

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

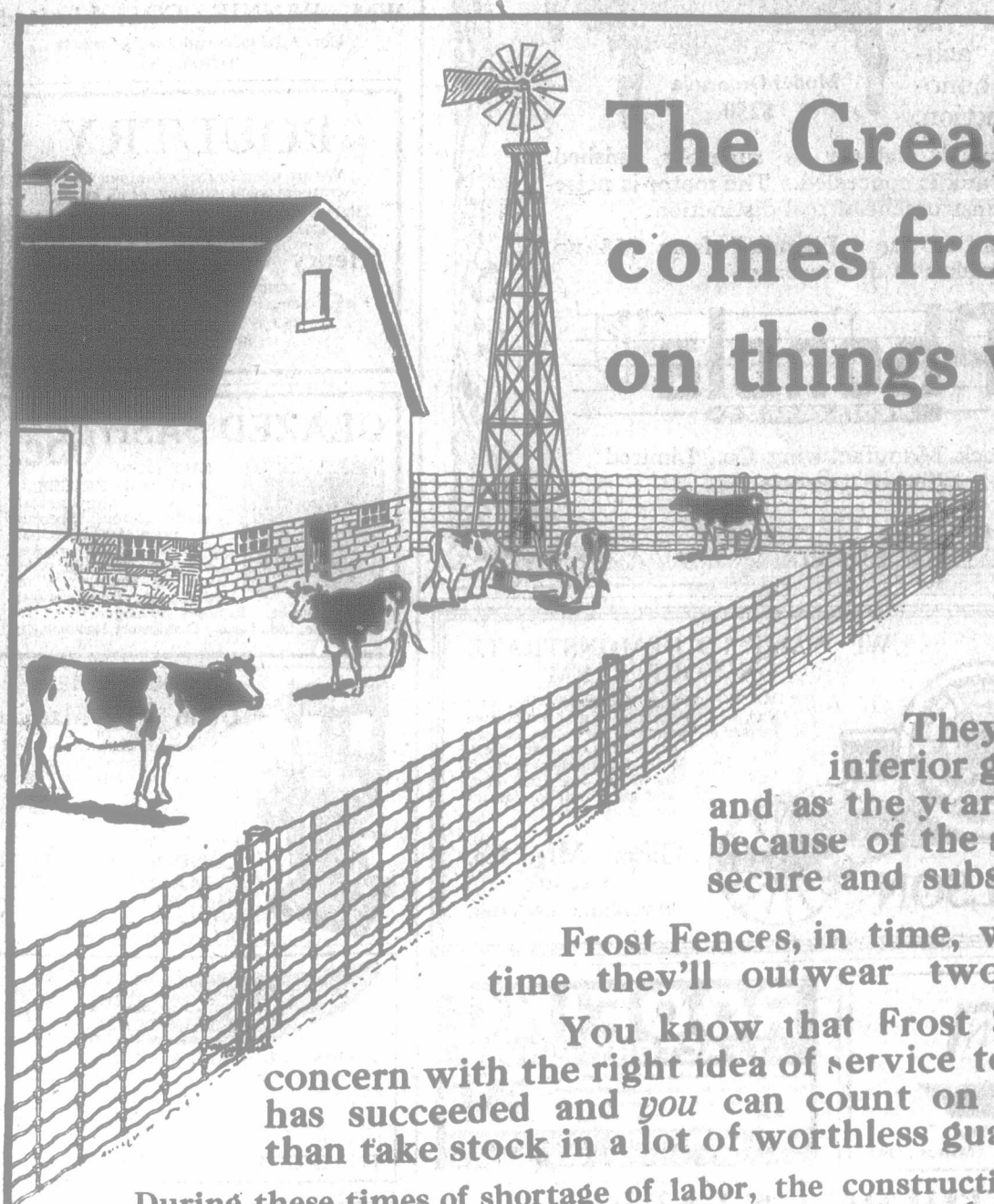
AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 15, 1917.

No. 1312



## The Greatest Satisfaction comes from looking back on things well done.

The users of Frost Fence date back many years, but from the present, back, they have that satisfaction that goes with the knowledge that they spent the "fence money" to the best advantage.

They are pleased that low prices on inferior goods did not warp their judgment, and as the years roll on, the satisfaction increases because of the simple reason that their fences are secure and substantial; practically as good as new.

Frost Fences, in time, will no doubt wear out; but in that time they'll outwear two or three of the other kinds.

You know that Frost Steel and Wire Co., Limited, is a concern with the right idea of service to its customers. It is a firm that has succeeded and you can count on it to continue to succeed, rather than take stock in a lot of worthless guarantees.

During these times of shortage of labor, the construction cost of putting up fences is a big factor. The make-up of Frost Fence is such that it is much easier erected and gives a neater appearance than any other wire fence. There are no uneven wires or crooked uprights. It will unroll flat on the ground.

The material is all made in our own mills. We know the wire is full size and well galvanized and we also know that the fence is well woven. Poor galvanizing means rusty wire. Do not let "cheap" prices rust your good judgment, because you'll find Frost Fence sold at prices that are as low as they can be made, and still give you the value you are entitled to.



## FROST STEEL AND WIRE CO., LIMITED

HAMILTON, CANADA

"VICTORY L.A.B."—Have You Bought Your Bond Yet?

**INTERNATIONAL  
Live Stock Show  
December 1st to 8th, 1917  
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. 5th, 10 a.m.  
For particulars write H. A. Martin, Gotham, Wis.  
**GALLOWAY SALE**  
Thursday, Dec. 6th, 9 a.m.  
For catalogue write R. W. Brown, Carrollton, Mo.  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE**  
Wednesday, Dec. 5th, 1 p.m.  
For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.  
**SCOTTHORN SALE**  
Thursday, Dec. 6th, 1 p.m.  
For catalogue write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.  
**HEREFORD SALE**  
Friday, Dec. 7th, 1 p.m.  
For catalogue write R. J. Kinzer, 1012 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.**

**LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS**

Tells How to Loosen a Tender Corn or Callus so it Lifts Out Without Pain.

A noted Cincinnati chemist discovered a new ether compound and called it Freezone, and it now can be had in tiny bottles as here shown for a few cents from any drug store.

You simply apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus, and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Seems magical! It works like a charm! Your druggist has Freezone. Ask him!

A Better Separator For Less Money

**VIKING**

Cream Separators of Quality

BE SURE AND ASK FOR THE

*Maxwell*

Line of WASHERS, CHURNS, BUTTER WORKERS, FOOD CUTTERS, GAS ENGINES, etc. Write for Catalogue.  
MAXWELLS LIMITED, St. Mary's, Ont.

**STAMMERING**

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.  
**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE  
KITCHENER, CANADA**

**WANTED**

Albino, Red Clover, White Blossom sweet clover. If you have any of the above seeds to offer, kindly send us samples and we will quote you best price F. O. B. your station.

**TODD & COOK  
SEED MERCHANTS, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**Cockshutt Catalogue**

will give you valuable farming hints, and shows the full line of Cockshutt and Frost & Wood Implements. Write for a copy to-day.  
Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

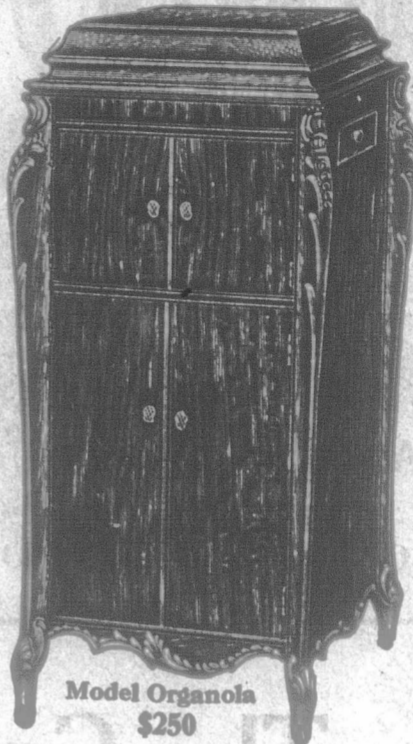
**The One New  
Idea in Phonographs**

The "Organola" Model of our "Phonola" is the only really new idea—the only radical improvement—in phonographs in years.

Into this model we have built tone control pipes, carrying out the principle of the church organ. The tone result is remarkable and marks the "Phonola Organola" as the supreme achievement in phonograph construction.

The "Organola" cabinet is superbly finished. The winding crank is concealed. The motor is noiseless. It is an instrument of real distinction.

Other models of the "Phonola" from \$18 up. They play all makes of disc records.



Model Organola \$250



The Pollock Manufacturing Co., Limited  
Kitchener, Canada

**WE WANT TO DEMONSTRATE  
ON YOUR FARM**



We will send a Gilson Engine, any size, without charge, to any responsible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm, at his own work. Write for further particulars of our free trial offer, catalogue, and special introductory prices.

**Gilson Mfg. Co.  
Limited**  
269 York St., Guelph, Ont.



For that new building.  
Milton Pressed Brick Co., Milton, Ont.

**ROOFING  
AT FACTORY PRICES**

SAMPLE FREE, INCLUDING HEAVY GRADES. ALSO CATALOGUES OF BUILDERS' SERVICES SUCH AS: PAINT DOORS \$1.00 GLAZED BARS \$1.00 LOCK SETS .45 PAINT PARTS \$5

HALLIDAY COMPANY HAMILTON  
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

**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 information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

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

**WANTED**

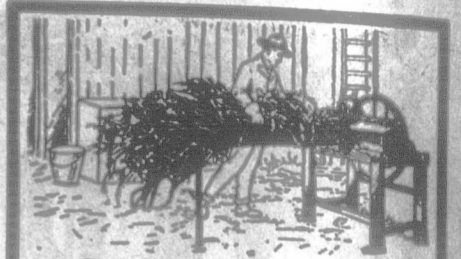
Crate-fed chickens, good size (females preferred);

Also Large Fowl Alive

**WALLENS**

792 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

**FIRE PROOF  
ROOFING**  
WRITE FOR PRICES  
**METALLIC ROOFING CO.  
LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA.**



**Government Says Keep  
More Cattle This Winter**

The Ontario Government advises all farmers to keep one or two extra head of cattle this winter. You can do this most economically by cutting your own feed, as cut feed always goes farther.

**Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters**

will exactly meet your requirements, as they do the work quickly, easily and satisfactorily. Hand and power outfits in a wide range of sizes and prices.

Write To-day for Free Booklet.  
**PETER HAMILTON CO., LIMITED**  
Peterborough, Ont.

**RENNIE'S SEEDS**

WE BUY

ALSIKE, RED CLOVER  
ALFALFA and TIMOTHY, PEAS,  
BEANS, SPRING RYE, BUCKWHEAT, etc.

**WM. RENNIE CO., Limited**  
Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis Streets  
TORONTO

**POULTRY**

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

**Henry Gatehouse & Son**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables  
348-350 West Dorchester Street  
MONTREAL

**GLAZED SASH 65c.**

**BUY NOW  
AT OLD PRICES**  
No. 1 clear white pine sash, already glazed. Specially low price for immediate shipment, safely packed. Over sixty sizes and styles, including house, barn and cellar sash, also storm sash.

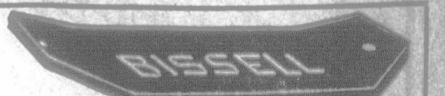
We sell direct. Builders catalogue free. The Halliday Co., Ltd., Factory Distributors, Hamilton, Ont.



**DUNN CEMENT  
Drain Tile Machine**

Makes all sizes, from 8 to 18 inches. Price with one size, \$250. Cement Drain Tiles are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested, send for catalogue No. 2.

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



**BISSELL STEEL STONE BOATS** are built of stiff steel with railing around edges and steel runners. Made in many different styles for all kinds of farm and stable work. Sizes 2, 2 1/2 and 3 feet wide. Write Dept. W for folder and prices.

**T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, ELORA, ONT.**

**"1900" Gravity Washer**

Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.

**"1900" WASHER COMPANY**  
357 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.  
(Factory, 78-81 Portland St., Toronto)

**Hay**

References—any Bank.

SHIPPERS—We pay Highest Market Value

Don't Write, Come and see us.

**THE E. I. RICHMOND CO.  
DETROIT**

**LABELS**  
Live-stock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Kaschum Manufacturing Co.

Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices



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, headlamps, fish nets, 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 for above. Address, using number given below.

Ship your RAW FURS to John Hallam Limited 331 Hallam Building, Toronto

BOB LONG UNION MADE GLOVES and OVERALLS



A Sample Pair sent to Your Dealer on request

The Best is none too good for the Farmer

Known from Coast to Coast R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED TORONTO ONTARIO

Farm Accounts

are a necessity if you are making a "business" of farming. Imagine your money invested in a commercial undertaking where you knew they kept no books of account! Yet many, many farmers, whose every cent is invested in their farm and its development, keep no reliable records to show their worth or progress.

Perhaps you have kept no accounts because you felt you didn't understand how, or thought it too much work.

THE NEWMAN-BATES SYSTEM OF FARM BOOKKEEPING

has been carefully devised to meet the need of busy farmers, and is easy to understand and operate.

One prominent agriculturist says: "I have gone into your system of farm bookkeeping very carefully, and find it well suited to the average farm, I would not hesitate to recommend it."

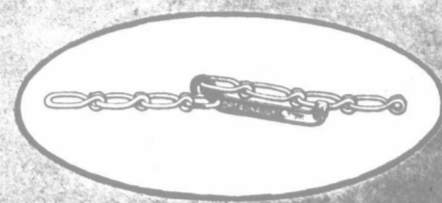
Another says: "To my mind the system is easily the best thing of its kind that has yet appeared."

Write for particulars to: H.S. Bates, 102 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

Learn All About That Engine

Complete, practical courses by mail in stationary steam traction, gasoline automobile engineering. Prepare you for government examinations. Write Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd. Dept. E., Toronto, Canada

You will need DREADNAUGHT CHAINS in a spot like this

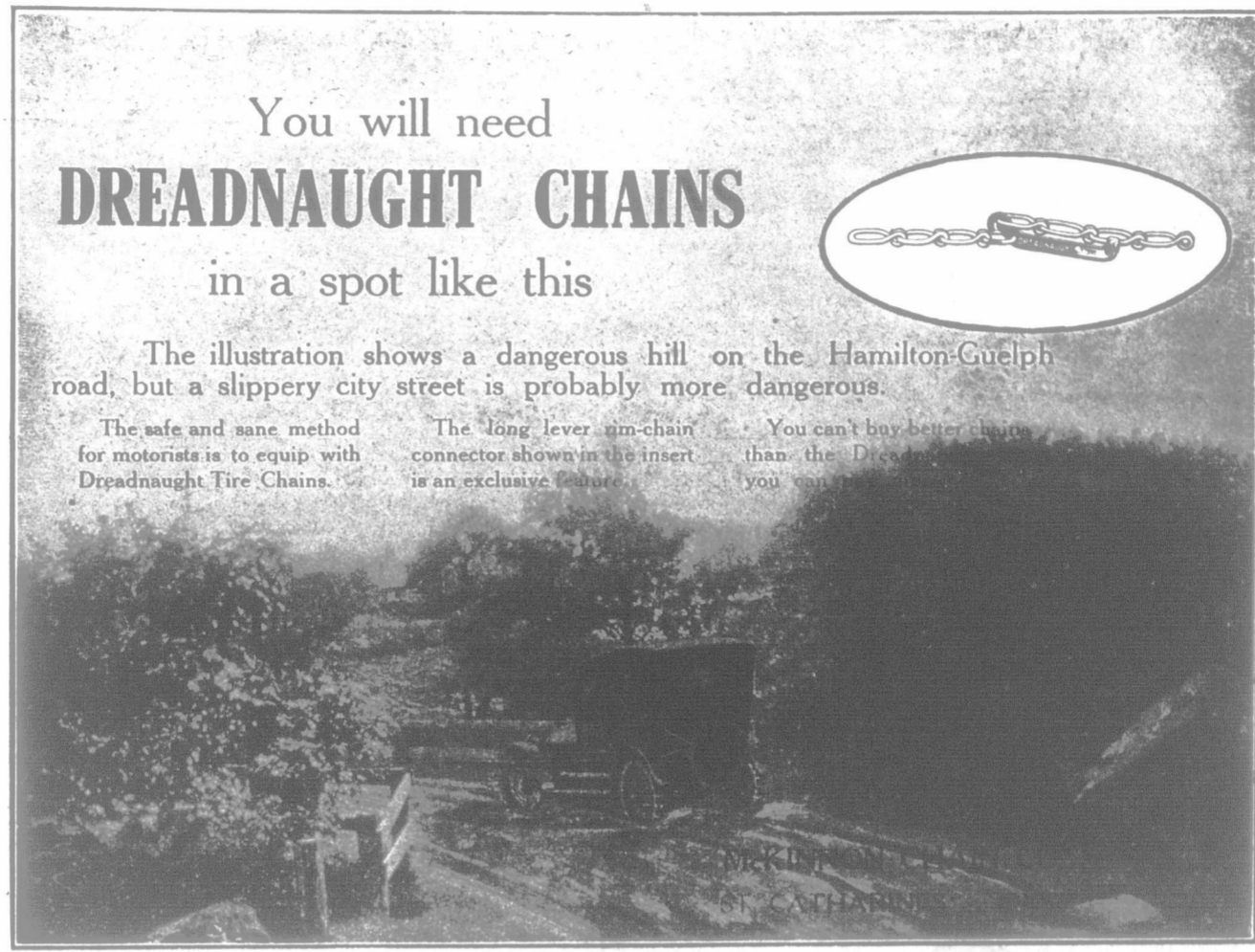


The illustration shows a dangerous hill on the Hamilton-Guelph road, but a slippery city street is probably more dangerous.

The safe and sane method for motorists is to equip with Dreadnaught Tire Chains.

The long lever rim-chain connector shown in the insert is an exclusive feature.

You can't buy better chains than the Dreadnaughts you can't buy better tires than the Dreadnaughts.



GETTING ALONG WITHOUT HIM

Most farmers are up against this and perhaps reader, you are too. It's hard work to get along without the man or the boy sometimes. You should have a BT Manure Carrier. It will save you half-an-hour or an hour a day, and cut out the hardest part of the chores. It takes out all the manure from the gutters in one load, or two loads if you have a lot of cows. It keeps the manure 40 feet away from the barn just as easy as throwing it out the window for it runs on a level overhead track as far from the barn as you please.

Push it out by a clean handwheel. Dump quickly by pulling trip-latch. Bucket dumps both ways. High ends prevent the manure slopping over on the way from gutter to

BT

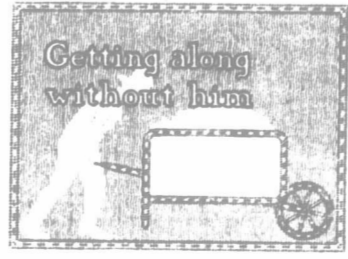
MANURE CARRIER WILL HELP YOU

Note that the bucket winds up close to the track so you can easily dump in wagon, sleigh or spreader or on the pile when it is high.

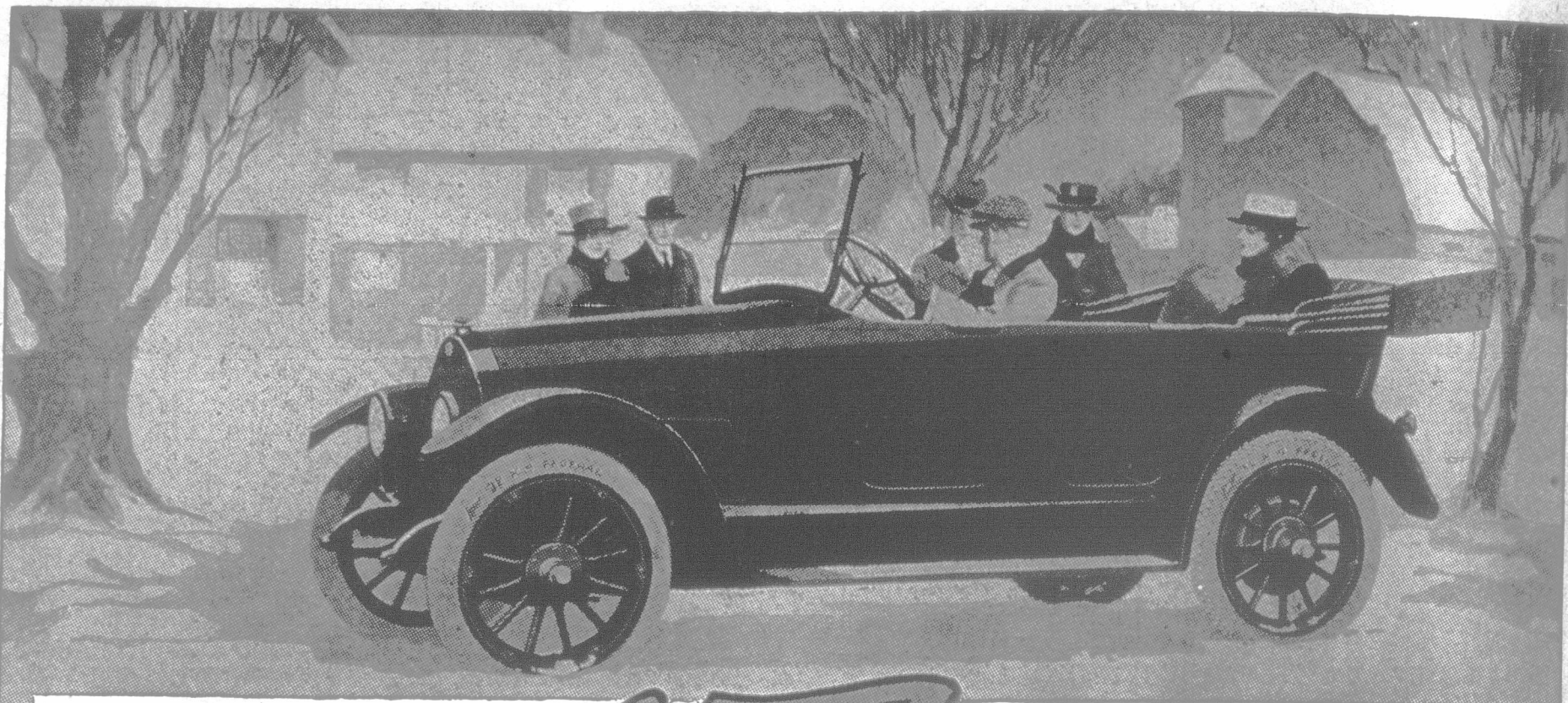
You have greater need for a BT Manure Carrier this Fall than you've had. Buy it now at the beginning of the winter when your cows are just going in. Let it help you all winter long and all spring till you put your cows on pasture again. By that time you will find that it has paid for itself.

Get the booklet right away. It gives details about the BT Carrier. Jack Frost will soon be here so you will have to hurry.

BEATTY BROS., LIMITED K324 HILL ST., FERGUS, ONT.



COUPON BEATTY BROS., LIMITED, K324 Hill St., Fergus, Ont. Send me your free booklet telling more about the BT Manure Carrier. Your Name..... P. O. .... Province.....



# Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

## Getting to Town

**L**IVING through the winter on the farm is no longer a hardship for the family that owns a motor car. No need of being cooped up—no need of foregoing the pleasure of a trip to town to call upon friends or visit loved ones.

The motor car has brought the town right to the farmer's door.

The new car you are figuring on should be big enough for comfort but not too

large to be unwieldy or hard to manage.

It should be powerful enough to climb the hills and pull you through the bad stretches of country roads but not overpowered to the extent of being too expensive to operate.

You'll find the Overland Model Eighty-Five Four an ideal combination of comfort and power and its economy will surprise you.

A long wheelbase of 112 inches; big, roomy seats and cantilever rear

springs are just three of the reasons why this Overland rides so easily.

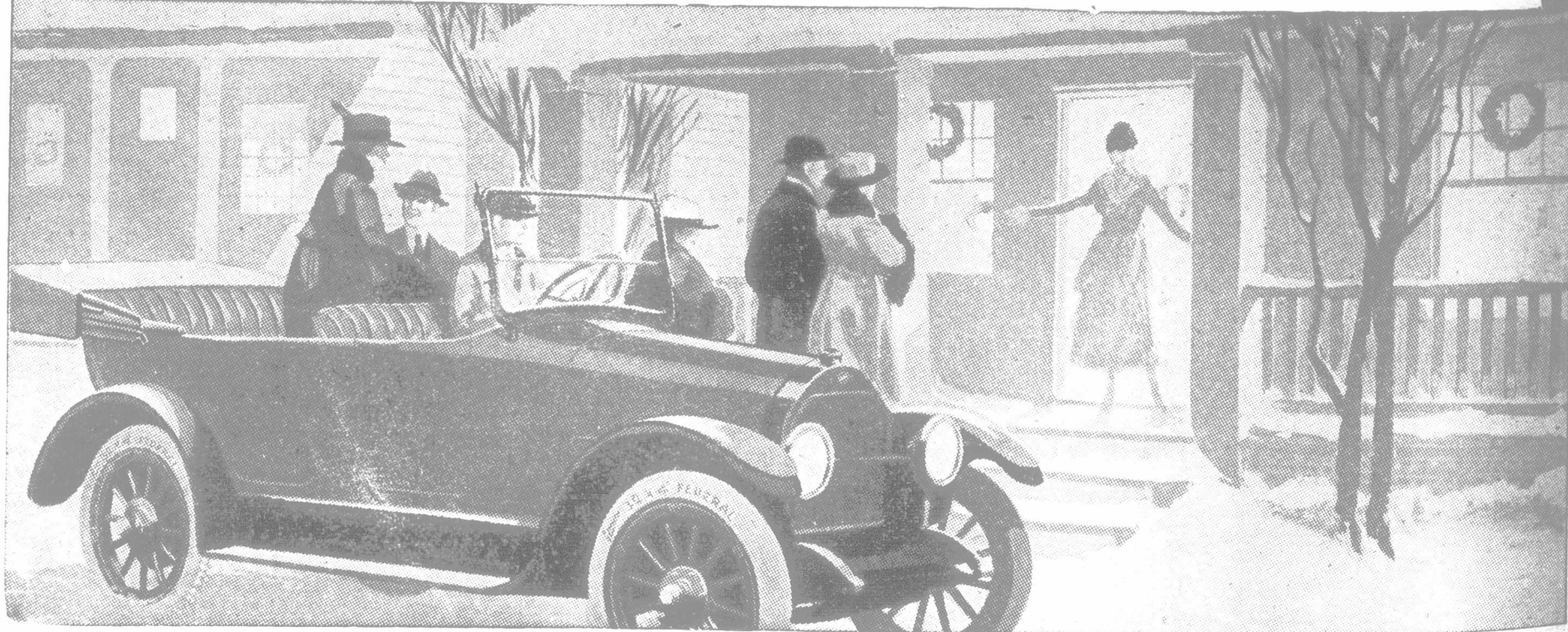
The thirty-five horsepower motor is exceptionally powerful and unusually economical. It has proved its worth in thousands of cars, both this year and in former years.

If you have decided to invest in a car, it will pay you to investigate the advantages offered in this model Eighty-Five Four. Let the nearest Overland dealer arrange to take you and your family on a trial trip into town. See him about it today.

*Catalogue on request*

**Willys-Overland, Limited**  
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons  
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario  
Branches: Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, Sask.

*Address Dept. 1108*





### Plan NOW For Next Season

Get the utmost power from your tractor, automobile, gas engine or motorcycle. Begin to add to the life of your motor. Multiply its operating power. Eliminate carbon annoyances. Use En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline for gasoline powered tractors (or En-ar-co National Light Oil for kerosene powered tractors) and En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

### Read This Advice of Farm Experts

No engine manufacturer will contradict the statement that more gasoline motors are ruined by being burned out through insufficient or faulty lubrication, which means lack of oil or the use of improper oil, than through any other cause. In reality, lubrication is the life of the mechanism. Friction must be eliminated to prevent wear, and in no case is this more true than of gasoline engines. Effective service can be expected from any reputable make of gasoline engine if it is properly cared for. Poor results are certain with the best and highest-priced engine that money can buy if the requirements of lubrication are not observed.—**SUCCESSFUL FARMING**

# EN-AR-CO

## National Motor Oil White Rose Gasoline And Other Petroleum Products

### The Better the Lubricant The Better the Motor

And there is only one "better lubricant"  
En-ar-co National Motor Oil

Without lubrication the most expensive motor is as lifeless as the raw material from which it was made. Faulty lubrication will soon return it to its native value—a few cents per pound as scrap. But *efficient lubrication* will endow it with pulsating life. It will give it an energy that answers to your will and performs the tasks you dictate. An En-ar-co lubricated motor will continue its service more efficiently and beyond the life of motors using ordinary oils.

### Uniform Motor Fuel Insures Uniform Power

Power is the "big word" in farm production—  
En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline IS power

Upon your selection of motor fuel depends the motor's degree of driving force. But to be efficient, this force must be continuous and uniform. Just as human energy is dependent upon foods that supply vitality, so is your motor's best efforts dependent upon the vitality of its fuel. En-ar-co White Rose Gasoline is the accepted standard of highest power on thousands of farms today.

Farmers who operate kerosene tractors find an equal measure of power in En-ar-co National Light Oil. And because of the satisfaction they derive from En-ar-co unusual quality they select these other petroleum products:

- En-ar-co Motor Grease
- En-ar-co Black Beauty Axle Grease
- En-ar-co Black Star Harness Oil

En-ar-co Satisfaction May be Yours. Send In the Coupon for Free Handy Oil Can and Full Information on Lubrication and Power Problems.

Sent FREE

Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, Dept. W2, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

This Free Handy Oil Can is Our Gift to Farmers. You'll Find it a Great Convenience.

I own.....  
(Give make above)  
automobile or tractor and inclose two 2-cent stamps. Send me Handy Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point in this province and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about

I use.....gals. gasoline per year. I use.....auto grease per year.  
I use.....gals. motor oil per year. I use.....gals. kerosene per year.  
I use.....lbs. axle grease per year. I use.....gals. tractor oil per year.

My Name is.....

Address.....

Postoffice..... Province.....

Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give make of your auto or tractor.



## Canadian Oil Companies, Limited

Branch Offices in 36 Cities

Dept. W2, 2-12 Strachan Ave., Toronto, Can.

# Make Home More Cheerful.



How much brighter and more homey that dining room would be if panelled in a beautiful modern Pedlar Romanesque design. How much more inviting, clean looking and sanitary a bathroom beautified with an artistic Pedlar tile effect at present so much in vogue. It's simply wonderful what newness, what cheerfulness you can bring to every room with the wise use of

## PEDLAR'S PERFECT METAL CEILINGS AND WALLS

And it won't cost much, particularly when you consider that the beauty of Pedlar's Ceilings and Walls will last as long as your house, rid you of the annoyance of cracking, falling plaster, and make repairs and papering unnecessary.

Easy to put on over plaster or wood. The joints fit in snug so they cannot show or come away.

Whether you prefer plainness or a touch of ornament, you are sure to find many treatments to please you in the 2,000 styles and Period designs to choose from. Write now for the beautiful free Ceiling Catalogue L. F.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED  
(Established 1861)

Executive Offices and Factories: OSHAWA, ONT.  
Branches: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver

### TO SALARIED MEN

Send for the pamphlet, "Our Savings," issued by The Great-West Life Assurance Company.

It shows that a suitable Life Policy offers the surest way of providing a competence for old age—while at the same time assuring the comfort of dependent ones—should untimely death occur.

Ask a Great-West Policyholder what he thinks of his policy.

Some 65,000 Policyholders have shown that they consider The Great-West Policies the best available.

THE GREAT - WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY  
Dept. "Z" Head Office: WINNIPEG

It's Here! The engine a thinking man will buy—

## The new Z Engine

1 1/2 H.P.  
On Skids—With  
**BUILT-IN  
MAGNETO**

Absolutely the one great, convincing engine value.

**Fairbanks-Morse Quality at a Popular Price**

That's the story in a nutshell. This new "Z" Engine puts dependable—efficient—economical "power" within the reach of every farm.

**All Sizes Can be Shipped Immediately from Stock**

Simple—Easy to Operate—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. That's the new "Z."

**Go to Your Dealer and See the "Z"**

Inspect it. Compare it. Match it point by point. Have him show you the features that make the new "Z" the greatest engine value offered. You'll buy it.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited**

St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver.

**\$71.**

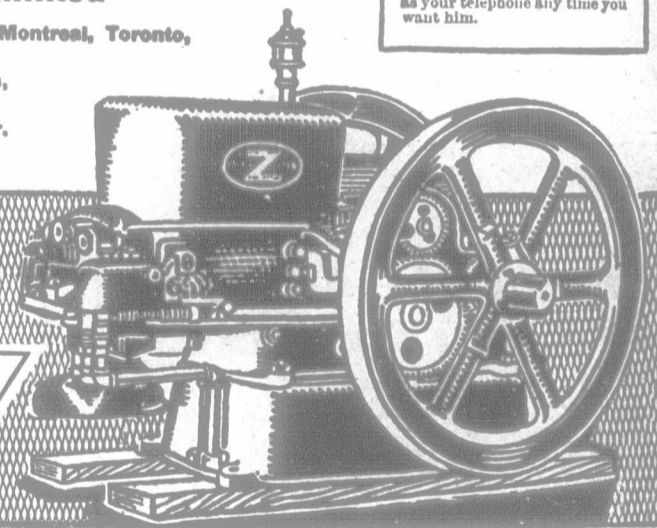
3 H. P. \$126.  
6 H. P. \$225.

F. O. B. Montreal for Toronto

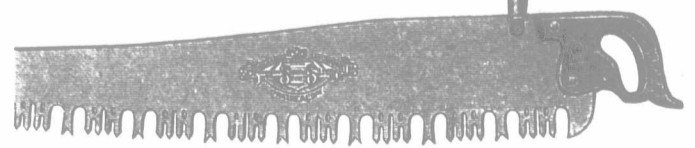
Scarcity and increased cost of material make this advance in price, effective after October 1, imperative.

#### Important Dealer Service

When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturer. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied, and he's as near you as your telephone any time you want him.



### Will Cut 10 per cent. More Timber



Section of Simonds Crescent Ground Saw—No. 237

"SIMONDS" Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws will cut 10% more timber, same time and labor being consumed, than any other brand of Cross-Cut Saw made. This guarantee has stood for thirty years.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED  
Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.

## MEN WANTED

to learn the trade of moulding. We pay liberal wages from the start  
McCLARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LONDON

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LII

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 15, 1917.

1312

## EDITORIAL.

Regularity saves winter feed.

Real farming is not hiding away from the country's service. It is doing it.

A sound agricultural policy may not be far out as to national policy for Canada.

More four-footed hogs are required. There are already too many of the other kind.

Select a few typical roots from which to grow your own root seed next year for 1919.

War bonds are safe, sure and profitable. Besides, it is a patriotic duty to purchase them.

As time goes on it grows more apparent that food may be the deciding factor in the war.

Bad housing for young cattle and sheep is worse than the open yard with a shelter in one corner.

Hay was plentiful in Eastern Canada but not so in the United States. It will pay to conserve this feed.

October emphasized the fact once more that the farmer must reckon with a lot of bad weather in his operations.

The live stock breeder must depend on roughage even more and more if he expects to feed most economically.

Farmers are promised such control of pork products between the farm and the consumer that fair prices all around will be the result.

A man may be physically unfit for the first line trenches and yet quite able to help produce. Only necessary industry matters now.

The middle of November is a good time to have the fall work wound up, but this year if weather permits there will be considerable done later.

The Union Government will be a farce if a great preponderance of representatives of either political party are elected. Let it be a fifty-fifty Union.

A good root crop has saved the feed situation on a number of farms this year. It is generally safer to have a few mangels and turnips along with the corn.

