is only in the case of particularly valuable specimens that the individual can be treated profitably. The length of time required to effect a cure and the labor entailed would amount to more than the bird was worth, unless one did not consider their time of any value.

In order to prevent disease one of the first essentials is to keep only those birds which are strong and vigorous and dispose of the weaklings or poorly developed individuals. In selecting for vigor Dr. Pearl says (Diseases of Poultry) "select those birds which have a thrifty appearance, with a bright eye, and clean, well kept plumage. The head will be broad and relatively short, giving in its appearance plain indication of strength. It will show nothing of the long-drawn-out, sickly, crow-like appearance of the head. The beak will be relatively

short and strong, thus correlating with the general conformation of the head. Comb and wattles will be bright in color and present a full-blooded, healthy, vigorous appearance. The body of the bird of high constitutional vigor will be broad and deep and well meated, with a frame well knit together, strong in the bone, but not coarse. In fowls of strong constitution and great vigor all the secondary sexual differences will usually be well marked."

Strong constitution does not, however, mean entire absence from disease. If the birds are not comfortably housed and fed so as to keep the body in a healthy, vigorous condition they will eventually become susceptible to the attack of any disease which may manifest itself. This attention to maintaining its disease resistant power is perhaps of greater importance during the fall season than at any other time of the year. The cold, wet weather prevalent at that time, with often poor housing accommodation, which is frequently over-crowded, aggravates conditions and as a result we find a large percentage of the flock effected with colds of a more or less severe nature. Everything possible should be done to prevent such gaining a foothold in the flock. The houses must be free from dampness and draughts, especially floor draughts, and avoid over-crowding in the pens. It would be much better to keep fewer birds as it will be found that they will produce as many eggs, often more, and the food consumption will be considerably less than in the large flock crowded for room. The danger from disease will also be considerably less.

In caring for the flock, endeavor to keep them happy and contented. Avoid over-feeding as this quickly lowers the vitality of the birds, thus rendering them more susceptible to disease attack. Give plenty of fresh, clean drinking water and clean the drinking utensils frequently by scalding. Give the birds all the grit and shell they desire and provide a daily supply of green food of some kind or other. This latter is particularly valuable in the case of birds coming off of free range and going into comparatively close confinement. It has a marked beneficial effect on the blood of the bird, especially during the late fall or early winter months.

The frequent cleaning of the house cannot be emphasized too strongly. Too frequently we find poultry houses on the farms which have not been cleaned for months, a condition which would not be tolerated with the other live stock on the farm. The house should have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the birds were placed in it for the winter. It should be cleaned as frequently thereafter as is necessary to keep it in a clean, sanitary, hygienic condition. In the wet weather of the fall, and light soft snows of the early winter, it may be necessary to clean the pen once a week and put in fresh litter. It is vital that this be done as a sanitary measure but it will prove doubly profitable, as the response from the birds in increased production will amply pay for the time and labor expended.

While it is possible with good stock and proper care to avoid sickness at this season to a large extent, it sometimes happens that birds will develop colds or some more serious disease condition. In order to avoid some of the loss usually suffered at this season of the year by those who are so unfortunate as to have disease attack the flock, a few of the common fall diseases are herewith discussed. They are mostly diseases of the respiratory organs and frequently develop directly or indirectly from simple colds or catarrh.

Simple Cold (Catarrh).

This disease is quite common in the flocks in the fall. Care must be exercised in identifying it as there is some similarity between this and more serious diseases effecting the same parts. The common symptoms of the disease are—loss of appetite; dull, heavy expression of the eye with more or less sneezing. The eyes appear red, watery and often swollen; and there is a discharge of thin mucus from the nostrils. In the more advanced stages of the disease the discharge from the nostrils becomes thick and the swellings about the head become more pronounced. Breathing becomes difficult and, owing to the clogging of the nostrils, takes place through the mouth. Where allowed to continue unchecked, death takes place apparently from exhaustion.

The cause of colds is exposure to draughts of air, to dampness due to poor housing conditions, or to cold, wet weather. Birds of weak constitution are of course much more susceptible to attack than strong, vigorous, well-fed birds, properly housed. In attempting to treat the sick birds, the first measure taken should be to remove the cause. Where the attack is slight and the stock is normally vigorous they will often throw off the disease without further treatment. If, however, the attack is severe it becomes necessary to treat the birds individually. As a general treatment which may be given the entire flock, it is found that Magnesium Sulphate (Epsom Salts) given at the rate of one pound to one hundred mature birds is very beneficial as a corrective. In treating individually, the first operation is to massage the sides of the head, under the eye and around the nostrils to loosen the secretions. Wash off the affected parts with a solution of salt and water, using one teaspoonful of salt to two cups of warm water. Next, paint the skin over these portions with tincture of iodine and give internally a piece of unground ginger root about the size of a kidney bean. Repeating this in two days will usually be found sufficient, unless there is a considerable amount of swelling about the eyes and nostrils. If the eyes are badly effected, introduce two drops of fifteen per cent. argyrol solution into them and repeat in six hours.

Bronchitis.

In case severe colds are neglected it sometimes happens that the inflammation present in the membrane

of the nasal cavities extends down the throat to the mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes, producing bronchitis. This appears as a very hard cold with rapid breathing and cough or rattling in the throat. This latter is more noticeable in the more advanced stages of the disease. The bird loses its appetite, the wings droop and the plumage becomes very much roughened. Breathing becomes more and more difficult until the bird dies.

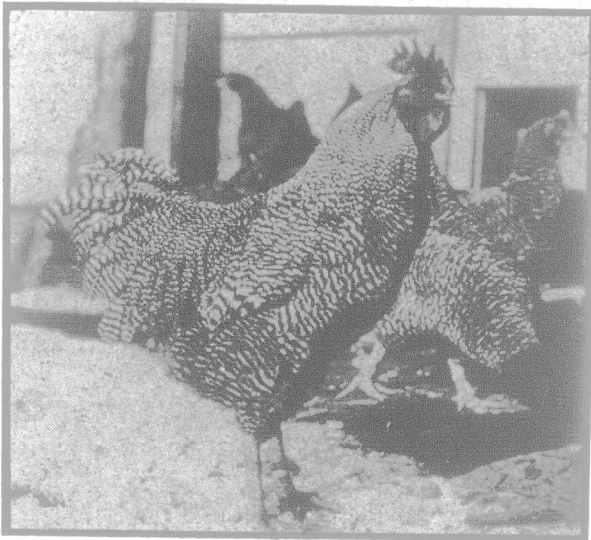
The treatment for the disease in its early stages may be that given for colds, accompanied by the forced feeding of chopped raw onion. Dr. Salmon recommends the following treatment for severe attacks: "If the attack promises to be severe, it may sometimes be checked in the early stages by giving ten drops of spirit of turpentine in a teaspoonful of castor oil and repeating this dose every five or six hours. It should not be continued after there are signs of purging, for fear of exhausting



Typical Case of Chicken Pox.



Note Swelling About the Eye.



Strong, Vigorous Male; the Kind to Use.

the strength of the patient. In very acute cases, where the whistling or snoring sounds with the respiration indicate a croupous form of inflammation, and where the gasping shows great obstruction of the air passage, relief may be obtained by giving from three to six drops of either the syrup or the wine of ipecac.

"Medicines should be administered very carefully in diseases effecting the trachea and bronchi, as otherwise they may enter the air passages and increase the irritation."

Roup (Contagious Catarrh).

This is, without a doubt, the worst of those diseases effecting the respiratory organs and is more commonly met with in the fall than at any other season of the year. There is now a tendency on the part of most bacteriologists to associate this disease with diphtheritic roup canker, and chicken pox, or sore head. It is claimed that the latter are simply different forms of the same disease. Whether this contention is correct or not, we frequently find two or more of them present in the same patient. They are, however, often found to be present singly, and it is more especially that form commonly known as roup, which is here discussed.

The symptoms of this disease in its early stages are

very much similar to those given for simple cold: there is, however, more fever, dullness and prostration. In the later stages the thin, watery discharge of mucus from the nostrils becomes thick and heavy until it appears as a firm, cheesy mass completely closing the nasal passages and producing hard swellings of considerable size. Similar swellings occur beneath the eye, completely closing both eye and nostril, blinding the bird and compelling it to breathe through the mouth. The bird is unable to see or eat, becomes dull, depressed, and sits with the head drawn in to the body. A very offensive odor is given off from the diseased parts, which is readily noticeable upon entering a pen where the disease is present.

Treatment is not satisfactory as the disease becomes more or less chronic and, although birds may appear to be completely cured, it will develop again under the slightest adverse condition. Damp, wet weather usually intensifies the disease, hence its re-occurrence each fall in a flock once infected. All diseased birds should be isolated and if badly infected, killed and burned. Mild cases may be treated as outlined for colds, but even although an apparent cure is obtained, it is not complete and may later infect the flock. It is much better to kill and burn all birds which are badly effected.

In the case of each disease mentioned it is much safer and more economical to prevent the malady than to attempt a cure. If the proper attention is given to the comfort and hygienic conditions surrounding the flock little trouble will be experienced. Strong, vigorous stock, carefully and comfortably housed and regularly fed on plenty of good, clean wholesome food, will seldom show any mortality from disease of any kind.

F. N. MARCELLUS.

Poultry Department, O. A. C., Guelph

FARM BULLETIN.

Ottawa Advises Against Panic in Marketing Live Stock.

Under date of November 15, the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, issues a statement reassuring farmers and live-stock breeders that the cessation of hostilities is no occasion for the heavy liquidation of live stock. The markets were over-loaded last week, but this was due to the heavy fall run which would have occurred under any circumstances.

The statement given out last Friday says in part: "During the present week receipts at live-stock markets in both Canada and the United States have been exceptionally heavy. In Montreal the run exceeded all previous records. Including the heavy shipments consigned direct to the packing companies, approximately 7,000 head of cattle and 13,000 head of sheep were received at the two yards. As a result of congestion, trading was at a standstill on Tuesday and Wednesday, many cars of stock being compelled to stand on the sidings owing to the lack of accommodation in the yards.

"The coming of peace has naturally caused a somewhat general, but nevertheless unwarranted lack of confidence in the stability of the market at present levels, and undoubtedly the present liquidation may be attributed in part to this feeling of unrest. It should be pointed out, however, that this past week would have been marked by unusually heavy shipments even had there been no talk of peace. It is particularly unfortunate that the fall rush should have coincided so exactly with the cessation of fighting in Europe.

"Owing to the open weather, which prevailed throughout Ontario and Quebec during the month of October, farmers more or less generally postponed marketing their live stock, with the result that the usual fall rush has concentrated on one or two weeks. Due to the closing of cheese factories in November and the coming of hard weather, canner cows are now being turned off in large numbers, and this class of cattle constituted the bulk of the week's receipts in Montreal.

Red Clover Seed Prospects for 1919 Crop.

Now that the red clover crop of 1918 has been cut and should be housed we have some idea of the amount of seed that will be available for seeding in the spring of 1919.

It should be remembered that all the reserve stock of 1918 was practically used in the last season's seeding. This leaves the seed-houses with little or no reserves, which is an unfortunate condition as the present crop promises to fall a long way short of the average needs.

Both in the United States and Canadian producing areas the spring conditions caused a heavy killing, which made many pieces either bare or patchy. Only a portion of these fields were kept to produce seed. Often fields of good promise in patches were pastured. From this combination of causes there is promised a considerable shortage of seed required to meet the demands of next spring. Consequently the price is bound to be very high.

To some extent alsike, which was a fair crop, sweet clover and alfalfa seed will be substitutes. None of them, however, is so good as the red to meet rotation regulations. Harvesting conditions have been adverse to saving all the seed, and has affected the quality as well.

In cases where farmers have been unable to harvest their seed this fall, it would be advisable to protect the crop until next spring, when a better opportunity may be had for harvesting.

Dominion Seed Branch.

T. G. RAYNOR.

for simple cold: there and prostration. In discharge of mucus and heavy until it completely closing the swellings of considerable beneath the eye, nostril, blinding the through the mouth. comes dull, depressed, to the body. A very diseased parts, which open where the disease

the disease becomes birds may appear to elop again under the damp, wet weather ence its re-occurrence All diseased birds infected, killed and eated as outlined for rent cure is obtained, infect the flock. It is birds which are badly

mentioned it is much vent the malady than attention is given to the surrounding the flock. Strong, vigorous housed and regularly come food, will seldom any kind.

N. MARCELLUS.
uelph

LETIN.

Inst Panic in Stock.

the Department of statement reassuring that the cessation of heavy liquidation of over-loaded last week, un which would have

Friday says in part: receipts at live-stock United States have ontrol the run exiding the heavy shipping companies, app and 13,000 head of ards. As a result of still on Tuesday and g compelled to stand of accommodation in

ally caused a some-arranted lack of conket at present levels, idation may be at-ntrest. It should be st week would have shipments even had is particularly und have coincided ng in Europe. er, which prevailed uring the month of rally postponed mar- result that the usual or two weeks. Due n November and the cows are now being this class of cattle receipts in Montreal.

ects for 1919

of 1918 has been cut e idea of the amount nding in the spring of

all the reserve stock last season's seeding. little or no reserves, as the present crop of the average needs. Canadian producing ed a heavy killing, e or patchy. Only a produce seed. Often ere pastured. From promised a consider- meet the demands of ice is bound to be

as a fair crop, sweet substitutes. None of ed to meet rotation have been adverse ected the quality as

T. G. RAYNOR.

The Manitoulin Election Explained

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I noticed your editorial comment in a recent issue on the Manitoulin election, and am somewhat surprised at some of the remarks and conclusions on this subject. As I feel sure you would not knowingly misrepresent the situation, it occurred to me that it might be in the public interest to clear up a few points.

In the first place, it is easily possible to over-estimate the significance of the result of this bye-election. It should be kept in mind that there was no Liberal candidate in the field, and the Opposition candidate undoubtedly received the great majority of the votes which would have gone to a Liberal candidate under ordinary conditions. These, of course, were supplemented by enough votes changed from the previous election to constitute a majority.

As far as issues are concerned, there is absolutely no doubt that The Military Service Act was the chief subject in the minds of the electors. The fact that this was not a Provincial issue did not alter the desire of the voters to express their disapproval of the first Government which appealed. The fact that it was not a Provincial issue did, however, prevent the subject being thoroughly debated and possible misrepresentations cleared up.

I desire, however, to take particular exception to some of your comments on the selection of a candidate and the general subject of democracy. In your editorial I note the following statement: "This Government placed a merchant in the field to represent the farmer in Parliament." This Government did nothing of the kind. A convention of Government supporters was held in accordance with the long-established custom in all sections of this country, and those who made up this convention of their own free will and accord selected the candidate they desired to represent them as a Government supporter. The fact that this convention was made up very largely of farmers is entirely ignored in your conclusions. The Government accepted the decision of the convention and gave its support to the candidate who had been selected by all classes of the constituency with farmers predominating.

I may add that personally I am very glad to see farmers enter the Legislature, but I do not think the matter can be wholly disposed of in this way. I do not know of any demands of democracy which require that principles should be ignored in our electoral contests. I firmly believe that elections serve their highest purpose when they are used to determine important principles of public policy and public administration affecting the citizens as a whole without regard to class or creed. Any other view of the subject would lower public life and would not serve the best interests of democracy.

GEO. S. HENRY, Minister of Agriculture.

Our Policy—Farmer Candidates in Rural Ridings.

Unfortunately, the letter appearing in these columns from the Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was not received in time to permit of proper comment on our editorial page. However, a few words seem necessary to clear away an apparent misunderstanding.

Whether a Liberal or Conservative was elected in the Manitoulin contest was of second consideration to "The Farmer's Advocate," whose policy has always been to champion the farmers' cause, without regard for party affiliations. Neither were we interested in "the significance of the result of this bye-election," in so far as it presaged future Liberal or Conservative triumphs. What did concern us was the fact that a constituency, largely rural, had elected a farmer to represent it in the Provincial Legislature. To us it seemed strange that any other than a farmer should be selected, in these times, to represent such a constituency, where the Government of Ontario had done so much to promote agriculture. We do not pretend to advise the Provincial Cabinet in matters of policy concerning candidates or elections, but conventions are usually open to suggestions from their party leaders, and the Manitoulin contest afforded a splendid opportunity for a closer connection being established between the Department of Agriculture and the industry in that riding. This thought prompted our editorial of November 7, to which Mr. Henry refers, wherein we endeavored to suggest the selection of farmer candidates in rural constituencies, rather than to offer criticism for its own sake.

Mr. Henry takes objection to the sentence "This Government placed a merchant in the field to represent the farmer in Parliament," and goes on to explain that "A convention of Government supporters was held in accordance with the long-established custom in all sections of this country, and those who made up this convention of their own free will and accord selected the candidate they desired to represent them as a Government supporter." While the Minister's phraseology is perhaps less open to correction than our own, those who have had experience with such conventions and with party machines will recognize a great similarity in meaning between our statement and the explanation of the Minister. "The long-established custom," so democratic on the surface, has been one of the greatest obstacles to the proper selection of candidates with which independent voters and public-spirited, non-partisan citizens have had to deal.

We quite agree with the Minister of Agriculture when he says: "I do not know of any demands of democracy which require that principles should be ignored in our electoral contests," but matters of public

policy and public administration could be decided quite as well at elections where farmers are the candidates in rural constituencies, and we know of no demands of democracy that require doctors, lawyers, merchants, etc., to contest rural ridings in order to decide matters of public policy or public administration.

The Minister of Agriculture, being a farmer himself, will, no doubt, see the justice of our contention, and will lend his able support to that form of democracy which sends representatives of all classes, with equal rights, to the council chambers of the nation.

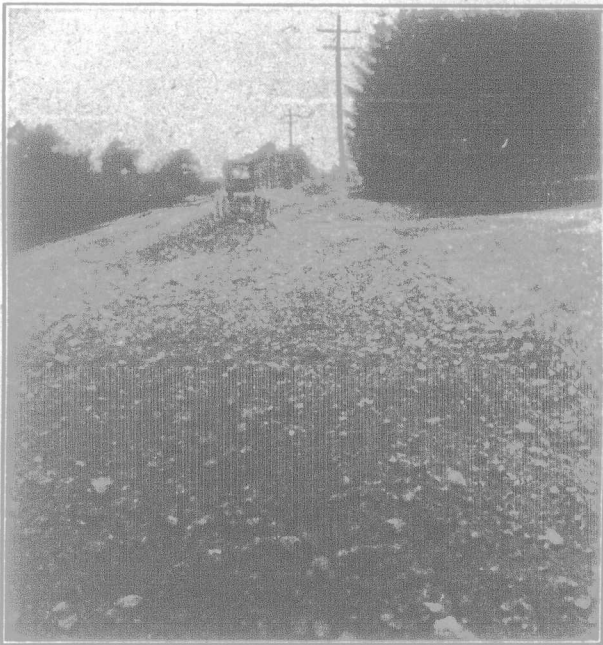
Taking the Plowing Match to the Farm.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In your issue of November 14, I read an article by J. Welsh, of Lambton Co., in which he suggested the holding of plowing competitions in order to increase the interest of farmers and their sons in better plowing. Our local Plowmen's Association has conducted such a competition for the past two years—a short account of which may prove of interest to your readers.

The reasons for holding this contest were: First, the directors felt that many good plowmen who have not the time or inclination to come out and compete at the county match could be induced to enter a contest if the work was done on their own farms. Second, the work done at the plowing matches is not practicable for the busy farmer. It is too slow, and is carried out under conditions altogether unlike those on the ordinary farm, where plowing at the rate of "one acre in twenty hours" is a relic. All agricultural associations of any kind should try to "get next" to the farmer on his own farm.

The contest was open to any resident of the county who paid one dollar entry fee, and five cash prizes of \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8 and \$5 were offered. Five acres or



The Result of Bad Road Building.

over in stubble had to be plowed with any kind of plow that suited the competitor. In all there were fourteen entries. The judging was done by Joshua Smithson, of Otonabee Township, a veteran plowman, who is a former provincial champion, and W. J. Cleghorn, who has won several prizes at local matches. The winners were announced and the prizes given at the annual match.

The contest created considerable interest in 1917, and this year the directors cancelled the annual match owing to the labor shortage and made two classes: 1st, for men; 2nd, for boys 18 years old and under. The same prizes were given in each class as in the previous year. Out of fifteen entries there were only four in the boys' class, which was somewhat disappointing. Harry Grant, of Smith, who won first place in 1917, stood first in the junior class this year. Hugh McFee, of Keene, took first place in the men's class. This year the judging was done by Chas. E. Would, who has won premier honors for four successive years at the county match, and John Gillespie, of Otonabee, assisted by F. C. McRae, the District Representative.

In doing the judging the following score card was used:

Crown.....	20 points
Finish.....	20 "
Straightness.....	15 "
Covering grass and stubble, etc.....	20 "
Evenness of cut.....	20 "
Evenness of depth.....	20 "
General appearance.....	20 "

Total.....135 points

As plowmen's associations are never overburdened with cash, each township council was asked to grant five dollars to help on the work, and all responded willingly. The work done at the county matches and though the five-acre plowing contest has done much to increase the interest in better plowing, which, we hope, will continue from year to year.
Peterborough Co. C. S. BROWN.

The Allies' Problem.

Herbert M. Hoover, Food Administrator, gave a formal statement at New York before taking the boat for Europe to discuss food measures for the relief of starving populations. The problems, he enumerates, certainly call for a continuance of heavy production and proper administration. The statement follows:

"Our first and deepest concern now must be for the little allies who were under the German yoke; they are the Belgians, Serbians, Roumanians, Jugo-Slavs, Greeks, Czechs, and others. There are some 75,000,000 people in these groups, and they must be systematically helped, and at once. We have already doubled the stream of food flowing toward Belgium.

"Our next concern must be to relax blockade measures as far as possible, in order that the neutral States in Europe, who are now all on short rations, should be able to take care of their people and prevent the growth of anarchy. This is another group of about 40,000,000.

"Another problem lies in the 50,000,000 people in North Russia, a large part of whom are inaccessible owing to the breakdown of transportation and through sheer anarchy. Millions of these are beyond help this winter. These groups are the ones that must enlist the sympathy of the American people, and for whom we are prepared to make any necessary sacrifice.

"There is a great problem in the situation of the enemy people—about 90,000,000. This problem is not one of going to their relief. It is a problem of relaxing the water-tight blockade, which continues through the armistice, sufficiently so that they may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government.

"Unless anarchy can be put down and stability of government can be obtained in these enemy States, there will be nobody to make peace with, and nobody to pay the bill to France and Belgium for the fearful destruction that has been done. I would certainly approach this problem with mixed feelings, having been long a witness to the robbery of food from women and children, and the destruction of millions of tons of food at sea, and to the misery under which the millions among the big and little allies have suffered under the German yoke. Justice requires that Governments be established able to make amends for wrongs done, and it cannot be accomplished through spread of anarchy. Famine is the mother of anarchy."

New Government Formed in Germany.

According to reports a Government has been established in Germany, and includes both Majority and Independent Socialists, with Ebert as Chancellor. The Government is made up as follows:

- Foreign Office—Dr. W. S. Solf.
- Treasury—Dr. Schiffer.
- Economics—Dr. August Mueller.
- Industrial and Demobilization—Dr. Koth.
- War Food—Emanuel Worm.
- Labor—Dr. Bauer.
- War—Major-General Scheuch.
- Admiralty—Mann.
- Justice—Dr. Krause.
- Post Office—Dr. Ruedin.

Chancellor Ebert is reported as saying: "If we can carry on our work for six or eight weeks now Germany's future is assured, and we also can hope to obtain conditions of peace relatively favorable, but if our adversarries can establish that anarchy reigns among us they will dictate conditions that will annihilate Germany's political life."

Major Cuthbert McEwen Killed in Closing Days of War.

One of the many sad events which marked the closing days of the war was the death of Major Cuthbert McEwen, son of Lt.-Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. On October 21, Major McEwen was to have left for England on leave, but he went out on patrol duty instead and was struck by a shell fragment which inflicted a fatal wound. He went overseas early in June, 1915, in charge of a squadron of Mounted Rifles, and proceeded to France in September of the same year, where he saw active service until the time of his death. Major McEwen was well known to the stockmen of this country, having popularized himself at the fairs, where he took an active part in exhibiting his father's herds and flocks. Letters received by Lt.-Col. McEwen from his son's superior officers and comrades testify to the high esteem in which the Major was held by officers in general and the men under his command. Another son, Major Allan, was invalided home after three years' service in France, and Cadet Robert was in training at Toronto when the war ended.

Peace—But Not Plenty.

The end of the war has come, but Canada must not relax her efforts to increase the production of food. In addition to the Allies, whose productive powers have been hampered by the war and who need imports from this continent to build up a reserve, the people of the neutral nations must also be considered. The Canada Food Board calls attention to the fact, also, that the countries of the defeated enemy nations have also to be considered, as in some cases millions of helpless people are facing starvation. Counting Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the neutral countries, and France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain, a grand total of 250,000,000 people are short of food.

Canada will have a hungry market for her agricultural produce, and our greatest possible effort to maintain and increase production will be none too great.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 14 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	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Nov. 14	1917	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	1917	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	1917	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	1917	Nov. 7	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	8,678	9,620	7,532	\$13.25	\$11.60	\$13.75	630	764	441	\$17.50	\$15.00	\$17.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	3,819	2,111	1,915	11.75	10.25	12.00	902	363	511	15.50	15.00	15.50
Montreal (East End)	3,025	955	1,337	11.75	10.25	12.00	946	269	245	15.50	15.00	15.50
Winnipeg	8,591	10,655	11,586	12.50	10.50	12.50	437	457	517	10.00	10.50	10.00
Calgary	5,407	3,577	5,204	12.50	9.00	12.50						
Edmonton	1,044	1,782	936	10.00	8.75	11.25	178	46		9.00		

Market Comments.

Toronto.

Over eighty-five hundred cattle were in the Yards on Monday. On account of the cessation of hostilities, the market remained closed for the day, so that by Tuesday morning the arrival of fifteen hundred more cattle resulted in a somewhat congested condition of the market. Notwithstanding the fact that over three thousand of these cattle were direct consignments to local abattoirs, trading was very slow, and quotations were considerably lower on most grades of cattle. Choice butcher cattle suffered the least, while canners were from 75 cents to \$1 per hundred lower. Fully a third of the cattle on the open market could be classed as canners, and their prevalence was partly responsible for the heavy declines in that grade. Very few choice heavy cattle were on sale, and \$13.50 was the top price reported for steers that averaged a little better than twelve hundred pounds; other sales were made up to \$13.25. Of steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, one load averaging eleven hundred and ten pounds per animal was weighed up at \$13 per hundred; other good sales were made from \$12 to \$12.75, and medium cattle in these weights sold around \$11. Of steers and heifers weighing under ten hundred pounds only a few sold above \$10.50 per hundred, the best in these weights moving from \$10 to \$10.50, those of medium grading from \$8.50 to \$9.25, and common from \$6.50 to \$7.50 per hundred. Most of the good cows and bulls sold from \$8.75 to \$9.25 per hundred, while a few animals of extra choice quality moved out from \$10 to \$10.25. Medium cows brought from \$7 to \$7.75, and common cows from \$5.75 to \$6.50. Canners and cutters were in slow demand from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per hundred. The demand for stockers and feeders remained rather limited, with sales of the best grades from \$9 to \$10.50 per hundred. Calves sold at unchanged quotations, choice veal bringing \$17.50 per hundred.

The lamb market weakened during the week. Most of the best sales were made on Tuesday at \$14 to \$14.25 per hundred, and a very few at \$14.50. On Wednesday \$13.50 was about the top price, but a recovery of twenty-five cents was made on Thursday, sales being made on that day at from \$13.50 to \$13.75. Sheep sold from \$9 to \$10.50 per hundred.

Hogs were in good demand and were advanced in price. Sales on Tuesday were made at \$18.25 per hundred for selects, fed and watered, while on Thursday \$18.50 was the general price, and \$18.75 was paid for a few select lots.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 7, Canadian packing houses purchased 222 calves, 4,747 butcher cattle, 8,562 hogs and 6,076 lambs. Local butchers purchased 135 calves, 200 butcher cattle, 116 hogs and 1,200 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 55 calves, 98 milch cows, 657 stockers and 506 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 487 butcher cattle and 358 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1, to November 7, inclusive, were 233,296 cattle, 49,950 calves, 293,836 hogs and 108,207 sheep, compared with 254,603 cattle, 43,058 calves, 397,927 hogs and

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS heavy finished	79	\$12.87	\$12.50-\$13.25	\$13.50					
STEERS good	230	12.25	11.75-12.75	13.25	56	\$11.50	\$11.00-\$11.75	\$11.75	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 common	76	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.50					
STEERS good	655	10.25	9.75-11.00	11.50	141	10.50	10.00-11.25	11.25	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	1,481	8.28	7.50-9.00	9.50	475	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.50	
HEIFERS good	570	10.56	10.00-11.00	11.75	64	9.25	8.75-9.50	10.00	
HEIFERS fair	371	8.67	8.00-9.25	9.50	52	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50	
HEIFERS common	298	7.47	7.00-7.75	8.00	321	6.75	6.50-7.00	7.50	
COWS good	274	8.07	7.75-8.50	9.25	44	8.75	8.50-9.00	9.00	
COWS common	990	6.15	5.75-6.75	7.50	179	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	
BULLS good	37	8.37	7.75-8.75	9.50					
BULLS common	198	6.54	6.00-7.00	8.25	794	5.25	5.00-6.00	6.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	2,268	5.07	4.50-5.50	5.75	1,670	4.25	4.00-4.50	4.50	
OXEN					20				
CALVES veal	644	15.19	14.00-17.00	17.50	47	13.50	12.00-15.00	15.50	
CALVES grass	16	7.00	5.50-8.00	8.00	855	5.25	5.00-6.00	6.00	
STOCKERS good	116	8.85	8.50-9.25	9.25					
STOCKERS 450-800 fair	626	7.50	6.50-8.25	8.75					
FEEDERS good	312	10.00	9.75-10.50	10.50					
FEEDERS 800-1,000 fair	97	9.25	9.00-10.00	10.00					
HOGS selects	10,083	18.32	18.00-18.75	18.75	2,040	18.00	18.00-	18.00	
HOGS heavies	10	18.00		18.75					
HOGS (fed and watered) lights	379	16.65	16.00-17.50	17.50	166	16.00	16.00-	16.00	
HOGS sows	272	15.76	15.00-16.50	16.50	47	15.00	15.00-	15.00	
HOGS stags	7	14.17	14.00-14.50	14.50	2				
LAMBS good	6,081	13.71	13.25-14.25	14.25	3,125	13.10	13.00-	14.00	
LAMBS common	413	11.98	11.00-13.00	13.00	3,509	11.75	10.00-12.00	12.50	
SHEEP heavy	27	9.46	8.00-10.00	10.00					
SHEEP light	270	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.00	207	10.25	10.00-	11.00	
SHEEP common	236	6.96	6.00-8.00	8.00	578	9.00	9.00-	10.00	

125,715 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

A good illustration of the congested condition of the Montreal market during the week was furnished in the sale on Thursday of six decks of lambs on export account. These lambs were shipped direct to a local packing plant on Monday, were held in the cars until Thursday owing to a lack of space to unload, and were finally sold to a Boston firm in order to prevent loss through starvation. The problem of handling the heavy receipts was complicated by the total suspension of all work in the packing plants on Monday, and the declines in prices that occurred were largely due to the extra cost of handling and feeding the stock, as also through the liability of loss through shrinkage and mortality. The stock yard companies did everything possible to alleviate conditions, feeding in the cars such stock as could not be unloaded. The market for cattle of good quality remained steady. The best load of steers offered averaged ten hundred and fifty pounds and sold at \$11.75 per hundred; two loads not as well finished, averaging ten hundred and sixty pounds, sold at \$11.25. A larger number than usual of fair to good heifers were offered and the best of these sold as high as \$10 per

hundred. Practically all the common heifers offered were very poor, one to two-year-old stock, and these sold from \$6.50 to \$7. Bulls and canner cows comprised the larger percentage of the cattle offerings. Common light bulls were \$1 per hundred lower in price compared with last week's sales. Canners sold on Monday at \$4.50 per hundred, and on the closing market at \$4, as compared with a price of \$5 during the previous week.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at the two yards and at the packers' sidings reached a total of over fifteen thousand head. Various loads of black-faced lambs sold at \$14 per hundred, while the prevailing price for lambs of a fair average quality was \$13. One load of very light common lambs sold at \$10 per hundred. In view of the abnormally heavy receipts and the difficulty in finding unloading and feeding facilities, these prices are considered as being quite firm.

