

NOVEMBER 25, 1915

The Short Courses

were instituted for **Farmers and Farmers' Sons** who cannot attend the regular courses. The only expense is board at reasonable rates and reduced railway fare.



TRY.

Dairying
(three months)
Jan. 3 to Mar. 24

Fruit Growing
(two weeks)
Jan. 25 to Feb. 5

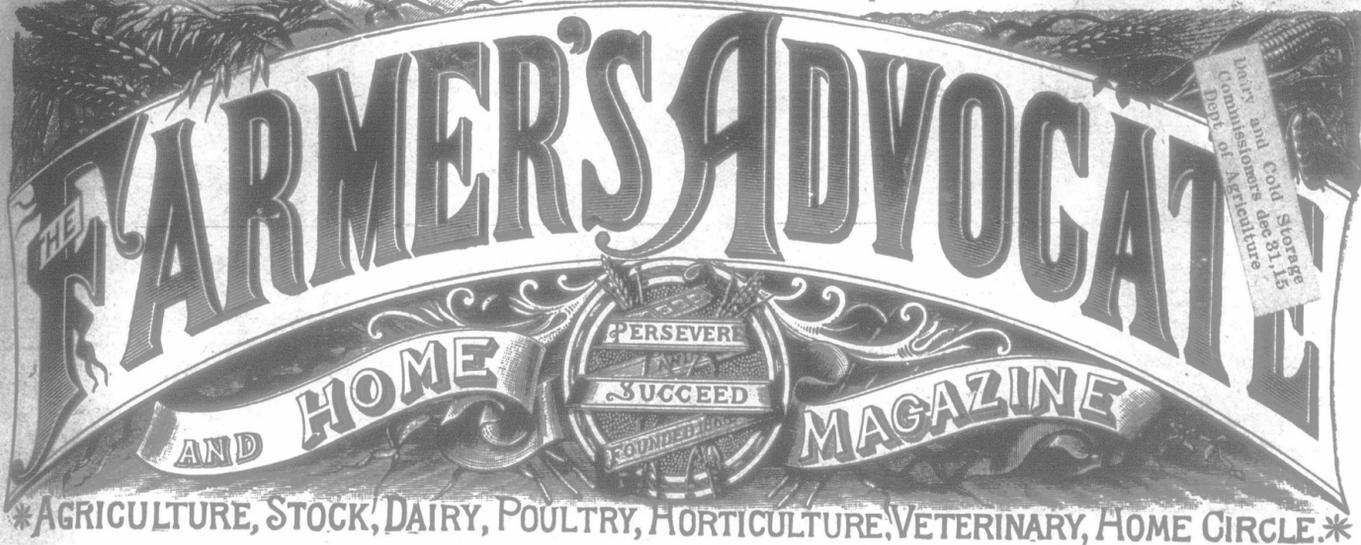
Beekeeping
(two weeks)
Jan. 11 to 22



ASSES.

ld be made

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 2, 1915.

No. 1210

Feed Your Children Lots of Wholesome Bread

Make it with **PURITY FLOUR**
so it will be **More Nutritious**

IN the words of Woods Hutchinson, one of America's most eminent physicians, "If a child is worth raising at all, it is worth feeding upon the best and most nutritious food—and plenty of it."

And the medical profession is a unit in placing good, wholesome bread among the best and most nutritious food for children. Many give it first place.

But some bread is more wholesome than others, depending upon the skill of the baker and the grade of flour used.

So, if that boy or girl of yours is worth raising, make your bread of **PURITY FLOUR**.



The bread will be greater in food value, more nutritious, because it will be made of flour *consisting entirely of the high-grade portions* of the No. 1 Western hard wheat berries. It will contain the high-grade food elements, the high-grade gluten, phosphates and starch of the world's most vigorous wheat.

See that your children have lots of **PURITY - FLOUR - BREAD**.

It's a well-known fact among physicians that a vast number of children don't eat enough bread. A child should be encouraged to eat an abundance of bread, so as to supply fuel for energy and building material for growing bones, flesh and muscle.

Reminder: On account of the *extra* strength and *extra* quality of **PURITY FLOUR** *more* water must be added than ordinary flour requires for making bread. **Add PURITY FLOUR** to your grocery list right now.



PURITY FLOUR

Makes "More Bread and Better Bread"

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

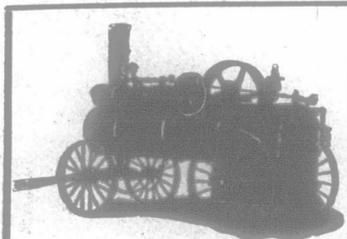
DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY
TORONTO-CHICAGO
TORONTO-MONTREAL

FOR CHICAGO
Leave TORONTO 8.00 a.m., 6.00 p.m., and 11.45 p.m. daily.

FOR MONTREAL
Leave TORONTO 9.00 a.m., 8.30 p.m., and 11.00 p.m. daily.
Equipment the finest on all trains.

Panama-Pacific Expositions
Reduced Fares to
San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego

Full particulars and berth reservations on application to Agents.



Rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines and Threshers

All sizes, for sale cheap. Complete threshing outfit, traction engine with cab, separator, wind stacker, \$875 in good operative conditions
The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO

"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

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

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



MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

At a small cost by using our Attachable outfit, FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.
SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
74 Dept. Galesburg, Kansas.



Look Out For

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

"Penniless Old Men"

It has an interesting message for YOU.

THOUSANDS

of farms and city properties for sale or exchange. Send to us for our catalogues—Free.

A number of Western farms to exchange for Ontario property. Tell us your wants.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited
78 Dundas St. London, Ont.

CUT THIS OUT

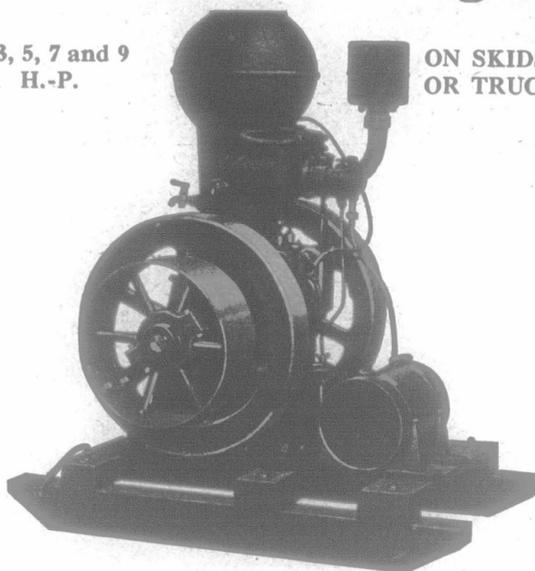
Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c. Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.52 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post free, a splendid British-made 14-ct. gold nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$4 (16s. 6d.). Further coupons up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and get \$1. Say whether you require medium or broad nib. This pen is made to introduce the Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England. Wanted: Liberal Terms.



LISTER GASOLINE AND GAS Engines

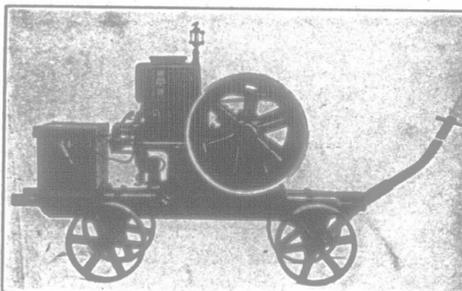
2, 3, 5, 7 and 9 H.-P.

ON SKIDS OR TRUCKS



OVER TEN THOUSAND IN USE. Write for Catalogue "G." Lister Engines, Grinders, Threshers, Milking Machines, Electric Lighting Plants, Melotte Cream Separators.

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO



Direct from the Factory to the Farmer

Made in Canada

Monarch Gasoline Engines

1 1/2 to 35 Horse Power

Grain Grinders, Ensilage Cutters, Saw Frames and Pump Jacks

1 1/2 H.P. Horizontal Hopper Cooled

This engine built specially for small jobs around the farm and in connection with our intermediate pulley takes care of the churning, washing, pumping, etc. Being mounted it is easily moved from place to place.

Canadian Engines Co. Ltd., Dunnville, Greenock, Nov. 1, 15.
Dear Sirs,—I bought from your agent Mr. Roe a six H.P. Monarch Engine. I have had it two seasons and I ran a chopper, circular saw, corn blower and also a threshing machine; this engine has given me great satisfaction and I think there is no engine on the market will equal it.

Yours truly, J. G. Carter
Write for catalogue **Canadian Engines Ltd., Dunnville, Ont.**
and prices to—
FROST & WOOD Co., Limited, exclusive sales agents east of Peterboro, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Good live agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

FREE LAND

FOR THE SETTLER IN
New Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free, at a nominal cost, 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:

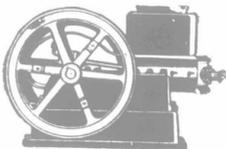
HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture
H.A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

A FEELING OF SECURITY

Of absolute Reliability and Power is Enjoyed by Every Owner of a

GILSON ENGINE

"GOES LIKE SIXTY"



A mechanical masterpiece of the highest type, with our improved simple methods of cooling, governing and sparking. Positively guaranteed, biggest value. All sizes. Save money. Ask for catalogue and prices.

GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
109 York Street, Guelph, Canada 33 10

We Require parties to knit Men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand; send stamp for information
The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. S., - - Orillia, Ont.

CREAM

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.
Silverwoods Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO

WE WANT—

CREAM

We offer highest prices for churning cream. Write us for quotations.

SANITARY DAIRY
H. W. Newhall, Mgr. ST. CATHARINES

CREAM! Mr. Shipper, Attention!

Reasons why you should send your cream to us:
1. We aim to pay the highest prices.
2. We give you a square deal.
3. We have the largest market in Ontario.
4. We are prompt in making remittances.
The market indicates a gradual advance. Act now. Write us for further particulars.
THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
9 Church Street, Toronto

CREAM PRODUCERS

You buy a cow on the strength of past performances. You should apply the same test to the creamery you patronize. If you are not already shipping to us, get our prices for the past summer and convince yourself that it will pay you to start now. Can furnished. Express paid.
VALLEY CREAMERY, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

CREAM

We pay express charges and furnish cans
REMIT PROMPTLY
Take all you can make

WRITE US
THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO., BERLIN, CANADA

Brant Creamery

Brantford, Ontario

Guarantees to you a high-priced market for cream every day of the year.
Write for our book.

Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia.

WE BUY

Alsike, Red and Alfalfa Clovers and Timothy Seed

Write us and send samples.

GEO. KEITH & SONS

Seed Merchants Since 1866
124 King St. E. TORONTO

OTHELLO

"THE WONDER WORKER"
TREASURE RANGE

When Building—Specify

MILTON BRICK

Smooth, Hard, Clean-cut.

Write for Booklet.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY
Milton, Ontario

RAW FURS

Highest cash price paid for raw furs. Oldest in trade. Write for price list and tags—FREE.

C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, ONT.

WINDSOR FARM, AUTUMN AND WINTER

CREAM

Where are you shipping now? And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.
Silverwoods Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO

WE WANT— CREAM

We offer highest prices for churning cream. Write us for quotations.

SANITARY DAIRY
H. W. Newhall, Mgr. ST. CATHARINES

CREAM! Mr. Shipper, Attention!

Reasons why you should send your cream to us:
1. We aim to pay the highest prices.
2. We give you a square deal.
3. We have the largest market in Ontario.
4. We are prompt in making remittances.
5. The market indicates a gradual advance. Act now.
Write us for further particulars.
THE TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
9 Church Street, Toronto

CREAM PRODUCERS

You buy a cow on the strength of past performance. You should apply the same test to the creamery you patronize. If you are not already shipping to us, get our prices for the next summer and convince yourself that it will pay you to start now. Can furnished. Express paid.

VALLEY CREAMERY, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

CREAM

We pay express charges and furnish cans
REMIT PROMPTLY
Take all you can make

WRITE US
THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.,
BERLIN, CANADA

Brant Creamery

Brantford, Ontario
Guarantees to you a high-priced market for cream every day of the year.
Write for our book.
Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia.

WE BUY

Alsike, Red and Alfalfa Clovers and Timothy Seed

Write us and send samples.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
Seed Merchants Since 1866
14 King St. E. TORONTO

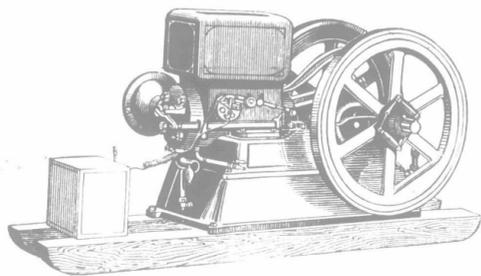
OTHELLO

THE WONDER WORKER
TREASURE RANGE

When Building—Specify
MILTON BRICK
Smooth, Hard, Clean-cut.
Write for Booklet.
MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY
Milton, Ontario

RAW FURS

Highest cash price paid for raw furs. Oldest in trade. Write for price list and tags—FREE.
C. H. ROGERS, WALKERTON, ONT.



POWER Why you need it How to get it

No farm can realize its possibilities without Power, and by Power we, of course, mean gasoline power. Gasoline engines have revolutionized farming. They have cheapened labor by reducing it to a minimum. They have made money for every farmer who has installed them and used them rightly.

For pumping water, cutting ensilage, running separators, churns and washing machines—for operating everything that you can attach a belt to, the farm engine has established itself as almost a sheer necessity.

How to get the right kind of Farm Power. Let our Free Information Bureau help you there. We have all sorts of data and statistics to guide you, and it is all yours for the asking.

Of course, we hope, eventually to sell you a Page engine—the greatest power-giver of them all. But, meanwhile, you won't put yourself under the slightest obligation by consulting us. We're delighted to be of help to anyone who thinks of installing an engine and who needs advice on the proper size to buy, or who is in doubt as to the extent he can use an engine on his farm.

Facts About PAGE Engines

They are **Strong**—Made of best materials throughout. Accurately machined. Strength where strength is needed. No superfluous weight.

They are **Simple**—Of most practical design, and having few working points, the Page engines are easy to run and sure to stay running, because there's nothing about them to get out of order.

They are **Reliable**—Designed by men of many years' experience in gasoline engine construction—men who know the engine business backward, and have studied the subject with special regard to the needs of the farmer.

They are **Guaranteed**—All parts guaranteed free from defect. Any part which may prove defective within one year from shipment, will be replaced free of charge. Also, they are guaranteed to develop fully their rated horse-power. As a matter of actual fact, they develop more than their rating indicates.

They are offered **free to try**—Page engines are so inevitably satisfactory that we send them on a 30 days' trial—with an open offer to return the money if the engine is sent back.

All things considered, can you afford to buy any other engine but a Page?

FARM POWER INFORMATION BUREAU

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

1143 King Street West, Toronto

Wire Fence, Concret Reinforcement, Wood Saws, Farm Trucks, Feed Grinders, Pumping Outfits, Roofing, Marine Engines, etc., etc.

WINDSOR

SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN FOR \$1 (PREPAID)

Solid 14 K. gold pen, large hard rubber holder, and money back if you are not satisfied.

"YOUNG ENGINEER'S GUIDE" and other self-educational books, electric, mechanical and agricultural.

HIGH-GRADE COPYRIGHTED FICTION

by best popular authors. Send for complete catalogue.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
FARM, AUTOMOBILE, THRESH-ER AND HOME SUPPLIES
Windsor, Ont.



Be Sure You Choose the Right Telephone!!

When you've decided that a telephone is as essential as any other labor- and time-saving appliance you have on the farm, keep this fact well in mind—the service and satisfaction you will receive depends upon the **efficiency** of your telephone installation. Hundreds of thousands of farms, factories, stores and offices have installed.

STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONES

because though moderately priced, all our apparatus is constructed with a view to the perfect transmission of sound, even when connected with long-distance trunk lines.

community to establish a local company, advise us, and we will gladly assist you.

"A Telephone on the Farm"
This book is free to you. Do not hesitate to ask for information, estimates or assistance. Address:

If you need a few more members in your
STROMBERG - CARLSON TELEPHONE MFG. COMPANY
23 Richmond Street, Toronto

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

Three Score and Four

64 years is a long time. A product that can hold the popularity of the entire Dominion for 64 years must be meritorious—dependable.

Eddy's Matches

have been the same good matches since 1851. Like Eddy's Fibreware and Eddy's Washboards, they are considered standard by all loyal Canadians under the "Made-in-Canada" banner.

The House And the Owner

We are told of a house which was continuously insured against fire for thirty years. Yet fire never touched it. During the thirty years, however, no less than seven people died in that same dwelling. This case shows the difference between life insurance and all other forms.

Fire may come, but death must come. If fire insurance is a necessity, and we think it is, then life insurance is very much more necessary. If a possible danger should be guarded against, how much more an inevitable one. Your family can be protected against the inevitable by a policy in

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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

Look For The Name

The Bissell

ACORN IRON

How to erect fireproof, weatherproof, lightningproof farm buildings is explained in our FREE Barn Books.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.
PRESTON, ONTARIO

Cedar Posts Car Lots Green 4 1/2 ins. under 7 ins. by 8 ft. 9c., 7 ins. and up by 8 ft. 18c., 7 ins. and up by 9 ft., 22c. All bar-gains. Terms—Cash. Stamps for replies. Box 52, Gooderham, Ont



There is no good reason why you should wait till next spring before getting a **DE LAVAL**

IF YOU ARE SELLING CREAM or making butter and have no separator or are using an inferior machine, you are wasting cream every day you delay the purchase of a De Laval.

THERE CAN ONLY BE TWO real reasons for putting off buying a De Laval: either you do not really appreciate how great your loss in dollars and cents actually is or else you do not believe the De Laval Cream Separator will make the savings claimed for it.

IN EITHER CASE THERE IS one conclusive answer: "Let the local De Laval agent set up a

machine for you on your place and SEE FOR YOURSELF what the De Laval will do."

YOU HAVE NOTHING TO risk, and more than a million other cow owners who have made this test have found they had much to gain.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO WAIT till next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you RIGHT NOW, and it will earn its cost by spring.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL agent at ONCE, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

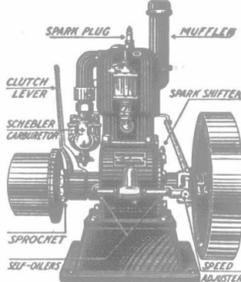
DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

4 H.P. Cushman Weighs Only 190 lbs
8 H.P. 2 Cylinder Only 320 lbs.

Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration. The simple Cushman Governor releases just enough fuel to take care of the load at any moment, thus avoiding the fast and slow speeds at which most engines run. While Cushman Engines are only about one-fourth the weight, per horsepower, of most other stationary engines, they will deliver as much or more steady, reliable power, per rated horsepower, than any other farm engine made.



Note the Many Special Advantages Not Found On Other Engines.

Cushman Light Weight Engines
For All Farm Work—4 to 20 H. P.

Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run, as they do so many things heavy engines cannot do. May be attached to machines such as binders, balers, etc., to save a team. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

Farmer's Handy 4 H. P. Truck
Easy to Move Around from Job to Job.
Same Engine Used on Binder.



The ONE Binder Engine
The Cushman 4 H. P. is the one practical binder engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. Saves a team during harvest.

Dave Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "I can do everything with the 190-lb. Cushman that I could with an engine that weighed 1000 lbs., and do it better and with a lot less noise."

Ask for our Light Weight Engine Book, sent free.
CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA, LTD.
283 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Automatic Cream Separators—Champion Cream Separators—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centers.

DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR ONTARIO:

Foot of George Street
TORONTO

143 York Street
LONDON, ONT.

Free! Free! Free!

To Farmers and Farmers' Sons:

SHORT WINTER COURSES AT THE

Ontario Agricultural College
Guelph

The only expense to you is board at reasonable rates while in Guelph and reduced railway fare

Stock and Seed Judging

January 11th to January 22nd, 1916. Judging Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Swine. Slaughter Tests. Lectures on Breeding, Feeding, etc. Judging Grain and Seed of other farm crops: selection, germination, purity, etc.

Fruit Growing

January 25th to February 5th, 1916. Varieties, Nursery Stock, Spraying, Fertilizers, Pruning, Marketing, etc. Classes in Apple Packing.

Poultry Raising

January 11th to February 5th, 1916. Poultry Houses, Breeding and Mating, Judging, Feeding, Winter Eggs, Fattening, Dressing, Marketing, etc.

Dairying

Three months' course in Factory and Farm Dairying. - January 3rd to March 17th, 1916. Summer course in Butter and Cheese Making. Course in Cow Testing and Ice Cream Making.

Bee-Keeping

January 11th to January 22nd, 1916. Care and Management, Swarming, Queen Rearing, Diseases and Treatment, Quality of Honey, Marketing, etc.

For full particulars write for our Short Course Calendar, which will be mailed on request.

G. C. CREELMAN, President

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

Free! Free!

Farmers
Farmers' Sons:

COURSES AT THE

Ontario
Cultural
College
Guelph

You are board at reason-
in Guelph and
way fare

Seed Judging

by 22nd, 1916. Judging
Swine. Slaughter Tests.
Feeding, etc. Judging
farm crops: selection,

Rowing

by 5th, 1916. Varieties,
Fertilizers, Pruning,
in Apple Packing.

Raising

by 5th, 1916. Poultry
Rearing, Judging, Feeding,
Dressing, Marketing, etc.

ing

Factory and Farm Dairy-
by 17th, 1916. Summer
Cheese Making. Course in
Jam Making.

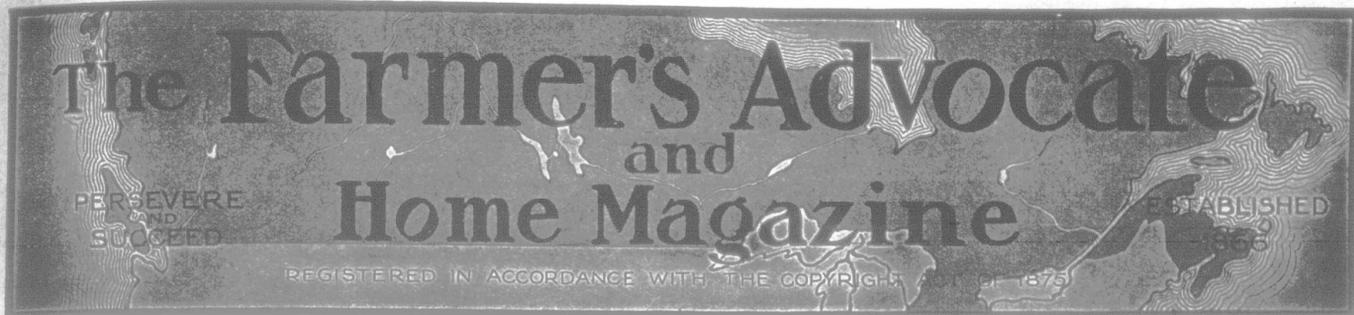
eping

by 22nd, 1916. Care and
Queen Rearing, Diseases
of Honey, Marketing, etc.

rite for our Short Course
ailed on request.

MAN, President

ention Advocate



Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 2, 1915.

1210

EDITORIAL.

It is time the stock were stabled.

In the winter, as in the summer, milk cannot be made without feed.

Our fiftieth anniversary number will be out next week. Read it and keep it.

The man who puts the fat on his beef fast generally makes the best net returns.

The Germans seem to have been experts at "diplomatic lingo" in the Balkans.

The season when the stockman must look after the exercising of his stock is here.

The pig generally proves the best medium through which to sell coarse grain.

An outside yard to which the sheep have free access is essential to success with sheep.

The implement shed or barn roof will make a better covering for the farm implements than will the snow.

Go to the Winter Fair. It will pay you to see what the other fellow is doing and hear what the other fellow is saying.

Farmers, old and young, should plan to attend their local Short Course this winter. No one is too old and the boys are not too young to learn.

If you value Canada's historical agricultural happenings you will find our half-century issue—this year's Christmas Number—unique in this particular.

If the Kaiser goes to Constantinople he will have Turkey for Christmas, and if Kitchener catches him there he will have Turkey and sauer kraut both.

Christmas giving may be slightly curtailed but the spirit of giving should not suffer. If the gifts cannot be as large as usual, give anyway and manifest the proper spirit.

There is one thing in which Britain is supreme—what she cannot produce she can import, and she is fast learning to produce things which she formerly bought abroad.

The problem of many farmers—how to make their extra horses earn their keep until the authorities are ready to take them to the war or to open the market for their sale.

Few farm papers last 50 years in any country and still maintain the pace of the times, but "The Farmer's Advocate" has; it is the only one in Canada and it has always set the pace.

Let the air and sunlight into the stables—neither is poison, but the way they are kept out of some stables would lead one to think they were as destructive as the poison gas of the Hun.

Manufacturing Crop Reports.

The Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa and the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Toronto perform a service to the community by issuing crop bulletins and estimates of acreages and production. Almost every enterprise in Canada takes its directions from the outlook in the country. Banks desire information from their branches as to the crops and prospects for crops in the different localities. The speed of the wheels of industry depends upon the lubricating influence of farm crops and agricultural prosperity. It is necessary then that the fountain of this information be pure and undefiled.

During the first part of November, this year, from both sources mentioned came crop reports, The Ontario Department of Agriculture reported conditions in Ontario only, while the information from Ottawa covered the Dominion, in some cases making special mention of provinces. It is in cases where the Dominion and Provincial Departments attempt to make estimates for the same province through two sets of correspondents that confusion is likely to arise that may depreciate the value of such work. For instance, the Census and Statistics Branch at Ottawa credits Ontario with over 167 bushels of potatoes per acre last year while the modest Department at Toronto claims only 159 bushels per acre. In 1915 the Ottawa service states that Ontario's yield this year is not over 92.6 bushels per acre. Ottawa is safe in this statement, for Toronto admits only 76.5 bushels. The Department of Agriculture at Toronto puts the area under potatoes in 1915 at 173,934 acres. If the correspondents who report to Toronto could only see things in the same light as those reporting to Ottawa, Ontario would have produced 1,043,604 more bushels of potatoes this year worth, according to present prices, nearly \$1,000,000. We earnestly hope that the extra million bushels of potatoes may yet be found somewhere in the province for that commodity threatens to be scarce this winter. If the Ontario Government would say that we grew 76.5 bushels per acre, why of course we grew them and we would let it go at that and likewise we would credulously accept the Dominion report if it were the only one. However, when one arrives from each quarter bearing divergent views our incredulity is awakened and we begin to wonder what Ontario's crop really was.

No one can expect to get an accurate count of the bushels of grain, potatoes or roots grown in Canada or in a single province, but it is unfortunate that the two systems do not work more in harmony with each other. Year by year people are becoming more impressed with the value of thorough and reliable crop reports, for they now comprehend how much depends upon them. Ontario's Crop Bulletin was compiled from the reports of 1,000 correspondents. If these are reliable and other provinces have as authentic information we cannot see how the Census and Statistics Branch could do better than to use the reports of the different provinces and combine them into one for the Dominion.

It appears also that Ontario's work could be strengthened if the different items making up the report were submitted to the different branches of the Department of Agriculture for consideration. The recent dispatch from Toronto contained this statement regarding fruit: "Apples suffered from the codling moth, although there was but little

complaint of scab this season." Had the remarks regarding fruit been submitted to the Chief of the Fruit Branch we are sure this glaring error regarding the quality of 1915's apple crop would not have appeared.

The branches of the agricultural departments both in the provinces and at Ottawa have representatives out over the country during the growing and harvesting season. If each province would institute its own system on a sound basis and allow its authorities to pass on the reports they would be more reliable. Furthermore they could be verified at Ottawa before going into the Dominion report. If the Government would only do the people the honor of speeding up its slow departmental machinery this information would be in the hands of interested parties in time to be of value to them and at the same time it would carry with it the mark of authenticity. Crop reports are valuable; let us have them correct.

Is Winter an "off" Season?

Winter—the off season? Why should it be? Yet it is generally considered that the farmer has little to do in winter and then takes his holiday beside the kitchen stove, where he hibernates until the south wind with its shining haze silvers the horizon and he repairs to the stable, harnesses up the old team and starts out to fill the furrows in the ten acres on the hill, announcing that seed time has arrived. The arm-chair farmer is the only agriculturist which in any way approaches such a winter of ease. The cityman may imagine all sorts of winter leisure for the farmer but that does not feed the horses, slop the pigs, milk the cows or shake hay out to the sheep. The real successful farmer is busy in the winter and is tied at home looking after things which are just as important to the success of his farming venture as any work he can do in the summer. The farmer that is idle in winter, unless he be engaged in some superlative form of specialized agriculture too elevated to be called "farming" is usually not the most successful farmer in his neighborhood. Farming cannot be made pay on six months work and the other six play. The winter is meant for feeding the grain and roughage produced in the summer. It is the manufacturing season for the farmer, only it is not as profitable as some manufacturing enterprises of which we have heard, yet it is more remunerative than sacrificing the raw material. Any farmer who does not, in winter, keep a good-sized manufacturing plant busy is not making the most of his farm and if he keeps such working to its capacity he will not be idle.

Besides this, he must utilize the long evenings in reading, in planning and in preparation for the next year on the land. The farmer who does not read and think for himself is behind the times. There are fields which present new problems; there are buildings to be overhauled; there are conveniences to be installed; why, if we do not stop winter will be even busier than summer, and so it is with many. Make the most of this winter.

Remember, in starting to feed the store cattle, that it is a long way to spring. While it never pays to starve it also is poor policy to use up all the feed in the beginning of the winter and fall short toward spring.

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 arrears must be made as required by law.
5. **THE LAW IS,** that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears 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.

What We Give You For Christmas.

Next week the treat of fifty years will go forward to our readers in the form of our Christmas Number, which marks the half century of the "The Farmer's Advocate's" effort on behalf of the farmer. It will be the outstanding feature of the half century of agricultural journalism, and, as usual it goes free to all subscribers. All new subscribers will also get the issue at no extra charge as well as the remaining issues of the year—\$1.50 for the remainder of 1915 and all 1916.

We will do one better for regular subscribers whose subscriptions are paid to the end of 1915—from these we will accept \$2.25 any time from now until Dec. 31st 1915, in payment of their own renewal and one new subscription to the end of 1916.

Here is an opportunity for you to give your friends something of practical value to them—a year's wholesome and valuable reading and two of our Christmas issues, alone worth the entire subscription price.

No other farm paper attempts such issues. Take advantage of this offer at once, for it is good only until Dec. 31st. After that date the regular rate will obtain. The sooner we get the new names the sooner will the new subscribers get the paper. All names sent as new subscribers must be those of bona fide new subscribers. Do not miss this opportunity of doing your friends a good turn. No farmer and no farm home can afford to be without "The Farmer's Advocate" next year. You will read some farm paper and so will your neighbor, why not read the best? Right now is the time to make the most of this offer.