In buying breeding stock remember that a few dollars extra may mean the difference between good blood and common stock. You cannot afford to skimp the foundations, or the super-structure will fall flat.

Tried and proven sires should not be sent away to the butcher so long as their usefulness is unimpaired. So often at sales a good sire is allowed to go at beef prices to the slaughter house, while many men who are using culls stand by without bidding.

An American publication thus accuses the farmer of being responsible for the shortage of farm labor: "Even in time of war, this sudden shortage of farm labor would not have occurred thirty years ago. In those good old days every farmer raised his own farm laborers."

### If the Farmer Fights He Cannot Farm.

The successful carrying through of the war means that Canada, along with the other nations of the Allied countries, must show the greatest possible development of national efficiency. We have, in times past, discussed this subject from practically all its angles, but just now it might be well to again point out a few facts regarding farm production in Canada. As far as the individual is concerned, one man has just as good a right to go and fight as another, but when the welfare of the State is considered, the man must make himself subservient to the will of the State, in order that national efficiency may reach the highest point and the State may put up the best possible fight. Canada is being called upon as never before to produce the products of the farm, particularly cereals, bacon, beef, and milk and its products. There are those who hold that production can be increased even though these men who best understand it are taken away to fight and their places filled by other men, born and reared in cities, and who know nothing whatever of farming. Of course, to those who know agriculture as it really is and who place it in its proper place as one of the professions, such a contention is summed up in one short word of three letters—rot. If it is as necessary to produce as we believe it is and as our Food Controller in this country and the Food Controller in the country to the south of us, and as no less an authority than Lloyd-George himself proclaims, then there must be saved to agriculture all the men possible who know from study and experience how to make farm land produce. Canada's young men will, in a short time, be going up before the tribunals. For the national welfare these tribunals should be very careful in their work in so far as it deals with men who are bona fide farmers or farm laborers. We have no use for the individual who will stay at some work other than farming up till the last minute, and then pose as a farmer or farm laborer simply to escape military service. Men who are granted exemption on the ground of being of more service in production than they could ever be at fighting should be required to report once monthly to avoid any opportunity of slackers escaping from the towns and hiding behind a farming false face to free them from their military duties. But once again we emphasize the importance of keeping in the country all the real producers, and by real producers we do not mean those who are not doing their duty on the farm, but the men who have their shoulders to the wheel either as owners, renters, or industrious farm laborers and are doing their honest part to maintain and, in so far as possible, increase production. It is not to save one man or one class of men from fighting that we emphasize this fact. It is for the country's good. An army can't fight unless it eats. Civilians cannot do the necessary industrial work at home unless they are fed. They cannot be fed unless a reasonable proportion of the population knows how to farm and is left on the farm to produce, and at the same time is given the proper encouragement to make the land turn out more food material than it ever has before. Practical farmers have heard about enough of the scheme to take the men off the farms and replace them with men and women from the cities. The latter may do as well as they know how, but one good man who knows how to do farm work is worth half a dozen of them. Very often the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. No doubt the judgment of the tribunals will be given largely according to the point of view of those sitting thereon. For the good of the nation, and not considering anyone's personal feelings, it is to be hoped that necessary industry is safeguarded. If the farmer fights he cannot farm. If the nation fights its best the farmer must farm.

The farmer takes chances—others take all the rest.

### The People Expect Real Union.

There is a good deal of uncertainty in the minds of a number of the people of Canada regarding the Union Government recently formed. Most people with whom we have conversed on the subject seem to be rather muddled and confused, and the revelations of political conventions held from day to day as the weeks go by, do not seem to be clearing the air very much. There is one thing the people of Canada must be assured of, and that is that the newly-formed Cabinet at Ottawa is a real union government. The Farmer's Advocate has favored union government for some time, has always been against the old system of putting party before everything else, and when the union was consummated believed that it was a step in the right direction. Whether or not it accomplishes what is expected of it remains with the attitude of those who control the political machinery of both parties. Partyism may be dead as far as the Cabinet is concerned, but there are many evidences that it is very much alive in the various constituencies when conventions are held. Union conventions must be careful in selecting their men. If the new government is returned to power at the general election as a "Union Government," it will be far more effective to be made up of as nearly as possible equal numbers of men, who, before they joined the union, belonged to each of the two political parties, namely, Liberal and Conservative. It does not look well in some constituencies where candidates had the nomination of one party and where these candidates resigned their nominations in favor of a union convention to have the other party hasten to nominate a straight party man as a "Union, Win-the-War" candidate. Such procedure gives more than circumstantial evidence that the political hatchet is not yet buried half as deeply as it should be. A Union Government on a fifty-fifty basis, or very close to it, is the only kind of union that can be real union in Canada.

### What Shall We Feed?

In this issue is published a letter from a correspondent who mentions the fact that at present feed prices it requires a good feeder to make hogs pay. The mail to this office from day to day carries letters containing similar statements regarding all kinds of stock feeding. The milk producer finds it difficult to make his dairy work return reasonable profits. The beef producer is afraid to invest very much money in concentrates. The pig feeder must feed large quantities of grain, or strong feed. The problem is not an easy one. On some of the most successfully operated farms in the country, which by the way, are not overly large farms, the policy is to grow as much roughage as possible and to rely mainly upon the coarser feeds to keep the stock economically and in the best condition to return a profit to their owner. The only road for the live-stock man to travel at the present time is to make the utmost use of leguminous roughage and corn with as many roots as is compatible with his general farming practice, and to feed as little concentrates as possible. Some of the best-managed farms in Old Ontario grow very little grain. They carry, comparatively speaking, a very heavy stock. Silage, soiling crops, clover and alfalfa, with a few roots, are the main crops grown. In some cases the necessary concentrates are purchased outright, and it is this system or a modification of it which we believe offers greatest advantages to the live-stock man. Beef can be grown and brought up to very good condition on the crops mentioned with very little grain. Dairy cows, if judiciously cared for, can be maintained more cheaply where an abundance of roughage is used, particularly clover, alfalfa, silage and mangels, than where more emphasis is placed upon grain crops. Hogs, while they require more concentrates than does any other class of stock, are grown

## The Farmer's Advocate

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearsages 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.

more cheaply where they have the run of clover, alfalfa, rape or some other green crop in the summer, and where they get plenty of pulped roots, preferably sugar beets or mangels, in the winter. Sheep do well on roots and legumes with little grain. The feeder must be careful to, in so far as possible, balance the ration; for instance, corn and corn silage go well with clovers. At the present time considering the calls made for increased production, the scarcity of labor, and the high price of cereals on the market, it is well to plan for enough roughage to feed the stock well and to release as much of the cereals grown as possible for use as human food.

### Repairs For Tractors.

Last week we published a few letters from practical farmers who have had plowing and other farm work done with the Government tractors this year. They reveal the fact that considerable time is lost waiting for repairs, and this is one reason why more economical work cannot be accomplished with the machines. We also had a call from an owner of a tractor on his own farm, who complained of the time that it took to get repairs for his machine through from the factory to his farm. His tractor was laid up anywhere from ten days to three weeks, when it might have been earning money on his own farm and doing work valuable to himself and to his neighbors who hire it for their farm work. This is a time when it is necessary to get all done that can possibly be accomplished. A strenuous effort is necessary to maintain production, and at the same time the need is pressing for an increased output from the farms. As pointed out, Government tractors got considerable land ready for crop, particularly fall wheat, which it would have otherwise been impossible to have done, but the tractor is a comparatively new machine to most of those called upon to operate it. The small farm tractor is not yet standardized. Breakages are more frequent than they will be when the machines are standardized and operators know more about working them. We are told that the output of tractors for next year, while it may be 80,000 in the United States, will in no way meet the demands. It would be good business then on the part of the manufacturers in the interests of their own business and to

help production to make arrangements to get repairs forward promptly to those who own or are operating tractors. There should be in Canada, for the United States-made machines, a distributing centre well supplied with all necessary repairs, so that the farmer could get them quickly and save time. The Provincial Government, if it chooses to operate tractors next year, would do well to make provision for repairs for its own tractors, and for those who will buy tractors of their own the manufacturers would do a great service by making it easier to obtain the various parts most likely to be broken or need replacing. This year's experience should reveal the weaknesses and make it easier for the firms to stock the repairs most likely to be needed in considerable quantities with their representatives in this country. The tractor is being watched very closely in Eastern Canada, and farmers will buy that type which gives them the greatest service, keeping in mind the repairs and general durability. Again we emphasize the fact that the tractor for the Ontario farm must be handy, simple, durable, as light as possible with plenty of power to pull two or three plows in hard ground, and to do all the necessary belt work where cutting boxes, pulpers, and even small threshing machines and sawing machines are used.

### Blood Lines, Individuality, Records.

There are three main considerations which determine the ultimate value of live stock. In fact, in most classes of stock two only are considered, but particularly with dairy cattle three must be taken account of, namely, blood lines, individuality and records. In beef cattle and all other classes of stock blood lines and individuality are the two main points. At public sales one often sees the bidding exceedingly brisk on an animal of only fair type and conformation. The pedigree will show the reason for this bidding. However, at times the animal carrying the fine blood lines does not show the individuality to warrant the price which it may make. Strange though it may seem, high prices are more often paid for good pedigrees with rather plain individuality than for an outstanding individual with a plain pedigree. Breeders often bank more on blood lines than upon conformation, type and quality, but, of course, always like to get all combined. It is a fact that blood tells. It is also a fact that like tends to produce like, and these should both be remembered when buying or selling any class of stock. A plain animal bred right may be a better producer of offspring than a good individual of no particular family or breeding. However, it is not the safest proposition to pay an extra high price for pedigree alone; neither is it good practice to buy at long figures individuals showing the desired type, form and quality, but whose papers are such that they will not stand as a reasonable guarantee of good results of future mating. And then we must not forget the records in dairy cattle. When a dairy animal is led into a sale ring it will bring forth small response from the crowd at the ring-side, no matter how high the quality, unless it is backed by a long line of individuals with high milk records. It is not what the animal looks like, but what it can do that is the real test of its worth. To warrant a place in a good herd, new purchases should be made with care, always keeping in mind blood lines, individuality and records. It is production that counts whether it be of milk, meat or breeding stock, and the animal that has not the backing which gives reasonable assurance that its influence will go on and improve the herd, generation after generation, should not be purchased for the breeding herd. Don't allow fads, fancies or fine points to unduly influence your judgment in making purchases. A cull with a good pedigree is dangerous, and so is a questionable pedigree with a good animal. To be absolutely safe and sure of results, individuality and pedigree must be combined.

### Two Points of View.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

It is interesting to notice how two individuals can look at the same question from different standpoints and come to entirely opposite conclusions. I am going to give an instance of this that came to my notice this past week. In looking over a copy of "Life", which is generally supposed to be a humorous magazine, I came across the following. "The American farmer is inclined to be too modest and unselfish in this national crisis. His only demands on the government, so far, are these: Exemption from military service, guarantees of higher prices than he ever before received, and supervision which will insure him plenty of farm labor at moderate wages. He is a accommodatingly raising more crops and stock and prices than ever before, but vows he

will not part with the former unless assured of the latter. And he expects no appreciation of his patriotic service except credit for being the nation's true hero, the man to whom honor must be due when the war is won. It is only when one looks at France, where the women and children and old men are raising larger crops than were ever before raised there, while all the able-bodied farm men have gone to the trenches—where after three years of terrific war, farm products sell far cheaper than they do in this country—that one realizes it is possible for farmers to be even more patriotic and unselfish than our own."

That is one side of the case, the side from which a good many people not actively engaged in farming will probably see it. There is a little truth in it here and there as well, which is apt to catch the sympathy of the person who has not given the matter much thought, and as a consequence may prejudice him against a class that do not altogether deserve what he may think, and later say about them. It is what a lawyer would call "the side for the prosecution."

After this one naturally looks round for material for a case "for the defence." As luck would have it, a letter from an old farmer in the West, who had lived in that country for over thirty years, and who had held himself in check as long as he could, I suppose, was brought to my notice. Here are a few of the things he sees and has seen from his standpoint. He says: "I don't know a single farmer that is getting two dollars a day for himself, after paying taxes, interest on investment and regular running expenses, and allowing his family the ordinary wages they would get if they worked in the town. We have many a time grown wheat at a loss, due partly to such things as hail, frost and dry weather, and partly to low prices and high interest on borrowed capital. I have sold wheat that had been badly frozen, at twelve and a half cents a bushel, and the yield had not been more than three or four bushels to the acre. Another year, for slightly frozen wheat I got thirty cents, and had to haul it thirty miles through storm and cold to the elevator. At the present time the price is high, but the cost of producing a bushel of wheat has increased in proportion. It costs from four to five dollars a day for harvest hands and at least a dollar and a half extra to feed them. Threshing costs fourteen cents a bushel for wheat and nine cents for oats. Binder twine costs nineteen cents a pound. If, instead of blaming the farmer for the present high price of food, we would get back of him to the implement agent who charges outrageous prices for machinery and repairs, we would be coming nearer the mark. Or, if prices are to be fixed, why not fix the price of hired help, as well as regulate the supply, as has been done in England? There are other things besides the high cost of food that are increasing the cost of living. A pair of boots that had been worn but two months and of which the retail price was six dollars and a half, went to pieces. The soles were mostly paper. How about this?"

"The class that is now clamoring about high prices, and incidentally abusing the farmer, are the very ones that are to blame for the present condition of things. They have been living extravagantly, while the most common charge that is brought against the farmer is that of over-economy. Through the manipulation of the products of the farm, thousands of the city dwellers have been enabled to live in a style that would be considered criminal in the country. When the necessity of economizing is forced upon them they relieve their feelings by going for the farmer. It is all very well to fix prices to protect the consumer, but it should be remembered that the farmer is also a consumer in another line besides that of food products, viz: farm implements, fertilizers, clothing, etc., and what is good for one class in the way of protection should be good for another. If the farmer can justly be called upon to show his patriotism in the present crisis, and forget the profit and loss end of the business, he has an equal right to ask for fair play from the manufacturers, on whom, in the nature of things, he has to a certain extent grown to depend."

So here we have the case for the farmer, or at least, the situation as one farmer sees it. Every man has an equal right to his own opinion in the matter. For myself I think there is enough truth in what that writer in "Life" says to warn us about one thing, that is that it doesn't do us any good to be grumbling about things as they are and giving the impression that farmers, as a class, are hard to satisfy and are unreasonable in their demands. The action of certain cheese-boards in this province, for instance, in demanding that the government raise the price of cheese, when they were already getting more than twenty cents for it, is an example of what we mean. In justification of the request it was said that it cost much more to feed a cow than it did a few years ago, but they seem to have overlooked the fact that cows are usually on grass during the cheese-making season and that grass had not advanced in price in proportion to the rise in the price of cheese, especially on rough lands that had never been cultivated. One would think that grass on land of this description should be selling at somewhere near the old prices, at least. When cheese sold for seven and eight cents a pound, as it did some years ago, I do not recall any move on the part of the farmers to enter a protest. So it looks as though there was some ground for the charge that is sometimes made, that the farmer becomes more grasping as his financial condition improves. However, it is likely that this is true of individuals only, and not of farmers as a class. One thing sure, kicking about prices won't get us anything. What we get for what we have to sell will be regulated by the law of supply and demand, and not by what we think it cost us to produce it. So why not take what we get and be glad it's not less, even if it is only twice as much as we ever dreamt of getting five years ago.



Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

The Oyster (continued).

The food of the oyster consists of plankton. Plankton is a collective term for the minute free-swimming or free-floating animals or plants which occur in water, and, therefore, consists of an assemblage of very diverse forms—of small Algae, little Crustacea, the larval forms of many different water animals, etc., etc. Very prominent in the plankton are the minute, brownish Algae with silicious shells which are known as Diatoms, and these consequently make up a fair proportion of the oyster's food. In the oyster ponds at Marennes, France, there is a green diatom which imparts a greenish color and a peculiar flavor to the oysters kept there, and these "green oysters" are much relished by the French, but are not appreciated by the Anglo-Saxon palate.

It will be readily seen that a sedentary animal like the oyster would very soon show the effects of over-fishing and that natural beds would soon become depleted. Consequently, we find oyster culture in vogue in very early days; we not only have records of it in the time of the Roman Empire but we find that the Chinese have practiced it for centuries. Fundamentally oyster culture consists of securing the fixation of as great a number of spat as possible and placing them under the best conditions for growth. The manner in which this is accomplished varies a great deal in different countries. In England the spat are collected on empty oyster-shells put down on natural beds for that purpose, and are transferred to other favorable areas of the coast. In France the spat are secured on drain-tiles, which have been cut lengthwise so as to form a trough and then coated with cement. The tiles are piled crosswise, as we would pile wood to dry rapidly, with the concave side down, so that sediment will not readily collect on them, and after the fixation of spat and when the young oysters begin to crowd one another pieces of cement are chipped off and with the attached oysters transferred to other places. These places, termed "parcs," are artificial ponds made by enclosing tracts of the shore by walls of plank or stone, and here the oysters are brought to maturity. In Holland the methods are similar to those employed in France. In Italy the spat is caught on bundles of branches of hazel or gorse, suspended by grass ropes, supported between stakes. In place of transplanting, the ropes are removed to deeper or shallower water as desired and the ropes may be placed one above the other, thus making use of the vertical as well as the horizontal extension of the oyster ground. In China and Japan branch-bearing stems of the bamboo are stuck in the bottom to collect the spat. In the United States three methods of oyster culture are practiced—preserving natural beds by placing on them material for the attachment of spat and eliminating enemies as far as possible, preparing and planting new areas with young oysters, and preparing a suitable bottom and placing on it enough adult oysters to furnish the spat to "seed it down." In all three methods the point of the greatest importance is to furnish suitable objects for the attachment of the spat, and the material most frequently used is old oyster shells. These, or any other material provided for attachment are termed "cultch." It is, of course, absolutely essential that the cultch be clean and free from slime and sediment at the time the spat are ready for fixation, and it is here that the importance of Dr. Stafford's determination of the length of the larval period becomes apparent, as it is now possible for the oysterman, under scientific direction, to tell to within a day or so when the cultch should be spread.

Oyster culture in Canada may be said to be in its initial stages. So far about all that has been done is to fish the natural beds, under some Government regulation as to season. This has resulted in the gradual depletion of these beds, as is shown by the fact that in 1882, 64,516 barrels of oysters were obtained; in 1892, 55,550 barrels; in 1902, 37,292 barrels, and in 1912, 33,102 barrels. Under a new system of leasing the beds and under scientific direction it is hoped that the oyster industry in Canada will rapidly increase in importance.

Oyster-fishing is carried on in two ways, by the use of either tongs or dredges. The tongs are huge "pinchers" with long jaws set with teeth and handles up to thirty feet in length. They are used from boats, the material which is brought up is culled over after several dips with the tongs, the oysters picked out and the rest dumped back. The dredge resembles a huge scoop-shovel and is dragged behind a boat, the material being taken ashore to be sorted over, the oysters being picked out and graded, material with spat attached replanted next day and dead shells kept for cultch. The use of dredges is far more harmful to the beds than tonging.

We have seen that the oyster has many enemies in its egg and larval stages, and when it reaches adult form it still has many foes. The chief of these is the starfish which swallows small oysters whole and devours mature ones by pulling on their shells until the adductor muscles which hold the valves closed relax when it has access to the soft parts. Fishes swallow small oysters, crabs crush the shells of young oysters and devour them, sea-snails bore through the shells of both young and adult oysters and suck out the contents, and boring sponges honeycomb the shells so that the oyster is exhausted with sealing up the punctures with new shell deposits. The oyster-fisherman has to keep up a constant warfare against these enemies. The starfishes and crabs are caught in a "tangle"—a great mop made of branches of unravelled ropes supported on iron bars which is dragged over the beds. The tangle

is dipped in boiling water to kill the entangled enemies. The drilling snails are killed when they are brought up by tongs or dredge.

THE HORSE.

The Parts of a Horse.

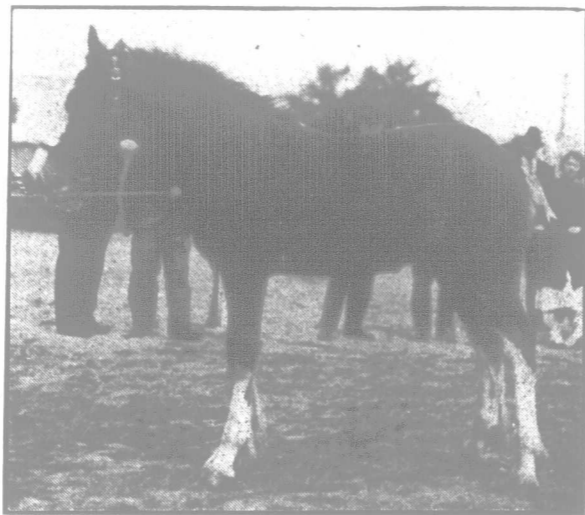
The current issue of Punch contains, among many other good things, an article entitled, "The Mudlarks," which is supposed to describe the Riding Master's methods at an Army School of Instruction. Horsemen, and Army pupils past and present, will find in it a revival of memories, pleasant and otherwise. The following is "The Master's" description of a horse:—

"Now listen to me while I enumerate the parts of a horse in language so simple any bloomin' fool can understand. This'll be useful to you, for, if you ever 'ave a horse to deal with and he loses one of 'is parts you'll know 'ow to indent for a new one.

"The 'orse has two ends, a fore-end—so called for its tendency to go first—and an 'ind-end or rear rank. The 'orse is provided with two legs at each end, which can be easily distinguished, the fore legs being straight and the 'ind legs 'avin' kinks in 'em.

"As the 'orse does seventy-five per cent. of his dirty work with 'is 'ind legs, it is advisable to keep clear of 'em, rail 'em off, or strap boxing-gloves on 'em. The legs of the 'orse is very delicate and liable to crock up, so do not try to trim off any unsightly knobs that may appear on them with a hand-axe—a little of that has been known to spoil a horse for good.

"Next we come to the 'ead. On the south side of the 'ead we discover the mouth. The 'orse's mouth was constructed for mincing 'is victuals, also for 'is rider to 'ang on by. As the 'orse does the other forty-five per cent. of 'is dirty work with 'is mouth, it is advisable to stand clear of that as well. In fact, what with his mouth at one end, and 'is 'ind legs at t'other, the middle of the 'orse is about the only safe spot, and that is why we place the saddle there. Everything in the 'army is done with a reason, gentlemen."—The Live Stock Journal.



The Winning Foal at Toronto and London. Exhibited by W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont.

The Foot of the Foal.

The feet of young horses should be kept levelled; otherwise there will be crooked joints, detracting much from their value and usefulness. The longer feet are left with unequal bearing the more the evil is intensified until the wear is all on one side and the other continues to grow unchecked. Another evil from which foals suffer very much is allowing the toes to become too short as they are worn off from stamping at flies. As the toe wears the foal has too little bearing on the fore part of the foot, and, therefore, stands straight and becomes cock-ankled. The bones are extremely soft, hardly more than gristle, and they will take any shape with uneven bearing. As they harden the ill becomes much harder to rectify. A very light toe-plate is often necessary. It should not be made of an old shoe, which is far too thick, but of a light steel plate that will leave the foot level. The plate should be no thicker than can be mortised in. Often the hind feet are in greater need of attention than the fore, and yet they receive none. Especially with horses of short, upright pasterns should care be taken, or they will grow up with much lessened value. Boys who visit the city will be well repaid by watching the wear on horses on the streets—how the short, stubby-pasterned ones wear ring-bones and knuckle over, the short-hocked ones spavins, and the bad-footed ones every fashion of rubber and leather pad to lessen their natural disabilities. They will also see old horses after years on the hard streets with slippery surfaces still going sound and with a spring to their step, and almost always these horses will be of correct conformation throughout—feet, legs, shoulders, with hocks properly let down and of sufficient depth. Even he who runs may read how horses win or lose the battle with the pavements, heavy loads on slippery surfaces, and the constant strain of stop and start in crowded traffic. —The Farmers' Gazette.

Diseases of Respiratory Organs—XI.

Nasal Catarrh or Common Cold.

Nasal catarrh may occur in a sub-acute or an acute form. It occurs more frequently in horses than in other classes of stock. This is mainly due to the more numerous causes of "taking cold" to which the horse is exposed, and to the large size of his nostrils, which more freely exposes the mucous membrane to external irritating agents. Among these may be particularly mentioned street dust and dusty food, smoke, fungi, and spores which are flying in the air when the food is distributed; and the ammoniacal atmosphere of ill-ventilated stables. The epizootic character the disease sometimes assumes points to the intervention of infectious elements, but no real evidence of infection has been discovered. Where the disease attacks a large number of animals living under the same conditions, it is much more probable that the same causes are operating than that the disease is due to infection.

Young, weak, delicate animals are predisposed to it; a strong predisposition to cold exists during the process of changing the coat, either in the spring or fall. In the fall of the year when young animals that have been on pasture for several months, are brought into warm stables, the change in many cases appears to act as an exciting cause, as also do alterations in temperature, hot, ill-ventilated stables, exposure to wet or cold, allowing an animal that has been subjected to sufficient exercise to cause perspiration to stand in the cold, especially in a draft, without protecting him by sufficient clothing.

In some cases it becomes complicated with laryngitis, and in all cases if the case be neglected and the animal exposed to aggravating causes, the catarrhal inflammation is liable to spread from the nostrils and involve other respiratory organs.

Symptoms.—Acute nasal catarrh is indicated at the commencement by a diffuse injection and dryness of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, and the expired air usually appears to be a little warmer than usual. The animal is dull, appetite impaired, he usually sneezes, a discharge of tears from the eyes, an increase in temperature, more or less marked dullness and debility. In a few days a discharge from the nostrils is noticed. The mucous membrane is shiny and somewhat swollen, the discharge is at first serous, clear, and of a watery consistency. In mild cases it sometimes preserves this character, but when the inflammatory process is lengthened it becomes mucous-like, and later on purulent. The patient sneezes frequently, or a well-developed cough may be noticed; the edges of the nostrils become covered with crusts formed by the drying of the mucopurulent discharge. In some cases the glands in the space between the arms of the lower jaw (the intermaxillary space) become enlarged, hardened and somewhat tender to pressure, but not adherent to the bone. The average duration of acute catarrh is from about eight to fifteen days. In most cases recovery takes place without the appearance of any secondary trouble; the discharge diminishes gradually and later disappears. There are cases in which the symptoms from the first are somewhat alarming, as chills, inappetence, well-marked increase in temperature and acceleration of the pulse.

Treatment.—In mild cases good care and careful nursing is all that is required. The patient should be blanketed. He should be fed on laxative, easily-digested food, as rolled oats, bran, a little boiled linseed meal, a few raw roots, and hay of good quality. Good ventilation is necessary. Rather than allow him to remain in a warm, but poorly ventilated compartment, he should be moved to quarters where the air is pure, even though the temperature be lower. His bodily comfort can be afforded by clothing, and bandaging the limbs, but no substitute for fresh air can be supplied.

In the more severe cases the nasal irritation can be relieved by causing him to inhale steam, by holding his head over a vessel containing hot water to which a little carbolic acid or tincture of benzoin has been added, and stirring the liquid with a wisp of hay. This should be repeated two or three times daily as the symptoms indicate. One-half ounce of nitrate of potassium should be given twice daily for two or three days. If debility, weakness and loss of appetite be well marked, tonics should be given, as a tablespoonful three times daily of equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda. If the bowels become costive, the condition should be combated by giving rectal injections of warm, soapy water and the administration of eight to ten ounces of raw linseed oil. Drastic purgatives, as aloes, should not be given as they tend to excessive action. Gentle exercise in the open air, when the weather is fine, and under cover in rough weather, is beneficial. If the cough be troublesome, mustard mixed with warm water should be rubbed on the throat and it then kept well wrapped in woolen bandages. WHIP.

Canned corn should be available in large quantities to the consumer this winter, as it is predicted that the total United States pack for 1917 will reach 11,000,000 cases, the largest since 1912.

The total for 1914 was 9,919,950 cases. The large pack this year should place canned corn on the list of food products to be obtained at reasonable prices.

## LIVE STOCK.

### A Hay-Rack For Sheep.

The straw and chaff which get into the neck-piece of the fleece from improperly constructed hay-racks, constitute an unnecessary evil. Foreign matter naturally lodges in the wool of the sheep and enough will find its way there without encouragement in the way of overhead racks, or lofts which are constantly sifting dust, dirt, and objectionable matter on to the backs of the sheep beneath. In the accompanying illustration may be seen a combination rack that is quite extensively used. The hay is placed in the centre, of course, and the concentrates are fed in a trough which runs the full length of the rack at the bottom of the slats. By way of improvement we would suggest that the rack be made a trifle lower and that the slats do not extend above the top of the framework. When built as illustrated, there is a tendency to over-fill the rack with hay and for chaff and straws to fall over the top on the sheep. By placing the slats more perpendicular more hay-holding space will be provided and there will be less tendency for foreign matter to fall on the heads and necks of sheep when eating. Some object entirely to a rack where the slats do not stand perpendicular, or slope away from the sheep at the top rather than towards them. Some shepherds recommend a rack, the two sides of which are hinged at the bottom, making it possible to open it in order to put the hay in after which it can be closed at the top. With such a rack there would be no possible danger of straws falling on the head or neck. Anyone should be able to construct a rack whereat the sheep can eat without danger of having their wool filled with foreign matter, and such an equipment is necessary to good sheep management.

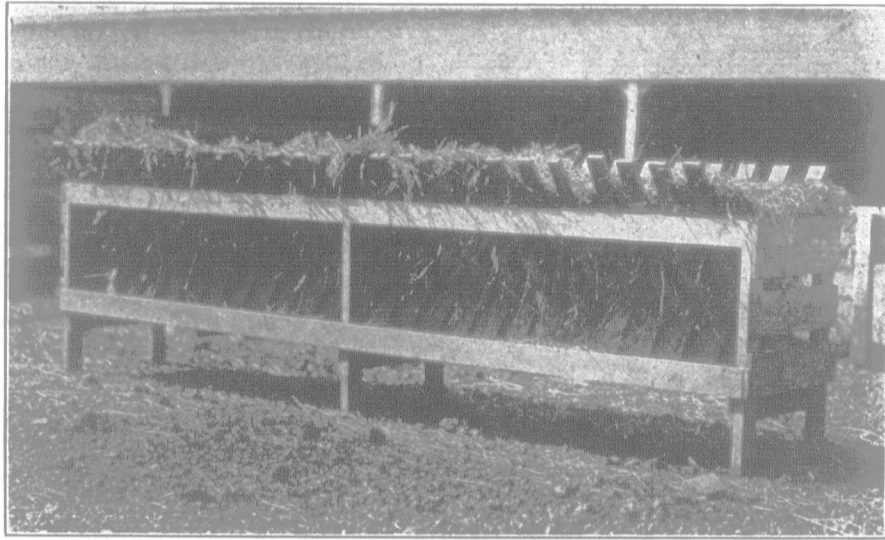
When twenty sheep will give \$100 worth of wool and sometimes more, it is time to become vitally interested in the clip and give it every possible attention. Some wool is allowed to deteriorate after being taken from the sheep's back, but much of it is in a very bad condition at shearing time, due to poor management on the part of the shepherd. When wool was wool and nothing more, the good, bad and indifferent being worth the same to the producer under the old system of marketing, there was some excuse for carelessness. But now, practically in every province, there is a live co-operative organization placing its facilities open to the wool grower for his use in the disposal of the product. If he cares to produce the best, he receives the best price; if he clings to haphazard methods, his revenue will correspond with his efforts. Agriculturists should rejoice over every step made in the direction of paying for farm products according to grade, and the system now in vogue ensures accurate grading and equitable returns. This should encourage perseverance and keen oversight on the part of the shepherd and induce him to leave nothing undone that will make for a better quality of wool.

### Keep Photographic Records of the Live Stock.

One's success in the live stock industry depends upon his ability to maintain a certain degree of excellence in his herd and flock, or to go further and improve as the years go by. A photograph of a sire or his get is a splendid assistance to the memory in such work, besides having considerable extrinsic value. Every successful breeder, whether of grades or pure-breds, takes an interest in his stock and an actual reproduction, on paper, of any animal will, in future years, help to recall the strong and weak points of that individual as well as of its contemporaries in the stables. In experiments where herds are being graded up through the use of pure-bred sires, the camera is being relied on to show the actual development in character, conformation and type, while the milk records, in the case of dairy cattle, reveal the steps upwards in the way of production. Together they constitute a chronicle, the value of which will not be fully appreciated until the animals in question have been disposed of and a new generation has taken their place. The breeder of pure-bred live stock is now making extensive use of photographs as a means to make sales. Catalogues of sales, display advertisements, pamphlets, leaflets and everything used to inform and interest prospective customers, carry likenesses of the offering. When a breeder is replying to an enquiry it is a good plan to enclose a clear photograph of the animal concerned. It will help to elucidate. The pedigree and a photograph convey a great deal of information.

Amateurs in live stock photography should give the matter considerable study. A clear picture is not everything. The object should first be "set up", or in

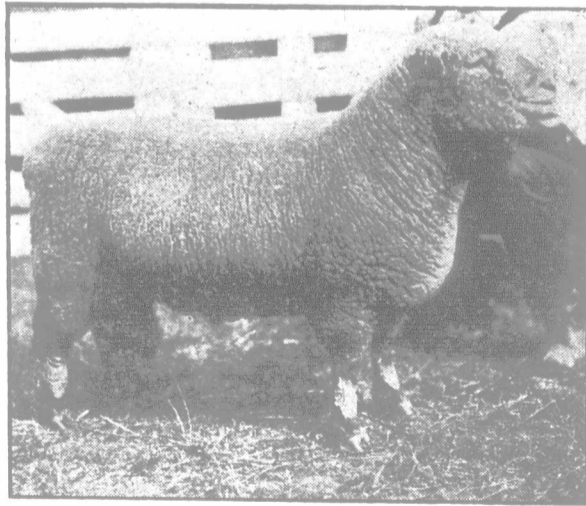
other words made to stand so as to bring out the good points. Don't mix the animal to be photographed up with children, automobiles, old discarded farm implements and derelicts about the place. Have it stand out clear and distinct, separate and apart from other possessions of interest, perhaps, to the owner, but of no interest to anyone else. The background is important, and many a good photograph is ruined by including in it wagons, plows, piles of fence rails, old barrels, and all kinds of debris. Farm journals carry illustrations of the different classes of live stock in practically every issue, and from these one can gather ideas as to how they should stand to show to the best advantage. Taken with the ordinary camera, a broadside view is best for it shows the animal in the proper proportion, but from this angle one will have a two-footed or a three-footed object unless means are taken to avoid it. Live stock photography is an art which cannot be mastered without practice and the photographer must know live stock as well as the business of making good pictures. On the other hand, it is interesting and can be made a source of profit as well as pleasure if undertaken in an intelligent manner and with a mind open to suggestions.



A Combination Hay and Grain Rack for Sheep.

### Finishing Lambs.

Steer feeding and finishing is a time-established custom, and hogs are usually brought to a reasonable degree of fitness for slaughter before they are "taken out." On the other hand the rule is to sell the lambs off grass and make the early and single lambs sell, so to speak, the twins and late ones which frequently are not ready when the sale is made. In a recent Experimental Farms pamphlet, E. S. Archibald, the Dominion Animal Husbandman, recommends a finishing period for lambs weighing from 60 to 80 pounds, especially those showing good breeding and plenty of constitution. Lambs weighing 80 to 100 pounds, if thin, might also be fed to advantage. The markets demand a well-finished lamb, not overdone, and ranging in weight between 85 to 105 pounds alive. A discrimination is also made in favor of the docked lamb and the castrated male. In view of the fact that a difference of from \$2



A Good Southdown Ram.