Hogs sold at \$18.25 per hundred, off cars, for selects, and remained unchanged at the close of the market. With the exception of a few light hogs the run was of a very fair quality. Few sows were offered.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition for the week ending November 7, Canadian packing houses purchased 511 calves, 630 canners and cutters, 332 bulls, 745

butcher cattle, 1,554 hogs and 1,697 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 164 canners and cutters, 21 bulls and 74 lambs. Shipments to United States points were 1,088 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1, to November 7, inclusive, were 47,723 cattle, 59,869 calves, 63,451 hogs and 47,257 sheep; compared with 47,155 cattle, 51,738 calves, 78,409 hogs and 62,347 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition for the week ending November 7th, Canadian packing houses purchased 205 calves, 938 butcher cattle, 432 hogs and 695 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 40 calves, 241 hogs and 291 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 21 butcher cattle, and 3,466 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 7, inclusive, were 46,694 cattle, 45,495 calves, 40,493 hogs and 42,391 sheep; compared with 51,381 cattle, 40,022 calves, 42,973 hogs and 38,437 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Winnipeg.—There was no market on Monday on account of the Armistice celebration. The heavy receipts on hand augmented by further heavy receipts during the following day resulted in a lowering of

Markets

of Agriculture, Live Intelligence Division

Good Calves

Same Week	Week
1917	Ending
15.00	Nov. 7
15.00	17.75
15.00	15.50
15.00	15.50
10.50	10.00
9.00	

Good Lambs

Same Week	Week
1917	Ending
16.50	Nov. 7
15.50	15.75
15.50	14.75
15.50	14.75
14.50	15.50
17.00	12.50
13.00	

Large Cattle

Same Week	Top
1917	Price
11.75	11.75
11.25	11.25
9.00	9.50
9.50	10.00
8.50	8.50
7.00	7.50
9.00	9.00
8.00	8.00
6.00	6.00
4.50	4.50

Good Calves

15.00	15.50
6.00	6.00
18.00	
16.00	
15.00	
14.00	
12.00	12.50
11.00	
10.00	


Good Hogs

hogs and 1,697 pigments consisted of 21 bulls and 2 to United States from January 1, to were 47,723 calves, 1 hogs and 47,257 hogs and 47,155 calves, hogs and 62,347 the corresponding disposition for the 7th, Canadian 205 calves, 938 s and 695 lambs. consisted of 40 1 lambs. Ship- points were made and 3,466 lambs. on January 1 to were 46,694 cat- 3 hogs and 42,391 n 51,381 cattle, hogs and 38,437 the corresponding

The Molsons Bank

IS ALWAYS GLAD TO ASSIST FARMERS

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



State your requirements to our local manager and he will be glad to advise and assist you.

prices. Only a few good quality cattle were offered, most of the stock consisting of common to medium kind. A number of heavy steers topped the market at \$13.50 per hundred, but the majority of the butcher steers of good quality sold from \$10 to \$11 per hundred; medium killers were weighed up from \$9 to \$10, while a large number of lesser quality sold from \$8 to \$9. Cattle have lost a good deal of flesh during the past three weeks, and those now coming to the market are, in many cases, being sold at a loss. Butcher heifers are in demand and appear to be killing out better than the steers. A few of the best heifers offered sold at \$10 per hundred, while the majority were weighed up from \$7 to \$8.50. The poorer grades of stockers and feeders sold at lower prices, but stock in good flesh was in demand. The packing houses are buying the best of the light stockers and feeders for canning purposes. There are prospects of further heavy runs of cattle, and the placing of an embargo on shipments is probable.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Heaviest cattle receipts at Buffalo last week for many years past. Total offerings figured 11,550 head, as against 7,425 head for the previous week and as compared with 7,050 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Even with the heavy receipts—in which Canada supplied something like a hundred loads—shipping steers sold very readily at full steady prices with the preceding week, and the demand was not fully met, the sixty to seventy cars on the week's opening day being cleaned up in a jiffy. Choice butchering cattle brought about steady prices, but a full quarter to half dollar decline was noted on a medium to fair kind of butchering cattle and on common butchering cows, especially canners, the market was off from a dollar to a dollar and quarter, killers reporting that they were unable to get enough help to take care of any considerable number of canners. Bulls sold steady to a shade easier, stocker and feeder cattle moved at lower ranges, while about a steady trade was had on milk cows and springers, which are not coming in very large numbers. Best Canadians last week sold on a range of from \$15 to \$15.25, while best natives made \$15.60. Present indications are for a reasonably good trade right along on better kinds of steers, Canadians especially being taken readily. Quotations: Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$15.25 to \$16; plain and medium, \$11.25 to \$12; coarse and common, \$10 to \$11. Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$15 to \$15.25; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$11.50 to \$12; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$10.75. Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$15 to \$15.60; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$14; best handy, \$11.75 to \$12.25; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12. Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11.25 to \$12; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9; light common, \$5 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$10 to \$11; best heavy fat cows, \$9 to \$10; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$5 to \$5.50; canners, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10 to \$11; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.50; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

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.

Hogs.—Receipts last week were the largest in over two years, and as a result of which buyers had the market well under control. Fresh receipts for the first four days reached around 35,000 head, and besides this there were fourteen loads carried over from the week before. Monday, with the estimate at 19,200 head, values went off 25 to 35 cents from the previous week's close. Good hogs sold generally at \$18, and pigs landed at \$16.75. Tuesday's supply, with the hold-overs, totaled 21,600 head and prices were still lower, best grades landing at \$17.80 and \$17.90, with pigs \$16.25. The next two days good hogs went at \$17.80, which was the minimum price for November for packers' droves, and pigs sold generally at \$16.25. Friday good hogs were steady, selling generally at \$17.80 and pigs were a quarter higher, latter kinds going at \$16.50. Best packing sows brought \$16.80, throwout roughs ranged from \$12 to \$15, and stags \$13.50 down. Receipts the past week were 48,200 head, as compared with 33,338 head for the week before, and 29,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values, as a result of liberal receipts, were hit hard last week. Monday's run totaled 15,000 head, and in the lamb division prices went off 75 cents from the previous week's close. Tops landed generally at \$15, and culls went from \$13 down, skips going as low as \$8.50. Tuesday the top was \$15, although not many brought above \$14.75, and inferior to good culls ranged from \$8.50 to \$12.75. Wednesday the trade was stronger, best lots going at \$15, with culls \$13 down, and Thursday choice lambs sold up to \$15.50, while under-grades remained about steady. Friday a few top lambs sold at \$15.60, but the bulk of the tops had to take \$15.50, and most of the culls went from \$13 down. Sheep were active all week. Best ewes landed mostly at \$9.50, few made \$10, and cull sheep ranged from \$4 to \$5.50. Offerings for the past week aggregated 18,600 head, being against 25,291 head for the week before, and 14,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Monday's supply was around 1,400 head, and under a keen demand prices showed a fifty cent advance. Tops sold up to \$19.50, and culls went from \$16.50 down. Tuesday prices were seventy-five cents to a dollar lower, top being \$18.75, with bulk going at \$18.50. Wednesday prices ranged up to \$19, and Thursday the best lots brought from \$19 to \$19.50. Friday the market was 50 cents higher, bulk of the tops being landed at \$20. Under-grades were steady. Culls ranged from \$16.50 down, and grassy kinds brought from \$6 to \$8.50. For the past week receipts were 2,387 head, being against 2,341 head for the week preceding, and as against 2,150 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, November 18, consisted of 206 cars, 2,531 cattle, 155 calves, 5,023 hogs, 3,098 sheep and lambs. Strong, active market. Butchers steers and heifers, 25 to 50 cents higher; top, \$13.65 for 17 steers averaging 1,170 pounds. Cows, 15 to 25 cents higher; bulls strong; stockers and feeders, 50 to 75 cents higher. Sheep and calves steady. Lambs, \$14.50 to \$15. Hogs, \$18.50 to \$18.75, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario f. o. b. shipping points, according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.11; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William, not including war tax)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½. Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 82c.; No. 3 C. W., 79c.; extra No. 1 feed, 81c.; No. 1 feed, 78c. Oats.—Ontario, (new crop), according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 75c. to 78c.; No. 3 white, 74c. to 77c. Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.65.

Do Your Banking by R. F. D.

Make the mail your messenger; and save yourself the long rides to town. Deposits may be made—butter and cheese cheques cashed—money withdrawn—just as easily and safely by mail as in person. Write the manager to tell you all about this convenient plan of *Banking By Mail*—or call in and have it explained, the next time you are town.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.

with its 102 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

American corn (track, Toronto)—No. 2 yellow, \$1.67; No. 3 yellow, \$1.60; No. 4 yellow, \$1.50; sample feed, \$1.30. Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal. Barley (according to freights outside)—new crop, malting, \$1 to \$1.05. Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—\$1.63. Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment). War quality, (old crop), \$10.75, Montreal and Toronto. Manitoba flour, Toronto, war quality, \$11.50.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$23 to \$24; mixed, per ton, \$21.50 to \$23. Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$11 to \$11.50. Bran.—Per ton, \$37.25; shorts, per ton, \$42.25.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto: City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 18c.; calf skins, green, flat, 45c.; veal kip, 30c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1, sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25. Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 15c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c. Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter prices were quite firm, during the past week, selling as follows on the wholesale: Creamery solids, 52c. to 53c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 48c. per lb. Oleomargarine kept stationary in price, selling at 33c. to 35c. per lb., wholesale. Eggs.—New-laid eggs were very scarce, the few offered bringing 70c. per dozen, wholesale; cold storage selling at 53c. to 55c. per dozen. Cheese.—New, 28c. per lb.; twins, 28½c. per lb. Honey.—Honey prices kept firm on the wholesales, being quoted as follows: 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, 28c. per lb.; comb sections, 30c. to 40c. each.

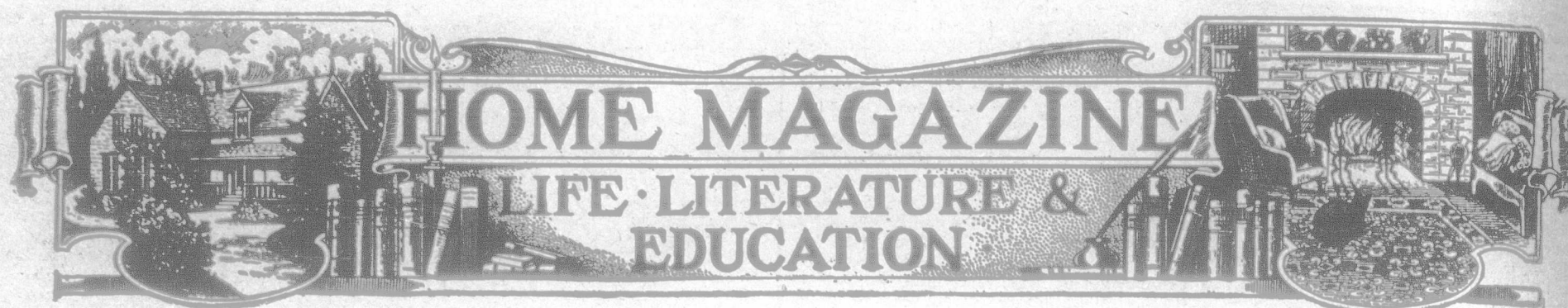
Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples which have been a very slow sale heretofore this season began to be a little more active during the past week; the barreled varieties ranging from \$3.50 to \$7 per bbl.; domestic boxed at \$1.50 to \$3, and Western boxed at \$3. to \$3.50. Cranberries kept stationary at \$12 to \$12.50 per bbl. Grapes arrived freely and trade was active; California Emperors selling at \$3.50 to \$4.25 per lug, \$7.50 to \$8 per keg or drum; Spanish Almerias (three cars of which have already been received this season), selling at \$11 to \$13 per keg. Grapefruit came in freely and declined slightly; Florida selling at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per case. Oranges.—Florida oranges varied greatly in quality, and thus in price, selling at \$6 to \$8 per case; California Valencia's remaining stationary at \$12 to \$15 per case. Tomatoes.—Hot-house tomatoe receipts were quite heavy, No. 1's selling at 23c. to 30c. per lb., and No. 2's at 20c. to 25c. per lb. Vegetables, with the exception of potatoes, sold at practically unchanged

prices. Beets, \$1 per bag; cabbage, \$1.25 per bbl.; onions, \$2.25 per 100-lb. sack; \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 75-lb. bag. Potatoes eased slightly, Ontarios selling at \$1.65 to \$1.75 per bag, and New Brunswick Delawares at \$1.95 to \$2 per bag.

Montreal Produce.

Horses.—There was nothing new in the market last week, and quotations were unchanged at \$250 to \$300 each for heavy draft weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs.; \$200 to \$250 for light drafts weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; \$125 to \$175 each for light draft; \$50 to \$75 for culls; and \$175 to \$250 for fine saddle and carriage horses. Dressed Hogs.—The tendency in the market for dressed hogs was firm in sympathy with the market for live hogs. Sales of abattoir fresh-killed stock were taking place at 22½c. to 23c. per lb., while country dressed were about 1c. under these figures. Poultry.—Poultry continued in good demand, and prices were steady, with turkeys selling at 35c. to 38c.; chickens and ducks, at 28c. to about 31c.; and fowl at 27c. to 30c. Potatoes. The weather continued mild, and there was little danger in shipment. Green Mountains were quoted at \$2 and Quebec whites at \$1.75, with other Quebec varieties at \$1.60, per bag of 90 lbs., ex-store. In car lots, ex-track, prices were about 25c. below these. Quebec turnips were steady at \$1.25 per bag of 70 lbs., and red onions at \$1.75, per 70 lbs. Maple Syrup and Honey.—Maple sugar retailed at 25c., and was quoted at about 20c. in a wholesale way. Maple syrup was about \$1.80 in gallon tins; white clover comb was quoted at 30c. per lb. section, and white extracted at 27c. to 28c., with buckwheat honey at 24c. to 25c. Eggs.—The mild weather favored the production of eggs, and this helps hold back further advances in price. Quotations were still 65c. to 70c. for strictly new laid; 50c. to 54c. for fresh selects; 53c. for select cold storage; 49c. for No. 1 cold storage. Butter.—Commission prices were unchanged, and the local market continued likewise, with finest creamery quoted at 49c. to 50c. per lb.; fine at 48c. to 49c.; dairies at 40c. to 45c. Cheese.—Locally, cheese was changing hands at from about 26c. to 27c. per lb., according to quality. The Commission continued to quote unchanged prices. Grain.—The approach of peace did not have the disastrous effect upon the price of grain which many expected. American sample barley was selling in car lots at \$1.37 to \$1.47 per bushel, ex-store. Ontario extra No. 3 at \$1.29, and No. 3 at \$1.27, while Canadian Western No. 3 sold at \$1.25, and No. 4 at \$1.20, with No. 4 sample at \$1.15. Canadian Western No. 3 oats and extra No. 3 oats were unchanged at 98c.; No. 1 feed, 96c.; No. 2 feed, 96c. Ontario No. 2 white, 92c.; and No. 4 white, 91c. Flour.—Prices were well maintained on Manitoba spring wheat flour, at \$11.40 per barrel, in bags, for shipment to country points, and to city bakers at \$11.40 delivered, with 10c. off for spot cash. Ontario flour was lower, with broken lots selling at \$11.10 per barrel in new cotton bags. Rye flour was selling in broken



The Truth Supreme.

(BY FREDERIC B. BARD, IN THE "TIMES," NEW YORK.)

Forth from this dreadful slaughter-house of war,

It must be there shall issue at the last
The shining figure of a Truth Supreme;
In aspect so majestic, yet benign,
Of voice so clear, compelling, that man-
kind

Will hail it Master and obey its call.

This much we know, that every forward
stride

The world has made toward human better-
ment

Has reached its goal o'er bloody battle-
fields;

And every guarded right we now enjoy—
Of speech, for trade, to worship—has
been won

And written into law by force alone—
So fiercely selfishness has fought reforms.

Thus this colossal conflict, which has
dwarfed

To nothingness all strifes that went before,
May prove, when it is done, to have
achieved

A good commensurate in full degree
With its red fury, and advanced the race
A century along its destined way.

For in its holocaust shall disappear
Those wolfish Dynasties, and giant Greeds,
Those wolfish Dynasties, and giant
Greeds,

And over-lording Castes, that all too long
Have been permitted to play men as
pawns

In their mad games of war. And the
mirage

Of world dominion shall no more delude
The wearied nations; and their jungle
hates,

That had no reasons, but were bred and
fed

By statecraft, shall be buried and forgot.

And so, unloosed from old allegiances,
Awake to power, seeking a mode of life
That shall not need to argue with the
sword,

Who knows but that earth's peoples may
behold,

And understand, and heed, the Truth
Supreme!

That truth is this: The world is God's,
not man's,

Whose tenacy at best is ever brief.
Its beauty and its bounty were designed
To be enjoyed in thankful brotherhood,
Not seized as privilege by Force and Guile.

God's law, His justice and His love suffice
For human conduct, and when men have
learned,

And nations, to conform their thought and
deeds

According to this justice, law and love,
There will be lasting peace, and not before.

The Last of the Hohen- zollerns.

WILLIAM II of Germany,—paranoic or merely a defeated, although an astute and ambitious politician— which? It is a question that may never be adequately answered; only those bound by the closest ties to the ex-Emperor's most intimate life know, and they are the least likely to speak.

The rest of the world can judge only by what the man has said and done publicly, and there is division of opinion. There are those who point to the fallen Kaiser's extravagant claims of the especial favor of "Gott," and to the unbounded confidence with which he essayed to carry on a number of things, any one of which would be enough to require the life-effort of a man, and who argue from this that he was a paranoic, nothing more nor less. (Paranoia, by the way, is a species

of insanity, usually a monomania, whose victims believe they understand the whole plan of the Universe, are possessed by an overweening conceit, ambition and self-confidence, and feel their capability for directing the affairs of everything which comes within the scope of their lives. Often the mania expresses itself in cruelty). . . Upon the other hand, a close study of the events of his career may justify an argument that he was, above all, a politician, keen and patient and far-seeing, who played a great game—and lost. . . The question, of course, cannot be waived, as to whether every man possessed of a vaulting ambition, is not, more or less, a paranoic. Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon I are examples. Nevertheless more excuse can be made for any one of these men than for William Hohenzollern. In the childhood of the race, barbarism passes almost as a matter of course; war is an accepted fact. Even at the time of Napoleon I the military hero was truly a hero to the eyes of the greater number of the people. But civilization has made great strides during the last one hundred years. Barbarism no longer passes as respectable; war has lost its glamour; to-day the greenest laurels really wait for the statesman who preserves peace and who works most ably for the happiness of his people. In a "grown-up" or growing-up world, the eyes of real men are no longer dazzled by gold lace, and clanking swords. No longer do the people stand in open-mouthed and unqualified admiration to watch a haughty and glittering cavalcade sweep by. At last the things of the mind count for more than the trappings of wealth and power. . . Splendour of aught else can no longer greatly impress. . . As yet, it is true, people may be slaves; but everywhere eyes are fast opening. The day is coming when no man will be a slave to any other man. But let that pass.

FRIEDRICH Wilhelm Victor Albert, until a fortnight ago King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was born on the 27th of January, 1859 at Berlin. He was the first-born child of Prince Frederick of Prussia and Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. When he was ten years of age the training began which eventually had, no doubt, much to do with the outbreak of the War in 1915, for at that age the young prince was appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Prussian Guards. From that moment his studies were chiefly military. Possibly his father, who was one of the most liberal of the Hohenzollerns, was not so much responsible for this as were the grandfather, William I, and Bismarck, so long the "iron man" and power behind the throne in Germany. In 1855 the young Lieutenant was appointed Colonel of the Hussars of the Guard, and on the 15th of June, 1888, on the death of his father, Frederick III, who had been Emperor but 99 days, he succeeded to the double throne as ninth King of Prussia and third German Emperor. Immediately the bent of his mind expressed itself, for his very first sovereign act was to deliver an address to the army and navy. Three days later followed the address to the people. But perhaps to few, at that time, was the significance of this order evident.—The people were henceforth to be used chiefly as sources of supply for the army. The army and navy, in turn, were to be used as the great tools of the Emperor's ambition.—But all went merry as a marriage-bell. The pawns on the great chessboard were unaware of the use to be made of them, even dazzled, mayhap, with the vision of great empire that the accession of the new Emperor promised. Very possibly, too, the Emperor himself,

intoxicated with his ideals, confused his own ambitions with the good of the people; to him extension of Empire spelled patriotism.—And so Berlin, and Prussia, and the whole German empire made rejoicing; and glitter, and pomp, and show, ushered in the coronation of William II, Emperor of all the Germans.

But—there were the Socialists. There were the Socialists, but they were submerged, discredited, even lost sight of in the general acclamation.

THE new Emperor had imbibed few of the liberal ideas of his father. Indeed, at the beginning of his reign he took pains to announce publicly his admiration of his grandfather, William I, and his determination to follow in the footsteps of that assiduous empire-builder. Less public was his expression of his following of Bismarck, the astute statesman who had consolidated all Germans into a federated whole. Indeed, it was not long until he had quarrelled with Bismarck and dismissed him; yet afterwards, in no way, was the policy of the Government changed. William was Bismarckian to the highest degree, but he wanted to be his own Chancellor.

In the days that followed, his first care was to provide for expansion of the military power. Repeatedly he stated that the army was the "true basis" of his throne. "The soldier and the army," he said, "not Parliamentary majorities, have welded together the German Empire. My confidence is placed in the army."

In order that this expansion might proceed in peace, until "The Day," it was necessary that Germany be at peace with the surrounding countries. For this reason "the Kaiser" made haste to confirm the "Triple Alliance," the alliance with Austria and Italy, which his grandfather on his deathbed had enjoined upon him. He also tried to establish cordial relations with Russia, but Russia and France were gravitating towards each other in the connection that developed later into what became known as the famous "Entente," to which England also became a party. . . His next step was to secure the friendship of the Vatican, and to this end he visited Pope Leo XIII in 1888, and again in 1895 and 1903.

In 1889, when his sister Sophie married the Duke of Sparta, afterwards King Constantine of Greece, he went to Athens, and before returning home paid a visit to the great city of Constantinople. A little event such as marriage, or a visit to a city, in an ordinary family is but an incident along the way; in the life of a sovereign it may be a lever in upsetting the world. So proved this trip in the life of Kaiser Wilhelm. From that time dates his interest in the East, and his determination to expand the German Empire towards the Persian Gulf and the rich commerce of the oriental seas. In 1898 he went again to Constantinople, and even though the visit followed immediately upon one of the atrocious massacres of the Armenians by the Turks (for whose continuance, indeed, are the skirts of any nation in Europe clear?) he set up a marked intimacy with the nefarious Abd-ul-Hamid, the "Sick Man of Europe," who afterwards, like the Kaiser himself, came to downfall and ruin. Such an intimacy, at a time when the Kaiser was putting forth extravagant claims to be the leader of Christendom, he did not attempt to explain.

From Constantinople he made a visit, evidently intended to impress the East everywhere, to Palestine, where he was present at the consecration of the German Protestant Church of the Redeemer, and by favor of the Sultan presented to the German Catholics a plot of ground near to the Holy Places. It was probably upon this occasion that he, with a few officers, held a solemn religious ceremony on the Mount of Olivet. Indeed the Kaiser's

religious bent has always been marked. Frequently he preached sermons. Always he claimed to be an "instrument of God," and even in the Great War which is just closing his soldiers went forth to battle with "Gott mit uns" inscribed, often, on belt and helmet. But the Kaiser's God was at all times the god of the pagan mind and the childhood of the human race. It has been said that each of us has enthroned our own God; to us He is no higher than our highest conception of Him. The Kaiser's God was a fierce God of battles, who would bring glory and power to German arms. In his creed there was little room for the God of Love, and the mind of Jesus of Nazareth was scarcely to be grasped by him. At the same time it must be admitted that the Kaiser may have deluded himself into a feeling that he was doing well for the world. "Germans are the salt of the earth," he frequently declared, and so justified himself in his determination to force German "kultur" upon mankind,—a determination emphatically enough expressed at a later day, when the dream of expansion in the East had magnified into the dazzling vision of world-conquest. . . Well might the Kaiser form friendship with Abd-ul-Hamid. His own trend of mind was Mohammedan, not Christian.

IMMEDIATELY following William's accession, there was a strong feeling against Great Britain in Berlin, and at the time it was supposed that the party at the back of it was smiled upon by the Emperor. But it was necessary for William's projects that Britain also be drawn into the circle of friendships, and so, in 1889 he paid a friendly visit to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, and for the next six years made a visit annually to the Court of Britain.

Personal visits, however, could not prevent commercial rivalries. Germany's ambition to own colonies, although perhaps justified under existing conditions of nationalities, brought Germany, more and more, into collision with England. England, too, became suspicious of the rapid growth of the German navy, into which attainment the Kaiser now threw himself heart and soul. As a preliminary, however, he at first declared himself the friend of England and even suggested the co-operation of the British and German fleets in the Far East. Upon the face of it this looked plausible, but the proposal was generally looked upon as "a Machiavellian attempt to loosen existing alliances."—Germany did not like the entente which lined England up with Russia and Japan.

Little by little suspicion of Germany's real attitude towards Britain grew, and was justified even as far back as the time of the Jameson Raid in South Africa when the Kaiser revealed himself by sending a telegram of congratulation to Kruger, President of the Transvaal. That was at the end of 1895. He did not again come to England until the beginning of 1901, when he attended the deathbed and funeral of Queen Victoria.

DURING all this time Bismarck's old tactics of transforming Germany into a huge military machine, were being adopted to the fullest degree. The army was rapidly becoming the most efficient (apparently) in the world. The touch of the Kaiser and the clique of Imperialists who gathered about him and who "used" him even as he "used" them, was upon everything. The public schools taught what they were told to teach, forever elevating the Kaiser, Germany and militarism.

The universities were influenced, and certain professors and philosophers became strong levers in the hands of the Government. Elections were "managed." The Press was, to a large extent, bought, muzzled or transformed into a mouth-



piece for the Imperial policy.—And, lest murmurings arise, social reforms were steadily carried out, even while, under the velvet glove was the pressure of the iron grip. Materially the people prospered—for they must be given prosperity in order that they be efficient props for the army and navy. Laws helpful to them were passed, even while prosecutions for *lese majeste* increased in number and new regulations, aimed directly at one or another of the many divisions of the Socialists, were put in force. Thus it was made a crime punishable with 3 years' imprisonment to attack in any way religion, monarchy, etc.—Frequently the Emperor declared that every Social Democrat was an enemy to himself and the Empire. Yet at the same time, to avoid alienating the Socialists too much, he thought it wise to repeal a law which had been made to prevent the meeting of all societies and unauthorized assemblies. Seven years ago he was especially conciliatory towards this element, but he was not trusted. At that time the Socialist *Avanti* (Rome) said, "William II will always be black never red. ('Black' is the color of clericalism. 'Red' is the European journalistic catch-word for Socialism). At that time also the *Independant Belge* (Brussels) said, "His Majesty may say one thing to-day and believe something entirely different in a week. . . . He is above all else a shrewd politician who can make combinations in the Reichstag with speed and skill. . . . It would be absurd to suppose, however, or to infer, that the German Emperor has the slightest intention to enter into any pact with the Socialists in the Reichstag." Also, the Paris *Temps* re-

This caused some anxiety in England, where the building of such a road was now looked upon as a menace to England's Indian possessions beyond the Persian Gulf.

It was not long, indeed, until Germany's true motive began to show its teeth. In March, 1905, the Kaiser took what appeared to be a pleasant sea-trip on the "Hamburg," and on the 31st of that month landed at Tangier, where his party was received with great oriental display and so conducted amid salvos of musketry, and accompanied by turbaned cavalry, to the legation, where, before he left, the Kaiser practically promised to support the Sultan of Morocco in resisting French control in Northern Africa. This was done ostensibly to strengthen German influence in the Ottoman Empire, but at the time the step almost precipitated a war in Europe. To Germany even at that moment war would not have been unwelcome. Possibly she was disappointed that it did not come. Russia was helpless after the Russo-Japanese war; it would have been an auspicious time to crush the growth of French armaments. Collision was averted, however, partly by the timidity of the French ministers, with the exception of Delcasse, who resigned. War had not resulted, but Germany had gained prestige, and had cemented a friendship with Austria, which was one day to lead to tremendous events. Henceforth Austria was to become the tool of Prussian ambition.

In October, 1908, Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1909, in defiance of British policy, but backed by

Of recent events it is not necessary here to say much. Fresh in every one's mind is the story of the war: The excuse furnished by the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a half-mad Serbian; Austria's attack upon that little country; the mobilization of Russia; Germany's historic march through Belgium, by which another "scrap of paper was torn to the winds; Britain and France in arms;—War. These are the headlines that bring the long and terrible story again before us as we read.

And now the great fight of four years and three months is over. The Last of the Hohenzollerns is a discredited outcast, with not a spot in all the world in which he can lay his head in safety. He made war; war has crushed him. He used the people as pawns; the pawns have arisen in might. In the high seats of Berlin sits a People's Government; the despised Socialists are in power, and everywhere throughout the now starving Empire—starving because of a Monarch's "o'er-vaulting ambition"—flies the "red" flag of revolt.

What will the next turn of the great wheel of Fate bring? Before this reaches its readers another chapter may be added to the story of the once-proud Hohenzollerns.

Yet whatever happens the eternal justice of things stands clear: In the end—however long it may take—the manipulator of human lives and fortunes, for the sake of selfish ambition—whether that manipulator be monarch, or statesman, or profiteer, great or small—shall work his own ruin. History has almost invariably shown this, even on this earth plane. True, forever true, again have been

That is one side of the story but there is another and a brighter side. Read the second text I have chosen to-day, and you will see that in the day of the Lord God's people shall be safe, as His loved flock under the Good Shepherd's personal care, they shall be as the precious gems in a crown, glittering on high over the land.

It is an old saying that "coming events cast their shadows before"; but the rising of the sun casts its light before, and the Day we see dawning is a day of deliverance for the oppressed, the day of Right's victory over mighty Wrong. It is a day when God shall proclaim liberty to vast multitudes of prisoners, and shall say to their jailer: "he shall let go MY captives, not for price nor reward, saith the LORD of hosts."

Napoleon made the great mistake of his life when he said that the Lord was on the side of the biggest battalions, and Germany—who thought herself an expert in the science of war—left out the most necessary thing of all, a righteous cause. An unrighteous cause is doomed from the start, for it is rotten at the heart. It is utter folly to imagine that any prayers can win the Most Holy God to support injustice and wrong. The day of reckoning will certainly come; so, if you have tried to build prosperity on falsehood, theft and injustice, your attempt is foredoomed to failure. Man proposes but God disposes, in individual cases as in world-wide schemes of conquest. You may think you have provided for every contingency, but wrong-doing flings open the door to disaster. Your plans may be most carefully laid, but there is always a little "if" to be considered when a man

as always been marked reached sermons. Always an "instrument of God," Great War which is justers went forth to battle uns" inscribed, often, on But the Kaiser's God is the god of the pagan childhood of the human en said that each of us ur own God; to us He our highest conception Kaiser's God was a fierce who would bring glory man arms. In his creed room for the God of ind of Jesus of Nazareth be grasped by him. At must be admitted that ave deluded himself into was doing well for the ans are the salt of the ently declared, and so in his determination to ultur" upon mankind, emphatically enough, er day, when the dream the East had magnified vision of world-conquest. at the Kaiser form friend-Hamid. His own trend ammedan, not Christian.