War Profits.

It seems that the war is already proving profitable to a few who are in the position to take advantage of the opportunity to fatten their own purses. War profits in some instances in Canada have been almost large enough to suggest the idea that the grabbers of some of these were thinking more of their own wealth, already sufficient to give them everything human life desires, than they were of the safety of the British Empire. It was announced last week in the daily press that one company manufacturing munitions had on hand or in immediate prospect contracts to the extent of \$2,060,000 and that from these contracts profits of \$1,050,000 will be realized. If all the contracts for munitions let in Canada carry such a profit to the manufacturer it is about time to tax war profits in this country and cut these exorbitant net returns down to a more reasonable basis. A legitimate profit should be assured the man who remodels his plant and turns to making munitions or army supplies, but a fifty per cent. profit does not seem quite compatible with the spirit of patriotism so manifest in the rank and file of Canadians. The soldier lays down his life for his country. Those dependent upon him lose their main support. The workman works long days to turn out what the fighters need to help them bring victory to our arms and at no increased wage while the price of the necessities of life has increased. The farmer does his part to increase the food supply and ensure the Empire's safety in this respect and he gets no extra war profits nor does he ask them. All give of their life or their wealth to the cause and are ready to give again, but who should give most but the few men who make far above a reasonable profit on goods upon which the very safety of the Empire depends. If these profits cannot be controlled they should at least be taxed, and the man who makes millions be made to pay in proportion to his wealth.

After Fifty Years.

While "The Farmer's Advocate" has never been given to the use of arrogant language about its own achievements, it is fitting here that its readers be given some idea of what is coming to them next week in the fiftieth anniversary number—the 1915 Christmas issue. This issue is the only one of its kind ever attempted by a farm paper in Canada, and, in keeping with the half-century idea, it is of a retrospective character throughout and will carry its readers back to the times of the pioneer and show them vividly by photogravure and bright reading what has been accomplished in agriculture and science, during the fifty years in which the paper has been going into the best farm homes of this land.

We do not purpose saying much about the exquisite front cover, suffice it that the painting from which it was made was done by the same famous artist that made the great success of the last two Christmas front covers of "The Farmer's Advocate" so well remembered. The setting this time is in keeping with the idea foremost throughout the inside pages, and in actual workmanship the artist has excelled himself.

It is fitting that on the first Editorial page should be a portrait of the first editor, the founder of the paper, the late Wm. Weld, and that the second page should contain something of his early experiences in the founding of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Horsemen will read with interest "Fifty Years of Progressive Horse Breeding," by "Whip," than whom there is no other in Canada more familiar with the ups and downs of the horse business during the past half century.

All those interested in live stock will ponder over three articles "The Early History of Stock Breeding in Canada," "Canadian Sheep and Shepherds of Long Ago" and "Fifty Years With Pigs." These articles go back to the first pure-bred stock which landed in wooded Canada and give the reader a grasp of the early days in the stock business, the like of which he cannot get elsewhere. Some of Canada's oldest and best stockmen of the present day aided in the preparation of this valuable live-stock history.

And while on the stock end of it we must mention "Beef Cattle Then and Now," by Prof. G. E. Day, an article every breeder and feeder of beef cattle will peruse with pleasure and satisfaction.

The dairy department is in the capable hands of Prof. H. H. Dean who discusses "The Rise and Progress of Dairying in Canada," both from the viewpoint of the producer of milk and its products and from that of the manufacture of these. It is lucid and to the point.

Horticulturists from coast to coast will save the issue for the history of the development of the fruit business which it contains—an article written by W. H. Bunting described by leading fruit growers as the one man in Canada most capable to write such an article from his early connection with the leaders in the business.

Another subject intimately connected with Horticulture and all live stock and meat production is "The Conquest of the Tin Can," an article which clearly and concisely depicts the wonderful conquest the canning industry has made in Canada.

Poultrymen will agree with Geo. Robertson's "Poultry, Past and Present."

Then to the field we go, and here Prof. L. S. Clinck, late of Macdonald College, P. Q., and now head of the new University at Vancouver, B. C., gives us "Fifty Years of Canadian Field Husbandry." And on the same order Walter Simpson, of Prince Edward Island, takes us back, for he knew them well, to the "Cultivation and Harvesting methods of Fifty Years Ago."

Every reader knows Peter McArthur and all will know him better, in this special issue, than ever before, for in prose and verse he gives real gems: "The Pioneers" and an Ode to "The Farmer's Advocate." These will be read and read again and fully appreciated.

And science is not forgotten. "Seven Wonders Old and Seven Wonders New" will open all readers' eyes in wonder at the advancement made and well known but not fully comprehended until this article is read.

Canada's railway enterprise, the most phenomenal progress of the Dominion, is ably handled by J. L. Payne, of the Railway Department, Ottawa. You will not know how big Canada is until you read it.

Did it ever strike you that "The Farmer's Advocate" is older than the Dominion? It is; and "Confederation" with its great men is the subject of an illustrated article of historic interest.

Farmer's organizations have done wonders in Canada during the past half century. We are safe in saying that in no one place has so much of the history of Canada's farm organizations been compiled as in the article "A Half Century of Canadian Agricultural Organization." It will be kept as a reference by thousands of leaders in agricultural work.

"Agricultural Instruction in Canada" by Dr. C. C. James, who has spent his life in advanced agricultural work, will be followed by those whose interests lie in this direction.

The mechanical side of farming has seen many wonderful changes, most of which are enumerated by picture and pen.

"The Wars of the Half Century"—a little history of military affairs the world over will prove to those who read it that all times have been more or less troublous times.

The Home Magazine Department will be brim full of literary gems. "The Road to Christmas" by Marion Keith is the best of Christmas story reading.

"Leaves From My Garden," by Margaret McKone, a woman who knows the garden and the flowers as few know them, will appeal to all. "A Song of Battle," by the Rev. R. W. Norwood, is an especially timely poem. Just now when Serbia is fighting for her very life the article on that country will be doubly interesting. And then there is the "Ingle Nook," with special letters from Advocate readers, and the "Beaver Circle" and all the rest to interest and to educate.

The "Ads" must not be missed for they contain only things of real value to our readers and good goods are brought before our clientele in the best form the printer's art knows.

More profusely and fittingly illustrated than ever before, on the best of paper and in the cleanest of type we feel sure our half-century effort will please.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

Mr. Spider B. Sc,
A civil engineer is he.
Long before man began to plan
Over ravines to build a span,
Mr. Spider B. Sc
Built his bridge from tree to tree

The Spider is often called an insect, which is incorrect, as all insects have six legs, whereas the Spider has eight. Also an insect has its body divided into three parts, head, thorax and abdomen, while in the Spider the head and thorax are fused together. This looseness of popular classification reminds me of the conductor on one of the railroads, on which as usual dogs were not allowed in the passenger coaches. A lady got on the train with a tortoise in a basket. The conductor looked at it and was apparently in doubt as to whether it ought to be allowed in the coach. Finally he said, "Dogs is dogs, cats is dogs, and parrots is dogs, but this here tortoise is an insect and can ride free."

We have in Canada a great many kinds of Spiders, and they build webs of many patterns

coast to coast will save
 story of the development of
 which it contains an article
 describing by leading
 one man in Canada most
 an article from his early
 leaders in the business.
 intimately connected with
 live stock and meat produc-
 tion of the "Tin Can," an
 and concisely depicts the
 e canning industry has made

agree with Geo. Robertson's
 present."
 ve go, and here Prof. L. S.
 d College, P. Q., and now
 ersity at Vancouver, B. C.,
 s of Canadian Field Hus-
 e same order Walter Simp-
 Island, takes us back, for
 to the "Cultivation and
 of Fifty Years Ago."
 s Peter McArthur and all
 in this special issue, than
 ose and verse he gives read-
 and an Ode to "The
 These will be read and
 appreciated.
 t forgotten. "Seven Won-
 d'onders New" will open all
 r at the advancement made
 r fully comprehended until

terprise, the most phenom-
 Dominion, is ably handled
 the Railway Department,
 t know how big Canada is
 you that "The Farmer's
 an the Dominion? It is;
 with its great men is the
 ed article of historic in-
 ons have done wonders in
 half century. We are safe
 one place has so much of
 's farm organizations been
 's "A Half Century of
 Organization." It will be
 y thousands of leaders in

ction in Canada" by Dr.
 spent his life in advanced
 ill be followed by those
 of this direction.
 of farming has seen many
 st of which are enumerated
 e Half Century—a little
 fairs the world over will
 ad it that all times have
 obious times.
 Department will be brim-
 "The Road to Christmas"
 e best of Christmas story
 rom My Garden," by
 woman who knows the
 s as few know them, will
 ng of Battle," by the Rev.
 especially timely poem.
 is fighting for her very
 country will be doubly in-
 here is the "Ingle Nook,"
 m Advocate readers, and
 d all the rest to interest

t be missed for they con-
 value to our readers and
 before our clientele in the
 art knows.
 fittingly illustrated than
 est of paper and in the
 feel sure our half-century

e's Diary.
 lugh, M.A.
 is he.
 a began to plan
 build a span.
 from tree to tree

called an insect, which is
 ts have six legs, whereas
 Also an insect has its
 parts, head, thorax and
 spider the head and thorax
 this looseness of popular
 e of the conductor on one
 s as usual dogs were not
 er coaches. A lady got
 rtoise in a basket. The
 and was apparently in
 ought to be allowed in
 said, "Dogs is dogs, cats
 dogs, but this here tor-
 an ride free."
 a great many kinds of
 webs of many patterns

and sizes. Probably the most familiar of all is the House Spider, whose webs are a bane to the careful housewife. This cobweb is made of criss-crossed lines, which are stayed quite firmly to the wall and to each other.

Another type of web is the funnel web, which is like a broad funnel with a tube leading down one side. They are most conspicuous on a dewy morning, when the light reflected from the minute drops of water on them makes them plainly visible. The tube is used by the spider as a hiding place so that it is out of sight both of its enemies and of any insects which might become its prey. This tube is open at the back end so that the spider has a back door by which to escape. If the web is touched lightly the spider comes running out to seize its prey, but if it is jarred roughly it flees out of its back door.

The most perfect of all webs are those made by several species known as Orb-weavers. In making the web spiders spin two kinds of silk, one dry and inelastic, the other sticky and elastic. The Orb-weaver's method of making its first bridge is to place itself upon some elevated point and to spin out a thread of silk which is carried by the breeze until it comes in contact with some object, to which it adheres, when the spider pulls it taught. It then travels across this bridge, and makes it stronger by doubling the line. From this line it stretches other lines by fastening a thread to some point and then walking along to some other point, spinning the thread as it goes and holding the line clear of the object on which it is walking by means of one of its hind legs. When the right point is reached, it pulls the line taught, fastens it, and then in a similar manner, proceeds to make another. It makes its first radius by dropping from its bridge to some point below; then climbing back to the centre, it fastens the line for another radius and spinning as it goes, walks out to some other point. Having thus selected the centre of its web, it goes back and forth to and from it spinning lines until all the radii are complete. It next starts at the centre, and spins a spiral, the lines of which are farther apart than the final spiral. Thus far all the threads spun are inelastic and not sticky, and this temporary spiral is used by the spider to walk upon when spinning the final spiral. It begins the latter at the outer edge and works towards the centre. As the second spiral progresses the spider cuts away the temporary spiral with its jaws. The final spiral is made of elastic and sticky threads.

Some species of the Orb-weavers remain at the centre of the web, while other species hide in some retreat close at hand. If in the middle the spider keeps its legs upon the radii of the web so that it can detect when any insect strikes the web by the vibration, if it is in a den at one side it keeps a leg upon a line which is stretched tightly from the centre of the web to the den, and which communicates any movement of the web to the hidden sentinel.

The spiders do not become entangled in their own webs because when they run they step upon the dry radii and not upon the sticky spiral lines.

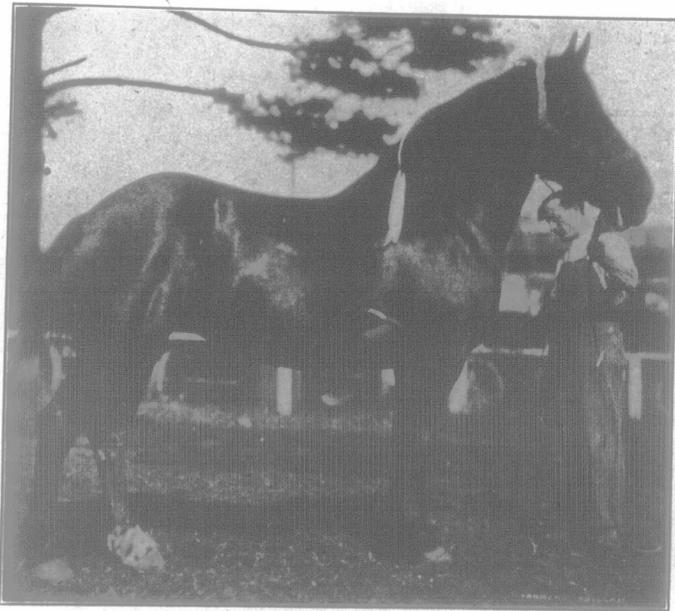
THE HORSE.

Care of the Feet.

The principal points to be observed in the care of colts' or horses' feet are to keep the feet in as near a natural shape as possible, and, in hot, dry weather to supply moisture. So long as a colt is running with its dam on pasture the wear of the wall at the bottom about equals the growth from the top, hence the feet remain normal in size and shape. The same may be said of the unshod horse. But so soon as the colt is brought into the stable for the winter and the outside exercise it gets is mainly upon straw in the yard or upon snow, the wear becomes much less than the growth. Hence the feet become deep at the heels and long at the toes. The walls of the heel, after having grown downwards below the frog, have a tendency to bend or curl inwards, the bars not being sufficiently strong to prevent it. There is also a tendency to decay of the frog, especially when the stalls are not regularly cleaned, but the animal allowed to stand upon an accumulation of manure. This causes the colt to stand and walk in an unnatural manner. In many cases too much upon the heels, often with the toes turning more or less upwards during each step. The heels continue to curl inwards and lessen the space in which the bones and the sensitive parts are situated, and even at this age this predisposes to disease, and may even cause it by undue pressure. The position of the whole limb is altered, undue tension is forced upon the back tendons and upon certain ligaments of the joints, which tend to weaken and in some cases actually stretch them by continued tension and the pasterns descend until the fetlock pad almost touches the ground. In some cases a colt is practically ruined for life for want of intelligent attention during the first winter. The feet should be cleaned out regularly to enable the at-

endant to observe any disease of soul, or frog and to remove stones, nails and other foreign bodies that may be present and while possibly not causing trouble or inconvenience would doubtless do so later on. So soon as the hoof becomes too large or abnormal in shape it should be cut and rasped down to the normal size and shape. The heels should be kept well rasped down and the toe cut off and of course the lower border of the wall should be rasped until the wall is of the proper depth. This trimming should be done once each month until the colt will spend the greater part of the time outside on bare ground when the wear should be about equal to the growth and no further trimming should be necessary until the next winter.

When the animal reaches the age at which he must wear shoes, conditions change. The wearing of shoes is generally supposed to be the cause of much lameness. It is probably the conditions that necessitate the wearing of shoes, rather than the shoes that are responsible. If the work and the ground were such that the feet would not break or wear down to the sensitive structures



Kalmouck.

Champion Percheron female at the Western Fair, for A. W. Dobson, Weston, Ont.

the wearing of shoes would not be necessary, and if shod horses were worked on such ground, lameness would not be caused, but where horses have to travel on ground of such a nature as to necessitate the wearing of shoes the concussion is sufficient to cause or predispose to lameness of different natures. Careless or ignorant shoeing predisposes to and sometimes causes lameness. When a horse goes lame there is a great tendency on the part of many owners to attach all blame to the shoeing smith. While in some cases the smith is to blame it is a fact that in very many cases he is not in any way responsible for the trouble. Fortunately our country is fairly well supplied with intelligent shoeing smiths, who understand their business, often much better than the owners of the horses they shoe, and who are ready to ascribe the cause of all foot trouble to the unfortunate smith.

The principal points that should be observed in shoeing are to first trim the foot to the proper size and shape, being sure to have the surface that will bear upon the shoe level. In trimming the foot the sole should not be weakened and the bars should not be cut down to a level with the sole. The partially detached portions of sole and bars should be removed, but very little more. A shoe should then be made to fit the foot with as little burning of the horn as possible. The bearing surface of the shoe should be flat in order that a portion of the weight of the animal be borne by the circumference of the sole instead of allowing it all to rest upon the wall. Exceptions to this exist when the foot is particularly fat or convex soled, when the bearing surface should be beveled downwards and inwards with the exception of sufficient surface for the wall to rest upon. When the weather is dry and the horse will not be required to go in slippery places or draw heavy loads it is better to use a simple, flat shoe of only moderate thickness in order to allow the frog to come in contact with the ground and support its share of weight. When, for any reason, it is considered wise or necessary to wear calkins they should not be higher than a solutely necessary. Probably one of the greatest mistakes is the use of too high calkins. This is principally noticed in heavy horses. High calkins serve no good purpose. They do not remain sharp longer than low ones, neither do they make the horse

more sure-footed on slippery roads. They elevate a horse too much and increase the danger of altering the proper level of the foot which predisposes to sprain. Of course, there are many cases in which horses with undesirable peculiarities of action may be benefited by the application of shoes that would not be satisfactory on a horse of normal conformation and action.

Horses that interfere, speedy-strike, forge, etc., require special shoes and the smith is justified in trying to overcome the trouble by using shoes not of the ordinary desirable patterns. Taking it for granted that the horse is well shod, the question arises "How should his feet be treated in order to minimize danger of disease? Practically all that the driver can do is to see that the shoes are removed and reset at periods of 4 to 6 weeks according to weather and general conditions. In the interim he should clean out the sole of the feet once or twice daily and, when necessary supply moisture. Moisture, and plenty of it, is necessary to keep the feet in a healthy condition. During wet weather or where horses are on pasture at night sufficient moisture will

regularly be gathered from rain and dew, but during hot, dry weather horses that are kept in the stable must in some way have moisture supplied to the feet else they become dry, brittle and hot, have a tendency to contract and cause or predispose to disease. Many kinds of hoof dressings are on the market, but it is doubtful whether they do much good other than improving appearances. Water is what is needed and this must be regularly supplied. This can be supplied by soaking pats, poultices, standing the horse in a tub of water for a few hours daily, standing him in wet clay or running water or stuffing the feet with clay, rock or other substances that retain moisture for considerable time. Any way by which either the wall or the sole be kept in contact with water for at least a few hours daily gives good results. As a means of lessening concussion in horses driven on hard roads the wearing of rubber pads answers well, but these should not be worn constantly as they tend to prevent admission of air to the soles, and to cause disintegration of frog and sole. In a few words we say "Keep the feet level and in as natural a shape as possible. Shoe so as to give even pressure on the wall and junction of wall and sole and if possible on the frog. Keep sole and frog free from foreign matters, supply moisture and have the shoes removed in at most every 5 or 6 weeks. WHIP.

Horses Still unsaleable.

In last week's issue a correspondent, down in Prince Edward Island stated that farmers on the Island were wintering from one to three more horses each than they require to do their work next season. A like story comes from the West, from Ontario, from all Canada. This surplus of horses has been gathering for over a year and a half, and there seems to be no prospect of any relief before spring. The United States has been sending its thousands to the war but Canada's horse market has been dormant. How long this must go on no one seems to be able to foretell. If Canada's horses are to be used as a reserve horse supply for the British army then Canadian farmers are doing a patriotic duty in feeding them until they are needed for it costs money to winter a horse which is not needed and which will not be required next year on the farm. If the Government were called upon to buy up these horses and hold them until they were needed it would be done at great expense to the country. But no one seems to think the farmer should get any credit for keeping these horses as a reserve. People seem to forget the profits made by some of the big manufacturing concerns, which have been able to bank unheard-of returns on sales of war material while they grouch about the farmer wanting "war" prices. If they were farming they might see some things through different eyes. The farmer is not getting war prices, neither is he making war profits. If anyone doubts the truth of this statement let him try to winter three or four more horses than he requires, and

which he cannot sell. It does seem strange that horses are so abnormally high and scarce in Britain and so low and plentiful in Canada. The money paid for one horse in the Old Land would almost buy two in Canada, but Canadian horses cannot be sold.

The Tring Park Shire Sale.

Shire breeders in Britain are jubilant over the successful sale recently held at Tring Park when 47 animals of their chosen breed were dispersed, realizing an average price of \$2,746.86. This number of horses represented the entire Shire Stud of Tring Park which for many years was so well known in Britain. The late Lord Rothschild owner of this noted farm was looked upon as one of the foremost breeders of Shire horses England ever had, and the prices were fitting testimony to the esteem in which his efforts were held by English breeders. Although exceptionally high prices were paid the average quoted did not result from them, for every animal offered realized over 140gs. or \$715.40. The highest price paid was \$12,775.00, which bid Mr. Mond put upon Babingley Nulli Secundus. Thirty-two males averaged \$3,513 apiece, and fifteen females \$1,100.52 each. It was indeed a spectacular closing for such a noted stud as that which has been maintained at Tring Park for many years.

LIVE STOCK.

The Yard the Place for the Brood Sow.

Very often the wintering of the brood sow is a problem on the farm, and all too often she is not wintered in the best condition for her own welfare and that of her future litter. Too many sows are kept closely confined in a small pen and are fed a grain ration altogether too heavy for the sow carrying a litter. Again be it said that on the other hand too many are wintered on altogether too scant a grain ration and forced to shift for themselves in an unprotected yard. The most successful brood sows which have come under our observation have been those wintered in the barnyard, with a free run of the yard and with a good-sized straw stack in which to burrow for sleeping comfort. These sows were fed largely on whole mangels thrown out to them with a little dry chop placed once a day in the feed trough in the yard. They were not starved, but were wintered in good thrifty condition, had plenty of exercise, and in the spring produced large litters of uniform, strong pigs. From two sows wintered in this manner \$500 worth of finished pork was sold in one year, and the sows, grades of the Yorkshire breed, were sold for \$50, each carrying their next litters. The biggest danger in keeping sows inside is that they get too little exercise, and, being fed on the same principle as the fattening pigs, get too strong feed for the good of their litters. The best grain for a sow is not the heaviest grain but finely ground oats, and be sure and give a liberal supply of roots. Of course, any grain which may be on hand may be fed in limited quantities. It is well also that the brood sow be kept away from fattening pigs. There is a something about the pen in which numbers of pigs are being fattened which does not seem to conduce to successful pig breeding.

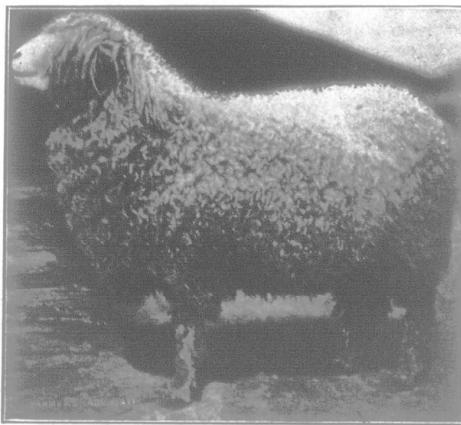
Thicken the Pig Feed.

With the coming of the cold weather certain changes are necessary to the best success in the feeding of pigs. Experienced pig feeders know that too much cold water is not good for the feeding pig in winter. When large quantities of water are taken into the system at a temperature much below that of the animal body a good deal of feed is used up in producing energy enough to warm that water up to body heat. In the feeding of young pigs it is generally believed that to grow them properly they should not be fed too strong grain or too thick a slop mixture. During the summer months they are generally fed a slop of the consistency of gruel, but when the cold weather comes on less water should be added to the chop and where soaking the feed is practiced or where the chop is fed wet it should go into the trough in the form of a thick batter of the consistency of porridge. The pigs will relish this better and as a general thing they will do better on it. We might also here emphasize the importance of starting the pigs on winter feeding, especially those which have had the run of a clover field or have been out on stubble, by giving plenty of mangels or sugar beets, or if these are not on hand, pulped turnips. The roots will serve to keep the pigs' digestive systems in good order during the change of feed and will appreciably lessen the cost of making pork. One of the chief items in cheap summer pork production is grass or clover; roots judiciously fed may be made to largely take the place of this material in the winter.

Comparison of Old Sows and Gilts for Breeding Purposes.

There is a prevailing idea that old sows give larger litters than young sows, that it is more profitable to keep old sows for breeding purposes than gilts. The Nebraska Experimental Station, which has conducted a considerable number of experiments along this line, has some interesting material to hand, and their report on the matter reads as follows:

"The record covers only the period from the time the sow was put into winter quarters, about November 1, until her spring litter had been weaned and the pigs had reached an average weight of 50 pounds.



A Cotswold Ram.

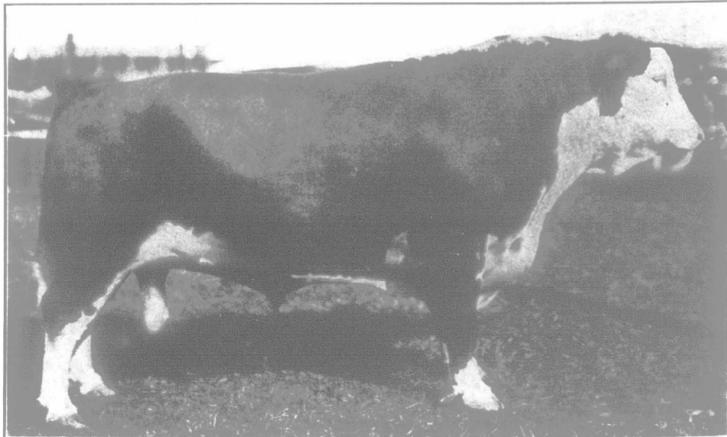
Champion at Toronto for E. F. Park, Burford, Ont.

"All feed eaten by the sow during the time indicated above and all feed eaten by the pigs until their average weight was 50 pounds each is charged to the sow. She is credited with the gain made in her weight between the time she went into winter quarters and the time her pigs reached the 50-pound weight. She is also credited with the total weight of her pigs when their average weight was 50 pounds.

"There is no account taken of any cost except that of feed. Labor, interest on investment and risk are not taken into account. These figures are intended to give the cost of the feed used in producing a 50-pound pig.

PIGS FROM OLD SOWS.

"This is the record of an average of 18 sows per winter for four winters. The sows were carried through the winter on corn and alfalfa. The average gain on the sows from fall until they farrowed in the spring was 125 pounds. They lost about half of this gain while farrowing and suckling the litters, but weighed an average of 62 pounds more when the pigs were weaned than when they went into winter quarters the previous fall. These 62 pounds are credited to the sows at \$5.90 per 100 pounds.



Lord Fairfax.

Champion Hereford bull at the Western Fair, 1915, for L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ontario.

"The average cost of the feed per sow from fall until she farrowed was \$6.98. The average cost of the feed eaten by the sow from the time she farrowed until her pigs were weaned, and of the feed eaten by the pigs until their average weight was 50 pounds each was \$10.43. The average cost of all the feed used by the sow and her litter was \$17.41. The value of the 62 pounds gain on the sow reduced this to a net cost of \$13.76. This is the net cost of the feed

used in producing the litter to the average weight of 50 pounds per pig.

"An average of 11.1 pigs was farrowed per sow. The average weight of each pig at birth was 2.4 pounds. When the average weight of the pigs was 50 pounds each, then the average number of pigs per litter was only 6.55. From the date of being farrowed until the 50-pound weight was reached, the pigs gained at the rate of .53 pound each daily and reached the 50-pound weight when 89 days old.

"The average cost of the feed used in producing the 50-pound pig as here calculated is \$2.11.

PIGS FROM YOUNG SOWS.

"A record of an average of 24 young sows for five years follows. The gilts gained an average of 149 pounds each during the winter at a cost of \$7.28 for feed. The cost of the feed eaten by the average sow, from the time she farrowed until her pigs were weaned, and by the pigs, until their average weight was 50 pounds each, was \$8.46; or the cost of all feed for sow and litter from fall until the average pig weighed 50 pounds was \$16.41. The average increase in weight of the sow during the experiment was 101.4 pounds. This at \$5.90 per 100 pounds reduced the cost of feed to a net cost of \$10.43 per sow and litter.

"The average sow farrowed 8.2 pigs weighing 2.31 pounds each at birth. When the average weight of 50 pounds was reached, the number had decreased to 6.2. From the date of being farrowed until the 50-pound weight was reached, the average pig gained at the rate of one-half pound daily and reached the 50-pound weight when 99 days old. According to this record and this method of calculation, the cost of feed used in producing the average 50-pound pig from the young sow was \$1.68."

From these experiments, which have been over a number of years and with a large number of sows, the results indicate, considering feed costs, that a pig up to 50 pounds is cheaper produced from a young sow than an older one, the former being \$1.68 and the latter \$2.11. This is under circumstances where the brood sows received considerable wholesome grain which might have been marketed. However, this year in Canada the feed calculation would not enter in quite so strongly since such unmarketable grain could be supplied, and due to the average differences in the number of pigs littered, the old sows might show to favorable advantage. The results are more or less surprising, since it is contrary to the prevailing belief that the older brood sows are generally more profitable. The present experiment per litter from these sows, as may be noted, were 6.55 for the older sows while for the young sows, 6.2. The number per litter in comparison of the old and young is not as great in these experiments as one would expect, the older sows having only a comparatively slight advantage.

Where Do You Put Your Calves?

The time for stabling the cattle has arrived and where a large stock is kept it sometimes takes considerable re-arrangement of stables in order that all the cattle, from the best cow to the smallest calf, are comfortably housed and

ready to do their best during the winter. Too often it happens that under such conditions of heavy stocking, or we might call it overstocking of the farm, the calves are forced to take what is left when the other cattle are satisfied. Very often the calves are huddled together in a small, dark box-stall and expected to make rapid growth on a rather scant supply of feed. Better would it be, in many cases, if short rations must go to any of the stock, that some of the older animals get them and the calves get a full feed, and it would

also be more advisable if the calves got the best part of the stables. They are at the tender age, and during their first year or year and a half they are either made or ruined as profitable breeding and feeding animals. Sometimes the calves are put in in the fall, and are never allowed out again until spring, and when they do get out from their darkened box they can scarcely see where to go and are very often found to be little bigger than they were in the

ing the litter to the average weight per pig.

age of 11.1 pigs was farrowed per average weight of each pig at birth was 5.55. When the average weight of the piglets was only 6.55. From the farrowed until the 50-pound weight the pigs gained at the rate of .53 daily and reached the 50-pound weight in 99 days.

age cost of the feed used in producing a pig as here calculated is \$2.11.