Champion at London and reserve at Toronto. Exhibited by J. N. Springsted, Caistor Centre, Ont.

to \$4 per hundredweight exists in the selling price of lambs between early fall and late winter, good profits from feeding are assured, and this has been borne out in the experimental work under the Farms system during the last seven years. The author of the pamphlet discusses feeds at some length, and from it we quote in the following paragraphs:

The selection of feeds for winter use should be to replace good pasture grass in every way possible. Grass is the ideal ration for sheep, not only in cheapness but also in nutrition, palatability and succulence.

A large number of feeds have been tried in this work, and these may be briefly treated under the four headings: Dry roughages, succulent roughages, grains and mill-

### Dry Roughages.

Of the dry roughages, alfalfa hay is an easy leader, closely followed, however, by fine clover hays and fine mixed hays. At the Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta., it has been found that alfalfa hay when properly fed with succulent roughages and grain is worth \$21 per ton for the finishing of lambs. It has also been found that alfalfa hay alone, or with meal, is less profitable than when succulent roughages such as roots, (turnips and mangels) or green oat sheaves are also fed. What applies to the rich alfalfa hay also holds true with clover hays. Good quality clover hay is worth from 10 to 50 per cent. more in lamb feeding than timothy or similar grass hay, proving the value of succulent roughages. It was found also that good-quality timothy hay plus mangels gave from 15 to 20 per cent. more profitable gains than clover hay alone. A hay made from peas and oats, well cured, will produce satisfactory gains, but is at least 10 per cent. less profitable than alfalfa or clover or a mixture of these with oat sheaves. Fine corn stover will also make profitable gains, but there is a large percentage of waste. However, a small amount can be fed satisfactorily as a supplement to good-quality leguminous grass hay. Coarse hays commonly found in marshlands are approximately 50 per cent. less valuable in lamb finishing than good-quality timothy hay, and approximately 60 to 75 per cent. less efficient than clover or alfalfa hay. A limited amount of straw may be fed satisfactorily in finishing lambs, but this should only be as a supplement to clover hay and roots. Generally speaking, the richer the hay and the better it is cured the more profits will be made in feeding it to lambs. Coarse, dry roughages of any sort are less palatable, more wasteful, and less profitable than are the finer feeds of the same variety.

### Succulent Roughages.

Succulent roughages play a very large part in profits from lamb finishing. Generally speaking, good succulent roughages, such as turnips, mangels, sugar beets, corn silage, pea and oat silage, or the like, make the dry roughages and grains more palatable and more digestible. Again, these succulent roughages are cheaply grown and are rich, nutritious feeds in themselves. Where corn silage may be raised for \$2 per ton, it is the cheapest and best succulent roughage for lamb finishing. When fed with clover hay and grain it will produce 5 per cent. greater profits than a mixture of turnips, clover hay and grain. However, a mixture of turnips and silage with hay and grain will usually give greatest profits. The turnip is the safest root to feed in finishing lambs, particularly where wethers or even ram lambs may be found in the pens. Mangels, particularly, may have a dangerous influence on the kidneys of wethers and rams.

### Grains.

The grains which may be most profitably fed vary considerably from year to year, with the market values of those grains commonly found in Canada. Oats, barley and feed wheat are all excellent grains for lamb finishing and may be fed whole or crushed, but never fine-ground. A mixture of these three will usually give much better results than any one grain singly. Corn is another grain which excels in the fattening of lambs, particularly those requiring only a short finish. Corn-fed lambs on the Central Experimental Farms have reached a profit of \$2 per head, making great gains at a reasonable cost. However, at the present market prices, corn would not be profitable for this purpose. Elevator screenings also are very valuable in lamb finishing, varying in value, however, in direct proportion to the variation in the quality of the screenings. Where there is a high percentage of broken kernels of wheat and barley and oats, screenings may have a food value equal to a mixture of barley, oats and wheat. Elevator screenings containing a high percentage of flaxseed and foreign matter have less feeding value. Screenings with dirt and black seeds screened out give the greatest gains and profits. A mixture of whole screenings with barley and oats has given from 10 to 40 per cent. greater profits than the screenings alone; the variation being due to the varying quality of the screenings. Black seeds alone are most unpalatable and are dangerous to feed, in that a large proportion of the seeds will pass through the lambs in an undigested condition and will germinate on the land. Black seeds fed alone are unprofitable, and the lambs will make small gains if compelled to depend on this feed for their sustenance.

### Millfeeds.

It is doubtful if, under average conditions, any high percentage of millfeeds can be fed profitably in lamb finishing. However, where grains are very expensive the following meals may be profitably used: Bran is an excellent addition to a grain mixture, especially in the absence, or partial absence, of succulent feed; linseed oil cake might often be profitably added to the grain ration to put a final finish on the lambs; gluten meal is even superior to the linseed oil cake; cottonseed, when not exceeding 10 per cent. of the ration, may often be a profitable addition to the grain ration; middlings, shorts and fine-ground grains are of a pasty nature when moist and should not be fed.

Briefly, to summarize the feeds one might say that the character and quantity of feeds depend largely on market conditions and feeds available. A ration including some good succulent roughage and properly balanced as to nutritive contents will almost invariably give greatest profits. Generally speaking, it will not pay to exceed 1 1/4 pounds of grain per lamb at the finish, nor will it be profitable to feed more than 5 pounds of succulent roughage and 3 to 5 pounds of dry roughage per head, per day, at any time during the finishing period.

Still Doing Business.

Britain's exportable surplus of pedigreed live stock annually nets the Old Country a neat little sum. During the war exportations have fallen off slightly, but the declared value of the stock sent abroad gradually increases and prices in the home trade have been unprecedented. The Live Stock Journal prints the following in regard to the export business during the first nine months of the year:

"During the past nine months the declared value of our live stock exports was 3.21 per cent. in excess of the previous year, i. e., £625,347 against £605,854 in the corresponding period of 1916. From January to September this year we have exported 1,055 horses, of the declared value of £299,898, or worth on an average of £284 5s. 3d. apiece. In the same period of 1916 the average was £249 6s. 10d. for 1,254 head.

"The world demand for pedigree cattle since January has been a capital one, for although the comparative table shows a reduction in numbers, its increased average of declared value fully compensates for that. This swollen value is noticeable in a striking manner in respect to the reduced head shipped during September, for, during that period, only 114 head were sent away, as against 344 in September, 1916, when the average of declared value was £49 13s. 10d., as against £148 10s. 10d. this September.

Table with 4 columns: Period, Number exported, Declared value £, Average £ s. d.

"The demand for sheep during September last was the strongest experienced during that particular month since 1907, the 661 head sent away realizing an average of £13 10s., and were 35.35 per cent. in excess of the number shipped in September, 1916, when the average was £16 12s. 2d."

Shorthorns and Herefords Sell at St. Thomas.

The Elgin County Pure-bred Breeders held their annual sale of Shorthorns and Herefords at St. Thomas, on Thursday, November 8. A good attendance was on hand to purchase the cattle, which were well distributed. Bidding was not so brisk as at London on the previous day, but the cattle were not in quite so good sale-ring fit. Lustré Lass, an eight-months heifer, brought out by W. A. Galbraith, topped the Shorthorns, going to J. A. Watt at \$420. She was a show calf of no mean calibre. Hero Lad, just one year old, was appraised the highest of the bulls, namely, \$305. He was consigned by W. G. Saunders and purchased by Walter Miller. The Shorthorn offering numbered 47; 28 females and 19 bulls. The Shorthorn contributors were: W. G. Saunders, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, D. Brown & Sons, E. E. Luton, E. McCredie, A. & J. C. McCallum, W. A. Galbraith, W. H. Ford, Walter Miller, Roy Eveley. The sale was conducted under the management of Duncan Brown, Shedden, Ontario, with Capt. T. E. Robson, assisted by Locke and McLaughlin as auctioneers. Following is a list of the Shorthorns selling for \$100 and over, with the names of their purchasers:

Table listing Cows and Heifers and Bulls with names and prices.

Table listing Bulls with names and prices.

The even dozen which made up the Hereford offering was not large enough to attract the patrons of this breed from any great distance, consequently those who purchased Whitefaces, got them very reasonably indeed. Five cows and heifers and five bulls of this breed were sold. The contributors were: Jas. Page, McNeil & McNeil, and W. M. Faulds & Son. Following is a list of the Herefords selling for \$100 and over, and the names of their purchasers:

Table listing Cows and Heifers and Bulls with names and prices.

Shorthorns at London Sale Bring \$26,465.

Once more, and for the sixth time in succession, the Weatherman looked with favor on the semi-annual sale of Shorthorns at London, staged by the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company, Limited. The date was Wednesday, November 7; the weather was all that could be expected. So long as this combination of breeders continue to offer good cattle such as they have been doing, and conduct business in a straightforward manner, as has been the custom under the management of Harry Smith, Hay, Ontario, no doubt Providence will be kind to them. The growth of this institution is evidence of its worthiness. From a small sale on April 7, 1915, when 30 Shorthorns, a few Holsteins, and some horses and swine were offered, they have developed into a Shorthorn vendue which attracts buyers from the United States as well as from the leading live-stock provinces of Canada, to such an extent that on November 7, in five hours, they sold 102 cattle for \$26,465, or a general average of \$259.46. Little need be said in regard to the quality and breeding of the recent offering; the list of prices testifies in their behalf. Capt. T. E. Robson, London, took the bids and was assisted in the ring by John Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; J. R. Serson, Ridgeway, and Andrew Freeborn, Denfield. The bidding on some occasions was rather spirited, but it was always based on quality, breeding and sale-ring fit. The buyers were if anything a trifle more careful than at the spring sale, but the good stuff presented by the consignors was attractive and the auctioneer had no trouble in extracting prices that summed up to a very pleasing total. The contributors were: J. T. Gibson, R. S. Robson & Son, F. McDonald & Son, J. McLean & Son, Wm. Waldie, T. W. Douglas, F. W. Scott & Sons, Wm. Hamilton, E. Brien & Sons, G. A. Attridge, R. & S. Nicholson, G. & W. H. Nicholson, D. A. Graham, Thos. Henderson, W. McLean & Son, H. C. Robson, Harry Smith, A. Campbell, Herb. Lee, Kyle Bros., Benj. Pierce, R. R. Wheaton, Douglas Brown, T. E. Robson, J. J. Merner, C. H. Keyes, J. H. Lampman, D. S. Tull, R. M. Peck, Percy Sutherland, H. K. Fairbairn, G. E. Lindsay & Son.

Females were in keen demand, and the \$700 mark was reached on two occasions. R. S. Robson & Son led in a Lady Dorothy cow by Choice Archer (imp.) of Durno breeding, and she went to the final bid of Carpenter & Ross for \$700. She had a cow-calf at foot and was again in-calf to the service of Sittyton Selection. Pettit Bros., of Freeman, Ontario, also paid \$700 for the Rosemary heifer, Woodburn Rose, by Waterloo Leader, and contributed by E. Brien & Sons. Kyle Bros.' Spring Valley Eliza, which showed at Toronto as a young yearling this year, went to Carpenter & Ross for \$630. Benjamin Pierce realized \$625 on a young Augusta heifer, calved in January of the present year. These are a few of the top prices in females, but there were several more which passed the \$500 mark. The United States buyers took females mostly. Their purchases numbered 21 at a general average of \$394.52. The 64 cows and heifers sold averaged \$298.12.

There were in all 38 bulls in the offering, of which M. P. Roddy, Rouleau, Sask., took nine head, including the two-year-old, Fair Brand's Stamp, at \$615. This young sire contributed by H. C. Robson was of strong show-ring calibre, and, if fitted, will probably measure up very favorably against others of his breed on the Western show circuit next year. Altogether Mr. Roddy took 13 cattle, at an average of \$211.90. The 38 bulls averaged \$194.34. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 or over, with the names of the purchasers:

Table listing Cows and Heifers and Bulls with names and prices.

Table listing various cattle with names and prices.

Table listing Bulls with names and prices.

THE FARM.

Put Implements Under Shelter.

There is a heavy loss every year through the farm implements rusting out, due to improper care. No piece of machinery, whether composed of steel or wood, can withstand the ravages of the elements. True, it is rather expensive erecting implement sheds, but in the end it is a better investment than having to replace expensive pieces of machinery every few years. There are fewer parts to cultivating implements than there are to those used for harvesting, but the percentage depreciation is every bit as great if the parts are exposed. Not only does exposure cause oxidation or rusting of steel, but it results in decay of wooden parts. A dollar saved is a dollar earned, and many dollars could be saved if a little better care were taken of the implements. Put them under shelter if possible. In the case of plows, disks, cultivators, etc., clean them up thoroughly and coat the working surface with oil or grease, which will ward off rust and permit of better work being done with them next spring.

## An Agricultural Policy in the Interests of All the People.

Some time ago the Canadian Council of Agriculture drafted "The Farmer's Platform," which was later adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Ontario. The essential features of the platform have been published in this paper in connection with reports of the work of one or other of these associations. We are living in strenuous times. It is advisable to keep in mind not class but the nation as a whole. Canada's big problems are national problems, and one of the biggest of them all is the agricultural problem. The country's basic industry is agriculture. Upon its success or failure depends in no small degree the success or failure of all Canadians, whether they live on the back fifty or on the exclusive city boulevard. Canada must have a vigorous, sane and fair agricultural policy. We are herewith submitting to the judgment of our readers a few clauses for their consideration. A number of them are almost identical with "The Farmer's Platform" previously referred to. A few omissions and additions have been made. We thought it wise in view of the opportune time to add a few planks to the platform dealing directly with the marketing of farm products, particularly as it is necessary to standardize these through a system of inspection and grading to thoroughly establish Canadian products on foreign markets. Rural credit is also worthy of consideration and the importance of the subject requires some action; and in the big matter of Government assistance in agricultural production some suggestions are made with a view to better results from Departmental effort. The policy here outlined is, we believe, a safe one to follow in the interests of all the people. First in the minds of the people of Canada is the war. It must be brought to a successful conclusion, but the war itself must not be allowed to blind the people from seeing the economic situation which will best bring Canada through the conflict and maintain her proper position afterwards. While we put the winning of the war first, we must not hesitate to put our own national welfare in its proper place and so consider the main things having a direct bearing upon that welfare. In this particular, agriculture must not longer be neglected for upon agricultural prosperity depends the prosperity of all Canada. You may not agree with every clause, but if they cause readers to think carefully and without prejudice, the following policy will have served its purpose.

### Tariffs:—

1. Gradual reduction and complete elimination in five years of duty on goods imported from Great Britain. Further that all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately granted to Great Britain.
2. That all foodstuffs be placed on the free list.
3. That agricultural implements and other necessities in agricultural production be placed on the free list.
4. That tariffs on all other commodities be materially reduced.

### National Revenue:—

1. By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.
2. By a sharply graduated income tax above a standard living income.
3. By a graduated income tax on profits of corporations above a reasonable profit.

### Other Matters:—

1. Nationalization of all railways with control vested in a non-political Board of Commissioners. Railways are national public utilities.
2. That no further national resources be alienated from the Crown, but brought into use by short or long-term lease depending upon the nature of these resources, but in which the interests of the public shall be safely guarded.
3. Direct legislation including the initiative and referendum and right of recall.
4. Publicity of political campaign fund contributions and expenditures, both before and after elections.
5. The periodical publication of the names of stockholders of publications to show the power behind the press.
6. Full Provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, including manufacture, export and import.
7. The extension of the franchise to women in any province shall automatically admit them to federal franchise.

### Marketing:—

1. The bringing into effect of a live-stock act which will place under a government commission, the inspection, weighing, grading of live stock, indemnity charges for diseased animals and other matters pertaining to the shipment of live stock from the farm to the leading markets; that is, to bring live stock markets directly under the control of a permanent commission.
2. The inauguration of a system of inspection and grading of agricultural products for export whether manufactured or raw, in order that Canadian agricultural products may be standardized before the foreign buyer. Such inspection, grading and standardization to include meat and meat products, dairy products, poultry products, fruits and vegetables.
3. That an aggressive foreign service be immediately provided for the placing of agricultural products on foreign markets. This should be inaugurated to insure a permanent place on these markets for Canadian products after the war.
4. The establishment of a publicly-controlled cold storage system that could handle large quantities of perishable products, in order that small abattoirs, creameries and produce companies could utilize this storage space and find export facilities for their products in any competition.

### Credit:—

1. Provincial Government systems of long-term credit.
2. A revision of the Bank Act that will permit the establishment of small, independent co-operative banks, these to be under federal inspection. With these, Government regional banks that would act as clearing houses should be established.

### Government Assistance in Agricultural Production:—

1. A more marked understanding between Provincial and Federal agricultural work that would prevent overlapping and duplication of effort.
2. Revision of work carried on by Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, giving to each Department the work that it could most efficiently carry out. Investigational and experimental work with crops and live stock is essentially provincial. Marketing service and grading of products are national in scope, and work for the Dominion Government.

## Can We Preserve Our Own Democracy?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In your recent editorial entitled "Partyism Buried in Union," you have struck a note to which all true Canadians will respond. It is surely time that "political favoritism, graft, patronage, inefficiency and inaction" disappeared. If they do not the Canadian people will probably disappear as a political unit, for no nation can exist when its political life becomes rotten. It seems to me, however, that you are, perhaps, too sanguine as to the good results of the present "Union Government." There is no one more desirous than myself of seeing the absurdities of the party system abolished; no one who would welcome more heartily a real union government representing the masses of the people. Theoretically the thing is admirable. But practically, under existing conditions, and with our present political machinery, the situation is not without danger. I may be quite wrong. It may be that the dangers which I foresee will not be realized. I sincerely hope so, and yet I cannot shut my eyes to these dangers; and, because we are much more likely to avoid them if foreseen, I desire to point them out to your readers, and especially to farmers, whose interests are particularly involved, and who, therefore, should be forewarned by being forewarned.

The first danger that I see arises out of the possibility of the present "Union Government" not being a real Union Government, even of the parties. Every observing person knows that there is more difference of opinion within each of the two old parties than there is between the publicly proclaimed views of these parties. That is to say, there are members of the so-called Liberal party who have no sympathy with the principles of Liberalism; they are simon-pure stand-patters—ultra-conservative

in their views and outlook. On the other hand, there are members of the so-called Conservative party who are radical and progressive. It is, therefore, an open question as to how far or how fully the present "Union Government" represents the rank and file of the two old parties. I do not care to mention names, or to judge anyone harshly; but it seems to me that the present Union Cabinet may be dominated by those who have, in the opinion of many disinterested persons, shown amazing incapacity as statesmen and an almost complete inability to sympathize in any real way with the masses of the Canadian people. Mr. Crerar, the proposed new Minister of Agriculture, is a strong man who understands the needs of Canadian farmers, and who may be relied on to do his best. But what can he do among so many who have either assisted in, or connived at, the exploitation of the Canadian farmer for many long years? It would be a miracle if much real progress were made under such circumstances.

In the second place, even if the present proposed "Union Government" were a real union of the parties it would still be an open question as to whether it would represent the majority of the people or legislate in their interests. For the last 40 years both the old parties have been largely dominated by the powerful triumvirate of financial, transportation and manufacturing interests. Therefore, in so far as this is so, a union of the two old parties does not hold forth much hope. There are cases on record where His Majesty's Loyal Opposition failed to perform its ostensible and historic function, because it was controlled by the same interests that controlled His Majesty's Government. If such a temporary union of the parties were made permanent without providing some substitute for an Opposition, we should certainly be jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

In the third place, there may be no real election. You say there is an election coming. Will this actually

happen? Take a specific case. In the ordinary course of events A and B are nominated by the party organizations in constituency D to contest the next election. Then comes the announcement of a "Union Government." The Federal leaders and their colleagues have buried the hatchet, have ceased their unholy strife; and it is, therefore, incumbent on their humble followers to do likewise. A and B, therefore, resign and a joint convention is called to nominate a union candidate. After due deliberation C is nominated. Now, theoretically this joint convention ought to be representative of the whole constituency, and C ought to be an excellent man; but practically the joint convention will be very small and unrepresentative, and will be dominated by a dozen influential party men or political bosses. If there is no other political organization in the constituency C will be elected by acclamation. There will be no real election. The electors will not be consulted. A "people's representative" will be appointed by a joint committee of Liberal-Conservative and Conservative-Liberal political bosses! Seven years filled with momentous doings have already passed without giving the Canadian people any chance to select parliamentary representatives, and another five years may elapse before such an opportunity is again presented. This species of government may be good or it may be bad, but it is certainly not democratic. In fact, with our present political machinery we have never had, and can never have, democratic government. We are, unfortunately, reduced to the deplorable necessity of having to have a party fight before the people can express themselves at all. And the result has been, so far as my observation goes, a steady retrogression from democracy in Canada—at least so far as Federal affairs are concerned—for the last 30 years. And yet we are spilling oceans of blood "to make the world safe for democracy!" We shall be indeed fortunate if the next few years do not witness the loss of a great many

democratic political liberties which it has taken generations of struggle to win.

Such are the dangers of the present situation as I see them. It is not necessary that they be realized. Permit me to suggest some means by which they may be avoided.

(1) Where there is danger of an undesirable candidate's going in by acclamation, the hitherto unorganized, independent or detached electors must be ready, willing and able to organize immediately to nominate an independent candidate who has the confidence of the people at large. If this is not done the electors have themselves to blame if the chains which already bind them are drawn tighter. There are constituencies where this need is now urgent, where apathy on the part of the electors will work untold harm. Such prompt action as I have suggested will also give adequate support to the democratic and progressive elements of the new cabinet. If there were 50 independent and intelligent farmer members in the next parliament, I will venture the assertion that Mr. Crerar would be able to carry out much needed reforms which would be utterly impossible

of realization with but a paltry dozen farmer members, or with a servile following of any brand in the House. One of the curses of our party system has been the servility of the private member; and it will be just as bad to be at the beck and call of the Unionist party whip as to be subservient to Grit or Tory.

(2) The only radical preventive of such dangers as have been outlined is an alert and aroused public opinion provided with suitable political machinery for expressing itself. At present we elect—or appoint—a virtual autocracy for a specified period. There is absolutely no constitutional check which the electorate can use if representative bodies do not represent. As electors we cannot prevent bad legislation from being enacted. If things go well we shall be glad; if they go ill we must grin and bear it, as we have no redress. We can only shut the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Now surely this is a travesty of democracy. We are now suffering untold loss from military absolutism in Germany; and yet we have in Canada a plutocratic absolutism which brings upon us misery as real as any precipitated by German junkers. In demanding the democratization of Germany we have discerned one of

the prime causes of the great war, and surely we have enough intelligence to preserve democracy among ourselves while we are fighting to establish it in Germany. There is, I think, no way in which we can better protect ourselves than by securing the constitutional right of direct legislation through the *Initiative*, the *Referendum* and the *Recall*. Thus protected an alert public opinion can exert itself, while under present conditions it is practically powerless. With proper constitutional safety valves, popular discontent finds expression in peaceful political evolution, while without such means of expression violent political revolution is to be expected.

Putting the thing in a few words it may be said that the present political situation is both hopeful and dangerous. If we all do our duty as citizens we shall realize our hopes; but if we are indifferent, or lack wisdom, the dangers which threaten will descend in judgment upon us. If I read history aright nearly every war has been followed by a period of political reaction—a retrogression from democracy. The vital question for us is: "Can we preserve our own democracy while we try to establish democracy in Europe?"

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### Remember the Radiator.

It is absolutely impossible to run an automobile in the winter time with the use of water in the radiator unless you keep your car in a garage that is heated at all times to a good temperature, and unless you never allow the motor to stop in the open air. This must be obvious, because in winter weather water will freeze. When the water is frozen the metal containing it expands, and such troubles as cracked cylinders, etc., result. A motorist can afford, in a great many instances, to be careless in numerous details in connection with the maintenance and operation of his auto, but he absolutely cannot overlook the use of some anti-freeze solution in the radiator during the winter months. We have known cases where power plants have been ruined beyond repair by the freezing of the water, but, of course, such cases are rare. What does happen quite frequently, however, is this, the water freezes in the pump and when the annoyed owner insists upon cranking the machine the impeller is broken. Should you be frozen up any time during the coming winter months and you find the cranking of the car an extremely stiff operation do not force the crank around, but take some steps to warm every part of the motor.

There are a number of mixtures being sold to-day, under various names, but we can refer to them, generally, as anti-freeze compounds. We have nothing to say for or against these formulas, but we would suggest

before utilizing any of them that you make sure, through the experience of some one else, that they do not injuriously effect any metal or rubber parts. The best liquid to be put in the radiator is grain alcohol, but this is too expensive and, of course, for some other reasons is not available very readily. Wood alcohol, while not as excellent as the grain product, serves its purpose well. We are quite sure that it cannot have any noticeable effect upon metal or rubber. With the alcohol should be mixed some glycerine, in order that the evaporation may not be too hasty.

We want you to use something in the water but in doing so let us insist that you exercise great care, otherwise your winter driving may prove rather expensive. If some warm days should come along keep an eye on the temperature of the fluid in the radiator and never allow it to steam. If you have a covering for the bonnet remove it for a short time. It will not be long until you get in the habit of watching the radiator. Every time it becomes very heated evaporation will take place, and you are not only going to reduce the safety against freezing but you are going to lose money through the reduction of the proportion of alcohol.

Some big manufacturers in Canada, who make use of many trucks and delivery cars, put coal oil into their radiators last winter, but it was found that while this mixture prevented freezing, that it ruined hose connections. If, however, you find it impossible to get alcohol it is better to use coal oil than to take any

chance. The deterioration in the hose connections is not rapid, and perhaps two or three trips would not result disastrously. Before you put anything at all into your radiator it is always well to wash it out with a hot soda solution. This cleans out the engine jacket and all metal parts, freeing them from rust and other foreign accumulations.

If, after all this, you have decided to use alcohol, you had better keep the following schedule of proportions before you. In temperatures from the freezing point to zero the water should contain about 25 per cent. of alcohol and a little glycerine. At ten below zero raise the proportion of alcohol to 30 per cent., and at twenty below zero to 40 per cent. If glycerine can be purchased in your community at a reasonable price, it would not be a bad idea to have about one-fortieth of your total radiator capacity filled with it. Glycerine does not evaporate rapidly and prevents any allied mixture from doing so to any great extent. For your information we may state that wood alcohol will boil at 170 in all mixtures above 30 per cent.

Before closing this article we wish to warn you that frozen roads and other winter conditions are hard upon your springs. Look to them right away and see that the clips are tight. It is absolutely necessary that the clips should not be loose if you are to prevent breakage at bolt holes. Manufacturers are not keen to make adjustments on springs where the owners have been known to run with loose clips.

AUTO.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### A Short Course Trains Live Stock Judges.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

My first experience in judging was at a Short Course held in a town near my home. These courses are held at a time of the year that nearly every young farmer can attend them. There were quite a number of boys within reach of this Course who took quite an interest in it, but there were many more who could have attended it but did not grasp the opportunity. The Course was short, lasting about six weeks, but in that time we learned a great deal in the different lines of agriculture, and in live stock judging. I found each class of stock very interesting but as we went more extensively into hog raising at home, I naturally took more interest in it.

Last year I was chosen as one of the three members of Essex County for the Inter-County Competition, held at the Guelph Winter Fair. We did not score very high as a County, but each of us did fairly well in some individual class of stock. I was lucky enough to receive first in swine, and as this was my favorite line of stock to judge, I think I took a little more interest in this class than in some of the others. This helped me in winning first in swine at the Toronto National this year. I find that the best method in preparing for a Competition is to use a score card and follow it closely while judging. By practicing in this way for a time you will soon be able to place a class of stock without the use of a card. Whenever I see some good animals I pick out three or four of the best and place them in the order that I would at a competition. By doing this one soon becomes acquainted with the methods followed in the large judging competitions.

After I had entered into a couple of the competitions I found that the best method to follow in judging was to form in your mind an ideal animal in each branch of live stock. Then look the class of animals over very carefully and by considering the good and bad points pick out the one that comes nearest to your ideal and so on until the animals are placed in order. In judging a class, you may find two animals nearly alike. One may excel the other in a greater number of points, but they may not be so important. In this case the value

of the points must be carefully considered and the one which excels in the most important points is given the advantage.

Many young men enter these competitions for the cash prizes offered. Although the prizes help to pay the expenses and also encourage the competitors, the experience is worth far more than the time and money spent by those who take part in them. After you have attended a few competitions and have seen the high-grade stock you become more particular about the quality of your own herd and also in feeding and caring for them. A little experience in judging becomes very useful when you are buying some new stock or culling in your own herd, and for this reason alone it would be worth anyone's time to get all the experience in judging possible. A few slight improvements might be made in the competitions by dividing the boys into classes according to age, or to the amount of experience they have had. But as the age limit is generally set at twenty-five years, each one has a fairly equal chance. There may be an exception to this in some of the open classes where College students may compete, and it would probably give each a fairer chance if the College students and those who have acquired their experience from Short Courses and books were divided into two classes.

Essex Co., Ont.

WM. BUCHANAN.

### Valuable Information Secured at a Short Course.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the winter of 1916 I attended a Short Course in agriculture, held in Orillia by our District Representative. The course lasted for four weeks and although I had to drive eight miles morning and evening in order to attend it, I only missed two days, so you may judge it was both interesting and profitable.

We took up almost all branches of farm work and farm management. Time would not allow going very extensively into any particular subjects, but we got a knowledge of each which enables one to go on and learn more by studying. The subject "Feeds and Feeding" was especially interesting to me as no matter how good and well-bred your stock may be unless you can keep it growing and in a good, healthy condition it is not going to show to the best advantage. In order

to do this you must have some knowledge of what you are feeding and what results you may rightly expect, and unless you have a balanced ration and know how to balance one you are not going to get the most out of your feed, from an economic standpoint.

Some of the subjects we took up were live stock, field crops, manures and fertilizers, poultry, soils, underdrainage, and quite a number of others of no less importance, as well as practical work in milk testing, packing apples and grain judging. Some of the best stock in the neighborhood was procured for our benefit. The good and bad points of each animal were very plainly pointed out to us and we were shown the desirable and undesirable qualities in the different breeds of farm animals. This is a branch of agriculture which is apparently just coming into its own and the knowledge we received has given us an insight into what is required and where to look for it in an animal.

Another important feature of the Course was the special lectures, given every Friday, by prominent agriculturists upon different topics pertaining to agriculture. At the conclusion of the Short Course a Junior Farmers' Improvement Association was formed and through it I was persuaded to enter in one of the Acre Profit Competitions put on by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The field crop which I entered in was corn and I was lucky enough to win out in the County and so had my expenses paid when attending the Short Course in stock and seed judging at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and spent a very profitable and enjoyable time while there. I would advise all junior farmers who have taken a short course to enter in these competitions as the knowledge gained amply repays anyone for any extra work taken, even if not successful in coming out on top in your County and getting the trip to Guelph, which, by the way, is certainly well worth while.

Our Junior Farmers' Association has a very energetic executive and we have been doing our bit to advance the interests of agriculture in more ways than one since we organized. Last spring we bought some potatoes for experimental purposes, each member getting ten pounds each of two leading varieties, namely, "Davies' Warrior", and "Delaware", and tried them along with his own. The members expect then to select a variety and all grow that one. The object of this is to try and do away with some of the varieties at present being grown and to have every person, if possible, in each locality grow the one variety so that we can ship them in carload lots.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

W. B. TUDHOPE.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Farmer and the Condenser.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE".

There has been a good deal of discussion recently, concerning the inroads made by the condensers into the territory hitherto held by cheese factories and creameries. This has been exceptionally marked under war conditions owing, no doubt, to a very strong demand for condensed milk products from the front. Naturally, the farmer is anxious to increase the revenue from his cows. In pursuing this idea he throws in his lot with the larger concerns.

The writer has had some experience in this connection, that may be of interest in showing how a situation of this kind usually works out. So long as competing factories are kept open the neighboring condenser may be depended upon to pay an average advance of about fifty cents per hundred pounds of milk over that paid by the former. But once the larger concern has drawn to itself the general support of the cheese factory patrons, their own prices are very apt to take a sudden drop to the level of cheese prices. This, of course, is only an ordinary business practice, and no attempt is here suggested to discredit the condenser for so doing. Being loyal to the cheese factories is regarded by most farmers as mere sentiment, and there is no money in sentiment as they see it. There would probably be no harm done in simply nibbling at the bait, but it is when one swallows the hook that there is cause for regret. Once the farmers are all lined up as patrons of the condenser, that institution as likely as not will benevolently offer to buy the building and idle equipment of their erstwhile competitors, thus, as they explain, relieving the owner or owners of so much dead property. This is a very good place to get suspicious.

Early in the game, in this country, some of the cheese factories in Oxford county were allowed to go under or pass into the control of a large condensing company to be used as gathering stations. In this way, some of the competition offensive to the big fellows was eliminated and as a matter of course, was followed by a lowering of prices to the farmers. Other cheese factory patrons, on account of being farther away from the field of action had not been tempted to throw in their lot with the condensers. Being interested onlookers, however, they soon got wise to the situation.

In due time, advance agents were sent among them, holding out big inducements in the way of prices if they would sell their milk to the condenser. This time, thanks to the past experiences of others, these farmers were prepared to do business with their eyes open. Here was good winter market for their milk. They wanted to secure that market if it could be done without sacrificing their future interests.

The regular custom had been to follow summer dairying only. Hence, their largest milk supply was only available when prices were lowest. During the season of high prices they were practically out of the running. As dairying was the source of most of their income, many felt that it would add considerably to their prosperity if a milk cheque were forthcoming each month in the year. If they continued sending milk to the cheese factories during the winter months, that meant the manufacture of fodder cheese, and this being necessarily of an inferior grade, would, when dumped on the market, have an unwholesome effect on the cheese trade generally.

By way of a solution, most of the farmers interested concluded to compromise the matter. The usual system was modified and only about half the cows were bred to freshen in the spring, the remainder dropping their calves during the fall and early winter. Throughout the regular cheese making season the milk was sent as formerly to be made into cheese. Beginning with October the milk from this territory was sent to the condenser contracting to handle it, the cheese maker acting as a sort of general forwarding agent.

Each farmer, however, was obliged to sign a contract, that in return for a stated price he agreed to certain conditions, mostly of a sanitary nature. Among the principal ones were: The stables must be kept clean and the cows brushed every day. As soon as possible after milking the milk must be removed to a specially built milk house and cooled down to 65 degrees. At more or less regular intervals an inspector made his rounds in order to see if these rules were being carried out.

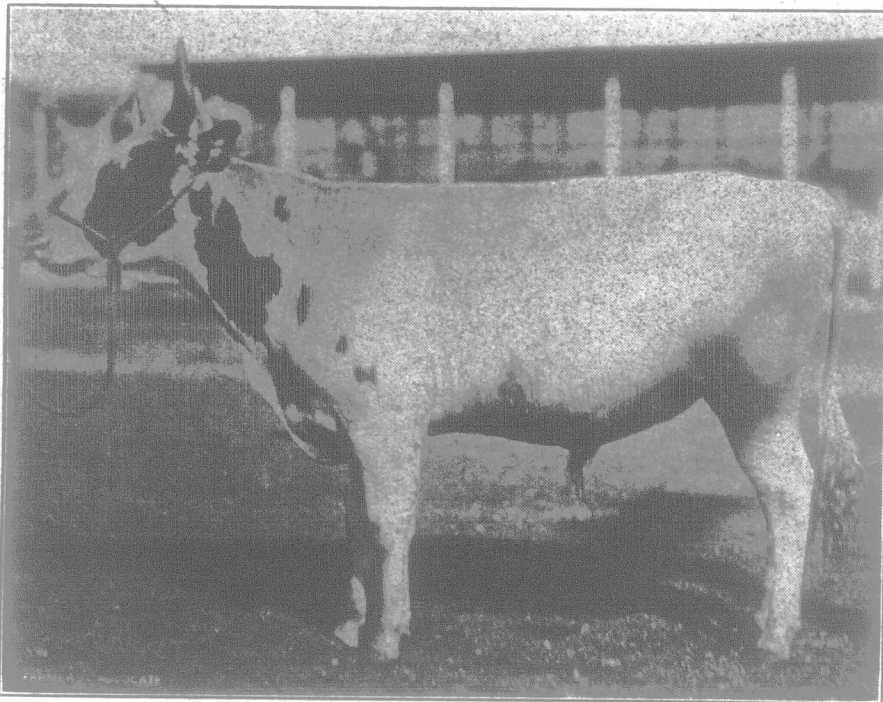
For a time this sort of thing was looked upon as a nuisance, but once used to the routine of the thing dairymen were willing to admit that it was really having a splendid educational effect on the farming community. Once equipped to handle milk to the condenser satis-

factorily it was no trouble to continue the practice when the milk was destined for the cheese factories. As a result the quality of cheese being shipped out of this district commands the highest prices, and is helping very materially to enhance the reputation we are winning for this product on the British market. In this way the condensers have been made to serve the farmers more effectively than was at first intended.