Y following William's ere was a strong feeling t Britain in Berlin, and supposed that the party was smiled upon by the it was necessary for that Britain also be rcle of friendships, and d a friendly visit to his en Victoria, and for the ade a visit annually to ain.

however, could not pre-ivalries. Germany's colonies, although per-er existing conditions ight Germany, more and n with England. Eng-suspicious of the rapid rman navy, into which Kaiser now threw himself As a preliminary, how-clared himself the friend even suggested the co-British and German East. Upon the face of usible, but the proposal ked upon as "a Mach-t to loosen existing any did not like the ed England up with

suspicion of Germany's ds Britain grew, and was r back as the time of the South Africa when the himself by sending a gratulation to Kruger Transvaal. That was 95. He did not again until the beginning of ended the deathbed and Victoria.

this time Bismarck's old transforming Germany military machine, were the fullest degree. The becoming the most effi-) in the world. The iser and the clique of gathered about him and ven as he "used" them, ng. The public schools y were told to teach, e Kaiser, Germany and s were influenced, and and philosophers bes in the hands of the ctions were "managed." a large extent, bought, rmed into a mouth-



15 years.

20 years.

23 years.

43 years.

84 years.

The Pageant of William II., Hohenzollern.

marked, "It is out of the power of the Emperor to prevent the growth of Socialism in his Dominions."—This has been very true during the seven years that have since passed. Indeed the opinion has found supporters that it was partly an effort to stem the tide of Socialism that precipitated the War.

But to return:—The army being now in smooth running order, the Kaiser was enabled to devote greater attention to the increase of the naval forces. In January, 1895, at an evening reception to the members of the Reichstag, he publicly put himself at the head of a movement to make Germany a great sea-power; "Our future," he declared, "is on the water." Immediately afterwards he made speeches in every part of Germany. Naval appropriations were made, ships were built with amazing speed, and Heligoland, transformed into a powerful guarding fortress, became a great naval base. In all these preparations, however, the Emperor assumed the camouflage that all that was being done was in the interests of peace, merely to protect German interests consistently with Germany's "place in the sun," and above all to be ready in case of necessity against the "yellow peril" of the East.—Incidentally, the murder of two German missionaries in West China furnished a pretext for the lease of Kiau-Chau and the obtaining of certain railway concessions in the great Celestial Empire. Thus Germany obtained a foothold on the far Pacific. . . . Meanwhile in the near East Turkish armies were being drilled and commanded by German officers, and in 1899 a German firm gained from Turkey a concession to build a railway to Bagdad.

Germany, she tore up the treaty of Berlin in regard to those states. (Germany was beginning her disregard of such "scraps of paper"). This was the beginning. Five years later the unfortunate Hapsburg Monarchy was to be led into the Great Mistake.

But for the present things were going much to the liking of the autocratic Hohenzollern. He had not, it is true, the entire subservience of the Liberal South; he had his troubles with Herr Harden of the *Zukunft* and the editors of *Vorwarts*, the Socialists were increasing in numbers, even in the Reichstag; Prussian Poland was always obstreperous.—But the Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine was proceeding apace; the German Empire was waxing so prosperous that it did not blink at the enormously increased debt; the Emperor had acquired great wealth; everywhere the people looked up to him as the "All-Highest."

The intoxication, apparently, went to his head. More and more did he consider himself ruler by "divine right," and on Aug. 25th, 1910, he declared down-rightly: "Considering myself as the instrument of the Lord, without heeding the views and opinions of the day, I go my way." Indeed so confident had he become, so insistent were his interferences with the government of the smaller states of the Empire, and so indiscreet his utterances, that, even two years before his astounding pronouncement of 1910 Chancellor von Bulow had been obliged to obtain from him a promise to submit all his public utterances previously to his ministers. Finally von Bulow resigned and was succeeded by Bethmann-Hollweg.

proved the words: "For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Day of the Lord.

The great day of the LORD is near, it is near, and hasteth greatly, even the voice of the day of the LORD; the mighty man shall cry there bitterly. That day is a day of wrath. . . . a day of darkness and gloominess.—Zeph. 1 : 14, 15.

The LORD their God shall save them in that day as the flock of His people: for they shall be as the stones of a crown glittering upon high over His land.—Zech. 9 : 16, R. V. margin.

For many years German officers have been accustomed to drink to "The Day". They meant the day when they intended to trample under their feet all the weaker nations. The prophet Amos said long ago: "Woe unto you that desire the day of the LORD! to what end is it for you? the day of the LORD is darkness, and not light. As if a man did flee from a lion, and a bear met him; or went into the house, and leaned his hand on the wall, and a serpent bit him." He warned those who had left off righteousness in the earth, and trodden under foot the poor and helpless, that wailing should be in all their streets, that the city that went forth a thousand should have only a hundred left, and that which went forth a hundred should have only ten left.

is building on the quicksand of evil. A building set up on such a foundation will crumble into ruins when the time of reckoning arrives.

Germany fully expected to occupy Paris—and many other places which she failed to reach. Even the cities which were captured could not be held. The word "laconic," which means short and to the point, is said to have come from a message once sent by the Laconians. An enemy sent word: "If I get into your town I will raze it to the ground." The people of Laconia sent back this brief but pertinent answer—"If!"

Though Gamaliel stood aside as a neutral when the Gospel of Christ was proclaimed by the apostles, he was wise enough to know that "he always wins who sides with God." His advice was to adopt the policy of non-interference; because, if it came from God, all the powers in the universe could not overthrow it. It is impossible to make a real success out of sin. The day of the Lord shall try every man's work, of what sort it is, and no "camouflage" can deceive Him.

It is said that the leader of the British armies, after attending Divine Service one day somewhere in France, remarked quietly to the chaplain: "Remember, the battle is not ours, but God's."

It is tremendous presumption to decide what we intend to do and then insist that (whether the cause be right or wrong) God shall help us to push it through. But, if we seek first to find out what the Will of God is, and keep ourselves ready to further His purposes, we shall share in His Day of Victory. He cannot be defeated! and the side of righteousness must be the winning side.

It did not look like it on the first Good Friday, nor on the day when Germany hurled her waves of grey-clad soldiers over the borders of Belgium. Yet the Sufferer on the Cross is the greatest Victor the world has ever known, and Germany's frightful crime against Belgium made her own downfall certain.

The prophet Ezekiel gathers up all the hope of the world in the last words of his prophecy: "The name of the city from that day shall be, The LORD is there." The LORD is there—that is the one hope for us all. He loves us too well to let the way of sin lead to success. If we don't choose good because we love goodness for its own sake, He will show plainly that the way of transgressors is hard, humiliating and disastrous. The LORD is always there. We can't hide our secret sins from Him. Just because He loves each child of His family punishment for wrong-doing will certainly come. When David was beset by enemies he knew that God could and would defend him. He looked into God's invisible armory, and this is what he saw ready to meet impinent oppressors of the innocent and helpless: "He will whet His sword; He hath bent His bow, and made it ready. He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death; He ordaineth His arrows against the persecutors."

Then David turned to see what was happening in the ranks of the enemy and—still seeing the invisible—he exclaimed: "he made a pit, and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he made. His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate."

It could not be otherwise—though, of course, we did not know how long the Day of Settlement might be delayed. As I write (Nov. 8) the evening paper has brought tidings that Germany is given 72 hours to consider the offered terms. All Germans who love righteousness should be thanking God that He has stopped the country's mad race to destruction. The price to be paid will be heavy, yet it may be that the unhappy country has been saved from complete spiritual ruin—saved as by fire. Our Lord has told us to pray for our enemies, and it is easier to obey the command when the enemy is crushed and beaten. We pride ourselves nowadays on being British, and it is not a British fashion to trample on broken and helpless foes—thank God!

Let us pray for those who so desperately need our prayers—pray that the evil spirits of murder, theft, lying and rational dishonor may be cast out of that disgraced people, so that they may sit humbly at the feet of Christ—clothed and in their right mind—and may try to obey His Will instead of forcing their will on all the world.

It is our Master's Will that we should love our enemies and pray for them. He plainly said so, and He set us the example. Have we any right to disobey His orders?

Are you doing it? Remember, the Captain Himself is asking that question.

"If we to-night should hear Him Ask what our love has done Through all the day, what could we say To Christ the Loving One?"

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

Three gifts for the sick and needy have reached me this week—\$4.00 from "Reader of Hope's Quiet Hour," \$1.00 from "A Sympathizer," and \$5.00 from "One who wishes to help."

Although the influenza epidemic is steadily abating, those who have been attacked recover strength slowly, and I can easily find ways of spending the money entrusted to me without going far from my home.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

It is now suspected that the mysterious pause in German war-operations during midsummer of this year was due to inroads of influenza in the army. It is now known that this disease, which really originated in Spain, found a foothold in Germany first, afterwards spreading to Switzerland, France, England, and finally to America.

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

The Forging of the Pikes

A Romance Based on the Rebellion of 1837

Serial rights secured by The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

Introduction.

The Forging of the Pikes is a romance based on old political struggles in Upper Canada over eighty years ago. In the first part of the story an attempt has been made to give the viewpoint of the Reformers—"the Rebels"—who precipitated the Rebellion in 1837; in the latter part the attempt has been equally honest to give that of their opponents, the "Tories"—or loyalists—of the day. But when all has been said it will probably be the love-story of Alan and Barry that will attract the greater number of readers.

In the construction of the story the author wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks, not only the help given by a few "pioneers," who still remember early days in "the bush", but also that obtained from the following books: "The Rebellion in Upper Canada,"—Dent; "The Life of William Lyon Mackenzie,"—Lindsey; "The Family Compact,"—Wallace; "The Life of Sir John Beverley Robinson,"—Robinson; "Landmarks of Toronto,"—Robertson; "Toronto of Old,"—Dr. Scadding.]

Chapter I.

The Discovery in the Old House.

ABOUT midway on the old Military Road that was constructed across the Southern portion of Ontario when the Province was young for the transportation of troops should emergency arise, there stands a large old house that could tell many a tale of roistering and excitement, could its stout old walls, which have stood for one hundred years or more, find tongue to speak.

It stands facing the north and but a few rods from the roadway, but to-day the space between is so filled with tall spruce trees and ancient, straggling lilac-bushes that, in passing, one can gain but an indistinct view of the building itself, with its vine-covered verandah, and its windows peeping out above as though the old place, loth to give up all hold on a world in which once it was a figure of some importance, were still trying to catch glimpses of the passers-by.

For the old house was not always an ordinary dwelling-place. Once it was a public inn, or "tavern"—to use the more picturesque language of an early day—and played its part with the stream of life that paused to turn in at its glass-flanked doors and partake of its good cheer. Then, although the woods crowded close on either hand, there were no trees in front to hide its hospitable face, and broad and open stretched the yard as though in welcome to the traveller. Heartening enough was that welcome, too, on a frosty day in January or a broiling one in July; for there were no railways across the land in those days, and journeyings in sleighs or waggons, or even on horseback, would have been tedious enough had it not been for such stopping-places as this. If the stopping places were somewhat closer than needful, that was surely no one's affair, and suited the public, as a mile, quite as well as the publican.

To make a long story short, hard days fell upon the old house, for, after the railway was built the Military Road became less popular as a highroad of traffic, and so the custom fell away from the inn and the place went to seed.

Went to seed until a certain artist coming upon it one day, saw possibilities, as only the imaginative eye can see them, and purchased the place for his own purposes. Then it was that the fence grew up to shut out the highway, and the trees were planted, and the name "tavern" began to drift away from the spot into the land of lost words,—for the old house had become a home.

In time the artist became old and died, but the house still stood bravely in its renewed youth, while the trees grew

taller, and the lilac brushes broader, and the huge "crab-tree", that rubbed lovingly against the verandah roof, began to be gnarled and show signs of age.

The crab-tree was a cloud of pink and white fragrance when The Discoverer first visited the old house, and ever since the vision of it and of the lilacs all abloom at the gateway, is blended with his meeting with the family, and a friendship that has meant much to him. He will tell you, too, of the surprise that came to him when he was brought into the house, which he did not then know had been the house of an artist, and saw the walls covered, from floor to ceiling, with pictures—so closely set, too, that in most of the rooms the breadth of a hand could not be placed on bare wall space. Bits of landscape, sea scenes, with here and there an old portrait, had been gathered from the Old Land and the New,—soul-stories, for the most part, inscribed by hands long since dead. Nor was the atmosphere of the place spoiled by new or even modern furniture. Ancient black walnut it was, and very beautiful in line and finish. There were, too, quaint "what-nots" filled with curios from land and sea. From dark corners gleamed white statuettes, and the windows were filled with pots of Shamrock and Wandering Jew.

After several visits The Discoverer thought he had exhausted the interesting objects of the old place, but one day, standing with the son of the artist in the yard behind the house, which was bordered by sheds and stables, he noticed a small building different from the rest.

"That must have been a dwelling-house once," he said.

"It was," said The Friend, "but I know nothing about it. It may have been occupied by the stable-men when the place was a hotel. Come in and see it."

Opening the wide doors, which were evidently a late acquisition, the two pushed past a vehicle—for the place was now a carriage-house—into the interior, a three or four-roomed place with a narrow stairway in one corner.

"Come upstairs", said The Friend, "there's a lot of old junk up there that may interest you." And the two of them went up, very gingerly, clinging to the wall to relieve their weight somewhat from the shaky steps.

At the top, revealed by the sunlight that struck through a broad shaft of glittering dust-motes, was a room filled with an odd medley of things.

"I don't know half the trash that is up here", said The Friend. "My father had an odd fancy for picking up stuff, anything and everything that might 'come in,'—adding, amusedly, "The most of it didn't."

And so, indeed, it appeared. The place was literally packed with odd utensils and bits of antiquated machinery;—old lathes and ox-yokes and a piece of a wooden harrow; an anvil; bits of chain; bolts and nails—red with deep rust; a tin lantern—"lanthorn"—judging by its age; tin candel moulds, bent and blackened, and piles of boards of fine wood—oak, butternut and walnut well-seasoned—that needed only the imagination and touch of an artist to turn them into things of beauty. More out of place, perhaps, in such a spot, was a pile of picture-frames, oval in shape and also of rich black walnut, and near them, on a battered old stand with graceful spiralled legs, a great pile of glass negatives and a huge camera whose like would not readily be found nowadays.

"My father was a photographer, once upon a time," said The Friend. "I guess his old camera wouldn't be worth much now."

Together they lifted the plates, one by one, he a bit tenderly, the other with increasing curiosity. They were very large and clear, many of them showing heads of men with bare-shaven chins and side-beards, many others, men and

women taken together, the men seated—in blissful defiance of modern chivalry—the women standing, each with a hand laid in fealty on the shoulder of her lord and master. There were hooped skirts a-plenty, and ringlets, and other conceits of coiffure whose names I do not know.

"I wish my father had marked the names on the negatives," said The Friend, holding up one of the plates to the light. "He used to say he had 'taken' most of the notable folk in this part of the country. That was before he gave up taking to give all his time to his brush."

"Yes," responded The Discoverer, "I wish he had marked them. Possibly this old pile just bristles with history."

Turning from the negatives, they pulled out piles of dusty and broken furniture, uncovering some old yellowed books and rolls of discolored wood cuts and steel engravings of pictures by the English painters of the past generation. There were, too, some canvases of half-finished paintings, evidently the work of the old artist himself. These interested The Discoverer, especially, and it was while rummaging to find more that he espied on the floor an object of odd shape, covered with dust. It was almost at the eave of the sloping roof, and so he dragged it out, knocking the dust partly off with an old rag. It was over two feet in length, heavy, and evidently made of plaster.

"What is it?" he asked.

The Friend smiled.

"An old mould I guess," he said. "There used to be lots of them about when we were children. Maybe there's a cast inside."

About half way up on the object there appeared to be a division, and together they set to work to pry off the top. In a few moments it yielded, and, much to the interest of The Discoverer at least, there was revealed a model of fruit and flowers, very beautifully executed, and of the rich mellow coloring of an old meerschaum pipe,—grapes and roses, mingled together with some anachronism in regard to time, it is true, but with no fault of workmanship.

"My father often used to make them," remarked The Friend, "so often that we children paid no great attention to them.—There's another. See?"

Sure enough, there was another, twin to the first in shape, size and dustiness. Drawing it out, they pried it open as they had the first, then looked at each other.

"Great jumping guns!" exclaimed the now thoroughly interested son of the artist, "What's that?"

Instead of a carefully moulded model, the cavity was filled with a roll of paper, yellowed, water-marked, but carefully tied in three places.

Taking it out, he turned it over and over, then, remarking that he "guessed there was no one else" to whom it belonged, cut the string and opened the roll. The contents appeared to be a sort of manuscript, very closely written, and very beautifully, too, in the quaint, formal chirography of the schools of our grandfathers, with odd little quirks at the end of some of the letters.

Absorbed for a few moments, and turning the paper back as he read, he followed slowly, line after line, perplexity deepening the creases on his brow, then he turned to the other in undisguised astonishment.

"Holy smoke!" he exclaimed, "What do you think of this?"

Looking over his shoulder, The Discoverer began to read, and together the two followed perhaps a dozen pages, stopping, now and again, to decipher the faint old pen-marks in places where the paper had turned quite brown.

"Well, what do you think of it?" reiterated The Friend.

"I think it an interesting find," The Discoverer replied, "and if I were you I would read it through. Is it your father's writing?"

"No, that's the trouble. I don't know whose it is, nor if I have the right."

"But evidently the manuscript was entrusted to him," The Discoverer maintained "and you are his successor. It seems to me you are the one who has a right to investigate."—And that settled the question.

A fortnight later The Friend came to The Discoverer with the papers, very much interested, and very enthusiastic.

"It seems to be a diary," he explained, "but it beats me to know who wrote it, or how my father chanced to have it.—And then, he proceeded to give a

synopsis of the story that had thus sprung out to him from the past.

Long into the night the two talked, their feet on the fender and the smoke from their cigars circling into the fire-lighted room.

"The only solution I can come to," the artist's son said finally, knocking off the ashes into the grate, "is this: I remember that, when we were children, my father had many visitors, sometimes people whom he met on his wanderings abroad in the interests of Art, sometimes passing strangers who dropped in because of old associations with the 'tavern'. Quite often they stayed all night, and talked with my father into the small hours. My idea is that one of them, possibly an old friend, left the manuscript with him, for what purpose I do not know. He may have been reading it out in the old trumpery room—often he worked there—and, being interrupted, put it into the mould for safe keeping. He died quite suddenly. And so, from that day to this the story has lain there. No one ever came to enquire. Probably the one who entrusted it to him is long dead too."

After reading the manuscript, The Discoverer came to the conclusion that this explanation was very plausible, yet the son of the artist determined to leave no stone unturned that might discover the unknown writer. Every effort has failed. Alan and Barry are to-day as deeply hidden, in everything that would designate them, as when their story reposed beneath the dust of the old attic. And yet their very souls have been laid bare. The reader may know them as, often, he cannot know his closest friend.

Where did they come from? Just where did they live? Where did they go?—These are questions that have not been answered. The Discoverer suggested to The Friend that possibly the "tavern" referred to in the narrative was the old house which has been described, but he says not; the topography of the surrounding country, so far as it is touched upon in the story, does not coincide. The nearest that can be said in regard to it is that it was somewhere in Ontario.

And so Alan and Barry, unless some very unlooked-for intelligence arrive, must be eternally young. Dropping into the present from the past, in the full vigor of their youth and beauty, they have dropped out of it before ever the sun, or the light, or the moon, or the stars for them have been darkened, or the grasshopper hath become a burden. To us they must be forever young and lovely. From the past they have put their hands into ours and we will hold them tightly and tenderly, admitting the two young people, mayhap, to the circle of dear friends whom we have known and shall know forever more.

As The Friend said, obviously the narrative is a diary,—or, rather, a fragment of a diary ("journal", Alan calls it), since it begins so abruptly that it is evident the first part is missing. There are references, too, to previous writings. It is evident, also, that it was written with no thought of publicity, partly for the sake of amusement and partly to keep a record which the writer might find pleasure in reading in future days. There is a marked absence of definiteness, such as could never be found in a narrative intended for the public. Alan never once mentions his surname or those of his relatives. He writes of "father", "mother", "Uncle Joe," and "Nora," precisely as he would speak of them to one of the family, who would need no explanation. He mentions comrades most casually, usually by their nicknames; he refers repeatedly to "the village," but never thinks of designating the place by name,—in a diary intended only for his own perusal he would need no designation. Often there are just such other lapses of explanation as might be expected of one to whom explanation could never be necessary.

Such history as is interwoven has been often written, but in the story as told by Alan it acquires an intimacy differing somewhat from the impression communicated by the historian.

And so we leave them, Alan and Barry, forever young, in the depths of their Golden-winged Woods, "Somewhere in Ontario."

Chapter II. Alan's "Journal." May 15th, 1837.

I WAS awakened very early this morning by the hammering of a wood-pecker on the roof. There is a bit of tin up there, put on to stop a leak where the clap-boards meet the chimney, and the fellow seemed to have got his bill on that. Whether his keen ears had caught the grinding of a woodworm beneath the tin, or whether he was merely sharpening his jaw-bones for later action I do not know, but he was making a most infernal rumpus.

"Hi, my fine fellow!" I said, "What are you doing, waking me up so early in the morning?"

And then I threw down the quilts and stretched a bit, and looked out of the window and was glad. I should have a while to lie a-bed and think, instead of jumping out and into my trousers before my eyes were opened as usually happens when Dad calls up the ladder, "Ho there! Ho there, Alan! Time to get up! Ho there, Alan! Ho there!"—It's a song I know well.

The sky was still gray, with just the least brightening over the Golden-winged Woods, and the trees looked black enough there on top of the hill. Strange how different a landscape looks at different times of the day—and the Golden-winged Woods surely looked novel enough to me at this time of it.

So I lay there looking at the trees, and the slowly brightening sky, and the "hill-field" on this side of the woods, where I had been ploughing, and was much obliged to Mr. Woodpecker for a minute or two.

Then I began to wish that he'd put an end to his confounded hullabaloo, because it began to interfere somewhat with my thinking processes.

Of course I wanted to think about Barry.

Whoever would have thought it?—that I, the "hard nut" as Hank always called me after he fell in love with Dimple over at the Corners, should be moonshining night and day over a bit of—I was going to say "frills and feathers," but that doesn't describe Barry. She's the only girl in these parts that doesn't wear crinoline, or ringlets, and I'm sure she never gets her mother to pull her stays together as young Heck told Hank that Dimple does. Somehow when you see Barry you think of just Barry. You don't seem to notice her clothes much, and yet—

When she came to me in the Golden-winged Woods yesterday she had on some sort of straight thing that made her look more like an Indian girl (a very lovely Indian girl!) than ever. It was a sort of buckskin color, and was tied at the waist by a scarf of bright red. Her arms were bare almost to the top, and about her head she had wound some vines of the squawberry, beneath which her hair fell loose, long and straight and black as a crow's wing.

Yesterday was Sunday, but it was all because of Barry and because of wanting to think about her, that I did not write in my journal last night.

Of course I was at the trysting place first, over there at the waterfall, and so I sat down to wait, mighty thankful that it was Sunday and no hurry over the hill-field. It was warm as June, the wild mint and rue by the edge of the water fairly seeming to shoot up with the urge of it, and the little fall seeming to murmur the sweetest music that ever it had murmured to my ears. The birds, too, were all at it, singing with all their might, as why shouldn't they in a world so green, and happy, and beautiful?

Whitthroats were whistling, and orioles, and the golden-wings were calling everywhere, their soft "zee-zee-zee"; in a thicket near-by a veery was jangling away its "Ta-weel, a-weel, a-weel, a-weel!" and somewhere a hermit thrush was trilling its chant that makes one think, somehow, of soul-things. As I sat there the rejoicings of them were mingled with the thoughts of Barry and then, presently, my dreamings were arrested by one song that seemed different from the others. It was that of a whitethroat, but clearer, and more insistent.



—The notes were repeated over and over, at intervals of a moment or two, each

time nearer, but as they approached a something peculiar struck me: My whitethroat was coming, not from tree-top to tree-top, as is the wont of this bird, but close to the ground, among the lower branches.

I stood up to see, peering through the saplings, but my doing so seemed to frighten the noisy traveller. It stopped whistling.

To start it again I imitated its song. Often I had compelled birds to reply to me, even come to me, in that way, but his time there was no response.



—Again and again I whistled the measure. Other whitethroats caught up the notes and replied directly to them, but not my bird;—I should have recognized it at once.

At last, giving up, I was about to sit down again when the song burst upon me close by from the very heart of the saplings through which I had been peering.



twice over in rapid succession and nearer to me by many rods than ever whitethroat had come before.

I started in surprise, and the next moment there was a ripple of Barry's own laughter, and she herself came out, parting the branches and pressing them back with her strong bare arms.

"Aha, you rascal!" I exclaimed. "Was it you?" And I swear that at that moment I could have caught her as she stood there framed in by the young green leaves, with her black eyes sparkling, and her two cheeks glowing red on her tanned face, and her even teeth shining white in the mischief of her laughing at me. I wanted to touch her smooth bronzed arms, and to press my face to hers as I often do to my mother's.—But there is a quality about Barry that will not let any man come too close.

She stepped out from the bushes, letting them fly together behind her, and threw herself on the moss at my feet, tossing her bonnet, which she carried by the ribbons, as far as she could throw it.

"I fooled you that time," she said. "Ay, Barry," I replied, "you fool me many a time;" but I doubt if she caught what I meant. How could she? How could she know what a fool I have become all because of her? And yet may not such foolishness sometimes be the very wisdom of a man?

My eyes might have told her had she looked into them at that moment; but she did not, but sat poking a little stick into the moss, with her back turned partly towards me, so that I caught only the round of her shoulder and the profile of her face. What a spirit of the woods she seemed; there by the waterfall, with her black hair all bound with the green squawberry and her red scarf gleaming! I tried to imagine her in Dimple's outfit, a pink-flowered skirt with a big crinoline spread over the bank so that it covered all the moss; a big poked bonnet on her head with pink ribbons behind, and two long curls hanging down each side of her face, maybe two long black lace half gloves on her hands; but the very thought of it made me laugh out.

"What are you laughing at?" she asked, throwing down the stick, and so I told her.

She laughed, too, and then, drawing her knees up she bound her arms about them and looked straight at me. (Ye gods, how I wish I could keep every look and gesture of her!)

"But Dimple is very sweet," she said. "I know it," said I, a bit abashed. "See here, Barry, you don't think I'd be such a scoundrel as to laugh at a girl, do you? I was laughing at the idea of you like that. It wouldn't be you at all. I have no doubt it suits Dimple's pink-and-white prettiness very well. Indeed she always reminds me of the very fine flowered china-lady, with the very blue eyes, on our mantel. I know Hank thinks she—Dimple, I mean—the most beautiful creature in all the world. But I—I like you best, and just as you are now—Pocahontas."

"Pocahontas," she repeated, smiling. "You often call me that."

She dropped her eyes from mine, and stared at the green moss, but I knew she was not seeing it, and in the silence I became conscious again of the splashing of the waterfall and the singing of the birds. What a lucky dog I was, to have all that feast for eyes and ears, there in the Golden-winged Wood!

In a few moments she looked back at me. "Alan," she said, "do you think anyone can be two people?"

"Two people?" "Yes; one person one day and another the next."

"Why, I don't know," I said. "I've never thought about it. Judging from the people hereabouts I should say, no."

She smiled again, but it wasn't her merry smile. It had a sort of wistfulness or puzzledness or something in it. "But, you must remember, it's very hard for us to know some of the people we meet even every day," she said. "Alan, somehow, I think things are rather difficult—for people who are not always one person."

"It must be," I agreed, but I swear I understood little of what she was talking about.

"You think you know me, Alan," she went on, "but sometimes I think I'm an odd mixture. You think I am all of the woods. And so I am, usually. I love the trees," and here she looked up and up through the leaves until the radiance of them shone in her eyes. "I love them and feel them right in my heart. And sometimes I am just the wild Indian you think I am, and the smoke of a woods' fire goes into my head like wine, and I hold up my arms to the Sun God, and sing because of the free, wild life.—But again—Alan, do you know what I was doing just before I came here?"

"What were you doing?"

"Why, lying on my back in the hay-mow imagining myself just the sort of lady you have laughed at, only very much finer, a very fine lady indeed, in a great castle—'baronial castle' I suppose—walking over velvet carpets and seeing myself everywhere in gold-framed mirrors.—And how do you suppose I saw myself?"

"How did you see yourself?"

She sprang to her feet and began walking up and down, gesturing to help make the picture clear. "Why, not like this, but with a flowered gown like Dimple's, only of silk—and oh, so wide!—and a lace fichu about my shoulders, and my hair up in puffs behind with jewelled combs, and ringlets each side of my face, and a fan of feathers, broad like this—". She paused for breath, and the old laugh came back.

"I don't think I should like you so well," I said, ruefully, but she would have none of that.

"Oh yes, you would," she said, "wouldn't I still be Barry?"—And forthwith went off into a long long picturing of England, until I could see the fine castles, and green fields with hedges all about, and the great parks and hunting-grounds with fine ladies and gentlemen a-riding at full gallop. And I could not but look down at my thick boots and wish they were better for her sake, and that I could ride abroad with her, with spurs and gaily buttoned blue riding-coat, a fair knight to take care of so fair a lady.

But while I looked at her, too, I would not have her other than she was.

"Barry," I said, "We're in the Golden-winged Woods to-day, and I want you to be Pocahontas."

At that she threw her hair back and drew herself up with great dignity, but laughing the while.

"No, no," she said, "To-day you must let me be—oh, Lady Catherine de Vincent.—Will that do?"

And then, sitting down again upon the bank, and tearing a bit of the squawberry apart with her round little fingers, she went on, and I was glad to see that a more loving look came into her eyes—or perhaps I only imagined it so because I would have it that way: "But there are greenwoods folk in England, too, Alan. They are the Romany folk, you know, and they live in the groves and on the commons, in great, covered vans. And if you go to them in the evening they will ask you to sit by their bonfire, and if you cross their hands with silver they will tell your fortune. Oh, they're a free folk, Alan, observant, almost as our Indians here. And they have two languages of their own, one of speech, and another of signs.—Have you ever heard of the 'pateran,' Alan?"

I had not, and said so. And so she set to breaking twigs and crossing them to form a little causeway into the woods. "It's like this, Alan," she said. "When one Romany wants another to follow the way he has gone, he makes a 'pateran', and so there is no need to question a gorgio along the way." (How easily the odd words slipped from her lips!)

And with that she became very merry. "So when you see my 'pateran', she laughed, "you will know that I want you and you must come, the way it indicates. See?"—and she placed one twig at the end to point like an index finger, and I saw that it might easily show the way by which I could follow her and find her, were she not too far off. But where could that be?—For would I not follow her to the ends of the earth?

"Where did you find out all this about England, Barry?" I asked, for it seemed to me that she had learned her story in much detail; and that gave her a chance to tell about an old trunk of her mother's, filled with books and pictures, which had been handed over to her, so that now the spare hours that used to be so tedious, were being filled very pleasantly.

"I know something about all that," I said, "for we have some books that tell about Britain on our bookshelves. We have 'Pamela', and Fanny Burney's 'Emma', and Miss Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice', which my mother likes very much; and 'The Scottish Chiefs' and 'Days of Bruce' which I like very much better. I should have thought of lending you these, Barry."

"Ye-es", she said, almost doubtfully—I wonder why.—"But you haven't 'La Mode'", she went on, gleefully, "and oh, they're so funny! They're all old, the ones I have, with such queer old pictures, gentlemen bowing, with their hands on their hearts, and ladies with awful headdresses and long stomachers and huge ruffs. I wonder what 'La Mode' is like now."

"Probably like Dimple", I said, to which she gave very ready assent, and with that, absent-mindedly, she began to brush away the pateran, but I laid my hand on hers and checked her.

"Leave it," I said, "until you make a fresh one in this place (for I wanted to come and look at it when she was not there). But wherever you leave it I will follow, and if I do not come you will know that I did not pass that way. . . . Another thing, I added—"When you whistle the bird-song as you did this afternoon, I will answer. They will be our signs—the whitethroat call and the pateran."

The woods were glooming when I took Barry home, and on the way out to the road we saw no one, nor heard sound of any voice, but only the "ta-weel, aweel, aweel, aweel" of the verries in the thick cedar bushes, and the swooping of a nighthawk's wings, and the soft complaining of a whippoorwill somewhere in the distance.

But as we came from the woods we met Mistress Jones, who bade us a polite "Good-evening," and, a little further on, old Meg. She was coming from the tavern and was in rare good humor.