FROM YOUNG SOWS.

of an average of 24 young sows for each sow. The gilts gained an average weight of each pig during the winter at a cost of \$1.68. The cost of the feed eaten by a sow, from the time she farrowed until she was weaned, and by the pigs, until they were weaned, was 50 pounds each, was \$1.68. The average increase in weight of the piglets was 101.4 pounds. The cost per 100 pounds reduced the cost of a pig to \$10.43 per sow and litter.

experiments, which have been over 10 years and with a large number of sows indicate, considering feed costs, that 50 pounds is cheaper produced than an older one, the former cost \$2.11. This is under the average of the brood sows received from some grain which might have been better, this year in Canada the feed did not enter in quite so strongly marketable grain could be supplied, the average differences in the number of piglets, the old sows might show to the advantage. The results are more or less the same since it is contrary to the present that the older brood sows are profitable. The present is an experiment from these sows, as may be seen from the older sows while for the younger the number per litter in combined old and young is not as great in fact as one would expect, the older sows a comparatively slight advantage.

You Put Your Calves?

stabling the cattle has arrived. The large stock is kept in some of the old re-arrangement of stables in the cattle, from the best cow to the calf, are comfortably housed and ready to do their best during the winter. Too often it happens that under such conditions of heavy stocking, or we might call it overstocking of the farm, the calves are forced to take what is left when the other cattle are stabled. Very often the calves are huddled together in a small, dark box-stall and expected to make rapid growth on a rather scant supply of feed. Better would it be, in many cases, if short rations must go to any of the stock, that some of the older animals get them and the calves get a full feed, and it would be advisable if the calves got the stables. They are at the during their first year or year and are either made or ruined as they are put in the fall, and are not again until spring, and when from their darkened box they where to go and are very often bigger than they were in the

Oshawa.

fall when they went in. We are always ready to make a plea for better calves, and to get them they must be wintered under the most favorable circumstances. By all means house the calves well. This does not mean that the stable needs to be over-warm. It should be well ventilated and light, and for calves which are to be kept on for breeding purposes we believe that it is advisable that they should get out to exercise each fine day.

Give the Lambs a Good Start.

With the coming of the cold weather and the snow the lambs will be brought in from the fields, and it is during their first week or two in the pen that the most difficulty is generally found in bringing them to their winter feed. We have seen one or two lambs in a flock of twenty or twenty-five absolutely refuse to eat for several days when first brought in, and in fact most lambs do not take readily to winter feeding at first. They will pick a little at clover hay but they do not seem to understand that roots are good feed, and some of them will actually refuse to eat oats. It is necessary to take some pains with such lambs. We have seen individuals which were adverse to eating pulped turnips, by the way one of the best feeds to start them on, started to eat turnips by catching the lamb and putting a few pieces in its mouth. Once it understands that the turnips are good it will soon take to eating them, but a lamb goes back more in a week or two in which it does not feed than can be made up in several weeks after it starts eating. We would advise a little care in feeding the lambs as they come from the field. Give them some of the choicest clover hay, a few good oats and some pulped turnips or pulped mangels. This is about as good a combination as can be had on the average farm for starting the lambs on winter feeding, and while sometimes lambs will learn to eat more quickly when in the pens with older ewes it is not generally advisable to attempt to winter lambs and ewes in the same pens. Almost invariably the ewes will get more than their share of the feed and the lambs will suffer as a result. Besides do not forget to give the sheep, fresh from the pasture, plenty of water. Sheep will get along without water if they have plenty of roots, but they will do better with water before them at all times, or at least, in winter they should be watered once daily.

FARM.

What Happened to an Old House.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The house had been built many years, when lumber was plenty and cheap, and the great eight-inch posts, sills and beams testified. Were one putting up such a building now he would not use pine for these timbers, either. Nor would he lay the floors so near to the ground as they were in the house we bought, particularly on a place where stones for underpinning were as plenty as they were on that farm. It was not more than a foot from the bottom of the lower sill to the surface of the earth on which the house stood.

But there it was when we bought the place. Now the question was, how could we make it more modern? Not a single porch adorned the house. On neither side was there a bay window; and yet, we were sure that beautiful sunsets could be seen from the western side. The interior arrangements were just such as you would expect to find in the home of one of the early settlers, with whom utility and not beauty was a desideratum.

The first year we were on the farm, we had so many other things to do that we did not get around to the house at all, except that in our odd moments we thought of and drew some plans and gathered material for the house that was to be. It took me a long time, for instance, to get out the stone for the better wall. As fortune would have it, we found a ledge of fine building stone in a gulf that wound its way down the hill from the upper woods. Some of them were eight or ten feet long and of a uniform thickness, while every layer we took out was of a beautiful blue and as firm and sound as any I ever saw. I worked away quarrying and fitting those rocks many a day and enjoyed it very much.

If you ever have had any experience raising an old house like that, built with an upright and a long ell attached to one side, you do not need to be told that it was no easy task to do it and not break the plastered walls badly. Do the best we could, having more than thirty screws, when we had the house up the foot and a half we determined that it ought to be, a good deal of plaster was on the floor, but very little on the walls. It looked as if the masons would have a job after the raising was done.

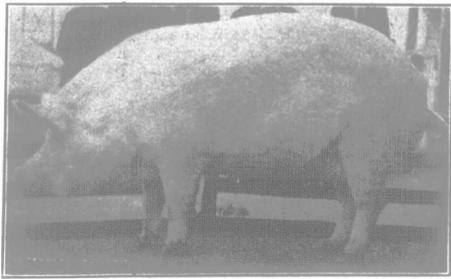
While we were at it we took down the cellar wall to the lowest level and laid it up thicker and stronger. It had been previously very thin and poorly constructed. Now we have a cellar that the tallest man can get around in with a

crate of apples or potatoes on his shoulders and not touch anywhere. The bottom can all be swept out and made as clean as the parlor above, and it seems to me this is the way it should always be with a house cellar. Not enough attention is paid to the cellar in most houses, with the consequence that much ill health is due to poor air from below.

Before we were done with the old house, the outside had a fine porch along the north side, the west side had a number of larger windows and a bay window on that side added much to the appearance of the building. All the original windows had been very small and provided with seven-by-nine panes of glass. These we took out and replaced with large sash two-lights in each, while all the windows were furnished with blinds. You would scarcely know the house now. The yards about the house were graded up, we set out some pretty trees and shrubs, and a hedge of Norway Spruce that we kept trimmed to about three feet in height, borders the yard on every side.

But the inside changes were what made the old house most attractive and homelike. A little bed-room was enlarged. By taking out a pantry we enlarged the master's bed-room, while by removing another partition we gave the mistress a kitchen which was the delight of her heart. Still later changes made this room far more desirable, and with the addition of a floor of hard maple we secured a room which we call just about ideal.

One of the best alterations we made was to take a little bed-room which was not really needed and by setting a partition back a few feet and make it over into a study for the man of the house. There was just room to set a roll top desk at one side, while back of the farmer's office chair stands a bookcase that reaches the whole length of the room. This the master made himself of some deep-red cherry lumber that was cut from a tree on the place. And this little cosy corner is the rallying place of everybody when there is a spare moment. A big sunny win-



A Yorkshire Sow.

Champion at Toronto for J. Featherston & Son, Streetville, Ont.

dow looks down the southern road, for the house stands at the crossing of two highways. A door opens out into the dining-room and another into the parlor. Here the master does his writing, and here the young folks come when in search of information on any subject.

The books in this little den at the farm are a source of attraction for all the young folks of the neighborhood. More books than a few have been borrowed from this nook in the old farm house. When a boy the farmer never had any books of his own, but as soon as he began to earn money for himself, he laid the foundation of his library, adding to it until now few men of any profession for miles around have anything like the number of books he has. How many young people have been given their start in that bit of a library we may never know. The mistress has done her part, and it has been a big one, too, by giving the boys and girls who came lessons in many subjects. With her as their teacher they have mastered higher mathematics, French, higher English, Latin and many other studies about which they never had known anything before.

To do all these things would have cost a good deal had it not been that we were able to do so much ourselves. With a good set of tools and ingenuity to handle them, the farmer may do many things from time to time to make the home comfortable and beautiful.

EDGAR L. VINCENT.
N. Y.
One bushel of wheat contains about 20 pounds of plant food made up of nitrogen phosphoric acid and potash, worth in the vicinity of 20 cents. Canada's wheat crop this past season has been officially estimated at 336,258,000 bushels. This would contain 336,258 tons of these three plant food constituents and would be worth approximately \$67,251,600. These figures are enough to indicate the enormous resources hidden in Canadian soil. Imagine all the other farm crops that dig up this plant food year after year to establish or maintain Canada's credit. This Dominion may not be able to jingle as many gold coins as some of the older nations, but she has good security.

Some Corn Problems.

Corn growing has not yet been reduced to such a science that farmers can agree as to the best varieties on similar soils in the same localities, neither can they agree as to the best practical methods of planting it. Too much has been accepted as gospel truth regarding the production of corn for silo, and this winter will be a very reasonable time to thresh out these problems at Farmer's Clubs and Institute meetings. To some it may appear like threshing old straw, but get the man on his feet who has grown his corn in drills as well as hills and has weighed the product from a part of it so he can estimate the tonnage per acre. He may have some interesting information. Get the man to talk also who has grown flints and dents side by side and has actually weighed a part of his crop so he will not speak from appearances only. We are sometimes prone to judge by the eye, and in many cases the judgment will be correct but too often our minds are already made up and the eye, just to be courteous, will confirm this opinion. A good set of scales are unbiased and very bold in revealing the truth; make the man who has weighed tell what he has discovered.

Authorities have long recommended dent corns for silo purposes and in some districts they are undoubtedly superior to the flints, but as we go north we must eventually come to a dividing line on one side of which flints will do better than dents, and it has been suggested by actual comparative experiments this past season that the line in question is located farther south than has for some years been considered to be the case. In one instance in Ontario south of the 43rd parallel this season flints and dents were grown side by side. The flints outclassed the dents not only in maturity, which was to be expected, but in tonnage as well, much to the surprise of the experimenters. What is lacking in agricultural work to-day is a system of more thorough experimentation by the farmer himself right in his own fields. Let the colleges and institutions which are maintained to advance the interests of the agriculturists suggest these experiments and tests to us, but we should not in every case accept their findings as applicable to our own conditions. Two or three tons more corn per acre each year along with greater maturity is worth going after and no matter who says a thing it is not truth to us so long as we do not find it correct on our own acres. Farmers should discuss these things in earnest this winter and not go to books for their inspiration but to their own fields, their own grain bin and their own corn crib or silo. Printed matter in such form is usually true but too general. Talk about things as you find them at home.

Saving Corn Without a Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Before I built my silo three years ago I was, like many other farmers to-day, at a loss to know the most convenient and satisfactory possible way to store my corn for winter use. Generally growing from 5 to 8 acres of corn each year, it was entirely impossible to get it all in the barn in such a manner as to be sure it would not heat. The remainder either had to be stacked or left in the field to freeze down. Stacking proved very satisfactory. This was done by standing a rail perpendicular, slanting the corn up against it for about six feet away from it at the bottom. It was gradually drawn in at the top and tied securely to the top of the rail. These stacks would hold from ten to twelve medium-sized shocks. The corn in these shocks kept splendidly and the cattle would eat it up cleaner than that which was put in the barn, although it required much more handling. During my experience I found the stacking a great deal more satisfactory than leaving it in shocks in the field where it would freeze to the ground so it would almost be impossible to get it loose at all. It also prevented the ground from being plowed in the fall.

For two years previous to the year I erected my silo I employed a cutting box and blower and had it cut with straw and blown into a mow. This method gave better satisfaction than any previously mentioned. The corn was let stand in shock till it was perfectly seasoned and entirely dry. The box was set at the corner of the straw stack, which made it handy to get the straw, and three teams will draw the corn a reasonable distance. It was mixed evenly, a shovel of corn and a small forkful of straw being kept well levelled and a pail of salt sprinkled over it about every foot deep. I might say it never heated or moulded, and the cattle ate it better than in any other form, never leaving any of the straw either. This practice requires a number of hands but it is all over in a day and your corn is in the barn in small space and is handy and easy to feed, and if plenty of straw is evenly mixed in there is practically no danger of heating or spoiling in the mow.

I have also fed it to idle horses in the winter feeding them two feeds a day, an ordinary bushel basketful to a horse each feeding. They would

eat it in preference to hay, and kept in a good, thrifty condition. Although it does not contain nearly so much feeding value as does silage, it makes a very good fodder for wintering cows and feed for growing stock, but in the months of April and May it seems to lose its strength and then is when the silage has the advantage.
Middlesex Co., Ont. A FARMER.

A Few Points About Seed Corn.

Corn which is to be kept for next spring's seeding should not go into a pile in the corner of the granary, it should not be hung up in a bag, it should not be piled one ear on top of the other along a beam or stringer of the house or barn; in fact there are one hundred and one things that should not be done with corn that will be kept for seed. One thing that should be done with this corn, however, is to stab it on to nails that have been driven through a board, and then hang the board up in a well-ventilated place. If one cares to procure finishing nails they can be driven into the four sides of a small, square piece of lumber and since the heads of these nails are very small the ears of corn can be easily impaled on them. There are dozens of ways of preserving corn in good condition for seed, but any method that allows one ear to touch another or permits the corn of the ear to rest on a sill or board is not to be recommended.

It only requires a small stock of corn to plant a good-sized field, so any grower can afford the time to care for it in the most approved manner. There are several stages in the production of a good crop of corn. First, we must get the germination and the young plant which results from that germination must be virile and strong. After this the crop depends upon the condition of the soil, the cultivation and climatic conditions. The winter is the season for testing the germination of the corn. Try it out and if the home-grown article is not what it should be procure a sample elsewhere and test it. Winter is the proper time to do such work. Don't leave it till the 24th of May, 1916, and then take a chance. There is too much chance-taking connected with farming.

THE DAIRY.

Treatments for Calves With Scours.

Fall and spring calves are liable to be attacked by scours, and we are not obliged to seek far for the reasons why. In some cases the disease may be caused by indigestion while in other instances a germ is responsible and preventive measures must be adopted. It is well to be able to distinguish between these two conditions, for the lives of many calves depend, both fall and spring, upon the wisdom and knowledge of stockmen. Epidemics are not uncommon and these columns in the past have told sad stories of how whole crops of calves have been lost through a sudden attack of scours and the inability of the owner or herdsman to cope with the situation. Only a year ago the writer happened into a stable in Wellington County, Ontario, where contagious or white scours was prevalent. The farmer was allowing it to take its course, which usually ends fatally, without much effort towards a diagnosis of the case or the administration of any treatment that might bring relief and prevent considerable loss. In these days young cattle are valuable, and a real up-to-date, progressive farmer and stockman must be alert to just such circumstances which are liable to appear at any time. It is first necessary to be able to discriminate between contagious scours and scours caused by irregular and improper feeding.

Contagious or white scours will attack the young calf when from a few hours to a few days of age. It may die inside of 24 hours or linger on for days. The ordinary or non-contagious type of scours is usually the result of over-feeding, irregular feeding, or giving milk that is too cold and using unclean pails. The former is believed to be caused by a germ that enters through the umbilical cord at time of birth or soon afterwards, thus an antiseptic should be used freely on the navel of the calf as soon as born and for a few days afterwards. One part of formalin to ten parts of water has proved useful for this purpose. As a preventive measure a stall should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in which the cows may freshen. Any of the coal-tar products such as carbolic acid, creolin or zenoleum diluted will be effective disinfecting agents.

As a stock solution to be used for internal administration mix one-half ounce of formalin with 15½ ounces of distilled or freshly-boiled water and keep this in an amber-colored bottle to prevent chemical changes from taking place. Of this mixture add one-teaspoonful to each pint or pound of milk fed to affected calves or as a preventive it may be mixed with the skim-milk just after separating and fed to all calves at such times as there may seem to be danger of trouble appearing. In treating a diseased calf

first administer 2 ounces castor oil, shaken up in milk, and when this has acted give the formalin mixture also in milk. While one teaspoonful of this mixture per pound of milk is said to be the proper dose for a young calf as much as one tablespoonful three times daily in a little milk has been given in the case of older calves. Some veterinarians have also claimed success from a mixture of one part salol and 2 parts of subnitrate of bismuth. The dose of this mixture is one to two teaspoonfuls, according to the size of the calf and severity of the case. It may be repeated two or three times daily. This preparation may be administered in addition to the formalin treatment.

When calves which have acquired some age and size and are being pail-fed are attacked with scours it is first wise to remove the cause of the trouble. It will usually be found that the calves are either getting too much milk, they are getting it irregularly or it is being fed to them too cold or from unclean utensils. In the first place have their drinking pails thoroughly scalded. Feed the milk about the same temperature as milk drawn from a cow and at first reduce the quantity fed. In cases that are not very severe lime-water will be effective. This is easily prepared by slacking a piece of burnt lime in water. The clear liquid which rises to the top will be the lime water required for use. Make about one-third or one-quarter of the calf's allowance of this material.

Many readers have declared that black tea, almost cold, will give results, while other breeders have recommended a mixture of powdered chalk, 2 ounces; powdered catechu, 1 ounce; ginger, ½ ounce; opium, 2 drams; peppermint water, 1 pint. Give a tablespoonful night and morning. It is well to first dose with castor oil as previously recommended after which the cordial may be administered for several days.

The Season of Difficult Churning.

In the fall when most of the spring-calved cows are well advanced in their periods of lactation, we get more complaints than at any other season about difficult churning. Many of our readers seem to have trouble to get the butter to come in anything like a reasonable time and those who have such difficulty, and are called upon to churn an hour or more time after time should look for the cause of the trouble. Very often the cream is not at the proper temperature and generally is too cold. Too cold cream should be brought up to the proper temperature by standing in a vessel of warm water and not by the 'all-too-often-practiced method of placing near the stove the night before churning is to be done. Be careful not to over-heat the cream in the hot water. Remove it from the hot water vessel when the temperature is up within two or three degrees of what you desire it to be. Remember that the poorer the quality of the cream is, so far as butter-fat is concerned, the higher the temperature required to churn it within reasonable time. If your separator is set to skim a thin cream then you will require a high temperature for churning. Experts tell us that cream which contains from 23 to 26 per cent. butter-fat is the most satisfactory for farm churning. Such cream will contain about three pounds of butter to the gallon. Cream up to 30 per cent. or a little more will not give difficulty.

Be careful also in the filling of the churn, as the amount in the churn has something to do with the temperature of the cream. The more cream the higher the temperature of the cream, and on the other hand when the churn is carrying only a small quantity it should be at a lower temperature.

In churning it should be remembered the churn works best when about one-third full, and never should it be more than half full if the best success is to be had in churning.

The length of time the cows have been milking must also be taken into consideration when adjusting the temperature of the cream. The longer they have been in milk the higher the temperature necessary for quick churning. As a cow advances in lactation the composition and size of fat globules change somewhat and if all the cows in the herd have freshened in the spring considerable difficulty may be had in churning unless the temperature is brought up a little above that at

which the cream is ordinarily churned when the cows are fresh or are on good summer pasture. A fresh cow in the herd will add greatly to the churnability of the cream and also improve the quality of the butter.

Then, again, the feed of the cow has some influence upon the temperature required for churning. The drier the feed the higher the temperature necessary. Cows brought in fresh from the pastures and placed on dry feed with little or no silage and roots will give milk the cream from which will require a few degrees higher temperature before going into the churn. Dry feeding, without any succulent feed whatever, causes the butter-fat to become harder and consequently more heat is required to bring it to churning condition.

And never should the temperature of the room be forgotten. You cannot churn cream of the proper temperature in a very short time in a cold room.

If it requires forty minutes or longer to bring butter it is more than likely that the temperature is too low. If the butter comes in ten minutes or less, the temperature of the cream is undoubtedly too high and soft butter will result. Temperatures often recommended are 54 to 58 degrees in summer and 56 to 62 in winter. Some variation may be required according to conditions as outlined in this article. The butter should come in half an hour. Be sure not to get too much in the churn and make it a point to have a sufficiently rich cream that the fault does not lie in this direction. You do not want too much skim-milk in your cream.

If all these precautions fail, set the vessel of cream in hot water and stir the cream frequently until it has reached the temperature of 160 to 170 degrees, after which the cream should be placed in a vessel in cold water and the temperature reduced to 60 degrees. If the cream is not ripe, then add about 10 per cent. of ripe cream or sour milk and keep it at about 55 to 60 degrees until the next day when it should be ready to churn. Most of the difficulties which arise in churning are under the control of the operator and most of them arise at this season of the year when the cows have been milking for some time and when the cold weather and dry feed are factors against churning in proper time.

POULTRY.

Work for Winter Eggs.

To most people the winter production of new-laid eggs is a mysterious question and is attributed to secrets kept secret by those who have mastered the methods of the winter production of hen fruit, that which can be placed upon the table within a week or 10 days from time of being laid. How often the free knowledge given to the would-be winter producer is questioned, and he or she charged up with keeping some secret way of feeding and caring for the winter layers in the background. It is not the most satisfactory thing after spending a good deal of time in giving detailed information to find the beginner ignoring some few details absolutely necessary to the work. To us the winter production of eggs seems a simple easy matter. We turn winter into summer, that's all. We have secrets but none that are kept secret. Haven't done so for a half century, but have dispensed by word, lecture and pen, our knowledge freely, and find that those who honestly and persistently go at the business and put our experience into practical shape will have new-laid eggs every day in every year during the life of the business.

There are a few little things that must have been attended to for months before winter sets in or a great deal of the winter care of laying hens will be of little avail. The time to begin is the winter previous. Chicks must be early produced from strong, well-cared for stock of good quality and quantity. These chicks must be well fed and cared for during the spring and summer months and at four and a half months should be beginning to lay about November 1. So much for pullets. Hens must be about 16 months of age and must have laid during the previous winter and have rested during the summer months when cheap eggs are the go. A hen can lay only so



Four Winning Ayrshire Bulls at Toronto.

cream is ordinarily churned when the milk is fresh or are on good summer pasture. In the herd will add greatly to the richness of the cream and also improve the butter.

in, the feed of the cow has some influence on the temperature required for churning. The higher the temperature, the better the butter. Cows brought in fresh from the pasture will give milk with little or no cream. A few degrees higher temperature will give a few degrees higher temperature in the churn. Dry feeding, succulent feed whatever, causes the milk to become harder and consequently requires to bring it to churning condition.

should the temperature of the room be kept at 60 degrees. You cannot churn cream of the same quality in a very short time in a room that is too warm.

It takes forty minutes or longer to bring cream to the temperature of 60 degrees. If the butter comes in ten minutes, the temperature of the cream is too high and soft butter will result. The temperature recommended are 54 to 58 degrees in summer and 56 to 62 in winter. Some are required according to conditions in this article. The butter should be churned in an hour. Be sure not to get too rich and make it a point to have rich cream that the fault does not show. You do not want too much cream.

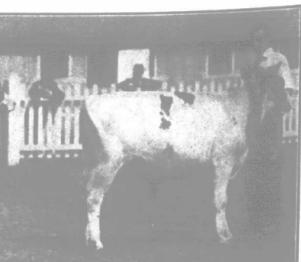
If the precautions fail, set the vessel of water and stir the cream frequently until it reaches the temperature of 160 degrees. After which the cream should be placed in cold water and the temperature reduced to 60 degrees. If the cream is not at about 10 per cent. of ripe cream, add and keep it at about 55 to 60 degrees the next day when it should be ready for use. Most of the difficulties which arise in churning are under the control of the operator. If they arise at this season of the year, the cows have been milking for some time in the cold weather and dry feed are not churning in proper time.

POULTRY.

Preparation for Winter Eggs.

One of the winter production of new-fangled fowls is a mysterious question and is attracting much secret by those who have methods of the winter production of eggs at which can be placed upon the market a week or 10 days from time of laying. Often the free knowledge given to the winter producer is questioned, and urged up with keeping some secret and caring for the winter layers in a special way. It is not the most satisfactory method of a good deal of time in giving information to find the beginner ignoring the absolutely necessary to the success of the winter production of eggs is a matter of fact. We turn winter into a matter of fact. We have secrets but none secret. Haven't done so for a half century. We have dispensed by word, lecture and knowledge freely, and find that those who persistently go at the business of winter production into practical shape will experience every day in every year during the winter.

A few little things that must have attention for months before winter sets in. The care of the winter care of laying hens is a matter of fact. The time to begin is the time to begin. Chicks must be early produced and well cared for stock of good quality. These chicks must be well fed and cared for during the spring and summer months. A half months should be begun about November 1. So much for the winter production of eggs. It must be about 16 months of age when laid during the previous winter. It is laid during the summer months when the weather is good. A hen can lay only so



to.

many eggs during her life-time and if properly handled can be made to lay the most of them during the first two winters of her productivity. Suppose we have two bunches of layers, hens and pullets, beginning to lay on November 1, and they must be beginning about that date or the first secret is of no avail. Perhaps next secret is a comfortable house—need not be expensive. The biggest of all secrets is that the layers must, yes, must be made to work for every peck they make from the earliest dawn till it is so dark at evening that they cannot see a kernel of grain. Lazy, idle hens, especially if from stuffing, like any other lazy thing, cannot do much but loiter around and kill time.

What to feed seems to be a puzzler with beginners. What do they eat during the summer months when at large? Make the rations similar. It is a wonderful secret to make winter feed and conditions like those of summer. A hen's crop is her bread basket and must be in process of slowly filling at all times by her own physical efforts and incessant labor during the day. All night she will roost, grind, digest, assimilate and build eggs. Have a number of divisions on the floor of the hen house, made in the shape of big boxes. Fill one a foot deep with clean cut straw, another a foot deep with fine, dry, clean earth, have a smaller box filled with fine gravel and sand, another with ashes. On no account throw together or mix the contents of these boxes. Take the lantern one hour before daylight or one hour after dark at night, also take a peck or other quantity of mixed hard grain, one-half of which is the best of wheat. Next take one-half the quantity, sow it over the straw and the other part over the loose earth. Take off coat and gloves, go at it with shovel and fork, mix up the contents of the two boxes and leave in a cone as high as can be made. By night the hens will have done the rest of it. Eggs in winter are the price of labor. Clean water, cabbages, potatoes, roots of any kind, all they will eat, cut bones and meat scraps, as they can be had fed in small quantities at times. Porridge, well, if fed in about one-quarter, as much as they will eat up clean, mornings, is all right. There are little things continually coming in the way that will appeal to any careful person as luxuries and relishes to a laying flock. They cannot have too much sunlight and fresh, warm, not zero, air. Fresh air is essential at night while on roost. House must be lime washed three or four times during winter. See that roosts, partitions, nests boxes, everything inside gets the wash. Keep hens free from lice, do it somehow. —J. E. Frith, in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

HORTICULTURE.

Varieties for a Farm Orchard.

The man who carries on mixed farming should strike a happy medium between a large orchard and no orchard at all. The orchard is all right for the man who has fruit growing proclivities and will attend to it, but when beef raising, dairying, or grain growing are the main lines the fruit plantation is usually neglected and forsaken until harvest time when a few apples ripened prematurely attract the children. The contagion then spreads and the favorite trees are visited frequently by child and adult alike. A large orchard is out of place on a farm where modern fruit-growing methods are not followed, yet it is deplorable how many homesteads there are without a well-planned garden and small orchard to supply the family with fruit. Every farm should have a small orchard. Perhaps one acre in extent would provide an overabundance of all kinds of fruit in years when fruit is plentiful, yet it might be necessary to have almost this area in order to supply sufficient during seasons of poor fruit crops. Following are a few varieties of apples, pears, plums and cherries, that might be well to include in an order for trees if any farmer decides to buy: a number for spring planting. These varieties are not chosen from a commercial viewpoint. They are selected according to their seasons and for their adaptability to the home orchard. In many cases one tree of each variety would supply ample fruit, but when two are set it might be possible that they would bear alternate years and thus provide fruit of that one particular variety each season.

We would suggest for an apple orchard the following varieties: Red Astrachan, 2; Duchess, 2; Wealthy, 2; McIntosh Red, 2; Snows, 2; Golden Russet, 2; Greenings, 5; Tolman Sweet, 1; Baldwin, 5, and Spys, 3. These varieties are mentioned much in the order of their season and although the number of trees will supply more than adequate quantities during a year of plenty there might be seasons when the fruit crop is light that this number of trees would be necessary to produce an ample supply.

In pears we would suggest 1 Giffard, 1 Clapp Favorite, 3 Bartletts, 1 Seckel, and 1 Winter

Nelis. The Bartlett in this class of fruit is outstanding. The Giffard is early and the Clapp Favorite follows. The latter pear is not one of the best but it is a good early pear if used at the proper time, if left too long it goes bad at the heart. Both the Seckel and Winter Nelis are good quality.

In plums a home garden should be made up largely of Reine Claude, Bradshaw, and Yellow Egg. Imperial Gage is much like the Reine Claude, only a little larger and is also a nice plum for home use. The heaviest planting should be of Reine Claude.

In sour cherries there are two varieties which are outstanding, namely, Early Richmond and Montmorency, and of the two we would recommend planting more heavily of the latter kind.

This selection of fruit appears rather large for home consumption, but it should be remembered that the trees will not bear every year, neither are they all likely to bear in one year, so it is necessary to have a goodly number. One acre at any rate should not be too much for a farm of 100 acres on which is living an average-sized family.

THE APIARY.

Beekeepers Discuss Problems.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 23rd to 25th. The very interesting program attracted a large attendance for every session.

"Every beekeeper his own inspector," was the slogan urged by President J. L. Byer, Markham, in his address. The diseases of bees—both American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood—were spreading in spite of the strenuous efforts of the apiaary inspectors. At this critical time the Government could not be expected to increase the inspection grants, and the only way to combat with the disease would be by the individual efforts of every beekeeper.

Generally speaking the honey crop had been fair. In the portions of the Province west of Toronto the season's crop was good, but the eastern parts reported either light crops or total failures. The demand was very brisk with the result that practically all the honey has found a market.

The heavy winter losses necessitated more thorough or better methods of wintering bees. At three sessions papers were read relative to wintering problems. Dr. E. F. Phillips, in charge of Bee-culture Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has studied the wintering conditions—some of his results were given in his first address—"Temperature and Humidity in the Hive in Winter." While much of his material had been published he deemed his subject of sufficient importance to repeat for the sake of emphasis. "That the present heavy loss can be greatly reduced or even that, barring accidents to colonies, it can all be avoided is an inevitable conclusion." With this in mind Dr. Phillips set about to show experimentally factors that must be considered in wintering.