AGRICOLA.

### Feeding the Herd Bull.

The entire care of a dairy bull must be with the view of keeping his vigor and getting power at their highest point. In addition to the proper kind and amount of feed, he must have sufficient exercise in order that his system may be kept active and vigorous. The dairy bull has much the same large digestive capacity as a cow, so that when he reaches maturity he has the digestive power to lay on fat readily. This excess fat usually slows him up, makes him heavy, and he loses his procreative powers unless he is compelled to take enough exercise to keep down his condition. The feed of the bull, like that of the cow, needs to be of a bulky character, but should not be too coarse and watery as, for instance, a heavy silage ration that would develop too much middle, which in a bull injures his vitality, making him slow and clumsy. Clover hay should form the bulk of a bull's ration, in addition to a small amount of roots, silage and straw. With this kind of feed, a bull may require very little grain, except when he is doing heavy service. At such times, three or four pounds per day of bran, oats and oil meal would prove ample. If clover or alfalfa hay could not be procured, timothy or blue grass hay will give good results, but a little more concentrates, preferably bran, will have to be fed. As a bull has a large body to maintain, he requires considerable total feed. The following ration daily would be suitable for a bull of 1,500 to 2,000 lbs.: Clover hay, 20 to 25 lbs.; oat straw, 5 lbs.; roots, 20 lbs.; silage 10



Netherhall Countermark.

Junior and grand champion Ayrshire bull at Toronto for R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

lbs.; grain mixture, 2 to 4 lbs. In summer, an equal weight of cut grass or other soiling crop, could take the place of the roots and silage.

For a young and growing bull, usually active at that age, more liberal feeding can be safely done as growth has to be provided for. Even at that age, the roughage should consist largely of hay and straw and roots rather than silage. Dairy bulls, never allowed to get in high flesh and with sufficient exercise, have been known to remain active for service till ten years old or over. Ontario Bulletin 253 on "Dairy Cattle".

On October 26 and 27, the National Dairymen's sale of Holstein cattle was held at Columbus, Ohio, at which 134 head were sold for an average of \$636.45. The highest price paid was \$7,000 for Pauline De Kol Ophelia, a 44-lb. cow. The next highest was \$6,000 for a 35-pound son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Four thousand dollars was paid for a 30-pound cow bred to Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Outside of these three animals, nothing in the sale exceeded the \$3,000 mark, although thirty-one animals in the sale sold for \$1,000 or over. The attendance at the sale was all that could be desired and the 134 animals went to fifty-nine buyers from twelve States. An interesting feature of the sale was the auctioning of the young bull sired by Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, which was donated by Ralph King, of Ohio, for Red Cross purposes. He was knocked down for \$500 the first day of the sale, and then the purchaser donated the price to the Red Cross and the bull was put up for auction the second day, when the sum of \$3,000 was finally reached, the bull going to A. W. Green, of Middlefield, Ohio.

If you know you have a poor dairy cow, don't pan her off on your neighbor; sell her for beef.

Scald the calf pails occasionally. They require it to keep them sweet. Avoid feeding the milk warm one meal and cold the next. If digestive troubles would be avoided and thriftiness secured in the calf, the milk should always be fed at as near blood heat as possible.

Oats and oil cake or linseed meal are splendid concentrates for calves; in fact, for all growing stock. Well-cured clover or alfalfa hay makes ideal roughage. Pulped roots or sweet silage supply the succulent part of the ration. When feeding concentrates according to production avoid the habit of feeding all members of the herd alike, irrespective of milk and fat yield, profits will show an increase. It is not economical feeding to give Rose as much bran and cottonseed meal as Beauty, when she gives little more than half the returns. The sooner the policy of feeding concentrates according to production is adopted, the better it will be for the owner of the herd.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Tractor Demonstration in Nova Scotia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE".

During the month of October five Plowing Matches and Tractor Demonstrations were held at various points in Nova Scotia, namely: Kentville, Amherst, Antigonish, Hopewell and Truro. The attendance at each of these plowing matches was from about 1,500 to 5,000 and in every instance the matches and demonstrations proved extremely popular. Three tractors, all owned by the Department of Agriculture, were operated at these matches. They were the first light tractors ever operated in Nova Scotia and, while the majority of the farmers came to these matches with a view to looking at the tractors mainly as a novelty, hundreds went away believing that before long the tractor will take a prominent place even in the agriculture of Nova Scotia.

All of the tractors operated in these demonstrations gave excellent satisfaction. They were the 9-18 Case Tractor, the 10-20 Mogul, made by the International Harvester Co., and the latest tractor developed by Henry Ford, Detroit.

The Province of Nova Scotia was fortunate in having this Ford tractor given them personally by Henry Ford.

At the present time all of these tractors are doing contract work for farmers in King's, Hants and Colchester counties. A careful record is being kept of the oil consumed and the acreage plowed. In every case the fuel used is kerosene oil. Up to the close of the present season, the Department is charging the farmer \$2 per acre for plowing and cannot possibly overtake the amount of work which is offered.

## KEEP AN EXTRA SOW

The Dominion Government through the Live Stock Branch and the Food Controller's Department is launching a campaign for the increased production of hogs in this country. The best available information from the men whose business it is to keep in touch with the food needs of the Allied countries is that it is absolutely essential that the utmost effort be put forward in Canada to increase our hog supplies during the coming year. If the farms of this Dominion could, on the average, carry an extra brood sow for the coming year it would go far toward supplying our troops at the front with the necessary bacon to keep them fit to carry on the war. Food is absolutely necessary and meat is essential. The quickest way to get more meat is to produce more pork. The Government and the Food Controller are asking the farmers of this country as a duty to increase hog production. They promise as well to so regulate the packing industry and the sale of pork and its products after it leaves the producer's hand to ensure a fair and square deal to the farmer. There is no doubt about the need for more hogs. Farmers will take hold and do all they can toward increasing production. The onus is on the Government for a fair and square deal; they have promised it and we have faith in the men at the head of the Live Stock Branch and the Food Controller's Department to see that it is carried out. Under the circumstances the extra sow should be saved immediately, and then it is up to the Government and the Food Controller's Department not to fail to see that the men who produce the pigs get a fair share of the returns from those pigs. This time action should be immediate, and a sow should be saved out of every bunch of pigs being fitted for slaughter. Next week this paper will carry an article outlining a system of cheap feeding for the sow and the spring litter to carry them up until next summer's crop is available to fatten them for the market. Breed an extra sow.

quire it to warm one... the milk possible.

endid con-... Well-... Pulped... part of the... ing to pro-... members of... d, profits... al feeding... l meal as... e returns... according... be for the

IN.

Nova

Matches... ous points... ntigonish... n of these... 00 and in... ns proved... by the... at these... operated... e farmers... ng at the... away be-... prominent

onstrations... 9-18 Case... ernational... doped by

in having... rry Ford... are doing... and Col-... p of the... very case... se of the... e farmer... overtake

OW

ough Food... ng a... n of... ble... iness... needs... ab-... effort... our... ar... on... y for... ward... the... rry... ary... way... ork... ller... y as... hey... king... pro-... d to... mer... more... all... ion... fair... and... of... on-... ried... tra... hen... food... see... t a... gns... and... nch... text... out-... the... up... to... an

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 8.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

Table with columns for Receipts, Top Price Good Steers, Top Price Good Calves, and Top Price Good Lambs. Rows include Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Calgary for CATTLE, CALVES, HOGS, and SHEEP.

Market Comments.

Toronto Union Stock Yards.

There was a slight falling off in cattle receipts at the Yards during the week with the total on the open market reaching eighty-two hundred, while fourteen hundred to sixteen hundred head were consigned direct to the abattoirs. With forty-eight hundred head on sale on the market Monday, trading was active and prices were from 15 to 25 cents higher on most grades of cattle.

Lamb receipts were normal, about nine thousand being on sale. On Monday \$16 to \$16.75 was the prevailing price, while some loads sold at \$15.90. On Tuesday and Wednesday, \$16 to \$16.25 was the ruling range, the market closing lower on Thursday with straight loads selling at \$15.75 to \$16.

Hogs sold on Monday and Tuesday at \$16.75, while the bulk sold on Wednes-

Table with columns for Classification, No., Avg. Price, Price Range, Bulk Sales, and Top Price. Rows include STEERS, HEIFERS, COWS, BULLS, CANNERS & CUTTERS, OXEN, CALVES, STOCKERS, FEEDERS, HOGS, LAMBS, and SHEEP for TORONTO and MONTREAL.

day at \$17, the market closing with a steady undertone at this level on Thursday.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 1st, Canadian packing houses purchased 328 calves, 200 bulls, 6,003 butcher cattle, 8,399 hogs, and 6,212 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 241 calves, 708 butcher cattle, 71 hogs, and 829 sheep and lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to November 1st, inclusive, were: 236,158 cattle, 41,209 calves, 111,090 sheep, and 359,331 hogs; compared to 236,393 cattle, 40,017 calves, 121,271 sheep and 339,619 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Montreal.

Receipts of butcher cattle for the week were more by over four hundred head than those of last week and the market was burdened with a supply more than adequate for the demand, which showed a lack of keenness as the packing houses had not been able to clean up their large purchases of the last two weeks; also American buyers did not appear

to be anxious purchasers for small stuff, their orders being noticeably smaller than usual. On Monday the receipts were small although a big market was expected. Those who had held their cattle over in expectation of a stronger market anticipated higher prices. Despite the light receipts, however, the market weakened during the day, and prices showed slight reductions over last week's closing figures.

and cutters, while not in as brisk demand as usual, met with a fair market and sold from \$5.25 to \$6, the majority of the sales being made from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Veal calves held about steady at last week's closing quotations from \$11 to \$15 per hundred, the bulk of the sales being made from \$11 to \$14. Grass calves were off 50 cents, the majority selling at \$6.50 per hundred.

Sheep and lambs were liberal in supply. While prices for ewes held steady, especially for those of good breeding quality, lambs weakened by 50 cents to \$1 per hundred during the latter part of the week; at the lower prices a good business was done on export account. While a number of choice lambs sold at \$16 per hundred on Monday, the majority of the sales during the latter part of the week were made from \$15 to \$15.50 for those of good quality and from \$14 to \$15 for those of common quality.

With light receipts of hogs on sale the market advanced from 25 to 50 cents per hundred on Monday, selects selling at \$17 per hundred, fed and watered, while a few sold slightly higher. With heavier receipts on Tuesday, however, the market made no further gains and closed on Tuesday unsettled at the advance.

Pr. St. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending

*Incorporated 1855*

### Farmers Who Call

at any of the Branches of  
**THE MOLSONS BANK**  
are always made welcome

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

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

November 1st, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 578 calves, 934 canners and cutters, 604 bulls, 664 butcher cattle, 1,583 hogs, and 3,632 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 4 butcher cattle, 12 stockers, 12 hogs, and 16 lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 72 calves, and 1,046 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to November 1st, inclusive, were: 44,725 cattle, 51,354 calves, 19,228 sheep, and 67,016 hogs; compared to 41,700 cattle, 41,148 calves, 49,998 sheep, and 76,186 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

**EAST END.**—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 1st, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 38 calves, 2,057 butcher cattle, 939 hogs, and 631 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 12 calves, 142 butcher cattle, and 381 sheep and lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 547 calves, and 1,131 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to November 1st, inclusive, were: 44,671 cattle, 38,704 calves, 35,511 sheep, and 38,892 hogs; compared to 42,370 cattle, 40,708 calves, 41,760 sheep and 53,918 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

#### Buffalo.

**Cattle.**—Cattle trade showed improvement generally at Buffalo last week. Offerings were closely in keeping with the demand, as a result of which better kinds of shipping and butchering cattle sold steady, while a medium and fair grade of stuff looked shade lower. Best shipping steers were out of Canada and sold on a range of from \$12.75 to \$13.50, the top steers being heavy and well finished. In the handy butchering line about the best offered ranged from \$11 to \$11.75, few fancy up to \$12. Fat cows generally sold to better advantage, as did the better kinds of butchering heifers, medium and common, light stuff ruling about steady, canners selling from steady to about a dime higher. Bulls generally brought steady prices, better kind of milk cows ruling strong, other kinds weak. Stockers and feeders sold at about steady prices, feeders generally being better sale than the little, common stocker stuff. Runs have been largely of the commoner kind of stuff of recent weeks and the demand is for the better grades. Prospects appear to be strong for the choice cattle, with little, if any improvement in the medium and commoner stuff. Offerings for the week totaled 6,825 head, as against 5,825 head for the previous week and 6,109 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

**Shipping Steers—Natives.** Choice to prime, \$13 to \$14; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12.25; plain, \$10 to \$10.75; very coarse and common, \$9 to \$9.75.

**Shipping Steers—Canadians.** Choice to prime, \$12.75 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12.25; common and plain, \$9.50 to \$10.25.

**Butchering Steers.** Choice heavy, \$14 to \$14.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.75; fat heavy, \$11 to \$11.50; common, \$10 to \$10.50; stocker and feeder, \$8 to \$8.50; canner, \$7 to \$7.50.

**Hogs.** Choice to prime, \$10.50 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.50; common, \$8.50 to \$9.50; very coarse and common, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

**Sheep and Lambs.** Choice to prime, \$12 to \$13; fair to good, \$10 to \$11; common, \$8 to \$9; very coarse and common, \$7 to \$8.

\$7.75 to \$8.25; light and common \$6.75 to \$7.25; very fancy fat cows, \$9.25 to \$9.50; best heavy fat cows, \$8.25 to \$9 good butchering cows, \$7.50 to \$8; medium to fair, \$6.75 to \$7.25; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$4 to \$5.

**Bulls.** Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.50; good butchering, \$7.50 to \$8.25.

**Stockers and Feeders.** Best feeders, \$8.50 to \$9.25; common to fair, \$7 to \$8; best stockers, \$7.50 to \$8; fair to good, \$6 to \$7; common, \$5 to \$5.75.

**Milchers and Springers.** Good to best, in small lots, \$100.00 to \$140; in carloads, \$85.00 to \$100.00.

**Hogs.** Some heavy declines were noted the first half of the week. Monday, when top was \$17.75 and bulk sold at \$17.50, prices were 10 to 15 cents lower than the previous week's close, and Tuesday there was another drop of a strong quarter, majority going at \$17.25. Wednesday was the low day, bulk going at \$17 and \$17.10, few reached \$17.25 and one bunch made \$17.50. The next two days prices showed a gain of 75 cents, Friday's top being \$18, with bulk selling at \$17.75 and \$17.85. The fore part of the week buyers got pigs and lights down to \$15.50 and \$15.75 and before the week was out or on Friday these grades brought up to \$16.50 and \$16.75. Roughts on the high day of the week brought \$16.50 and \$16.75 and stags \$15 down. For the week receipts were 27,100 head, as against 24,076 head for the week before and 48,200 head for the same week a year ago.

**Sheep and Lambs.** Market on lambs was not any too good the first half of last week. Monday and Tuesday tops sold mostly at \$16.50, with culls \$15.25 down, and Wednesday the bulk of the choice lots moved at \$16.25, while nothing in the cull line reached better than \$15. Thursday prices were up a quarter, tops being back to \$16.50 and Friday values showed a further gain of fifteen to twenty-five cents, best being placed up to \$16.75 and culls went from \$15.50 down. Sheep were steady all week. Wethers were quoted from \$11.50 to \$11.75 and the general ewe range was from \$11 down. Receipts last week were 16,600 head, being against 12,707 head for the week before and 16,500 head for the same week a year ago.

**Calves.** Last week started with top veals selling at \$15, Tuesday none sold above \$14.75 and the next two days the bulk moved at \$14.50. Friday the demand was somewhat improved and prices were higher, choice lots being placed up \$15 and \$15.25. Cull grades were hard to sell all week, general range on these being from \$11 down and common grassers went as low as \$5. Receipts the past week were \$2,200 head, as compared with 2,281 head for the week previous and 2,550 head for the same week a year ago.

#### Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, November 12, consisted of 319 cars, 5,972 cattle, 268 calves, 1,762 hogs, 4,116 sheep and lambs. Slow, drabby market. Choice butchers and choice cows steady; balance 25 cents lower. Bulls, stockers, feeders, milkers and springers, calves, sheep, lambs and hogs steady.

**Breadstuffs.**

**Wheat.** Ontario, basis, in store, Montreal: No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22; Manitoba (in store, Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax), No. 1 northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 1 wheat, \$2.10 1/2.

**Oats.** Ontario, according to freight outside, No. 2 white, 65c to 66c, nominal; No. 3 white, 64c to 65c, nominal; Manitoba oats (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 69c; No. 3 C. W., 67c; extra No. 1 feed, 66 1/2c; No. 1 feed 64 1/2c.

**Barley.** According to freight outside malted, \$1.20 to \$1.21.

**Peas.** According to freight outside No. 2, \$3.60 to \$3.70.

**Beans.** According to freight outside No. 2, \$1.75.

**Flour.** Manitoba No. 1 patents in five bags, \$11.50; second patents, in five bags, \$11.00; strong, better, \$10.60; Ontario winter wheat No. 1, according to sample, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c.

**Hay and Millfeeds.**

**Hay.** Prime No. 1, \$14.00; No. 2, \$13.00; No. 3, \$12.00; No. 4, \$11.00; No. 5, \$10.00; No. 6, \$9.00; No. 7, \$8.00; No. 8, \$7.50.

**Bran.**—Per ton, \$35.

**Shorts.**—Per ton, \$12; middlings, per ton, \$15 to \$16. Good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

#### Hides and Wool.

**City Hides.** City butcher hides, green, flats, 20c; calf skins, green, flat, 23c; veal kip, 20c; horse hides, city take-off, \$5 to \$6; city lamb skins, shearings and pelts, \$1.50 to \$2.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.

**Country Markets.** Beef hides, flat, cured, \$1.8c to 19c; deacons or bob calf, \$1.50 to \$1.75 each; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2 \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

**Tallow.** City rendered, solids, in barrels, 13c to 14c; country solid, in barrels, No. 1, 12c to 16c; cakes, No. 1, 14c to 16c.

**Wool.**—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c; coarse, 58c; washed wool, fine, 70c, coarse, 65c.

#### Country Produce.

**Butter.**—Butter kept practically stationary in price on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery fresh-made pound squares, 46c to 48c; cut creamery, 46c; per lb.; creamery solids at 4c to 46c; per lb.; separator dairy at 43c to 44c; per lb., and dairy and 37c to 38c; per lb.

**Eggs.**—Eggs also were offered at practically unchanged prices, selling as follows, wholesale: Cold storage, No. 1's, 47c per doz.; select, 50c per dozen; new laid, 55c per dozen.

**Cheese.**—New, large, 24c; twins, 24 1/2 cents, old, 30c to 31c; twins 31c.

**Beans.**—The bean market kept firm at stationary prices. Hand-picked selling at 88 per bushel, and prime whites at \$7.50 per bushel, the India hand-picked bringing \$6.75 per bushel.

**Honey.** Honey, though scarce, sold at practically unchanged prices as follows: strained, 5-lb. pails, 19c; per lb.; 10-lb. pails, 19c; 60-lb. pails, 18 1/2c; per lb.; the sections of comb honey selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per dozen.

**Poultry.** Spring chickens and turkeys weakened slightly bringing the following prices: Spring chickens, 17c to 18c; per lb.; ducklings, 16c; per lb.; fowl, over 4 lbs. and under 13c; per lb.; fowl, over 4 lbs., 18c; per lb.; geese, 12c; per lb.; turkeys, 23c; per lb. Quotations all live weight.

#### Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples have been the chief receipts on the wholesales during the week—British Columbia boxes and Nova Scotia barrels arriving in large quantities. The B. C.'s consisted of McIntosh Reds, Jonathans, Spitzenbergs, Winter Bananas Rome Beauty, etc., and are selling at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per box. The Nova Scotias of Blenheim and Ribston Pippins, Kings, Spys, etc., are selling at \$4.50 to \$7 per bbl.

**Cranberries** kept firm in price; the Early Blacks selling at \$15 per bbl, and Late How's at \$20 per bbl.

**Grapes.**—California grapes arrived freely and were of splendid quality. Emperors selling at \$5 to \$5.50 per keg, and \$2.75 per 4-basket carrier. There were still a few Canadians offered, selling at 30c to 5c per 6-qt. basket.

**Oranges** continued to bring high prices, selling at \$1.25 to \$5 per case.

**Pears** were mostly Keiffers and were a very slow sale at 20c to 35c per 11-qt. basket.

**Tomatoes.** Hot-house tomatoes are gradually increasing in quantity selling at 30c per lb. for No. 1's and 25c per lb. for No. 2's.

**Potatoes.** The potato market is very firm at \$2 per bag.

**Beets** came in more freely and sold at \$1 per bag.

**Cabbage** was slightly firmer in price at \$1.75 per bbl.

**Carrots** kept stationary at 75c per bag.

**Onions.** British Columbia onions arrived freely and were of splendid quality selling at \$3.75 per cwt. Ontario's selling at \$2.75 per 75 lbs. and Spanish at \$5.50 to \$6 per large case and \$3.25 to \$3.50 per half case.

#### Cheese Markets.

Chicago, twins, 25c; singles, 24c; American Longhorns, 24c; New York, old specials, 23c to 24c; mixed specials, 22c; average run, 21c to 22c. Michigan best winter storage, 21c; mixed storage, 21c to 21c. Hay others, 21c to 21c. Butter, 21c to 21c.

#### Montreal Produce.

**Horses.** Dealers report that quite a number of horses have lately been taken by lumber men, and a few by cutters. Otherwise the market was very dull. Prices continued steady, at \$225 to \$275 each for heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs.; \$175 to \$225 each, for light draft, weighing 1,100 to 1,500 lbs.; \$150 to \$200 each for small horses, \$75 to \$125 each for culls, with choice saddle and carriage horses selling at \$200 to \$250 each.

**Poultry.** The poultry market is not attracting much attention as yet. It is doubtful if relatively high prices are being obtained for poultry as for most other meats. Live fowl were generally quoted at around 18c to 22c, with 22c to 23c for chickens; and 25c for ducks and turkeys. Retail price for fine chickens was in the vicinity of 28c.

**Dressed Hogs.**—Colder weather had a good effect on the market for dressed hogs, as is always the case at this time of year. Nevertheless, no country hogs were offered, but abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock is selling at 24 1/2c to 25c per lb.

**Potatoes.**—The market was somewhat unsettled, and the general tone was downwards. The report was heard that conditions have arisen in Prince Edward Island which are likely to cause a large quantity of potatoes to be thrown on the market. Meantime, Green Mountains were being quoted at steady prices, being \$2.20 to \$2.25 per bag of 90 lbs., extra track, while Ontario whites are \$1.80 to \$1.90. Smaller quantities were 15c to 20c per bag more than above quotations.

**Honey and Maple Syrup.**—The market for honey was very firm, and prices strengthened considerably. No. 1 white clover comb being quoted at 21c, No. 2, at 19c; and No. 1 brown clover, 19c. No. 2 brown comb, 17c. White extracted, 17c to 18c. Syrup was unchanged at \$1.40 to \$1.75 per gallon of 13 lbs. Sugar was 15c per lb.

**Eggs.**—No change of importance took place in the egg market during the week, and quotations were practically the same as those of a week ago, being 33c to 35c per doz. for strictly new-laid; 46c to 47c for selects; 42c to 43c, No. 1 candled, 39c to 40c, for No. 2.

**Butter.**—The market fluctuated somewhat during last week, having at first been somewhat lower, but later showing some additional strength. Trade is not very active. Finest creamery was quoted at 43 1/2c to 44c; fine, 42 1/2c to 43c; dairies, 38c to 39c for best, and down to 36c, for the lower grades.

**Cheese.**—The Commission quoted 21 1/4c for No. 1 cheese; 21 1/4c for No. 2, and 20 3/4c for No. 3.

**Grain.**—The market for oats showed additional strength. No. 2 Canadian Western was quoted at 80c per bushel, extra store; No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed, at 77 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 76 1/2c to 76 3/4c; No. 2 feed, 75c, and Ontario No. 2 white, 73c. Ontario malting barley sold at \$1.33 per bushel. Some enquiry for buckwheat.

**Flour.**—The market was unchanged and fairly active. Manitoba flour, \$11.60 for first patents; \$11.10 for seconds; and \$10.90 for strong bakers', per barrel, in bags. Ontario winter wheat 90 per cent. patents, \$10.70 to \$11 per barrel, and \$5.20 to \$5.35 per bag.

**Millfeed.**—Bran was steady at \$5 per ton; shorts, \$40 to \$42; middlings, \$48 to \$50; pure grain meal, \$58 to \$60; mixed, \$55 to \$56, in bags.

**Hay.**—The market was unchanged, at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton for No. 2 hay; \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 3; and \$10.50 for clover mixed.

**Hides.** Lamb skins advanced sharply to \$1.35 each, and calf skins were quoted at a peculiar range, being 28c for grassers and as high as 35c, for No. 1. Beef hides were steady at 23c, 24c, and 25c per lb., Montreal inspection. Horse hides \$6 each; rough tallow scrap fat is quoted at 3 1/2c per lb., and abattoir fat as high as 5c. Rendered tallow 10c to 17 1/2c per lb.

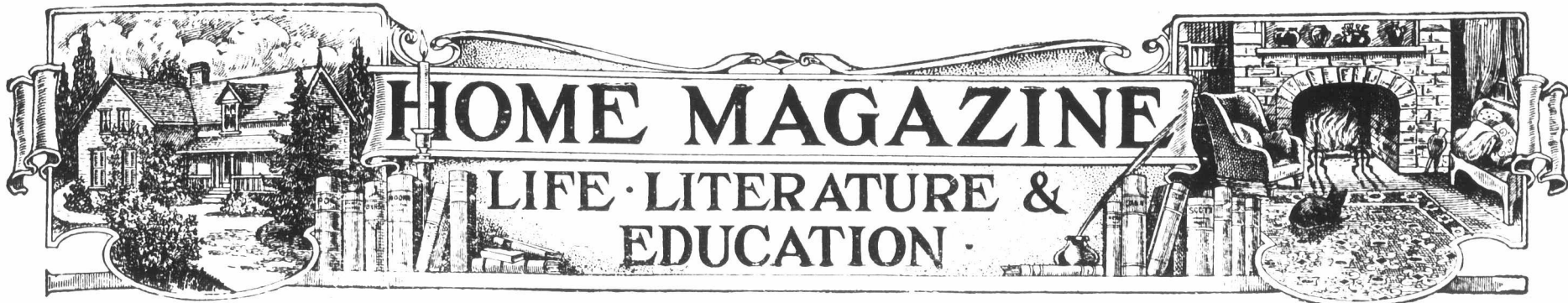
#### Chicago.

**Cattle.** Beves, \$6.60 to \$10.80; best steers, \$5.75 to \$13.25; specials and culls, \$5.60 to \$11.40; cows and calves, \$4.10 to \$11.60; calves, \$6.75 to \$7.50.

**Hogs.** Light, \$16.55 to \$17.75; dark, \$16.60 to \$17.60; heavy, \$16.60 to \$17.50; rough, \$16.60 to \$16.80; pigs, \$13c to \$16.50.

**Sheep.** Lambs, native, \$12 to \$16.00.





**Christmas Gifts and Giving.**

**T**HE endless work and money needed for the soldiers and other war sufferers has put a check upon a great deal of the old-time far and wide Christmas giving. That goes without saying. For only a very heartless woman could spend a great many hours making little trinkets of lace and embroidery when those same fingers of hers could spend the same time making something to keep warm some poor lad standing in a muddy trench, with sleet and snow perhaps driving over the parapet.

Yes, general giving must be greatly reduced, yet Christmas here at home need not be brushed aside, for all that. It is too sweet and beautiful for that, and, after all, there are so very many ways of showing love and remembrance besides just giving gifts. For instance, it may seem necessary to cut off Miss Jones and Mrs. Smith and Aunt Caroline from the gift list this year, but it is still quite possible to send each a nice little Christmas letter. Letters mean so much, especially at Christmas, and, if one of them is likely to have a lonely Christmas, why not ask her to dinner? Only those who have spent lonely Christmas know how much more welcome that is than any gift that can be sent.

For it is really the *thought* that counts, is it not? That is why the little heart-warm note, the little card to which is glued a bit of greenery from "the old woods or garden", touch one so much more deeply than the more expensive thing sent formally or in mere Christmas exchange. What a pity that Christmas should ever be lowered into a time for mere barter! "The gift without the giver is bare"—never were truer words.

Nor need one run the slightest risk of "feeling mean" through receiving something at Christmas when one has nothing to give in return. It is quite easy to "head people off" in good time. Just write each a little note: "Please don't send me anything this Christmas. I know you are giving both time and money to the soldiers, as I am. So let us both call quits this year."—That will end it, and nobody offended. Probably Miss Jones and Mrs. Smith and Aunt Caroline will very be glad to be released.

**B**UT no matter how much reduction in numbers is made, there will always be left the few whom one must remember by something more than letters and cards. Having fewer to think about, more time will be left to think of the things that are really suitable for these, things, too, that will not absorb too much money or time from the soldiers, to whom, probably, before this reaches you, your Christmas offering has already been despatched; it takes so long to be sure of getting through the congested mails to Europe at Christmas time.

**P**OSSIBLY it is natural to think first of the children in connection with this anniversary of the birth of the Christ, and yet this year, for some reason, one thinks of the men. Perhaps it is because they are having so much harder a set of time than usual. "The boys" are all away at the war, it is impossible to get help, and yet the work must be done. The hours are longer than they used to be, getting wood in the cold winter winds, and putting out manure on the snow, and working about the barns. This means more weariness of the body, more exposure to cold.

How, then, can you that the things that have been found so comfortable for the men in the trenches, would be equally comfortable for the men at home?—to work out-of-doors. How about the trench-sweaters, and

trench helmets, and, since khaki must be kept for the soldiers and is too suggestive anyhow, those for the men at home may be made of black, green, purple, any color one chooses. Perhaps the natural gray of the black sheep's wool is as good as any, and if you keep sheep and can spin your own yarn that will be easily secured. If a helmet is worn the sweater needs no collar; if not a high ribbed collar may be added. Very large needles of wood or celluloid are used for knitting these things.

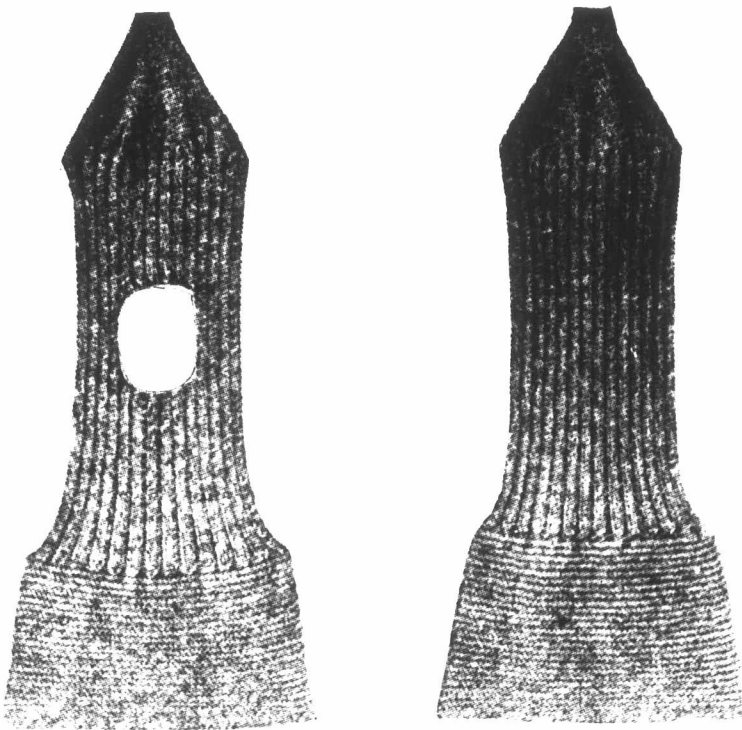


Trench Helmet.—Just as good for the farmer who works out of doors. He can wear a cap on top of it if he likes.

Other suggestions are a slipper-case, a case for the latest newspapers, and one for letters; men do like to have things where they can find them, although, as a rule, they are careless enough about keeping them there.

Then there are the ties, gloves, socks and handkerchiefs (linen, not silk), which are always in order.

**T**HE men disposed of, one comes to the rest of the family. Here are some suggestions that do not call for much time, at least for much *extra* time, since people must be clothed and fed.



Perhaps that last sentence suggests what has evidently occurred to every one of you before, that this year gifts should be pre-eminently *useful*, things that people must have, or ought to have anyhow, and that are none the less welcome when given a pretty Christmas wrapping of white paper tied with red or green and decorated with a bit of pine, spruce, pigeon-berry or holly. This time, when all the world is at war, is certainly no time for junk (and so much junk has been given in the past!) Nor is it a time for things that are merely pretty. Before the war, at Christmas, one often felt like giving a dear friend some pretty little extravagance, some trinket that she could do without perfectly well but would love to have. But times have changed. There is too much real need in the world to permit of money being spent (by anyone who has a heart) for non-essentials. And even upon ourselves, month after month, the pinch tightens. Prices are going steadily up and if the war continues another year the most of us may be very thankful if we have the things we really need.

The following lists have been made out solely with the object of reminding prospective gift-buyers of something they may have forgotten.

**G**IFTS for the little girls and boys: Did you ever yet know small girls and boys who were not delighted with new boots? Tie the boots together at the top with red tape and fill them with packages of home-made candy and nuts tied up separately, and see how the gift will be received. Caps, mittens and mufflers in bright colors are also favorites but be sure to tie them up in Christmas packages; half of the joy comes in the mystery and in opening the parcel. No doubt the small girl will be delighted with a muff, and very pretty ones may be made at home of velvet, plush or caracul. If really needed, a dress or a suit of clothes may be very fine for Christmas. And don't forget books; they are necessities, (not luxuries) for people of every age; for after all the mind is more important than the body. The body can't last very long; we all believe that the mind shall. Just one more word: If the small boy or girl has repeatedly expressed a wish for something, a doll or a pair of skates, it seems permissible, as yet, to gratify the wish. Christmas means so much to a child, and a disappointment is so bitter.

For the older girls and boys:

As the girls grow up the selection of gifts widens, but, it is to be feared, the expense too. This year perhaps choice may be found among the smaller articles to wear. Probably material for a waist may not come amiss, or a pair of pumps for wearing in the house in the evening and during the hot weather next summer. Was there ever a girl, too, who had too many pretty corset covers, stockings, gloves, or, if young enough, hair ribbons? Has the girl all she needs for keeping her hands and nails in order? If not, what about a neat little manicure set, or part of one?—the rest to be added later. Even a few orange sticks and some glycerine and rose-water in a pretty bottle, all packed in a pretty box, will form a gift by no means to be despised. Possibly a pretty darning case, that can be made for a trifle, with small scissors, wool and needles, may induce the girl to look after her own darning; or a little work basket may entice her to keep the buttons on and mending up to the mark; a basket of raffia, purchased at Woolworth's and quickly lined with silkline will cost little but suggest much. Supply it with needle case, button-bag and thread.