"Well, well", she chuckled, "I was young once myself, and I'm young enough yet to love to see a lad and a lass. Folks laugh at old Meg, but if ever she can do either of ye a good turn she'll do it. Neither of you has ever laughed at old Meg. No, no. And she never forgets them that's good to her. Good-night, young lovers. Good-night Barbara, Good-night Alan!" calling the words back as she went down the road, rattling the end of her walking-stick against the stones, and leaving me, at least feeling somewhat foolish; for I felt it a pity that such a one as old Meg should come into my sanctuary. But Barry only laughed.

"Silly old woman!" she said. "But she has a very good heart."

All this have I lived over again a hundred times, this day, but most sweetly of all while lying in bed, after the woodpecker's alarm, looking out at the tops of the Golden-Winged Woods, where all this happened, and which I watched as the sky above turned from gray into silver, and from silver to rose-pink, and from rose-pink to golden as the sun crept up and shot its brightness over the tree-tops, beneath whose lightening shade the little pateran of twigs was even yet lying.

Then came father's "Ho Alan, Ho there, Alan! Time to get up!" and up I got, reluctantly enough I do confess.

But when I went down the ladder and out into the crisp morning breeze and washed myself at the basin on the maple block, I was glad once more, and threw back my shoulders, and inhaled my lungs full of the fragrant air, and was thankful to be alive.

When I came in my mother had the breakfast almost ready, and was frying meat on coals drawn out on the stone hearth in front of the big fire-place. The smell of it was very good to me. And then I sat down, and, for the very first time, looked all about the house and thought what a very good place is a home.

There was the table, covered with one of my mother's white cloths, brought all the way from Dublin, for we never eat off bare boards as do some of our neighbors. And then I looked at the window, with its bit of white curtain knitted by my mother's own hands, and its fern growing in a hollow-log pot; and at the open cupboard near the fire with its rows of willow-pattern plates; and at the settee in the corner made by my father and myself, and covered with a blue-and-white quilt. Next my glance roved more lovingly at the bookshelves, where stand the books I had offered Barry. How well I know every one of them, and the others, too,—the poems of Burns and Wordsworth, Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," of which my father is very fond; "Lives of Napoleon and Wellington in extra thick calfskin covers; Scott's "Lady of the Lake", and "Waverley"; White's "Natural History of "Selborne" and last but not least to me, a rare copy of hand-written notes on birds, copied from the works of Audubon and Wilson by my father's cousin John, who knew both the birdmen well indeed when he and they lived about Philadelphia. This seems to me a great library, for there are not many books hereabouts, but sometimes I fain would add to it, and will some day.

Last of all I looked long at my mother, as she turned the meat in the pan, kneeling on one knee, with the fire-light on her face. Very dainty and pretty is she, with her fair skin and dark hair, and the gray eyes which, she tells me, are "Dublin Irish". Always she wears a dark dress of blue over a crinoline, and a little white cap; and always she speaks in a soft low voice, different from that of many of the women in these parts.

How strange that my mother should grow up in her school in Dublin, and my father in his in Edinburgh, and that they should meet and come away out here to this new land, where schools are few and far between, and speech is sometimes uncouth, and manners rough! Yet, too, there are many who have brought with them the culture of the old countries, a leaven that may, in time, leaven the whole lump.

After breakfast I went back to my job on the hill-field. But all day the happiness of yesterday and the mood of this morning have been with me. Up and down the furrows I have gone, feeling the labor no more than Buck and Bright themselves, nor even thinking of it. After all, what is there better than to be young, and strong, and to have those we love near us?

(To be continued.)

The Sparrow.

BY ALBERT DURRANT WATSON.

A little meal of frozen cake
A little drink of snow,
And when the sun is setting
A broad-eaved bungalow;

A little hopping in the sun
Throughout the wintry day,
A little chirping blithely
Till March drifts into May;

A little birdie's simple life
And love that life to keep
That careth for the sparrow
Even when he falls asleep."

"Forget what you were—forget what you had, and come forward. Hope lies beyond the next hill—not behind the last."

The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—Last week, when our paper was nearly all running on the presses, the joyful news came, that the armistice had actually been signed. We wanted to write "The War is Over," all over the pages, but it was too late; there was just time to run in a page or two. Then, freed from desk and type, we all ran off to join in the big celebration.

Long before this reaches you, you'll have heard all about how the great news was received everywhere,—the bon-fires, the parades, the cheering, the speeches, the wild outburst of pent-up feeling which broke through the crust of conventionality, letting people be naturally and unrestrainedly expressive of themselves for one short day. You yourself were in the midst of it somewhere; and perhaps you first joined with those who went into the churches to the service of praise and thanksgiving.

All day long I kept trying to imagine what the soldiers at the front were doing, as the news reached them and they knew that their arms were to be thrown down, perhaps forever. I think their cheers must have rent the heavens. I think they must have forgotten military discipline so far as to throw their caps into the air. A thousand times more than we, must they have realized what it all meant—the end of killing and being killed; the end of stench, and rats, and mud, and discomfort; the end of long weary marches, of freezing with cold and stifling from the heat of the ground-burrows in which they have lived for so long.—All this gone. To come,—the joyful and triumphant home-going, friends, civilization, once more the normal and natural life!

—Rejoicing everywhere! And yet the striking of the deep minor chord, too. There were tears behind the smiles of those whose lads will never come back, at least in the bodily presence we used to see; there were sighs on the lips of the soldiers in France and Flanders as they thought of bidding farewell to the little plots where "the poppies grow among the crosses, row on row." This life seldom strikes the major chord without the minor chord too.

But this is not now to be long dwelt upon. The whole torn world now calls to us to be up and doing. The great work of Reconstruction is to be begun. If this round globe—which seems to have shrunken so strangely since our boys have been called to run to and fro over it in the great struggle for freedom—if this globe, is not henceforth a better place for human living than before, the blood of our heroes will have been spilled in vain.

But it must be better. Each one of us must help to make it better. Each one of us can. . . . We can help to crush out selfishness, as we assist the returned lads and the homeless millions in Europe, to find again their place in the world's work. Perhaps it seems little that each can do, but all the littles make a great whole. . . . We can rigidly try to suppress greed and selfishness in our own souls, remembering that these two things, Greed and Selfishness, caused the war—causes all wars. For if we are greedy and selfish ourselves, others, seeing us, will be greedy and selfish too, just as, if we are generous and unselfish others will be generous and unselfish, too. We cannot live unto ourselves; the endless chain must go on. . . . And we must see to it that we read and think and talk more and more, on every side of every question, so that our eyes may be opened and we may see clearly. In such education as this lies the world's greatest surety of right conditions henceforth. Germany read and thought, apparently, along but one side of the military question,—and see what she did and what became of her! Russia—the masses—did not read at all, because they could not,—and see what has become of poor, huge, muddled, almost hopeless Russia! Autocracy hoped, by keeping her great teeming peoples ignorant, to be able to use them as tools. But Autocracy there, besides almost ruining the people, ruined itself too. It must always ruin itself in the long run,—whether the autocracy be of Emperors or

of other privilege or self-seized power that hopes to enthrone itself by exploiting the mass of the people. Autocracy of Emperors, in Russia, is dead; autocracy of the mob, in Russia, is in a wild welter of blood and plunder and madness. But there is a ray of light, even in that huge, miserable country. One day, on the ashes of all this, a new people will arise,—glad, forward-reaching, with the light of a new sun in their eyes.

One would hope just that for us all—for everyone on the earth, and in every country, Germany too,—that the old, bad and foolish things be put away forever, and that the light of new suns shine forever before the eyes of us all. A better and better world! That makes life worth living.

So let us make the best of ourselves,—for the sake of the world. And let us think more of helping the world than of anything else. After all, that is just about all that counts. The War has taught us that, has it not?

Our next great celebration will come when "The Boys" come home. Maimed, some of them will be, ruined, perhaps, in health. But I think the most of them will have grown wonderfully. They will be bigger and better men, on the whole, than before they went.—Last, but not least, let us not forget this: They stood between us and the deadly menace of Autocracy. We must stand by them now. In the great work of Reconstruction we must not be idle. More of that later. Just now, all good greetings to you on these happy days.

JUNIA.

Needle Points of Thought.

"The air is tremulous with the soundless feet of the new day."—Helen Keller.

"Our victory does not spell revenge. Our victory and the victory of our Allies means the liberation of civilization and the liberty of human conscience."—Clemenceau, President of France.

Beads in Variety.

For Alice L. Henry. To make salt beads: Dissolve 3 tablespoons salt in 3 tablespoons hot water. Add 2 tablespoons cornstarch and stir all together until the lumps are out, then add whatever coloring you want. Squeeze the paste in the hands until like putty, then measure out, a thimbleful at a time and mould into beads. String the beads on a hatpin to dry and leave until quite hard, then string, with tiny glass beads between. . . . Allspice beads.—Soak whole allspice until soft enough to run a coarse needle through, then string, with tiny gold or red beads between. These are very dainty. . . . Paper beads.—Take any heavy colored paper, or paper with colored pictures on, e.g., old magazine covers. Cut in long, triangular pieces, 6 inches long, one inch wide at the wide end. Roll each piece over a knitting needle, very carefully, beginning at the wide end and rolling until the point ends in the middle of the bead, then fasten it down there with mucilage or paste. The result is a long bead. When all the beads have been made varnish them with clear shellac, let dry, and put together with colored beads between.

Re Osteopathy School.

For "Bee".—An osteopath in this city tells us that the schools of osteopathy nearest to Western Ontario are in Philadelphia and Chicago.

When Apples are Plentiful

Stuffed Baked Apples.—Take 6 apples, ½ cup finely chopped nuts (or raisins), ½ cup brown sugar, pinch of salt, grated nutmeg, butter size of a walnut, 1 cup hot water. Use large tart apples. Core them but do not peel. Place in a granite or enamelled baking-pan. Mix the nuts and brown sugar and fill the cavities of the apples. Pour the hot water into the pan and bake in a hot oven. When done remove the apples, and add to the juice in the pan the salt, nutmeg and butter. Pour over the apples and serve.

Quick Apple Pudding.—Almost fill a baking-dish (must be granite, enamelled or earthen, as plain tin will blacken fruit), with pared and cored apples. Pour in a little water and sprinkle with sugar and spice; corn syrup will do instead of the sugar. Now mix flour, butter and sugar until it forms crumbs, and put a thick

self-seized power that
 self by exploiting the
 Autocracy of Emper-
 ad; autocracy of the
 in a wild welter of
 and madness. But
 , even in that huge,
 One day, on the
 ew people will arise,
 ng, with the light of
 es.
 ust that for us all—
 earth, and in every
 too,—that the old,
 gs be put away for-
 ht of new suns shine
 s of us all. A better
 hat makes life worth
 best of ourselves,—
 d. And let us think
 world than of any-
 , that is just about
 War has taught us
 ebration will come
 me home. Maimed,
 ruined, perhaps, in
 the most of them
 derfully. They will
 men, on the whole,
 nt.—Last, but not
 t this: They stood
 deadly menace of
 stand by them now.
 Reconstruction we
 More of that later.
 reetings to you on
 JUNIA
 of Thought.
 nulous with the
 the new day.”—
 not spell revenge.
 e victory of our
 eration of civiliza-
 y of human con-
 ceau, President of
 Variety.
 y. To make salt
 blespoons salt in 3
 Add 2 tablespoons
 together until the
 dd whatever color-
 ze the paste in the
 then measure out,
 e and mould into
 ads on a hatpin to
 quite hard, then
 ss beads between.
 .—Soak whole all-
 h to run a coarse
 string, with tiny
 between. These are
 aper beads.—Take
 per, or paper with
 e. g., old magazine
 triangular pieces, 6
 wide at the wide
 ce over a knitting
 beginning at the
 until the point ends
 ead, then fasten it
 age or paste. The
 When all the beads
 sh them with clear
 put together with
 ay School.
 eopath in this city
 eops of osteopathy
 ntario are in Phila-
 re Plentiful
 s.—Take 6 apples,
 a nuts (or raisins),
 inch of salt, grated
 e. g., of a walnut, 1 cup
 tart apples. Core
 Place in a granite
 an. Mix the nuts
 fill the cavities of
 hot water into the
 oven. When done
 d add to the juice
 nutmeg and butter,
 nd serve.
 g.—Almost fill a
 granite, enamelled
 will blacken fruit),
 apples. Pour in a
 cle with sugar and
 do instead of the
 , butter and sugar
 , and put a thick

layer of the crumbs over the top. Bake until browned and serve with a good pudding sauce or with cream.

Steamed Apple Pudding.—One and one-half cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking-powder, two-thirds cup beef suet, some ice-cold water, apples, sugar, lemon-rind or nutmeg. Sift together the flour, salt and baking-powder, add the suet freed from skin and chopped fine, and mix to a stiff dough with the water. Cut off a small piece of the dough, and roll the rest out and line a greased baking-bowl with it. Fill with peeled and cored apples, cut in bits. Add sugar, and a little grated rind of a fresh lemon, or a dash of nutmeg. Pour in a little water, cover the top with the dough that was set aside, pinching it to the lining-dough. Tie greased paper over the top and steam hard for 3 hours. Serve very hot with good sauce, cream or syrup.

Steamed Apples With Jelly.—Peel and core 6 apples, roll in brown sugar, and place in a buttered baking-dish. Fill the centers with butter mixed with sugar and the grated rind of a fresh lemon. Cover and steam until tender but not broken. Serve hot or cold, with a little currant or other jelly on top of each, and cream or thin custard poured around. If served cold, whipped cream may be used.

The Scrap Bag.

To Keep Cabbage in Winter.

Pile it on dry grass, cover with old carpet or sacks then put on a thick covering of grass. Cover with boards and bank over with a little clay. Some people keep cabbage for a considerable time by planting the roots in a trench of clay, confined by boards, in a cool cellar.

Substitute for Sugar.

For a cup of sugar required for a cake substitute a cup of syrup or honey, but for each cup so used lessen the amount of liquid in the receipt by one-quarter of a cup.

Creaming Butter.

When creaming butter for a cake try pressing it through an ordinary ricer. The butter will be ready in half the time.

Making Earthenware Last.

Dishes and earthenware are now expensive—like everything else. Make them less likely to break by putting them, when new, into cold water, which is brought slowly to boiling point. Remove and let cool in the water. The same precaution should be taken with lamp-chimneys.

Butter.

Us plenty of butter. It is a real store-house of energy. Prof. Frandson, in an article on the "Comparative-Food Value of Dairy Products," points out that 1 pound of it supplies as much energy (working power) as 3 loaves of wheat bread, 3 1/2 dozen eggs, 16 potatoes, 4 lbs. sirloin, and 8 quarts of oysters. Dr. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, and Drs. Mendel and Osborne, of Yale, by a long series of experiments have found out that in addition to its high energy value it abounds in a vital principle (vitamines) without which growth cannot take place nor life be long maintained. This principle exists in some other foods, especially whole milk, but not to the same richness as in butter-fat. It exists largely in egg yolk and is found in small quantities in the fatty particles of kidney and liver, but does not exist in ordinary animal fats, and is never found in vegetable oils. "Experimental animals in whose diet this vital principle was lacking," says Prof. Frandson, "were stunted in growth, produced no young, and developed a peculiar eye trouble, soreness, badly inflamed tissues, with paralysis of eyelids and finally blindness and death. The eye disease was cured by adequate feeding of butter-fat if given in time. The same disease has occurred in children deprived of butter-fat. Medical records show that a Japanese doctor cited 400 cases which, because of drouth, had taken no dairy product. He cured the disease by giving fat containing this vital principle. Rural children in parts of Denmark, who were fed on skimmed milk, developed this same disease and were cured when placed on a whole-milk diet. Butter-fat worked the cure."

Such observations as these are well worth taking to heart. Some mistaken

people skimp on butter and cream, save one dollar on them and afterward spend ten dollars on doctor bills.

The Windrow

Owing to the shortage of food, nearly all of the dogs of St. Bernard, famous for their life saving work in the Alps mountains, have been killed so that they might not die of starvation.

Timothy J. Murphy of Chicago, a freight handler, is the father of twenty-one children, eighteen of whom are living. And the eighteen are engaged in war work.

Eight sons, all of them six feet or more tall, are in military service and the ten daughters are engaged in Red Cross and other kinds of war work.—For this the Catholic Advocate vouches.

But the Crisis is authority for a still more wonderful statement: John Ward, a Negro of Goldsboro, S. C. has thirteen of his eighteen sons in the Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry, and seventeen daughters doing war work.—Our Dumb Animals.

The bast carbon in making the gas-masks for our men at the front is made of the pits of peaches, apricots, prunes, plums, dates cherries, olives and butternuts, hickory-nuts, Brazil-nuts and wall-nut shells.

When the war is over we shall find it possible to see Canada's part in the great struggle pictorially presented, from start to finish. In accordance with the Canadian War Memorials Scheme, a series of pictures is being painted by eminent artists, and will eventually find their place on the walls of the Parliament Buildings and the National Art Gallery in Ottawa. Many of the pictures illustrating battles, work in munitions plants etc., are already completed, and were painted by British artists already familiar with the work. Others are being done by the Canadian painters more recently sent over by the Canadian Government. The funds for all this work have been raised almost exclusively by the proceeds of the publications issued by the Canadian War Records Office.

Smiles.

One often hears a great deal about the absent-minded professor, but it would be hard to find one more absent-minded than the dentist who said soothingly as he applied a tool to his automobile under which he lay: "Now this is going to hurt just a little."

An Irish hod carrier was carrying mortar to the top of a skyscraper which was being built. One day he went up and couldn't find his way down. The boss missed him and called up to him.

"Pat," he said, "why don't you come down?"
 "I don't know the way," replied Pat.
 "Why, come down the way you went up."
 "Faith and I'll not," said Pat; "sure, I came up head first."

The sergeant had been working hard to get the awkward squad into shape, with very poor results, says a contributor to Judge; so after trying everything he knew, he yelled: "Squad, halt! Stand easy! Now, boys, I'm going to tell you a story. When I was a little tot, mother bought me a box of wooden soldiers, which I happened to lose while moving a few days after, and I cried and cried. Nothing would pacify me until mother said: 'Don't cry, son, you'll find them some day.' And believe me, I've found 'em."

In the Bureau of the Census at Washington acts against the law are recorded under a few general heads, such as murder, burglary, etc.

An officer of the bureau tells of a woman clerk who was puzzled by an entry she encountered in one of her slips. The crime as set down was: "Running a blind tiger." After due reflection the woman placed it under the head of "Cruelty to Animals."—New York World.

Current Events

Twenty-six million soldiers in all lost their lives in the war.

The great Peace Conference will probably meet in mid-December. Versailles will likely be the place chosen for the signing of the peace.

Seven German kings in addition to the Emperor were deposed as a result of the war. Emperor Karl, of Austria, has abdicated, and revolutions are brewing in Sweden and Holland. The Consort of Queen Wilhelmina is a German prince who has never been much in favor with the people of Holland, and it is now whispered that the Kaiser and the Crown Prince have received harborage there because of previous agreement with the Court.

Premier Lloyd-George, in a magnificent and magnanimous address to his supporters on November 11th, came out downrightly in favor of the League of Nations. "We shall go to the Peace Conference," he said, "to guarantee that the League of Nations shall become a reality." With Britain and the United States in favor of such an organization, and the new democratic spirit gaining ground in every part of torn and bleeding Europe, this scheme, proposed in the first place by ex-Pres. Taft, should not prove as chimerical as it was once too generally supposed to be. The League of Nations will be a fact of the not-far-off future.

Most interesting is the story that comes in day by day, of the events of the last fortnight in Germany. Almost bloodlessly the Revolution was accomplished. It was truly a great day for Germany when the Imperial standard was torn down from the palace at Berlin and the people's flag took its place, amid the cheers of the throngs surrounding the palace, cheers which were repeated again when another red flag was floated from the very balcony from which the Autocrat delivered his speech at the beginning of the war. Soon red flags were flying in every part of the country, and the cheers of "Long live the German Republic!" which greeted Herr Scheidemann's reading of the proclamation of the new Government from the steps of the Reichstag were re-echoing from the farthest borders of the once proud empire. At the same time, by order of the "Workers and Soldiers Council" of Berlin, a general strike stopped all work in munitions plants, the soldiers hastened to join with the people, officers tore off their epaulets and cockades and threw them away, and iron crosses were to be picked up anywhere in the streets. Along the battle-lines the cheers of the German soldiers, as the fighting suddenly stopped, joined with the cheers of the Allies, and soon men everywhere were running along the top of the parapets, and the men who tried to kill each other a few minutes before were busy exchanging cigarettes and souvenirs. —There is little hate in the trenches. Herr Friedrich Ebert, the revolutionary leader who was first proclaimed Chancellor, then Premier, is said to be a man of very fine character, generally admired and trusted. Dr. Liebknecht, the veteran leader, is cheered wherever he goes. Philip Scheidemann, who will probably head the German delegation to the Peace Conference, is the German Majority Socialist leader. It is now known that the order to sign the armistice really came from Berlin, having been telephoned from thence to the German military headquarters at Spa. The whole movement in Germany is under direction of the Social Democratic Party and the Independent Social Democratic Party, working together.

At present the greatest problem confronting the world is the feeding of the starving European peoples. Not only are the Belgians and people of Northern France to be fed, but assistance must be given to the German people, who, it is now known, are literally starving. Premier Lloyd-George, President Clemenceau and President Wilson have all expressed the necessity that this help be given—not only because of humanity and commonsense, and because it is the Christ's way, but for reasons of safety and business. A starving people is a mad people. It would be a calamity to Europe and to the world if Bolshevism got under way in Germany as it has in Russia. And, if

Germany is to pay the war indemnities demanded of her, she must be put in a position to do so. Meanwhile appeals are coming from her people, that since Germany's merchant ships and 150,000 railway cars are to be given up in accordance with the terms of the armistice, Germany's remaining people must face slow death unless delivered by her recent foes.

The Dollar Chain

For disabled soldiers and all sufferers because of the war.

Contributions from Nov. 8 to Nov. 15: J. E. Moorhouse, R. 1, Cairo, Ont., \$1; Mrs. Wm. F. Johnson, R. 5, Perth, Ont., \$5; Mrs. Thos. H. Wright, Banks, Ont., \$1; "Toronto," \$2.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,706.50
 Total to Nov. 15.....\$5,715.50

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

For the S. A. Rescue Home and Orphanage.

From Nov. 8 to Nov. 15: Jennie McCallum, Wilksport, \$1.
 Total to Nov. 15—\$35.75.

Training Little Children.

[Suggestions by mothers who have been kindergartners. Issued by the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., and the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York.]

BY MRS. PRINCESS B. TROWBRIDGE.

"Come let us live with our children!" What more fitting advice to mothers than this old motto of Froebel's? To live with our children not only makes for their best development, but also develops the best motherhood in us. There would be more happy mothers if all could know the joy and satisfaction there is in living with the children, in sharing their work and pleasure and letting them share ours.

Let the child be with you while you work; let him help you even if he does "hinder" a little. Let him take walks with you. Tell him about the birds, squirrels, rabbits, trees, flowers and all you see. Encourage him to see even things that you do not see, or if he is not inclined to observe readily, call his attention to the objects of nature, and gradually explain their life to him. He will soon begin to ask questions. Answer every sensible question truthfully—I want to emphasize this point. I have made it a rule to give information when it is asked for, and almost at no other time—at least not until the child shows by some word or act that he is ready for it. The best way to teach a child is to give him truthful answers to his questions. Someone has said, "It makes a vast difference whether the soul of the child is regarded as a piece of blank paper to be written upon, or as a living power to be quickened by sympathy, to be educated by truth."

I remember when my oldest child was about 2 years old, that in watching the sunset he said, "Mother, where does the sun go when it sets?" I explained to him as well as I could, and then, taking an apple to represent the earth, showed him how the little Chinese children had sunlight when it was dark on our side of the earth. Whenever he talked about it afterward he always said, "After dark the sun is down with the little Chinese children." One day, about three years later, he came running home from kindergarten and exclaimed, "Oh, mother, now I know what you mean by the sun setting!" Then he repeated for me the little song, "Good Morning, Merry Sunshine":

Good morning, Merry Sunshine,
 How did you wake so soon?
 You've scared the little stars away,
 And driven away the moon.

I saw you go to sleep last night,
 Before I ceased my playing;
 How did you get 'way over there,
 And where have you been staying?

In the seven fat years

the wise farmer prepares for the lean years that are sure to follow. Seven fat years for farmers are here. May the "good times" continue for seven times seven years.

An increasing number of farmers are investing their surplus money in Imperial Endowment Policies. They are taking no chances on the future. We think they are wise. Don't you?

Would you like to make sure that, come what may, you will be independent in your old age? Then fill up and mail the coupon below and we'll tell you how to do it.

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

Occupation.....Married
or Single.....

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all important centres

Spoiled Cakes Cost Money

Flour, eggs, milk, butter and sugar are high in price. A spoiled cake or batch of biscuits costs money.

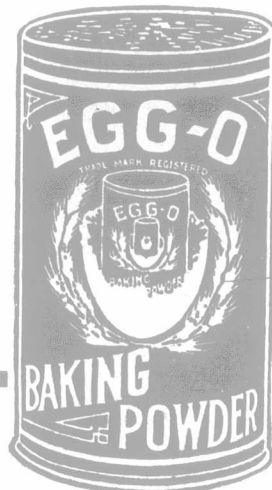
To make sure of baking success use pure, strong, *double-acting*

EGG-O Baking Powder

The heavy war flours need the strength of Egg-O to make them light. Egg-O has two actions. It rises in the mixing bowl when cold water or milk is added and continues to rise in the heat of the oven, thus making a light cake doubly certain.

You can use sweet milk, sour milk, buttermilk or water with Egg-O—a different and better baking powder.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Canada



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

I never go to sleep, dear child,
I just go round to see
My little children of the East,
Who rise and watch for me.

I waken all the birds and bees
And flowers on my way,
And last of all the little child,
Who stayed out late to play.

—Eleanor Smith.

Another time my boy asked the question, "How are the mountains made?" To explain to him I took two apples, setting one in the window and letting it shrivel up, and baking the other at the first suitable opportunity. In showing the baked apple to the children, I pointed out that heat had made it burst out of the skin and that in just this way the earth, which was hot at the centre, erupted into volcanoes. With the other apple I showed how the drying of the skin had made ridges, like those on the crust of the earth. Some months later the boy went to visit his uncle, who is a geologist, and when the conversation turned upon mountains, he remembered all I had said, was interested and talked most intelligently on this subject.

On our walks through the woods, I do not say, "There is a beautiful tree," but rather, "there is an oak or an elm tree." When they were 4 and 5 years old, my children knew all the trees in our suburb, not only by their leaves but by their bark. In the same way they have learned about the flowers. Even the baby knows a "robber" (robin). Treat children as intelligent beings, not as playthings or little animals.

In simple little ways that will occur to every mother, we can explain the facts of life to our children. My family is fortunate in living in a semi-rural district, and we have a cow; the question soon arose, "Where did the baby calf come from?" We told the children truthfully as much as was necessary for them to know at that time. Later we shall tell them more.

A little training in child culture would be most helpful to any mother. My training as a kindergarten has made my work with the children much easier, more pleasant, and, of course, more intelligent. I would advise women with children to attend all the mothers' classes and parents' clubs they can and to read as many good books on child culture as possible. But these things are not absolutely necessary to the making of a good mother. She needs first to have an open mind, a full heart, and a love for her child which plans for its healthful and symmetrical growth, physically, mentally and spiritually.

One of the most helpful books I have found on the management and understanding of the child is Miss Elizabeth Harrison's "A Study of Child Nature." Other good books are "Poems Children Love," by Coussens (Dodge Publishing Co., N.Y., \$1.25); "Mother Stories" and "More Mother Stories," by Maud Lindsay (Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass., \$1.00 each); Emilie Poulsson's "Finger Plays" (Lothrop Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, \$1.25), and books illustrated by Leslie Brooke. Some of these are "The Tailor and the Crow," \$1.00; "The Truth About Old King Cole," by G. F. Hill, \$1.00; "Johnny Crow's Garden," \$1.00; "Johnny Crow's Party," \$1.00; "The Golden Goose Book," \$2.00; "The Nursery Rhyme Picture Book," \$1.00. These are all published by F. Warne & Co., N.Y.

If the mother can play or sing, I suggest that she purchase a few good song books. These will afford both the children and herself much pleasure and profit. Songs not only increase the musical sense but also enlarge the child's vocabulary and imagination, and develop community feeling. Emilie Poulsson's book, "Songs of a Little Child's Day," with music by Eleanor Smith, (Milton Bradley Co., \$1.50), is good for children 4 years old and over. The children would also like "Children's Singing Games, Old and New," by Mari Hofer (A. Flanagan Co., 50 cents.)

A farmer's wife who had no very romantic ideas about the opposite sex, and who, hurrying from churn to sink, from sink to shed, and back to the kitchen stove was asked if she wanted to vote.

"No, I certainly don't!" she said. "I say if there's one little thing that the men folks can do alone, for goodness' sake let 'em do it!"

The Land of Old Age.

Young People and Old.

BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN.

My old friend Eliza Storrs and I were coming home together in the electric the other day from Standish. We had been on quite a jaunt together; in fact, we had been to help each other buy our new bonnets. We had had a good time doing it, and came home with that feeling of guilty triumph that sweetened the disapproval which we knew was before us.

"I suppose," Eliza admitted to me, "that I shall never hear the last of it. *Bu*," she added, with brisk decision that was a sort of dress rehearsal of the tone in which she would later say the same thing to her daughter—"but there's no use talking about it now. I've been to Standish and seen about my hat, and I'm not going again!"

Her tone had a triumphant trumpeting quality to it. The truth of the matter was Eliza had merely had three new flowers and some foliage put in her last year's bonnet. It had, furthermore, passed through the mysterious process known as "freshening up." For my part, while I had indeed bought a new hat, the trimming on my old one being as good as new, I had used it over again. It had been more expensive in the beginning than I had intended to get; my daughter Margaret was with me when I got it, and overpersuaded me. So I, by using the last year's trimming and Eliza Storrs her last year's hat, had the feeling deep down in our hearts that we had outwitted our wise children, who are always trying to make us put more expensive things on our backs and heads than there is any need for. I think that older women often have the same guilty joy in spending less on themselves than they should, that young women do in being extravagant.

So, borne up by the feeling that is as exhilarating for a woman of seventy as for one of twenty-seven—that of having done something she should not—Eliza and I climbed into the electric car as light of heart as a pair of girls, and as light of foot as our years permitted. The car was full; we had barely entered it when two young girls, after giving each other a brief glance, sprang to their feet and almost hustled us into their seats. It was a kind act and done promptly and thoroughly, and I would not for one moment be so ungracious as to give the impression that I was not grateful, nor would I for a moment undervalue the small kindnesses that the young so often shower on the old. It was not their fault that the laughter died out of our eyes, and that our spirits flagged, and that even the triumph of having achieved a last year's hat seemed less amusing than it had a moment ago, while our young friends chattered as blithely, swaying to and fro as they held on to the straps, as they had before they gave us our seats. You see, Eliza and I had taken a little vacation away from the Land of Old Age—for there is nothing as rejuvenating as playing truant, and our day's excursion had been that—and these young girls who had risen so promptly to give us their seats had led us back to our place in the world. We had forgotten for a moment that we belonged to the white-haired company who have won their right to a perpetual seat in the cars, and however welcome a seat may be, it is not so pleasant always to remember why it is our right.

I sat there watching them, and at last I asked Eliza,

"What do you suppose they are talking about?"

"Something foolish," Eliza replied, without hesitation. "The way girls go on nowadays! When I was young, children and young people were supposed to let their elders do the talking, and now it's the young folks who do all the talking. I declare I sometimes feel as I never had a chance to speak."

"Oh, come now, Eliza," said I. "You can't tell me that you've passed your life in a state of dumbness." For Eliza has done her share of talking in this life.

I have known Eliza since we were school girls together, and I tried to remember any concrete conversation that we had, as girls in our endless gossiping together, and I found I couldn't. We talked, I suppose, about our work and our grievances, our school and the rare parties we went to, and the young men who paid us "attention," but from that collection of the odds and ends which I call my memory I could bring nothing definite to the surface. I found, as I turned over the pages of the

of Old Age.

ple and Old.