The Tuesday evening session was occupied by two illustrated addresses. Dr. Phillips spoke on "Some Beekeepers of the United States"—mentioning in particular the late Rev. L. L. Langstroth, Moses Quinby and Dr. C. C. Miller. His lantern slides of apiaries in all parts of the United States and his interesting remarks were greatly appreciated. F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion Apiculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave the results of his recent investigations of Fall Flowering Honey Plants. His conclusions were very valuable.

H. G. Sibbald, being an experienced and extensive beekeeper was well qualified to handle his subject, "Outdoor Wintering," in a very practical way. He was not prepared to say very much about the actual wintering of the bees as his method was to pack them early and let them winter themselves, undisturbed. Preparations for wintering is the key to success. By the use of young queens the colonies were always well provided with young bees, which is an essential. Feeding heavily with sugar syrup overcomes the danger from poor stores. The ten-frame Langstroth hive with stones and bees (without clover) should weigh seventy pounds. The four-hive case, with three or four inches of planer shavings for packing on the sides and eight to ten inches on top afforded the protection to conserve the heat generated by the bees. The apiary should be located in a sheltered position so that the cases would not be exposed to the prevailing winds.

A Brief of the Year's Work, by Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, Guelph, outlined the various undertakings in the interests of beekeeping. As usual a Short Course in Apiculture was held at the Ontario Agricultural College in January. The classes were slightly smaller than previous years but the interests and enthusiasm were as keen as ever. The bulletin on Bee Diseases No. 213 had been revised and made up-to-date. Bulletin No.

233, Natural Swarming and How to Prevent it, and a Summary of Co-operative Experiments on races of Bees to Determine their Power to Resist European Foul Brood have been published and distributed. Additional copies may be obtained from Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Reports were compiled of both the Light and Dark Honey Crops and selling prices recommended by the Crop Committee.

Sixty apiary demonstrators, with an average attendance of thirty-two, had been conducted in all parts of the Province. These greatly assisted in the campaign to make every beekeeper his own inspector. The educational value of these meetings cannot be over-estimated.

"Outdoor Wintering" was the subject of Dr. Phillip's third paper.

"The winter tax on bees in terms of dollars and cents is over \$166.00 per thousand dollars worth of bees, in this Province. Much of this can be saved if we make proper preparations for wintering. The cause of death of individual bees or of a colony of bees in winter, barring unusual accidents, are only two in number: first, inadequate stores and second, excessive heat production. When the temperature falls below 57 degrees F. the bees form a cluster and those in the center begin to generate heat by muscular activity, while those in the outer portion serve as insulators by crowding close together. The consumption of stores of poor quality leaves a large residue in the intestine. This sets up an irritation that results in a raised temperature and a rapid exhaustion of the vitality of the bee. Feeding good sugar syrup will overcome poor quality of stores. Packing will conserve the heat and reduce the expenditure of energy. Bees should be packed early and left undisturbed till settled weather the following spring."

Wm. Elliott, Adelaide, has spent much time building and equipping his honey houses and gave plans and illustrations of his "Modern Apiary Equipment and Buildings." To the extensive producers Mr. Elliott's remarks were particularly suitable as his arrangement of his extractor, honey pump, engine, shafting, uncapping can, steam boiler, etc., suggested many short cuts that make up efficiency.

Swarming is largely controlled in Mr. Krouse's apiaries by giving the bees lots of room and summer packing. Bees are left in their individual packing cases, winter and summer. The protection is especially valuable on cold spring nights and also during the extremely hot mid-day.

A paper on "Poison Sprays and Their Relation to Bees," by Prof. L. Caesar, B.S.A., Provincial Entomologist, Guelph, Ontario, was followed by a discussion. Prof. Caesar mentioned particularly the sweetened poisons used for cherry pests and grasshoppers. His experiments were not completed to give definite results, but so far it seemed very doubtful if such "bait" sprays do any injury to the bees. That spraying fruit trees in bloom will destroy many bees is positively known. While the law forbids spraying at such times the fine for breaking it is so small that often it is overlooked. A resolution was passed to ask that the fine be increased for such offense to be not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Mr. Deadman, of Brussels, gave two very good ideas of an extremely practical nature. With the aid of a model he described a stand to hold supers of wet combs while being cleaned out after extracting. Making syrup by percolation also proved very interesting to those feeding heavily for wintering.

An exhibit of handy appliances attracted much attention and discussion. While not as complete as it might have been it was very much appreciated by the beekeepers. It is to be hoped that a large exhibit may feature the next convention.

The directors selected the following officers for 1915-16: President, F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ontario; 1st Vice-President, James Armstrong, Selkirk, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, W. W. Webster, Little Britain, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Morley Pettit, O. A. College, Guelph, Ont. G. F. K.

FARM BULLETIN.

An Agricultural Journalist Passes.

We regret to record the death of James Sinclair, editor of "The Agricultural Gazette" and "The Live Stock Journal." Mr. Sinclair was well known to many stockmen in Canada. He was born in Banff, Scotland, in 1853. In 1881 he joined the staff of the Farmer's Gazette in Dublin, and 1884 he went to "The Live Stock Journal" in London, Eng., where he became managing editor in 1887. He was best known in Canada by his standard work: "History of Shorthorn Cattle," and from his part in writing the "History of Herford Cattle," "History of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," and a story on "Devon Cattle." He was a sound journalist and his name will hold a foremost place in the annals of agricultural journalism.

Canadian Affairs.

By Peter McArthur.

At this writing the indications are that the Canadian loan will be entirely successful. It offers an investment of the highest character with liberal interest, and there is no reason why it should not appeal to all who have savings to spare. It is interesting, however, to notice that the banks have offered to take so large a part of the loan. Their willingness to subscribe is practically an endorsement of the value of these new bonds, but why should they be permitted to have them? It gives them an opportunity to lend to the government at five and a half per cent. the money they have borrowed from the people at three per cent. Why should not the people who are storing up that three per cent. money lend it to the government themselves at the higher rate of interest? It is announced that the banks will be given only that part of the loan which remains after the application of small investors have been recognized. This is entirely fitting and it is to be hoped that enough small investors will come forward to take up the whole loan. That the banks should be enabled to make a profit of two and a half per cent. by borrowing from their depositors and lending to the government is somewhat absurd. Of course it may be contended that they are making the loan from their paid-up capital or reserves, but as their stock of cash is constantly replenished by deposits it is really the amount of three per cent. money they have at their disposal that enables them to make the loan. As these bonds, backed by the credit of all the people, will always be marketable a man will not be tying up his money by investing in them. He can always realize on his bonds, and there is no reason why that higher rate of interest should not go to the investing public. But the fact that the banks are in a position to take up at least one-half of the loan and make a two and a half per cent. interest for a mere matter of book-keeping shows that things come their way in time of war as well as in times of peace.

It is too bad that something cannot be done to clear up the munition situation. Not only responsible American papers but Canadian papers on both sides of politics assert that inordinate profits are being made by some Canadian manufacturers. If there is any foundation for these rumors Canada will be disgraced both in the Empire and before the world. At a time when the British people are straining every nerve to furnish money to purchase war supplies no loyal or honorable Canadian should try to enrich himself at their expense. If human greed is so unbridled in this country that men are making millions out of war contracts when our young men are dying on the battle front some means should be found of dealing signal punishment. The trouble is by no means a new one, but that does not make it any more excusable. At the time of the American civil war Abraham Lincoln, who could not be induced to sign death warrants, once said that if they would condemn a few army contractors to death he would gladly sign the warrants. There is something loathsome and abhorrent, something more than wolfish about a man who takes advantage of the distress of the nation to enrich himself. As a Canadian I hope that there is no truth in the statement that we are to have a crop of war millionaires whose money will be taken from the already overburdened British tax-payers. No scorn would be too bitter to heap upon such men. They should be made to feel that they are outcasts who should never appear in the presence of decent men without covering their faces like the leaders of old and crying "Unclean! Unclean!" I refuse to credit the rumors or to believe that there are such men among us unless it is proven beyond a doubt.

Why should we not make this the most Canadian winter that has been? Why should we not take advantage of the long winter evenings to get better acquainted with Canada? Make no mistake about it, Canadians must develop more national spirit than they have yet shown. The war is bringing us problems that must be studied from a national rather than an individual or sectional point of view. To do this we must learn more about the land we live in. Up to the present our provinces have been marching in loose formation but the time is coming when they must touch shoulders. I do not think there is any way in which we could spend our spare time more profitably than in studying our own country, its resources, possibilities and ideals. It is true that the material for such a study is still somewhat scattered but it can be secured. If our Farmer's Clubs and Institutes would send to the various governments for their publications they would get reports and bulletins that would give an insight into conditions in the various provinces. Also there are papers and magazines published in different parts of the country that would give much valuable information.

To-day I spent an hour looking through Frank

Yeigh's little book, "5,000 Facts about Canada," and I came to the conclusion that there are at least five thousand things about Canada that I do not know, but ought to know. While his book is all right as a work of reference the material in it is too much condensed for popular reading. But it indicates many of the lines along which we could profitably study. One page which deals with "Big Things in Canada" made me swell out my chest and want to know more. Here are a few of the big ones:

- "Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world, 900 by 300 miles.
- "Canada has the most extensive and prolific sea-fisheries in the world.
- "Canada has the largest grain mills in the British Empire.
- "Canada has the largest nickel mines in the world.
- "Canada has the richest silver deposits in the world.
- "Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand or Spain and Italy combined, and more than all the South American countries.
- "Canada has more than one-half of the fresh water area of the globe."

Surely these few random facts show that Canada is a country worth knowing more about. Let us get busy and learn all we can about it so that we may take a proper pride in ourselves.

D. J. Campbell Dies.

Readers, particularly those who have followed the sheep business at the largest shows in Canada, learned with deep regret of the passing of D. J. Campbell the last member of the firm of J. & D. J. Campbell, "Fairview Farm," Woodville, Ont. On Nov. 10, just eleven months after the demise of his uncle, the late John Campbell, the grim reaper again took his toll and D. J. Campbell, in his 43rd year, passed to



The Late D. J. Campbell.

his reward. "Don," as he was familiarly known to old and young alike among the sheep breeding fraternity, had an international reputation as a breeder and fitter of sheep. Experience had made him a sheepman of the first order, for he entered his uncle's home at the age of nine years and learned the business from his uncle so thoroughly that during the later years of his uncle's life the fitting and exhibiting was largely in his hands. In home-bred stock the flock was always strong. He leaves a wife, his aunt Mrs. John Campbell, one brother, John, of Texas, and a half brother, Douglas, of Woodville, to mourn his loss. The death will necessitate the dispersal of all the good stock at "Fairview." Canada's live-stock industry has lost another faithful friend.

Fifteen Million Bushels of Canadian Wheat Commandeered.

When the announcement was made last Monday morning that the Canadian Government had commandeered all the wheat grading No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3, northern in the elevators at the head of the lakes and eastward, it caused all kinds of consternation and excitement among wheat dealers, millers and even producers. The amount commandeered is variously estimated at from

12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. This should not very materially affect prices, for Canada has this year 200,000,000 bushels of wheat for export and produced all told somewhere between 330 and 350 millions of bushels of this cereal. No doubt for a time prices to the producer will stiffen a little.

It is said that this order, which is to go to the allies of Britain, may be only one of many to come. Of this no statement can be made. Orders may or may not come. No wheat in Western elevators, in farmers' hands, or in transit was taken, so the movement may help the producer who still has the wheat. It is also said the Government has been looking for a market for Canadian wheat and this is the first result. At any rate sales of this kind will likely cause many to forget the arguments for free interchange of wheat between Canada and the United States. The price paid for the first lot commandeered has not been made public, but the dealers and millers in whose hands the wheat is are to get a fair price. It will pay to watch the wheat market. It will likely go up for a time until the elevators that are emptied, are again filled and ready to fill the orders they had taken.

Our Scottish Letter.

October, 1915, has been a remarkable month in British agriculture. Scotland has shared in the exceptional conditions, and it is quite possible the like may not be seen again. Stock sales have been numerous and prices have ruled very high. Records have been established which are not likely to be soon broken, while changes are silently taking place in ways and methods which will make the Scottish agriculture of the future not quite the same thing as the Scottish agriculture of the past. October is the month of stock sales of all kinds, horse sales, cattle sales, and sheep, especially ewe sales. The war conditions have affected prices to an extraordinary degree, and averages have been recorded which astonish old men.

The death of Robert Brydon which took place at midsummer rendered necessary the dispersion of the famous Seaham Harbour stud of Clydesdales. The dispersion took place on Thursday, 7th October, and the results exceeded all expectations. One hundred Clydesdales of all ages, from foals upwards, including one gelding, which made £105 were sold, and the average price of the 100 was £211 17s. 4d. The dispersion of the Shire stud belonging to the late Lord Rothschild took place later in the month, when 47 Shires were sold at an average of £564 8s. 7d., an extraordinary result surely. In the Tring sale there were 32 stallions and colts which made an average of £722 17s. 2d., and 15 mares and fillies which made an average of £226 9s. The buyers and bidders at the Tring Shire sale were millionaires and land owners, whereas at the Seaham Harbour Clydesdale sale the bidding was mostly done by tenant farmers, and the buyers were nearly all farmers who make their sole business farming. There were a few exceptions to be noted. At the Seaham Harbour Clydesdale sale 12 Clydesdale Stallions made an average of £754. The highest price of the sale was £5,000 or 5,000 gs. (the point is in dispute) paid by James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, for the well-known, unbeaten stud horse Bonnie Buchlyvie 14032. His three-year-old son Phillipine 18044 made 2,300 gs. to George A. Ferguson, Surradale, Fife. A Two-year-old stallion, Fieldmaster, made 700 gs., and a yearling colt, Royal Flood, made 460 gs. Prickwillow, an excellent breeding horse, although blemished, made 360 gs. and has been presented by friends of the late Mr. Brydon, who purchased him, to Mr. Charles Aitkenhead, who for nearly 25 years has been head stud groom at Seaham Harbour and has now become tenant of Cair Horse Farm, the farm at which the principal members of the stud were kept by Mr. Brydon. The prices made by females were quite as remarkable as those made by stallions. Two notable purchasers are well-known to Canadians—Messrs. Norman P. Donaldson, Lettre, Killarn, and W. B. Donaldson, Dunkyan, Killarn, the heads of the famous shipping firm of Donaldson Brothers, Glasgow. Many hundreds of Clydesdales have been carried by the Donaldson line, and it is handsome of the brothers to encourage the breed and enter the ranks as breeders of Clydesdales and enter the ranks as breeders of Clydesdales. Norman P. Donaldson gave 625 gs. for the brood mare Silver Bangle, and his brother gave 250 gs. for Syringa 26129, an older mare but a good one. The colt foal out of Silver Bangle by Royal Favorite 10630 made 215 gs. This was the best foal at the sale. Several brood mares made 250 gs. and round about that figure, and Woodbine 34958 made 290 gs. Silver Queen 34957, a rare good sort, went to John Johnston, Carbrook Mains, Larbert, at 510 gs., and the same buyer gave 435 gs. for the three-year-old Queen of the East. The two-year-old Saucy Queen was sold to a Fife farmer, I. Cairns, Abercrombie, St. Morrae, at 650 gs., and the yearling filly Solace went at 250 gs. to Mr. Wm. Neilson, Haining Valley, Linlithgow. Draft horses are certainly very dear, but the Seaham

Harbour received the values. Although at various averages Matthew Mares and average of Annandale, to leave, 16s. 7d. at the Lan high and re The ques of horse tre has been a motor tract in what w Canada exp displacement and in farm not without we had a d at Stirling tendance of that the sul was on show proposition, case of this a double-fur lated by one and, a vital scarce, the furrow l and pair of plough does be dispensed incline to th on the far plough appe to the horse not be their traffic were ent time, a time one see very fine and some that officers who animals. T good, and th The cattle did returns, horns in Eng of foot and land. It is and last such of the Engli been the pro and consequer at the E over before remarkable Collynie ave was £348 14 10s., and th £90 10s. 8d. lowed on th 124 head fro John Marr i £75 10s. 5d. average of £ highest figur mill Layman were got by Knight of £647 10s. got for Uppe had founded dispersion sal could not be associated w passes into Torc Receipts at West Toronto, to Monday, N comprising 3, 1,550 hogs, 1, 1,739 horses Trade active a steers, £7.50 steers and he £6.75 to \$7; common, \$1.00 \$6.40; bulls, \$ to \$6.50; stock \$70 to \$100; Sheep, \$3.50 to \$9.50. Hogs, watered. The total re City and Union week were:

00,000 bushels. This should affect prices, for Canada has 00 bushels of wheat for export...

this order, which is to go to n, may be only one of many no statement can be made. not come. No wheat in West-

Scottish Letter.

as been a remarkable month re. Scotland has shared in itions, and it is quite possi-

ert Brydon which took place ed necessary the dispersion Harbour stud of Clydes-

His three-year-old son made 2,300 gs. to Surradale, Flin. A Two-

Harbour prices fairly outdisanced any pre-conceived theories entertained as to Clydesdale values.

Although not at all approaching these figures at various other sales during the month high averages were obtained.

The question arises, what is to be the future of horse traction in this country? That there has been an enormous displacement of horses by motor traction in street haulage and especially in what would be called in the United States or Canada express vans is very evident.

The cattle sales of October have yielded splendid returns, but the success of the sales of Shorthorns in England has been marred by outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the West of England.

Jackstown, Rothie Norman, one of the best-known breeders in the north. At the Aberdeen joint sale held on the day after the Collynie-

The English Shorthorn sales, as I have indicated, were held under a cloud. Mr. Cazalet, who has at great cost founded a herd at Fair-

Ayrshire breeders have also been having a number of autumn bull and general sales. The Old Graitney herd of 95 head, sold without pre-

One result of the policy of the Poard of Agriculture and Fisheries inaugurated by Mr. Runciman has been to direct attention to local breeds or varieties of stock which the ordinary pedigree stockbreeder is prone to overlook.

been recorded; hence Coates' Herdbook and the Dairy Shorthorn Herdbook knows them not. The same is true of the Cumberland pig.

Death has been busy of late among men prominent in agriculture and stock-breeding. Principal James McCall, F. R. C. V. S.; the doyen of Scot-

The Oliver Shorthorn Sale.

The sale of Scotch Shorthorns conducted by R. & A. W. Oliver, near Galt, on Thursday, November 18, was a grand success both for the owners of the herd and for the breed.

Table listing various animals and their prices, including: Miss Howie 9th, Kyle Bros., Drumbo \$205.00; Belmar Miss Ramsden, J. A. Cockburn, Puslinch 285.00; Springbank Miss Ramsden 2nd and calf, J. A. Cockburn Puslinch 265.00; Springbank Miss Ramsden, W. Stevenson, St. Marys 215.00; Springbank Miss Ramsden 3rd, J. Black, Aberfoyle 205.00; Springbank Miss Ramsden 4th, J. Black 215.00; Fairmount Lavinia, Thos. Young, Galt 105.00; Fairmount Lavinia 2nd, W. McCormick, Paris 185.00; Fairmount Lavinia 3rd, C. McIntyre, Scotland 175.00; Clara and calf, Mohawk Institute, Brantford 198.50; Proud Duchess 5th, W. H. Crowther, Welland 200.00; Proud Duchess 6th, C. McIntyre 215.00; Proud Duchess 7th, R. Hatrick, Sheffield 140.00; Idet'a May, Mohawk Institute 207.50; Matchless May, Mohawk Institute 155.00; Crystal Lily, N. Schwitzer, Galt 102.50; Rose of Springbank, J. Evans, Guelph 107.50; Springbank Marigold, J. Evans, Guelph 105.00; Maid of Honor, C. McIntyre 160.00; Roan Princess, J. Evans 200.00; Nonpareil Flora, W. McNeilly, Port Dover 175.00; Ideal Maud and Calf, W. Nairn, St. Marys 120.00; Pride of the May 9th, Thos. Bond, Galt 102.50; Proud Queen, J. Lee, Scotland 125.00; Roan Myrtle, C. McIntyre 160.00; Escana Ringmaster, W. J. Church, Arthur 300.00; Rosewood Scotchman, R. Rennelson, Galt 105.00.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto. Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, Nov. 27, to Monday, Nov. 29, numbered 275 cars, comprising 3,746 cattle, 125 calves, 1,550 hogs, 1,286 sheep and lambs, and 1,739 horses in transit. Quality fair. Trade active and steady. Choice heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$7.90; choice butcher steers and heifers, \$7.10 to \$7.40; good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.60; common, \$4.90 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.25 to \$6.40; bulls, \$1.25 to \$6.75; feeders, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, \$4 to \$5.50; milkers, \$70 to \$100; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.25. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.75; lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.50. Hogs, \$9.50 to \$9.70 fed and watered. The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows: Cars (34, 585, 619), Cattle (505, 8,120, 8,625), Hogs (376, 8,782, 9,158), Sheep (240, 6,409, 6,649), Calves (6, 512, 518), Horses (1,276, 1,276).

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

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows: Cars (75, 609, 684), Cattle (913, 8,231, 9,144), Hogs (1,195, 10,213, 11,408), Sheep (1,782, 9,731, 11,513), Calves (67, 391, 458), Horses (20, 9, 29).

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 65 cars, 549 cattle, 8,259 hogs, 4,864 sheep and lambs, but an increase of 57 calves and 1,247 horses,

compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

Well-finished heaves were very scarce all week, and buyers could not nearly fill their orders, consequently a firm tone has pervaded the four days' trading for anything good. The best straight car-load of 1,410-lb. steers sold at \$7.90, and several others weighing around 1,300 lbs., went at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Choice butcher steers and heifer, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$7 to \$7.40. Fat butcher cows were also conspicuous by their absence, and sold firm, by the load, from \$6.15 to \$6.50. Outside of these grades the trading did not improve any over the previous week, and the bulk of the butchers' present, being only medium in quality, sold at \$6.25 to \$6.85. Common to medium cows were heavily consigned, but the demand was large, and they sold actively at \$3.40 to \$4.65, as

canners and cutters. Light bulls also went the same way, at \$4.25 to \$4.75. Heavy, fat bulls, in limited numbers, were also good sale, at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Farmer buyers have been busy trying to obtain good breedy feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., dehorned, but they have been disappointed, as practically nothing but common rough steers have been offered for sale, and these are very slow and easy. Good stuff has been quoted at \$5.90 to \$6.25, but would advance 25c. to 40c. under competitive bidding if they were shipped to this market. One car, picked out of different pens, was sent on order at \$6.75. Backward springers have been asked for from Ottawa and the East by the car, but dealers, finding them slow for some time, had enough on hand, so unless more inquiries come in they will drop back to slow. Forward springers and good milkers are away short of the demand, from \$70 to \$100 for the best. Choice veal calves at the

close recovered from their slump, and advanced 50c. per cwt., not a few going at 10 1/2c. per lb. But the other grades are very draggy and low-priced. Lambs, on the contrary, have steadily advanced at \$9.50 per cwt. for choice light weights, and light sheep to \$6.50 to \$6.75, but looked to have an easier tendency at Thursday's close. The hog business is more settled than it has been for months, and, seeming to be scarce in the country, went 40c. above the previous week, and were established at \$9.65, fed and watered.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers at \$7.50 to \$7.90; choice butchers' cattle at \$7 to \$7.40; good at \$6.75 to \$6.90; medium at \$6 to \$6.40; common at \$5.25 to \$5.75; light steers and heifers, \$4.90 to \$5.20; choice cows, \$5.90 to \$6.35; good cows, \$5.40 to \$5.75; medium cows, \$4.90 to \$5.25; common cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners and cutters, \$3.25 to \$4.50; light bulls, \$4.25 to \$5; heavy bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice feeders, 900 to 950 lbs., \$6 to \$6.25; good feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5 to \$5.50; common stocker steers and heifers, \$4 to \$4.75; yearlings, 600 to 650 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.15. Some light Eastern steers and heifers sold slightly under 4c. per lb.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers at \$90 to \$100; good cows at \$70 to \$85; common cows at \$45 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—Extra choice veal, \$10; best veal calves, \$9 to \$9.50; good, \$7.25 to \$8.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6.75; heavy fat calves, \$5.75 to \$7; common calves, \$4.75 to \$5.25; grassers, \$3.75 to \$4.50. Grass calves stand over at prices quoted.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep at \$6 to \$6.75; heavy sheep at \$4.50 to \$6.50; lambs at \$8.75 to \$9.50; cull lambs at \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—There are no hogs sold f. o. b. on this market now, but packers quote around \$9.25. Selects, fed and watered, at \$9.65; 50 cents is being deducted for heavy, fat hogs, and thin, light hogs; \$2.50 off for sows, and \$4 off for stags, from prices paid for selects.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, 94c. to 96c.; slightly sprouted, 90c. to 93c., according to sample; sprouted, smutty and tough, 75c. to 88c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.11 1/2, track, lake ports, immediate shipment; No. 2 northern, \$1.09, track, lake ports, immediate shipment; No. 3 northern, \$1.05, track, lake ports, immediate shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 38c. to 39c., according to freights outside; commercial oats, 37c. to 38c.; No. 2 Canada Western, 48c., track, lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2 nominal, 86c. to 88c., according to freights outside; tough rye, 80c. to 83c., according to sample.

Buckwheat.—Nominal, car lots, 75c. to 77c., according to freights outside.

Barley.—Ontario, good malting 56c. to 60c.; feed barley, 49c. to 52c., according to freights outside.

American Corn.—No. 1 yellow, 77 1/2c., track, Toronto.

Canadian Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 76c., track, Toronto.

Peas.—No. 2, nominal, per car lot, \$2.25; sample peas, according to sample, \$1.50 to \$2.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90-per-cent. patents, \$4.10 to \$4.35, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto, were: First patents, \$6; second patents, \$5.50 in jute; strong bakers', \$5.30 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14, track, Toronto, per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$6.50 to \$7, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$22 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$23 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$25 delivered, Montreal freight; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.50, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices remained stationary during the past week. Creamery pound squares, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 31c.; separator dairy, 29c. to 30c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary on the wholesales, selling at 45c. to

50c. per dozen; cold-storage eggs, 30c. to 33c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 17c.; twins, 17 1/2c. per lb.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. and 11c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$4; hand-picked, \$4.25 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Ontario, per bag, car lot, \$1.25; New Brunswick, per bag, car lot, \$1.40.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c.; country hides, part cured, 16c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.35; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Deer skins, green, 7c.; deer skins, dry, 20c.; deer skins, wet salted, 5c.; deer skins, dry salted, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, 20c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; Snow apples, \$3 to \$6 per barrel; Spys, \$4 to \$5.50 per barrel; Greenings and Baldwins, \$3 to \$4.50 per barrel; Russets, \$3 to \$4.50 per barrel; potatoes, New Brunswicks, \$1.50 to \$1.55 per bag; Ontarios and Quebecs, \$1.35 and \$1.40 per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The demand which sprang up some time ago from American buyers for live stock of various kinds in the Montreal market continued. During last week quite a large quantity was purchased, and some eighty carloads were shipped across the border. Consequently, no stock was left over and prices were firmly maintained. The high price paid for choice steers was 7 1/2c. per lb., the range being down to 7 1/4c. The great bulk of the trade was in good quality of steers, the price being 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb. Common steers sold as low as 4 1/2c. to 5c., while butchers cows and bulls ranged from 4 1/2c. to 6 1/2c. per lb., covering all qualities. Canning stock continued in good demand and prices held steady, cows selling at 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Ontario lambs were in good demand, and prices ranged from 9c. to 9 1/2c., while sheep sold at 5 1/2c. to 6c. Milk-fed calves sold freely, at 7c. to 8c. per lb., and grass-fed at 3c. to 6c. Receipts of hogs were fairly large, and packers were taking everything offered at around 9 1/2c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Outside of a light demand from lumbermen, there was little trade in horses. Prices were steady, being as follows: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225; small horses, \$100 to \$150 each; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was stronger and more active, and prices advanced fractionally, to 13 1/2c. to 14c. per lb., for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Potatoes.—Now that the cold weather is here, prices of potatoes jumped last week about 20c. per bag higher than the previous week. Quotations for Green Mountains were \$1.40 per bag of 90 lbs., ex track, those for Quebec stock being \$1.30. In a smaller way, dealers add about 10c. to these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—Neither honey nor syrup were much asked after, but prices were firm, at 14c. to 14 1/2c. per lb. for white-clover comb honey, and 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. for brown, white extracted being 11 1/2c. to 12c., and brown extracted 10c. Buckwheat honey was 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb. Maple syrup sold at 90c. to 95c. per 8-lb. tin; \$1.05 for 10-lb. tins; \$1.45 for 12-lb. tins, and 12 1/2c. per lb. for sugar.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are becoming increasingly scarce from week to week, and the market is gradually firming. Prices were 42c. to 45c. per dozen. Selected eggs showed little change, being 33c. per dozen; No. 1 candled 30c., and No. 2 27c. to 28c.

Butter.—Siberian butter is reaching England and this helps to curtail the demand for other makes. The local market held about steady, choicest creamery being quoted 31 1/2c. to 32c., in a wholesale way, while fine was 31c. to 31 1/2c., and seconds around 30 1/2c. to 31c. Dairy butter held steady, selling at 26c. to 27c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market was higher and

firm in sympathy with a demand for cheese for British Army purposes. It is said that \$5,000,000 worth of New Zealand cheese has been requisitioned. Finest colored cheese was quoted at 17 1/2c. per lb., white being about 1c. below these prices. Finest Eastern cheese was 16 1/2c. to 17c., and undergrades were 16c. to 16 1/2c.

Grain.—No. 2 white, Ontario and Quebec oats, were 46 1/2c.; No. 3 white 45 1/2c.; and No. 4 white 44 1/2c. per bushel, ex store.

Flour.—After the recent advance in the market for flour, the market showed a steady tone last week. Demand continued fairly active. Manitoba first patents were \$6.10; seconds \$5.60, and strong bakers' \$5.40 per barrel, in bags. Ontario patents were \$6, and straight rollers \$5.30 to \$5.35 per barrel in wood, the latter being \$2.55 per bag.

Millfeed.—Enquiry from the United States continued, but no sales took place. The market was firm, but there was not much demand. Bran was \$22 per ton; shorts \$23; middlings \$29 to \$30; pure grain moulle \$32, and mixed \$30 per ton in bags.