For the older boys there are the inevitable articles of clothing—shirts, sweaters, ties, scarfs, socks and gloves. If the boy has any favorite work tools to help him in it are always appreciated. If he has a fad indulge him in that. For instance, if he is interested in Nature Study give him an illustrated book on moths, butterflies or birds. Anyhow give him books. Henty's and Ballantyne's are usually safe for the lads who like adventure; or you may prefer Ernest Thompson Seton's animal books, or good volumes on travel or the war. Above all things don't give the boy something too "young" for him, for if there is anything an all-the-way-round alive boy despises it is to be given "baby stuff."

For the Housewife:

The housewife is, perhaps, the easiest of all to buy for. Anything almost pleases her,—anything from the above list for girls, anything for the house, and anything for the baby, should there chance to be one. Even catables do not come amiss, jars of marmalade, jelly or pickles, nicely tied up, or a Christmas pudding with a sprig of green in the top of it. Aprons are always useful, a tidy oil cloth or rubber one for the kitchen, or a dainty one of muslin, with lace around it, for afternoons. A laundry bag or a big chintz darning bag never comes amiss, if one is not already supplied and have you seen the big new Samantha bags? They have been "all the go" in the States for a year, and are now beginning to spread over Canada like an epidemic, and no wonder, for they are large enough to use not only for knitting but also for shopping and for carrying one's nightie and other "things" when one goes away for a week-end. They are very easily made of a straight piece of chintz, folded double and sewn along at each end, then pleated up a little to form the Samantha bag shape. Run hems along the tops through which to slip the big celluloid ring or embroidery hoops covered with braid which are to serve as handles, and often they are decorated with a bunch of silk apples, grapes or tomatoes. The ends must not be stitched all the way to the top, as room must be left for opening the bag. When completed the bag, in size and shape, resembles somewhat the old-fashioned "carpet bag" of our grandfathers. Speaking of bags, a delightful gift is a pair of small bagging bags of silk, with colored draw-strings at the top and bottom, and the bottom where the silk is drawn together. The bag should be made to make it strong. Any student of the art of bag-making will find it to be

## The Victory Loan and the Farmer's Market

**F**OR the year ending March 1, 1915, including the first seven months of the war—Canada exported \$209,000,000 of agricultural and animal products.

In the year ending March 1, 1916, these exports increased to \$353,000,000, while for 1917 they amounted to \$501,000,000.

These increases are due directly to the stimulation of Great Britain's war market.

Of the \$289,000,000 worth of wheat and grain exported for the year ended March 1, 1917, Great Britain took \$230,000,000.

Of the \$128,000,000 of animal products exported in the same period Britain took \$90,000,000.

The importance of the British market to the Canadian farmer needs no further demonstration.

To maintain that market Canada must extend credit to Great Britain.

Canada's Victory Loan is the means by which Britain will obtain the credit and Canadian producers will be paid in cash.

**The Victory Loan Campaign is on Now.  
A Canvasser will call on you. Be ready  
to Subscribe for Victory Bonds.**



The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

# Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

## \$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

- 5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
- 10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
- 20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

**The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.**

**Principal and Interest payable in Gold  
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000**

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

### Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

### Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

### Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917	20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918	20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918	20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

- 5.61% on the 20 year Bonds**
- 5.68% on the 10 year Bonds**
- 5.81% on the 5 year Bonds**

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100.

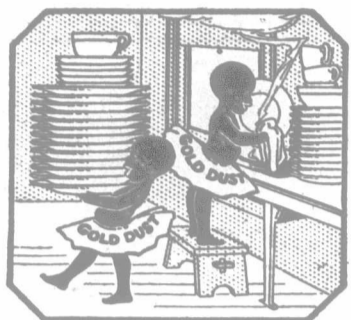
Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

**Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.



### Why Gold Dust so quickly loosens dirt

**D**IRT sticks because it is held by grease. But cheer up! "Gold Dust dissolves the grease."

If you want to prove this why don't you try Gold Dust the next time you wash the dishes?

See if you aren't really surprised at the way Gold Dust fairly *slips* the grease off. See if the time saving doesn't gratify you.

Keep right on using Gold Dust wherever you find troublesome dirt. For example in scrubbing the kitchen floor, particularly around the range where some grease may have spilled.

In fact this is a good housekeeping rule: "Use Gold Dust for all dirt that you can't brush up or dust off." And Gold Dust is for sale everywhere in large and small packages.

## GOLD DUST

The Busy Cleaner



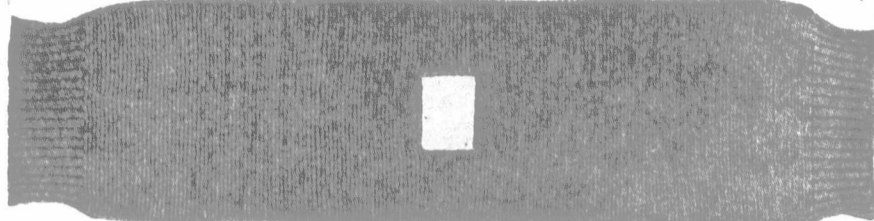
THE H.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY  
LIMITED, MONTREAL

## BUY VICTORY BONDS

and Help our Soldiers  
to Ensure our  
Freedom

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited  
MANUFACTURERS OF

### PURITY FLOUR AND PURITY OATS



Trench Sweater.—Double over and sew up at the sides, leaving openings for the arms. With medium needles, and for an ordinary-sized man set up 80 stitches; the very large needles require less.

appreciated by the housewife—and there are so many of these, from a vacuum cleaner down to a dustless mop or cream whipper. A very inexpensive gift that will prove very useful is a blank book of good paper, covered with white oil-cloth, in which to write cookery recipes. A piece of bright ribbon slipped about it and tied with a bow on the side, will serve to make it look like holiday time, and may be used as a bookmark later.

### Human Thought.

Human thought!  
Free, majestic, great, sublime,  
Builder of worlds art thou!  
Bound not by space or time.

All things in art  
At thy command come forth;  
By thee created  
Are all things of worth;—

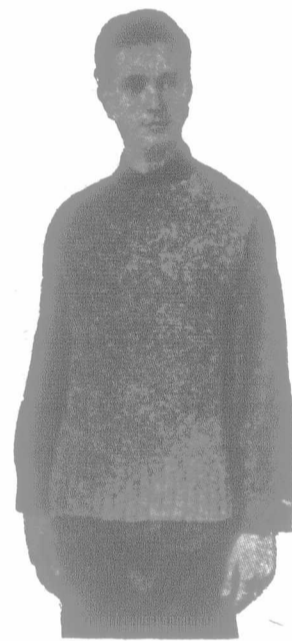
By Thee the bridge is formed,  
The river reached and spanned,  
The mountain moved or scaled,  
The ship is built and manned.

The ocean billow's might defied,  
The nations joined in one,  
All things are Thine, by Thee  
Together brought beneath the sun:

The sun himself,  
And stars by Thee are weighed;  
On inter-stellar space  
By Thee the mathematic line is laid.

Earth, water, air and ether  
All are conquered, all are known,  
The world by Thee  
Is built anew, of thy creation, all thy own.

W. J. WAY.



Trench Sweater—Splendid for either soldier or farmer.

For Grandmother and Grandfather: Last but not least, come grandmother and grandfather. If still young, choice may be made from the lists above. If old—why, *study* to find out what they would really like. Don't give grandmother a darning-bag when she wants a pretty brooch, and don't give grandfather a fancy cane if he has a perfectly good old one and would rather have a few packages of his favorite tobacco, or a year's subscription to a new magazine.

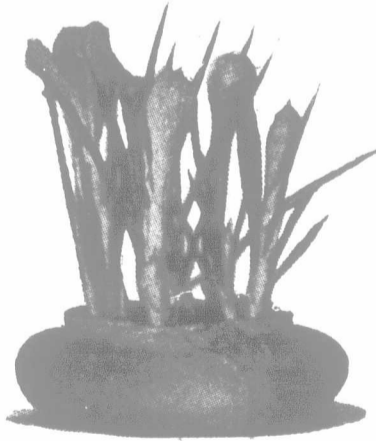
### Hope's Quiet Hour

The Lord Hath Need of  
You.

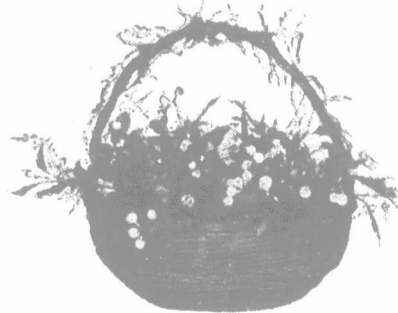
The Lord hath need of him.—St. Mark XI: 3.

"Thy servants militant below  
Have each, O Lord, their post,  
As Thou appoint'st, Who best dost know  
The soldiers of Thine host.  
Some in the van Thou call'st to do,  
And the day's heat to share;  
And in the rearward not a few  
Thou only bidd'st to bear.  
A brighter crown, perchance, is theirs  
To the mid-battle sent;  
But he Thy glory also shares  
Who waits beside the tent;  
More bravely done, in human eyes,  
The foremost post to take;  
The Saviour will not those despise  
That suffer for His sake.

Everywhere we see the inspiring proclamation: "Your king and country need you!" It is inspiring, because we all enjoy the feeling that we are needed. Do you think that proclamation is only intended to call soldiers to the colors? The young girls and boys were roused to serve their country and the world, so they helped on the farms during the summer. The children were eager to help, and went from house to house collecting waste paper for the Red Cross. Women, old and young, have knitted millions of pairs of socks and made countless garments for hospitals. Thousands of people have placed their talents, time and money at the disposal of their country, and have done splendid service in various ways. Those who have been



A pot of bulbs in bloom is one of the choicest Christmas gifts.



Give that "difficult person" a basket of fruit candy or winter greenery. Many people make the baskets of raffia or willow.

Upon the whole in giving Christmas gifts parody the very quaint but necessary advice given at the beginning of an old cookery recipe of a hundred years ago: "Before you cook your hare, catch it." "Before you give a Christmas gift, 'get' the one to whom you give it."

unable to help in any other way have done greater things than they knew by using the mighty power of prayer.

But it is not only men who need you. There is a more inspiring message than that to rouse us all to the privilege of service. Do you remember the story from which our text is taken? Christ must fulfil all prophecy; and, in order that Zech. IX : 9 might be fulfilled, He needed "a colt the foal of an ass." He knew exactly where to find this humble animal, and sent his disciples with orders to loose the colt and bring him to their Master. If any objections were made they were prepared with an all-sufficient answer: "The Lord hath need of him." In fact, that lowly steed was "commandeered" for the use of the King of kings—a high honor for the young ass and for his owner.

All through the Gospel story we find that the Lord had need of people and things. He was cradled in a borrowed manger and buried in a borrowed tomb. When a great multitude of hungry people looked to Him for food, He caused search to be made for any loaves which the disciples might possess. When five barley loaves and two little fishes were found, He showed no hesitation in taking them over for the good of the whole company. "Bring them hither to Me," He said with quiet authority. When He needed a guest-chamber for that last solemn Passover feast, He claimed it as His right—St. Mark XIV : 14, 15. When He wanted officers for His great army, which was to go out and conquer the world, He chose suitable men and simply said: "Follow Me!" and they obeyed at once.

Each one of us, in this day of world-wide peril, has heard the clarion call to service: "My country needs me. I serve!" is the natural response. The name of "slacker" is a title of disgrace. Everyone must do and give something, or he is "not worth dying for." The army at the front looks to a greater army to support it and provide for its needs. Each man behind the gun needs many men behind him.

But there is a higher call than the call of country. Those who worship their "Fatherland," sacrificing to it not only property and life but also honor, truth, righteousness, justice and humanity, are making a frightful blunder. The word "God" means "Good;" and, if we do evil that good may come, our sacrifices will injure the world instead of blessing it. If we consecrate ourselves to God's service He can use our powers for good far beyond our highest expectations.

"Thou usest all Thy works;  
The weakest things that be;  
Each has a service of its own,  
For all things wait on Thee.  
Thou usest the high stars,  
The tiny drops of dew,  
The giant peak and little hill—  
My God, O use me too!"

When David turned to his servants for help, in a time of national disaster, they said: "Behold, thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall appoint." That should be our attitude towards our King and Captain. We are soldiers under His command, and our duty is unquestioning obedience. We are not to choose any work which seems most interesting or important, but gladly and faithfully do or bear whatsoever our Lord the King shall appoint. When we are needed to take an important post He will send us; in the meantime He wants us to do our appointed work, even though it may seem unimportant. A mechanic, working at the delicate and complicated machinery of an aeroplane engine, must do his work faithfully, for men's lives depend on that engine. No one can tell the harm that may result from unfaithfulness in any work. A king, travelling on a train, needs the faithful service of train hands and section men. The soldiers at the front need the faithful service of Canadian farmers thousands of miles away, and the conscientious thriftiness of Canadian women. God could feed our armies without our help, as the 5,000 in the wilderness could have been fed without the lad's barley loaves; but He honors men and women by making them His co-workers. If the lad had refused to give up his loaves and fishes, would the multitudes have been forced to return fasting to their homes? That is a startling question. If Herbert Hoover had refused the tremendous responsibility of relief work in Belgium—a work for which God had endowed him with a genius for

organization—would millions of Belgians have starved to death in consequence? When one man refuses his appointed work, another does not always step forward to take his place. Sometimes the place is left empty; and always the world is the loser if we are content to be "leaners" instead of "lifters." Most of all, we are the losers if we refuse the call to serve.

I have beside me a new book called "The Work of our Hands." It was written since the war began, and tells something of the happiness and inspiration which have come into crushed lives as a result of work. Those who are more or less handicapped by sickness, blindness, or other physical disabilities are not allowed to sink down into miserable and degrading idleness. They are taught to make baskets or ornamental flower-pots, to knit or sew, to do laundry work or run type-writers, to whittle wood or cobble boots, to net hammocks or cane chairs, to run printing presses or milk cows. They gain self-respect and courage when they find that they are needed and their work is of real value. As I said, it is an inspiring thing to remember that the Lord hath need of you—no matter how weak and helpless you may be. I knew a dear old lady who—for years—was unable to move or speak. The five other members of the household were devoted to her; and, when at last she was called to receive a victor's crown, there was great grief felt at her loss. Her beautiful patience was an inspiration and help to all who knew her. She seemed to be a helpless burden, yet she was really a "happy warrior," faithfully serving her King.

Yesterday I received a letter from a friend who told me that her brother, who had been paralyzed for seventeen years, had lately finished his course with joy. "His life was splendidly victorious," she wrote. So can any of our lives be if we are faithful to our King. He needs each soldier to keep his allotted post and endure hardness—if that be part of the day's work—as uncomplainingly as our soldiers in the trenches. You may fancy that you are such a commonplace person that the world could get along just as well without you, but the Great Captain has need of you. He will not be satisfied unless you make the most of your talents and opportunities.

"What are my gifts," you may say, "among so many multitudes of needy men and women?" The Master's swift reply is: "Bring them hither to Me." He needs consecrated lives. Through them He can work marvellous miracles—"For God, Who studies each separate soul,  
Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.

This week I received two dollars for the needy from V. H. L., and will gladly spend the money as she requests. Today a package of Sunday school papers arrived from an unknown friend. These will give great pleasure to sick people in the hospital. Our readers are wonderfully kind, and I am very glad to have the opportunity of acting as their almoner.  
HOPE.

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.]

HAVE you noticed how much real depth there is in many of the expressions of opinion that come from our returned soldiers. It is as though they learn to see very clearly away out there on the battle-line—clearly and far and deep.

Speaking not long ago in Ottawa, Major Ackland of the 48th Highlanders, gave voice, as follows, to some of the convictions that have come to him during his absence in Europe:

"We have discovered, indeed, that safety is not the one object in life, nor in this war. The death of the body is not so fearful as that torpor of purposeless industry which brings the deadening of the soul. We are told that we are to make

Of course, you can buy cheaper teas, but

"SALADA"

is undoubtedly the most economical and what appears to be 'cheap' in price will prove to be extravagant in use. The fresh young leaves of "Salada", will yield you generous value for your money.

B 115

Chair or Rocker \$8.95

Jacobean design, frames of quarter-cut oak, old English finish. Upholstered spring seat with select tapestry coverings. One of the many good things shown in our large



Photo-Illustrated Catalogue No. 7

Hundreds of the best selected pieces and suites for every room, and all priced freight paid by us to any station in Ontario, Quebec or Eastern Provinces.

Adams Furniture Co. Limited TORONTO



Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA

You Need Not be Rich

to purchase this luxury. At small cost you have the greatest food drink in Canada — ready to nourish you, to add vigor to your daily life, and to protect your body against severe climatic changes. No better cocoa in the world than

COWAN'S COCOA "Perfection Brand"

A-27

When writing please mention Farmer's Advocate



**SHE'S GIVEN ALL!  
YOU ARE ONLY ASKED TO LEND**

**BUY A  
VICTORY BOND**

Contributed by The IMPERIAL LIFE  
Assurance Co. of Canada

the world 'safe for democracy,' but unless that democracy is justified by its nobility we shall soon find the bolder spirits standing against it in arms. Democracy must mean a conscious striving towards the realization of the dream-cities of man, towards

"That state republican  
Wherein all men are kings."

The war of the future, Major Ackland added, must be "spiritual and intellectual." We must "challenge social injustice and established hypocrisies."

I do not know, of late, upon what lines talk is permitted to run now in the rural districts. But I do know that in the cities, among thinking people, there is no longer any hesitation in speaking quite naturally and easily of "spiritual" things and tendencies, just as Major Ackland did before his audience. This of itself is significant. Time was—and not so very long ago either—when people who dared speak at all of the spiritual were considered, among folk in general, "queer."—Just as though people should be ashamed of speaking of anything pertaining to the Higher Self or the only Things that can last!

[NOTE.—Since writing the above an odd confirmation of what I have said has come to my notice. A writer in Christian Century is speaking of the great interest taken in H. G. Wells' three latest books. He says: "The avidity with which the writings of H. G. Wells are being purchased since he began writing about religion testifies to the interest which people have in religious matters. A conversation on the street-car about religion and God will soon make people forget baseball to listen."]



## LOOK YOUNG !!

A FRESH, LOVELY SKIN

A woman's attractiveness lies in her complexion. Skin defects of all non-infectious kinds are successfully treated by our methods, proved by twenty-five years' experience. If you cannot call at the Institute for consultation or treatment, write us, and we will send you the proper preparations with full instructions for use at home. Consultation FREE. Communications confidential. Princess Complexion Purifier, \$1.50; Skin Food, \$1.50; Hiscott Hair Rejuvenator, \$1.00; Lily Lotion, 75 cents. Sent prepaid on receipt of price.

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED.** We use the process of Electrolysis, the only scientific method of permanent results. FREE sample of Skin Food on receipt of 8c. for postage and packing. Write for Catalogue and Booklet F.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LIMITED, 61A College St., TORONTO

There's nothing better for a light lunch  
than

**McCormick's**  
JERSEY CREAM  
**Sodas**

Sold fresh everywhere in different sized packages.

You'll be proud to own and exhibit to your friends  
the handsome, beautifully-toned, well-made

**SHERLOCK-MANNING**

20th Century Piano—known as

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

Write Dept. 18 for free catalogue "T"

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.  
London, (No street address necessary) Canada.

When writing please mention Advocate

**S**PEAKING of democracy—and will you please pardon for this sudden descent from the sublime to the ridiculous?—did you ever hear this story?—When Charles Kingsley was in America a man went up to him one day and said: "I hear you're a democrat. So'm I. If you see a head above the crowd hit it!"

Now isn't that exactly the idea of democracy some people have to-day?—to pull all down to one level. What an awful mistake, when the real idea is to push all up to one level, and to keep that level ascending, so that, eventually, all men shall be kings, kings with no other crown than that of bigness, kindness, justness, truth.

**I** don't know why Uncle Sam calls them "Fifty-fifty" biscuits. Anyhow they are a war-food, and here is the recipe as given by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Fifty-fifty Biscuits.—Two cups cornmeal (ground soy beans or rice flour may be

used instead), 2 cups white flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 teaspoons salt, 4 tablespoons shortening, 1 to 1½ cups liquid.

Sift together the meal, flour, salt and baking powder twice. Have the shortening as cold as possible, and cut it in with a knife, finally rubbing it in quickly with the finger tips. Mix quickly with the milk or water, to form a fairly soft dough. Use a broad knife for mixing, and do not knead the dough. Roll out quickly on a lightly floured board, half an inch thick, cut into biscuits, brush the tops with milk and bake 10 or 12 minutes in a rather hot oven.

When out to tea lately I enjoyed very much a brown bread that seemed to be different from any I had tasted before. The lady of the house very kindly gave me the recipe to pass on to you, so here it is:

**Brown Loaf.**—One cup sour milk in which is dissolved 1 teaspoon soda; ¾ cup brown sugar; 2 cups Graham flour; 1 cup white flour; a little salt. Mix all well and bake in a greased loaf tin.

Just one more kitchen item this time: A woman who knows much about cookery says that it is never wise to put walnuts in a fruit-cake or any cake that is to be kept for any length of time before eating, as the nuts are likely to become rancid. Almonds should be used instead. It is well to keep this in mind when making fruit-cake to send to the boys at the front.

JUNIA

### Christmas Boxes For Soldiers.

**C**HRISTMAS parcels to England may be 11 pounds in weight; those to France only 7. Be sure to put the parcels up strongly. Corrugated or tin boxes, padded to prevent sharp corners are best, and the outside wrapper—except to Germany—should be cotton or linen, stitched on, with the address on back and front. Parcels going to prisoners of war in Germany must not have cotton anywhere, as it is prohibited. Get the parcels off as soon as possible, as it takes considerable time to distribute the congested Christmas mail. Perhaps the surest way would be to divide the parcels, sending at an interval of a week.

### Needle Points of Thought.

(The first quotation is very significant, uttered, as it was, by a man who has himself amassed great wealth.)

"In time the mere man of wealth himself will come to realize that, in the estimation of those of the wisest judgment, he has no place with the educated professional man. He occupies a distinctly lower plane intellectually, and in the coming day brain is the stand above dollars, conduct above both. No man has ever secured recognition, much less fame, from mere wealth. It confers no distinction amongst the good or the great."—Andrew Carnegie.

"There is always a yellow streak in letting go."—Will Levington Comfort, in *The Last Ditch*.

### Letter from P. E. I.

Dear Junia and the Ingle Nook.—I have many times intended writing to you, but as we grow older there seems to be more to do, and less time for letter writing. Still we always find time to read the "Ingle Nook," and gather cheer and good advice besides the many, many helpful hints.

We were delighted to hear from "Leezibus." It is so nice to be remembered. I want to tell her that "Minnie Myrtle" still lives, near the home of the author of "Anne of Green Gables." To us her books have a particular interest, as we have known her from babyhood, and all her childhood haunts are familiar to us. We have just finished her last book published of the Anne series—"Anne's House of Dreams." It is a sweet, pathetic story, with enough of humor, romance and tragedy to keep you awake till you finish it. You must get it for your little girl, "Leezibus." Our little girl has read it over and over again. There is so much of her own sweet nature in all her writings that we prize them above description.

In "Every Woman's World Magazine" is now being published a story of her career, with illustrations of her home, school, church and childhood picture, and as her story advances her children's

# Food Controller Assures Protection For Hog Producers

There is a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe. Britain, France and Italy urgently need all the hog products that the United States and Canada can possibly produce. The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating to greatly increase the production of hogs in Canada. In connection with this undertaking, Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Food Controller for Canada, made the following statement to a representative gathering of packers and produce men:

"The hog producer will want to know at the very outset that there is assured to him as grower *his fair share of the price* paid by the consumer.

"Between him and the consumer is the packer and the distributor. Both he and the consumer have the right to know that the charge for packing and distributing is in relation to the cost of these services.

"In the case of flour mills, we have worked out what is practically Government control in the form of license. The only profit the miller will be allowed is 25c. per barrel on the flour. The bran and shorts will be sold to the farmers at actual cost. We are adopting a plan for control in connection with wholesale fruit and vegetable men. In the case of packing houses and cold storage plants it *must mean practical and effective Government control.*"

## CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED

The assurance to the producer of a fair share of the price paid by the consumer, considered in association with the ever increasing demand of the Allies for meat, justifies confidence in the future of the swine industry.

There is a world shortage of meat. In Europe the situation is so critical that it is now one of the vital factors in deciding the outcome of the war. And hogs, on account of their prolificacy and early maturity, provide the only way to relieve the emergency.

Some idea of the enormous increase in the consumption of bacon and hams overseas since the beginning of the war is given by a statement of the British Imports:—

In 1913 they were.....	638,000,000 lbs.
In 1914 they were.....	664,000,000 lbs.
In 1915 they were.....	896,000,000 lbs.
In 1916 they were.....	1,006,000,000 lbs.

There has been no increase in the world's hog production to meet this enormous increase in consumption. Quick action by the Canadian producer is needed. The number of hogs slaughtered at Inspected Establishments in Canada in September, 1917, show a decrease of nearly 27% compared with September, 1916. Despatches from Copenhagen state that the total prohibition of pork exports is anticipated in order to insure an adequate supply of meats and fats to the Danish population.

In view of the urgency of the situation every person who can raise hogs should seriously consider the possibility of raising at least one or two extra litters. There is an individual responsibility. Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow, whereas each of these young sows through her progeny could produce, at a moderate estimate, 1,500 lbs. of meat within a twelve-month period.

## SAVE THE YOUNG SOWS

Every soldier in the British Army requires 1/4 pound of bacon per day in order to maintain the highest bodily efficiency. Multiply this 1/4 pound of bacon by the millions in the Allied Armies and some idea is secured of the urgent need of increased hog production for military purposes alone.


**Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture**

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH  
OTTAWA**

**FREE**

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions—contains 40 pages with 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments—All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear—it shows Furs for every member of the family—Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be mailed as requests are received.

**HALLAM'S**  
**FUR**  
**STYLE**  
**BOOK**  
1917-18 EDITION



1698—This Cape of Black Wolf is made in one of the most fascinating designs, shown for this season. It is of generous width on the shoulders and the band collar is just what is required to make it one of the warmest and most comforting fur pieces. The fur is fine, silky, jet black and very durable. Fastens as shown with silk crochet buttons.

Price, DELIVERED TO YOU: \$8.50

1699—Muff to match, in the new large barrel shape, trimmed as shown with head, tail and paws. It is finished over soft down bed and has silk wrist cord. PRICE OF MUFF DELIVERED TO YOU: \$10.00

The set throughout is lined with black corded silk pelt. This is a most desirable and serviceable fur set. A striking example of wonderful "HALLAM" values.

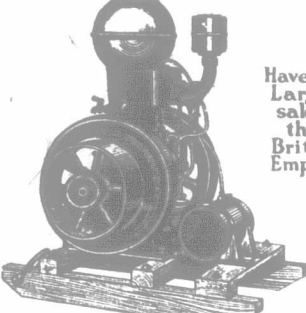
Address, using number as below.

**John Hallam**  
Limited  
406 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

**LISTER**

*The name that stands for Quality in Farm Machinery*

**LISTER ENGINES ARE BRITISH BUILT**



Have the Largest sale in the British Empire.

23.57 & 9 HP. On Skids or Truck. High Tension Magneto Ignition. Automatic Lubrication.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

**THE LISTER GRINDER**



Write for price of our famous Grinder outfit comprising 5 H.P. Lister Engine and a 9 3/4 Lister Grinder.

Write for Catalogue to Dept. G  
**RALISTER & Co. Limited**  
TORONTO

Missed the Subway.—"I suppose," remarked the traveler on a road out of Peking, "that brakeman is calling the stations in Chinese, of course."  
"Of course."  
"Makes me homesick. I don't understand what he says, but it sounds very familiar."—Louisville Courier Journal.

photos, etc., appear. It is a true life-sketch and, in connection with her other stories, is doubly interesting.

Here it is October 29th and I am looking out on a garden full of bloom, banks of cosmos, hedges and clumps of dahlias all shades and varieties, rows of asters, phlox, stock, verbena petunia, snapdragon, gladiolas, beds of pansies, etc., and borders of alyssum and candy tuft. Such a glorious display from the most delicate to the deepest tints!

No place in the world is God so near to us as in the flower garden. We plant the bulb, or tiny seed, with no sign of life about it, and soon the little plants start, some slowly, others rapidly, each alike taking its nourishment from mother earth and atmosphere, and in some unaccountable way, silently and unseen, the different tints are developed till we have the full blown dahlia or pansy, entirely different in every respect, but equally beautiful. Some still, calm night soon, they tell us there is going to be frost and we steal out sadly to say good-bye to our loved companions of the long summer, and while in our memories they still linger we prepare for another year. All seed must be saved, the dead stalks burned up, and the ground fertilized for an early start in the spring.

Yes, we all are interested in someone somewhere in France. We have boys, nephews, cousins, schoolmates and neighbors there, and anxiously we long for the end of this world-conflict. In our Women's Institute we are busily working to add to the comforts of our boys at the front. We have adopted a prisoner of war who writes us that he has been there 28 months. We are trying to cheer up his lonely exile with letters and parcels, besides sending many parcels to other soldier boys. Nearly all our members have sons there, so we are an enthusiastic, interested society. But my letter, as usual, is too long, so with many kind wishes for "Lankshire Lass" and all the "Nookers" I must say good-bye.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

**Screen—Cake.**

Dear Junia.—I am coming to your valuable page for advice. Could you give, through the Advocate, directions for making a screen having three or more panels? Do you think one could be made at home? I will give a recipe which I have proved good:

Coronation Cake.—Two eggs, 1 cup white sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1 cup sour milk, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon bakingpowder, 1/4 teaspoon cloves, 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 cup chopped raisins. Filling: 1 cup dates, 1 tablespoon sugar, 2 tablespoons water, cooked together. Icing: 1/2 lb. icing sugar moistened with a little butter and milk.

Grey Co., Ont. W. C.

If you are very handy with tools, or if you have a handy man about the place, you should be able to make a screen of slats of wood, staining them afterwards, and joining the parts with small hinges. The framework made the rest is easy. Use denim put on plain, or chintz, if you prefer; or you may use thin silk put on full.

Thank you for the cake recipe.

**Centerpiece.**

Dear Junia.—I am coming for advice. About a year ago I noticed in the "Advocate" that if you planted a sweet potato and got it to grow in the house, it made a pretty centre for the table. If I remember properly it said to put it in a glass dish in water to grow. Will you tell me how to plant it and the best time?

How long should a bride wait before returning the neighbors' (in the country) calls?

Que. MARGARET.

Unfortunately I cannot find the method to which you refer, but I should think the potato would grow either in soil or in water, propped with pebbles or sphagnum moss. Why not try paper narcissus in this way? They are very easily grown and nothing could be prettier, the flowers, white or yellow, growing in clusters and being delightfully sweet scented. The paper narcissus is more satisfactory than the Chinese Sacred Lily, which sometimes breaks down or turns brown in the bud.

The less ceremony in the country the better. A bride may begin to return calls in a month if she chooses.

**The Cookery Column.**

**A Pot Dish (the French "Pot-au-Feu").**—Take 2 lbs. beef shin or a piece of the same size of shin of veal or remains of a fowl, in a kettle, with any bones and trimmings at hand, the latter finely chopped. Add 2 quarts cold water, bring slowly to boiling and remove any scum, then keep just simmering. Prepare in the meantime any vegetables in season—carrots, turnips, onions and celery—cutting them in pieces. Add them to the stew and keep simmering. Season the gravy to taste and thicken slightly with a little flour blended with butter or water. When done put the meat in the middle of a platter, surround it with slices of toast or split biscuits, pile the vegetables on top of these and pour the gravy about. This dish is very nice made without any meat at all if strong gravy or some bovril or oxo is added to give flavor.

**Turnips With Cheese Sauce.**—Peel a yellow turnip, slice it and cut the slices into dice. Parboil it, cooking until almost tender. In the meantime make a cheese sauce. When the sauce is ready drain the turnips and add to this, then cook very slowly until the turnips are done. Carrots or parsnips may be done the same way.

**Cheese Sauce.**—Mix together 2 tablespoons butter and 2 of flour, then cook, adding very gradually a cup or more of milk. Stir until boiling and season with salt and pepper. This makes a "white sauce." To make cheese sauce add 2 tablespoons grated cheese.

**Apples in Cranberry Juice.**—Pour 1 1/2 cups water over a pint of cranberries and let cook soft. Drain through a colander. To the liquid add 1 cup sugar and 6 or 7 apples peeled, cored and quartered. Cover and cook. To the berries add 1/4 cup water, reheat then squeeze through the colander. To the pulp add 1 cup sugar. Thus two fruit dishes have been prepared and may be served on different days.

**Apple Cake.**—Take one-third cup butter, 1 cup sugar, grated rind of 1 lemon, 2 eggs, beaten light, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup milk, 1 3/4 cups flour, 3 teaspoons (level) of bakingpowder. Beat the batter to a cream, and gradually beat in the sugar and grated rind, the eggs, and, alternately, the flour sifted with the bakingpowder and salt. Bake in two layers and put together with apple filling. Sift sugar over the top.

**Apple Filling.**—Take 1 large apple, grated; juice of 1 lemon; 1 cup sugar; 1 egg, beaten light; 1 tablespoon butter. Heat the apple, lemon juice and three-fourths of the sugar in a double boiler. Add the rest of the sugar to the egg and stir into the hot mixture. Cook and stir until the froth disappears and the mixture thickens. Remove from the fire and beat in the butter. Use when both cake and filling have cooled.

**Current Events.**

An Order in Council has been passed prohibiting, after Nov. 30 the use of any grains or foodstuffs in Canada for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

Australia is to take another referendum on conscription.

During the past week the new revolution, or revolt, in Russia has held the centre of the world's interest. Briefly the story is as follows. Anxious only for peace, the extremists or Maximalists, engineered a rising against Kerensky and his followers and seized Petrograd after bombarding the headquarters of the Provisional Government from a warship and by land. Seeing the utter futility of keeping up the combat, the defenders of the Winter Palace, among whom was the Women's Battalion, after four hours resistance surrendered, and immediately several members of the Cabinet were taken into custody and an order was issued for the arrest of Kerensky. At the next turn Kerensky with an army of 200,000 was marching on Petrograd, and at time of going to press the extremists are said to be fleeing in all directions. While all this has been going on, Cadorna's forces in Italy have continued to withdraw to the Piave River, which at one point is just 15 miles from Venice. At time of going to press, however, it is stated that Gen. Diaz has been put in Cadorna's place as active leader of the Italian army, and that a military committee, has been formed, consisting of Gen.

Sir H. H. Wilson (British) and Gen. Foch (French) and Gen. Cadorna, to assist in directing the war. In the meantime British and French reinforcements are being sent to Italy and it is expected that a stand may be made at the Piave. Gen. von Mackensen is now said to be in command of the German troops in Italy. Other events of the fortnight have been the taking of Passendale village by Canadian troops, also two villages farther north; and the capture of Gaza, in the Holy Land, by the British who are there operating under Gen. Allenby.

**The Dollar Chain**

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

Contributions from Nov. 2 to Nov. 9th: Pupils of R. R. 1, Belgrave (per Miss Laura Currie), for Byron Military Hospital, \$1.00; Mrs. Wm. L. Johnson, R. 5, Perth, \$5.00.

Previously acknowledged.....\$4,989.30  
Total to Nov. 9th.....\$4,996.30

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

**From One of Our Boys With the Navy.**

The following letter has been kindly lent to us:

H. M. S. Rose of England,  
Care of G. P. O., London,  
Oct. 15, 1917.

Dear Miss K.—I suppose you think me rather slack about writing, so as we are not doing much to-day I'll write now. At present we're just outside Invergordon on hydrophone practice.