ERLY WOMAN.

Eliza Storrs and I together in the electric car. We had a good time; in fact, we had a very good time. I had had a good time with that feeling that sweetened the air. I knew what it was before us. Eliza admitted to me, she heard the last of it. With a brisk decision that shearsal of the tone in her say the same thing "but there's no use now. I've been to about my hat, and I'm triumphant trumpeting the truth of the matter was had three new flowers put in her last year's furthemore, passed a process known as For my part, while I had a new hat, the one being as good as over again. It had ve in the beginning to get; my daughter me when I got it, and So I, by using the and Eliza Storrs her the feeling deep down ve had outwitted our are always trying to expensive things on ls than there is any that older women guilty joy in spending than they should, in being extravagant. the feeling that is as woman of seventy as ven—that of having e should not—Eliza the electric car as pair of girls, and as ears permitted. The ad barely entered it girls, after giving ance, sprang to their ustled us into their kind act and done oughly, and I would ut be so ungracious sion that I was not for a moment under-esses that the young the old. It was not laughter died out of our spirits flagged, triumph of having r's hat seemed less ad a moment ago, friends chattered as and fro as they held as they had before ats. You see, Eliza little vacation away ld Age—for there is ing as playing truant, sion had been that— ls who had risen so heir seats had led us the world. We had ent that we belonged company who have perpetual seat in the welcome a seat may asant always to re- right. ng them, and at last suppose they are sh," Eliza replied, "The way girls go on was young, children vere supposed to let talking, and now it's o do all the talking. feel as I never had a liza," said I. "You you've passed your umbness." For Eliza talking in this life. since we were school ied to remember any n that we had, as sipping together, and I ve talked, I suppose, our grievances, our parties we went to, who paid us "at- hat collection of the I call my memory I definite to the surface. ver the pages of the

past—and so many of them are obliterated or contain only stray sentences of unrelated stories—that I could remember more about the way I felt when I was a very little girl than when I was a big one. Of the things that happened when I was at the young-lady age, I remember so little. A dress, a party, a few faces, a confession of some fault that I was afraid to make my mother. And when I finally came to her, after losing sleep, she took what I had to tell her—and I don't remember what it was—in a very disappointing, commonplace way.

"Well, well," said she, "I suppose every girl is bound to make a fool of herself first or last, and I oughtn't to expect you'll escape, my dear. Let's not discuss it further!"

I think my mother prolonged her life by refusing to discuss unpleasant things further. I do not know why I remember my girlhood so little, but I find that I am not alone in this. When I pin down my contemporaries, they have the same lapses of memory that I have myself. Perhaps it is because the serious things of life overshadow this time; marriage and children follow so closely on the heels of girlhood, one discovers so soon that so many of the things one has learned and almost all one has thought and dreamed have no place in the real world. So little, indeed, do I remember of this part of my life, that I sometimes feel as if I had been married ever since I was a child in short dresses.

Lately I have often run through these especial pages of my life, because it is only lately that I have realized what a gulf separates us older people from the younger ones. Perhaps all older women do not feel as I do, or perhaps they do not think about it at all, and imagine contentedly, as I did before Gertrude came on a visit, that because they love young people they know all about them.

Gertrude is my great-niece; she is spending her Easter vacation with us, and she is a sophomore in college. She is pretty, as are her charming clothes; she looks one straight in the eye when she talks—her own clear gray have as much expression as those of a young robin,—and though it is plain to be seen that none of the things which make a woman of one have touched her, she has a calm assurance of bearing that come from perfect health. Health, indeed, shines out of her; her vitality seems a force, and an almost overpowering one. In her presence I feel myself small and shrunken of body. She is the kind of capable modern girl who knows how to make a parent mind, and so compelling a quality is the serene assurance of youth, that I felt, as I sat there beside Eliza Storrs, that had Gertrude been my daughter, I would never have dared to face her with that last year's plumage on my hat.

My own children and I have grown up—I had almost said grown old—together, and Margaret, while she may scold me about my hat, will understand; but to Gertrude it will seem mere wanton dowdiness, a sign of age something akin to the losing of one's faculties. This is because we have no means of communication, as I found out, to my surprise, when Gertrude first arrived.

"How is your dear mother?" I asked. Gertrude told me, and then said that they were all so glad at home that my health was so much better than it had been the winter before.

I asked her next how she liked college, and she replied she found it "broadening," and then I asked her what her studies were. I saw a little shadow of amusement cross her face; and though she answered me with polite exactness, I realized with chagrin that I had made a mistake. I felt intellectually all elbows and feet—they do not call them "studies" any more; young women of Gertrude's age speak about their "work" instead.

I find, as we grow old, we often repeat the experiences of our youth. As the world runs from me and I become less sure of my ground, I now and then have moments of extreme embarrassment in the presence of younger people—when my memory slips a cog, for instance, or when I have repeated the same thing twice,—that is like nothing I have felt since when, as a little girl, I did things that made me long for the kindly earth to open and swallow me. The only difference is that now I can laugh off my mortification, and then I used to wash it away with tears.

After I had asked Gertrude about her studies and she had answered, we seemed to have said everything we had to say to



SYRUP

Are YOU saving Sugar by using

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Corn starch converted into its "sugar" form, with pure cane syrup added.

LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

The Canada Food Board recommends Corn Syrup (White) for preserving and cooking. Also delicious for all table purposes.

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

CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED MONTREAL

WHEN YOU GO WEST

WE HAVE

THE LOWEST FARE

THE MODERN TRAIN

THE SCENIC ROUTE

AND THE SERVICE, TOO

For information, literature, tickets and reservations, apply to nearest C.N.R. Ticket Agent, or write General Passenger Dept., 236 St. James Street, Montreal, or 68 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

each other, finished definitely and for all time. We looked at each other kindly, even with a certain affection, but, nevertheless, conversation languished and died. "Gertrude is a lovely girl, isn't she?" Margaret said to me later. "And so responsive!"—I had heard the two chattering away like a couple of magpies. "Gertrude and I don't speak the same language," I answered, "though we're both tolerably proficient in the English tongue when we're not together." "Not many young girls come to the house; perhaps that's the reason," suggested Margaret. "I'm sure," I replied, "I see a great

deal of young people;" for, you see, I thought it was all Gertrude's fault. "A great deal of young people about thirty," said Margaret. As I thought of my young friends, I found that Margaret was right, that while I had been asleep one night all my little girls that I was so proud of keeping in touch with had grown to be women "about thirty." Since Gertrude came there have been plenty of real young people around the house. Margaret made a tea for her right away, and I had a chance to see the young people of my town, many of whom I am ready to take my oath were babies

no later than day before yesterday, and I confess I still thought of them as babies. It is a long time since I have recognized all the young people who bow to me on the street, for I am absent-minded, anyway. Now I am beginning to place a few of them. The pretty girl with curls is Laura Dickinson. I remember her at ten as an active pair of dividers careering over the earth's surface; I never saw a child with such thin, lively legs. The young man who pays Gertrude especial court is John Baker. I remember very well going to see him four days after he was born. He was Sarah Baker's first grandchild,



This Book would be cheap at \$1.00— We send it to any Farmer, FREE

THIS is the book that tells all about the uses of Concrete—the book that gives you plain and simple directions for its use. With the aid of this book, you can quickly become expert in the use of Concrete. From barn floor to fence post, everything you may wish to build, is fully described and explained. Remember that everything you build of Concrete adds permanent value to your property.

SEND ME YOUR BOOK

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

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
501 HERALD BUILDING, MONTREAL

WILLIAMS New Scale PIANOS



THE Pure, rich, mellow tone, and the sensitive responsiveness of this famous instrument combine to lift it high above the commonplace. It is a piano that will maintain its enduring charm for generations.

Georgian Model, \$550.00
THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

This Name is your Guarantee

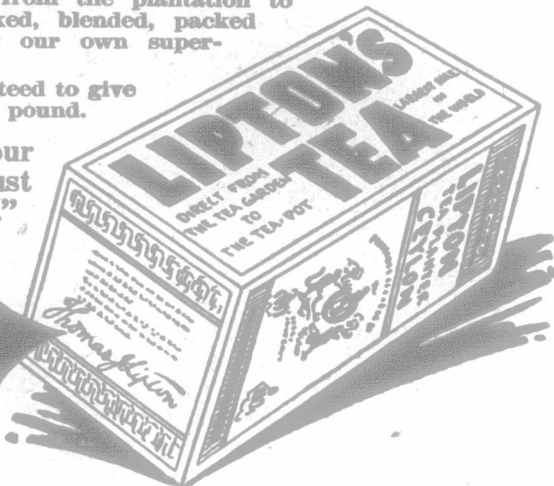
Wherever the tea-kettle simmers, the name Lipton means real good tea.

Lipton's is real good tea, because its flavor is so rich and so satisfying.

It has this rich, satisfying flavor because it is blended from choice leaves, from the pick of the world's tea gardens. It comes straight from the plantation to your table, picked, blended, packed and sold under our own supervision.

It is also guaranteed to give 300 cups to the pound.

Say to your Grocer, "I must have Lipton's."



and she was inordinately proud of him. After that, the last definite recollection I have of him is the time when at the age of five, he broke my china jar and yelled loudly with despair over what he had done. As they were named to me there was not one I did not recall as a baby, and very few that I hadn't taken for their older brothers and sisters.

How had they accomplished the process of growing up so fast, and where had they been when they were about it? That was the first thing that struck me. The next was how venerable I seemed to them. I am, as I have had occasion to mention before, what the people around here term a "mighty spry old lady," and nowadays infirm, but these children cannot remember a day when I was not old—they do not go back to the time when my hair was not always gray, and they give me the respect due to age. No one need tell me that among well-born young people the respect for the old is dead. These dear children fairly bristle with respect for me. If I come into the room where they are, they are full of charming little attentions in the way of

easy-chairs, cushions, and foot-stools. Personally, I dislike soft-padded chairs. I was taught to sit upright as a girl, and I still sit so, my backbone being as strong as ever. I am never more uncomfortable than when I have several cushions tucked about me, but often of late years I have to sit arranged in this modern way or seem ungracious. If women of Margaret's age frequently force sofa pillows on me, those of Gertrude's can hardly wait to say good afternoon before they pop one behind me; old ladies and sofa cushions are in their minds inseparable.

Indeed, when I come in where they are, I am fairly snowed under with the small attentions they pay me. This is not the only thing that happens when I come among them. Conversation stops. They go on talking, to be sure, but I know they are talking with me for audience, and that they expurgate their talk as they go along, just as older people's talk insensibly changes when a child of twelve joins a group of them; just as I have weeded my talk a hundred times out of respect to the young, these

dear children weed their talk from respect of the old. I am aware that they have a very vivid idea of what I think the conduct and conversation of young people ought to be, and as far as they can they instinctively conform to it—when I am around. It is taken for granted not only by these very young people, but by many of my older young friends my daughter's age, that by virtue of my years I am a conservative, and that I am deeply pained by certain phases of modern life. It is true that I should not like to see a woman smoke, and I wish that young girls were less slangy and noisy on the street; but I realize that each generation has its different point of view, and that is inevitable that each succeeding generation will have phases which seem unlovely to the older generation. So, while I may have opinions of my own at variance with those of the present day, I am not as hopelessly conservative as I seem in the presence of Gertrude and her friends. I would be glad for the courage to tell them that I would rather be shocked than have this well-meant little farce played for me, but this I shall never dare, for I shall never know them well enough.

Perhaps it is the fault of us older women that the young people are so careful of our feelings. It must be that we have ourselves put so much distance between us and them. There are some of us who are too eager to tell how well behaved we were when we were young, who have too much to say about the slovenly ways young people have of standing and sitting, and of their slangy ways of speaking, for us to meet them often on a comfortable footing. We older women have less criticism for the younger ones than older women had formerly, I think. I fancy that today our attitude is one easier to get on with. I don't believe I hear so much about girls being "giddy", as I used to when I was a young girl. So perhaps by the time Gertrude is an old woman the young people of her day won't be as afraid of saying something she will disapprove of as she is. Still, if she is one of those of us who doesn't take everything for granted, she will find the way back to her girlhood a long one. The children she sees at play will appear far nearer to her, for there are always the ghosts of little children near older people, which teach them to understand the hearts of those other little children whom they meet in the real world. The grown-up children are so much harder to understand. They fill me with such a sense of ignorance, for they know so many things which I once knew and have forgotten; indeed, almost the whole tissue of their lives is made up of these things.

One doesn't need to reach the Land of Old Age to smile over the things that caused one's despair when one was Gertrude's age; so it isn't to be wondered at that the dust of years obliterates all trace of the things we laughed over and cried over so long ago. And yet, while I know that the things that seem important to Gertrude seem unimportant to me, and will be unimportant to her five years from now, by virtue of her youth and health she can make me feel my years. She can set me wondering about the girl I once was, and I sometimes have a vague shame that I remember so little. When I look at the young girls chattering in the street, I can only wonder about what they are talking. I knew once, now I have forgotten, and there is nothing that can make me remember, for the distance between Gertrude and me is a deeper one, I imagine, than the fact that of late years I haven't seen much of very young people. If Gertrude lived here, we should get to be very good friends, and in spite of the mutual embarrassment we now cause each other, we would find a variety of things to say to each other, plenty of common ground on which to meet. Then, too, every day Gertrude would be growing older, she would be coming nearer to my point of view, and very soon we should come to understand each other—and I should wake up to find that Gertrude was thirty and married, with a couple of babies. That was where I had got in my reverie when the car stopped with a jolt and we were home. The young girls hadn't stopped their talk for one moment, and went down the street still chatting.

"Eliza," I said, "does it ever make you feel old when girls hop out of their seats in cars the minute they clap eyes on you?" "Sometimes," Eliza admitted. "But", she added with decision, "it would make me feel a great deal older if I had had to

stand on my two feet all the way home from Standish!"—Harper's Bazar.

A Peony Farm.

The largest and choicest collection of Peonies in Europe before the war was that of Kelway's, at Langport, in England. The Japs grow these gorgeous flowers in great numbers. The largest Peony farm in the United States of America is that of Julius Rosenfield at Omaha, Nebraska, where there are 30 acres of land devoted exclusively to the cultivation of these plants. Rosenfield commenced growing Peonies as far back as 1884. He imported from the far ends of the earth a varied assortment of these plants. French, English, and Chinese varieties were crossed and re-crossed. The work took a long time; most of the crosses produced inferior results in the second generation, if not in the first. But gradually he produced some varieties that were great improvements on their parents.

The Peony ground lies in a small valley protected on the north and west by a range of hills. The soil is a black silt loam, and is well drained. Overlooking the garden is Mr. Rosenfield's home. In the rear is a terraced formal garden, broken up by winding pebbled paths, and a gleaming white pergola.

The first thing to greet the visitor in the house is a huge bunch of silvertips throwing their reflection from a mirrored recess. Every space in the house that can be used to advantage is given over to the flowers, and to describe the thirty acres of blooming plants is a task that should be left to a giant painter who could lay down his colors in quarter-mile rows.

One noticeable thing about the farm is the large number of birds that make it their headquarters. A number of bird houses round the grounds encourage them, and there are no cats about the place to drive them away. The birds are of great value as insect destroyers. The place is enclosed by a barberry hedge. The farm itself is divided into plots. It is, in a way, a floral university. There are four classes, beginning with the freshman class of yearling plants and grading up to the fourth-year class of fully developed, marketable plants. They are planted in rows, the youngest spaced a foot and a half apart, and the older four feet and a half apart. They are cultivated by a single-horse cultivator. The ground is well manured, but care is taken that no manure comes in contact with the roots.

The income of the farm is derived from the sale of cut flowers in May and June, and of roots in the fall and winter. The flowers bring from sixty to seventy-five cents a dozen, and are developed so that most of them are in bloom about Decoration Day, when they have their heaviest sale. Roots bring from thirty-five cents each for the common varieties to five dollars for the superb flower of Mr. Rosenfield's own development.

A warehouse has been erected in the rear of the house to facilitate the handling of stock. It is two-storied, with a basement besides. A large storage tank in the basement serves the double purpose of water supply and refrigeration. A gasoline engine furnishes power to light the place, and to pump water through the mains. The first floor is used to prepare the roots and flowers for shipment, and the second floor contains dormitories for the men who work on the place. The farm represents an investment of over 30,000 dollars. Its market is becoming world-wide. Shipments are made to New Zealand and other distant places.

Same Old Habits.—Booth Tarkington, the latest convert to spiritualism, said the other day:

"The average man treats spiritualism as a joke. An illustrator found out recently that I was interested in the subject, so he rushed upon me with a story about a widow who tried to get in touch with her deceased husband.

"The medium, after a good deal of futile work, said to the widow:

"The conditions this evening seem unfavorable. I can't seem to establish communication with Mr. Smith, ma'am.

"Well, I'm not surprised," said the widow, with a glance at the clock. "It's only half-past eight now, and John never did show up till about 3 a.m."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

feet all the way home
Harper's Bazar.

ny Farm.

choicest collection of
pe before the war
Kelway's, at Lang-
l. The Japs grow
ers in great numbers.
y farm in the United
s that of Julius Rosen-
ebraska, where there
devoted exclusively to
these plants. Rosen-
rowing Paonies as far
imported from the far
varied assortment of
French, English, and
were crossed and re-
k took a long time;
produced inferior re-
generation, if not in
adually he produced
were great improve-
nts.

and lies in a small valley
north and west by a
e soil is a black silt
rained. Overlooking
Rosenfield's home. In
raced formal garden,
ng pebbled paths, and
ergola.

o greet the visitor in
e bunch of silvertips
ction from a mirrored
ce in the house that
vantage is given over
to describe the thirty
plants is a task that
a giant painter who
colors in quarter-mile

ing about the farm is
f birds that make it

A number of bird
unds encourage them,
ts about the place to
The birds are of great
royers. The place is
rry hedge. The farm
lots. It is, in a way,
There are four classes,
reshman class of year-
ing up to the fourth-
veloped, marketable
planted in rows, the
oot and a half apart,
et and a half apart,
ed by a single-horse
und is well manured,
at no manure comes
roots.

farm is derived from
rs in May and June,
all and winter. The
sixty to seventy-five
are developed so that
bloom about Decora-
y have their heaviest
rom thirty-five cents
varieties to five dol-
lower of Mr. Rosen-
ent.

been erected in the
acilitate the handling
storied, with a base-
rge storage tank in
the double purpose
nd refrigeration. A
ishes power to light
p water through the
or is used to prepare
s for shipment, and
tains dormitories for
on the place. The
investment of over
market is becoming
nts are made to New
istant places.

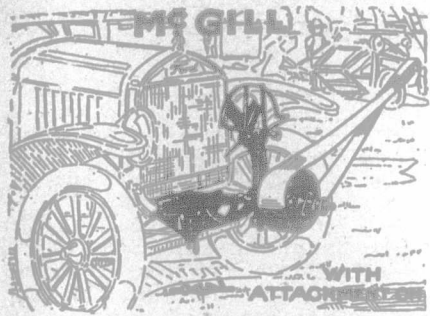
Booth Tarkington,
o spiritualism, said

a treats spiritualism
erator found out re-
terested in the sub-
pon me with a story
ried to get in touch
sband.

ter a good deal of
e widow:

his evening seem un-
em to establish com-
Smith, ma'am.

surprised," said the
at the clock. "It's
ow, and John never
ut 3 a.m."—Phila-



AUTOPOWER FOR FORDS

Meets every power need on the farm—con-
venience—power—strength. Two minutes—
and your Ford car becomes a portable power
plant. Run your car to the different jobs
with Autopower attached. Hitch belt to
machine to be driven, start engine and the
automatic governor does the rest. No part
of the car runs except the engine. Attach-
ment goes on crank shaft—delivers direct
power.

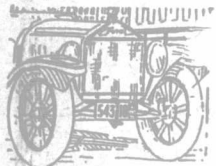
Read what users say. Further testimonials
sent on application.

FROM ALBERT KEE, Brampton, Ont.:

"I might say regarding the McGill Autopower
which I bought from you, I find it very satisfac-
tory and have used it on a large-sized Thomas
Cutting Box with blower, blowing the cuts up 27
ft. high and across a mow. I am doing the same
work with it that I had done with a 20 H.P. tractor
last year, and have no trouble at all. I work a
circular saw, and am now getting a grain crusher.
I farm 500 acres of land, and I consider it the best
piece of machinery ever put on a farm. If I could
not get another of these attachments I would
rather sell my motor than dispose of the Auto-
power."

FROM MR. WM. SQUIRE, R. R. No. 2, Amherst-
burg, Ont.:

"Please find enclosed a picture of my Ford car
running a cutting box, filling my 12 x 30 ft. silo
with your Autopower. I also cut logs from 2 ft.
to 3 ft. through with two notches of gas. Cut 10
cords with 2 gallons of gas. Also run a 31-inch
buzz saw and cider press, and a 6½-in. plate
Massey-Harris Grinder. The next will be a
cement mixer. I have had a lot of inquiries about
it."



WITH ATTACHMENT OFF
AND LICENSE NUMBER ON

needed on a farm. I think it is a good investment
as I don't think it hurts the engine as much as
running over rough roads."

Write for catalogue and prices.

Money refunded if not absolutely satisfied in 30-
day trial.

A. M. McGILL, 114 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

**LINSEED
OIL CAKE
MEAL**

Old process of the very
highest quality.

We have in stock a
limited quantity. Get
a supply at once while
available. Write or wire
us for prices.

International Stock Food Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

Canada Food Board License, No. 12-114

**PEACE HATH HER
VICTORIES**

And responsibilities. The duty
of every man now is to provide a
living for himself and his family,
and help in the reconstruction of
the world. The great call is still
for Food. Other industries may
collapse, but agriculture must go
on.

C. P. R. Farms
20 Years to Pay

Open the way to prosperity
and independence. Prairie land \$11
to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to
\$50. Get started. Land is be-
ing rapidly taken up. Write for
free booklets and full information.

G. A. MUDDIMAN
Land Agent, C.P.R., Montreal, Quebec

Markets

Continued from page 1887

lots at \$11.50 to \$12 per barrel, in bags;
oat flour, \$11.70; Graham flour, \$11.30
to \$11.50; barley flour, \$10; white corn
flour, \$9.80; mixed corn flour, \$9.20.

Millfeed.—Bran was selling at \$37.25;
shorts, \$42.25 per ton, including bags, ex-
track. Pure grain mouille, \$68 to \$70.
Mixed mouille, \$55. Feed cornmeal, \$66.
Barley feed, \$62 to \$63.

Baled Hay.—No. 1 timothy and No. 1
light clover mixture was selling in car
lots at \$26 to \$27; No. 2 timothy, \$25
to \$26; No. 2 clover mixed, \$24 to \$25;
No. 3 timothy, \$23 to \$24.

Hides.—Lamb skins were easier, at
\$3.50 each; horse hides were \$5 to \$6.75
each; beef hides steady at 18c. per lb. for
cows, 16c. for bulls, 22c. for steers, flat.
Veal skins, 35c. per lb.; grassers, 25c., and
kips, 20c. Tallow, 3¼c. per lb. for
rough, and 8c. for abattoir fat; 16c. to
16½c. for rendered.

Chicago

Hogs.—Butchers, \$17.50 to \$17.90;
light, \$17 to \$17.80; packing, \$16.50 to
\$17.45; throw-outs, \$14 to \$15.25; pigs,
good to choice, \$15 to \$16.25.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago
native steers, 25c. to 27c. higher; in-
between to good grades advancing most;
butcher cattle irregularly 25c. to \$1
higher; Westerns generally, 25c. to 50c.
higher; desirable feeders, 25c. higher;
calves, \$1 higher.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago
fat lambs steady to 25c. higher; sheep and
yearlings, steady to 25c. lower; feeding
stock steady.

Gossip.

The 16 heifers mentioned in the adver-
tisement of S. G. & Earle Kitchen, St.
George, Ont., are two and three years old
instead of one and two as listed. They
are due to freshen this winter.

Sale Dates.

Nov. 21, 1918.—A. E. Smith & Son,
Millgrove, Ont.—Holsteins.

Nov. 27, 1918.—London District, Hol-
stein Breeders' Club London, Ont. Sec.
Fred. Bodkin.

Nov. 28, 1918.—Sam Bailey, Lot 27,
Concession 8, Wanstead.—Horses, cat-
tle, etc.

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

Dec. 4, 1918.—S. G. & Earle Kitchen,
St. George, Ont.—Holsteins.

Dec. 5, 1918.—Elgin Pure-bred Breed-
ers', St. Thomas, Ont.—Holsteins, E. C.
Gilbert, Sec.

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

Dec. 12, 1918.—Fred Row, Curries, Ont.
Near Woodstock.—Holsteins.

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

Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein Breed-
ers' Club, Woodstock, W. E. Thomson
Sec.

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

Dec. 19, 1918.—Southern Counties
Ayrshire Breeders', Woodstock, John
McKee, Sec., Norwich, Ont.

Real Yankee Language.—A French
soldier who came proudly up to an Amer-
ican in a certain headquarters town the
other day asked:

"You spik French?"
"Nope," answered the American, "not
yet."

The Frenchman smiled complacently.
"Aye spik Eengleesh," he said. The
American grinned and the Frenchman
looked about for some means to show his
prowess in the foreign tongue. At that
moment a French girl, very neat and trim
in her peaked hat, long coat, and high
laced boots, came along. The Frenchman
jerked his head toward her, looked know-
ingly at the American, and said triumph-
antly: "Chicken."

The American roared.
"Shake," he said, extending his hand.
"You don't speak English; you speak
American."



Someone must stay at
home to do the work of
daughter, sister, maid.

To keep home sweet
and clean, wouldn't you
say she needs all the time-
saving help that Gold Dust
will surely give. These
four helps particularly.

No. 1—Greaseless

Some articles collect more grease
than others. For instance, roast-
ing and frying pans, tops of stoves,
dish towels. Busy housekeepers
find that a tablespoonful of Gold
Dust to half a pail of hot water
makes the water soft for hands
and wonderfully dissolving for
grease.

No. 2—Gritless

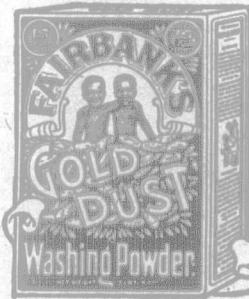
There are many articles which re-
quire a smooth cleaner with no
grittiness to mar glossy or polished
surfaces. Such things as: silver-
ware, windows, mirrors, wash
bowls and all enamelled surfaces.
Gold Dust is a smooth, gentle
cleansing agent without grit. Re-
member—a tablespoonful to half
a pail of hot water.

No. 3—Rubless

Soap rubbed on a cloth cannot
clean such things as: baby bottles,
milk bottles, cruets, funnels, food
choppers and all utensils with
spouts. But Gold Dust dissolved
in hot water makes a solution
which dissolves every bit of oil or
grease without the need for rub-
bing. Yes! A tablespoonful of
Gold Dust to a gallon of hot water.

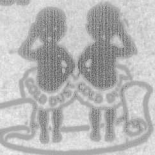
No. 4—Tasteless

Not even a trace of soap must be
left behind when you clean the
following:
Nooks and corners in ice boxes,
dairy utensils, strainers, sieves and
graters, patented articles such as
grinding mills and egg beaters.
Gold Dust thoroughly and effect-
ively dissolves every tiny particle
of oil or grease and washes out
completely. Nothing but sweet
cleanliness can remain.



**GOLD DUST
The Busy Cleaner**

MADE IN CANADA
THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY
LIMITED, MONTREAL



LET THE GOLD DUST TWINS DO YOUR WORK

**AUCTION SALE OF
Live Stock, Implements
Feed, Etc.**

The undersigned will sell for SAM. BAILEY, Lot 27, Con. 8, Plympton, on
Thursday, November 28th, 1918
At 1 p.m. sharp, the following:

HORSES.—One work horse, 1 filly, 2 years old; 1 gelding, 2 years; 1
suckling colt. CATTLE.—One milch cow, due in March; 1 cow due now;
6 yearling steers, white faces; 3 yearling heifers, white faces; 1 yearling
Hereford bull; 1 registered thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, eight months old;
3 heifer calves, white faces; 3 steer calves. SHEEP.—35 registered Cots-
wold ewes; 35 registered Cotswold ewe lambs; 16 registered ram lambs; 1
registered stock ram, 2 years old, Imp.

Mr. Bailey has been one of our leading sheep breeders, and his sheep
have been prize winners at all the big fairs. A rare chance to get the best
pure-bred stock. No reserve, as the proprietor has sold the farm and is
moving to Forest.

TERMS.—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; over that amount eleven
months' credit on approved joint notes; 5% off for cash on credit sums.

M. J. ROCHE, Auctioneer.

SAM. BAILEY, Proprietor, Wanstead, Ontario

Shorthorns for Sale

5 bulls, aged 10 to 16 months,
belonging to the Orange Blossom,
Averne, Jennie Lind and Lady
Isabelle families; also a few
females. Apply:

SAM. HARROP - Milton, Ontario

**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.

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



Putting Money Into Hogs

is a profitable investment when you feed Predigest Hog Feed.

Many large raisers of bacon have already discovered its value, and use it almost entirely in their effort for greater production.

The Government analysis shows that Predigest contains a higher amount of protein than does any other hog feed on the market.

PREDIGEST HOG FEED

is a most unique and remarkable product, containing the largest amount of food value at a cost less than any other hog feed sold, meeting all the requirements of the brood sow and the growing pig.

Order a supply of Predigest Hog Feed from your feedman,
or if he cannot fill your order, write us direct.

OUR
TRADEMARK
IS THE SEAL
OF QUALITY



Predigest
Food Company
LIMITED
TORONTO,
CANADA.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys. Fine, heavy birds, bred from prize stock. P. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

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

Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

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

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

FOR SALE—YOUNG RABBITS AND ferrets. Apply at once to Earl Evans, Virgil, Ontario.

HOUNDS PURE BEAGLE AND FOX CROSS seven months. Males twelve, females ten. Wood Woodlawn, Islington, Ont.

SEED CORN FOR SALE.—WISCONSIN NO. 7, well matured. \$3.60 per bus., sacks free. Elgin Chute, Port Burwell, Ont., R. 1.

WANTED—WORKING FOREMAN FOR good-sized stock and grain farm near Toronto. Must be competent farmer and experienced stockman. Mail references with reply. Box D, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Seed Corn

Gov't. Advice, "BUY SEED CORN NOW. We have W. C. Y. D. & Wisc. No. 7, Selected, Rack Dried, From Ontario SEED, \$5.00 per bus. of 70 lbs.; 25% disc. on 25-bus. orders.

EVERLEA SEED FARM
F. C. BUTTS & SON
R.R. No. 2 Essex, Ontario

ATTENTION.—Intending purchasers of Aberdeen Angus cattle should meet us at our exhibit at the Winter Fair, Guelph, and we will arrange for you to inspect our herd of 50 head of choice bred males and females. J. W. BURT & SONS, Aberdeen Farm, Hillsburgh, Ont., R. R. 1.