Hay.—Baled hay was steady at \$19 per ton for No. 1 baled hay; \$18.50 for extra good No. 2; \$17.50 to \$18 for No. 2, and \$15.50 to \$16.50 per ton ex track for No. 3.

Hides.—Demand for hides was reported excellent. Prices held steady, save in the case of lamb skins, which advanced. Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides were 20c., 21c. and 22c. per lb., respectively; Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins were 18c. and 20c. per lb.; lamb skins were \$1.70 each; horse hides were \$1.75 and \$2.50 each for Nos. 2 and 1. Rough tallow sold at 1 1/2c. to 2 1/2c. per lb., and rendered at 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Trade was in a badly demoralized condition most of last week. Made so by reason of the fact that there was a surplus of medium, in-between kinds and the fewest number of real good grades. In all of the 290 loads on Monday, there were not exceeding half a dozen loads of prime, finished fat cattle in any division and the smallest number of stockers and feeders were desirable in finished quality. There were around seventy-five loads of Canadians and most of these were a medium class of shipping steers and light butchering and stocker and feeder cattle. Around twenty-five loads of shipping steers and these moved rather slowly on the opening day of the week, large runs being reported at all markets, with prices lower. On the Buffalo market most of the shipping steers were 15 to 25 cents lower but a few real choice handy butchering cattle sold about steady, but on the bulk of the offerings in the butcher-lag line, it looked a dime to fifteen cents under the previous week's range. Best shipping steers the past week sold from \$8.25 to \$8.50, some good weight and desirable Canadians also running from \$7.75 to \$7.85. Best shipping steers here were out of Canada. On handy butchering steers, the best here sold around \$7.75, some light butcher steers and heifers mixed selling at seven cents, little, common heifers on the stocker order, but bought by some killers for cheap stuff, sold down to \$3.50 to \$3.75. Bulls were a dime to fifteen cents lower, best heavy ones ranging up to seven cents, with the little, common grades down to \$4 to \$4.35. Stockers and feeders included very few that were at all desirable, the run in this division being mostly a medium and commonish kind and these were sold from 15 cents to a quarter under the preceding week's range. Best feeders are now being sold generally from \$6.25 to \$6.50, but real choice, selected kinds would bring possibly more, with best yearlings around \$6 to \$6.25. Best milkers and springers sold at very satisfactory prices but a medium and common kind sold badly, in some cases going at beef prices. Receipts last week were 7,100 head as against 8,025 head for the preceding week, and 4,025 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; plain, \$7.25 to \$7.50; very coarse and common, \$6 to \$7; best Canadians, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common and plain, \$6 to \$6.75.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$7.50 to \$8; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best handy, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; light, thin, \$5.25 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$8 to \$8.75; yearlings, common to good, \$7 to \$7.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime weighty heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; best handy butcher heifers, \$6.75 to \$7; common to good, \$4.50 to \$6.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6 to \$6.25; good butchering cows, \$5 to \$5.50; medium to good, \$4.25 to \$4.75; cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.25; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.35.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50; sausage, \$5.50 to \$6.25; light bulls, \$4 to \$4.50; oxen, \$5 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; best stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; common to good, \$3.50 to \$5.40; good yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; common, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$100; in car loads, \$65 to \$75; medium to fair, in small lots, \$55 to \$65; in car loads, \$50 to \$60; common, \$30 to \$45.

Hogs.—Tuesday's top \$6.70, majority selling from \$6.50 to \$6.60, Wednesday's range was from \$6.50 to \$6.75 and Friday the general run of sales were made from \$6.60 to \$6.70, as to weight and quality. Several decks of good hogs, however, sold Friday at \$6.75, and a couple of small bunches reached \$6.85. Pigs were held steady all week, bulk of these weights selling at \$6. roughs ranged from \$5.50 to \$5.65 and stags went mostly from \$5 down. Receipts the past week were 56,000 head, as against 55,895 head for the previous week, and 8,150 head for the same week a year ago.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.70 to \$10.50; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$8.60; calves, \$6.25 to \$10.10.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.70 to \$6.70; mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.95; heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.90; rough, \$6.30 to \$6.45; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5.60; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.75.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$6.75 to \$9; wethers, \$6 to \$6.50; ewes, \$3.90 to \$5.75.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, 16 1/2c.; Brockville, 17 1/2c.; Cornwall, 17 1/2-16c.; Iroquois, 17 1/2c.; Napanee, 17 1/2c.

Gossip.

Grand Trunk trains will stop at Bollett's Crossing the day of his sale. See Gossip on page 1905, this issue.

COMING EVENTS.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Dec. 3 to 9.

Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Dec. 10 and 11.

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention at Renfrew, January 5 and 6.

Western Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention at St. Mary's, Jan. 12 and 13.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Dec. 8.—Scott Bros., Hyde Park; Holsteins.

Dec. 9.—H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.; Holsteins.

Dec. 16.—Ayrshire sale; Montreal.

Dec. 22.—Geo. Kilgour, Mt. Elgin; Holsteins.

Jan. 26, 1916.—Brant District Holstein Consignment Sale of Holsteins, at Brantford.

Date unfixed, Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Consignment Sale. Southern Ontario Consignment Sale. Co.'s annual sale of Holsteins at Thilsonburg, first Tuesday after the annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein Association.



A Farm

(From "In") The world is But what I work my field Nor care v Year in, year The wonder And all my fe As little c

But oh, it see Out there Where glories We see so But something When I w Who wins the The world

The children c And questi About the gol Where all t Their eager vo I see their And would not This little

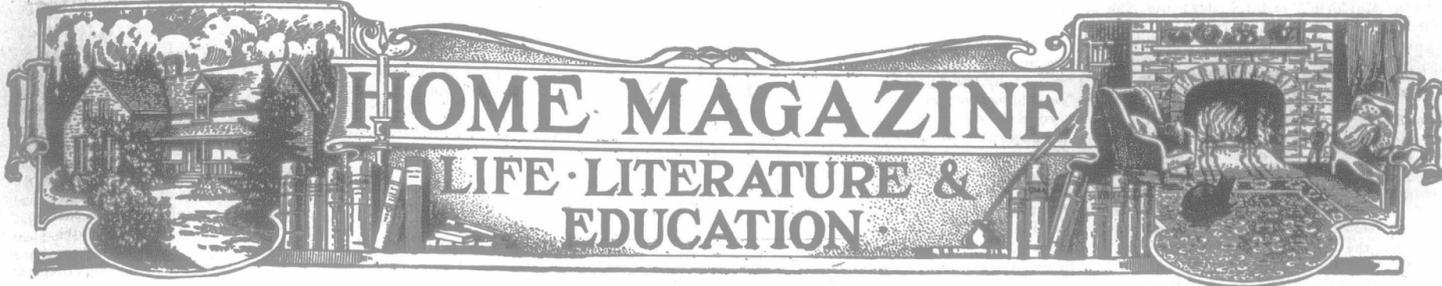
So unashamed Who do no We work our Unhonored We may not s And yet we Without our to Would hung

Browsin

"IN PA [A Journal of by P

"I'm a real a mortgage, a cow."

These boastfu by a rough- overalls with but by a captive mass of shagg markable eyes kindly and hum and a mouth-rassing to ar quote further tion of an eye fortune to be Arthur, of Ek bers of the Or in Toronto la however, who h lege of seeing r may feel the heart in his n been issued w winning title, This book is position of scie the other hand rhapsody on th These are the nished with hu phy, of a man out capital, an in one eye. A umns of "The the Toronto C Canadians smile well as from ca tion in book fo first made Ek linked together to show the ro the work of t year from cottin in January to fire in December any city occup diversity of ent the author of t



A Farmer's Defence.

(From "In Pastures Green," by Peter McArthur.)

The world is full of deeds of praise,
But what is that to me?
I work my fields and do my chores,
Nor care what deeds they be.

But oh, it seems another world,
Out there where deeds are done,
Where glories worth a king's desire
We see so bravely won.

The children crowd about my knee
And question till I tell
About the golden wonder world
Where all their heroes dwell.

So unashamed I stand with those
Who do no deeds of praise;
We work our fields and do our chores,
Unhonored all our days.

Browsings Among The Books.

"IN PASTURES GREEN,"
[A Journal of Life on a Canadian Farm,
by Peter McArthur.]

"I'm a real farmer; I have a farm with
a mortgage, a hired man, and a sick
cow."
These boastful words were spoken, not
by a rough-necked individual in blue
overalls with milk-stains on his boots,

the green pastures of his quiet farm.
And yet it will be recalled that once in
a while Peter McArthur pays a visit to
the city, and his city experiences prove
to be just as diverting as his country
adventures.

In literature there is the charm of the
unusual such as we find in works of
romance and adventure, and there is the
more subtle charm of the familiar and
the known.



Peter McArthur.

was someone writing of the country
from an authentic point of view. There
are two common errors to which writers
on rural life are prone.

The sketches contained between the
green covers of this attractive volume
are more like the neighborly chat of a
fellow farmer over the roadside fence
than a studied form of literary art.

laughs at himself oftener than at any-
thing else, and his frank confessions of
stupidity, ignorance and general blunder-
ing disarm the reader and inspire that
feeling of equality which is essential to
good-fellowship, and have led to the
warm personal attachment which has
grown up between Peter McArthur and
his audience, and bring him hundreds of
letters every year from all classes of
Canadians, from "the Judge on the
Bench to the lonely boy on the prairie
homestead."

"In Pastures Green" contains scarcely
an incident that might not have hap-
pened dozens of times to his readers.
But in the author's hands the familiar
incident becomes original by the applica-
tion it receives, he uses it to wing his
shafts of wit and wisdom, he makes it
a parable or symbol by which to inter-
pret life.

Many of the essays, of
course, are pure fun. "To
moralize properly," he
says, "a man must be very
solemn." And he refuses
to be solemn. No scientific
farmer could have written
as good a book as this.

But though much of Peter McArthur's
fooling reveals the irrepressible boy, and
he confesses a frank antipathy to hard
work, and is constantly warning his fel-
low farmers against the dissipation of
excessive toil, his humor is not merely
whimsical.

The man who took up the cudgels against
the Canadian Banker's Association and
roused public opinion on the evil of
level railway crossings as it had never
been roused before, cannot be considered
as an irresponsible fun-maker.

It seems to me that my favorite kind
of human is a poet and humorist mixed.
The combination may not result in the
greatest poetry or the most deathless
wit, but it does produce the most capti-
vating personality. Being a humorist
keeps him from being conceited and
egotistical, and being a poet keeps him
from being too frivolous and flippant.

"How can I rest when they will not be
still?
When every wind is vocal and their
sighs
Breathe to my ear from every funeral
hill
And from each field where one forgot-
ten lies?
They haunt my steps and burden me
until
I plead with hands outstretched and
streaming eyes:
'I am not worthy! Let my lips be
dumb!
The mighty song and singer yet shall
come!"

Peter McArthur's great passion is for
the pioneers of Canada, and in this
poem he teaches us that to honor them
aright is to carry on their ideals.

Besides the original bits of verse that
are sprinkled through the pages of "In
Pastures Green," one of the delightful
features of the book is the author's apt-
ness and range of quotation. From Job
to Josh Billings, and from the Bard of
Avon to McIntyre, the Cheese Poet, they
are the gleanings of a sympathetic mind
which finds some strain of fellowship
alike in the profundities of Browning and
Whitman, and the fugitive rhymes of the
newspaper versemaker.

There is some-
thing subtly droll in seeing a phrase of
tragic invective from Shelley used to
illuminate a reference to a lonesome calf,
while, on another page, a quaint couplet

chering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$7.50
3; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best
y, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common to good,
to \$6.75; light, thin, \$5.25 to
; yearlings, prime, \$8 to \$8.75;
ings, common to good, \$7 to \$7.75.

Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good
ering, \$6.25 to \$6.50; sausage,
to \$6.25; light bulls, \$4 to \$4.50;
\$5 to \$6.50.

Best feeders,
to \$7; common to good, \$5.50 to
; best stockers, \$5.50 to \$6.25;
on to good, \$3.50 to \$5.40; good
ings, \$6 to \$6.25; common, \$3.75
1.50.

Good to best,
all lots, \$90 to \$100; in car loads,
to \$75; medium to fair, in small
\$55 to \$65; in car loads, \$50 to
common, \$30 to \$45.

Majority
g from \$6.50 to \$6.60, Wednesday's
was from \$6.50 to \$6.75 and
y the general run of sales were
from \$6.60 to \$6.70, as to weight
quality. Several decks of good
however, sold Friday at \$6.75,

Chicago.
Bees, \$5.70 to \$10.50; cows
eifers, \$2.70 to \$3.60; calves, \$6.25
0.10.

Light, \$5.70 to \$6.70; mixed,
to \$6.95; heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.90;
, \$6.30 to \$6.45; pigs, \$3.75 to
; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.75.

Lambs, native, \$6.75 to \$9;
rs, \$6 to \$6.50; ewes, \$3.90 to

Cheese Markets.
ppellford, 16c.; Brockville, 17c.;
all, 17 5-16c.; Iroquois, 17c.;
ee, 17c.

Gossip.
nd Trunk trains will stop at Bol-
Crossing the day of his sale. See
on page 1905, this issue.

indications, the Sixth Annual To-
Fat Stock Show to be held at the
Stock Yards Dec. 10 and 11, will
ter than ever. The management

COMING EVENTS.
rio Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph,
to 9.
nto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock
Toronto, Dec. 10 and 11.
tern Ontario Dairymen's Associa-
onvention at Renfrew, January 5.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.
8.—Scott Bros., Hyde Park; Hol-
9.—H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock,
Holsteins.
16.—Ayrshire sale; Montreal.
22.—Geo. Kilgour, Mt. Elgin; Hol-

ern Ontario Dairymen's Associa-
onvention at St. Mary's, Jan. 12

26, 1916.—Brant District Holstein
ment Sale of Holsteins, at Brant-

unfixed, Southern Counties Ayr-
breeders' Club Consignment Sale.
ern Ontario Consignment Sale-
annual sale of Holsteins at Till-
g, first Tuesday after the annual
of the Canadian Holstein Asso-

of "Pet Marjorie" exactly describes the hardened stoicism of the red cow after gorging on a bushel of corn:

"She was more than usual calm,
She did not give a single dam."

"In Pastures Green" grows better, and the reader's chuckles get louder as it goes along. But in order to give continuity to this journal of farm life, some passages which are not in themselves of great intrinsic interest, have had to be included, especially at the first of the book, to the exclusion of some of the writer's best work. A constant reader of Peter McArthur feels aggrieved at the absence of favorite essays, such as "Country Thinking," "A Wet Day," "Whitting," "The Wood-Pile," "When the Rain Came," and several others. And although one reason for the popularity of his work is its unstilted and conversational style, there are times when this "rising young writer," as the Windsor Record has called him, becomes almost too careless in his use of the English language. Mr. McArthur is a versatile literary worker, but of all the forms of the craft which he has attempted, none seem to me so native, so original, sincere, spontaneous, so rooted in the life of nature and the people as these country essays. One is only tempted to wish sometimes that he would write half as much and add that enduring beauty of form which is necessary to give permanent value to his work.

A few years ago in the announcement of a little magazine, "Ourselves," which he was projecting at that time, the author gave what I think is the best suggestion of the spirit in which the rural chronicles contained in this book were written:

"The newspapers tell us a lot about other people. We shall try to find out a little about ourselves and what is worth while in our everyday lives. Perhaps we can help one another to see what is enjoyable, what must be put up with, and what may be made better."

It seems to me it has done us good to have Peter McArthur come back to stay with us in the country and show us how much there is in life that we had overlooked before. To hear a man who had never lived anywhere else speak of the advantages of country life might not be very convincing, but one who has lived in great cities and in different countries, and then comes back to the cradle of his youth to tell us how good life is right at home, affords an assurance that we need not go to the ends of the earth in search of happiness and success.

"In Pastures Green" is dedicated "to all city men who are talking of going back to the land," and the author adds significantly: "If each one who does not go buys a copy, I shall be perfectly satisfied."—Clayton Duff.

(The price, by the way, is \$1.50. The publishers are J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng., and Toronto, whose wonderful series of reprints of the world's best literature, "Everyman's Library," has won the gratitude of countless book-lovers.)

Some Sparkles of Fun and Philosophy.

(From "In Pastures Green," by Peter McArthur.)

Corn is a crop that likes company. If you want a good crop of corn you must keep company with it most of the summer.

The man does not really own his farm who does not know all its pleasant places and its possibilities of enjoyment.

We need a Professor of Leisure in connection with the Agricultural Department to teach the value of leisure—how to secure it, and how to enjoy it.

We are inclined to make too much of books, and even of thoughts. Books are all right to hold fast until we need them, just as a tool-chest holds tools.

How do you feel a cow's pulse, anyway? The longer I live on a farm and grapple with its problems, the more I find I have to learn.

If some good people would but take the time

To look about them, they would be surprised

To find their house of life is more sublime

Than poet ever feigned or sage surmised.

If I do not realize the wonderful prices for my apples that are being suggested, I shall be like the man who was kicked by a mule; I shall not be as pretty as I was, but I'll know more.

You have to cut your corn according to your patch as surely as you cut your coat according to your cloth.

If the pig had its rights he would be our national emblem instead of the beaver.

What a peculiar touch of irony it is that "sober" is the only rhyme for the month of wine-pressing, cider-making, and "brown October ale."

You cannot expect young men of spirit to take to farming until it has been idealized.

I quite realize that there is nothing new to be said about automobiles, but there are times when I feel like saying a few old things with much bitterness of heart.

The beauty of the world needs to be harvested and stored away in the memory just as carefully as the crops that are causing us so much concern.

The haying came and went this year as quickly as the express train that needed two men to see it—one to say, "Here she comes," and another to say, "There she goes."

Somehow my hour of ease seems sweeter because of the knowledge that someone else is working.

If the man who first compared voters to a flock of sheep didn't know any more

young. They are the only ones whose eyes can see the promised land.

Farming is about the only man's job left.

Now I understand why days of idleness are so irksome to so many people. It is not always because they are greedy for gain. It is because they habitually stupefy themselves with work as with a powerful narcotic, and find it painful to have their minds awake.

The sun is really building a new home and using only the foundations and framework of the old. It is upholstering the hills, decorating the woods, and re-furnishing the fields. In a few days it will re-carpet the earth and tack down the green breadths with brass-headed dandelions.

Also "The Old-fashioned Flower Garden," page 197, and "I Simply Will Not Write Spring Poetry," page 67.

THE GARDEN.

When Spring reminds me with a smile

That I must sow if I would reap,

I do my task and mourn the while,

To find the olden curse doth keep.

I mark the thorn and thistle thrive,

And saucy weeds defy my care,

From sun to sun I sweat and strive,

And learn what Adam made us bear.

But when, returning from the field,

By hours of bitter toil forespent,

To rest my weary limbs I yield,

And share the worker's earned content.



President Wilson and His Fiancée, Mrs. Norman Galt, at a Baseball Match.

about politics than he did about sheep, he should have been waited upon by a delegation of farmers and told a few things. Of all the stubborn, contrary, ornery critters to drive, coax or lead!

A properly-conducted barn-raising contains the excitement of a fire, the sociability of a garden party, and the sentimental delights of a summer-resort hop.

After the frosty nights the air has an exhilarating quality not to be described in a country where prohibition sentiment is so strong.

Broadly speaking, I have been mourning the disappearance of all kinds of country amusements. There is no encouragement for local talent of any kind, either for the intellectual talent for reciting and singing, or the physical talent for jumping or catching the greased pig.

I say, and say it boldly to your face, That needless labor is a foul disgrace.

It is nonsense to say that all the poetry of the world has been written. Every moment of joy is a living poem, and such moments come to all of us, somehow, some time. When in need of sympathy go to the

There breathes such incense from the sod,
Such melody the song birds trill,
I bow, because I know that God
Is walking in His garden still.

—Peter McArthur.

EARTHBORN.

Hurled back, defeated, like a child I sought

The loving shelter of my native fields,
Where Fancy still her magic sceptre wields,

And still the miracles of youth are wrought.

'Twas here that first my eager spirit caught

The rapture that relentless conflict yields,
And, scorning peace and the content that shields,

Took life's wild way, unguarded and untaught.

Dear Mother Nature, not in vain we ask
Of thee for strength! The visioned victories

Revive my heart, and golden honors gleam:

For here, once more, while in thy love I bask,

My soul puts forth her rapid argosies
To the uncharted ports of summer dream.

—Peter McArthur.

The Women's Institute at Toronto.

The Toronto Convention of Women's Institutes for the central parts of Ontario was held in the New Technical Building on Lippincott Street. That it excelled all former conventions in every way was the unanimous opinion of all the old-timers present. We have had wonderful conventions in the past, but in the comfort and beauty of the place of meeting, in the unity of purpose and serious realization of responsibilities and privileges and in the eloquence and social, religious and political importance of those who appeared on the platforms at the different sessions, this year's convention has a record all its own.

The address of welcome was unique in many ways. In the first place it was delivered by a man, Mr. Warriner, Assistant Principal of the Technical School, and, in the second place, it contained little flattery. Instead it contained an accurate idea of the women before him who, why and whence they were, and his attitude of understanding sympathy was refreshing.

He holds old-fashioned ideas of home and woman. He believes in the woman whose life centres in her home and who is devoted to the welfare and comfort of her family. But he also likes the new idea of these things which give a woman an interest in the outside things which influence the home life. Because of the home and because of our interest in our country, he welcomed us and he knew that we would rejoice for the brave deeds done while we mourned for the brave young lives that were ended.

He was pleased to welcome us to one of the finest auditoriums in Canada and was all the more pleased because this handsome building belonged to the people of Ontario, having been built by our government. It has seven acres of floor space, four kitchens, five sewing rooms, and over ninety windows. A boy can take two years course in ordinary High School work and two years in shop work, art course, drafting, electricity, etc. If a boy has ability along mechanical lines a High School education does not fit his ambitions. He needs the Technical School instead. The usual thing is to take what is called the Industrial Course. This means English, science, mathematics and then specialize. For girls there are mathematics, sewing, home economics, housekeepers' course, home-makers' course. Then there are the mother's meetings, the singing class and the health department. Truly, a wonderful school doing a wonderful work to make the world brighter. There are over 5,000 pupils enrolled, and day classes and evening classes are filled to capacity.

Mrs. Graham, of Brampton, well known to all Institute women, took as her theme, "Without Cost." The women of Canada had been asked for \$100,000 for Hospital Ship. They gave \$289,000 and the whole cost of collection was slightly over two hundred dollars. Women had in this case given their services without cost. The National Service Committee were asking for seventy thousand quarters to buy Christmas stationery for the boys at the front. Every woman on this committee is serving without cost. Mrs. Graham had gathered a carload of provisions for Earlscourt and Wychwood, Toronto, suburbs; also without cost. Mrs. Graham then read a poem written by a Muskoka woman, and asked Mr. Putnam to have same printed and delivered to the women, "without cost."

Mr. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Education, represented the Minister who was unavoidably absent. He felt very much at home with the women of the Institute, because he knew them by their work. They had done a vast work in times of peace for community development and in war times they were ready to do the thing that needed to be done just when it was needed. The strength of the Institute lay in the fact that while they were so widely spread out still they were so closely knit in methods of work. They had just had a great military parade in Toronto. Two thousand men in uniform marched and it took them an hour to pass a given point. If the members of the Institute should march someday, it would take them three hours to pass a given point.

us to imitate the cruelty to women, children, and helpless prisoners, which fills us with horror! Could we dare to ask God's help and blessing while we were cherishing hate in our hearts?

When we are afraid, it is because we are looking down instead of up. Let us not only look up, but mount up, on the wings of the spirit, and look at this life of ours through God's eyes. Then we shall see that pain, trouble and death are opportunities for spiritual victory. God's object is not to make us comfortable, but to help us in our climb up the mountain of holiness. Over and over again the Bible tells us that God is a Father, carefully training His children. Tenderly and patiently He steadies each faltering step—like a mother teaching a little child to walk alone. The prophet Hosea says: "When Israel was a child, then I loved him. . . . I taught Ephraim to go; I took them on My arms; but they knew not that I healed them. I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love."—Hos. xi: 1-4, R. V.

When Israel was a child God carried Him on the Everlasting Arms, but He loves His sons too wisely to carry them always. They can only gain strength by exercise, so they are forced, unwillingly, to leave their comfortable security and use the powers which were resting in idleness. Moses beautifully expresses God's love for His people, saying: "He kept him as the apple of His eye. As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings: So the LORD alone did lead him." The mother eagle is pictured as deliberately pushing her frightened nestlings out of the enervating security of the nest. High up on the rocks they have rested safely, now they come fluttering fearfully down—how can they learn the joy of flying if they refuse to use their wings? But though the eagle-mother is shown to us in the act of "stirring up" her nest,—deliberately destroying the shelter of her eaglets—she does not leave them alone in their terrified flight. Before they have fallen far enough to really injure themselves, she is between them and the sharp crags below. Weak and helpless, they are caught on her outspread wings, until they have gained new strength and courage and are eager to try again their newly-discovered wings.

Moses went up unto God, and learned in his interview with the Most High this open secret. He was sent back to tell the children of Israel that God had carried them on eagle's wings and brought them unto Himself. In the barren wilderness they were perfectly safe, for God was with them. He was their Rock—a Refuge in danger, a Shadow in the heat, and from Him flowed a river of water of life.

Let us try to remember that God is always very near when we are most in need of Him. We can't always understand why He allows our comfort to be disturbed, but we know His love is unshaken. Even when we seem to be most deserted we know that we can rest on our Father's Love. None of our troubles—even those we bring on ourselves—can do us anything but good if we love and trust His overruling care. Nothing that concerns any of His children is trifling in His eyes, nothing comes by chance.

"Child of My love, lean hard!
And let Me feel the pressure of thy care.
I know thy burden, for I fashioned it,
Poised it in My own hand and made its weight
Precisely that which I saw best for thee;
And when I placed it on thy shrinking form,
I said: 'I shall be near, and, while thou leanest
On Me, this burden shall be Mine, not thine.'
So shall I keep within My circling arms
The child of My own love; here lay it down,
Nor fear to weary Him Who made, upholds,
And guides the universe. Yet closer come;
Thou art not near enough."

A clergyman in India, who was terribly overworked, was asked the secret of his constant gladness. He answered: "Of course, one has only to lean back when

one is over-tired and feel that underneath are the Everlasting Arms."

A poor widow, toiling to support herself and her four children, seemed always cheerful and untroubled. One day a friend questioned her about her secret of happiness, and asked if she never got tired or discouraged. "Oh, yes," she answered, "but then I go and rest in my easy chair." In the bare room there was no easy chair visible, but the widow explained that she found her rest in the tiny bedroom where she was accustomed to take her cares to God—and where she always left them with Him.



Hazel Yealland and Her Garden, Port Hope, Ont.

The darkest hour tells us that the dawn is very near. Our Helper is All-mighty, and we have no need to fear the future. This last year has revealed unexpected greatness in thousands of apparently commonplace people. What will be the revelations of 1916? The prophet Haggai tells us that when God shakes all nations the Desire of all nations shall come. In this great shaking of all nations we can rest securely on those things which cannot be shaken, on Truth, Righteousness and Love—that is, on God Himself. In His keeping we can face the New Year.

"Though hearts brood o'er the Past,
our eyes
With smiling Futures glisten;
For, lo! our day bursts up the skies,
Lean out your souls and listen.
The world is rolling Freedom's way,
And ripening with her sorrow,
Take heart; who bear the Cross to-day
Shall wear the crown to-morrow."
DORA FARNCOMB.



A Very Beautiful Garden, Ruby Breadner's, Fort Erie, Ont.

The Beaver Circle OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

The Garden Competition.

I am very sorry to say that most of the Beavers who sent in their names for the Garden Competition in spring dropped out. What was the matter, Beavers? Did the cold weather during winter frighten you off the beds?

However, a few stood by their guns and have sent us very good essays. Ruby Breadner's photo shows the most attractive garden, with a fine growth of flowers. Cecil Simpson's is very interesting, and I am sure he must be glad to have such a splendid background of evergreens for his garden. Hazel Yealland's photo proved to be chiefly a girl, but no doubt that was the fault of the camera, which failed to take in more of the garden. Margaret Sorley sent three pictures, a very good idea. To all of these four competitors prizes will be sent. The marking was very

nearly equal, with Cecil Simpson and Margaret Sorley a little in the lead. Their essays were particularly interesting.

MY GARDEN.

(Margaret Sorley, R. R. 1, Ottawa.)

Size of plot.—87 by 30 feet.

Seeds Sown.—Flowers: Nasturtiums, sweet peas, asters, phlox, mignonette, orange daisies, verbena, pinks, sunflower, candytuft, coreopsis, cosmos, foxglove, sweet alyssum.

Vegetables: Peas, beets, beans, carrots, lettuce, sweet corn, parsnips, popcorn, tomatoes, pumpkins.

Photo Taken.—Fifteenth of September. I have found that a gardener's life is a very varied one. Some years your crop is satisfactory and others it is unsatisfactory. If the ground is not ploughed and harrowed thoroughly weeds will grow very quickly. Last spring after the digging was done my brother

a wonderful size and bloomed till frost nipped their little heads.

Other years my hot-bed was a window box, but this year I prepared a place in my garden, using a box with a glass top. It took a little more time and care to look after the young plants, as they had to be kept clean of weeds and very often covered at nights from the frost. About the middle of May everything was large enough to be transplanted, and it was then that the hardest work began.

Among the seeds which I got there were two extra packages sent me which were coreopsis and cosmos. I was very anxious to see what they were like so watched them carefully. I was very glad to have the coreopsis but the cosmos was a disappointment because it grew to a tremendous size and covered all the other flowers near it. When all the other flowers were nicely in bloom it was still green and made the garden look like a bush. Fall came and still no blossom on the plant, so I decided I would not plant it again. The coreopsis and asters filled the garden with blossoms of nearly every color. The coreopsis was a very slender plant and looked especially bright as the little yellow head nodded in the sun every morning. They almost seemed to speak when you went out to pick them.

Everything in my vegetable garden grew splendidly. We had all the beets, beans, peas and tomatoes that we could use. The pumpkins did not seem to be afraid to grow either, because they covered almost everything in reach. The corn was the only thing that got ahead of them. I was glad to think that I would have a good deal of popcorn, but to my dismay one morning I discovered that almost every cob was gone. There won't be much popping done this year because I only rescued two cobs. The parsnips have still to be dug, but I guess it will take a stronger person than I to do it.