About 52 of us were drafted from Haslar Is. (Portsmouth) to Inverness about ten days ago. From Inverness we were sent to H. M. S. Tholia near Cromarty. Tholia is a private house taken over by the Admiralty. That day I was put on this trawler.

About 6 o'clock in the morning, we were coming down the mountains towards Inverness. It certainly looked a poor country, snow on all the hills, cold, and clumps of trees here and there.

Cromarty is about the worst place in the world. There is one street and your out of the town almost as soon as you're into it. We are at sea for 8 days and in harbor for four days; as there are no quays, we have to anchor in the stream, so when we go ashore we go in the small boat, if it isn't too rough. If it is too rough, well then, we don't go. We are allowed ashore twice while in harbor, from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. each day. If we're out after that, we're in what's called the rattle-go and visit the commander for a short time.

We go out mine-sweeping each morning at 5.30 and come in and anchor that evening at 6 o'clock. There are no mines here, so we sleep all day. The fleet used to be stationed here, but it has left now, and only a few large ships come in for repairs. Going in and out of harbor we have to go through three or four booms to keep subs out. The booms are closed each night and opened next morning.

We have ideal weather here. If it's not raining or snowing, then it's blowing. We've been out lately practising on the hydrophone. A submarine runs along the surface and then submerges, and we have to get accustomed to the sound of its propeller. We expect to go to Aberdeen to refit on Dec. 14. If I'm on this boat then, it means some leave for me, so I want to stay here till then.

Yours sincerely,  
C. APPELVARD.

"Mary," said the lady to her new maid "I must insist that you keep better hours, and that you have less company in the kitchen at evening-time. Last night I was kept awake by the uproarious laughter of one of your friends." "Yes, mum, I know," Mary replied cheerfully, "but she couldn't help it. I was telling her how you tried to make a cake yesterday morning!"



and Gen. adorna, to n the mean- forcements s expected t the Plave. said to be troopers in the fort- of Pass- an troops, th; and the y Land, by operating

### Chain

are suffer- to Nov. 9th (per Miss litary Hos- nson, R. 5,

\$4,989.30 \$4,096.30

ons to The Magazine,

### Boys

y. been kindly

land. London, 15, 1917.

you think ing, so as y I'll write st outside ractice.

rafted from Inverness Inverness Inverness cholia near ate house That day

orning, we contains to- looked a hills, cold, here.

orst place et and your s soon as for 8 days ; as there hor in the e we go in too rough- e don't go. e while in each day. in what's t the com-

ach morn- nd anchor here are no day. The e, but it large ships n and out ough three out. The nd opened

e. If it's s blowing ing on the uns along rges, and the sound to go to l. If I'm some leave ill then. evely. LEYARD

new maid tter hours, any in the st night uproarious s." "Yes, cheerfully, was telling ke yester-



### Residence at 295 Clemow Ave., Ottawa

Bishopric Stucco Board used on all interior and exterior walls. Plastered inside, brick veneer first floor and stucco second floor outside.

Good looks — comfort — lasting economy. You get them all when you build with

### BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

As a background for Stucco on outside walls or plaster on inside walls and ceilings Bishopric Stucco Board is not only the best—it is also the cheapest.

All dampness is kept out by the thick layer of Asphalt Mastic—the Stucco or Plaster is held for keeps by the dovetailed lath—while the sized sulphite fibre-board holds the material firmly together and acts as an additional heat insulator. The result is a house that is wonderfully warm, dry and comfortable—substantial looking and durable—surprisingly economical—and never in need of paint.

If your local lumber dealer doesn't carry Bishopric Stucco Board write us for sample, booklet and full information.  
"If plaster is not required, Bishopric Stucco Board can be used, applying the lath side to the studding—fibre board will then prove an excellent decorative surface for any class of decoration."

BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD CO., LTD.  
529P Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont.

### Our Serial Story

#### An Alabaster Box.

BY MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN AND FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.  
By arrangement with McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto, Ont.  
Chapter III.

**A**FTER Jim Dodge had taken his mother and sister home, he stole off by himself for a solitary walk. The night was wonderful, and the young man, who was in a whirl of undefined emotion, unconsciously felt the need of a lesson of eternal peace. The advent of the strange girl, and her unprecedented conduct had caused in him a sort of masculine vertigo over the whole situation. Why in the name of commonsense was that girl in Brookville, and why should she have done such a thing? He admired her; he was angry with her; he was puzzled by her.

He did not like the minister. He did not wonder that Elliot should wish for emolument enough to pay his way, but he had a little contempt for him, for his assumption of such superior wisdom that he could teach his fellowmen spiritual knowledge and claim from them financial reward. Aside from keeping those he loved in comfort, Jim had no wish for money. He had all the beauty of nature for the taking. He listened, as he strolled along, to the mysterious high notes of insects and night-birds; he saw the lovely shadows of the trees, and he honestly wondered within himself why Brookville people considered themselves so wronged by an occurrence of years ago, for which the perpetrator had paid so dearly. At the same time he experienced a sense of angry humiliation at the poverty of the place which had caused such an occurrence as that church fair.

When he reached Mrs. Solomon Black's house, he stared up at its glossy whiteness, reflecting the moonlight like something infinitely more precious than paint, and he seemed to perceive again a delicate, elusive fragrance which he had noticed about the girl's raiment when she thanked him for his fox skin. "She smelled like a new kind of flower," Jim told himself as he swung down the road. The expression was not elegant, but it was sincere. He thought of the girl as he might have thought of an entirely new species of blossom, with a strictly individual fragrance which he had encountered in an expedition afled.

After he had left the Black house, there was only a half mile before he reached the old Andrew Bolton place. The house had been very pretentious in an ugly architectural period. There were truncated towers, a mansard roof, hideous dormers, and a reckless outbreak of perfectly useless bay windows. The house, which was large, stood aloof from the road, with a small plantation of evergreen trees before it. It had not been painted for years, and loomed up like the vaguest shadow of a dwelling even in the brilliant moonlight. Suddenly Jim caught sight of a tiny swinging gleam of light. It bobbed along at the height of man's knee. It was a lantern, which seemed rather an odd article to be used on such a night. Then Jim came face to face with the man who carried the lantern, and saw who he was—Deacon Amos Whittle. To Jim's mind, the man resembled a fox, skulking along the road, although Deacon Amos Whittle was not predatory. He was a small, thin, wiry man with a queer swirl of white whisker, and hopping gait.

He seemed somewhat blinded by his lantern, for he ran full tilt into Jim, who stood the shock with such firmness that the older man staggered back, and danced uncertainly to recover his balance. Deacon Amos Whittle stuttered uncertain remarks, as was his wont when startled. "It is only Jim Dodge," said Jim. "Guess your lantern sort of blinded you, Deacon." Then the lantern almost blinded Jim, for Whittle swung it higher until it came on a level with Jim's eyes. Over it peered Whittle's little keen eyes, spectacled under a gray shag of eyebrows. "Oh it is you!" said the man with a somewhat contemptuous accent. He held Jim in slight esteem.

Jim laughed lightly. Unless he cared for people, their opinion of him always seemed a perfectly negligible matter, and he did not care at all for Amos Whittle. Suddenly, to his amazement, Amos

took hold of his coat. "Look a' here, Jim," said he.

"Well?"  
"Do you know anything about that strange woman that's boardin' to Miss Solomon Black's?"  
"How in creation should I know anything about her?"  
"Hev you seen her?"  
"I saw her at the fair to-night."  
"The fair at my house?"  
"Don't know of any other fair."  
"Well, what do you think of her?"  
"Don't think of her."  
Jim tried to pass, but the old man danced before him with his swinging lantern.

"I must be going along," said Jim.  
"Wait a minute. Do you know she bought the whole fair?"  
"Yes, I do. You are blinding me with that lantern, Deacon Whittle."  
"And she paid good money down. I seen it."  
"All right. I've got to get past you."  
"Wait a minute. Do you s'pose that young woman is all right?"  
"I don't see why not. Nothing against the law of the land for her to buy out a church fair, that I know of."  
"Don't you think it looks sort of suspicious?"  
"It's none of my business. I confess I don't see why it's suspicious, unless somebody wants to make her out a fool. I don't understand what any sane person wants with all that truck; but I don't pretend to understand women."  
Whittle shook his head slowly. "I dunno," he said.

"Well, I don't know who does, or cares either. They've got the money. I suppose that was what they were after."  
Jim again tried to pass.  
"Wait just a minute. Say, Jim, I'm going to tell you something. Don't you speak of it till it gets out."  
"Fire away. I'm in a hurry."  
"She wants to buy this old Bolton place here." Jim whistled.  
"You know the assignees of the Bolton estate had to take the house, and it's been running down all these years, and a lot of money has got to be spent on it or it'll tumble down. Now, this young woman has offered to pay a good round sum for it, and take it just as it is. S'pose it's all right?"

"How in creation should I know? If I held it, and wanted to sell it, I'd know darn well whether it was all right or not. I wouldn't go around asking other folks."  
"But you see it don't seem natural. Folks don't do things like that. She's offering to pay more than the place is worth. She'll have to spend thousands on it to make it fit to live in. She says she'll pay cash, too."

"Well, I suppose you'll know cash when you see it. I've got to go."  
"But cash! Lord A'mighty! We dunno what to do!"  
"I suppose you know whether you want to sell or not."  
"Want to sell! If we didn't want to sell this old shebang we'd be dumb idiots."  
"Then, why in the name of commonsense don't you sell?"  
"Because, somehow it don't look natural to me."  
"Well, I must confess it don't look natural to me."

"Well, I must confess that to throw away much money on an old shell like that doesn't look any too natural to me."

"Come now, Jim, that was a real nice house when it was built."  
Jim laughed sarcastically. "Running up your wares now, are you?"  
"That house cost Andrew Bolton a pile of money. And now, if it's fixed up, it'll be the best house in Brookville."  
"That isn't saying much. See here, you've got to let me pass. If you want to sell—I should think you would—I don't see what you are worrying about. I don't suppose you are worrying for fear you may cheat the girl."  
"We ain't goin' to cheat the girl, but—I dunno." Whittle stood aside, shaking his head, and Jim passed on. He loitered along the shaggy hedge which bordered the old Bolton estate, and a little farther, then turned back. He had reached the house again when he started. In front of the gate stood a shadowy figure, a woman, by the outlines of the dress. Jim continued hesitatingly. He feared to startle her. But he did not. When he came abreast of her, she turned and looked full in his face, and he recognized Miss Orr. He took off his hat, but was so astonished he could scarcely utter a

### BETTER FARMING SPECIAL

The Grand Trunk Railway is co-operating with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, including the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in running two Agricultural Instruction cars over its lines in Eastern Ontario. The cars will be equipped with exhibits illustrating approved methods of agriculture, including underdrainage; the application of fertilizers and lime; seed selection; production of the ordinary grain; root and vegetable crops, with samples of the best varieties; insect pests and plant diseases and their control; standard grades of wool properly prepared for market; poultry house equipment, with desirable types of the utility breeds; modern dairy methods and equipments; commercial feeds; water supply and sewage disposal.

The cars will be open for inspection from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. School children are specially invited to visit the cars between 10 a.m. and noon, during which time lectures for the young will be given. (Each department will be in charge of a demonstrator, who has had special training and practical experience in that particular branch of work.)

Evening meetings will be held as indicated below, at which an address on some topic of general interest will be given. Moving pictures illustrating practical up-to-date agriculture will also be shown at these meetings. (These pictures will represent desirable types of horses and dairy cattle, hogs, etc., poultry raising, grading wool, tractors at work, the agriculture of Northern Ontario, road construction, canning of vegetables, bee-keeping, etc.)

Everyone interested in agriculture will find much of interest and value in the instruction coaches and at the evening meetings.

The train will visit the following places on the dates named:—

PLACE	DATE	HALL	For meeting at 8 p.m.
Cornwall	Nov. 27th	Town Hall	
Morrisburg	" 28th	Town Hall	
Prescott	" 29th	Opera House	
Brockville	" 30th	Victoria Hall	
Gananoque	Dec. 1st	Assembly Room	Board of Education.
Kingston	" 3rd	City Hall	
Napanee	" 4th	Town Hall	
Belleville	" 5th	City Hall	
Brighton	" 6th	Town Hall	
Cobourg	" 7th	Opera House	
Port Hope	" 8th	Town Hall	
Millbrook	" 10th		
Stirling	" 11th	Town Hall	
Campbellford	" 12th	Music Hall	
Peterboro	" 13th	Public Library Hall	
Kirkfield	" 14th		
Lindsay	" 15th	Town Hall	
Beaverton	" 17th	Town Hall	
Cannington	" 18th	Town Hall	
Uxbridge	" 19th	Music Hall	
Markham	" 20th		
Agincourt	" 21st		

Cars Open From 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Arrangements are being made for evening meetings at those places where the names of Halls are not given. FOLDERS giving full particulars may be had by writing to Geo. A. Putnam, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

### UTILITY

#### BARRED

### Plymouth Rocks

Famous O. A. College Bred-to-Lay Strain

#### OUR MOTTO:

"Early Maturity and High Egg Production."

Flock trap-nested and breeders selected on production basis.

FOR SALE: Extra vigorous range-raised cockerels and year-old cocks of approved shape and color.

They breed heavy layers.

\$3.00 each. Order now.

WALTER H. SMITH  
Athens, Ontario

### 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.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—O. A. College bred-to-lay strain, vigorous range birds. Two dollars each. Order early. W. A. Barnett, Arner, Ont.

COCKERELS—BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE Wyandottes; winter-laying strains; selected from imported stock; choice, hardy birds, \$3 each, two for \$5. "Ingleisle Farm," Ancaster, Ont.

CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS—Barron's 282 egg strain, \$2.00 each. All varieties—Geese and Turkeys. Toronto and Guelph winners. T. A. King, Milton, Ont.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!—ROSE-COMB Reds, "Poorman's 256-Egg Strain." Put the laying qualities in your flock. Cockerels \$3, \$4—Pullets \$2, while they last. C. H. Foster, Wharfedale, West London, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—YOUNG toms and hens for sale—bred from my Guelph winners; old hens, eighteen to twenty-three pounds; old tom, thirty-eight pounds. Guelph, nineteen-fifteen, four prizes on six entries; nineteen-sixteen, nine prizes on eleven entries. Enquiries promptly answered. Geo. Neil, Tara, Ont.

SPECKLED SUSSEX—ONTARIO'S NEW bred stock, for sale; five, seven, ten dollars per pair. L. McCugin, 182 Sydenham St., London, Ont.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, 240-egg strain; Martins or Guilds, 220-egg strain five dollars. Cocks, pullets, yearling hens. Wesley Shanklin, Ilderton, Ont.

WHITE CHINA GESE-AYLESBURY, PEKIN, White Runner ducks; Buff and White Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Whites and Brown Leghorns, Buff and Silver Polish, Blue Andalusians; bred from Toronto and Ottawa winners. Catalogue free. M. Shantz, Ayr, Ont.



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.

**BY NOV. 22, CLEAN, CAPABLE, CONSCIENTIOUS** cook—Small university women's residence, 24 students. References. State wages. Mrs. Sheffield, 47 St. George St., Toronto.

**DON'T LET RATS DESTROY YOUR** high-priced grain. Special prices on Fox Terriers, best rat dogs on earth. Rabbit Hound puppies. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

**FOR SALE—FARM 200 ACRES, FIRST-CLASS** buildings and stabling. Brick house, slate roof, modern conveniences. Land all under-tiled; lots of water, good orchard and hardwood bush; also house for hired man. Apply Box 142, Springfield, Ont.

**FARM MANAGER OR FOREMAN—27** years, single; Danish farmer, with 10 years' experience in dairy and mixed farming; used to all kind of farm machinery, wants a situation on first-class 200 to 500-acre farm. Chris. Williams, Empire Hotel, 336 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE—WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPS \$5** each. H. P. Fisher, Glanworth, Ont.

**PUREBRED COLLIE FEMALES—BLACK,** white and tan. Handsome, intelligent heelers. \$4. R. Bawtinheimer, Shedden, Ont.

**WANTED—SITUATION AS MANAGER AND** veterinarian for stock farm or ranch by a veterinarian with ten years' experience as a practitioner and several years' experience with purebred stock. References and information furnished on request. Address Box G, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**YOUNG MAN NOT UP TO REQUIREMENTS** of military would like position on farm by month or year. Good milker and used to all kinds of farm work. State wages first letter. Box "R," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

## Cheese Factory

within 50 miles of Toronto, one Main Line of either G. T. R. or C. P. R., taking in not less than 10,000 lbs. of milk daily at the present time. Apply

Box No. C, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont. Stating full particulars in first letter.

## COWS WANTED

Small herd purebred or grade Holsteins, three to six years, fresh October, November or December. Also six registered heifers about year old. Full particulars and cash price first letter.

Box H, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

**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.

## Some Reasons Why Aberdeen-Angus Cattle are Growing Popular

At Guelph Winter Fair and Toronto Fat Stock Show, 1915 and 1916, the grand-champions were Aberdeen-Angus. At Chicago International, out of 15 grand-championships and 15 reserves, the Aberdeen-Angus have won ten grand-championships and 9 reserves. Out of 15 grand-championships for carloads, Aberdeen-Angus have won 12 times. Out of 15 grand-championships for Carcass Contest, Aberdeen-Angus won 14 times. For free information, write:

**W. J. Smale, Secy. Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Manitoba.**  
**Jas. D. McGregor, President, Brandon, Man.**

## Gossip.

Prizes increased in Seed Department at Winter Fair.

In the prize list of the thirty-fourth annual Ontario Winter Fair, it will be noted that there is a considerable increase in the amount of premiums offered in the seed department, and that a few new classes have been added. Increases have been made for wheat, oats barley and beans, alfalfa, red and alsike clover, corn and potatoes. Championships are offered for many different classes and the grand championship prize is offered for the best bushel of clover. There should be a large entry in all the classes. The entries close November 14, and exhibits must be at the Winter Fair building on or before Tuesday, November 27. The annual sale of seeds will be held on Wednesday, December 5, at 1.30 p. m. All eligible exhibits in classes 351, 352 and 354, winners included, will be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds remitted without extra charge to the exhibitor.

greeting. The girl was so shy that she stammered a little, but she laughed too, like a child caught in some mischief.

"Oh, I am so glad it is you!" she said. "Well, taking all things into consideration, so am I," said Jim.

"You mean—?"

"I mean it is pretty late for you to be out alone, and I'm as good as a Sunday School picnic, with the superintendent and the minister thrown in, for you to meet. I'll see you home."

"Goodness! There's nothing to be afraid of in this little place," said the girl. "I have lived in New York."

"Where there are policemen." "Oh, yes, but one never counts on that. One never counts on anything in New York. You can't, you know. Its mathematics are as high as its buildings, too high to take chances. But here—why, I saw pretty near the whole village at that funny fair, didn't I?"

"Well, yes, but Brookville is not a walled town. People not so desirable as those you saw at the fair have free entrance and egress. It is pretty late."

"I am not in the least afraid," said the girl.

"You have no reason to be, now."

"You mean because you have happened along. Well, I am glad you did. I began to think it was rather late myself for me to be prowling around, but you will simply have to leave me before I get to my boarding house. That Mrs. Black is as kind as can be, but she doesn't know what to make of me, and on the whole I think I would rather take my chances stealing in alone than to have her spy you."

"If you wanted to come out, why didn't you ask the minister to come with you?" Jim asked bluntly.

"The minister! Oh, I don't like ministers when they are young. They are much better when all the doctrines they have learned at their theological seminaries have settled in their minds, and have stopped bubbling. However, this minister here seems rather nice, very young, but he doesn't give the impression of taking himself so seriously that he is a nervous wreck on account of his convictions. I wouldn't have asked him for the world. In the first place, Mrs. Black would have thought it very queer, and in the second place he was so hopping mad about that fair, and having me buy it, that he wouldn't have been agreeable. I don't blame him. I would feel just so in his place. It must be frightful to be a poor minister."

"None too pleasant, anyway."

"You are right, it certainly is not. I have been poor myself, and I know. I went to my room, and looked out of the window, and it was so perfectly beautiful outdoors, and I did want to see how this place looked by moonlight, so I just went down the back stairs and came alone. I hope nobody will break in while I am gone. I left the door unlocked."

"No burglars live in Brookville," said Jim. "Mighty good reasons for none to come in, too."

"What reasons?"

"Not a blessed thing to burgle. Never has been for years."

There was a silence. The girl spoke in a hushed voice. "I—understand," said she, "that the people here hold the man who used to live in this house responsible for that."

"Why, yes, I suppose he was. Brookville never would have been a Tuxedo under any circumstances, but I reckon it would have fared a little better if Mr. Bolton hadn't failed to see the difference between mine and thine. I was nothing but a kid, but I have heard a good deal about it. Some of the older people are pretty bitter, and some of the younger ones have it in their veins. I suppose the poor man did start us down hill."

"You say 'poor man'; why?" asked the girl and her voice trembled.

"Lord, yes. I'm like a hound sneaking round back doors for bones, on account of Mr. Bolton, myself. My father lost more than 'most anybody, but I wouldn't change places with the man. Say, do you know he has been in State's Prison for years?"

"Yes."

"Of course any man who does wrong is a poor man, even if he doesn't get caught. I'm mighty glad I wasn't born bitter as some of the people here were. My sister Fanny isn't either. She doesn't have much, poor girl, but I've never heard her say one word, and mother never blames it on Mr. Bolton, either. Mother says he is

getting his punishment, and it isn't for any of us to add to it."

"Your sister was that pretty girl at the flower table?"

"Yes—I suppose you would call her pretty. I don't really know. A fellow never does know, when the girl is his sister. She may look the best of the bunch to him, but he's never sure."

"She is lovely," said Lydia Orr. She pointed to the shadowy house. "That must have been a nice place once."

"Best in the village; show place. Say, what in the name of commonsense do you want to buy it for?"

"Who told you?"

"Oh, I met old Whittle just before I met you. He told me. The place must be terribly run-down. It will cost a mint of money to get it in shape."

"I have considerable money," stated the girl quite simply.

"Well, it's none of my business, but you will have to sink considerable in that place, and perhaps when you are through it won't be satisfactory."

"I have taken a notion to it," said the girl. She spoke very shyly. Her curiously timid, almost apologetic manner returned suddenly. "I suppose it does look strange" she added.

"Nobody's business how it looks," said Jim, "but I think you ought to know the truth about it, and I think I am more likely to give you information than Whittle. Of course he has an ax to grind. Perhaps if I had an ax to grind, you couldn't trust me."

"Yes, I could," returned the girl with conviction. "I knew that the minute I looked at you. I always know the people I can trust. I know I could not trust Deacon Whittle. I made allowances, the way one does for a clock that runs too fast or too slow. I think one always has to be doing addition or subtraction with people, to understand them."

"Well, you had better try a little subtraction with me."

"I don't have to. I didn't mean with everybody. Of course there are exceptions. That was a beautiful skin you gave me. I didn't half thank you."

"Nonsense. I was glad to give it."

"Do you hunt much?"

"About all I am good for except to run our little farm and do odd jobs. I used to work in the chair factory."

"I shouldn't think you would have liked that."

"What would you like to do?"

"Oh, I don't know. I never had any choice, so I never gave it any thought. Something that would keep me out of doors, I reckon."

"Do you know much about plants and trees?"

"I don't know whether I know much; I love them, that's all."

"You could do some landscape gardening for a place like this, I should think."

Jim stared at her, and drew himself up haughtily. "It really is late, Miss Orr," he said. "I think, if you will allow me, I will take you home."

"What are you angry about?"

"I am not angry."

"Yes, you are. You are angry because I said that about landscape gardening."

"I am not a beggar or a man who undertakes a job he is not competent to perform, if I am poor."

"Will you undertake setting those grounds to rights, if I buy the place?"

"Why don't you hire a regular landscape man if you have so much money?" asked Jim rudely.

"I would rather have you. I want somebody I can work with. I have my own ideas. I want to hire you to work with me. Will you?"

"Time enough to settle that when you've bought the place. You must go home now. Here, take my arm. This sidewalk is an apology for one."

Lydia took the young man's arm obediently, and they began walking.

"What on earth are you going to do with all that truck you bought?" asked Jim.

Lydia laughed. "To tell you the truth, I haven't the slightest idea," said she. "Pretty awful, most of it, isn't it?"

"I wouldn't give it house room."

"I won't either. I bought it, but I won't have it."

"You must take us for a pretty set of paupers, to throw away money like that."

"Now, don't you get mad again. I did want to buy it. I never wanted to buy things so much in my life."

"I never saw such a queer girl."

"You will know I am not queer some

time, and I would tell you why now, but—"

"Don't you tell me a thing you don't want to."

"I think I had better wait just a little. But I don't know about all those things."

"Say, why don't you send them to missionaries out West?"

"Oh, could I?"

"Of course you can. What's to hinder?"

"When I buy that place will you help me?"

"Of course I will. Now you are talking! I'm glad to do anything like that. I think I'd be nutty if I had to live in the same house as that fair."

The girl burst into a lovely peal of laughter. "Exactly what I thought all the time," said she. "I wanted to buy them; you don't know how much; but it was like buying rabbits, and white elephants, and—oh, I don't know! a perfect menagerie of things I couldn't bear to live with, and I didn't see how I could give them away, and I couldn't think of a place to throw them away." She laughed again.

Jim stopped suddenly. "Say."

"What?"

"Why, it will be an awful piece of work to pack off all those contraptions, and it strikes me it is pretty hard on the missionaries. There's a gravel pit down back of the Bolton place, and if you buy it—"

"What?"

"Well, bury the fair there."

Lydia stopped short, and laughed till she cried. "You don't suppose they would ever find out?"

"Trust me. You just have the whole lot moved into the house, and we'll fix it up."

"Oh, I can't tell you how thankful I am to you," said Lydia fervently. "I felt like a nightmare with all those things. Some of them can be used of course, but some—oh, those picture throws, and those postage stamp plates!"

"They are funny, but sort of pitiful, too," said Jim. "Women are sort of pitiful, lots of them. I'm glad I am a man."

"I should think you would be," said the girl. She looked up in his face with an expression which he did not see. He was regarding women in the abstract; she was suddenly regarding men in the individual. (To be continued.)

## The Windrow

Cincinnati women have begun a "Thimble Fund" to aid blind soldiers. All donated silverware, from thimbles up, will be melted and the proceeds devoted to the cause. \*

Of the countries in North and South America, fifteen, including Canada and the United States, are either at war with Germany or have severed diplomatic relations. Of the remaining seven, three have declared neutrality but are in favor of the Allies; two, Colombia and Mexico, are neutral; and one, Venezuela, is pro-German. \*

Up to the middle of October thirteen poets who wrote in English met death in the war. The list began with Rupert Brooke, who died on ship-board in the Aegean Sea. Alan Seeger, who died by his own hand at the age of twenty-eight, taking his life because of the fearful suffering he was undergoing because of wounds, was a young Californian who enlisted with the Foreign Legion in France, and met his death before his country entered the war. Of the others A. W. Tisdall (Eng.) was awarded a V. C., and J. Grenfell the D. S. O. Nearly all of the young poets were college men.

**Sale Dates.**  
Nov. 28, H. Bollert, R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.—Holsteins.

Dec. 11, Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Club, Welland.—Holsteins.

Dec. 12, Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, at Woodstock, Ont., W. E. Thomson, Secretary.

Dec. 18, Elgin Pure-bred Holstein Friesian Breeders' Assoc'n., St. Thomas.

Dec. 19, Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, at Woodstock, Ont. John McKee, Norwich, Secretary.

Dec. 19, Brant District Holstein Breeders' Sale, Brantford, Ont.—Holsteins.

Feb. 6, 1918, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.—Shorthorns.

### Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scors or blisters. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

### Private Telephones

These private systems are made in all sizes, from a garage or stable line of two or three phones to a large factory system of one hundred phones. Ask for particulars.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Ltd.  
261 Adelaide Street West, Toronto

### BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS  
Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.  
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00  
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00  
Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.  
The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

### THE CHOICELY-BRED Imported Clydesdale Stallion EARL DUDLEY (16236) [12453]

is offered for immediate sale. This is one of the best horses ever imported from Scotland. His sire was the great Royal Edward (11495), he by Baron's Pride. The dam, Princess Favorite (23586) by Royal Favorite (10630). Earl Dudley is well known to followers of the Canadian Show Ring, where he has been a consistent winner. He is a successful stock-getter. If not sold previously, he will be shown at the Guelph Winter Fair. Get particulars from  
HUGH McLEAN, - Wyoming, Ontario

### Don't Dig Post Holes

Use Standard Steel Tube Fence Posts and free Fence Hooks. Save money. Write for prices.  
Standard Steel Tube & Fence Co., Limited  
Woodstock, Ontario

### Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Yield Big Results  
Write for booklet.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.  
WEST TORONTO

### MORE HORSEPOWER

if your teams are equipped with  
**Ventis**  
These pads prevent Sore Shoulders and cure Gall Sores. Your dealer will supply you, or write:  
BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., LIMITED.  
793 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of

### PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK

of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers and Distempers, etc. Send 25c. for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.  
Dr. Bell, V. S., Kingston, Ont.

### Who Gets the "Lion's Share?"

That there is money in the milk business goes without question, but there is a question—and one that is asked very many times by people who give the matter any thought—who gets the money? That is, who gets the "lion's share" of it? On the answer to that question hinges the answer to the oft-repeated assertion that milk is too high, with the implication or direct accusation that the farmer, or producer, is responsible for alleged high prices.

The following news item in a recent issue of an Indianapolis daily throws a little light on the "lion's share" part of the question:

"Large profits for Indianapolis retail milk dealers during the past year were revealed when the Marion County Board of Review went into the retail companies' finances in order to arrive at proper valuations for tax assessments. One company was learned to have made 40 per cent. on its capital stock and to have accumulated a good undivided profits account. Its valuation consequently was jumped from \$7,000 to \$20,000. Another company's valuation was more than quadrupled. The company had paid dividends of 4 per cent. and had also about \$200,000 undivided profits, according to a member of the board. The big boosts in valuations were sanctioned by a member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. He expressed the opinion privately that some of the companies had got off easy at that, and said he believed 'the milk companies have been making money hand over fist'."

The average consumer of milk, particularly in our large cities, has long been led to believe that when a raise is made in the price of milk the farmer is the cause of it. Such an impression is absolutely erroneous and ought to be corrected in the minds of the people interested. The city press, backed by the large city milk dealers, have been largely responsible for such an impression having gained a foothold in the minds of the consumers of milk.

As the situation stands to-day, the milk producer is entirely at the mercy of the milk dealer to whom he sells his product. There are, of course, a few exceptions—the Chicago Milk Producers' Association and the Dairymen's League of New York being among the most prominent—but even these organizations are not obtaining for their members an equitable share of the price at which milk retails when the profits of producer and dealer are given full consideration.

We do not say that the producer is not getting more for his product now than he ever has obtained in the past. He does receive more. Market prices never were better. But that does not mean that his profits have risen proportionately. The fact of the matter is that producers are making less margin of profit—and such a condition is to be deplored—than they did when milk prices were lower.

That doesn't look like good business. It shows that the producer on the farm is not being treated fairly. The farmer—the greatest asset organized commercial interests have—is being taken advantage of because of his dependent position. The dealer sets the price for both producer and consumer and thus works the game both coming and going.

As an important factor in the furtherance and maintenance of economic food conditions, the dairy farmer stands foremost. Careful consideration of his welfare, then, should be given him in his dealing with the commercial world.

Taking all facts into consideration the dairyman to-day is not receiving a price for his milk commensurate with the cost price of producing it. Good dairy help is difficult to obtain at any price. Feed has advanced in price from 50 to 100 per cent., while the price he receives for his milk has increased only about 25 per cent. Everything that he has to buy in the operation of his farm and dairy has advanced in price very considerably, and because his volume of business is limited, his profits, if he has any, are sharply affected.

While milk at an average retail price of 10 cents a quart is not high—and would not be unreasonably high at 15 cents—the share that the producer gets of whatever the price is is far under that to which he is entitled.

Authentic figures show that producers about Chicago received in 1915-1916

### EDWARDSBURG GLUTEN FEED

is a standard, reliable, concentrated Feed that gives you

This feed will give you all the Protein needed to balance the lack of Protein in hay, roots and ensilage.

Our book on feeding for profits, shows the money in milk—and shows how you can make 25% more profit out of the cows you are milking. Write for copy, sent free.

Edwardsburg Oil Cake is the Ideal ration for fattening Hogs. Try it.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED  
TORONTO

Works at Cardinal, Brantford, Fort William O 67



### NEVER SLIP

### RED TIP

Conserve time, money and your horse's strength by using RED TIP CALKS

They will enable your horse to travel on slippery, icy roads and streets in absolute safety. They can be adjusted in a few minutes and make you ready for the road any time—day or night—eliminating danger and delay.

Neverslip Calks and Shoes always have Red Tips  
Get them from your horseshoer now.  
Booklet K will be sent free on request.  
THE NEVERSLIP WORKS, 559 Plus IX Ave., Montreal  
U.S. FACTORY, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

### TRAPPERS

Get "MORE MONEY" Ship Your FURS To "SHUBERT"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS, a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for more than a third of a century, a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "Big Shubert's" a reliable and accurate market report and price list  
Write for it—NOW—it's FREE  
A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. 178 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

### 5% INSTEAD OF 3%

Your money can earn 5% just as easily as 3% if you invest it in the debentures of the Standard Reliance Mtg. Corpn.  
Our booklet, entitled Profits from Savings, tells you all about it.  
Write now for a copy. It's free.  
STANDARD RELIANCE MTG. CORPN.  
82-88 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

In nearly fifty years The Mutual Life of Canada has never gone back on a guarantee.

### OUR LATEST IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

arrived at our barns late in November. A number of them since have been prominent winners at both Guelph and Ottawa. But we have others (both stallions and mares) that were never out. The majority of the stallions weigh around the ton, and better quality and breeding were never in the stables. Come and see them. We like to show them. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.

### THE MAPLES HEREFORDS

Herd Bulls:—HIGH IDEAL, Junior Champion, Toronto and London; CLAYTON DONALD, own brother to Perfection Fairfax (The World's Greatest Hereford Sire). Offering:—A few cows with calves and re-bred to Clayton Donald. A limited number of yearling heifers and calves, and several choice young bulls. Also a few Shropshire ram lambs. Correspondence invited.  
W. H. & J. S. HUNTER, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

### BROOKDALE FARM HEREFORDS

Herd headed by Bonnie Ingleside 7th, the Canadian-bred champion bull at Toronto, 1914-1915. We are offering several young bulls that were Toronto and Ottawa winners this year, all sired by the herd bull, as well as a few females in calf to him. Come and see our herd or write us for anything in Herefords.  
W. READHEAD, BROOKDALE FARM, MILTON, ONTARIO

### IRVINDALE SHORTHORNS

Herd established Fifty Years. Senior Sire, Marquis Supreme. Junior Sire, Marquis Select. We have at present three sons of Gainford Select that are ready for immediate service; two that will be ready soon and others coming on. The best place in Canada to get a grandson of Gainford Marquis. We also have several cheaper bulls, one good Right Sort heifer, and are offering Gainford Select. See him or any of the others if interested.  
JOHN WATT & SON, ELORA, ONTARIO

### SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc.  
Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows, fit for service.  
JAMES McPHERSON & SONS  
DUNDALK, ONTARIO

# Penmans Limited

take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Canadian Public to the Dominion of Canada

## Victory War Loan

now being offered by the Government at a high rate of interest.

In buying Victory Bonds you support Canada in the war, you prove your right to citizenship in the great Empire of which Canada is a part, and you buy a share in the victory of civilization over barbarism, freedom over tyranny.

Let us make the Victory Loan a success that all Canadians may be proud of and in which all our Allies may rejoice.