The Fall Season in Nova Scotia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Some time ago I wrote you what Nova Scotia was doing in regard to the increase of food production. The 1st. of September everything looked like an immense harvest, with perhaps the exception of apples. About that time a very wet spell set in all over the Eastern parts of Canada—with this difference, we in the Maritime Provinces were nearly one month later with our harvest than the Eastern parts of Ontario and the Western Counties of Quebec. They had saved all their grain harvest and a very good one too, but the wet spell caught them with their corn, buckwheat and potatoes to save. Here in Nova Scotia only a few early pieces of grain were harvested. When the wet spell set in, farmers had a very serious time getting their harvest in. Our early potatoes were a grand crop and the ones were frozen very badly, and they were turning out a very light crop. Some found quite a lot of rotten tubers in the late ones. Turnips, beets and cabbage did exceedingly well. One man not many miles from here got \$2,200 for his crop of cabbage and another one \$1,500. I mentioned previously that a company had been formed and a subscription list opened. Manure and seed were bought and a farm that had not been plowed for a number of years. The tractor was set to work and the grain they decided to sow was oats. The parties did not think it would be a very good paying proposition but thought if they could grow say, 900 or 1000 bushels that it would sell for enough to pay all expenses and they would have that much more grain in the country to feed out so that what they would buy would go somewhere else to serve the public. The crop turned out very well, they expected 900 bushels; they also expect to have over \$100 worth of straw for sale. Another thing the contributors agreed to was that if any balance was left after paying all expenses that it would be given to the Red Cross fund. They expect to have a good sum for that purpose when the deal is closed out. The lawn and backyard patches turned out very well this year. I do not suppose there was a great fortune made at it but it is a great satisfaction to most people to see the crop grow and then the pleasure of having something nice and crisp to put on the table of your own growing is a great satisfaction. The soil of Nova Scotia, if it were treated right, would give a bountiful harvest to those who look after it properly. The reason there is so much vacant land idle is that people make money in other kinds of labor a good deal easier and more quickly than working on a farm, such as mining, shell making, and even fishing. There is one thing about it, however, there is greater risk in either mining or fishing than farming, but people have the gambling spirit and will take risks that would not benefit them in working at farming. Schooners are now running galore from Prince Edward Island with produce such as potatoes, beets, turnips, parsnips, carrots, cabbage, apples, eggs, butter etc., and often they take a return cargo of coal in that way it pays both ways. Potatoes late in October were selling at 90c. per bushel; turnips, 50c., eggs and butter about the same price, 55c. per dozen for the eggs, and butter 55c. per lb. Oats were the highest price I have yet seen, 3 1/2c. a lb. or \$1.10 per bushel. These are surely war prices in reality. We have a man who has been able to sell strawberries all the season, from June to September.

Pictou Co., N. S. R. McFARLANE

Gossip.

Our readers will note by advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue that entries for the Ninth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show close Nov. 25th. From entries already received this show promises to keep up to the high standard of previous years both as to quality and numbers. Anyone contemplating entering stock should get entries off without any delay and avoid possibility of entry arriving after closing date.

Advice to a Soldier.—"Remember, my son", said his mother as she bade him good-by, "when you get to camp try to be punctual in the mornings, so as not to keep breakfast waiting."

Reason in Nova Scotia.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I wrote you what I am doing in regard to the production. The lot of things looked like an... with perhaps the ex... About that time a... n all over the Eastern... with this difference... Provinces were nearly... with our harvest than... of Ontario and the... of Quebec. They... grain harvest and a... o, but the wet spell... their corn, buckwheat... save. Here in Nova... early pieces of grain... When the wet spell... y serious time getting... Our early potatoes were... the ones were frozen... they were turning out... Some found quite a... ers in the late ones... nd cabbage did ex... One man not many... ot \$2,200 for his crop... another one \$1,500... usly that a company... nd a subscription list... and seed were bought... d not been plowed for... rs. The tractor was... e grain they decided to... parties did not think... good paying proposi... they could grow say... s that it would sell for... expenses and they... uch more grain in the... o that what they would... where else to serve the... turned out very well...) bushels; they also... r \$100 worth of straw... thing the contributors... t if any balance was... expenses that it would... ed Cross fund. They... d sum for that purpose... oshed out. The law... ches turned out very... do not suppose there... e made at it but it... o most people to... hen the pleasure... nce and crisp to... own growing is a great... soil of Nova Scot... right, would give... o those who look af... eason there is so mu... is that people ma... ds of labor a good d... ickly than working... mining, shell making... There is one thing... there is greater risk... fishing than farmi... the gambling spirit... that would not be... t farming. School... galore from Prince... ith produce such as... nips, parsnips, carrot... ggs, butter etc., and... return cargo of coal... both ways. Potatoes... re selling at 90c. per... De., eggs and butter... price, 55c. per dozen... tter 55c. per lb. Oats... ce I have yet seen 97c... r bushel. These are... in reality. We have... en able to sell straw... ason, from June...

The Community Spirit.

We are talking a great deal these days about the coming fraternity of nations, the peace of mankind, the final brotherhood of man. We are beginning to regard the world as one community. Yet as I gaze upon the problem of internationalism and world-wide community life, I am reminded of the fact that the community spirit can not triumph in humanity as a whole until it triumphs in the locality where each man lives. In other words, the world we really wish to see can only come through the association of communities that have learned the meaning of community life. And what is this? It is the art of living together.

We have not as yet acquired this art. Within the life of every nation there are divisions and sections, rival interests and contending factions. Labor is arrayed against Capital, Agriculture watches with suspicion. Manufacture, Special Privilege fights Democracy, and while the old aristocracies are passing a new aristocracy founded upon wealth seeks to suppress the rising tide of people.

So it is within the life of every great city. There is little true community life. The contrast between the limousine and the street car, the palatial home on the bank of the river and the crowded tenement, all bear witness to lines of cleavage which divide. The contiguity of city life does not make for nearness and fellowship. The city is the home of isolation and loneliness. Men do not live together, they live by the side of one another.

And to a lesser degree it is also true of our smaller communities. Even there one finds opposing interests.

And yet, perhaps it may be that it is the country which may pave the way for true community life within and among the nations.

For the past year I have watched with deepest interest the growth and development of the "Community Club Movement," fostered by the Social Service Council of Manitoba. Its motto is: "Think together, Work together, Play together." It is seeking to foster in every community throughout the Province the art of living together. It does not seek primarily to start a new organization, but to bring all existing organizations and interests into mutual fellowship and co-operation. I look upon it as one of the most significant movements in the Dominion of Canada. It rises above religious and economic interests by inculcating the great lesson that the community is one.

Now the great temptation to which we are all prone is that of thinking according to the nature of our occupations. The farmer thinks in terms of grain, cattle, implements, etc., and with an eye to the interests of agriculture. The merchant in terms of his merchandise and the welfare of trade. This is all very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. We have to get outside of ourselves and our economic interests and think in terms of the community and nation, the welfare of the whole.

But I do not feel we can really think together until we, first of all, learn to do other things together. One of the great things which makes for fellowship in college life is not so much that young men and maidens meet in the class-rooms under common teachers, but that through college sport they learn the art of team work and develop fellowship. It is this which, perhaps more than any other factor, develops the college spirit and fraternity. Now, as a former country pastor, the thing which used to impress me was the fact that there was hardly any such thing as community recreation.

Each church (and I never lived in a community yet where there were not too many churches) had its own social life, but there was no amusement and recreation in the name of the village or town. Yet play is just as essential to the welfare of a people as work, and when folk have played together they will all the more readily work and think together. The providing of wholesome recreation ought to be just as much a community function as the raising of taxes.

In every township and village there is the school which is common property. This should be made the social centre of the community. In the winter it should be the home of fun, laughter and sane entertainment, and every interest should unite in developing through it a common social life. It should also be the educa-

REAL FUR BARGAINS "FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER"

Why we can sell at such low prices

Because in the first place, we secure the Raw Furs direct from the Trapper for cash—in fact, we buy more raw furs direct from the Trapper for cash than any other firm in Canada—then we select the best and most suitable skins and make them up into the famous Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments—which we sell to you directly by mail "From Trapper to Wearer" for cash. This does away with all middlemen's profits and you receive the benefit.

THIS STUNNING SET OF BLACK WOLF is remarkable value. Large scarf in fashionable two-skin design, finished with heads and tails. MUFF is roomy warm pillow shape trimmed as shown. The fur is of a rich jet black glossy appearance and is exceedingly serviceable.

M 886, Set Delivered. \$15.80



STYLISH, DURABLE COAT OF RICH MINK MARMOT 45 inches in length, made from selected full-furred skins in the newest design. Deep sailor collar, front belt as shown, richly lined with fancy poplin and finished with rusching. A garment that well illustrates the remarkable price savings derived from our FUR FASHION BOOK. MUFF in smart round shape, finished with silk cuffs and wrist cord.

M 724, Coat Delivered... \$112.50 M 725, Muff Delivered... 12.50

BEHIND EVERY GARMENT IS THIS GUARANTEE

If for any reason you are not satisfied with a Hallam Fur Garment simply send it back and we will at once return your money in full without question.

FREE HALLAM'S 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Garments—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs, photographed on real living people. This shows you how the furs actually appear. It also gives a lot of information about Fur fashions. The articles shown here are taken from this Fashion Book and will be sent on receipt of money.

Write now for your copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

Address in full as below

John Hallam Limited

No. 606 Hallam Building Toronto.

We want, and will pay highest prices for all kinds of

RAW FURS

Ship your skins to us at once We pay express charges or postage

Price List and Shipping Tags sent on request

Revillon Frères

Trading Company Limited

LARGEST FUR MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

134 McGill Street - - - Montreal

Knit Socks and Dollars with the Auto Knitter

Profitable employment at home in war or peace time



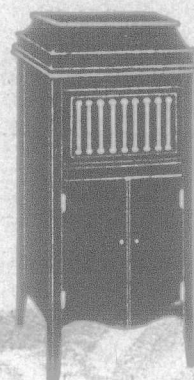
Socks—more socks—the Soldiers' call! The hosiery industry is booming and the demand far exceeds the supply. Help us fill it but get away from slow hand knitting. Use the fast, reliable, modern Auto Knitter. We gladly take all the socks you wish to send us and pay you highly profitable prices.

The Auto Knitter is simple and easily learnt—and secures a big income for full or spare time work right in your own home and no previous experience is essential.

Write today for full particulars enclosing 8c stamp. See what good money you and your family can earn at home besides doing patriotic work.

Auto Knitter Hosiery (Can.) Co., Limited, Dept 302B 607 College St., Toronto.

FACTORY TO HOME



48.50 Six Records FREE

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

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

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

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

Each instrument well packed at factory and shipped as desired, F. O. B., Toronto. Remit by money order, postal note or cheque. Do not send money in envelope unless registered.

THE GRAND PHONOGRAPH CO., 123 Bay St., Desk No. 3579, Toronto

SEED CORN

White Cap, standard variety, ready for shipment. \$5.00 for 75 lbs. Sacks free.

JOHN KEIL, R. No. 6, Chatham, Ont.

Please mention Advocate when writing.

tional centre, not only for children but for adults. The older folk should get the habit of assembling there to listen to lectures and for mutual discussion of the problems of the day. If the school house is not big enough, the town hall or some other building might be used as the community hall.

In the days of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers there used to be what was known as the "folk-moot" or village meeting, where all free men met together to discuss the common good. According to modern conditions this should be revived in every hamlet and village throughout the Dominion.

In these days we hear a great deal about the "Union Church" movement. But better than the term "Union Church" is the term "Community Church." It will be a God-send to our nation when sectarian divisions disappear and in their place arise true community worship. May that day soon come!

Long ago Tennyson sang of

"One God, one Law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

This is the goal upon which the eyes of the world are fixed to-day. But it may not be reached until we have learned the art of not only living side by side, but with each other and for each other. There will be no community of nations until every township, village and city within the nations has caught the true meaning of the community spirit, which is

"Each for all, all for each."

Gossip.

**Holsteins at Union Stock Yards
December 3rd.**

Of the individuality of the great Arbogast offering selling at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Dec. 3rd, we have already vouched for in a previous issue, and in this partial summary of the numerous animals selling it is perhaps best to confine our remarks to official and semi-official records only. As previously stated, the offering is strengthened by a draft of 12 head from the herds of A. C. Hardy, Brockville, and M. H. Haley, Springfield, and like the Arbogast allotment, both consignments contain much of the breed's heaviest producing blood of the day. Of the eight head catalogued by Mr. Hardy seven are females, and the lone bull, a 9-months youngster, is got by May Echo Sylvia's son, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and out of a 24.09-lb. daughter of the great Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. The breeding on both sides of this pedigree has enjoyed great popularity for some time now in both Canada and the United States, and it

**BEAVER BOARD
FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS**



**Do It Yourself
With Beaver Board**

Cover up the unsightly cracks and dingy wall paper yourself. Build in a new room where the old store-room used to be. Have more conveniences in the farm home.

Put in these much needed improvements yourself. You can easily do it with Beaver Board.

You can saw this knotless, crackless manufactured lumber as easily as you can saw a piece of pine wood. You can nail it directly over old cracked walls or to the studding of new buildings and new partitions.

Beaver Board is built up from the clean, pure fibre of white spruce trees. It resists heat, cold and sound better than lath and plaster. And furthermore, it's treated with a Sealite process that prevents warping and provides a beautiful surface for decoration.

"Building more Comfort into the Farm Home" is a booklet that tells you how to do these things yourself. We'll send you an actual piece of Beaver Board too.

THE BEAVER COMPANY, Limited
213 Wall St., Beaverville, Ottawa, Can.
Plans at Ottawa and Thorold, Ont.

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



Made in Canada

will be interesting to note the value placed on this youngster by Canadian breeders on December 3rd. Of the seven females selling in this consignment, five are bred to Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, mentioned above, and among them are daughters of the two noted Avondale

herd sires Woodcrest Sir Clyde and King Pontiac Artis Canada. There is a 19.60-lb. junior two-year-old of the latter sire selling, whose dam is the 31.78-lb. Canadian champion 3-year-old Pietertje Pauline Hengerveld. She will be fresh before sale time and rebred to "Cham-

peon." In Mr. Haley's offering there is also only one bull listed; a 12-months son of the former Canadian champion Queen Butter Baroness and sired by FINDERNE Valdessa Ormsby Fayne, a grandson of the breed's first 41-lb. cow. In females Mr. Haley is selling two granddaughters of Queen Butter Baroness, and both sired by a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. The dams of these heifers have each held Canadian milk records in the 30-day division (the two and three-year-old forms), and both are close to calving to the service of May Echo Sylvia's daughter's son, May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. Lunde Posch Cornucopia, an 8-year-old show cow, is the only mature cow selling with this lot, and she is due around sale time to the Cornucopia sire. In getting back to the Arbogast offering, the 48 head which originally were staged to make up this event, there are, perhaps, more outstanding features than were ever before included in one sale in Canada. To the writer it is just a question which are the most noteworthy. The three 30-lb. cows selling or the 22 daughters of the senior herd sire, King Segis Alcartra Calamity. As individuals these heifers are on a par with the daughters of any one sire we have in Canada to-day, and from their records, which are now being catalogued, it will be seen that they are going "over the top" in the way of production. His oldest daughters are now just two years, and five are holding records from 17.26 to 20.80 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The lowest yet tested is a 16.18-lb. junior two-year-old, and the majority are all listed for this sale. In breeding King Segis Alcartra Calamity is a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and Fairmont Pontiac Calamity, a 35.37-lb., 5-year-old cow, a good individual, and one of the first high-priced sires to be brought into Canada. There is no doubt whatever as to how the daughters of this sire will be received at the stock yards on Dec. 3rd. As strong as they are, however, they can hardly be expected to overshadow the trio of 30-lb. matrons referred to. Daisy Ormsby Lass, a seven-year-old cow, is the oldest cow of the three, and also holds the highest record with 31.47 lbs. of butter for the 7 days. Next comes Witzde Evangeline De Kol, a 6-year-old cow with a record of 31 lbs. even; and the third, Laura Netherland Aaggie, (same age), has 30.66. Messrs. Arbogast term the latter as the greatest cow they ever owned, and have her bred since July to Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, brother to the \$106,000 calf sold at Milwaukee in June. The 31-lb. cow is bred to the Alcartra bull mentioned above, and Daisy Ormsby Lass is due in January to the service of their junior sire, Dutchland Pontiac Colantha. This young bull is one of the strongest-bred yearly record bulls in Canada to-day, being got by Dutchland Creamelle Korndyke Lad and out of Dutchland Changeling Colantha

Maple Leaf TIRES

WORTHY of their name, because Maple Leaf Tires have the stamina necessary to reach their objective—
More Miles for the Dollar!

Maple Leaf Tires are honestly built by skilled craftsmen, using high grade materials.

And now, for the first time, you can get **Non-Skids** for the price of Plain Treads.

Ask your dealer for **Maple Leaf Tires.**
DEALERS: Get particulars from leading jobbers.
JOBBERS: Write us for prices and terms.

The Maple Leaf Rubber Co., Limited,
MONTREAL.

Haley's offering there is listed; a 12-months son Canadian champion Queen and sired by Funderne y Fayne, a grandson of 41-lb. cow. In females ing two granddaughters Baroness, and both sired Segis Pontiac Alcartra. e heifers have each held records in the 30-day wo and three-year-old are close to calving to May Echo Sylvia's May Sylvia Pontiac de Posch Cornucopia, now cow, is the only ng with this lot, and she sale time to the Cornu- tting back to the Arbo- 48 head which originally ake up this event, there re outstanding features before included in one To the writer it is just a e the most noteworthy. cows selling or the 22 senior herd sire, King lamity. As individuals n a par with the daught- ire we have in Canada their records, which are ued, it will be seen that ver the top" in the way is oldest daughters are rs, and five are holding 3 to 20.80 lbs. of butter lowest yet tested is a o-year-old, and the m- ted for this sale. In Segis Alcartra Calamity Segis Pontiac Alcartra tiac Calamity, a 35.37-, a good individual, and high-priced sires to be da. There is no doubt w the daughters of this d at the stock yards on long as they are, how- dly be expected to over- 30-lb. matrons referred y Lass, a seven-year- est cow of the three, and hest record with 31.47 e 7 days. Next comes ne De Kol, a 6-year- record of 31 lbs. even; ara Netherland Aaggie, 36. Messrs. Arbogast s the greatest cow they ave her bred since July Echo Sylvia Pontiac, \$106,000 calf sold at e. The 31-lb. cow is a bull mentioned above, Lass is due in January heir junior sire, Dutch- ntha. This young bull gest-bred yearly record to-day, being got by elle Korndyke Lad and Changeling Colantha

"THE QUALITY LINES" OF FARM MACHINERY

MACHINES MADE TO STAND UP AND DO THEIR WORK WELL

JOHN DEERE DAIN SYSTEM LEFT HAND SIDE DELIVERY RAKE
"MAKES BETTER HAY—NATURE'S WAY"

JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT GRAIN DRILL
"UNIFORM SEEDING AT PROPER DEPTH"

JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT FERTILIZER DRILL
"MAKES ALL OF THE LAND PRODUCE"

JOHN DEERE-VAN BRUNT LIME AND FERTILIZER SOWER
"EVEN DISTRIBUTION ASSURED"

HOOVER POTATO DIGGERS
"GET ALL THE POTATOES AND SAVE LABOR"

HOOVER POTATO PLANTERS
"THE VISIBLE PLANTER WITH AUTOMATIC CONTROL"

HOOVER POTATO CUTTERS
"CUTS LARGE AND SMALL POTATOES IN PROPER NUMBER OF PIECES QUICKLY"

JOHN DEERE LOW DOWN MANURE SPREADER
"THE SPREADER WITH THE BEATER ON THE AXLE"

JOHN DEERE DAIN HAY LOADER
"THE ONE-MAN LOADER"

JOHN DEERE CORN PLANTER
"GIVES ACCURACY—NOT AVERAGE"

JOHN DEERE CULTIVATOR
"THE 'JB' GIVES CLEAN AND THOROUGH CULTIVATION"

JOHN DEERE ONE-HORSE STEEL CULTIVATORS
"MADE TO DO THEIR WORK WELL, AND QUICKLY ADJUSTED"

JOHN DEERE SYRACUSE SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS
"CAN BE USED PROFITABLY IN ALL KINDS OF LAND"

JOHN DEERE BEET TOOLS
—SEEDERS—FULLERS—CULTIVATORS—
"THEY SAVE LABOR, AND MAKE PRODUCTION PROFITABLE"



ASK YOUR NEAREST JOHN DEERE DEALER FOR LITERATURE ON THE MACHINES YOU ARE INTERESTED IN, OR WRITE TO

JOHN DEERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
WELLAND ONTARIO

Lad. Both he and his sire have for their dams daughters of Colantha Johanna Lad whose dam, Colantha 4th Johanna, is the only cow that has ever held all world's records for butter from one day to one year. All of the daughters of King Segis Alcartra Calamity selling are also bred to this young sire, which, without doubt, increases their value three-fold. Other good record cows selling is Oliva Schuiling, a strong show cow with a 26.85-lb. record; Isabel Pontiac Lyn, a 29.63-lb. cow; Lady Aaggie Netherland, 27.20 lbs.; Villa View Axie De Kol, a 24.63-lb. 3-year-old; all of which have been regular breeders with Messrs. Arbogast and should each make a valuable acquisition to any herd. In bulls there are eight sons of King Segis Alcartra Calamity catalogued, and all are from the better-tested dams which are selling, which should provide a splendid opportunity for breeders who are in need of a sire for service and who place the right value on seeing the dam of the sire they select to place at the head of their herds. All requests for catalogues should be made to Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Ont. Kindly mention the Advocate when writing.

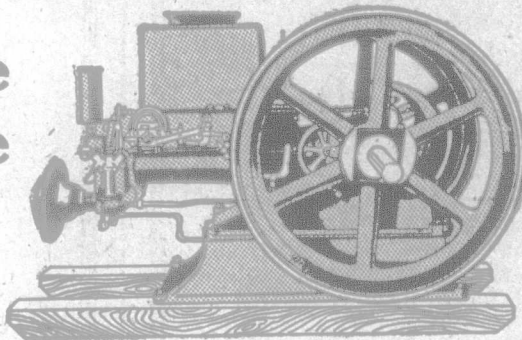
Liquidating Canada's War Debt.

Sir Thomas White recently asserted that, heavy as was the cost of the war, it has been practically covered by the increased production of wealth in this country. As is well known the net national debt of Canada now amounts to approximately \$1,300,000,000, and the gross debt to \$1,900,000,000. The net debt is arrived at by subtracting from the gross liabilities the capital value of publicly owned railways, canals, public buildings, and so forth. Much of this property is non-productive; and it is, therefore, clear that the burden carried by the nation is a serious one. As the war lengthens, the national debt is bound to increase, and prove a heavy handicap upon the productive energy of the people. It is imperatively important, therefore, that the farmers of this country acquaint themselves with the nature of this debt, and the most expedient methods of discharging it; inasmuch as, with their families they make up five-ninths of the total population of the country.

We propose in a later article to analyze, as clearly as may be, just precisely what is the nature of the wealth to which the Minister of Finance alludes; and what is the kind of wealth that counts for national success and greatness. In passing, we merely wish at the present time to draw attention to the fact that wealth which is based upon a toll collected from the output of productive effort has no significance to national wellbeing. Examples

The True Kerosene Engine

Designed specially for kerosene—not merely adapted.



IT'S a thoroughbred through and through, the real kerosene Engine, not adapted. The Renfrew works like a thoroughbred; it gets the last kick of power out of coal oil because it is designed right. If you have waited for the real kerosene engine with economy of fuel cost, along with maximum power and simplicity wait no longer, get the

Renfrew Kerosene Engine

Remember that kerosene (coal oil) must be vaporized and got into the combustion chamber hot, or it will condense—not so with gasoline. So the Renfrew is designed with an extremely short route for the vapor to travel from the mixer. It gets in quick, and hot—and that means extra power. The Renfrew gets maximum efficiency from coal oil.

Starting—See in picture the three handy needle valve controls (gasoline for starting, kerosene, and water for scouring). They are close together, saving a lot of fussing. The Renfrew is the handiest starter ever invented.

Running—The Renfrew changes in quickest time from the gasoline (for starting) to the kerosene. Adjustments are simply done when the controls are close together. The two extra heavy fly wheels mean steady smooth running. The Renfrew is throttle valve type; fuel supply is perfectly controlled by our specially designed sensitive governor.

Power—The Renfrew is oversized; this means more power than its rated horse power—and more value for your money.

Write for Catalogue—The Renfrew made in sizes from 3 to 14 h.p. on skids, truck or wagon, all fully described in our illustrated catalogue, free on request. Write for it to-day.

For Running the Cream Separator, Pump or Grindstone

Renfrew Jr.
1 1/2 h.p.
Gasoline Engine

Equipped with special pulley to counteract the high speed of engine. Pulley turns at only 65 R.M.P. making an ideal arrangement for operating the slow running machines.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ont.
Eastern Branch, Sussex, N.B.

Other lines: Happy Farmer Tractor, Renfrew Cream Separator, Farmers' 2000 lb. Truck Scales.



EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

Our Protection and Savings Policy EXCELS. Cash Guaranteed exceeds total premiums paid.

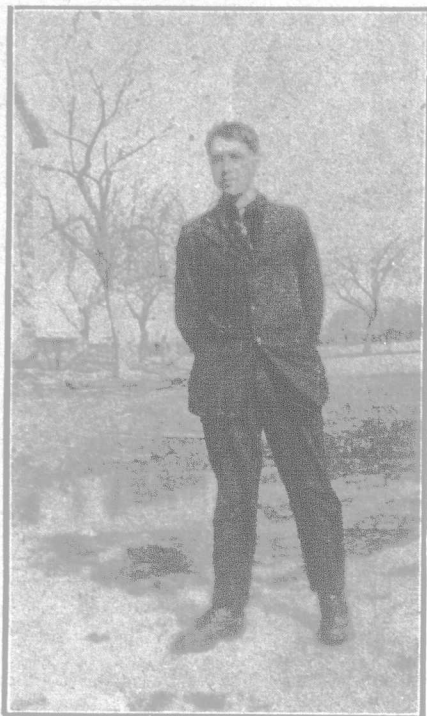
Head Office: - - TORONTO, CANADA

of this type of wealth are innumerable. In the so-called golden age of industrial development and capitalistic exploitation in the Dominion—the period 1909-1913—scores of mergers and combines were constituted, capitalized at hundreds of millions of dollars. Much was said of the abounding prosperity of the Dominion, at that time; and of the rapidity with which our wealth was being increased. Promoters and exploiters forgathered in the great urban centres of Canada to direct operations. Their emissaries had great influence in the legislatures and the parliament of the country; and on all sides it was thought that, at long last, Canada had emerged from the wilderness. Time and space would fail us to enumerate the varieties of bonds and stocks and and various kinds of flotations that appeared on the financial markets of this country, and in London and New York. Although a great part of this fictitious wealth had no substantial basis in fact, it nevertheless was based upon the extraction and exaction of toil from the products of the labor of the masses. The farmers and the working men of the Dominion have paid dearly for this orgy of high finance.

At the out break of hostilities this top-heavy financial and industrial fabric was shaken to its foundation. Millions of dollars of watered stock evaporated overnight. The wealth based upon speculation, under the creation of corners and combines, rather than upon productive energy and capacity, proved merely a broken reed in the nation's hour of trial. It was discovered that the only wealth that could count, in that crisis, was that kind of wealth devoted to the actual production of essential goods. Nor need we lament over the disappearance of the speculative and predatory values of that day. They were unsubstantial as a vision, and as useless as an idle dream.

It is greatly to be feared that a certain part of the wealth, for the creation of which Sir Thomas White bids us congratulate ourselves, is of like nature. Most of the great industries of Canada—the steel, iron, coal and shipping stocks, and so forth—have recovered in value. Every one will recall how many of these big industries closed their doors at the outbreak of the war. Thousands of men were thrown out of employment; and industrial effort fell to the lowest ebb. It was the farmers, mainly, who tackled the work in hand with redoubled energy; and it has been the farmers of this country who have added most, since the outbreak of hostilities, to the creation of concrete wealth. As war orders gradually came our way, industry revived; and the huge war contracts secured on Dominion and Imperial account, keyed up the economic life of the nation to highest capacity. Stock, bonds and securities of all kinds recovered, and increased in value; prices soared; and unemployment disappeared. It is plain as a pikestaff that, if the increased values of the immense amounts of industrial securities on the markets are tantamount to an increase of national

Are You Ambitious?



Farmers.
A Successful Advocate Agent who had some spare time which he turned into money.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

Has a plan which will help you to turn your spare time into money, a plan which will benefit you by enabling you to save methodically, and by teaching you to interest others in what we have to offer.

Write us to-day for instructions, telling us your age and whether your parents subscribe to the Farmer's Advocate, and we will tell you how you can earn money in odd moments. Just address your letter to:

The Circulation Dept., Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
London, Ont.

A great many people just work without thinking ahead, or planning for the future.

Successful people get an idea or an ideal and then work for it with all their ability.

Boys and Girls

What are you planning and working for?

If you have not made a start yet it is time to begin.

When you get a little older you may want to buy a farm for yourself. When that time comes you will need quite a lot of money or else you will have to go in debt, and some who do that never get out.

Earn and Save

when you are young, and you will be surprised how quickly your bank account will grow.

THE LONDON DISTRICT Pure-bred Holstein Breeders' Club

WILL SELL

REGISTERED

50 Holstein-Friesian 50 CATTLE

At Brunswick Hotel Stables, City of London, corner of York and Talbot Streets

Wednesday, November 27th, 1918

A large number of females fresh or due to freshen soon. Some choice young heifers and bulls of excellent quality and breeding. Females from or bred to such bulls as Baron Colantha Fayne, a 33-lb. bull; Hill-Crest Count Echo, a son of a full brother to May Echo Sylvia, and a 27.77-lb., 3½-year-old cow; Finderne King May Fayne, a 34-lb. bull; King Segis Alcartra Netherland, whose two nearest dams average 31 lbs., grandson of King Segis, and other noted sires.

If you want something choice, come to London on November 27th, 1918.

L. H. LIPSITT, Sales Manager.

Auctioneers:

T. MERRIT MOORE, LAIDLAW JOHNSTON, DR. SHAW

Send for Catalogue to

Fred Bodkin, R.R. No. 2, Wilton Grove, Ont.

wealth, it can only be by maintaining those values through a steady and high industrial income. That income can be secured through the protection of the tariff, or from high domestic prices in years to come. If, for any reason, prices fall or freer conditions of trade obtain, a tremendous part of this alleged wealth will take wings. We are not inclined to believe that wealth of this nature is worth while relying upon.

The one big problem that will confront the nation at the conclusion of hostilities will be the most expedient and expeditious method of paying for the war. It is obvious that a nation like Canada, relatively small in numbers, however great its natural resources may be—can not afford to crush economic enterprise. We venture to lay it down as axiomatic that debts, whether private or national, can be discharged only out of the products of labor. If that be accepted, and it appears to us it must be accepted, it is clear as crystal that taxes must be so adjusted as to encourage, and not thwart, capacity to pay. In the main the tax burden is at present allocated in quite the contrary manner. Almost everything the farmer uses, whether for domestic or technical purposes, is taxed to the hilt. Before he has reaped he has paid heavy toll. The seed is scarcely sown before the tax burden is intervened between his labor and capital outlay and the fruits thereof. It is manifest that agriculture cannot be made progressive if the farmer is handicapped in securing the necessary appliances to make his efforts and abilities count. Do not be deceived that this is mere theory. Many a farmer would be not only a better, but an immensely more progressive business man if the tools and appliances necessary to his work were only made abundant and cheap. We venture to say that twice the burden could be carried with twice the ease if our farmers were taxed upon what they have, and not upon what they have not.

The question of liquidating war debts, whether municipal, provincial or national, in the Dominion, is bound up with the policy and practice of the United Kingdom, most intimately, and also the United States. Upon these two great nations Canada has depended in the past for

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED

TORONTO

POWER ENGINES

POWER — labor — that's the Farmer's problem to-day. The labor shortage makes it necessary for the farmer to use gasoline all he possibly can to replace man power.

Toronto Engines are especially popular because at a low price they furnish abundant, sure power. Simple in construction they are exceptionally strong and durable, requiring the least possible attention or mechanical experience. Every farmer should read the Toronto Engine Book. Address—

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY Limited

Atlantic Ave., Toronto. 145
12 St. Antoine St., Montreal.
Winnipeg Calgary Regina

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

financial support, and to them it must look for its capital requirements in the future. It is evident that the facility and ease with which the Dominion will meet its war obligations will depend in great degree upon its economic equipment in the days of peace to come. On the surface, but on the surface only, Canada has become a creditor nation. But in the postbellum period the Dominion, like all pioneer countries, must continue to borrow, if it is not to economically stagnate. It is imperative, therefore, that capital be available to furnish the machinery, tools and appliances—and capital at a cheap rate—for the rapid and efficient production of wealth in the coming peace period. For that capital we must look mainly to the London market.