Of course, it was not only the flowers and vegetables that grew in my garden. The weeds grew quickly, as it was a wet summer and if you did not work in it every day they would get ahead of you. During July and August I usually went out early in the morning and worked till the sun got hot, then waited till about five o'clock in the afternoon and went out again. There was quite a bit of scutch grass in part of my garden and it seemed to grow as quickly as I could dig it out. The bees interested me very much as I worked in the garden in the afternoons. They seemed to be particularly fond of burying themselves in the flowers of the pumpkins. The humming birds also visited the sweet peas quite frequently. I think keeping a garden is most delightful work, and next year I hope to have a good perennial border.

A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GARDEN.

(Cecil M. Simpson, Bayview, Hunter River, R. R. 1, P. E. I.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I was successful last year in winning a prize in the Garden Competition I felt like trying again, but was almost discouraged with the late, cold spring and also the condition of the ground.

As my garden had been ploughed and harrowed and kept well weeded last year, all the work necessary was done with a garden fork and a rake. In winter it is used for a sheep pen so needed no manure, only a little nitrate which I sprinkled around the plants. The first work was to clean up the ground, as it had been littered up by the sheep in winter.

The first week in June I dug and raked it and then made it into beds. All of the plants which would transplant had been started in a hot-bed and the rest were sown in the beds. Though it was so late in the season, the ground was still cold and damp and the plants did not grow much until the warm weather struck, which was the latter part of August. My garden was about equally divided between vegetables and flowers. On the west end were the sunflowers, sheltering the sweet peas; in front of these were dahlias and chrysanthemums. These were my tallest flowers. From these a walk divided the garden into two parts, the walk was bordered on one side by flowers and on the other by vegetables.

For vegetables I selected early turnips,

beets, beans, and tomatoes. long beds and two varieties asters, mixed schizanthus, gams, pansies which was quite a deal of pleasure many of our away bouquets. Cross picnics, realized, were from it, and Day.

Accompanying myself and September 2nd by myself.

A FOR

(Hazel Yealland)

Dear Puck a prize on my 'eden' last year and see if I can

My garden was divided in between. In the other v

On the 16th ed the ground It stayed as when I came was quite green weeds and lam

I arose early and dug it up I broke it up it smooth.

I planted the whole length of yellow daisies few, which I planted the rest of the bed. I es

age of dwarf them in rows inches apart.

Next came a given to me a They were ever were dark red others were sp were star-shap

My auntie g asters, which Cultural Socie and I p

inches apart w about two and

Next came th planted from

planted three in about four inch

I also trans from last year several different

red with white throats, white planted two r

three inches about three we

I then tran cosmos and pl apart. The c

red. Next came transplanted

They were pink planted three r very pretty.

The gladioli three rows and foot apart. I

with pink mar Lastly came they did not

were only a fe climbing kind a few at each

I planted a around the flo

grew very well For vegetable bage, cucumber a row of corn.

size and bloomed till frost
 their little heads
 my hot-bed was a window
 this year I prepared a place in
 using a box with a glass
 took a little more time and
 look after the young plants, as
 to be kept clean of weeds and
 covered at nights from the
 about the middle of May every-
 as large enough to be trans-
 and it was then that the
 work began.

the seeds which I got there
 extra packages sent me which
 opsis and cosmos. I was very
 to see what they were like so
 them carefully. I was very
 have the coreopsis but the
 as a disappointment because it
 a tremendous size and covered
 other flowers near it. When all
 flowers were nicely in bloom
 fill green and made the garden
 a bush. Fall came and still
 on the plant, so I decided
 not plant it again. The
 and asters filled the garden
 essoms of nearly every color.
 opsis was a very slender plant
 ed especially bright as the lit-
 head nodded in the sun every
 They almost seemed to speak
 went out to pick them.

ing in my vegetable garden
 andly. We had all the beets,
 as and tomatoes that we could
 e pumpkins did not seem to
 to grow either, because they
 almost everything in reach. The
 the only thing that got ahead
 I was glad to think that I
 ve a good deal of popcorn, but
 smay one morning I discovered
 ost every cob was gone. There
 much popping done this year
 almost rescued two cobs. The
 have still to be dug, but I guess
 make a stronger person than I

se, it was not only the flowers
 tables that grew in my garden.
 is grew quickly, as it was a
 mer and if you did not work
 very day they would get ahead
 During July and August I
 went out early in the morning
 ked till the sun got hot, then
 till about five o'clock in the
 and went out again. There
 e a bit of scutch grass in part
 garden and it seemed to grow as
 as I could dig it out. The bees
 d me very much as I worked in
 den in the afternoons. They
 o be particularly fond of bury-
 selves in the flowers of the
 s. The humming birds also
 the sweet peas quite frequently.
 keeping a garden is most de-
 work, and next year I hope to
 good perennial border.

THE EDWARD ISLAND GARDEN.
 M. Simpson, Bayview, Hunter
 River, R. R. 1, P. E. I.)

Puck and Beavers.—As I was suc-
 last year in winning a prize in
 den Competition I felt like try-
 in, but was almost discouraged
 e late, cold spring and also the
 n of the ground.
 garden had been ploughed and
 d and kept well weeded last
 l the work necessary was done
 garden fork and a rake. In win-
 used for a sheep pen so needed
 ure, only a little nitrate which
 led around the plants. The first
 led to clean up the ground, as it
 n littered up by the sheep in

rst week in June I dug and
 it and then made it into
 All of the plants which would
 had been started in a hot-
 rest were sown in the beds.
 it was so late in the season,
 und was still cold and damp and
 ts did not grow much until the
 weather struck, which was the
 part of August. My garden was
 equally divided between vegetables
 wers. On the west end were the
 ers, sheltering the sweet peas; in
 f these were dahlias and chrysan-
 s. These were my tallest flow-
 from these a walk divided the
 into two parts, the walk was
 d on one side by flowers and on
 er by vegetables.
 vegetables I selected early turnips,

beets, beans, radish, carrots, cucumbers
 and tomatoes. The flowers were in two
 long beds and consisted of nasturtiums,
 two varieties of poppies "all colors,"
 asters, mixed colors; phlox, stock,
 schizanthus, gaillardia, candytuft, bals-
 sams, pansies, and pompon dahlias,
 which was quite a variety of flowers.
 The garden afforded us all a great
 deal of pleasure, and was visited by
 many of our friends who all carried
 away bouquets. The tables of our Red
 Cross picnic, at which \$300 was
 realized, were decorated with flowers
 from it, and also the church on Rally
 Day.

Accompanying the letter is a photo of
 myself and garden, which was taken
 September 2nd. The work was all done
 by myself.

A PORT HOPE GARDEN.

(Hazel Yealland, R. R. 2, Port Hope.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As I won a
 prize on my essay on "My Flower Gar-
 den" last year, I thought I would try
 and see if I could do better this year.

My garden was planted beside a berry
 garden. It was 60 feet by 15 feet,
 and divided in two parts with a path
 between. In one part were flowers and
 in the other vegetables.

On the 16th of April my uncle plough-
 ed the ground and harrowed it twice.
 It stayed as it was until May 24th,
 when I came out for my holidays. It
 was quite green with weeds, mostly pig
 weeds and lamb's quarter.

I arose early on 24th of May morning
 and dug it with a garden fork. Then
 I broke it up fine with a hoe and raked
 it smooth.

I planted two rows of flowers the
 whole length of the flower-bed. One was
 yellow daisies and the other was fever-
 few, which I put for a background. I
 planted the rest of the flowers crosswise
 the bed. I sent to Toronto for a pack-
 age of dwarf nasturtiums and planted
 them in rows one seed in a place, six
 inches apart.

Next came annual phlox, which were
 given to me and I transplanted them.
 They were every color imaginable. Some
 were dark red and just like velvet,
 others were speckled, and purple. Some
 were star-shaped and others fringed.

My auntie gave me a box of white
 asters, which she got from the Horti-
 cultural Society. There were fifteen
 plants and I planted them about four
 inches apart which made a space of
 about two and a half rows.

Next came the caleopsis which I trans-
 planted from last year's garden. I
 planted three rows and the plants were
 about four inches apart.

I also transplanted the snapdragons
 from last year's garden. There were
 several different colors as red, yellow,
 red with white throats, yellow with red
 throats, white ones and other kinds. I
 planted two rows and they were about
 three inches apart. They flowered
 about three weeks after planting.

I then transplanted three rows of
 cosmos and planted them about a foot
 apart. The colors were pink and light
 red.

Next came larkspur which I also
 transplanted from last year's garden.
 They were pink and blue in color. I
 planted three rows and the flowers were
 very pretty.

The gladioli were very pretty. I had
 three rows and planted them about a
 foot apart. They were pink, red, white
 with pink marking and cream in color.

Lastly came a few nasturtiums but
 they did not grow very well, so there
 were only a few. They were not the
 climbing kind but the dwarf. I planted
 a few at each end of my garden.

I planted a row of candytuft all
 around the flower-bed, for a border. It
 grew very well and was very pretty.

For vegetables I had a row of cab-
 bage, cucumbers, black wax beans and
 a row of corn.

On June 1st I planted cucumbers,
 beans and corn, and transplanted twenty
 cabbage heads. In three days they
 were all up. About the first August the
 beans were ready to use, and they
 were lovely long pods. The pods were
 yellow.

About the next week in September the
 corn was ready to use, and it was
 good.

The cucumbers grew well and there
 were quite a few. They were used for

pickling and I had both green and ripe
 and saved a few for seeds next year.

The cabbage came up very well, but
 the worms ate them off pretty badly.

I did not have to hoe my garden very
 much after it was dug over as there
 weren't any weeds, only an odd "Can-
 ada Thistle." I didn't have to water
 it very much either. I am sending a
 snap which I had taken when the flow-
 ers were at their best.

Well, I have told you about all of in-
 terest about my garden. Hoping my
 essay will escape the w-p. b., I remain,
 one of your Beavers.

As usual the weeds were my worst
 enemy; they seemed to spring up in a
 night ready for a battle with the hoe
 and rake, and to pull the weeds around
 the plants by hand.

I saw humming birds, robins, canaries,
 and greybirds, also a great variety of
 moths, butterflies and bees. The grey-
 birds had several nests among the
 bushes and in the arbor. I must not
 leave out my friend the toad who did
 his share of work looking after his
 meals.

My vegetables all turned out well; had
 some excellent lettuce, also beets and

Admiralty Balfour, Minister of Mun-
 tions Lloyd-George, Colonial Secretary
 Bonar Law, and Chancellor of the Ex-
 chequer McKenna.

"I am a believer in Confucius and so
 are you; and so are all Christian men
 and women, for the Great Sage taught
 Truth. Jesus taught Truth and humili-
 ty and love. They taught the same;
 one on one side of the earth, the other
 on the other. Were they living on
 earth to-day they would be firm friends,
 teaching side by side, and telling men
 how to live."—Yuan Shi Kai.



Cecil Simpson, P. E. I., in His Garden.

A FORT ERIE GARDEN.
 (Ruby Breadner, R. R. 1, Fort Erie,
 Ont.)

Dear Puck,—Shure, and if it isn't
 foine October weather we do be after
 having, and high time we 'Gardeners'
 were getting busy, and giving account
 of our labors during the summer."

I had very good success with my gar-
 den this year. The flowers were beauti-
 ful, and I had a number of friends take
 photos of them.

By the twentieth of April I had the
 ground ready for the seeds and plants
 to be put in. I tried digging instead
 of having it ploughed, and it worked
 up fine and so easy to rake after.

I had very few seeds to sow as so
 many of the flowers seeded themselves
 last year, and they had to be dug up
 and arranged in order. I had a large
 variety of flowers, including petunias,

Swiss chard, tomatoes, crookneck
 squash, marrows, onions. Quite a number
 of city people came once or twice a
 week to see the flowers and took back
 flowers with them.

Well Puck, I hope I haven't taken up
 too much space, but there is so much
 to tell about a garden.

The Windrow.

BREADTH OF HEART.

Happiness lies in breadth of heart.
 And breadth of heart is that inward
 freedom which has the power to under-
 stand, feel with, and, if need be, help,
 others.—John Galsworthy.

In a "Description of London," pub-
 lished in 1180, there is the following
 quaint reference to old-time skating:



Margaret Sorley and Her Pumpkins, Ottawa, Ont.

verbenas, salvias, larkspur, cosmos,
 daisies, pansies, zinnias, calliopsis,
 gaillardias, gladioli, dahlias, asters,
 roses, and sweet peas, also quite a
 number of other old-fashioned flowers.

I took first prize at the Fall Fair for
 best collection of flowers.

When the photo was taken the roses
 were in full bloom over the arbor and it
 was a lovely sight. Also petunias and
 verbenas are very showy flowers. Owing
 to their spreading so it is necessary to
 plant them about a foot apart in the
 rows. As we had a good growing sea-
 son I did not need to water the plants
 any.

"When the great fenne or moore is
 frozen, many young men play on the
 yce. . . some striding as wide as
 they may doe, slide swiftlie; some tye
 bones to their feete and under their
 heels, and shoving themselves with a
 little picked staffe do slide as swiftlie as
 a bird flyeth in the aire or an arrow
 out of a cross-bow."

The large British Cabinet having
 proved to be too cumbersome for manag-
 ing the war, its direction has been
 placed in the hands of five ministers,
 Premier Asquith, First Lord of the

"The first idea to be drilled into the
 mind, heart, soul and body of every
 human being is the firm assurance "YOU
 CAN!" These two words are the big-
 gest in the language. Everybody needs
 to hear them told, powerfully and often.
 They should be engraved and illumined
 above the door of every home, school,
 church, hospital, factory, forge and shop
 in America. The greatest favor to be
 rendered any man is to tell him how
 much he can do, and how best he may
 do it. This is the problem of health,
 of labor, of marriage, of education,
 of religion, of culture, of character."—
 Edward Earle Purinton.

"While the Germans during the past
 ten months have been boasting of iso-
 lating England by submarine warfare,
 which has been carried on regardless of
 all considerations of law or of humanity,
 but which has not succeeded in produc-
 ing any effect upon British shipping,
 England has borrowed a hint from their
 ineffectual efforts and has blockaded the
 German coasts in the Baltic. But the
 British boats act in strict accordance
 with international law and the usages
 of humanity. . . ."

"This invaluable service has already
 deprived Germany of tens of thousands
 of tons of badly needed war-materials,
 especially copper and iron ores. The re-
 sults can not fail to be speedily manifest
 in crippling Germany's war-supplies. The
 blockade is so effective that all traffic
 between Germany and the Swedish and
 Danish coasts has, it is reported, been
 stopt. Occasionally a ship carrying
 contraband for Germany ventures to sea
 after lying low for a time, but is gen-
 erally caught by the vigilant British."—
 Petrograd Pravetelstvenny Vestnik.

"The German Government has taken
 up the 'fat' problem with the same
 energy and by the same methods as it
 did the protein problem a year ago.
 Strict economy is encouraged and en-
 joined, and a systematic search in-
 stituted to find new sources of oleagin-
 ous substances. All the Germans now
 are Catholics on Fridays and Jews on
 Saturday. No fats or foods cooked in
 fats are to be sold in shops or restau-
 rants on Mondays and Thursdays, no
 meat on Tuesdays and Fridays, no pork
 on Saturdays. On Sundays and Wed-
 nesdays they may eat what they like.
 Daily 'grease tickets' are to be issued,
 like the bread tickets, to each person.
 Housewives are instructed to save their
 pumpkin pips and cherry stones, for it
 has been found possible to distill from
 these an oil as nutritious as olive oil.
 Children are set to collecting beechnuts,
 acorns and sunflower seeds for the same
 purpose. Fish oils and the like, which,
 on account of their odor, could not be
 used for food, are converted into solid
 white and neutral fat by means of
 hydrogen.

"In our editorial of August 14, 'Liv-
 ing on air,' we told of the recent ex-
 periment in the production of protein by
 feeding yeast with sugar and synthetic
 nitrogenous compounds obtained from
 the atmosphere by electricity. In a re-
 cent number of the Chemiker Zeitung
 Prof. Delbrueck announces the discovery
 by a chemist in the trenches of another
 form of ferment which produces from
 these raw materials a food product con-
 taining 17 per cent. fat, 43 per cent.
 carbohydrates and 31 per cent. protein.
 This is regarded by devout Germans as
 a miracle of Divine Providence. . . . It
 is hardly to be expected such novel ex-
 pedients as these will do much toward
 relieving Germany's present need, but
 they are interesting as bringing visibly
 nearer the time prophesied long ago by

the French chemist Berthelot, when man shall manufacture his own food in abundance and variety unattainable so long as he is dependent upon what happens to be found in plants and animals. The processes which necessity has brought forth in Germany will be of benefit to the whole world and relieve future generations of the fear of famine. Germany and England, through their antagonism are thus involuntarily and unwittingly working together to force the solution of the greatest problem the human race has to solve, the question of food supply."—The Independent.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

When ordering, please use this form: Send the following pattern to:

Name
 Post Office.....
 County.....
 Province.....
 Number of pattern.....
 Age (if child or misses' pattern).....
 Measurement—Waist, Bust,
 Date of issue in which pattern appeared.



8631 Boy's Suit, 6 to 10 years.



8841 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Set of Collar with Cuffs, One Size.

News of the Week

A fourth Canadian division for the front is to be formed soon.

A French-Canadian regiment is being formed for overseas service.

War prospects look brighter. After some pressure upon the part of the Allies and a threat to withdraw commercial privileges, Greece has given guarantees that she will not interfere with the movement of the Allied troops in the Balkans, although she still asks for some changes in the conditions offered by the Allies. The Serbian army, however, has retired towards Albania, and the Teuton attack will next fall, in all probability, upon Montenegro. In the meantime a great offensive from Russia is under way, and the Italians have promised to send 40,000 men. Great doings in the Balkans may occur at any moment. It is reported that General Von Mackensen offered Serbia a separate peace on condition that she gave to the Bulgars Serbian Macedonia and a strip along the Danube, but the offer was rejected with scorn. . . . During the week the Turks, evidently thinking the force at the Dardanelles weakened, made a fresh attack on the British near Krithia, but were repulsed. . . . In Asia Minor the British army under General Townshend is nearing Bagdad. In recent collisions with the Turks, the British took 1,300 prisoners, but had to report 2,500 wounded. . . . Little has been reported from the other war-fronts, but optimism reigns. In the north, the Russians are steadily building roads for heavy artillery towards the Dvina. During the week Russian torpedo boats sank a German cruiser in the Baltic. . . . Italy reports the capture of Goritz.

The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions during the week from Nov. 19th to Nov. 26th, were as follows:

"Toronto," \$2.00; Dowler Freeman, Bowesville, Ont., \$1.00; Alfred Harwood, Hickson, Ont., \$1.00.

Amount previously acknowledged\$1,910.85

Total to Nov. 26th.....\$1,914.85

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

If you can neither go to the trenches nor nurse in the field hospitals, the Dollar Chain gives you a chance to help otherwise.

In regard to the Jam Shower,—a list of names from Mindemoya, Ont., has come to us: Mrs. A. Spry, Mrs. Cannard, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Newby, Emma Newby, Bertha Wedgerfield, Jessie Ferguson, Sarah Galbraith, Beatrice Galbraith, Mrs. McCarten, Mrs. Parkinson, Ethel Spry, Mrs. Moore.

We may state again, that until further notice no more jam from "The Farmer's Advocate" contributors is required at any of the Red Cross and C. W. C. A. headquarters. This is official.

The Ingle Nook.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—One of the points about the Women's Institute Conventions which are especially pleasing is the evidence of an ever-increasing interest in books. Many of the branches, it appears, reserve a little time at each meeting, or devote certain meetings, to readings from selected volumes or discussions upon literary topics.

In many localities, however, the securing of the right volumes may be a problem. But, after all, it is a problem very easily met. If you did not know before, kindly take note of this: That any publisher will be PLEASED to send you a catalogue of the books which he sells. To find the names of publishers, simply look at the first page in any book that you chance to pick up. There are many in Toronto who carry a large

supply of all kinds of books, and, although this is "free advertising," I am glad to be able to tell you the names of a few. The Macmillan Publishing Co., McClelland & Goodchild Publishing Co., The Musson Book Co.;—there are many others.

In choosing books, you can make no great mistake in sending for those on travel and biography, and for essays and poems. It is a good thing, also, to have a few nature-study books, if only for reference. In fiction, unless you are quite familiar with the names of good authors, there is always the risk of spending good money for trash. All the books in "Everyman's Library," and in the "Wayfarers' Library," sold by the J. M. Dent Pub. Co., Toronto, and in the "Home University Library," are of the best. McAlinsh's book store, College Street, Toronto, could probably supply the last.

Just in closing, in our "Browseings Among the Books" Department, we always try to give selections from books that are worth while, and, invariably give the address of the publisher. You may find a suggestion here. JUNIA.

A Letter from the Island of Lemnos.

The nurse whose letters have before appeared in these columns is now on the Island of Lemnos, near the mouth of the Dardanelles, where a Canadian base hospital has been established. In a recent letter she says:

"I am certainly not spending much money here. Why, there isn't a blessed thing in any of the stores that we can buy. In fact, most of the stores look like our old root-houses at home. The buildings are stone, plastered together with mud—and this is some mud! Why, it is just like cement when it hardens.

"The other day Captain F— took me across to one of the Greek villages, and to our cemetery. I think I told you our matron and one of the sisters died since we came here. Well, there is a couple of rows of graves filled in, and then two long rows of open graves. It is the most gruesome sight. There is also a Greek church there which is very quaint and old. Instead of seats there are stalls, and each person goes in and stands, each in a stall. There are many pictures of the Christ and Virgin.

"But I must tell you about one day's fun I had since I came. This, by the way, has been the only day I have been off duty. We wanted to go to Thermo, a Greek village eight miles away, so four of us hired four donkeys and two guides and started off through the mountains. The donkey I was on was so small I could have picked it up and carried it off. All we had to do was to sit on the funny saddles and hang on, while the guides ran along behind and chased us like so many sheep. It was simply killingly funny. Lieut. S— is an awful size, and his donkey was awfully small.

"There was a party of Australian soldiers also going over on donkeys just ahead of us, and once, going down a hill, my old donkey got funny and started to run. I passed everything in sight, Australians and all. I couldn't stop the beast, nor yet steer it. Well, I reached the foot of the hill first, minus most of my hair-pins and some 'shook up,' and you could have heard the laughing of the others for a mile. They bet on me now.

"The ride through the mountains was great, and we actually saw some grass and trees. And, best of all, we had a bath in the hot springs. You see, we are only allowed one quart of water a day, and that to wash with and drink, and it certainly does not go far. (Since this letter was written the Canadians have drilled wells at Lemnos and secured water.—Ed.) We came home over the little narrow goat path through the mountains in the most lovely moonlight.

"This is a fearful old island, and the flies are fierce; but we are in our huts now, and fairly comfortable. Nearly all of our patients are medical—most of the wounded are sent on to Alexandria and England—so we have some pretty hard work, and we get fearfully tired. The climate is very hard on us, it is so hot during the day, and cold and damp at night.

"The Egyptians are working around here all the time. They dress in long,

dirty dresses, and have as much as they can get wound around their necks. I can see about twenty working just outside my window. One big, black fellow, stands with a whip and keeps them hard at it, and while they work they chant, and occasionally they stop and pray. "My orderly is a French-Canadian. He was a wireless operator at home, and he is the very funniest youngster you ever came across. I heard him telling a couple of Tommies about a train in Canada that was so long the engine was going 60 miles an hour and the caboose hadn't left yet.—Some yarn!"

TORONTO W. I. CONVENTION. Dear Junia and Friends,—Our great Women's Institute Annual Convention has again gone down into the annals of the past, and even though it lasts for three days, those don't seem long enough for all that has to be said.

We all admired Miss Vrooman very much, with her supple and graceful figure, but, there's a BUT, and a very big one. How many farm women have time to go through a like performance? Very few. They are nearly all very tired, and they lie as long as they dare in the morning, then up they jump to get at their work. But you know the usual routine. They take their exercise as they go.

Physical exercise as demonstrated, night, I have no doubt, be all right for city ladies, but as I sat there that day, this is what I was thinking: If a woman stood on the front of a mow in harvest-time, and pitched sheaves first to one side and then to the other, she would get all the physical exercise needed for that day, and she would not feel like swinging clubs or anything else after it, and that is only one small exercise that some country women get.

Sweeping is good for developing certain muscles, and making beds another, so is turning the cream separator, and the churn, and washing machine, so is swinging on an apple tree. If anyone wants the overhead exercise she can get it by going to the outbuildings and sweeping down cobwebs, while the stooping position can be got by picking up apples, one exercise we are blamed for not doing enough of. Scrubbing is good for a lazy liver, so is pumping water, and yet we continually hear about appliances for saving work. We save work in one way, and then are advised to resort to physical culture to counteract it.

Sarnia Creamery

Pays express, furnishes cans and remits weekly. Pay highest prices. Write for particulars

Sarnia Creamery Co., Limited. Sarnia, - - Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1873

H. L. PENCE & CO. EXPORTERS AND BUYERS OF

Raw Furs, Ginseng and Golden Seal

20 East 13th Street NEW YORK.

Harab-Davies Fertilizers

Write for Booklet. THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD. West Toronto

Louden Barn Equipments

SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to: Louden Machinery Company Guelph, Ont. Dept. 1

WRITE TO DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE & PRICES

MAPLE LEAF OIL CAKE MEAL

FEED DAILY TO ALL LIVE STOCK

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, LTD. TORONTO & MONTREAL

irty dresses, and have as much as they can get wound around their necks. I can see about twenty working just outside my window. One big, black fellow, stands with a whip and keeps them hard at it, and while they work they chant, and occasionally they stop and pray. "My orderly is a French-Canadian. He was a wireless operator at home, and he is the very funniest youngster you ever came across. I heard him telling a couple of Tommies about a train in Canada that was so long the engine was going 60 miles an hour and the caboose hadn't left yet.—Some yarn!"

TORONTO W. I. CONVENTION.
Dear Junia and Friends,—Our great Women's Institute Annual Convention has again gone down into the annals of the past, and even though it lasts for three days, those don't seem long enough for all that has to be said.
We all admired Miss Vrooman very much, with her supple and graceful figure, but there's a BUT, and a very big one. How many farm women have time to go through a like performance? Very few. They are nearly all very tired, and they are as long as they dare in the morning. When up they jump to get at their work. But you know the usual routine. They make their exercise as they go.
Physical exercise as demonstrated, right, I have no doubt, be all right for my ladies, but as I sat there that day, this is what I was thinking: If a woman stood on the front of a mow in harvest-time, and pitched shaves first to one side and then to the other, she could get all the physical exercise needed for that day, and she would not feel like swinging clubs or anything else after it, and that is only one small exercise that some country women get.
Sweeping is good for developing certain muscles, and making beds another. When turning the cream separator, and the churn, and washing machine, so is swinging on an apple tree. If anyone wants the overhead exercise she can get by going to the outbuildings and sweeping down cobwebs, while the stooping position can be got by picking up apples, one exercise we are blamed for not doing enough of. Scrubbing is good for a lazy liver, so is pumping water, and yet we continually hear about appliances for saving work. We save work one way, and then are advised to resort to physical culture to counteract it.

Sarnia Creamery
Express, furnishes cans and remits weekly. Pay highest prices. Write for particulars
Sarnia Creamery Co., Limited.
Sarnia, - - Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1873
H. L. PENCE & CO.
EXPORTERS AND BUYERS OF
Raw Furs, Ginseng and Golden Seal
20 East 13th Street
NEW YORK.

Harab-Davies
Fertilizers Yield Big Results
Write for Booklet.
THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.
West Toronto

Louden Barn Equipments
SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense
Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:
Louden Machinery Company
Guelph, Ont.

WRITE TO DAY FOR FREE SAMPLE & PRICES
CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, LTD.
TORONTO & MONTREAL
MAPLE LEAF OIL CAKE MEAL
FEED DAILY TO ALL LIVE STOCK

A Christmas Gift For You



Here is a special Christmas Gift offer to our farmer friends, and only good for the month of December.

With every 98-lb. bag of flour ordered between now and the end of the month, we will give an interesting novel or a cook book free. On and after January 1st, 1916, only one book will be given with every four bags.

These books are neatly bound, clearly printed and are by famous authors. You would like several of them we are sure.

Many of you who are reading this announcement have used our products before, and know how good

Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread

GUARANTEED FLOURS	Per 98-lb. bag.
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	\$3.30
Toronto's Pride (for bread)	3.10
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes)	3.00
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry)	3.00

CEREALS	Per 100-lb. bag.
Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)	.25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag)	2.70
Bob-o'-Link Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag)	2.20

FEEDS	Per 100-lb. bag.
"Bullrush" Bran	1.25
"Bullrush" Middlings	1.30
Extra White Middlings	1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour	1.75
Whole Manitoba Oats	1.80
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats	1.85
"Sunset" Crushed Oats	1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley	1.85
Barley Meal	1.90
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley)	1.80
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine)	2.25
Chopped Oats	1.85
Feed Wheat	1.65
Whole Corn	1.70
Cracked Corn	1.75
Feed Corn Meal	1.70

Prices on Ton Lots.—We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reductions from above prices would be on carload orders.

Terms Cash with order.—Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipment up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any section in Ontario east of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury and in New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

and our other flours are. To those who have not used them, we say, "Try them at our risk." We guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Read the price-list on the left, make out your order, and select the book or books you want from the list below.

ONE BOOK FREE WITH EVERY 98-lb. BAG OF FLOUR.

LIST OF BOOKS

- Ye Olde Miller's Household Book.**—Over 1000 tested recipes. Instruction how to carve meat and game. Large medical Section. A very valuable book. Would retail at \$1.00. Enclose 10 cents to pay for postage and packing of this book. No postage asked for on other books.
- The Mighty Atom.**—A novel written with a view to improve methods of education.
- Mr. Potter of Texas.**—A. C. Gunter's stirring book of adventure, with a plot set in Egypt.
- Beautiful Joe.**—A real story of a real dog that has made its Canadian author world famous.
- A Welsh Singer.**—Three hundred and sixty thousand copies have been sold.
- Adam Bede.**—George Eliot has written nothing more moving or true to life than this masterpiece.
- Helen's Babies.**—A most refreshing and amusing book.
- Tom Brown's School Days.**—A story of public school life in England.
- David Harem.**—An amusing character novel that has been one of the World's best sellers.
- The Scarlet Pimpernel.**—A tale of romance and adventure that has thrilled thousands.
- The Mill on the Floss.**—A typical story of human nature by George Eliot.
- Jess.**—One of Rider Haggard's most popular mystery stories.
- The Story of an African Farm.**—A most interesting story of the Boers and Englishmen in Africa fifty years ago.
- Black Beauty.**—A world famous story of a beautiful horse. Has been translated into dozens of languages.
- Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.**—A characteristic story of country life which has achieved great popularity.
- Little Women.**—The story of a family of everyday girls, so interesting that you'll want to re-read it the minute you finish it.
- Innocents Abroad.**—One of the best stories of the famous Mark Twain.
- The Lilac Sunbonnet.**—A splendid story by S. R. Crockett, the famous English author.
- Quo Vadis.**—A stirring historical romance of Rome in the time of the Caesars, by the famous Polish novelist Sienkiewicz.
- Lorna Doone.**—R. D. Blackmore's famous classic. A story that will live forever.
- Three Musketeers.**—A thrilling adventure by Alexandre Dumas.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited
(West) Toronto, Ontario

"Perfect Seal" Quart Jar.