Makers of  
Underwear, Hosiery,  
Sweaters

### SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bulls of serviceable age and females not akin.

WM. CHANNON & SON  
P.O. and Phone - Oakwood, Ont.  
Stations—Lindsay, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

### Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies  
SHOW FLOCKS

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

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

### Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus Cows

with calves at foot and bred again. Bulls of serviceable age, females all ages; a few Shearling Oxford Down ram lambs.

Alex. McKinney, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

### ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen Farm has for sale a nice bunch of young stuff of both sexes. Come and see us and supply your wants. J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburgh

P. O., R. R. 1, Erin Station, C. P. R.

### Kennelworth Farm Aberdeen Angus

A grand lot of calves for sale; ages in the neighborhood of 7 months. Victor of Glencairn at head of herd.

PETER A. THOMSON, HILLSBURG, ONT.

### LARKIN FARMS, Queenston, Ont.

OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Shropshire and Southdown Sheep

Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

### THE MANOR STOCK FARM---SHORTHORNS

Present Offering—A choice young red bull, fit for service in any herd. Write or come and see. JOHN T. GIBSON DENFIELD, ONTARIO

### Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

Herd headed by Escana Ringleader, one of the great sons of Right Sort, Imp. We are offering right good bulls of extra quality, ready for immediate service, and others coming on. Write your wants or come and see them. Intending purchasers will be met at Elora any time.

F. W. Ewing, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

### FLETCHER SHORTHORNS

Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kilblean Beauties, Matchless Mysies, Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford = 95959 =, a Toronto winner. Present offering—one roan Orange Blossom bull 12 months old (a show animal) also younger bulls and several choice cows and heifers.

Geo. Fletcher, Erin, Ont., R. R. 1, Erin Sta., C. P. R., L.-D. Phone.

### Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold at a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid. Write for anything in Shorthorns and Shropshires. One hour from Toronto.

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

3.74 cents per quart for their milk which cost them 3.84 cents to produce. This figured in everything excepting the fertilizer secured from the herds. Owners were given a \$75 a month salary credit, which is only a fair wage, and the only profit element left them was the possibility of maintaining and building up the fertility of their farms, with no direct cash profit. At the same time dealers in the city were retailing this 3.74-cent milk for 8 to 10 cents a quart—a nice profit.

Take the average dairy farmer's investment about Chicago, which is given as being \$15,000. This includes an eighty-acre farm, twenty head of cattle, buildings and dairy equipment. His average gross income was found to be \$2,331.60, with no cash profits. The city dealer's investment of only \$7,000—to take the figures formerly quoted—with a 40 per cent. dividend makes a nice comparison and throws some more light on the "lion's share."

The dealer takes from 50 to 300 per cent. of the retail price, while his care, worry, work, possible losses and costs do not begin to compare with the producer's end of the business. The dealer knows his operating costs to a high degree of certainty. They are less flexible to ascertain than the producer's, and he bases his prices accordingly, allowing a good margin of profit. The producer, acting individually, has no say in the matter of what profits he shall make. It is left to him only to reduce his operating expense if he is to make any profit at all.

This is not as it should be. And, thanks to investigations being made by the government and by different experiment stations we do not believe conditions will remain exactly as they are for very long. The matter is being given careful study, and the results of investigations will throw a great deal of light in the production cost of milk, which should be a strong weapon in the hands of the producers to enable them to use in obtaining their just dues from the dealers.

At the present time Indianapolis milk companies are paying about 57 cents a pound for butter fat, which for Jersey milk, at an average test of 5 per cent, would bring \$2.85 a hundred pounds of milk, or about 5.7 cents a quart. In Indianapolis, milk is retailing for 10 and 12 cents a quart. Now, it will not be said that this wholesale price is not good. It is very good when compared with prices paid in the past; but when one company's dividends of 4 per cent. and a \$200,000 surplus of undivided profits are taken into consideration, we wonder if the farmer shouldn't get just a little better share of the receipts. A credit does stand to the Indianapolis companies that they are paying better prices than dealers are in many cities, but with such an enormous surplus they might break all precedents and be a little more generous with the producers, upon whom their success has been established, and so greatly depends. Another thought also comes to mind: If these dealers, locally, are accumulating such nice profits, and paying higher prices than dealers in other cities, what must those dealers be making in the way of profits?

Another factor entering prominently into the profits of milk dealers is the fact that they do not sell the milk to the consumer in its natural form. They standardize it by reducing the fat content to near the legal limit of 3.25 per cent. So that with milk testing 5 or 6 per cent. their profits would be even greater than mentioned above.

—Jersey Bulletin and Dairy World.

### Potatoes Yield Ten to One.

Where I am located cannot be termed a farming locality for there is no such thing as a farm for several days' journey—of the old biblical measure; muskeg, Laurentian hills and bush are supreme. However, I seeded a little garden at the back of my house, on sandy soil,—hard pan bottom only ten to twelve inches below the surface. I had good returns with potatoes, peas, beans, carrots, lettuce and parsnips. Corn grew to be five feet high but was killed by frost. Potato tops made a remarkable growth; the average height for 120 sets planted was about five feet. Some grew to over six feet. My returns were ten potatoes to one planted, so I consider the garden did very well for the nature and quality of the soil.

Quebec.

F. W. O.



An natur next t season body cool Jaeger is m weigh ladies to su

For Stores through

Afu catalo applic

DR. J. Toronto

RA

WE

E. T.

8

SE

Spot

Why pay? pose o

Dept. 10

PUR

"Dixie B" "Danah B" "Creamo

Mills c growing St Prices of Fred. Sm

Lin

The stock book Cattle Write Cane

SHORT

A rare opp Sea King great Trou old. For p

W. W. SC

R. O. P The Everg be backed offering of for particu S. W. JAC

Glenfoyl Herd bull young cows some herit STEWART

Plast Two 2-year F. Martine



**JAEGER**  
IS NATURE'S COVERING

Any doctor will tell you that the natural clothing which should be worn next the body is wool, because in all seasons it keeps the temperature of the body uniform—warm in winter and cool in summer. Jaeger Underwear is made in all weights for men, ladies and children, to suit all seasons.

For sale at Jaeger Stores and Agencies throughout Canada.

A fully-illustrated catalogue free on application.

**DR. JAEGER** Sanitary Woolen Co. Limited  
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg  
British "founded 1883"

WE WANT  
**RAW FURS**  
AND  
**DEERSKINS**

Our Price List, issued Nov. 1st, mailed on request.

WE PAY EXPRESS AND POSTAGE

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

**EARN \$10.00 A WEEK AT HOME**

The Hosiery trade is booming. Help to meet the huge demand. Industrious persons provided with profitable, all-year-round employment on Auto-Knitters. Experience and distance immaterial.

Write for particulars, rates of pay, etc. Send 2 cents in stamps.

**Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Can.) Co., Ltd.**  
Dept. 308E, 257 College St., Toronto

**Spot Cash for Raw Furs**

Why sell for less money than we pay? Get our offer before you dispose of a single skin.

**BACH FUR COMPANY**  
Dept. 181 Chicago, Ill.

**Pure Cottonseed Meal**

"Dixie Brand".....	41% protein, fat 5.50%
"Fortat Brand".....	38.55% protein, fat 5.00%
"Danish Brand".....	36% protein, fat 5.00%
"Creamo Brand".....	20 to 25% protein, fat 5.00%

Mills conveniently located in every cotton-growing State in the South.

Prices on application in car lots or less.

**Fred. Smith, 32 and 34 Front St. W., Toronto**

**Linseed Oil Cake**

"Maple Leaf" Brand

The best supplementary feed for live stock and the "Veterinarian," the best book on the treatment of Diseases in Cattle. This book sent free with a trial tin order of Oil Cake.

Write to-day for lowest prices.

**Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited**  
Toronto and Montreal

**A GOOD SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE**

A rare opportunity to secure the high-class bull. Sea King =84762=, Mayflower bred son of the great Trout Creek Wonder. Red roan, 5 years old. For particulars write:

**W. W. SCOTT, R. No. 2, HIGHGATE, ONT.**

**R. O. P. SHORTHORNS**  
The Evergreen Hill Herd. Your next sire should be backed by both R.O.P. sires and dams. Our offering of young bulls are all bred this way. Write for particulars and come and see herd.

**S. W. JACKSON, R.R. 4, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**Glenfoyle Dual-Purpose Shorthorns**

Herd bull College Duke 4th, 95430, big, thick young cows and heifers for sale; 8 young bulls, some herd headers. Also a yearling Clyde, stallion.

**STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.**

**Plaster Hill Shorthorns**

Two 2-year-old bulls, one yearling bull, one bull calf. Heavy-milking families.

**F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, R.R. 3, Ont.**

**Gossip.**  
**Special Offering in Holstein Females.**

There were, no doubt, many Holstein breeders throughout Ontario who were somewhat surprised to see the advertisement inserted in the columns of this paper by Doctor A. A. Farewell, of Oshawa, Ont., offering twenty-five females for private sale. In the Doctor's seven or eight years of breeding Holsteins, these are the first females he has ever offered. It has always been his intention to offer no females for sale before he had time to test them, but this is a rule that, while it looks very promising in theory, is very difficult to work out in practice. Already there are now in Doctor Farewell's herd nearly ninety head, and with both help and acreage limited he announces that he has been forced to break a once hard and fast rule and must clear a number before Christmas. Anything in the herd will be priced, and we understand priced reasonably. There are, for instance, 30 daughters of the senior herd sire, King Segis Walker, and these should make a most attractive offering. Everyone of these that is of breeding age has now been tested, and at an average age of two and a half years their average is 400 lbs. of milk and 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, with an average test of 4 per cent. The dams of these heifers, too, are mostly all in the herd yet and include daughters of Pontiac Korndyke, Prince Hengerveld Pietje, Pontiac Rag Apple and other great bulls of the breed. Several of these mature cows have records above 30 lbs, and when breeding and production are so closely allied with type as they are in many of these, one is safe in saying that very few herds in Canada to-day are on a higher standard than the herd of females of which we have just been writing. When writing for information regarding females it would also be well to ask for information regarding the present offering of young bulls. Nearly all are sired by the senior herd sire, King Segis Walker, and their individuality combined with the splendid records of their dams make the majority of them worth while.

**New Importations at Blairgowrie.**

Of the numerous Shorthorn importations that have arrived in Canada during the past twelve months, few have been more noteworthy than the recent importation of 20 females and several young bulls made by John Miller, Jr., of Blairgowrie Farm, Ashburn, Ont. When seen by the "Advocate" representative, they were only a few days out of quarantine, but already they were showing a wealth of even fleshing such as is not usually found among importations that have been out for even the best part of a year or more. As individuals they show every evidence of having been carefully selected, and while we were unfortunate in finding Mr. Miller away on the day of our visit which made it impossible for us to see the pedigrees, we understand the breeding of the entire lot is quite equal to that of any importation that has left Scotland for any country in years. Mentioning a few of the more noticeable ones among the mature cows with which the herdsman was more familiar, was a big, stylish Rosemary cow with a bull calf at foot; a Windsor Belle from Lady Cathcart's herd has a heifer calf at foot and is due again in January; and a smooth, evenly-fleshed "Flora" is the dam of one of the best show bulls of the year. This calf is well worth remembering should any of our readers be searching for an imported herd header for another year. There are among the lot a number of other cows that are equally pleasing, and several are now close to calving, due to the service of some of the most noted sires in Britain. The home-bred stuff, too, is quite up to the Blairgowrie usual high standard and represents such families as Augustas, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers, Cecillias and others equally fashionable. The offering in young bulls from these dams is varied, including a number that are now of serviceable age, as well as almost a score of others which are younger. All are strong material. In Shropshires Mr. Miller also has a new importation, and these, with the home-bred flock, number well on to two hundred head. Full particulars regarding these as well as the Shorthorns will gladly be furnished at all times. Address John Miller, Blairgowrie Farm, Ashburn, Ont., and mention this paper.



**Cases of Eggs Winter and Summer**

Keep your fowl healthy, active and vigorous by feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific in their mash, once daily, and you will certainly get eggs, winter and summer.

Mrs. W. Jackson, Saskatoon, writes: "Gentlemen,—I tried feeding your Royal Purple Poultry Specific last winter. I had fresh eggs all the time. Sold eggs from January to the 1st of March, and I know it was the Specific did it, and the hens looked healthy after using it. I started feeding them again this fall, and got eggs in less than a week."

**Royal Purple Poultry Specific**

Manufactured from roots, herbs, minerals, etc., is a complete substitute for the grasses, seeds, herbs and insects the hen picks up during the summer, necessary in making hens lay. Royal Purple Poultry Specific tones up the whole system, keeps the stomach and bowels right—prevents diseases, such as Cholera, Roup, Rheumatism, Typhoid and kindred diseases.

Mr. J. Brandon, Ayr, writes as follows: "Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me one of your booklets. We didn't have an egg all winter until we started using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific, and it is the best thing I have ever used. We are getting eleven to twelve eggs per day now on account of feeding them the right food."

Sold in 25 and 50c. packages and large \$1.50 air-tight tins. Send for our FREE 80-page book on the common diseases of stock and poultry.

**W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited**  
London, Canada

**34TH ANNUAL Ontario Provincial Winter Fair**

GUELPH

November 30 to December 6, 1917

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 14th

**W. W. BALLANTYNE, President** Stratford, Ont. **R. W. WADE, Secretary** Parliament Bldgs., Toronto

**Maple Shade Farm—SHORTHORNS**

An importation consisting of forty-three head now in quarantine will be home about September 30th.

Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R. **Will A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario Co.**

**SHORTHORNS**

I can spare a couple of cows, imported or Canadian bred with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. Dalesman. I can also give one the choice of fifteen bulls from five months to two years old. About half are Imp. They are priced to sell. Write or come and see me. **A. G. Farrow, Oakville, Ont.**

**IMPORTED SHORTHORNS**

Thirty-five imported cows and heifers, forward in calf to service in Scotland; also five imported bulls. Our 1916 importations are all choicely bred. Have also home-bred bulls and females. Farm half mile from Burlington Junction. Write or call and see us. **J. A. & H. M. Pettitt, Freeman, Ont.**

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

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

**KYLE BROS. DRUMBO, ONT. PHONE AND TELEGRAPH VIA AYR**

**Blairgowrie Shorthorns and Shropshires**

20 imported cattle, cows and heifers; all have calves at foot or are in calf to British service. Bulls for breeders wanting herd headers. Also home-bred bulls and females. Prices right. Rams and ewes in any numbers. **JOHN MILLER, Myrtle Station, C.P.R., G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONTARIO.**

**BURNFOOT STOCK FARM—SHORTHORNS**

An offering a fine 15-mos.-old red bull, whose grandam has an official record of 10,486 lbs. of milk testing 4.92. Write for prices or come and see. **S. A. MOORE, CALEDONIA, ONT.**

**FIFTY IMPORTED SHORTHORNS**

I have fifty head of choice Scotch bred cattle now on the water, which will land at Quebec early in November. These were selected from many of the best herds in the old land. Wait for these. Write for particulars. **GEO. ISAAC, COBourg, ONTARIO.**

**NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS**

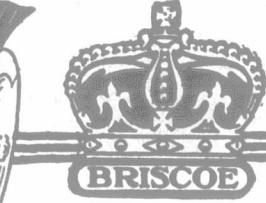
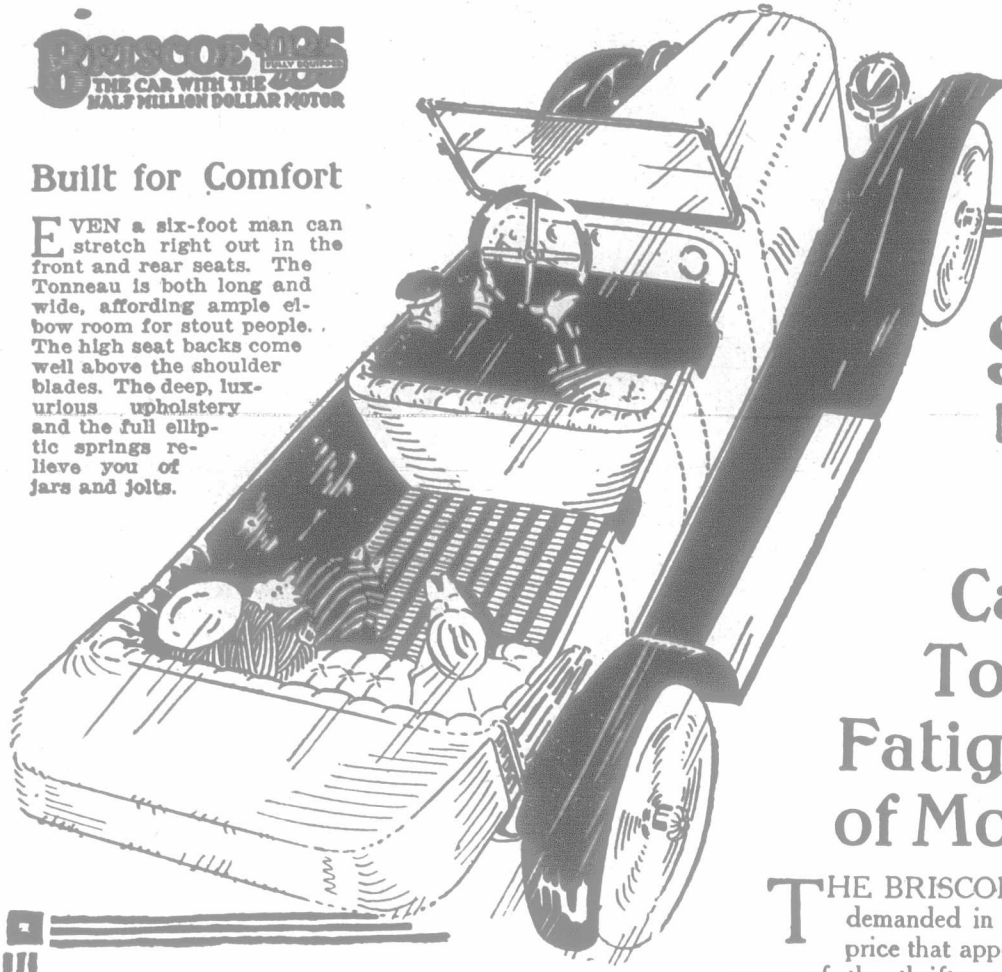
Herd headed by "Best Boy" =85552=, and "Browndale Winner" =106217=. Bulls and females for sale. Visitors always welcome to this herd of long-established reputation.

**R. & S. NICHOLSON. PARKHILL, R. NO. 2, ONTARIO.**

**BRISCOE**  
THE CAR WITH THE  
HALF MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

### Built for Comfort

**E**VEN a six-foot man can stretch right out in the front and rear seats. The Tonneau is both long and wide, affording ample elbow room for stout people. The high seat backs come well above the shoulder blades. The deep, luxurious upholstery and the full elliptic springs relieve you of jars and jolts.



**\$935**  
FULLY EQUIPPED

## The Car that Took the Fatigue out of Motoring

**T**HE BRISCOE offers everything demanded in a quality car at a price that appeals to the common sense of the thrifty and careful buyer.

You can drive it for hours without effort or fatigue. The control is as simple as that of an electric, responding like a flash to the merest touch. You can shift the gears with your finger tips, and the slightest pressure operates the clutch and brake pedals. In congested traffic, where frequent stops are necessary, you can hold out the clutch with the car in gear without tiring your foot. The clutch engages so effectively that you can move the car forward or backward an eighth of an inch at a time if you wish. And the brakes are just as responsive—no need to throw your full weight on the brake pedal—just a gentle pressure and the brakes take hold.

The BRISCOE eliminates all the effort of driving, and doubles the pleasure of running your own car. It starts on the instant, accelerates with velvety smoothness and stays on the road at any speed.

The famous "Half Million Dollar Motor"—3 3/16-inch bore, 5 1/8-inch stroke—affords abundant power for any emergency, and reduces your expense for fuel, because it gets every ounce of force out of the gas. We have obtained 32 miles to the gallon with this motor. The BRISCOE is a quality car in the truest sense of the word. Every detail of its unseen parts receives the same careful consideration as its outward appearance.

And the regular equipment is unusually complete, including: Electric Lighting and Starting System, Speedometer, Gasoline Gauge, Ammeter, Trouble Light Socket, Automatic Switch and Key Lock, Horn, Tools and Repair Kit—and other important accessories usually classed as "Extras."

The price includes everything.

BRISCOE Touring Car or 4-passenger "Duplex Roadster," 105-inch wheel base, standard model with wooden wheels, f.o.b. Brockville, Ont., \$935.00.

With Five Wire Wheels, \$100 additional.

Write for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor," sent post paid upon request.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

**BRISCOE** \$935  
FULLY EQUIPPED  
THE CAR WITH THE  
HALF MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

114-C

### Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Sire in service, Roan Chief, Imp. 60865. Young bulls from 10 to 14 months, and a choice lot of rams and ewes. All by imported sires.

W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

### Mardella Shorthorns

Dual-purpose bulls, 20 young cows and heifers—bred, some calves by side. Size type, quality; some full of Scotch. The great massive Duke—dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head.

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R. 3, Ont.

### OAKLAND---55 SHORTHORNS

A herd of feeders, breeders and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 18 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females, any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd.

JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ontario.

### PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

We have on hand one of the strongest lot of young bulls that we ever had in the stables. Strong in individuality and strong in breeding. Come and see them or write for particulars. We also have females, bred to our herd sire, Newton Grand Champion, Imp.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R., MOFFAT, ONT.

### 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, Ontario. Merville, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

### WELLAND DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' CLUB

are still offering young bulls of serviceable age, and a few breeding females.

Chas. Gainer, Secretary, Box 607, Welland, Ont. A. E. Howell, President, Fenwick, Ont.

### Gossip.


#### R. O. P. Shorthorns.

Evergreen Hill R. O. P. Shorthorns have fast been gaining favor throughout Ontario and Quebec during the past five years. Their repeated winnings at numerous public dairy tests, as well as their splendid feats in the Record of Performance, place them well up at the top of Canada's dairy Shorthorn herds. It is not often that one finds a Shorthorn herd that has had two qualified R. O. P. sires as the chief sires in service. Butterfly King 19, by Butterfly King (imp.), was the former sire and was also the first bull to qualify in the R. O. P. through the performance of his daughters. Then following him came the present sire, Saint Clair by Waverley, which, notwithstanding his strong Claret, Scotch pedigree, also has a sufficient number of daughters holding R. O. P. records to place him among Canada's R. O. P. sires. It is also most important here to mention that he also sired Toronto's grand champion fat steer at the Canadian National this year, which many would say is quite out of the ordinary for a dairy-bred sire. It is, however, very gratifying to his owner in that it proves his unquestionable worth as a dual-purpose sire. With the exception of one 13-months calf by Butterfly King 19th, all the young bulls now in the stables are sired by Saint Clair, and in nearly every instance all are from officially tested daughters of Butterfly King 19th. A full list of these giving the complete records of their dams, etc., may be had by writing Mr. Jackson or visiting the farm, where you are made welcome at all times. The following summary of Mr. Jackson's winnings at the 1915 and 1916 dairy tests might be of interest. At Guelph in 1915 he was first in the mature class, and first for two-year-olds, while at Ottawa the same year he won one, two and three in mature class and first and second in the two-year class. At Guelph in 1916 he won first again in the mature class and also the three-year class, and at Ottawa first and fourth in the mature class, first and second in the three-year class and first in the two-year class.

#### Meadowlawn Shorthorns.

In all there are only 30 head in the Meadowlawn herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, owned by Fred. Ewing, of Elora, Ont. This is, however, one of the herds in Canada that Shorthorn breeders have long since learned not to sum up in numbers only. There are, at all times, far too much strong material in the Meadowlawn stables, from those great, old Watt-bred foundation cows, to let the larger breeders forget their existence, especially when they are looking for strong material to fill out their show herds. Fifteen years ago when Mr. Ewing made his first selections they were such that it left very little to chance; the Jills, English Ladys, Clarets and the Broadhooks were all represented, and on these have been used only the very best sires obtainable. The present sire, Escana Ringleader, dam Red Rosemary (imp.) and sire the noted Right Sort (imp.), is only one of many equally as well-bred bulls that have seen service in the herd. He is leaving some exceptionally choice things in both bulls and heifers. The five young bulls by this sire, now advertised, are as choice a lot of youngsters as has been in the stables in years. There is also a two-year bull offered, got by the former herd bull, Proud Monarch, a Broadhooks bull by Blood Royal. There are almost a dozen good breeding young cows in the herd got by Proud Monarch, and these need only to be seen to furnish proof of the sterling worth of the former herd sire. There is also an extra strong 13-months bull in the present offering. He is got by Scotch Beau (imp.), while his dam is one of the best-bred English Lady cows in Ontario to-day. This bull will please, and the three thick, yearling, Claret heifers along in the same stable are as choice a lot as one would wish to find in a search through many herds of more than twice the size of Mr. Ewing's. Let him know your wants; satisfaction must accompany all sales that are made from Meadowlawn. Refer to the advertisement elsewhere in this issue, and mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing.

## Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

## CREAM

We are open to buy cream both for churning and table use.

ASK ANY SHIPPER about our service and prompt returns.

Ask for Prices

The figures of yesterday may be TOO LOW for to-morrow. We furnish cans.

The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited  
Church Street, Toronto

## 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

## FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal	Linseed Oil Cake Meal
Corn Oil Cake Meal	Gluten Meal
Digestive Tankage	Vim or Oat Feed
Bran	Shorts
Crushed or	Ground Oats
Feed Wheat	Beef and Bone Scrap
Scratch Feed	Laying Mash
Fattening Mash	Mill Feed

If it is anything in the feed line, we have it. In car lots or less. Write or phone for prices.

## CRAMPSEY & KELLY

Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.

## Record HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada of the 46-lb. bull, Ormsby Jane King, only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale. Also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and 2 great grandams average 35.4 lbs. butter in 8 days. Eleven bull calves of lesser note and females all ages.

R. M. HOLBY, R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

## Manor Farm Holsteins

Those wishing a young sire from high-record dams and sired by King Segis Pontiac Posch will do well to write for pedigree and prices before buying elsewhere.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Gordon S. Gooderham  
CLARKSON ONTARIO

For Milk, Butter, Cheese, Veal  
Holstein Cows Stand Supreme

If you try just one animal you will very soon want more.

WRITE THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
W. A. Clemons, Sec'y - St. George, Ont.

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS offers three young bulls (one ready for service) at special prices. One is by Pontiac Hengerveld Pieterje, and the others are by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Can also supply a few females. R. W. Walker & Son, Port Perry, R. R. 4, Manchester, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

## Willowlee Holsteins

A few bulls left, 4 months old; dams, 65 lbs. of milk a day, \$50.00, delivered.

A. MIGHT, R. R. No. 6, Brampton, Ontario

### Sale of Breeding Stock Means Loss.

Feed crops for livestock are shorter than they have been for many years and grain prices are higher. The temptation to accept the present high prices for meat stock is great. The farmers in many places are yielding to the temptation to sell, and for this they are likely to pay the usual penalty for yielding to temptation, which is repentance. Reports of heavy shipments from territory that sadly needs live stock are frequent. Foundation breeding stock even is being sacrificed in some cases. All agree that this is no time to keep surplus stock that is not yielding a product or making gains, but never was the need so great nor the reward more promising for maintaining on every farm an adequate foundation of the best breeding stock.

Farmers should save the breeding stock—To maintain fertility: The application of manures from livestock has proved to be the best and most economical way of maintaining production. Land that is not manured frequently becomes so depleted in fertility that profitable yields cannot be obtained. On light sandy lands or lands that are subject to drouth especially, it is important to apply manures. Therefore, even those who this year are short of feed owing to drouth, should manage if possible, to maintain their foundation stock.

To convert waste products into cash: Waste land and stubble fields may be pastured, corn stalks, straw, and other coarse feeds, otherwise unmarketable, may be turned into cash for the farmer by cattle or sheep. Through the pasturing process it will be possible at the same time to retain on the farm valuable fertilizing material.

To supply meat products: The meat supply of the United States is shrinking. It is estimated that there is now produced only one-half of a beef and three-fifths of a hog per capita, which is below former years. Good prices for live stock are likely to prevail for some time and it will be possible to make good profits from properly conducted stock raising.

While there are other reasons which might be advised for keeping live stock, the three mentioned are fundamental and sufficient, warranting every land owner in going to almost any extreme to preserve his foundation of breeding stock—Andrew Boss, University Farm, St. Paul.

### Feeding Hogs.

Two points need to be considered when fattening young pigs for the market, namely: how shall the corn be fed, and what shall we feed with it to furnish the growing animal with muscle and bone-building constituents.

After conducting experiments for ten consecutive winters, Henry found that grinding corn effected a saving of 6 per cent. This means that, with corn at \$3.00 per hundred, 21 cents can be saved on every hundred pounds fed, by grinding. If barley can be secured cheaper than corn, the Colorado Experiment Station recommends one-half the corn in the ration being replaced by the same number of pounds of rolled barley.

A summary of thirty-two trials at various experiment stations answers the second point. Although the pigs averaged 116 pounds when put on full feed, the lots fed corn and another feed rich in protein and mineral such as tankage, wheat middlings, linseed meal or alfalfa meal, made over 40 per cent. larger gains and required 27 per cent. less feed for 100 pounds gain, than the lots fed corn alone. Tankage has proven to be one of the most economical supplements with corn at this Station and should be fed one part to six parts of corn.

Some feeders are wondering if alfalfa meal will prove economical under the present condition of high-priced feeds. With alfalfa meal at \$20 per ton and corn at \$2.75 per hundred, cost of feed per 100 pounds gain is \$12.95. With tankage at \$80 per ton and corn at \$2.75, cost of feed per 100 gain is \$12.95. The hog feeder will find alfalfa meal nearly as economical as tankage and when marketed through hogs will assure him a good profit.

COLORADO NEWS NOTES.

## CALDWELL'S Dairy Meal



supplies the demand for a highly protein, scientifically mixed, milk producing ration for dairy cows.

It is prepared from re-cleaned materials, and contains no oat hulls or other, low-grade ingredients. Caldwell's Dairy Meal is a pure, easily-digested, fully-balanced meal. Its only purpose is to increase the milk flow and keep the cows in perfect health. Give it a trial.

Order a quantity from your feedman or from us direct.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Limited  
Dundas, Ontario

Makers also of Molasses Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute Calf Meal, Hog Feeds, Molasses Horse Feed and Poultry Feed of all kinds.

## STANDARD FEEDS

### SUNNYBROOK FARM OFFERINGS

A few choice yearling bulls and heifers. Fine individuals, beautifully marked and highly strained in the blood of the world's record cattle.

1 Clydesdale stallion, "Coming Star". Fine type, excellent breeding. Rising 5 yrs. Write for particulars.

JOS. KILGOUR, EGLINTON. Toronto Phones: Bal. 184, Adel. 3900.

### ROYCROFT FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The home of Het Loo Pieterje, the world's record junior two-year-old, and Mildred Pieterje Abbekerk, the world's milk record four-year-old. Records were both made on the farm this year and we have young bulls of the same breeding. Get your next herd sire from a herd that is best by test. Regarding individuality—pay "Roycroft" a visit and see for yourself. Take Yonge Street cars from North Toronto.

W. L. SHAW, Newmarket, Ont.

### HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease) a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada.

We have young bulls for sale whose two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average as high as 35.82 lbs. butter in seven days; another whose two nearest dams are both 100-lb. cows; and one ready for service from a 41-lb. sire and an 18,000-lb. two-year-old dam. Send for our BOOK OF BULLS. A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) JEFFERSON, ONT.

## Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.

Present offerings are 4 grandsons of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and high-testing, large-producing R. of P. dams of Kornadyke and Aaggie DeKok breeding. Born during April and May, 1917. Apply to Superintendent.

### SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 60 heifers and young bulls to offer by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, HAMILTON, ONT. PHONE 7165

### SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Just now we are offering our two junior herd bulls, aged 2 and 3 yrs. Individually as good as their breeding; sired by King Lyons Hengerveld and King Lyons Colantha. Personal inspection is invited. J. Mogk & Son, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

### TWENTY-FIVE HOLSTEIN FEMALES

The first I have ever offered. I am away over-stocked and am offering females for the first time. I have over eighty head. Come and make your selection—one or twenty-five. The best-bred lot of cattle in Ontario. I also have five young bulls.

A. A. FAREWELL 30 miles east of Toronto—C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.R. OSHAWA, ONT.

### WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM

Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Tamworth Swine. We are offering a choice lot of 5 months' sows and boars and also have several nice young litters. Must clear a number quick to make room. We are also offering White Wyandotte Cockerels at \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. R. JAMES, R. R. No. 1, Richmond Hill, Ont. Take Yonge Street Radial car from Toronto—stop Thornhill.

### DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

100 head to choose from. Special offering—cows and heifers fresh and to freshen. Visitors always welcome. S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO.

### CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS OFFER FOR SALE THREE CHOICE, YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

about ready for service, from high-testing dams. For price and extended pedigrees apply to GRIESBACH BROS., R. R. NO. 1, COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.

### MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

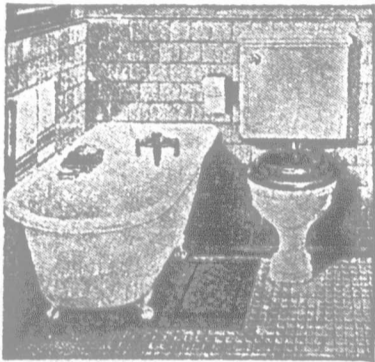
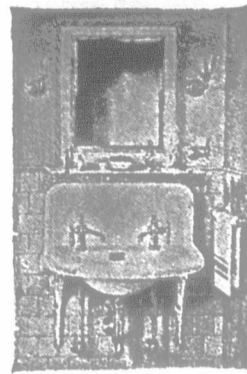
Fine quality, typey, heavy-producing Holsteins—forty head to choose from. The females are sired by Idaline's Paul Veeman and King Segis Pieterje, and are in calf to Funderne King May Payne. Two bull calves, about ready for service, sired by the latter bull and out of heavy-producing cows, for immediate sale. Females in milk have made high records and sires used have the backing and are proving good. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome. H. C. HOLBY, GLANWORTH, ONT.



## Running water for every building on your farm

Mr. James M. Birrell, of Fanshaw, Ont., writes us regarding his Empire water supply system as follows:

"Dear Sirs:—I never spent money that gave me better satisfaction than your Pressure System. It is a complete success and I am sure that hundreds of rural homes would have your system installed if they knew of its success and convenience.



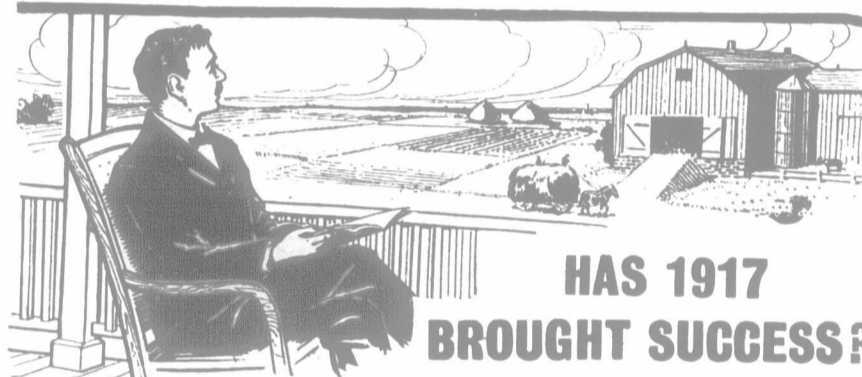
## Empire Water Supply Systems

are giving satisfaction in hundreds of homes to-day. They perform every water carrying service required in the house and barn by the simple turning of a tap. Learn more about this water system.

Send to-day for FREE CATALOGUE and INFORMATION BLANK, fill in the latter, mail it to us and we will select a system suited to your home without charge or obligation.