Canadians, and Canadian farmers in particular, will do well to give close attention to the methods that Great Britain has used not only to protect her fund of capital, but to pay for the war as it progresses. Especially is it imperative to make this study in view of the oft-repeated assertions that the United Kingdom is effete, decadent, and economically worn out, as a result of its free trade policy. The striking fact is, that of all the belligerents, Great Britain has met with most conspicuous success in financing the war. Be it recalled that the United States entered the war after it has progressed for two years and a half; and after having received an enormous addition to its wealth on account of war contracts placed among its manufacturers by the United Kingdom, France and Russia. No one wishes to detract from what the great republic has accomplished—we feel too much gratitude for that. Nevertheless, the United States still ranks second to the United Kingdom in point of financial effort, not merely on national account, but on behalf of the other Allies. Although Great Britain has carried the brunt of the burden, her financial strength remains undiminished and unimpaired—even after loaning to her colonies and Allies somewhat more than \$8,000,000,000, and having accumulated the enormous debt of \$38,000,000,000.

It is well known among Canadians that the United Kingdom has paid directly, by means of taxation, from one-



The Way to Tell a Good HARNESS

Every manufactured product that is worth it, is marked by the maker with his *trade-mark*. Harness is no exception. To be certain you get **BIG VALUE** and get a set you can **DEPEND UPON**, get the famous **TREES HARNESS**, sold all over Canada as **IMPERIAL BRAND**, and trade-marked with the Horse's Head in the Horseshoe. Watch for this trade-mark in buying and always **ASK YOUR DEALER** for **IMPERIAL BRAND HARNESS**. We prefer to have you buy it from your dealer but, if he hasn't it, write direct to us. Prices range as low as \$22 a set, single, complete, and \$39 a set for team, without collars. Harness cheaper than this is not safe to buy. Our cheapest harness is **SOLID VALUE** and, in its class, is by far the best for the price. Our Buggy Special at \$28 is one we strongly recommend for strength, good looks and long service. We have a stock of everything in the harness line and can supply you promptly. It only costs 3 cents to write us and find out all you want to know.

SAMUEL TREES & CO. Limited
48 Wellington St., East.
TORONTO

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with **Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum** and **Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate** and **Aggrassin**, or **Cutter's Blackleg Pills**.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.
"The Laboratory That Knows How"



For More Money

Send Your Furs to the **JUDD FUR CO.**

Special Prices and High Grading for Canadian Trappers

When you ship to us, you not only get more money for your furs, but you have the satisfaction of getting your check by **RETURN MAIL**. Thousands of trappers will testify to our liberal grading, extra large checks and promptness in paying. This should win your confidence and patronage.

We are located in Chicago—the best fur house in the great central market. Over \$1,000,000 capital.

Ship Today

Find out how much more money we pay than other houses. Then decide to whom you will ship all your furs.

Judd Fur Company
1127—West 35th St.
CHICAGO, ILLS.



quarter to one-third the annual cost of the war. It may even be asserted that, staggering as are British war expenses, they are being practically covered as the struggle goes on. It is plain that the costs of the war must really be paid for out of accumulated capital, or out of current production. By a strange sort of legerdemain, we have managed to persuade ourselves that posterity will carry the larger part of the burden. This is only true where a nation is relatively poor, as in the case of Italy, Serbia and Russia. In these instances a mortgage must be placed upon future productive effort to secure from abroad the essential war materials now. In the case of the United Kingdom the frugality, enterprise and capacity of the people had resulted in accumulating an immense stock of "consumption" goods—textiles, iron and steel products, building materials and so forth—as well as in providing an enormously efficient national economic equipment—mines, railroads, the merchant marine, and the rest. The result was that, at the outbreak of hostilities, Great Britain was able to release millions of men from productive effort; mobilize a highly trained and efficient working force to make use of its productive plant; and—by economizing through cutting down luxuries—to secure from accumulated stocks of goods materials requisite for clothing, arming and generally equipping its forces.

All in all, the British have in the past been the most efficient nation in the world. By concentrating productive power upon the resources at hand the United Kingdom has been able to provide out of current production the greater part of essential war supplies. Insofar as the British have secured munitions and food products from Canada, the United States, Australia and South America, they have done so by making use of the credits built up in the years of peace. At the outbreak of hostilities the United Kingdom had invested in Canada not less than \$2,300,000,000; in the United States \$4,500,000,000, and in the Argentine Republic \$3,000,000,000. Notwithstanding the huge volume of munitions and foodstuffs that has flowed from the New World and Australia to Great Britain, its foreign obligations have not been increased thereby. This process has merely meant that the colonies and the United States, as well as other nations, have been in part discharging their obligations to England. The United States has probably liquidated the total of its liabilities to the United Kingdom; but it must not be forgotten that, by as much as British credit has been contracted in this direction, it has been increased in like amount by loans placed elsewhere—in France, Belgium, Italy and Serbia. We have then this astonishing fact before us: That of the \$26,000,000,000 of British foreign investments placed in all parts of the world up to August, 1914, nothing has been lost, and the sum total of those investments even maintained at the old high level.

This makes it clear that British credit abroad remains the same, notwithstanding superficial indications to the contrary; and that with free trade England is financing and paying for the war at home. The clothes, food, munitions and so forth, essential for the army are being procured out of current production; or from abroad by the exchange of goods for goods; or by cashing in upon her accumulated credits. In the Motherland itself, to a certain degree, present goods are being secured by borrowing; that is by mortgaging future productive power. The people as a whole are neither richer nor poorer by that process; except insofar as a part of the product of current labor effort is not saved. The war is costing the United Kingdom \$35,500,000 per day; and this colossal sum is met, every penny of it, out of the product of past economic effort or of current production, or from borrowing at home, notwithstanding the fact that 6,500,000 men have been withdrawn from industry to carry on the war. This is only possible by speeding up production and eliminating luxuries. It demonstrates most powerfully what a large part of the energy of a great modern nation, in days of peace, is given over to idle and luxurious living. In passing, we may draw attention to the fact that no longer will it be possible to curtail any essential or far-reaching social programme on the excuse that funds are not available. Billions have been provided by almost every nation involved in the war, where millions could not be supplied for social need in days of peace.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE

Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association

TO BE HELD IN WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS
Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1918

55 HEREFORDS 55

TO BE SOLD

40 Cows and Heifers some with calves, others bred.



15 Bulls, ages varying. Good Quality and Breeding.

The offering will be the best ever presented to the public in Ontario. The cows are good and are tried breeders. The heifers are individuals of good promise, young bulls to head new herds, cows with calves at foot, others safe in calf; some heifers open.

You Will Find the Best of Blood Lines Here

Cattle sired by such sires as Bonnie Brae Spot, Lord Fairfax, Alvin Fairfax, Corrector Fairfax, Albany Jr., Brae Real 6th, and others of note.

CONTRIBUTORS:

- John Hooper, St. Mary's—one 11-months-old bull and one choice heifer strong in Fairfax blood.
- H. T. Perdue, Wingham; two number one heifers, about a year old.
- Robert J. Leach, Watford; one sweet heifer calf.
- Daniel Grainger, Creemore; six nice young cows all safe in calf, and a good 3-year-old stock bull.
- Fred. Martin, Guelph; one nice heifer and one Refiner bull calf.
- James Page, Wallacetown; one imported show cow by Corrector Fairfax, one two-year-old heifer by the \$5,500 Alvin Fairfax, two Brae Real show calves, and one junior yearling heifer by Bonnie Brae 31st, and three young Brae Real Bulls of herd header calibre.
- Duncan Worden, Grand Valley; one nice young cow, heifer calf by her side, and two good heifers in calf.
- John Black & Son, Amaranth; one yearling and one two-year-old heifer—both show prospects—and 4 choice young bulls.
- L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; two imported bulls, two choice heifers and one good cow, calf by her side.
- Jos. Pickett, Freeman; three nice young bulls, all about 12 months old, and two choice young cows will have calves by their side sale day.
- Andrew J. Moffitt, Watford; one good bull calf.
- Mitchell Bros., Norham; one richly bred bull calf.
- McNeil & McNeil, Dutton; one nice young heifer and one young bull, one young cow with a splendid bull calf by her side, and one choice 3-year-old herd bull.
- O'Neil Bros., Denfield; one choice show heifer calf.
- Walter Readhead; two splendid young heifers, both bred, and one steer calf. This steer donated to Red Cross and Daughters of the Empire of Milton.
- J. E. Harris, Kingsville; one nice young cow, calf by her side, and one young cow bred to Donald Lad.
- W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; two good cows with heifer calves by their side, two 2-year-old heifers sired by Superior Lad and safe in calf, one fancy yearling heifer bred, one show calf sired by that great bull Clayton Donald, and one bull calf of exceptional promise.

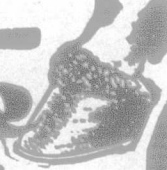
Write for Catalogue. Address:

Ontario Hereford Breeders' Ass'n.

Wallacetown, Ontario

JAMES PAGE, Secretary and Sale Manager
Auctioneers: V. E. Miller, Corning, Iowa; W. G. Taylor, Mosboro

Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste


to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and only to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis FOR ABSORBINE



will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic ointment for Bolls, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug store or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the blemishes, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavin, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded.

Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00.

Canadian Agents:
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO.
Druggists
171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

SUNNY ACRES Aberdeen-Angus

Present offering: 15 young bulls, 5 to 10 months; also 6 breeding females.

G. C. CHANNON
P. O. and 'Phone - - Oakwood, Ont.
Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

ELM PARK, ABERDEEN-ANGUS

From 1893 to 1918 inclusive, our herd has been shown at Toronto and other large Canadian shows from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Edmonton, Alta., and have during these years won more prizes than any competitor. Our herd now numbers over 80 head and we never had a better lot of bulls and females for sale.

JAMES BOWMAN, Box 14, Guelph

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.

Brown Swiss Cattle

The only dual-purpose cattle on the market. Males and females, all ages. Also Welch ponies.

C. E. STANDISH, Ayers Cliff, Quebec

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Fine young bull "Grape Grange Abbot" coming two, from sire which took 1st prize at Toronto and Ottawa. Price \$225. Also heifers. Apply **A. Dinsmore Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg Ont. 1 1/4 Miles from Thornbury, G. T. R.**

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.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS MEADOWDALE FARM, Forest, Ont.

ALONZO MATTHEWS Manager
H. FRALEIGH Proprietor

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.

The tremendous financial resources of the United Kingdom, in comparison with those of the second richest nation in Europe, Germany, may be seen from a study of the following figures. Germany's estimated population is 68,000,000; its annual income \$9,800,000,000; its national annual consumption \$7,800,000,000, or \$115 per head of population. Sir George Paish estimates the present income of the United Kingdom at \$15,000,000,000; the pre-war income at \$12,000,000,000, and the annual consumption of the people at \$10,000,000,000, or \$212.50 per capita. The per capita consumption, therefore, is about \$97.50 more than in Germany. If the United Kingdom chose to reduce its per capita consumption to the level of Germany's on the basis of a population of 47,000,000, the saving on that account alone would be \$4,500,000,000 per year. The United Kingdom before the war added to its wealth each year not less than \$2,000,000,000. From these sources alone—leaving out of account the estimated \$3,000,000,000 increase in the national wealth, per year, since the outbreak of the war—it will be seen that Great Britain could produce, without appreciable effort \$5,500,000,000 for carrying on the war.

The more the capacity of the United Kingdom for enduring financial strain is studied, the more wonderful it appears to be. The British have demonstrated to the world that economic greatness depends not only upon an efficient, technically trained and intelligent population, but upon individual enterprise and power of self-direction. The United Kingdom has discarded the worn-out idea that a nation can tax itself into prosperity. The government encourages production and business enterprise by laying the tax burden upon the income of labor and capital, and not upon the machinery devoted to the production of wealth. We believe that if like methods were adopted in Canada, not only would population be attracted to our shores, and the per capita debt thus diminished, but the economic status of the individual would be bettered in such degree that the burden of taxation would be made relatively light. That way lies economic and national greatness.—W. W. Swanson, Dept. of Economics, University of Saskatchewan.

Readers of The Farmer's Advocate need no introduction to the quality of Shorthorns and Lincolns kept by J. T. Gibson, at his farm near Denfield, Ont. The Shorthorn herd is represented by such families as Kiblean Beauty, Roan Lady, Wimple, Martha, Mina, and Rosemary. Several of the individuals are imported. Shorthorn breeders who are conversant with pedigrees and sale prices will realize that Mr. Gibson has representatives of some of the best and most popular families. The present herd sire is Meadowlawn Chief. He is by a son of Right Sort, and from a cow of the Jilt family. This is a particularly choice bull, and, judging by his quality, conformation and breeding, should leave some toppers when mated with the females in the herd of which he is head. One would go a long way to find an animal with the depth, thickness, straight lines, character and quality of that shown by Meadowlawn Chief. He has a beautiful head, well set on. The neck blends well into the shoulders, and considering the thickness of this animal the shoulders are particularly smooth and well set on the body. In the herd are four bull calves under a year old. They are red in color, two of them are from imported cows, and two from home-bred cows. Anyone wishing to secure a herd header would find it to their advantage to get in touch with Mr. Gibson.

The flock of thirty Lincoln ewes, and fifteen ewe lambs is headed by an imported yearling ram of the Dudding strain. He is a big, strong, thick lamb, squarely built, of good length, and shows excellent character.

W. Readhead, of Milton, a prominent Hereford breeder, writes that he has disposed of all the females that he can spare at the present time. Three choice yearling heifers, which were in his show herd, went to A. E. Nokes, of Manilla, Ont.; a cow and calf and a yearling heifer were purchased by W. E. Hunt, of Ayers Cliff, Que.; W. A. Sharmar, of Martinsville, Que., got a heifer calf, and Wm. Cherry, of Perth, got a choice bull calf. Mr. Readhead's herd was prominent in show circles last fall, standing well up in keen competition.

"This is the Kind of Horse the Government wants"



No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Bony Growth, Capped Hock, Wind Puff, Strained Tendon or Sweeney can now pass the keen-eyed Inspectors of the Government Remount Stations.

Splendid-looking Horses—otherwise sound—are being turned down because of some blemish that could be quickly cured with

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

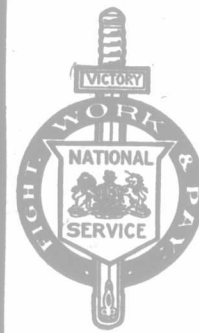
Here is your chance to make money for yourself and at the same time to help in the Government's great Thrift and Production movement.

Put your horse into condition with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. A safe and reliable remedy.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam if applied immediately after burns, bruises or cuts, is a perfect antiseptic—soothing and healing. An absolutely safe, external remedy for man or beast.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold will surely give satisfaction. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by parcel post with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT. 20



Brookdale Herefords

A few choice bulls of Bonnie Ingleside 7th, Dock Publisher & Beau Albany, breeding from seven to eight months of age. No females to spare at present. **W. Readhead, Milton.**

NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS

We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers. Best Boy =8552= and Browndale Winner =106217=. Write or come and see. **R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario**

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE

Four richly-bred Lavina females for sale. Grand 'ot of bull calves sired by Lochiel (Imp.) for next fall's business. Also nice bunch of Shropshire lambs, sired by Miller ram. Come and see them. **Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont. 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G. T. R.; 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.**

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kiblean Beauties Matchless, Myale Missies, Clementinas, etc. and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford =5959= a Toronto winner. Present offering—one young bull and several heifers and cows. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN, R. R. 1, ONT. Erin Station, C.P.R., L.-D. Phone**

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Burnfoot Champion =106945= and his sire's dam was champion mature cow of Canada for three years. Cow with calf at foot for sale. They are of same family as Buttercup =111906=, which holds the R.O.P. record in 3-year-old class. **GEO. W. CARTER, Ilderton, Ontario**

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1896 The great show and breeding bull, Browndale =80112=, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and home bred. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

FOR SALE

Several classy young bulls from six to twelve months, also a few heifers.
J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R. & C.P.R., Tel. 101

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

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; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct., G.T.R.
J. F. MITCHELL, Limited BURLINGTON, ONT.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.
Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.



WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Herd established in 1840. Herd headed by the great breeding bulls, Gainford Eclipse =103055= and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd =120741=. Extra choice bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a few Oxford Ram Lambs. **Duncan Brown & Sons, M.C.R. or P.M. Shedden, Ont.**

Please Mention The Advocate

INTERNATIONAL Live Stock Show

Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

A Food Production Camp in the Service of the United States.

DAILY SALES OF PUREBRED LIVE STOCK

Red Polled Sale Wednesday, Dec. 4th 10 a.m.

For particulars write H. A. Martin, Gotham, Wis.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale Wednesday, Dec. 4th 1 p.m.

For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Polled Durham Sale Thursday, Dec. 5th 10 a.m.

For catalogue write J. H. Martz, Greenville, Ohio.

Shorthorn Sale Thursday, Dec. 5th 1 p.m.

For catalogue write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Hereford Sale Friday, Dec. 6th, 1 p.m.

For catalogue write R. J. Kinzer, 1009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

A Season of Instruction in the Art of Breeding and Feeding of Live Stock Economically.

ANSWER THE NATION'S CALL, and put into practice the lessons this Exposition teaches. Brilliant Evening Shows and A TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Lowest Rates on All Railroads.

Flintstone Farm

Breeders of

Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Draft Horses Berkshire Swine.

We offer animals that will raise herds to a level of wartime efficiency. Bull calves from \$125 up.

DALTON

Massachusetts

MAPLE SHADE

Shorthorns

Young bulls sired by "Archer's Hope." Ten imported bulls. Best Scotch breeding.

WILL. A. DRYDEN Brooklin Ontario

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.

The Hawthorne Shorthorns and Leicesters—Bulls, heifers and cows—The Toronto winner, "Royal Choice" = 79864 =, at the head. In Leicesters, 1 choice 2-shear ram, and ram lambs by my imp. ram. No females. One choice Fox Terrier puppy (male); price \$5.00. "The Hawthornes," ALLAN B. MANN, Peterboro. R. R. 4.

Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns—Missie, Mysie cows in calf for sale. Shropshires—Usual offering by our imp. ram. JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont. Bell phone. Solina, C. N. R.; Bowmanville, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

Ten Registered Bulls—Must go at once. Do you wish a bargain? Then get busy. You need the bull, we need the room. Also a few heifers and cows; 10 choice, practically purebred heifer calves, 3 weeks old, \$17.50. Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm, Gilberts, Ill., U. S. A.

For Dual-Purpose Shorthorn, also Dorset-Horned sheep. I am offering 6 young bulls and 4 rams. Apply VALMER BARTLETT, R.R. 2, Canfield, Ont.

High Rates For English Stock.

For Scotch-bred Shorthorns sold this autumn in England, there has been a remarkable demand. At Penrith, 49 head of Mrs. Burnyeat's realized £7,246, with 600 guineas as top price for a yearling bull. Then 39 yearling heifers sent up by A. J. Marshall (Stranraer averaged £333 14s. 3d., W. M. Cazalet giving 875 guineas for a Lavander and Lord Rosbery 800 guineas for Princess Viola.

Twenty-nine yearling bulls and bull calves sold at the Edgcote Shorthorn Company's sale made the fine average of £422 19s. 6d. each. The Duke of Portland gave 1,000 guineas for Edgcote Knight, a son of Martial Law, and W. Garne paid 1,100 guineas for Edgcote Albion, a son of Collynie Golden Sun. The 22 cows, of all ages, offered the same day, made £237 9s. each. At Shipbourne, Kent, W. M. Cazalet sold 22 yearling heifers and heifer calves for £366 6s. 1d. apiece, and 23 yearling bulls and bull calves for £369 6s. 6d. each. One of the latter made 2,500 guineas, falling to the bid of Lieut.-Colonel R. J. L. Ogilby, Pellipar House, Dungiven, County Londonderry, Ireland. This was a calf, a dark roan, called Fairlawne Air Raid, sired by Collynie Clipper King, dam Gipsy Maid 2nd. (by Scottish Favourite). He was in bred to the last-named bull.

Hildebrand Harmsworth has a dairy Shorthorn cow, Veracity, who has averaged 40,080 lbs. of milk in four (wartime) years, and has had no concentrates during the last three years. In 1917 she topped 12,078 lbs.

The English Ministry of Food announce that in December next they will give an additional 1s. per live cwt. for cattle offered in our markets, which means that first grade fat commercial bulls, bullocks and heifers will be paid for at the rate of 77s. In January the price will rise to 78s.; in February, to 80s.; in March, to 81s.; in April, to 83s.; in May and June, to 85s.; and it will fall to 82s. in July; to 79s. in August, and to 75s. in September.

The ram sales continue to realize big money. R. L. Mond obtained 95 guineas for a Romney ram in Maidstone Fair, his 25 head sold averaging £42 12s. 7d. apiece. Lord Northbourne's 27 South-down yearling rams realized £400 11s. 6d. In Ashford sale, T. File's 25 Romney rams averaged £26 each, and John File received 50 guineas for one old ram.

Black-faced ram lambs made £130 and £105 at Lanark sales, 19 from one flock averaging £32 10s.

Forty-four of J. H. White's, Bagborough, herd of pedigree Gloucester spotted pigs brought in £744 9s.; one sow, Faith, realizing 58 guineas.

At Peterborough, on October 24, the English record for a Shire colt foal was made when J. G. Williams Pendley, Tring, received 1,400 guineas for a six-months-old son of Champions Goal-keeper, who was a son of Childwick Champion. At the sale in question, 280 foals were sold for \$17,000.

At out of the way places like Clitherol, in Lancashire, 300 guineas were paid for a Shire filly foal sent up by a lady farmer, named Mrs. Tomlinson. Would to goodness the Shire had its real chance in Canada!

Herefords Now Bloom in England.

A long list of Hereford cattle dispersals are due in England this year. The first was held at Wintercott, Leominster, where Allen E. Hughes has carried on a noted "Wintercott" herd since he took it over in 1881. But its story goes back to 1845 when the late T. Edwards started it with the Plums, Lovelys, and Pretty-maid families. In 73 years of continuous breeding but never incestuous in-breeding, called by some knowledgeable people *line* breeding, this herd has won countless Royal Show and other championships and first prizes. The first "Royal" win was at Chester, in 1858, but in 1877-8-9, 1880-81-82, the herd could hardly be beaten.

Now some 67 head were disposed of for 8,759 guineas, or an average of 134 guineas—the highest average ever made in Britain and beating the Stocktonburg average years ago when the great bull, Lord Wilton, no less, was "sold" for 3,800 guineas. The Wintercott cows now averaged 174½ guineas; the two-year-old heifers made 283 guineas apiece; and the yearling heifers 289 guineas each.

The highest priced cow was 300 guineas; best two-year-old heifer made 510 guineas,



Cream Saving Machines

IF YOU are still setting your milk and skimming by hand, you are losing anywhere from one-fourth to one-third of your cream. If you are using a separator, and it is not one of the best, you are still losing an amount of cream that would surprise you if you knew it. Every farm loss or leak that can be stopped this year should be stopped. Buy a Primrose cream separator and stop the cream loss.

Don't imagine that cream left in the skim milk will fatten pigs and calves faster. It has been proved scores of times that stock thrives as fast on warm separator skim milk, when a little meal or flax replaces the fat. Cream in the skim milk is dead-loss cream.

Primrose separators get that cream. We can prove to you that they get it all, except about one drop in each gallon.

Besides that, they are well-known as simple, easy-running, easily-cleaned machines that last and do the same good work year after year. Buy a Primrose—it will pay back its cost in cream you may now be losing. See the local dealers who handle these separators, or, write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

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.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For Sale—A number of young bulls of a year old and under from imported dams and sire. They have the advantage of long continued specialized breeding under skillful English experience to combine milk and meat. Such a bull will increase the usefulness of your herd.

Also For Sale—English Large Black Pigs—A great breed, good growers and thrifty. Write or visit farm.

F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, Lynnore Stock Farm Brantford, Ont.

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 FELLATT, Owner THOS. McVITTIE, Manager

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM

Herd headed by Nonpareil Ramsden = 101081 = and Royal Blood = 77621 =. At present we have nothing to sell but we have some very good ones coming on. James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Ten bulls from 8 to 20 months of age, of the good kind. Also must sell about 25 females before winter. They are the prolific kind and all registered and priced at about half their value to you. JOHN ELDER, HENSALL, ONTARIO.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 10629, whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 pounds of milk in a lactation; 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

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.

1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918

Herd headed by Marquis Supreme = 116022 =; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select = 90772 =. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well-bred heifer will do well to write to, JOHN WATT & SON (G.T.R. & C.P.R.) R.R. 3, Elora, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. 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.)

Imported Scotch Shorthorns—A dozen very desirable bulls for sale now. 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.)

The Niagara Peninsula Holstein Breeders

ANNOUNCE THEIR THIRD ANNUAL SALE,
CONSISTING OF

**Thirty-six High-class Females
and Six Royally Bred Young Bulls**

FOR

Wednesday, December 11th, 1918

Of the forty-two head which make up this, our 1918 offering, thirty-six are females; a very large percentage of which will be fresh or in full flow of milk at sale time. Many of them have good official records at time of writing, and others will be tested between now and sale time. Our inspection this year of all animals going in the sale has, as usual, been thorough, and we believe them to be one of the strongest lots of breeding cattle this Club has ever had the pleasure of offering. Again, we ask your co-operation by being with us at

Dunnville, Ont., Wednesday, Dec. 11th, 1918

Warren Stringer, Dunnville.	F. Ricker, Canboro.
J. Allenmang, Canfield.	S. A. Best, Cayuga.
Mr. Wilcox, Smithville.	Cecil Hagar, Welland Port.
Wm. Harvey, Canboro.	J. W. Moote, Canboro.
J. Dyer, St. Catharines.	W. C. Houck, Black Creek.

FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO:

W. L. HOUCK, Sec. of Sale, Stevensville, R.R. No. 2

President, W. H. DENTENBECK

Auctioneers, B. V. KELLY, WM. McQUILLAN, F. MONTAGUE

and the leading yearling heifer fetched 300 guineas. The stock bull, Newton Major, went for 100 guineas, but a yearling bull Bounds Hero, fetched 400 guineas to an Argentine exporter. A number of new herds will spring into existence after this, and the rest of the sales to come. Lord Lee, Owen Williams (Cowbridge), and other newcomers bought well, but Senor Pererya (Argentine) took some of the nicest heifers.

Lord Rhondda's Hereford Herd Sold.

"Records" are being ladled out to us in England with a long spoon. The latest set of records have fallen to the Hereford, and the event was the dispersal of the late Lord Rhondda's herd of 204 head. Now those 204 "Whitefaces" realized £42,194, the greatest sum ever made at a single Hereford sale in the Old Country. They averaged £206 10s. apiece, the best average yet struck by the breed over here. One cow made £756; a three-year-old heifer, £630; a bull calf £367; a heifer calf £609; and a bull made £2,415—all records, or eight "bests" scored in one sale—which of course was attended by thousands of people from all parts of England & Wales. The 47 cows with 39 calves averaged £385; 23 three-year-old heifers with 20 calves averaged £359; 33 two-year-old heifers averaged £212; 38 yearling heifers averaged £129; 29 bull calves averaged \$157, and 29 heifer calves, £103.

Of course it was "blood" that did it. The stock was full of Lord Wilton, Horace Rodney Stone, Lord Grosvenor, and Lord Derby blood, on the paternal side, and of the Orange Blossoms, Rosabellas, and Rosebuds on the female side of the pedigree charts of most of the cattle.

The £2,415 paid for the three-year-old bull, Sir Sam, is easily British best, although it falls far short of Ardmore's figure in U. S. A. Many years ago Lord Wilton was sold at Stocktonbury, England, for 3,800 guineas, but the bull was never taken away by the nodder, and he was later on disposed of at a much more sober price and just about recompensed his ultimate possessors ere he handed in his checks. The Rhondda bull, Sir Sam, is a son of Father Christmas

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

OF

45 High-Producing Holsteins 45

16 Choice
one and
two-year-old
Heifers



20 Cows
freshening
in November
& December

Forty-five choice selections from the herd of S. G.
& ERLE KITCHEN, selling at the
farm, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Wednesday, December 4th, 1918

For this draft of 45 head, from the herd of S. G. and Erle Kitchen, they have chosen from the best of their herd of 150 choice producing females.

There are a dozen or more daughters and granddaughters of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, the old bull Hutton of Lacombe bought from Mr. Rivers. He is the sire of Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd; 32.71 pounds of butter in seven days, and 23,274 pounds milk in the R.O.P.

Several daughters of Choicest Canary, a son of Brightest Canary; also several daughters of Sir Admiral Vronka, a brother to Jennie Bonerge Ormsby 33.01 pounds of butter in seven days.

Several daughters of Belle Korndyke Butter Boy, a grandson of Sir Admiral Ormsby, and all are bred to the great young herd sire Plus Evergreen, who is a son of the 26,107-pound cow Evergreen March and Plus Inka Sylvia, the latter of which is a son of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, the sire of May Echo Sylvia. There will be no reserve. Apply at once for catalogue.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ont.

Kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate when writing.

Entries Close Nov. 25th, 1918

Toronto Fat Stock Show

Make entries on blanks in back of Premium List and
mail to C. F. TOPPING, Secretary,
Box 635, West Toronto.

Show Dates, December 5th and 6th

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Public sale of 45 females at the farm, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918.
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN St. George, Ontario

Alluvialdale Farm Holstein Friesians

I am offering for sale—Several young tested cows to freshen in Feb. Bred to Sir Gelsche Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also young bulls 8 months old from above sire and tested dams. T. L. Leslie, Norval Station, 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 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.

WHEN writing advertisers kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

and Susannah, and from the latter he gets a flush of Lord Wilton blood, backed up with an infusion of Orange Blossom and Orange Flower blood carried along his sire's side, and so emanating from the Arkwright herd and that of W. T. Barneby.

All the interest in the females devolved upon two families—the "Lemons" and the Rosabellas, as exemplified in Lemon Drop and Rosalind. They, of course, were full of Lord Wilton blood and had here and there splashes of Horace and his son, The Grove 3rd. The Hereford has a long way to go in Britain ere it climbs the heights to which the breed has risen in the estimation of Trans-Atlantic beef raisers, but this all will do the "Whiteface" much good. It has been neglected over here in the past. It will now have at least fifty new adherents and will find its way into twenty new areas hitherto untapped in England by the breed. It will conquer, I feel sure, but the process of getting its white nose in the darkened door of recognition has been a long and slow one. The Shorthorn has been the universal beef raiser in Britain, take her over all, but the Hereford is going to new centres and although the death of Lord Rhondda was a blow to the breed, the sale of his herd will prove a blessing in disguise.

ALBION.

E. Barbour & Sons, of Hillsburg, write that they were very successful with their Oxford Down flock at the summer shows from Edmonton, Alta., to Quebec. While in the West, 8 head were sold to a Mr. Currie, of Alberta, who exhibited them at Vancouver, and a number of American shows, with gratifying success. At the present time Messrs. Barbour have a choice lot of shearing rams, ram lambs, one and two-shear ewes, and ewe lambs, mostly all sired by an imported ram, Langford Jewel 10, 46 of 1910, which was bred by J. P. Reading & Sons, of England. This ram won the championship at Toronto when a yearling, and at that time weighed over 400 lbs. The ewes in the flock are of imported sires and mostly from imported dams and ewes of prize-winning pens at the Royal, England.

CANADA'S GREATEST HOLSTEIN SALE

60 Arbogast Bros'. Dispersal 60

With consignments from A. C. HARDY and M. H. HALEY

At the Union Stock Yards, **TORONTO, Tuesday, December 3rd, 1918, At 12.30 p.m.**



MAY ECHO SYLVIA.

May Echo Sylvia the world's greatest milk cow. She is the dam of the \$106,000 bull calf, the highest-priced dairy animal in the world. Six of Mr. Hardy's females and one of our 30-lb. cows are in calf to her son. Mr. Haley's females are all heavy with calf to her grandson.

Twelve bulls ready for service; the best lot ever offered at auction in Canada.
Twenty-five cows fresh or due to freshen at sale time.
Ten Alcartra heifers in calf to Dutchland Pontiac Colantha, Canada's greatest yearly record bull. Four of his 7 nearest dams each made a world's yearly record.

MR. HARDY'S OFFERING INCLUDES:

A fine son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac from a 24-lb. 4-year-old daughter of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, usually called the greatest bull in the world.
Pontiac Speckled Pietje, a daughter of King Pontiac Artis Canada and Speckle Pietje; 33.32 lbs. butter in 7 days.
Pietje Pauline Hengerveld 2nd, a 19.69-lb. 2-year-old daughter of a 32-lb. cow.
Pietje Stella Segis 3rd, a 3-year-old daughter of a 26-lb. cow; grandam a 31-lb. daughter of King Segis.
Belle De Kol Pontiac 3rd, a yearling daughter of Woodcrest Sir Clyde, and a full sister to a 25-lb., 2-year-old, and several other good ones. All of Mr. Hardy's females will be bred to a son of the great May Echo Sylvia.