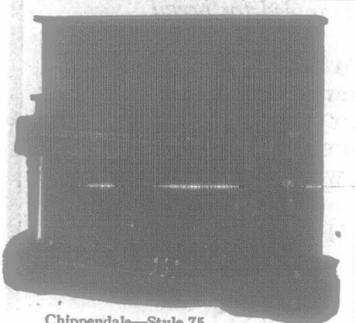
Three Pounds of Syrup.

In 3 pound Glass Jars

Your grocer has "Crown Brand" Syrup in these new glass jars—or will get it for you. And be sure and save these jars for preserving.

"Crown Brand" is also sold in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

143
THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



Chippendale—Style 75

Proof of \$100 Saving

We believe that if we can put into your hands positive proof of our ability to save you \$100 on the price of a piano, you will be interested. Here is our plain statement:

The SHERLOCK-MANNING
20th Century Piano
"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

is the height of achievement in case, tone, finish, workmanship, durability, action, hammers, strings—any and every part; and you get it for \$100 less, backed by a ten-year guarantee.

WRITE FOR THE PROOF

Write Department 4 for our handsome Art Catalogue "L," and it comes to you by return mail, with satisfactory proof of every claim we make.

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.
London, Canada
(No street address necessary) 71

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, Ontario

For the Farmer and Breeder Farmers' Veterinarian — by Burkett.
Every Farmer should have one. A treatise on diseases of Farm Stock, Illustrated. 5 x 7 inches. 280 pages. Cloth. Post Paid - - \$2.00.

PHILLIPS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Brantford, Ont.

Make Big Money This Year

This is going to be a big season for furs. Fashion demands them on hats, cloaks, dresses, shoes. And Europe cannot get any at home, because of the war. Make the most of this chance.

Send Your Furs to Us

We give you the full benefit of these conditions. We have strong connections all over the United States and Canada, and four branches and many connections in Europe which give us an inside track on the European market. We pass this advantage on to you. Before you dispose of a single fur, learn what we can do for you. Send a trial shipment. A check by return mail will prove you can make the most money shipping to us.

Our Prices Surprise

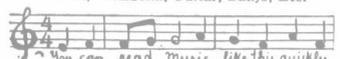
Send for our price list. Compare our prices and gradings with what you have been getting. If this does not convince you, try us. We will mail you, free, our new book, "Successful Trapping." If you write for it.

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS

205 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Moscow—Paris—Leipzig—London

MUSIC Taught in Your Home FREE

By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895. Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc.



You can read music like this quickly

Beginners or advanced players. One lesson weekly. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense about 2c. per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for Free booklet which explains everything in full. American School of Music, 73 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

Winter Term Opens Jan 3.

ELLIOTT Business College

YONGE AND CHARLES STS. TORONTO. Demand for our graduates during last four months more than four times our supply. Write for Catalogue No. 25. W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Westervelt School

Y.M.C.A. BLDG., LONDON, ONT.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND

Students assisted to positions. College opens Sept. 1st. Catalogue free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt J. W. Westervelt, Jr., C.A.
Principal Vice-Principal 18

Glenea Shorthorns—Herd headed by the grand show bull, Prince Ury (92621).—For sale—2 yearling bulls, 2 10-months old bulls, a few 2-year old heifers, lately bred, and some cows, nearly due to calf; also 1 2-year old Clyde stallion, by Imp. sire and dam. Prices easy for quick sale.

JOHN McLEAN & SON, - - Rodney, Ont.

Just think of the pioneer women and how healthy they were. But exercise does not always promote a slender, genteel figure. I used to be so slender I was called the fence-rail, and now the more I exercise the more flesh I put on. People are not all of one kind any more than horses or cattle. There is the slim, graceful race horse, and the heavy, sturdy Clyde; also the neat, dainty Jersey, and the heavy Shorthorn. Some people can eat all they want to and be thin carrying it around; others, no matter how little they eat, put it all, as the saying is, in a good skin. Old age creeps on apace whether we want it or not; some keep supple longer than others, whether by one kind of exercise or other I know not, or whether it is just their nature.

MRS. W. BUCHANAN.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
Copyrighted.
Chapter XXVI.
PHYLLIS RIVERS' POINT OF VIEW.
(Continued.)

It was late afternoon when we came to Leeuwarden, and the first thing we found out was, that it was not at all a place where we should enjoy stopping on the boats, because of a very "ancient" and very, very "fish-like smell" which pervaded the canal, and made us wear extraordinary expressions on our faces as it found its way to our nostrils. But nobody else seemed even to notice it; nobody else wore agonized expressions; indeed, the girls we met as we drove to the hotel had dove-like, smiling faces. They were tall and radiantly fair, with peace in their eyes; and those who still kept to the fashion of wearing gold and silver helmet-head-dresses were like noble young Minervas. I could have scolded the ones who were silly enough to wear modern hats; but all the old ladies were most satisfactory. We didn't meet one who had not been loyal to the helmet of her youth; and they were such beautiful old creatures that I could well believe the legend Jonkheer Brederode told us: how the sirens of the North Sea had wedded Frisian men, and all the girl-children had been as magically lovely as their mothers.

The old-fashioned, rather dull streets were crowded with people, who seemed in more of a hurry to get somewhere than they need have been, in such a sleepy town; and when we arrived at the hotel all was excitement and bustle. It happened that we had come in the midst of Kermess week, the greatest event of the year at Leeuwarden; and if a party of Americans had not gone away unexpectedly that morning they could not have given us rooms, though Jonkheer Brederode had telegraphed from Sneek.

As soon as we were settled, though it was nearly dinner-time, he proposed that we should dart out and have a look round the fair, because, he said, ladies must not go at night.

"Why not?" asked Nell, quick, as usual, to take him up if he seems inclined to be masterful. "I should think it would be more amusing at night."

"So it is," he admitted calmly.

"Then why aren't we to see it?"

"Because the play is too rough. Tom, Dick, and Harry, as you say in England, come out after dark, when the fair's lighted up and at its gayest, and it is no place for ladies to be hustled about in."

"I've always found 'Tom, Dick and Harry,' very inoffensive fellows," Nell persisted.

"You've never been to a Dutch Kermess."

"That's why I want to go."

"So you shall, before dark."

"And after dark, too," she added, as obstinately as if she had been a Frisian. "That is impossible," said Jonkheer Brederode, his mouth and chin looking hard and firm.

Nell didn't say any more, though she shrugged her shoulders; but the expression of her eyes was ominous, and I felt that she was planning mischief.

We walked out to the Kermess, which Lady MacNairne and Mr. Starr pro-

nounced very like a French country fair; but it seemed wonderful to me. There were streets and streets of booths, little and big, gorgeously decorated, where people in the costumes of their provinces sold every imaginable kind of thing. Nell was so well-behaved that she evidently disarmed Jonkheer Brederode's suspicions, if he had shared mine; and when she proposed buying a quantity of sweets and cheap toys for us to give away to families of children upon the lighters we passed on canals, he was ready to humor her. We chose all sorts of toys and sweets—enough to last us for days of playing Santa Claus—and bargained in Dutch with the people who sold, making them laugh sometimes. Then, Jonkheer Brederode took us to all the best side-shows: the giant steer, as big as sixteen every-day oxen; the smallest horse in the world, a fairy beast, thoughtfully doing sums in the sand with his miniature forepaw; the fat lady, very bored and warm; the fair Circassian, who lured audiences into a hot theater with tinsel decorations like a Christmas-tree and hundreds of colored lights. There were other sights; but Jonkheer Brederode said these were the only ones for ladies, and hurried us by some of the booths with painted pictures of three-headed people or girls cut off at the waist, which Nell wished particularly to see. He wouldn't let us go into the merry-go-rounds either, and by the time we got back to the hotel—our hands full of dolls, tops, spotted wooden horses, boxes of blocks, and packets of nougat surmounted with chenille monkeys—she was boiling with pent-up resentment.

Already we were late for dinner, and we still had to dress; but Nell—who shared a room with me, as the hotel was crowded—said that she must slip out again, to buy something which she wished to select when alone; she would not be gone many minutes.

I was all ready when she ran in again with two large bundles in her hands. She would not tell me what they were, as she was in a hurry to change (at least that was her excuse), but promised that I should see something interesting if I would come up to the room with her after dining; and I was not to tell any one that she had been out for the second time.

We were long over our dinner, as there was such a crowd that the waiters grew quite confused; and, at the end, we three women sat with Jonkheer Brederode and Mr. Starr in the garden behind the hotel, while the men smoked. Nell was so patient that I almost thought she had forgotten the bundles up-stairs. But at last Lady MacNairne, hearing a clock chime ten, announced that she had some writing to do before going to bed.

"I suppose you will have a look at the Kermess again?" she said to our two knights.

"I've seen dozens of such fairs; and when you've seen one, you've seen pretty well all, nowadays. But if the Mariner would like to go, I shall be glad to go with him," Jonkheer Brederode answered.

"I'm not sure I didn't see enough this afternoon," said Mr. Starr. "Anyhow, I mean to have another cigarette or two here; and I do think the ladies might stop with me, or I have a hundred things to say."

Lady MacNairne and Nell were on their feet, however, and would not be persuaded; so we bade each other good-night, and three minutes later Nell was opening her parcels in our room.

"Among the last letters that were forwarded from London was a larger check than I expected from the Fireside Friend," said she; "So I've bought a present for you, and for me, from my affectionate self."

With that, she had the paper wrappings off two glittering Frisian head-dresses, like beautiful gold skull-caps. And in the other bundle were two black shawls, like those I had seen several girls of Leeuwarden wearing.

"Oh, how sweet!" I exclaimed.

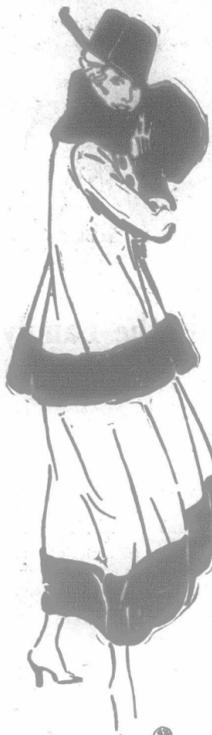
"Thank you so much. I've been wanting some kind of costume ever since Amsterdam, where they were so expensive. These are to take home and keep as souvenirs, when we are at work in our poor little flat, just as if nothing had ever happened to us."

Nell gave a shudder, but she didn't say that we never would go home and

DECEMBER

to work ag
spoke of it
trip. Inste
"I don't k
"I'm going
"What, sle
She laug
about sleep
the evening
me."
She undid
and thick, a
it is, if pos
Then she pl
braids, and
pushing the
from her fac
managed to
she tied the
and as she l
which was u
all the worl
girl.
I told her
you be a Fri
with me to
when it's we
I was drea
said "No."
in disguise,
"Very well
alone."
I tried to
not object
derode.
"It would
"Only he w
time, because
nize me. wo
I looked h
quite sure, t
the hair and
did change
nothing of
far too beau
night. The
hair the col
and the glea
the face me
parent, as
through a th
When I fou
I told her th
she should r
only laughed
risk. Even
about foreig
girls of the
about at th
was going o
others exactl
I'd tried the
mirror, I cou
Mr. van Bur
simply to am
The next
stairs withou
our shawls o
all; but we r
one was away
other, and v
Once outside
the shawls,
our waists,
not matter if
now. As we
our mouths t
ignorance of
ing to show
girls.
The full mo
we left the
turned two o
the streets w
ing on, there
of electricity
pale light we
dazzling illu
merry-go-roun
their sparklin
seemed to dri
garlands and
electric light
diamonds.
There had l
noon, but no
dense. The
were cramme
one was playi
body was lau
singing; the
their Dutch r
aged men ar
themselves lik
I felt s-lf-co
but it was su
body could be
of it; and ju
there were pl
in gold or sil
nobody star
everybody did

FURS FROM TRAPPER TO YOU BY MAIL



Buy Your FURS by Mail and Save Money

NO matter where you live, or what you or your family want in Furs or Fur Garments, you can buy much cheaper and better by dealing directly with us. You save the numerous middlemen's profits, secure better goods, and at much lower prices.

The prices shown in the 1915-1916 edition of our FUR STYLE BOOK are exceptionally low, and you will be astonished to see the beautiful furs you can purchase from us for a little money; every one made by expert workmen in the latest style, and a gem in its class.

It is advisable to BUY YOUR FURS NOW, even if you had intended to wait a year before purchasing, as you will probably never again be able to purchase manufactured furs so cheaply. Prices on raw furs have already taken a big jump, so we strongly advise you to BUY YOUR FURS NOW.

We are the largest cash buyers of Raw Furs in Canada, purchasing direct from the trapper.

You will easily realize that this gives us an unexcelled opportunity for selecting the finest skins and making them into beautiful Fur Sets and Fur Garments at prices that cannot be equalled, as it cuts out the middlemen's profits by our system of selling

FROM TRAPPER TO YOU.

The following list will give you but a faint idea of the many desirable Furs shown in our Fur Style Book and the remarkably low prices:

LADIES' COATS	
Persian Lamb.....	\$175.00 to \$245.00
Hudson Seal.....	79.00 to 125.00
Muskrat.....	34.50 to 44.00
Fur Trimmed.....	12.50 and 15.00
Fur Lined.....	34.50 to 62.50

MEN'S COATS	
Fur Trimmed.....	\$ 6.50 to \$ 13.95
Fur Lined.....	13.95 to 67.50
Fur Coats.....	18.75 to 95.00

MUFFS AND STOLES	
Mink Sets.....	\$ 55.00 to \$140.00
Alaska Sable Sets.....	30.00 to 90.00
Persian Lamb Sets.....	22.00 to 100.00
Black Fox Sets.....	48.00 to 90.00
Red Fox Sets.....	15.00 to 80.00
Gray Wolf Sets.....	13.50 to 40.00
Black Wolf Sets.....	8.45 to 35.00
Mink Marmot Sets.....	9.20 to 21.90
Ermine Sets.....	54.00 to 80.00
Misses' Fur Sets.....	8.00 to 22.50
Children's Fur Sets.....	3.75 to 11.50

We also have in stock beautiful sets of Lynx, Hudson Seal, Civet, Beaver and other popular furs in various styles and prices.

All prices quoted in our FUR STYLE BOOK are for the Furs delivered to you.

FREE

HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK containing thirty-four pages of illustrations of beautiful furs for men, women and children, will be mailed free for the asking.

DON'T DELAY. You cannot lose under our broad guarantee. If you want quick delivery, simply send the amount of money you wish to spend; state the kind of fur, the style you prefer and the article you wish and, if a coat, give the size, sleeve length, and length of coat desired, and our experts will select and ship the furs to you at once, delivery charges paid by us, under our **GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION TO YOU OR MONEY REFUNDED.**

GUARANTEE

Every Fur Garment or Set you purchase from us is guaranteed to be satisfactory or your money returned.

Our thirty years' experience and paid-up capital of \$400,000.00 stands behind every sale, so that you know absolutely that we can make good.

You are to be the sole judge of the styles and value—they must be satisfactory or you don't need to keep them.

RAW FURS
We pay highest prices for Raw Furs. Write for price list if interested.

GUNS
We carry in stock a complete line of guns, traps, nets, acetylene headlights and camp lamps, "Eveready" flashlights, animal bait, fishing tackle, sportsmen's supplies. Send for Hallam's Trappers' and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog Free.

John Hallam Limited Room 277 Hallam Building TORONTO

GOITRE
Our Home Treatment for thick neck is a most satisfactory and reliable one. We have used it successfully for many years, and strongly recommend it for eliminating the trouble. Write now for particulars and copies of genuine testimonials.

Describe trouble fully when writing.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
is an affliction that makes every girl or woman so troubled a most unhappy person. We treat such growths, assuring absolute satisfaction by Electrolysis, also MOLES, WARTS, RED VEINS, etc. Arrange to come for treatment during the holidays if you live out of town. Booklet "F" mailed on request with sample toilet cream.

THE HISCOTT INSTITUTE Limited, 61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

COMMISSION MEN PAY MORE.
Dealers at the Stock Yards pay more for cattle that have been dehorned. The hides are worth more, and the flesh has less bruises. It pays to dehorn your cattle. Write for booklet telling about the KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

R. H. McKENNA, 219 Robert St., Toronto.

Silver Black Foxes—2 pairs from Peace River, extra fine specimens for breeding purposes. Will sell together or separately. Bargain prices. Owner returning to PEACE RIVER. Box "D"

Cedar Posts
Car Lots Green 4 1/2 ins. under 7 ins. by 8 ft. 9c., 7 ins. and up by 8 ft. 18c., 7 ins. and up by 9 ft., 22c. All bargains. Terms—Cash. Stamps for replies.
Box 52, Gooderham, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

however, the impudent young soldiers mingled too, having the evident intention of disappearing with us.

The things that happened next, happened so quickly, one after the other, that they are still confused in my memory. At the time I knew only that the soldiers were following and surrounding Nell and me; that my heart was beating fast, that her cheeks were scarlet, and her eyes very large and bright, either with fear or anger, or both; that I felt an arm go round my waist, and a man's rather beery breath close to my ear; that I cried "Oh!" that Nell was boxing a man's ears. I am not even quite sure that everything was in this exact order! but just as I heard that sound of "bones-smack," I saw Sir Alexander MacNairne not far off, and without stopping to remember that we were supposed to be Frisian peasant girls, I called to him. I think I said, "Oh, Sir Alexander MacNairne, come—please come!"

With that, he began to knock people about, and break a path through to get to us; and some of them laughed, and some were angry. Even in those few seconds I could see that he was a hot tempered man, and that the laughs made him furious. He said things in English, with just the faintest Scotch "burr"; and as there were no Dutchmen of Mr. van Buren's type in the rude crowd, the Scotsman had soon tumbled

There's Money in Your Maple Trees

Get ready now to tap them in the spring. We will start you on the road to bigger profits by giving you the benefit of our experience and fullest particulars about the best equipment made—

The Champion Evaporator

This completely equipped evaporator will produce the highest quality of maple syrup and sugar, and do it faster, easier and cheaper than by any other means.

The prices for pure maple products are higher—the supply is exhausted, and the demand is increasing fast—so send for particulars to-day.

Grimm Mfg. Co., Limited
40 Wellington St., Montreal

Write To-day.

Wanted Custom Tanning—Horse Hides and Cattle Hides for Robes and Coats; also all kinds of Skins and Furs. Send them to me and have them tanned soft and pliable. Address:—**B. F. BELL** --- DELHI, ONT.
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

the men about like ninepins—all except the soldiers—and got close to us.

But the soldiers were not to be thrown off so easily, even by such a big man as Sir Alexander MacNairne, and Nell and I would have been in all the horrors of a fight—a fight on our account, too—if Jonkheer Brederode had not appeared in the midst, as suddenly and unexpectedly as if he had dropped from the round, full moon.

He must have come from behind me, and my mouth was open to exclaim how thankful I was to see him, when he hastily whispered, just loud enough for Nell and me to hear, "Don't seem to know me." Then he began talking authoritatively in Dutch to the young soldiers, looking so stern and formidable that it was no wonder the furdied out of their faces (they were mere boys, all four), and they shrank away from Nell and me as if we had been hot coals which had burnt them when they touched us.

When Jonkheer Brederode first dashed to our rescue, Sir Alexander MacNairne had been extremely busy with two of the little soldiers, but overawed by their countryman's distinguished manner and severe words, they lost their desire to fight and sheepishly joined their companions. This gave Sir Alexander a chance to see to whom he owed the diversion, and to my surprise he exclaimed, "Rudolph Brederode!"

He did not speak the name as if he were pleased, but uttered it quite fiercely. His good-looking face grew red, and his blue eyes sparkled with anger. I was astonished, for neither Nell nor I had any idea that they knew each other; and I was still more startled, and horrified as well, to see Sir Alexander make a spring toward Jonkheer Brederode, as if he meant to strike him.

Our skipper stood perfectly still, looking at him, though Sir Alexander's arm was raised as if in menace; but at that instant the lifted hand was seized, and the arm was moved up and down rapidly, as if it were a stiff pump-handle that needed oiling.

It was Mr. Starr who had seized it, and began to shake it so furiously. Before the tall Scotsman had time to understand what was happening, Mr. Starr had wheeled him round so that his back was turned toward us, and I heard the nice American voice exclaiming, "How do you do? Never had such a surprise. Where's your wife?"

"Where's my wife? That's what I mean to ask Brede—" Sir Alexander had begun, struggling to get his hand out of Mr. Starr's cordial clasp. But before I could hear the end of the word, much less the first syllable of another, Jonkheer Brederode was hustling Nell and me, out of sight of the others, round the carousel.

"Come with me, and get out of this, quickly," he said, but not in a scolding tone, such as I had dreaded when he discovered us in such a shocking situation brought on by our own folly.

I was dying to ask questions, but of course I did not dare; and though I was afraid at first that Nell would resist, she was as meek as a sugar lamb.

The motive seemed very mysterious, but I couldn't help fancying it was on Sir Alexander MacNairne's account that Jonkheer Brederode had wished us not to recognize him; still I could not think why. When we had talked about Sir Alexander MacNairne the other day at Amsterdam, the Jonkheer said nothing about their acquaintance. I wondered if there had been a quarrel, and if so, what it could have been about, though it was certainly no affair of mine. Still, it is hard to control one's thoughts; and I wondered more and more as Jonkheer Brederode hurried Nell and me back to the hotel, not by the short way we had taken before, but dodging about through a dozen intricate streets as if he were anxious to give trouble to any one who might be following. Our skipper seemed preoccupied, too, which was a good thing for us, as it took his mind off our crimes. As it was, he actually made no allusion to our strange escapade, our escapade, or even the hateful adventure from which he had rescued us—for that he had rescued us there was no question. Sir Alexander MacNairne, with his quick temper, and his ignorance of the Dutch character as well as the Dutch language, and the privileges of Kermess week, was making matters

DECEMBER

worse for us
Jonkheer Bred
the situation
pened if he ha
think, for the
been a fight,
presently have
Alexander Mc
the police.

The skipper
on this, and p
not a word di
that had h
humiliated us
scolded, for hi
ed, as he app
slightest inter
cept to get us
do no further
cold; and whe
strange prece
ance with us,
either case, I
were in our r
our shawls a
which now I c
But we had r
there was a k
opened it, and
Nairne, in a c
wrapped over
curling-pins.
Brederode mus
report our cri
us the error o
such a thing
first words
our poor skip
"Girls," she
to leave the
"Lorelei"—and
cotte!"—in a q

Columbia



Cohen at the Call Office

COHEN "in bad" again! He pleads with the operator; he wrangles with the attendant; he jangles with the wrong party on the wire; he sheds moans and coppers all through the funniest Columbia Record you ever heard. Other side of Record finds Cohen actually jailed—Arrested for Speeding—"Oi Yoy, Oi Yoy!" It's Joe Hayman at his mirthfullest, and exclusive to Columbia! Your dealer wants you to hear him—to-day. Sold at **.85**

While we're at it, let's have more of the Fun Kings out

Never a Dull Moment in Your Home for Family or Visitors With These Stars of Joyland Ready to Entertain

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| AL JOLSON. | JOE HAYMAN. | BERT WILLIAMS. | WEBER & FIELDS. |
| A1671 { Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers. When the Ladies Act Like Babies. | R2938 { Cohen is arrested for Speeding. Cohen at the Call Office. | A1289 { My Landlady, Orchestra Accompaniment. Nobody, Orchestra accompaniment. | A1203 { Hypnotic Scene, Joe Weber and Lew Fields. Drinking Scene, Joe Weber and Lew Fields. |
| A1374 { You Made Me Love You, I Didn't Want to Do It. Pullman Partners Parade. | A1516 { Cohen on the Telephone. Happy Tho' Married. | A1817 { I'm Neutral, Orchestra accompaniment. Indoor Sports, Orchestra accompaniment. | A1168 { Mosquito Trust, Joe Weber and Lew Fields. Heinle at College, Joe Weber and Lew Fields. |
| RAYMOND HITCHCOCK. | BILLY MERSON. | BILLY WILLIAMS. | |
| A5231 { Ain't it Funny What a Difference Just a Few Hours Make? And the World Goes On. | R1757 { The Spaniard that Blighted my Life. I'm so Spiteful. | R1564 { Here We Are Again. When Father Papered the Parlor. Where Does Daddy Go When He Goes Out? | R1978 { Wait Till I'm as Old as Father. |
| A5257 { In the Days of Old. Recollection. | R1631 { I'm Going Away. The Wreck of the Dover Express. | | |

Hear Jay Laurier in "Silly-Billy Brown" and "Sneezing" (R1825). Listen to Nat Wills in "No News, or What Killed the Dog," and "Two Ducky Stories" (A1765). Then there's Golden and Hughes in "My Uncle's Farm" and "Minstrels" (A5173). Frank Tinney in his "First Record" and his "Second Record" (A1854) is very funny, and our old favorite, Cal Stewart, in the "Uncle Josh" series, old favorites (A1715 and A1742). Your Columbia dealer will gladly play any of these records for you—free of charge. Ask him for complete Columbia Record list, or, if you cannot secure it write to:

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
Canadian Factory and Headquarters, 35-357 Spadina Avenue, Toronto

worse for us, instead of better, when Jonkheer Brederode dashed in and saved the situation. What would have happened if he hadn't come, I dared not think, for there would certainly have been a fight, and Nell and I might presently have found ourselves, with Sir Alexander McNairne, in the hands of the police.

The skipper might easily have enlarged on this, and pointed a moral lesson, but not a word did he say about anything that had happened. Maybe, this humiliated us even more than if he had scolded, for his silence was very marked, as he appeared to take not the slightest interest in either of us, except to get us indoors, where we could do no further mischief. His manner was cold; and whether this arose from his strange preoccupation, or from annoyance with us, I couldn't decide. In either case, I was thankful when we were in our rooms, and had taken off our shawls and the beautiful helmets which now I detested.

But we had not time to undress, when there was a knock at the door. Nell opened it, and there stood Lady MacNairne, in a dressing-gown, with a veil wrapped over her head—perhaps to hide curling-pins. I thought that Jonkheer Brederode must have roused her up to report our crimes, and sent her to show us the error of our ways, though to do such a thing was unlike him. But her first words proved that I had misjudged our poor skipper.

"Girls," she said, "could you be ready to leave the hotel and go on board 'Lorelei'—good gracious, I mean 'Mascotte'!—in a quarter of an hour?"

RAW FURS

RED, WHITE, BLUE, CROSS, SILVER, BLACK FOXES, BEAVER, LYNX, Etc.
Wanted from all sections of Canada.

Every raw-fur shipper who is looking for a better outlet for his raw furs should write at once for our price list. We are in a position to pay top market prices, and will do so at all times. Let us hear from you.

Send for our Price List—now ready. We buy Ginseng.

STRUCK & BOSSAK, Inc. Exporters of and Dealers in RAW FURS
142 West 28th Street, - NEW YORK

RAW FURS

WE BUY THEM!

Thousands of satisfied shippers say we give good returns. Good reasons: we pay highest market price, give honest assortments and make quick returns. It will really pay you to ship to us. We charge no commissions and pay express and mail charges. Write for free price list and shipping tags sent to trappers and dealers only.

BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc.
147 West 24th St. RAW FURS, GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL New York

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, December 22nd, 1915

45 Registered Holsteins 45

All young and right including a 30 lb. Herd Sire. Write for catalogue.

L. H. LIPSIT, Sales Manager
Stratfordville, Ont.

LINDSAY AND POUND
Auctioneers.

GEO. KILGOUR, Prop.
Mt. Elgin, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1 BRANTFORD, ONT.
Langford Station on Brantford & Hamilton Radial.

When writing advertisers please mention "Advocate."

I almost thought she must be talking in her sleep.

"Why, Lady MacNairne!" I exclaimed, "it's half-past eleven."

"I know," said she. "All the more reason for haste. I'm not joking. There's a reason why we ought to be off at once. Of course, 'Mascotte' is your boat, dear Nell, and it's your trip. But you and Phyllis are so kind to me always, that I'm sure you'll consent without asking for more explanations, won't you, when I say that it's for my sake, and to save a lot of bother."

When Lady MacNairne wants anybody to do anything for her, she makes herself perfectly irresistible. I don't know at all how, but I only wish I had the art of doing it. Sometimes she is domineering—if it's a man to be managed—or even cross; sometimes she is soft as a dove; but whichever it is, you feel as if streams of magnetic fluid poured out of the tips of her fingers all over you, and your one anxiety is to do what she wants you to do, as quickly as possible.

It was like that with Nell and me, now. We said, both together that we wouldn't be ten minutes, and we weren't. But in spite of the wild speed with which we flung together the few things we had unpacked, and in spite of the fact that we were dressed, except for our hats, while Lady MacNairne was in her wrapper, she was ready before us.

We were to meet in her room, and just as we arrived, dressing-bags in hand—for it was not a time of night to ring for porters—Mr. Starr appeared round a turn of the corridor. He didn't see us at first, but began to say some-

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR

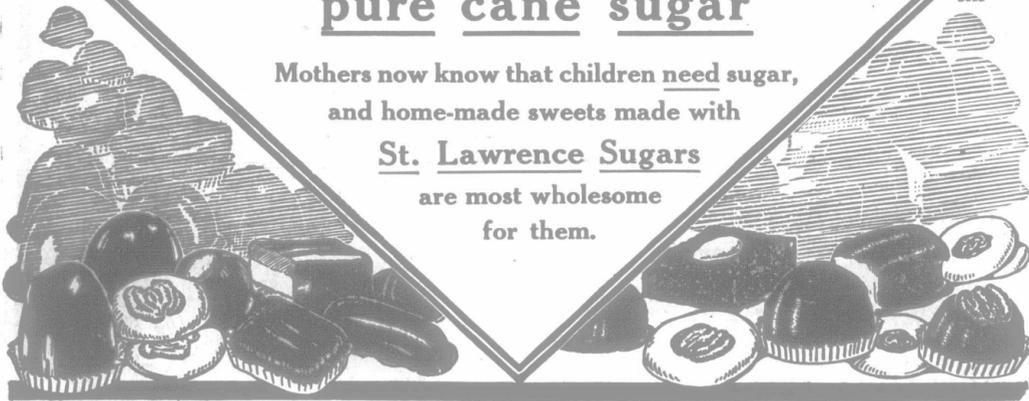


for
**Home-made
Candies**

Ask for the St. Lawrence Sugars:
Granulated, Powdered or Icing.
Sold in many sizes of refinery-
sealed containers, to suit
your convenience.