**Empire Manufacturing Company, Limited**  
EAST LONDON, CANADA Branch Office: 119 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

**THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER**  
DIGS YOUR DITCHES  
GRADES YOUR ROADS  
EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY  
REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE  
PAYS ITSELF IN ONE DAY  
DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN  
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET  
THE PRESTON CAR & COACH CO LIMITED  
95 DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA



## HAS 1917 BROUGHT SUCCESS?

Now that the year is drawing to a close have you figured out the profits of your farm? **ARE YOU SATISFIED?**

If you feel that you should be doing better—should be getting bigger returns for all your work—why not consider the possibilities of Western Canada?

Write for any or all of our free booklets, "Homeseekers & Settlers Guide," "Peace River Guide," and "British Columbia Settlers Guide," to General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., or Toronto, Ont.

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**

## RAW Skunk, Red Fox, Coon

and all other kinds wanted. We pay all express and postage, and remit money same day for shipment. Write for Price List and Tags, free.

## FURS C. H. ROGERS

Desk 10  
Walkerton, Ontario

## 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.

## Fernbrook Ayrshires

Young bulls for sale (out of R.O.P. dams) from one to fifteen months old; tracing closely to the world's champions, Garclaugh May Mischief and Jean Armour.

COLLIER BROS., Beachville, Ont. (OXFORD COUNTY)

**AYRSHIRE COWS**  
are easy feeders—and thrive well.  
WRITE W.F. STEPHEN, Secretary  
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'N  
Box 513, Huntingdon, Que.

**LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES**  
A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams imported and Canadian bred.  
SIRE: Auchinbrain Sea Foam (Imp) 35758 many times grand champion.  
Fairfield Mains Triumph (Imp) 51137, a son of the noted Hobland Perfect Piece.  
Write for catalogue.  
Geo. H. Montgomery, Proprietor, Dominion Express Building, Montreal. D. McArthur, Manager, Phillipsburg, Que.

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES**  
We have at present the strongest lot of young bulls ever offered—one by Hobland Masterpiece, one by Sunnyside Matchless, and the others by our present herd sire, Sunnyside Masterpiece.  
Jno. W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.



## Humeshaugh Ayrshires and Yorkshires

Three young bulls, fit for service; sons of Hillside Peter Pan and R. O. P. dams. These were winners at Toronto and London. A few young sows and boars of good quality and priced right.

Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R. R. No. 1

## HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES—F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Headed by Burnside Lucky Master Swell, a combination of blood so hard to equal, being of the Masterpiece and Lucky Girl families, a combination which means quality, production and constitution. Ninety head to select from. Special offering—20 yearling heifers and 3 bulls. Inspection invited.

## GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES

We are offering three choice bulls of breeding age, sired by Fairview Milkman, and a few females. Also Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ont.

### D. M. WATT

For imported or Canadian-bred Ayrshires, bulls or females, get my prices. My importations win wherever shown. Write me for one animal or a carload. St. Louis Station, Que.

JAS. B. ROSS, MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO  
for high-producing show-yard AYRSHIRES  
Herd headed by Snow King 47376, first-prize two-year bull at Toronto, 1917. Write me also for anything in Yorkshires.  
Meadowvale P.O., Streetsville Station

## Young BRAMPTON JERSEYS Bulls

For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

**SPRING BANK R. O. P. AYRSHIRES**  
Herd Sires, Netherton King Theodore, Imp. and Humeshaugh Invincible, Grand Champion, London, 1917. Our herd at present holds the Canadian records for both milk and butter in the two-year, the three-year and the mature classes. Let us tell you about the daughters of Netherton King Theodore. We have sons of both bulls for sale—all have R. O. P. dams. Visitors met at Hamilton by appointment. A. S. Turner & Son (3 miles from Hamilton) Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

## THE DON JERSEY HERD—

OFFERS:—Several young bulls, all of serviceable age, and all from R. O. P. dams. These are priced right. Interested parties should write or see these at once. We also have females of breeding age. D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden P. O., Duncan Station, C. N. O.

**THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS**  
LONDON, ONTARIO  
John Pringle, Prop.

**CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD**  
The foundation of this herd is made up of very high-class cows, imported from the island of Jersey, most of them in the record of Performance, and while we have, at all times, a few mature cows for sale, we make a specialty of in-calf heifers and young bulls. Write us your wants, or better still, come and see the herd. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Hazel Nuts.

There is a swale in our pasture covering about an acre of land. At one end of the field there is a small ravine, on the side of which are growing bushes which reach the height of from 5 to 8 feet. On these grow a nut, somewhat like a hazel nut, but with pointed husk. Under separate cover I am sending you a sample of these nuts in order that you may advise me if they are edible or poisonous.  
H. W.

Ans.—The nuts received at this office were hazel nuts and are edible.

### Cracks on Fore Legs.

I have a five-year-old mare which was broken in at the age of two years and has been driven a good deal ever since. About a year ago cracks appeared on her fore legs. They resembled scratches very much. The cracks became worse each time the heel calk on her shoes became worn. We then commenced shoeing her with longer heel calks and removing the toe calks. She began to improve, but I find that the cracks resist treatment. Unless they are well greased every night and morning they dry up and crack open when she moves. After she has gone about a mile the stiffness in the fore legs is not noticed. What causes these cracks and what treatment do you advise to heal them?  
J. F. G.

Ans.—Some wounds are rather difficult to heal owing to more or less poison in the wound, or the system being out of condition. Keep the bowels moving freely; a pint of raw linseed oil may be given occasionally. A little linseed meal daily and a few roots, along with good hay, rolled oats and bran, make a ration favorable to keeping the system in good condition. The system being a little out of condition was no doubt responsible for the cracks first appearing. If the surface is rather raw, a lotion made of one ounce each of arsenate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a pint of water will be found a good remedy if applied two or three times a day. If the surface is dry and the hair is gone, an application of one part carbolic acid to thirty parts sweet oil, applied three times daily, will make a very good dressing.

### Adulterated Feeds.

Can you tell me how to prevent wind and rain from going through a wall of cement blocks. A strong wind, with the rain, drives the water through so it runs down on the inside on the foundation. The house was built about ten years ago. I have been told that plastering would soon chip off. Why is it that the blocks are so porous?

2. Have recently purchased from a local dealer flaxseed meal. When emptying it in a bin I examined it quite closely and am doubtful if more than half of it is flax meal. Where should I send a sample of it to have it analyzed? What amount should be sent?

3. Have millers and feed dealers a right to mix chaff, weed seeds, etc., in bran and other feeds, or is there a law to protect the farmer or consumer from paying for adulterated feeds? S. E.

Ans.—1. It is unusual to have a wall so porous that rain is driven through by the wind. The blocks could not have been properly made or else they have not been laid properly. It is possible that the rain goes through where two blocks join rather than through the block itself. If the blocks are somewhat rough, cement mortar will stick fairly well and undoubtedly would make the blocks less porous. The wall could be washed with cement but this would not be as effective as the plaster. There would be some danger of the plaster chipping in time. If there are any signs of openings where the blocks join the joints might be gone over with cement mortar.

2. A sample could be sent to the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, for analysis, but three pounds should be sent.

3. Wheat bran is supposed to be a by-product of the milling of wheat, and a mixture of bran, chaff and weed seeds cannot rightfully be sold as wheat bran. It would be different, however, were the feed sold under a trade name on an analysis basis. There is a law which gives protection against the adulteration of feeds.



*Upstairs, Downstairs,  
in my Lady's Parlor*

A hundred uses for a light, compact Peerless Folding Table. Bring it out from behind the piano or bookcase. Set it up where you wish. Portable—weighs but 11 lbs. You need one in your home. Your dealer has the PEERLESS, or will get you one. Ask him. MADE IN CANADA. Write for free booklet "G," describing our "PEERLESS" and "ELITE" Tables. HOURS & CO., LTD. Sole Licensees and Manufacturers London Ontario



Our Breeding and Quality



Champion Oxfords of America  
Summehill Stock Farm

For size, quality and breeding our Oxfords cannot be excelled. Our flock has won the Chicago championship yearly since 1910 and the championships at all the leading fairs of Canada since the flock was established in 1879. We have for sale 20 yearling rams and 30 ram lambs (flock headers), 50 yearling ewes and 50 ewe lambs, all sires by the best rams obtainable. Write and let us know what your requirements are. Prices reasonable.

Peter Arkell & Sons, R.R.No. 1, Teeswater, Ont.  
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

**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—Fifty pure Shropshire ram and ewe lambs from \$15 to \$20, each; also young, breeding ewes, of fine quality and pure Jersey and Ayrshire cattle. H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm Knowlton, Que.

**Tower Farm Oxfords**  
Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable.  
E. Barbour & Sons, R. R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

**Brantwood Oxford Downs**  
A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs for sale. Flock established 25 years ago.  
JAS. L. TOLTON, R.R. 3, Walkerton, Ont.

**Cloverdale Shropshires and Berkshires**—40 yearling rams, 70 yearling ewes, an exceptionally choice lot; true to type and well grown; neatly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16 Imp. In Shropshires, the usual strong offering, including some just bred. C. J. LANG, Burketon Ont

**Leicester Sheep**  
RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE  
C. E. WOOD, FREEMAN, ONTARIO,  
Burlington Station, G.T.R.

**ELM VIEW OXFORD DOWNS**  
Fifteen yearling rams and ewes, including Winter Fair prize rams, 50 ram lambs and 25 ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. Visit or write.  
BRUCE A. MCKINNON, HILLSBURG, ONT.

**SHROPSHIRE**  
30 Yearling Rams—12 Yearling Ewes.  
W. H. PUGH, MYRTLE STATION, R. R. 1  
Farm 2 miles from Claremont

**More Notes Relating to  
Quebec Agriculture.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The average Ontario farmer perhaps knows as little of rural Quebec as he does concerning the agricultural doings of New Zealand. While there are reasons why this relative indifference has been encouraged and sustained, there is no necessity for them. Quebec has many good farmers with herds of live stock quite equal to those found anywhere in the Dominion. With schools and colleges she is well provided, the existence of the two languages making the number greater, no doubt, than they otherwise would be.

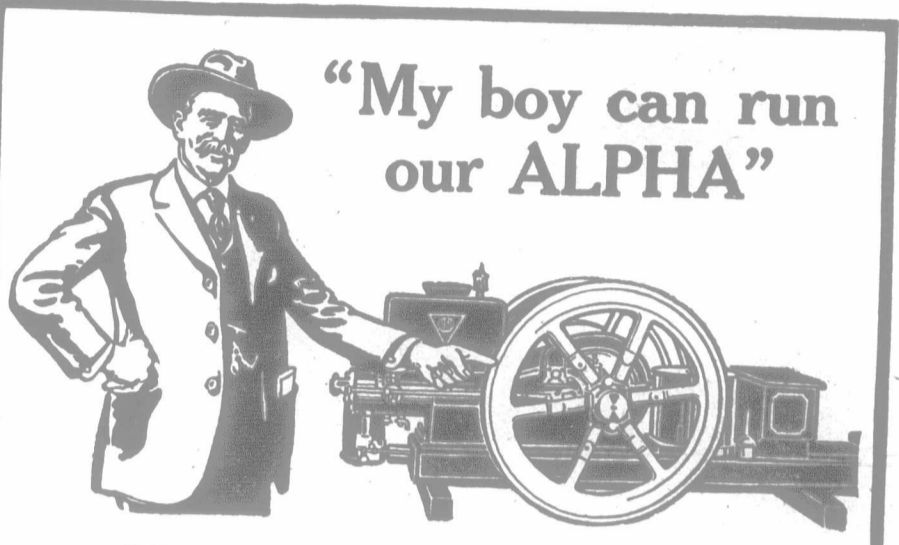
The section east and south of Quebec city and consisting of L'Islet, Kamouraska, Megantic, Wolfe and Athabaska counties is known as a French speaking district. Many good farms may be observed here. It is somewhat of a surprise to note that these eastern counties far surpass those in the western end of the province in the production of sheep and swine. A hearty response has been given to the request for greater production, with the result that the acreages of wheat, beans and peas have increased four, eight and two times, respectively, over the last census figures.

Nowhere else in Quebec are the native characteristics of the French Canadian seen to the same advantage. Here, unaffected by outside influences we see the genuine "habitants" as they are portrayed in the poems of the late Dr. Drummond.

As noted above, this district is exceptionally well provided with educational and experimental institutions that are endeavoring to aid the habitant in developing up-to-date and scientific methods of farming. The chief among these is located at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. Here, back in 1859, was founded the first agricultural college in the province, now under the directorship of Rev. Noel Pelletier. The work of this school is well and favorably known in Quebec. In fact it has grown to such an extent as to make additional building operations imperative. With its recently increased capacity it is now possible to accommodate the large number of students applying for admission. New laboratories are now in course of construction and it is expected will be ready for occupation by the beginning of the New Year. The college buildings are situated at the foot of a rocky hill about the centre of a 500-acre farm. The orchards, vegetable gardens and experimental grounds present a very creditable appearance, and show evidence of much careful cultivation and scientific selection of varieties. The grain crops and particularly a twenty-acre field of wheat would be hard to beat, judging from a passing view. This, it was learned, was largely due to underdrainage, thus affording to visiting farmers a splendid and restful object lesson in the value of tiling. This is all the more apparent, when it is known that on farms thereabouts where the same precautions in drainage had not been taken the showing was by no means so favorable. This year the farmers have been greatly hampered in their work by frequent rains, considerably more so I am told than throughout Ontario. It has, therefore, been with the greatest difficulty that the crops were harvested. All, however, are ready to bear testimony that their local college is a most useful and practical institution. Quite a number of the graduates are acting as "agronomes" or "demonstrators" and in that capacity are doing good work in helping the farmers.

Adjacent to the college farm, the federal government has established an Experimental Farm under the direction of Jos. Begin. I am told that this farm was originally chosen because of its rundown condition. By the improvements made in the methods of cultivation and by underdrainage the crops this season presented a fine appearance. A herd of dairy cows, principally Ayrshires, are maintained on the farm, being housed in well lighted and well-ventilated stables. There was every evidence that they were receiving good attention and that the manager was a thorough stockman.

About eight miles west of Ste. Anne is the Fruit Experimental Station. This district has long been noted for its orchards and especially for its plums. The director of the Station, Auguste Dupuis is an old hand at the business,



"My boy can run  
our ALPHA"

"There aren't many engines I'd trust him  
with, but the Alpha is so simple that I  
know he can't go wrong."

Isn't that the kind of engine you want around your place—an engine that is as steady and dependable as the best horse you've got?

The Alpha doesn't have to be "tuned up" every time you want to run it. It contains no electric batteries to weaken and give trouble—no complicated parts to get out of order. To start it you simply oil it, turn on the fuel and give the flywheel a pull.

You need a gas engine and it pays to buy a good one. There are definite reasons why the Alpha is best.

Alpha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H.P., and each size is furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.  
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworkers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

ALL GRASS LANDS WILL BENEFIT BY A DRESSING OF

**Sydney Basic Slag**

Which only costs \$22.00 per ton

We recognize that farmers have not been in the habit of fertilizing their pastures and meadows, but an application of Sydney Basic Slag will be found most profitable. If you are interested in making the most of your farm, and of course you are, let us have your name and address, and our representative will call and have a talk with you regarding Sydney Basic Slag. If you buy our goods you will get the cost back the first year with good interest. We make our money by selling Basic Slag, but it will yield you a bigger profit by using it than it does us by selling it.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited**  
Sydney, Nova Scotia

**LINCOLNS** C. NICHOLSON  
of Horkstow, Lincolnshire, England

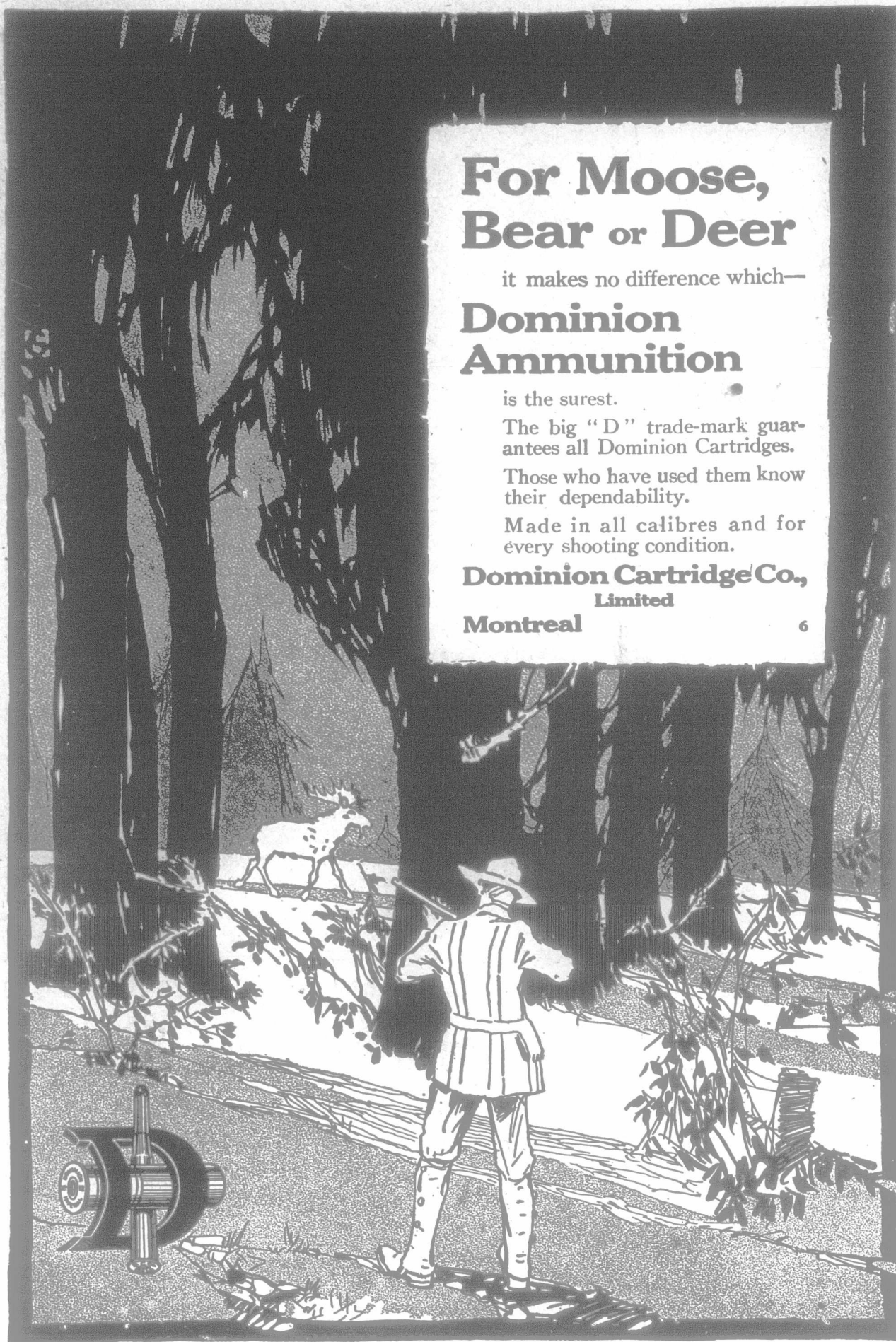
has for sale Pedigree Lincoln Long Wool Rams and ewes from his world-famous flock of ALL DUDDING-BRED SHEEP. By winning the CHAMPION and "ALL" the prizes in the two-shear and yearling ram classes at the Royal Show of England, 1915, all previous records were broken. Coats Shorthorns and Lincoln Red Shorthorns also for sale.  
STATION—BARNETBY

**FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS**

Ewes and yearling rams all sold. We have still a number of strong ram lambs to offer. Also a few Hampshire lambs, rams. Henry Arkell & Son, (Phone 355, R. 2.) Guelph R. R. 2, Ontario.

"The Maples" Stock Farm—R. S. Robson & Son, Props., Denfield, Ont.  
Present offering—100 home-bred Lincoln ewes, ages 1 to 4 years (registered); 20 imp. yearling ewes, all bred to the best of 20 rams we imported this season—an extra-good lot of the heavy-shearing kind. In Shorthorns we have for sale cows and heifers of such strains as Clarets, Clippers, Village Girls, Missies and Miss Ramsdens.

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



## For Moose, Bear or Deer

it makes no difference which—

## Dominion Ammunition

is the surest.

The big "D" trade-mark guarantees all Dominion Cartridges.

Those who have used them know their dependability.

Made in all calibres and for every shooting condition.

**Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited**  
Montreal 6

in fact, has taken a life long interest in the developing of fruit-growing in this district, most of the best orchards having been planted with stock obtained from his nursery. He has given special attention to developing varieties that are commercially profitable. As his neighbors say: "it was Dupuis who put the Village des Aulnaies on the map."

Near by is Ste. Louise Station, the home of Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, who is known all over Quebec as a practical farmer. Dr. J. C. Chapais, the assistant Dairy Commissioner of Canada and the nestor of agricultural lecturers in the province, lives at St. Denis-en-bas, twelve miles east of Ste. Anne. An experimental orchard is his hobby. It contains all the best known varieties of apples, pears and plums suited to the locality. Bush-fruits, vegetables and perennial flowers also claim a share of his attention. A natural observer and investigator, Dr. Chapais is a welcome addition to any convention programme, and his services in such a capacity are in great demand. He is an acknowledged expert in dairying and fruit growing, being instrumental in starting the first creamery-cheese factory in Quebec, an enterprise that is still being profitably operated.

AGRICOLA.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### School for Farmers' Daughters.

Can farmers' daughters secure an education in household science at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, R. M.

Ans.—The Macdonald Institute, located on the Agricultural College grounds, gives a thorough course in Domestic Science and kindred subjects.

#### Gasoline Engine.

We recently purchased a gasoline engine but are ignorant as to the precautions which should be taken when working around it. Is it dangerous to work around a gasoline engine while in operation with a lantern?

2. Under what conditions will gasoline cause an explosion?

3. Where would you advise placing the engine? In the basement, or on the barn floor?

Ans.—1. There is always more or less danger of having a lantern around where gasoline is used. However, where the engine is in proper working condition and gasoline tank and connections do not leak, there is not much danger of fire occurring.

2. Gasoline is a very volatile substance which soon goes into gas, which if confined in a definite area will cause an explosion should fire be introduced. It burns very readily. It is an explosion of the gas generated by the gasoline which drives the engine. The gas is compressed in the cylinder and an electric spark furnishes the ignition. Care should always be taken when handling gasoline. Supposing, for instance, the engine was enclosed in a small building where there was no circulation of air. A small leak in the tank or connections would soon fill the building with gas and an explosion would likely occur if a lantern were carried in.

3. Gasoline engines are kept in both places, depending on where they are to be used most. There is always more or less danger and some insurance companies impose a higher rate where the engines are kept in the main building. However, we know of places where they have been kept in the barn, with straw all around them, also in the basement, for several years, and no accident has occurred. One objection we have to the engine in the barn is the danger of gasoline being spilled on the floor, which always increases the danger from fire. Then, too, grease and oil usually collect on the floor. In this regard the basement would possibly be the safest place as the engine can be set on a concrete foundation. Care should be taken to have the exhaust going outdoors in order to carry off the fumes from the burned gasoline. We knew of one instance where this precaution was not taken and the operator of the engine was overcome by these fumes which collected around the engine. If the water-cooled system were used there would be less danger from freezing in the basement. From a safety-first standpoint, we would favor keeping the engine in a separate building, which could be located close to the barn.

## YORKSHIRES

We have four large litters of choicely bred Yorkshires and are booking orders for delivery as soon as weaned. Great Britain and her Allies will be requiring pork products. Now is the time to buy good breeding stock.

ADDRESS

**WELDWOOD FARM**  
Farmer's Advocate  
LONDON, ONTARIO

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets. In Chester whites we have both sexes, any age, bred from our champions of many years. In Dorsets we have ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London, and Guelph winners. W. E. Wright, & Son, Glenworth, Ont.

## PEDIGREED TAMWORTHS

Several sows, 2 years old, in pig. Also younger stock. Write:

Herolds Farms, Beamsville, Ont.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires—Young pigs weaned and ready to wean, both sexes, and pairs not akin; also a choice lot of sows near breeding age. Prices right. G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario

#### BEAVER MEDI CHESTER WHITES

won over 75% of the prize money at Toronto this year with three herds showing. Write us for bred sows or young boars. We guarantee satisfaction. We also have Percherons. Wm Roberts & Sons, Peterboro, Ontario



## 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, ONT. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

## Yorkshires and Oxfords

Choice young pigs, both sexes. A number of good ram lambs. We guarantee satisfaction. B. ARMSTRONG & SON, Codrington, Ont.

## TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for Fall farrow, and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

## OAK LODGE YORKSHIRE HOGS

We have a large selection of extra-good boars and sows of different ages. We are selling at prices that make it attractive for the purchaser. Write for what you want. J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, BURFORD, ONTARIO.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes; boars from 2 to 12 months. Shorthorn bulls from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans—dandies. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

BERKSHIRE PIGS, all ages and sexes, headed by Successor's Double II., bred by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. SHORTHORN CATTLE, dual-purpose strains, headed by Golden Duke (Imported), bred by Lord Lucas, West Park, England. Address: J. B. Pearson, Manager, Credit Grange Farm, Meadowdale, Ont.

Effect of Good Roads on Pulling Power of Horses.

A very interesting experiment has recently been concluded in California to determine just how much a horse pulls when he draws a ton.

A good draft team was used for this purpose. The horses weighed 1,600 pounds each. They were hitched to an ordinary farm wagon, and pulled a load of 6,000 pounds over different kinds of roads.

A recording dynamometer, known as the Iowa type, was used to register the tractive force of the team. This instrument makes a record of the resistance on a strip of paper under a recording pencil, and after the test, the total pull of the team can be read off in pounds.

The above shows very well what great advantages good roads have as far as the hauling properties of a team are concerned.

COLORADO NEWS NOTES.

Gossip.

The Correct Type in Ayrshires. Ayrshire breeders who accept the invitation given by Jno. Morrison, in his advertisement elsewhere in this issue, to visit his herd will not be disappointed when they get in his stables.

Misdirected Energy.—The fact that Sir Douglas Haig attained his fifty-sixth birthday on June 19 brings back to mind a story told of him a short while back.

It is, of course, well known that Sir Douglas is a soldier first, last, and all the time, regarding all other professions as of quite negligible importance.

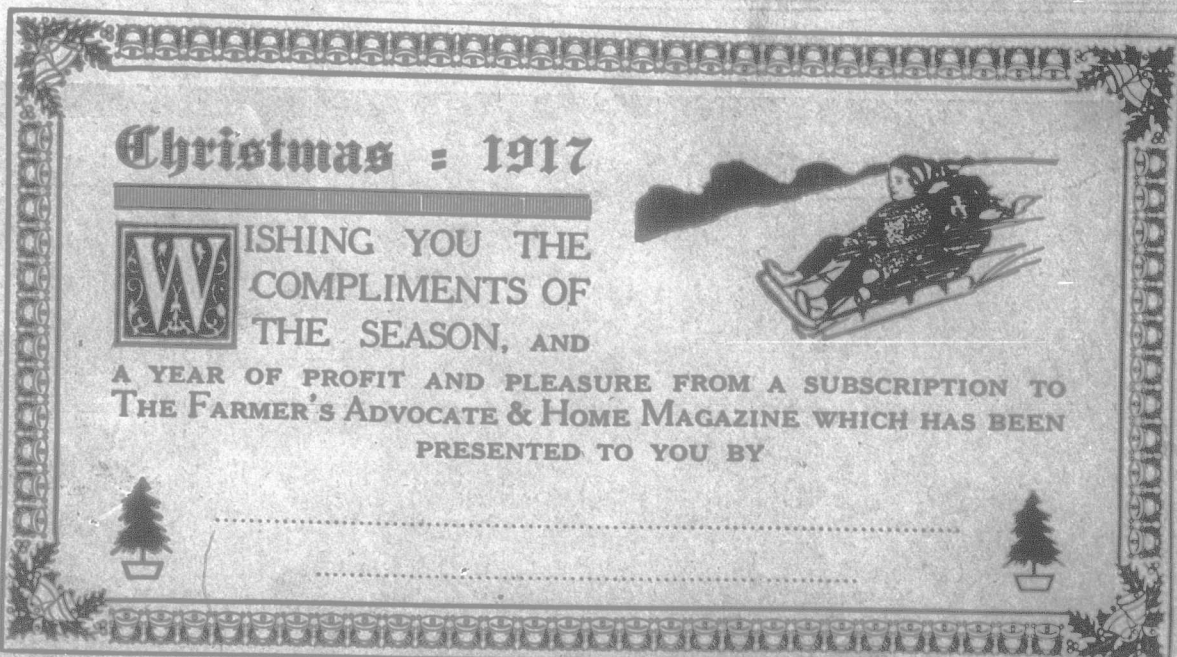
He was, it appears, inspecting a cavalry troop, and was particularly struck with the neat way in which repairs had been made in some of the saddles.

"Very good work", he remarked to the troop sergeant-major. "Who did it?"

"Two of my troopers, sir," was the reply. "You're fortunate to have two such expert saddlers in your troop," said Haig.

"As a matter of fact, sir", was the reply, "they're not saddlers, in civil life being lawyers."

"Well," ejaculated Sir Douglas, "how men who can do work like that could have wasted their lives over law I can't imagine!"—Minneapolis Tribune.



(Original printed in four colors)

Let us send this card in your name!

Make someone a present of a year's subscription to "The World's Best Farm Journal." If you wish to spend more, make it two years.

Let your gift be substantial, sensible and helpful—something that will be of value fifty-two weeks in the year.

Every number, as it arrives, will remind of the giver. Send only practical, useful gifts this year. Send

The Christmas Gift :

"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine"

Nothing you could send would be better appreciated or bring more lasting enjoyment and profit. Last year we sent scores of subscriptions out in the names of regular readers who were making a present of "The Advocate" to friends or relations.

We will mail the beautiful special Christmas Number, to arrive on Christmas morning, and also the four-color gift card conveying your greetings, as shown above, properly filled in with your name and address as the giver.

Can you think of anything more likely to be prized—anything more truly helpful or sensible?

Mail \$1.50 with each name and address. We will attend to the rest and promptly acknowledge your letter and money.

N.B.—Subscriptions to Great Britain, \$1.50 a year To United States, \$2.50. To France, \$3.00.

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED, London, Ontario

Advertisement for 'Your Frisky Colt' by G. L. Griffith & Son. The ad features an illustration of a horse's head and a halter. Text describes the 'Classic Halter' as being specially designed for colts and is a very serviceable halter. Price, prepaid \$1.00 or \$1.10 west of Fort William, Ont. At your dealer's or direct. Write for Catalogue. It's FREE.

Section titled 'Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.' containing three questions: 'Spring Rye' (Where can spring rye be secured for seed?), 'Veterinary' (To cure lameness in the hock a liquid was injected into the joint...), and 'Swollen Leg' (To cure lameness in the hock a liquid was injected into the joint...).

Advertisement for 'WANTED FURS'. It states 'All kinds of' and 'HIGHEST PRICES PAID'. It offers to ship to the customer at once and pay the express. The advertiser is 'Revillon Freres' at 234 McGill Street, Montreal, 'The World's Largest Fur House'. A price list and shipping tags are sent on application.

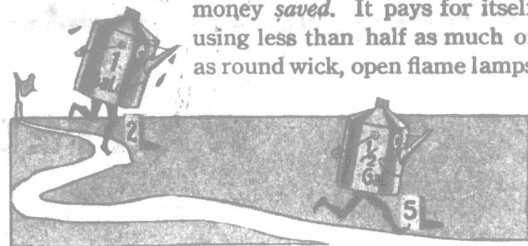
Advocate Ads. Pay



# More and Better Light—On Less Oil

**Beats Electric** **Test This Wonderful Coal Oil Mantle Light** **Saves Money**  
**10 Days FREE—Just Send the Coupon**

**A**CCCEPT this free trial offer. Find out at our risk how your home can be better lighted than a city home. For here's a light that *beats* gas, beats gasoline, beats even the tungsten electric light. It is five times as efficient as the ordinary round wick flame lamp. Who says it is? The Government Bureau of Standards says so — 34 great universities say so — their exhaustive tests have proven it. This light was awarded the gold medal at the Panama Exposition as the world's best. To have this wonderful light in your home means money saved. It pays for itself, using less than half as much oil as round wick, open flame lamps.



**Half the Oil Goes Twice as Far**

Air is the most abundant thing in the world. Out of 94% air mixed with the vapor from the oil, the Aladdin, by the use of a mantle, creates the

most mellow, restful, steady light ever produced. It burns 70 hours on a gallon of oil. *Saves eye strain* and brings cheer and contentment to the home. Dim lights have caused untold eye strain, headache and misery. The poor lamps of the country are responsible for the fact that one out of every five among country children has defective vision while only one out of twenty among city children is similarly afflicted.

The Aladdin banishes dim light and eye strain. Saves the children's eyes, encourages study and reading—makes them glad to stay home.

### \$1000 in Gold For Lamp Equal to Aladdin

To prove that our statements regarding the superiority of the Aladdin are not mere idle claims, we offer \$1000, ready for instant payment, to any person who can produce or show us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin. Write for circular giving particulars of this great challenge offer. This offer has been standing for more than four years, but up to the present date, not one single lamp has been submitted for a test.



### Write for Yours Today Send No Money—Charges Prepaid

Let us send you an Aladdin to use ten nights in your home—charges prepaid—return charges paid too in case you are not entirely satisfied. Find out how it floods the whole room with mellow, cheerful light—how it really does beat gas, electricity and acetylene for brilliancy—how noiseless, smokeless and odorless it is—how it saves half or more in oil and actually pays for itself.

### Keep the Aladdin Without Cost

We have thousands of inquiries from our advertising. We want a user in *your* neighborhood, so we can say to inquirers: "Go and see the lamp." If you are willing to let folks see your Aladdin lighted up, you can *keep* yours without cost. Send the coupon. The *first* applicant from each town is offered this chance. Send the coupon today. *Be the first.*

**The Mantle Lamp Company**  
 262 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal  
 Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World  
 Also Offices and Warehouses at  
 Winnipeg, Chicago, New York City, and Portland, Ore.

## Get an Aladdin Free Make a Lot of Money!



Get the wonderful New Aladdin for your own home free—and in spare hours make more money than you've ever made before. You can do this without interfering with other work, without disturbing your pleasure.

### No Experience is Necessary

You don't have to be a good talker. Our wonderful light "talks" for itself. No investment necessary. We furnish the goods on 30 days' credit. Send the coupon. Look into this wonderful opportunity now.

### Make \$100 to \$300 per month, spare time, same as these men, without experience.

Geo. B. Quimby, Elma, RI, wrote April 1, 1917: "I never sold anything before I started with the Aladdin. The first five days I sold 17 lamps." Claude Bridges, Macon, writing April 24, 1917, said: "In the three months' time I have been working I have sold 120 lamps." Bert Archenbrom, Grass Lake, "called at 30 homes—sold 24 lamps—and all in less than 6 days' work." R. L. Eberman, Metzger, wrote March 29, 1917: "I have sold hundreds of Aladdin lamps in a field honeycombed with electric light current." W. B. Stine, Surprise, sold 8 Aladdins in 4 hours. C. R. Baldwin, Marysville, sold 33 in one week. Rev. Theo. L. Blanken, Milford, sold 5 in one afternoon. We have thousands of letters like these from all parts of the country.

## Send No Money—Send Just This

THE MANTLE LAMP CO., 262 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal  
 Gentlemen:—Send me full particulars about—

- Proof that the Aladdin Mantle Lamp gives the world's best light at a big saving in oil.
- Your offer to send the Aladdin prepaid for ten days' 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 .....

P. O. ....

R. F. D. or Street No. .... Province .....