MR. HALEY'S OFFERING INCLUDES:

A son of Queen Butter Baroness, butter 7 days, 33.17 lbs.
Colantha Butter Girl 3rd, a 2-year-old daughter of Colantha Butter Girl, butter 7 days 30.87, and King Segis Alcartra Calamity.
Queen Fayne Alcartra, a 2-year-old daughter of Queen B. B. Fayne, 22.71 lbs. butter at 2 years, and King Segis Alcartra Calamity.
Lunde Posch Cornucopica, a show-ring winner and a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopica Johannah Lad. All the above are heavy with calf to a grandson of May Echo Sylvia.

Auctioneers: KELLEY & HAEGAR

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO:

ARBOGAST BROS.



Sebringville, Ontario

IMPORTANT.—We guarantee to sell everything without reserve or by bidding. Everything guaranteed free from contagious diseases.

We will sell our entire breeding herd, which includes the following high record animals: Laura Netherland Aaggie, butter 7 days, 30.66. She is the first 30-lb. cow to be sold at auction in Canada in calf to a brother of the famous \$106,000.00 calf.

Witzde Evangeline De Kol, butter 7 days.....	31.00 lbs.
Daisy Ormsby Lass.....	31.47 "
Isabelle Pontiac Lyn.....	29.64 "
Lyn Pontiac Daisy.....	27.80 "
Lady Aaggie Netherland.....	27.20 "
Oliva Schuling De Kol.....	26.85 "
Grace Allen Ormsby (at 4 years).....	25.73 "
Villa View Axie De Kol (at 3 years).....	24.63 "
Fairmont Pontiac Walker (at 2 years).....	21.12 "
K. S. A. C. Pietertje (at 2 years).....	19.64 "
" " Milk in 30 days.....	1,860 "

Three daughters and 1 son out of a 28-lb. show cow.
A 3-year-old son out of a 31-lb. cow.
A son out of a 20-lb. junior 2-year-old.
A son of a 24-lb., 3-year-old.
A grandson of a 30-lb. cow.
A son of Grace Irene De Kol, 25.15.
Three granddaughters of 30-lb. cows.
Three daughters of 30-lb. cows.
Twenty-two daughters and 8 sons sired by King Segis Alcartra Calamity, whose daughters are making great records.



KING SEGIS ALCARTRA CALAMITY.

King Segis Alcartra Calamity, our \$2,000.00 thirty-five-lb. show bull, sired by the famous \$50,000.00 bull. King is still a 4-year-old sire, his first five tested daughters have average records at 2 years of 19.09 lbs. butter in 7 days; 5 of his daughters gave an average of 60 lbs. milk in 1 day at 2 years; 3 of his 2-year-old daughters average over 400 lbs. milk in 7 days; one junior 2-year-old daughter gave 450 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 1,860 lbs. in 30 days. King's daughters are by far the best helpers that ever freshened at Villa View Farms.
King is a full brother to King of the Alcartras, who sold at 4 months old for \$6,000.00.
Another full brother of King is being used as junior herd sire in the famous Arfmann herd.
King's dam is a 23-lb. 2-year-old, a 30-lb. 3-year-old, and a 35-lb. 5-year-old. She is due again this winter, and John Arfmann says if she lands right she will easily increase her present record, for she is the best cow ever owned at Fairmont Farm.

SALE

45

20 Cows
freshening
in November
& December

S. G.

1918

the Kitchen, they
ing females.
nters of Prince
om Mr. Rivers.
nds of butter in

st Canary; also
Bonerge Ormsby

grandson of Sir
sire Plus Ever-
March and Plus
Beets Posch,
ply at once for

ge, Ont.
ting.

in the latter he gets
n blood, backed up
range Blossom and
carried along his
manating from the
that of W. T.

the females de-
lies—the "Lemons"
as exemplified in
osalind. They, of
Lord Wilton blood
splashes of Horace
ve 3rd. The Here-
o go in Britain ere
o which the breed
imation of Trans-
ut this all will do
uch good. It has
here in the past
east fifty new ad-
s way into twenty
tapped in England
ll conquer, I feel
of getting its white
oor of recognition
d slow one. The
he universal beef
her over all, but
o new centres and
of Lord Rhondda
ng, the sale of his
ing in disguise.
ALBION.

of Hillsburg, write
successful with their
the summer shows
to Quebec. While
ere sold to a Mr.
o exhibited them
umber of American
success. At the
Barbour have a
rams, ram lambs,
es, and ewe lambs,
an imported ram,
of 1910, which was
Sons, of England.
championship at
ling, and at that
0 lbs. The ewes
mported sires and
d dams and ewes
s at the Royal

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 muss 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.

FEEDS!

Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Wheat Screenings, Corn, Cracked Corn, Beef and Bone Scrap, Grit Shell, Charcoal, etc., etc.

Ask for price on car lots of Linseed Oil Cake Meal and Seed Corn.

We are buyers of Hay, Straw, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Mixed Grain, Potatoes, etc., car lots or less. State quantity of grain and send sample.

Canada Food Board License No. 3-170, 9-1917, 9-1779.

Crampsey & Kelly
Dovercourt Road, Toronto

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 war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to **ORMSBY JANE BURKE**, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

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

GEO. B. LANGFORD, Kent Bridge, Kent Co

Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

Abscesses.

In the summer of 1917 four or five lumps formed on cow's hind leg between foot and hock. After a while they broke, discharged thick, yellowish matter and healed up and became smaller. When cow was on pasture this year they again formed and acted the same as last year. Why should this occur only in warm weather, and what should I do with the cow?

L. R.

Ans.—This is a form of blood poisoning. It may be tubercular, and if so a cure cannot be effected. The tuberculin test by a veterinarian or a bacteriological examination of the discharge are the only means of arriving at a reasonably definite diagnosis. Why they should form only in warm weather one cannot tell. It may be simply a coincidence. Each abscess should have been freely lanced and the cavity then flushed out 3 times daily with a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or one of the coal-tar antiseptics until healed. If even a very small portion of pus or other foreign matter remains they will again form abscesses in a variable length of time. If the cow be not tubercular, the administration of about 40 drops of carbolic acid in a pint of cold water 3 times daily as a drench or sprinkled on her food should prevent the formation of fresh abscesses, unless the condition noted exists. You ask, "what should I do with the cow?" I advise having her tested with tuberculin by a veterinarian. If she reacts destroy her, and if not treat as above.

Miscellaneous.

Bees Failed to Store Nectar.

Our bees stored very little honey last year. Would the scarcity of running streams or watering places in the neighborhood affect the honey supply. A good deal of clover is grown in the neighborhood, and we see no reason why our bees should not have laid in a supply of nectar.

W. A. E.

Ans.—I would say that it is hardly likely that the scarcity of running streams or watering places, is affecting your correspondent's bees. Assuming that the bees are receiving proper attention, so that the colonies were strong and ready for the flow, there can be only two conditions which prevented the harvesting of a crop; the first is that the bloom may not have been sufficient, and the second is, that the nectar secreting conditions in the soil, may not have been present. I have seen several instances, where fields of alsike, in full bloom, were not yielding a drop of honey.

W. W. A.

Gossip.

At Llenroc Farms, in the Niagara district, is to be seen a grandson of Segis Fayne Johanna, (50.68 lbs.), and Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, sire of the only twenty-four-months-old, 30-lb. heifer, and the 42-lb. senior three-year-old heifer. Thus it will be seen that he is bred in the purple. The dam of this great calf has a record of 31.08 lbs. butter and 469.9 lbs. milk as a senior two-year-old. This is believed to be the world's record for a two-year-old with her first calf. The three nearest dams of this royal-blooded calf averaged 39.93 lbs. butter in seven days. The individuality and make-up of this calf is in keeping with his extraordinary breeding. At Llenroc Farms is to be found another young bull of excellent breeding. He is sired by "The Mighty Monarch", whose dam is the 47-lb. daughter of the 50-lb. cow. The dam of this calf is a 28.34-lb. junior four-year-old. This calf, now eight months old, is a very typey animal. With such breeding, these calves should make choice herd headers.

RICHLY BRED

50 HOLSTEINS 50

5 MALES At Auction 45 FEMALES

ELGIN PUREBRED HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' SALE

Thursday, December 5th, 1918, at 1 p.m.

At ST. THOMAS, ONT., in McGuire's Feed Stables, Elgin Street.

Cows in milk, forward springers, R. O. M., etc. Sons and daughters of, and others bred to:

Pontiac Korndyke Plus, a 31.55-lb. bull. Half brother to May Echo Sylvia, the dam of the \$106,000-bull. His dam and two sisters average 35.44 lbs. butter in 7 days.

King Segis De Kol Calamity, a bull from a 25.8-lb. junior 3-year-old, dam from a 34.48-cow. Sired by a son of the \$50,000 bull.

Maplecrest De Kol Champion, with a 35.10-lb. sister.

Correct Change, a 30.13-lb. bull.

A daughter of the highest-priced cow ever sold in St. Thomas, Ont. Something choice. A son of Finderne King May Fayne, a 33.96-lb. bull. A cow with a 23.51-lb. record as a 3-year-old. Fayne Segis Norman, a 26.4-lb. bull. He is for sale. A large number of others equally as well bred.

Catalogues ready. Come to the sale.

TERMS:—Cash, or 6 months at 6%.

D. CAUGHELL, Pres.
R.R. 8, St. Thomas, Ont.

L. H. LIPSIT, Mgr.
Stratfordville, Ont.

E. C. GILBERT, Sec.
R.R. 7, St. Thomas, Ont.

Raymondale Holstein Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pietertje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM, Vaudruel, Que. **D. PAYMOND, Owner**
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

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

33-lb. Grandsons of Lulu Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lulu Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room

D. B. TRACY (Hamilton House Farms) COBOURG, ONT.

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Poesh and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams.

Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter in seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville
Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

Cloverlea Dairy Farms Herd headed by "King Pontiac Rauwerd" one of the world's greatest young sires carrying the blood on his sire's side of the world's greatest cow "May Echo Sylvia" and his dam the great 103 lb. 3-year-old with 34 and 135 lbs. butter in 7 and 30 days, sired by the world's greatest sire King Pontiac Artis Canada, combining the blood of the world's greatest sires and dams. Stock for sale all ages, special offering at present is two choice bulls 9 months old out of 20 and 25 lbs. dams. For price and particulars apply to Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Echo Segis Fayne, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from 1 month to 17 months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Fayne and out of grand producing cows.

JOHN M. MONTLE, PROP., STANSTEAD, QUE

ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

With only one exception every female in our herd averages around 4% in all of our Record of Performance work, and every mature cow in the herd has been, or is, running. Write us regarding both our 7-day and yearly record work. Our present offering in young bulls can not be duplicated in Ontario at the prices we are asking. **Jas. G. Currie & Son (Oxford County) Ingersoll, Ont.**

Riverside Holsteins---Choice Bulls

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.

J. W. RICHARDSON CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

New Shirt for Rough Work

The comfort, convenience and long service of work shirts demanded nowadays by all classes of tradesmen is found in

KITCHEN'S "Railroad Signal" SHIRTS

This open front shirt is a real comfort to the wearer. It prevents all the ripping and tearing that occurs when getting into an ordinary shirt.



Made to stand long wear and give comfort.

The Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Limited Brantford, Ontario

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Patents.

To whom should I apply for a patent in Canada? J. M. J.

Ans.—Write G. F. O'Halloran, Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.

Rabbits.

Where can I get red New Zealand rabbits? E. E.

Ans.—An advertisement placed in our columns would no doubt give you the desired information. We do not know of any.

Water Coming Through Wall.

I have a concrete wall under a barn. It is up against a clay bank. The water comes through in the spring. Could anything be done on the inside of the wall to prevent this. It is impossible to put plaster on the outside. J. M.

Ans.—A coat of pitch might be applied on the inside wall. This would stop a good deal of the water from soaking through.

Strawberry Vines.

I planted a thousand strawberry plants this spring and plucked off the blossom to prevent fruiting, and to encourage the production of runners. I wish to set out another patch in the spring. Can I take the runners from my first patch? A. L.

Ans.—Yes. These plants may be satisfactorily used.

Auctioneer's License.

1. Can our local Board of Health prevent me from holding an auction sale, as they have passed a ruling that there are to be no gatherings in our township?

2. Could I act as auctioneer myself, without a license?

3. To whom should I apply for a license? J. A. D.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. We think not.
3. Write your Township or County Clerk regarding a license.

Mangels or Turnips for Production.

Which is the more profitable to feed for the production of butter-fat, mangels or turnips? D. R.

Ans.—There is somewhat of a diversity of opinion on this matter. Mangels and turnips analyze practically the same, but some claim that they can get better results by feeding turnips. For dairy cows, mangels are very often preferred, as they do not taint the milk. Unless carefully fed turnips may leave a taint in the butter-fat.

Swollen Legs.

Heavy horses swell in the legs when standing in the stable. They are all right when working. What is the treatment for same? A. H. C.

Ans.—This trouble is very often the result of overfeeding when the animal is idle. Most horsemen avoid this condition by considerably reducing the grain part of the ration on Saturday night, or anytime previous to when the horse would be laid off for a day. Administer a purgative of 7 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. When the bowels regain their normal condition, give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic in a pint of cold water, as a drench or sprinkled on rolled oats or bran twice daily for a week. Give the horse regular exercise and feed lightly on grain until the tendency to swell disappears.

Muskrats.

We have a number of muskrats around our property. What is the best way to catch them? Are the pelts valuable? What are the seasons for muskrats and mink? H. T.

Ans.—According to the 1916 Game Laws, "no muskrat shall be hunted, taken, or killed, or had in possession of any person in that part of the Province lying south of the French and Mattawa Rivers, except from the first day of March to the 21st. day of April, and in that part of the Province lying north of the French and Mattawa Rivers from the 1st day of April to the 21st day of May. Muskrats are usually trapped. Shooting or spearing muskrats is forbidden, nor shall any muskrat house be cut, speared, broken or destroyed at any time, except in case where the animals are destroying property. Muskrat skins command a high price at the right season, the amount depending on the size and quality of the skins.



Uncle George Says:—

"The biggest little motor help that ever came down the pike. Handy? I should say! Genuine get-home insurance. Why, say, I'd still be out in the country playing tag with the telephone poles if it hadn't been for my set of

Dreadnaught's TIRE CHAINS

Every man who drives a car needs them for bad road emergencies."

"Dreadnaught" electric-welded tire chains positively prevent all skidding and are guaranteed to give more service at less cost than any other chains on the market.

Made in Canada by

McKinnon Columbus Chain Limited

Manufacturers of Electric and Fire Welded Chains

ST. CATHARINES - ONTARIO

It Pays to Use the Best!

252

Windsor Dairy Salt

Made in Canada

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

We have bred over one half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

PROSPECT FARM JERSEYS

125 Jerseys in the herd. For 30 years we have been breeding Jerseys for production. Choice young bulls, young cows, and a few high-grade cows and heifers for sale. R. R. No. 1

R. & A. H. Baird, New Hamburg, Ont.

SPRINGBANK R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

For a few weeks we will offer a few select young heifers by our senior sire Netherton King Theodore (Imp.) and bred to our Junior Sire Humeshaugh Invinible Peter. All from R. O. P. dams and are priced reasonable to make room. We also have a 3 months' bull from Can. Champion R. O. P. three-year-old, and one 13 months' bull from Mountain Lass with three mature records.

A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMANS CORNERS, ONTARIO.

City View Ayrshires

Established in 1900. One serviceable bull from Record Dam testing 4.64% fat; some choice young stock. James Begg & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas

Glencairn Ayrshires—Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.

There is BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING

FREE

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

Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—36 pages; illustrated; rifles, traps, animal bait, headlights, fish nets, and all necessary trappers' and sportsmen's supplies at low prices.

Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on the raw fur market.

Write to-day. Address giving number as below.

when you ship your RAW FURS

John Hallam Limited 731 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R. O. P. butter cow of Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R. O. P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.

B. H. BULL & SON BRAMPTON, ONT.

THE CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

WOODVIEW FARM Herd headed by Imported Champion Rowan, Winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, in 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service. Sired by imported bulls and from record of performance imported prize winning cows. Also some cows Jno. Pringle, Prop. and heifers. Priced right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

LONDON ONTARIO

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.

JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO

ORKNEY FARM AYRSHIRES

I have a strong offering at present of bull calves out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney", "Primrose of Orkney" and "Lenore 2nd." Yearly heifers bred to our imported sire, "Dunlop Corolla". Attractive prices quoted for immediate sale. Inspection solicited.

H. McPHERSON (Bell Phone), R. R. No. 1, COPETOWN, ONT.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES—ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

For a half-century Glenhurst Ayrshires have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. Our famous Flos family has produced dozens of 60 and 65-lb.-a-day cows, many on twice-a-day milking. We have young bulls up to twelve months, and females all ages. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. JAS. BENNING, Summerstown, G.T.R.; Williamstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.

5 50

MALES

at 1 p.m.

and daughters

to May Echo

s average 35.44

ior 3-year-old,

Thomas, Ont.

33.96-lb. bull.

orman, a 26.4-

well bred.

GILBERT, Sec.

t. Thomas, Ont.

riesians

s of our

Pietertje)

of these

y consid-

. These

PAYMOND, Owner

een's Hotel, Montreal

N, ONT.

ave three of his

review

rms

vy service. Priced

lvia.

on, Ontario

Keyes

lyke Sadie Keyes

ese youngsters

s. of butter in 7

BOURG, ONT.

iesians

d junior sires, King

dams.

34.71 lbs. butter in

Clarkson, Ont.

f the world's greatest

d 135 lbs. butter in 7

aining the blood of the

nt is two choice bulls

h Bros., Collingwood, Ont.

EINS

egis Fayne Johanna.

iding would sell him

y Echo Segis Fayne

STANSTEAD, QUE

our Record of Per-

ite us regarding both

n not be duplicated

nty) Ingersoll, Ont.

ce Bulls

a. of milk per day and

inspection invited.

EDONIA, ONTARIO

Summer Hill Oxfords



The Sheep for the Producer, Butcher and Consumer. Our Oxfords Hold an Unbeaten Record for America.

We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and breeding stock we have ever offered.

PETER ARKELL, & SONS
R. R. No. 1 Teeswater, Ontario
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLDS

I am offering for sale 30 imported Shropshire rams, also home-bred rams and ewes, all at reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Shropshires

Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.

W. H. PUGH, R.R. 1 Myrtle, Ont.

Leicesters and Shorthorns—A grand lot of shearlings and lambs for sale this season. Also a few Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Good individuals and choice breeding.

G. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

ELM VIEW STOCK FARM
Oxford Down Sheep: 25 registered ewes from 1 to 5 yrs., 10 one-year-old rams, 50 ram lambs, 50 ewe lambs; a choice lot from best foundations. Prices reasonable. Visit or write.

B. A. McKinnon, Hillsburg, Ont.

Just Two Good Shearling Rams Left
Shed by our big stock ram, would be good big ram to cross on bunch of grade ewes. For quick sale at a reasonable price. **S. J. ROBERTSON, Hornby, Ont. (Formerly of J. Robertson & sons)**

LOCUST LODGE LEICESTERS

of good size, quality and wool. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. E. WOOD, Freeman P. O., Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

I have at present a very choice lot of shearling rams and ewes of Campbell and Kelloch breeding. Can also spare a few breeding ewes.

C. H. SCOTT, Hampton, Ont., Oshawa Sta., all railroads

TOWER FARM OXFORDS

We are now offering a choice lot of shearling rams and ewes also ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.

E. Barbour & Sons, R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

REG. LINCOLN SHEEP

Rams and Ewes
C. A. POWELL, ETRICK, R. R. No. 1, ONT.
Lot 14, Con. 6, London Township, 4 miles from London.

FOR SALE

Leicester sheep, Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs. Seven good shearling Leicester Rams; also Ram and Ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.

DUNNETBROS. R.R., 5 HAGERSVILLE, ONT.

Brantwood Farm Oxfords

A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale. Flock established twenty-five years ago. Prices reasonable. **J. L. Tolton, R.R. No. 3, Walkerton, Ontario.**

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Some bred and ready to breed; 2 splendid sows carrying their 2nd and 3rd litters. Boars and sows not akin, ready to wean. Mostly descendants of Colwill's Choice, 3-year champion at Toronto Industrial, and imp. Cholderston Golden Secret. A few nice Shorthorn heifers in calf, deep-milking strain. Young cows with calves at foot. Long-distance phone.

A. A. COLWILL, Proprietor, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

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.

T. A. KING, Milton, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from. Write:

John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES
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.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Field for Spring Wheat.

I purpose putting a field in spring wheat. I have one field that was sod last year and manured for corn, and was well cultivated and kept clean. I have another field that was in beans, and have also a sod field, which hasn't been plowed for six years. The soil is all gravelly loam. Would the white grubs in the sod destroy the wheat? Which field would you advise putting the wheat on?

W. P.

Ans.—We would prefer either the bean field or the field which was prepared for corn, rather than the sod. Spring wheat usually does well after a hoed crop. It is a crop which should be sown as early as possible in the spring. We cannot say which of the two fields should give the largest yield. It is possible that the one prepared for corn might prove to be the best. Wheat is not immune to the attack of grubs.

Fulfilling Contract.

1. A leased a farm from B for a five-year term. In the lease it stated at the end of the said term A was to leave 20 acres of fall plowing done. Owing to ill health A is compelled to give up the farm at the end of four years, which B has agreed to let him do, in writing, and has no plowing done. Can B make A pay for the plowing not done?

2. A sells B 20 bushels of seed wheat and B paid A \$1.25 per bushel down on it, which was the market price of wheat at that time, and then when A sold the rest of his wheat after it would raise in price B was to pay A the difference between the \$1.25 and what A got for the rest. A sold 30 bushels at \$1.30 and the balance, 115 bushels, at \$1.65. What price should B pay A for the wheat?

3. If B allows A, who is his tenant, to move off his place before the taxes are due, is A liable for same? G. M.

Ans.—1. I do not think that B is in a position to compel A to pay for plowing, unless the written Agreement, by which the tenancy was ended, provides for such payment.

2. One dollar and fifty-eight cents, a difference of .33c. per bushel.

3. If, by the Lease, A was to pay taxes and no provision was made in respect of same by the Agreement, under which the tenant quit, the taxes should be apportioned and A should pay the amount of same down to the time he left.

Constructing Hot-bed.

We erected a new hot-bed last spring, and were told by some that the fall was the right time to prepare it for use. How much ground should be on top of manure, and should it be sandy? How thick should the manure be? P. G.

Ans.—As a general rule, the autumn is not the time to prepare the hot-bed for use, except to see that the frame is in good condition and the sash entire. Owing to the fact that most hot-beds, except where steam heating is readily available from greenhouses, are dependent on heat generated from the fermentation of fresh horse manure, it can readily be seen that the hot-bed cannot be made until it is required for use in late winter or very early spring. However, where large numbers of hot-beds are required annually, as in the case of some gardeners, it is a common practice to cover the ground with manure in the fall to keep the ground from becoming frozen. In the spring this is removed and fresh manure takes its place to heat the bed. Where this is done a large saving in the amount of fresh manure required, is made, since much less is required for each bed where the ground has not been frozen (about 12 inches).

For single hot-beds, from 18 to 30 inches of fresh manure are required. This should be tramped thoroughly as each six inches are added and the frame set on top, the pile having been made large enough to extend well out on all sides of the frame and to partially cover it on the outside. From 4 to 6 inches of good garden loam is sufficient and the hot-bed is ready for use after four days have been allowed for the escape of gases from the manure. If fresh manure is scarce, a well-drained pit 16 to 18 inches deep may be dug in the fall and filled with fresh manure in the spring.

70,000,000 MATCHES A DAY

Twenty-five thousand feet of soft, smooth-fibred pine enter this factory every day. It is stored with scientific care long enough to make it burn freely and odorlessly. Then it is split into fragrant blocks and fed to automatic machines. 70,000,000 matches a day are required from this huge plant to keep Canada's home fires burning.

Eddy's Silent 5 Matches

When you buy matches see that Eddy's name is on the box

are made only from the choicest and best seasoned pine blocks. They are guaranteed to be absolutely sure-fire. No danger of accident. They are non-poisonous and will not explode when stepped on.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited
HULL, CANADA
Also Makers of Indurated Fibres and Paper Specialties

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

One of the Oldest Established Firms in America

Although we have sold our farm at Arkell, we are still in the sheep business stronger than ever, having secured other land expressly for sheep.

Present offering: 100 yearling rams and 50 yearling ewes. Orders taken for ram and ewe lambs for later delivery. All bred from our own importations. Prices reasonable. Communicate to:

HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beatty Ave., Toronto, Ontario
Phone at present under name of T. Reg. Arkell

Southdowns and Shropshires

We have an unusually choice lot of shearling rams of both breeds to offer as flock headers and for show purposes. Inspection and correspondence invited.

Please mention **FARMER'S ADVOCATE.** **LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT.**

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD-DOWNS

Present offering—A select lot of yearling and ram lambs, which are rich in the blood of the leading English breeders including Hobbs, Brassey, Horlick and Stilgor.

J. A. CERSWELL, R. R. No. 1, BEETON, ONT.

Imported Shropshire Ewes

Imported Shropshire ewes bred to lamb in March and April. Write for prices.

Will A Dryden, Brooklin Ont.

Humeshaugh 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.**

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London, and Guelph. Highcleres and Salls, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.

ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT. Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Lakeview Yorkshires—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me.

JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

A choice lot of **Poland China and Chester White** swine, bred from winning stock. Pairs not akin. Prices easy. **Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.**

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. Send for our breeding list.

Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., - - J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.

JOHN WEIR & SON, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets. In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.

W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Fall litters about ready for shipping. Choice pigs of both sexes. Cinderella and fame breeding on hand.

WELLDWOOD FARM, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean, also a good yearling boar. All choicely bred and excellent type.

G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.

Duroc Jerseys For quick sale, 30 September boars. Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, years 1916, 1917, 1918. Visitors welcome. For further particulars, write:

CULBERT MALOTT, R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

More Pork and More Profit

Heavier, Cheaper Hogs in Less Time

HOW to round your hogs into tip-top shape for an eager market at lowest cost—that is the problem Monarch Hog Feed is solving for farmers every day. Monarch Hog Feed is a properly balanced feed, supplying every requirement for sturdy hogs with stamina, energy, vigor and size; it has exactly the right proportion of protein and fat to finish your hogs in the shortest time.

Monarch Hog Feed

makes more pork and better pork; it shortens the hogs' stay on the farm and reduces cost of production; it gets hogs to market in best condition; in fact it solves the problem of economical feeding in these strenuous times of high-priced feeds—and there's money in good

hogs nowadays. Improper feeding is one of the causes of soft bacon, declares Prof. G. E. Day in Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin No. 225. Monarch Hog Feed used along with the proper amount of roughage means good hard bacon that gets the best prices.

What Monarch Hog Feed is made of

No single feed can equal the properly mixed feed for results as to gain per day and cost of production. The principal ingredients of Monarch Hog Feed are shorts, corn products and digester tankage. This combination is rich in bone and muscle forming ingredients, and also supplies sufficient fat to bring your hogs to market in shortest time and in best condition. Guaranteed analysis of Monarch Hog Feed is 15% protein, 4% fat.

Pigs "go for" Monarch just as they are doing in the picture. It is a palatable, easily digested feed. For profitable results it is the most dependable feed—and, remember, you can depend upon getting it, while mill feeds are often unobtainable.

Give it a trial. Order a ton from your dealer and note results. If your dealer does not handle Monarch feeds, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited

West Toronto

Ontario



Monarch Dairy Feed

has guaranteed analysis of 20% protein and 4% fat. It is a properly mixed combination of Oil Cake Meal and Cotton-seed Meal with the bulky feeds, bran and corn meal. Though very rich, ensuring splendid results, it can be fed alone.

Sampson Feed

This general purposes feed is somewhat similar to Monarch Hog Feed, except that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tankage; it gives results for both cattle and hogs. Guaranteed analysis 10% protein and 4% fat.

Cream Wanted

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our well-established trade with good quality butter. Therefore, we are prepared to pay you a higher price than any other creamery. We furnish cans and pay express charges. References, any bank.

MUTUAL DAIRY & CREAMERY
743 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

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

Please Mention "The Advocate."

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries, Limited
London, Ontario

DAY

oft, smooth-
every day.
ng enough to
7. Then it is
to automatic
y are required
a's home fires

atches

ny from the
best seasoned
They are guar-
absolutely sure-
ger of accident.
n-poisonous and
de when stepped

EDDY CO.
nted
CANADA
ndrated Fibres
Specialties

SHEEP

in America
sheep business stronger than ever.
ders taken for ram and ewe lamb
onable. Communicate to:
Toronto, Ontario
g. Arkoll

ropshires

of both breeds to offer as
and correspondence invited.
EENSTON, ONT.

OWNS

rich in the blood of
Stilgor.
T.

re Ewes

d April. Write for prices.
Ont.

rkshires

service. August and September
medium bacon type, making good
ord, Ont., R. R. 3.

ronto, London, and
oth sexes, any age.
ears Station, G.T.R.

SH BERKSHIRES

the stock boar, Suddon Torredor,
ation and safe delivery guaranteed.
1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.
Hamilton Radial.

A choice lot of
ina and Chester White
u winning stock. Pairs not akin
D. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.

ws in pig; boars and gilts. Can
dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle
d for our breeding list.

J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

ester Whites and Dorsets. In
both sexes, any age, bred from our
Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our
tawa champion, and out of Toronto
elph winners.
r Son, Glanworth, Ont.

ES

erella and fame breeding on hand.
R'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

For quick sale, 30 September
boars. Our herd won all
s at Toronto and London, years
3. Visitors welcome. For further
e:
ALOTT, R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

Every Country Dweller CAN NOW ENJOY THE CONVENIENCES OF THE CITY

Here is electricity for your farm. This reliable NORTHERN ELECTRIC PLANT brings wonderful light and power within reach of every Canadian farmer. Heretofore, electricity has only been possible in the cities—its many advantages have made city life easier, more pleasant and cheerful. Brilliant light at the turn of a switch. You need no longer envy the city home with its electricity.

Northern Electric Farm Lighting Plant

brings this superior method of safer lighting and cheaper power easily within your reach. With a NORTHERN ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT on your farm you have a clean, safe, brilliant light for your house, barn, stables and outbuildings. No unsightly, smelly coal-oil lamps or lanterns to clean or wicks to trim. It will make your home a real home, by reducing domestic and other labors in and around the house.

The name "NORTHERN ELECTRIC," the Makers of the Nation's Telephones, is the guarantee, that stands back of this plant; that insures satisfaction in light, power and service. No unnecessary complicated parts have been added; no fundamental has been forgotten to make this Plant one which we can conscientiously recommend to give steady, continuous light without flicker, more power and long, faithful service.

Let us tell you what others are doing with electricity on their farms. Just fill in the coupon and mail it to our House nearest you, and receive, without obligation, some interesting literature and facts about electricity on the farm.

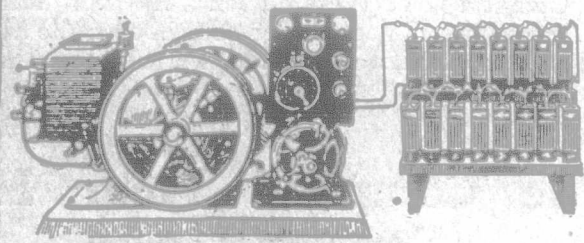
BRIGHTEN DARK NIGHTS WITH
"NORTHERN ELECTRIC" LIGHTS

Northern Electric Company

MONTREAL
HALIFAX
OTTAWA

LIMITED
TORONTO
LONDON
WINNIPEG

REGINA
CALGARY
VANCOUVER



Coupon

To the 107 L F A
Northern Electric Company
LIMITED
(Address subject to mail)

Please send me full particulars
and illustrated literature of the
Northern Electric Farm Lighting
Plant. FREE.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
PROVINCE _____