Best results are obtained by using the St. Lawrence Sugar which both experience and Government tests show to be absolutely pure cane sugar

Mothers now know that children need sugar, and home-made sweets made with St. Lawrence Sugars are most wholesome for them.



Poultry and Eggs.

BRED-TO-LAY Strain—White Leghorn cockerels, one dollar each. Brahmans, Spanish, Giant Bronze turkeys, Indian Runner ducks, bred from winners at London, Ottawa, Hamilton, Detroit. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from prizewinning stock; also purebred Collie pups. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

HIGH-class Barred Rock Cockerels—Eight and nine pounds each. \$4.00 per pair. R. A. Cowan, R.R. No. 2, Streetsville, Ont.

IMPORTED S. C. W. Leghorns, Tom Barron's winners, dam of cock bird, authentic pedigree 282 eggs in 12 months. Sire's dam laid 254 eggs in year. Dam of my hen's pedigree 272. Cockerels and pullets strictly from above for sale. Choice show birds March and April hatch. These cockerels would make an extremely desirable out-cross. Garnet L. Doherty, Clinton, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—Fine heavy birds, bred from prize stock. W. W. Hodgins, Denfield, Ont. R. R. No. 4.

OUR ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS are the kind you need to build up the 200 egg strain. Bred from extra heavy layers, trap-nested. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inwardleigh Leghorn Farm. Box 64. Rockwood, Ont.

PRIZEWINNING, bred-to-lay stock—Two White Wyandotte cocks and choice cockerels. Choice White Rock cockerels and Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. One-fifty each. George Buttery, Strathroy, Ont.

WHITE Wyandottes, (Martin strain) Prize Winners. Dunc. McTavish, Chesley Ont.

Chickens Are 16 cents

We quote the following: Chickens, crate-fatted, alive, 13c., dressed, 16c. per lb.; chickens, good farm stock, alive, 11c., dressed, 14c. per lb.; chickens, under 6 lbs. a pair, alive, 10c., dressed, 13c. per lb.; turkeys, choice hens, alive, 17c., dressed, 20c. per lb.; turkeys, choice gobblers, alive, 16c., dressed, 19c. per lb.; turkeys, rough, alive, 11c., dressed, 14c. per lb.; geese, dressed, 12½c. per lb.; ducks, alive, 9c., dressed, 14c. per lb.; fowl, over 5 lbs. and alive, 11c., dressed, 11c. per lb. Money returned same day as goods received.
Horace Waller, 700 Spadina Ave., Toronto

thing to his aunt about a "narrow shave," when he caught sight of Nell and me inside the open door.

I was on the point of asking him what had become of Sir Alexander MacNairne, with whom we had left him violently shaking hands, when I remembered that Lady MacNairne had said he was a "relation of hers by marriage," so I thought, since there was evidently trouble of some sort between him and Jonkheer Brederode, I had better not bring up the subject in her presence. Whatever might be the mysterious reason which was taking us away like thieves in the night, Mr. Starr had the air of knowing it—as he naturally would, since Lady MacNairne was his aunt; but no matter which of the other two men was to blame, I was sure he was innocent. He was as nice and helpful, too, about carrying down all our things, as if it were his interest instead of the others', to get us out of the hotel and on to the boat, although he is such a lazy, erratic young man, that he must have been quite upset by the surprise and confusion.

Jonkheer Brederode had been downstairs, paying our bills and settling up with the landlady, who seemed to be the only person not at the Kermess. As we all walked toward him, to show that we were ready to start, I caught a few words which the landlady was saying. I am not yet sure of getting things right in Dutch, but it did sound as if she said in reply to some question or order of his, "Rely on me. No such important demand shall be answered."

A stuffy cab, which might have been fifty years old, had, it seemed, been called by Mr. Starr, who was as sym-

Crate - Fattened Poultry

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

Henry Gatehouse & Son
348 Dorchester Street West
MONTREAL



BUSH lot for sale—127 of Hemlock, Hardwood, Pine, Cedar, 6½ miles from Hepworth Station. Jas. Walker, Hepworth, Ont.

FERRETS—Either color, large or small, single pairs or dozen lots. Catalogue free. C. H. Keefer & Co., Greenwich, Ohio.

WANTED—By steady, experienced married man, situation as working manager on stock or dairy farm. Box 252, Welland, Ont.

15 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Dairy, fruit and vegetables; good buildings, silo. Small cash payment. Box 10 "Farmer's Advocate" London

Study at Home—Commercial Course—Writing, Matriculation, Teachers' Examinations, Civil Service, Engineering, Journalism, Special English and many other courses. Ask for what you need. **CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, LIMITED, Dept. E.E. TORONTO, CANADA.**

For Sale—One hundred and six 50-pound cases of evaporated apples. Apply **WM. WEIDMILLER, Jr.** R. R. No. 1 Greenock, Ont.

pathetic as usual in the dilemmas of others. We squeezed in, anyhow, except Jonkheer Brederode, who sat on the box to tell the driver how to go, his cap pulled over his eyes, as if it were pouring with rain, instead of being the most brilliant moonlight night; and Tibe sat on all our laps at once.

Hendrik and Toon sleep on "Mascotte" and "Waterspin," and they were on board, true to duty, though if they had been anything but Dutchmen, they would probably have sneaked slyly off to the Kermess. They are not the sort of persons who show surprise at anything (Nell says that if the motor burst under Hendrik's nose, he would simply rub it with a piece of cotton waste—his nose or the motor; it would not matter which—and go on with what he had been doing before); so no time was lost, and in ten minutes, we were off, finding our way by the clear moonlight, as easily as if it had been day.

We had not gone far, when I spied another motor-boat, larger than ours, but not so smart, in harbor, and I stared with all my eyes, trying to make out her name, for she had not been there when we came in; but "Mascotte" flew by like a bird—much faster than she ever goes by day, in the water-traffic, and I could not see it.

Everything was much too exciting for us to wish to sleep, though had we stopped quietly in the hotel, we should have been in bed before this. Jonkheer Brederode advised us to go below, as the air was chilly on the water, and such a wind had come up that it blew away two cushions from our deck-chairs. But we would not be persuaded.

Out of the narrow canal we slid, into a wide expanse of water, cold as liquid steel under the moon, and tossed into little sharp-edged waves which sent "Mascotte" rolling from side to side, so choppily that I was glad to get into the next canal, even narrower than the first, such a mere slip of water that cows on shore, vague, shadowy, shapes, puffed clouds of clover-sweet breath in our faces as we leaned toward them from the deck.

The windows of little thatched cottages seemed to look straight into our cabin windows, like curiously glinting, wakeful eyes; and Jonkheer Brederode said that, by daylight when the canal was crowded with barges and lighters, it needed almost as much skill and patience to steer through it, as to guide a motor-car through Piccadilly in the height of the season.

It took bribery and corruption, I'm afraid, to get the sluice gates opened for us in the middle of the night; and Jonkheer Brederode had his Club flag flying, in case any one proved obstinate. But no one did, so perhaps—as people are supposed to be quite the opposite of their real selves in disposition, if waked suddenly—Frisians are weak and yielding if roused in the night.

It was wonderful to see the moonlight fading into dawn, over the canal, and the gentle, indistinct landscape, and I wished that Mr. van Buren could have been with us, as I am sure it was the kind of thing which would have appealed to his heart—especially if Freule Menela were not with him, to hold him down to earth.

Morning was clear in the sky when we came to Groningen, and we were not in the least tired, though we had not even tried to doze. At a nice hotel, called by the old name of the "Seven Provinces," were Jonkheer Brederode had arranged for us to stop a night if our plans had not been suddenly changed, there was a telegram for Nell. It was from Mr. van Buren, and said, "Can I bring fiancée and sisters to spend a day with you at Utrecht?" Answer, Robert van B., Scheveningen."

Of course, one word costs less than two, and is therefore wiser to use in a telegram. Besides, she is his fiancée. But it looked so irrevocable, starting up from the paper, that I felt more sorry for him than ever. I was a little excited, too, as Nell was wiring back "Yes, delighted," and adding the date on which we expected to arrive at Utrecht. I am excited still, as I write this; for I have the idea that Freule Menela was angry with Mr. van Buren for spending so much time with us, and that she wants to punish him—or somebody else.

(To be continued.)

Germany's Pigs—and Others.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The Germans are badly off for pigs. During the period of the war, pig breeding—which was improving rapidly before it—has gone quite to the wall. At ordinary times, in Germany, there are 26,000,000 pigs, but at the moment that number stands at just half, but if there were more the difficulty would be in feeding them. Everything in the way of food stocks has gone up in price, and pork is exceedingly dear. It has advanced one to two marks per kilo in price in many towns since the war started. Having regard to the fact that pork is one of the staple foods of the German people, this increase in cost must hit them very hard. In such towns as Hamburg, Mannheim, Stettin, Berlin, and Chemnitz, the advanced prices have reached their highest point.

"Trench fever" among the British army is to-day receiving much attention from the medical authorities. The pig lies at the bottom of it; and German pig, too! Trench fever is really paratyphoid fever, and the bacilli of it are often found in pig meat, and especially German pork. The German soldier being much addicted to such food, even when it is not of the best quality and above suspicion, takes in, thuswise, paratyphoid bacillus en masse. Their trenches, consequently, are laden with these bacilli, and when our soldiers take possession of them they incidentally pick up the paratyphoid bacillus. But, thank goodness, trench fever is not common, and the "death rate" is a small one among those men affected. Soldiers are now being vaccinated with both typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine as a safeguard against the diseases.

With all this in mind, I could hardly repress a smile when in London the other day and heard Professor Haliburton, of the Institute of Hygiene, declare that the pig gave better human food than any other farm animal. He added that a pound of bacon yielded more nutriment than a pound of beefsteak, which was, he averred, mostly, water after all! The pig was the easiest kind of flesh food to prepare for the market. That is true, because it is the easiest to feed, and in return also repays its patrons by its prolificacy.

G. T. BURROWS.
London, England.

A French School of Horticulture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
The mention of Versailles brings to one's mind the Palace of the Kings, surrounded by the famous gardens which are crowded with memories of the period when lavish extravagance, flattery and frivolity reigned with the last three Louis before the clash of the Revolution. It is not of the Chateau gardens that I intend to write, but of the nearby gardens of the Ecole Nationale d'Horticulture de Versailles.

In the early days of our journey from Paris to the Mediterranean we tramped through a market garden district into Versailles, and among other things delivered our letter of introduction to the Director of the School. Later, when we again arrived at the appointed hour, a huge door in the wall opened by means of a compressed-air ball worked in the conciergerie, and we walked into a dark driveway, where, from the light of the big court beyond, we could see a door on our right. The concierge and his wife asked us to enter their room where we left our haversacks; then we were conducted into the courtyard where we passed on to a second man, who led us to the head gardener.

We crossed through a hall and descended into a large square walled-in garden where we saw the students at work; they appeared to be youths between the ages of school and conscription.

Try to picture an old English kitchen garden, with fruit trees trained to high brick walls, next to the wall a wide border with a path that followed it, and the central beds cut into squares and oblongs, and you will have the setting for the picture of the youths who were working there.

On one of the borders we saw a group of lads bending over a trench, and digging in a liberal dressing of manure.

while the calcareous soil stuck to their wooden shoes; the latter they may now have exchanged for soldier's boots, and possibly some of them are resting in other trenches beside their now idle shovels.

Here in Versailles they were using shovels for trenching where an Englishman would use a spade, and the ground appeared to be almost too wet to work; but at this time not only lower Paris and the rivers, but the newspapers seemed to be overflowing with floods, so when would the soil have a chance to dry?

We walked beside the gardener and noted the dwarf apple trees grown as single and double cordons, while on the walls they were tied up with osier withes, and trained in the usual shapes, such as espaliers, fans, and toasting-forks; space was economized by alternating a fan-shaped tree with one having a narrow apex and a wide bottom, so that none of the wall was left bare.

It was the middle of November, and the first leaves had not yet fallen; some of the boys were picking off diseased leaves to burn. The gardener told us that they used a substance called Rosimal as a fungicide. It smelled of carbolic.

As we passed various trees, the gardener pointed out that peaches growing on walls did fairly well, but the climate was too cold for apricots, which did not do as well as the peaches.

The borders were edged with various herbaceous perennials, such as chives, thrift and iris, while some edgings were of clipped box. Many of the hardy perennial roses were in flower; also wall-flowers and pansies.

In a corner of the garden was a Pyramid pear tree, which, we were told, was seventy years old.

The neighborhood of Versailles being about ten miles south-west of Paris, is naturally devoted to market gardening, and here we saw winter vegetables of root and leaf type; spinach, salsify, scorzonera, and also an assortment of salads, including chicory and corn salad.

Salads of every description, from watercress to wild dandelion, form an essential part of the French daily menu. The leaves are served with oil and vinegar; olive oil seems to be a necessity, while butter is a luxury, which, if you ask for, you may be rated as able to pay for it. The frugal French will have no need to learn economy, they practiced it long before the war, and in this country of small holdings they find goat's milk (and in some parts the milk of sheep) is more economical to produce than that of cows.

The demand for salad necessitates big crops of it in various forms, and perhaps it will not be out of place here to give the ingredients of the genuine French salad dressing.

Before we left our hotel for the gardens, Francois demonstrated the art of salad-making while he waited upon us. On the table there was a bowl of leaves with a wooden spoon and fork. Francois put pepper, salt and vinegar into the spoon and mixed it with the fork; this he tipped over the leaves and added a spoonful of olive oil. Next, the waiter turned the salad over and over until it was well covered with the condiments; sometimes garlic is added, and even the blanched leaves of celery. This method of making salad never varied in any of the fifty-odd hotels or cafes where we chanced to stay, whether in the north or the south of France.

To return to the gardens. In a greenhouse a few of the students were attacking mealy bugs (or thrips) with sponges. We looked around the house, which appeared to be more experimental than ornamental, and after we had finished here we returned to the buildings. Here we went through passages to the front rooms, which were built inside the street wall.

We descended stone steps into a series of long passage-like rooms lit by windows looking on to the street. The windows, in addition to the usual iron bars, were covered with wire netting. On our right were shelves, eight in number, and they were made of slats, only instead of the slats being one height, they were in steps, gallery fashion, so that the back slat was the highest.

The slats were a little wider than the fruits, and on each slat were arranged rows of apples and pears; they looked

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

CALDWELL'S

Raise Calves Without Milk

Caldwell's Calf Meal enables you to sell your whole milk, yet raise as good or better calves. Tests prove it without an equal for "weaning-up" purposes.

CALDWELL'S Calf Meal

is rich in protein, and furnishes a complete substitute for whole milk. Analysis shows Protein 19 to 20%, Fat 7 to 8%, Fibre 5%. The high quality ingredients as guaranteed to the Government are: Linseed, Wheat, Oat, Corn, Locust Bean, Pea and Molasses Meal in correct proportions to ensure best results.

Caldwell's Calf Meal is a big money-maker for users, and has the recommendation of leading stockmen. Write for free booklet.

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Company, Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

STANDARD FEEDS

JOINT AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' SALE

To be held at 10 a.m.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1915

At the Canadian Pacific East End Stock Yards, Montreal, about

80 Head of Ayrshires

From the celebrated herds of the Hon. Senator Owens, Montebello, Que.; W. F. Kay, M.P., Phillipsburg, Que., and the Vaudreuil Dairy and Stock Farm, Limited, Vaudreuil Station, Que., will be offered for sale at auction.

Every animal will be registered in the Canadian National Records, and transfer and certificate of health will be delivered to each purchaser.

ANDREW PHILIPS, Auctioneer.

Catalogue may be had from the Secretary,

A. E. D. HOLDEN

Room 805, McGill Building

211 McGill St., Montreal



made of carefully selected fabrics—woven to order and chosen for their wear-resisting qualities. They are perfect fitting—made in all sizes—being made for the oversize man as well as the average man.

They are made to fit men and boys of all sizes, and to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. If you are over weight or size ask your Dealer for the "Big Deacon" shirt.

DEACON SHIRT COMPANY
BELLEVILLE - CANADA 1



Established 1854

The flour of three generations—the flour that has made the same delicious and tempting bread and pastry for 60 years. You should use it—it is "always the same."

1674

pathetic as usual in the dilemmas of others. We squeezed in, anyhow, except Jonkheer Brederode, who sat on the box pulled over his eyes, as if it were pouring with rain, instead of being the most brilliant moonlight night; and Tibe sat on all our laps at once.

Hendrik and Toon sleep on "Mascotte" and "Waterspin," and they were on board, true to duty, though if they had been anything but Dutchmen, they would probably have sneaked slyly off to the Kermess. They are not the sort of persons who show surprise at anything (Nell says that if the motor burst under Hendrik's nose, he would simply rub it with a piece of cotton waste—his nose or the motor; it would not matter which—and go on with what he had been doing before); so no time was lost, and in ten minutes, we were off, finding our way by the clear moonlight, as easily as if it had been day.

We had not gone far, when I spied another motor-boat, larger than ours, but not so smart, in harbor, and I stared with all my eyes, trying to make out her name, for she had not been there when we came in; but "Mascotte" flew by like a bird—much faster than she ever goes by day, in the water-traffic, and I could not see it.

Everything was much too exciting for us to wish to sleep, though had we stopped quietly in the hotel, we should have been in bed before this. Jonkheer Brederode advised us to go below, as the air was chilly on the water, and such a wind had come up that it blew away two cushions from our deck-chairs. But we would not be persuaded.

Out of the narrow canal we slid, into a wide expanse of water, cold as liquid steel under the moon, and tossed into little sharp-edged waves which sent "Mascotte" rolling from side to side, so choppy that I was glad to get into the next canal, even narrower than the first, such a mere slip of water that flows on shore, vague, shadowy, shapes, sufficed clouds of clover-sweet breath in our faces as we leaned toward them from the deck.

The windows of little thatched cottages seemed to look straight into our cabin windows, like curiously glinting, wakeful eyes; and Jonkheer Brederode said that, by daylight when the canal was crowded with barges and lighters, it needed almost as much skill and patience to steer through it, as to guide a motor-car through Piccadilly in the sight of the season.

It took bribery and corruption, I'm afraid, to get the sluice gates opened for us in the middle of the night; and Jonkheer Brederode had his Club flag flying, in case any one proved obstinate. But no one did, so perhaps—as people are supposed to be quite the opposite of their real selves in disposition, if waked suddenly—Frisians are weak and yielding if roused in the night.

It was wonderful to see the moonlight shining into dawn, over the canal, and the gentle, indistinct landscape, and I wished that Mr. van Buren could have been with us, as I am sure it was the kind of thing which would have appealed to his heart—especially if Freule Menela were not with him, to hold him down to earth.

Morning was clear in the sky when we came to Groningen, and we were not the least tired, though we had not even tried to doze. At a nice hotel, called by the old name of the "Seven Provinces," were Jonkheer Brederode and arranged for us to stop a night if our plans had not been suddenly changed, there was a telegram for Nell, was from Mr. van Buren, and said, "Can I bring fiancée and sisters to spend day with you at Utrecht?" Answer, "Robert van B., Scheveningen."

Of course, one word costs less than two, and is therefore wiser to use in a telegram. Besides, she is his fiancée—it looked so irrevocable, staring up from the paper, that I felt more sorry for him than ever. I was a little excited, too, as Nell was wiring back "Yes, delighted," and adding the date which we expected to arrive at Utrecht. I am excited still, as I write this; for I have the idea that Freule Menela was angry with Mr. van Buren for spending so much time with us, and that she wants to punish him—or somebody else.

(To be continued.)

Wonderful New Coal Oil Light

Burns Vapor Saves Oil Beats Electric or Gasoline



Awarded GOLD MEDAL at World's Exposition San Francisco. Scientists say its White Light is nearest to day-light in color.

10-Days FREE TRIAL

Send No Money, We Prepay Charges. We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights.

Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Will Be Given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin?

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first seven days. Another says: 'I disposed of 64 lamps out of 81 calls.' Thousands who are coming money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly.

No Money Required. We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our 10-day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office. MANTLE LAMP CO., 221 Aladdin Building Largest Kerosene (Coal Oil) Mantle Lamp House in the World. Montreal, Can. Winnipeg, Can.

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon 221. I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which inexperienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me. Name..... P.O. Address..... Prov.....

Dundas Knitting Machine Co. DUNDAS, ONTARIO



EVERYBODY IS KNITTING. Save time and get our machine to do your family knitting. Simple and easy to work. Samples and further information sent on receipt of postal card.

very neat, and one could tell at a glance the variety.

To us on this side of the Atlantic, who grow apples by the hundreds or thousands of barrels, this method of storing fruit seems like child's play, but if we were to receive nineteen cents each for such fruits, perhaps we might think differently. But—and now comes a spraying moral—the gardener said that the spotted ones only sold for two or four cents each. As we had seen such highly-priced apples in Paris, we were not surprised at this information.

There was a group of the fruit of a cactus which gave a dash of bright color to the collection, but our general impression was that there was the usual European lack of high color.

The next room seemed to be a fruit specimen room. The arrangement of shelves was similar to the previous room, only a gummed label was attached to one fruit in each group. There were several English varieties, and prominent among them sat the Emperor Alexander apple.

At the fruit rooms our interview with the gardener terminated, and another individual piloted us down and round the corners of corridors where we had a glimpse of the class-rooms and cases of insects. At the end of the corridor our escort bowed farewell, and we were passed over to a clerk who bade us sit down in a large, square room. I sat and wondered how many more guides it would require before we arrived at headquarters. However, after an interval, we were ushered through another door into the presence of Monsieur N., who had our letter of introduction on his desk. John explained to him in French (for so far no one understood a word of English) that we were walking through France for pleasure, and were interested in fruit culture, and so on. At this information Monsieur rang the bell for his clerk, and directed him to write a list of tours which we might make in the Valley of the Loire, and around Orleans, Blois, and other places.

After much courtesy from the staff we departed, carrying the paper headed: "Republique Francaise, Ministere de L'Agriculture, etc." We paused in the courtyard and gazed at a flowering pansy bed surrounding a monument. I forget the name of the celebrity standing on the pedestal,—but that is not to be wondered at, as we saw so many statues in the palace gardens the day before that there seemed enough to make a stone regiment.

At the conciergerie we strapped on our haversacks while the woman there talked pleasantly to us. Just here I might explain that the conciergerie is the janitor or porter of a large French house. He has a room called the conciergerie near the front door (which savors of drawbridge times). It is this man's duty to admit visitors and receive messages.

As we stepped out into the street the conciergerie directed us towards Orleans, which we did not reach till nine days later. EUNICE BUCHANAN.

"An Old Farmer."

A writer to the New York Tribune, who signs himself as above, has a word to say about the horse and his treatment that is so full of good sense that we want our readers to have the benefit of it. The gist of it is that the horse gives back to his owner in actual value generous returns for proper care and kind treatment. He tells of two horses he owned which worked for twenty years and never lost a day from sickness, but, he says, "Not a forkful of musty hay nor a measure of musty oats or an ear of mouldy corn ever went to their feeding; they were properly watered and groomed, and not hurried or harried."

Here is the secret. Hurrying, fretting, jerking at the bit, loud talking, rough, impatient treatment—these things undo even the benefits of the best feeding. How quickly you discover the comfortable look in a horse's face—if he has it! Wherever you find it you will find his coat sleek, his temper good, and capacity for service up to the limit of his strength. The article closes with a statement with which we heartily agree: Kindness pays in the care of all animals. I do not believe there ever was a domestic animal which was treated kindly from its birth that became vicious.—F. H. R., in "Our Dumb Animals."

The Spice of Life.

The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on married life and its beauties. Two old Irish women were heard coming out of church commenting on the address.

"'Tis a fine sermon his Riverence would be after giving us," said one to the other.

"It is, indade," was the quick reply, "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."

A WAYWARD TONGUE.

The chairman of the committee was addressing a meeting at a teachers' institute:

"My friends, the schoolwork is the bulhouse of civilization, I mean—ah—"

He began to feel frightened. "The bulhouse is the schoolwork of civ—"

A smile could be felt. "The workhouse is the bulschool of—"

He was evidently twisted. "The schoolbul is the housework—"

An audible snigger spread over the audience. "The bulschool—"

He was getting wild. So were his hearers. He mopped his perspiration, gritted his teeth, and made a fresh start. "The schoolhouse, my friends—"

A sigh of relief went up. Hamlet was himself again!

He gazed serenely around. The light of triumphant self-confidence was enthroned upon his brow.

"Is the woolbark—"

And that is when he lost consciousness.—Answers.

HARSH MEASURES.

The wounded Highlander in hospital was very depressed, and seemed to make no headway toward recovery. He was for ever talking about his "bonnie Scotland," and the idea occurred to the doctor that a Scotch piper might rouse his spirits.

After some hunting around a piper was found, and it was arranged that he should present himself outside the hospital that night, and pour forth all the gems of Scottish music the pipes were capable of interpreting. This he did.

When the astute doctor turned up the next morning he eagerly asked the matron:

"Did the piper turn up?" "He did," replied the matron. "And how's our Scotch patient?"

"Oh, he's fine; I never saw such a change," said the matron.

"That's grand. It was a fine idea of mine to get that piper," said the delighted doctor.

"Yes," said the matron, sadly; "but the other thirty patients have all had a serious relapse."—Tit-Bits.

Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Various Queries.

1. Give a list of subjects suitable for debate for farmers in country village.

2. Where could I get a report of the Loan Companies of Canada?

3. Could you give me the poem which starts, "The bird with a broken pinion never soars so high again"?

4. Explain why gasoline can be sold at 9c. per gallon in United States and is sold at 22c. per gallon in Canada. A. & B.

Ans.—1. It is much better that those engaged in literary society or farmers' club work get together and discuss the subjects for debate, and finally pick one suited to all.

2. Write the Department of Finance, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

3. This we have not on hand. You can get it in some of the church hymnals.

4. We fear that we are not familiar enough with the gasoline trade to answer this query.

You couldn't make one for the same money



Griffith's Handy Tie

A simple tie that can't bind or slip! Nothing to break! You could tie or untie it with mitts on. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and we will send one by mail postpaid.

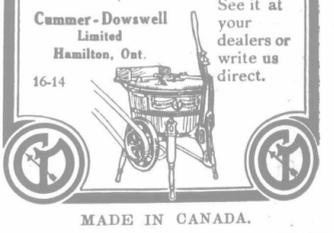
You couldn't buy the rope that goes into this tie and snaps and rings, for the same money—and you wouldn't have half as good a tie if you made it yourself.

Griffith's Saves You Money. Your dealer can show you a lot of Griffith money savers. Ask him. Or write to us for a list. FREE if you mention this paper.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, 68 Waterloo St., Stratford.

PLAYTIME

THE PLAYTIME is the BEST washing machine for the farm house. A strong statement but a FACT. It works Easily, Quickly and Perfectly under all conditions. Can be run by Gas, Gasoline, Steam Engine or Windmill power, or operated by hand with little effort. Very strong, will last a lifetime. See it at your dealers or write us direct.



MADE IN CANADA.

CHALLENGE COLLARS

WIPE THEM OFF WITH SOAP & WATER. PRESTO! JUST LIKE NEW. BEST QUALITY DULI FINISH SMART AND DRESSY. AT YOUR DEALER'S OR DIRECT, FOR 25c. THE ALMINGTON CO. OF CANADA LIMITED 546 Queen St. W. TORONTO

The London Engine Supplies Co. LIMITED

will have their next illustrated advertisement in Dec. 9. Last big advertisement was on page 1818 of November 18.

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduates pupils everywhere. Write for free advice and literature.

THE ARNOLD INSTITUTE BERLIN, CANADA

Alma (Ladies) College

A Christian college-home, a helpful situation. For prospectus and terms, write the Principal R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

You couldn't make one for the same money

Griffith's Handy Tie

A simple tie that can't bind or slip! Nothing to break! You could tie or untie it with mitts on. If your dealer can't supply you, send a quarter and we will send one by mail postpaid.

PLAYTIME

THE PLAYTIME is the BEST washing machine for the farm house. A strong statement but a FACT.

Cammer-Dowwell Limited Hamilton, Ont. See it at your dealers or write us direct.

CHALLENGE COLLARS

WIPE THEM OFF WITH SOAP & WATER. PRESTO! JUST LIKE NEW BEST QUALITY DULI FINISH SMART AND DRESSY

The London Engine Supplies Co. LIMITED

will have their next illustrated advertisement in Dec. 9. Last big advertisement was on page 1818 of November 18.

STAMMERING or stuttering overcomes positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech.

Alma (Ladies) College A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Feeding Musty Oats. Will you kindly answer, through your paper, whether it is safe to feed to horses oats that have been heated, or if there is anything to put on the oats to be able to feed them with safety?

Ans.—See "Whip's" article in our issue of Nov. 25. Start feeding lightly, and gradually increase. Do not feed heavily. Damp with lime water.

Flowers and Geese. I planted some flowers last spring which need a little protection in winter. What is best thing to cover them with? I thought of putting a light cover of horse manure on them, but feared I might smother them. When should I put protection on, and when should I take it off?

2. Are there certain stones which represent different months? I have seen different lists, and none of them the same. If there is a birthday stone for each month, would you please print the correct list for the twelve months?

3. How many geese is it advisable to keep with one gander? H. S. Ans.—1. If you do not put in too much manure it will be quite suitable. Put on right away, and remove in the spring as soon as the weather starts to warm up, and after all heavy frost is over.

2. Can any reader give the proper list? 3. Two or three. Flower Queries. Would like to know what time of the year to plant tulip seed, Aristolochia seed (otherwise known as Dutchman's pipe), and Oriental poppy seed.

FLLOWER LOVER. Ans.—Aristolochias are very easy to grow. Plant the seed in spring according to directions on package. The vine can also be propagated by cuttings in a frame. Sow Oriental poppy seed as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in the perennial border, where the plants will not be disturbed. If necessary to divide the roots, this should be done in fall after the plants have flowered.

Feeding and Ensiling Corn. 1. Is it profitable to remove the cobs from fodder corn and feed the same to hogs, and make silage of the stalks for cattle of the ordinary kind? Corn can be grown in our locality to perfection, and produce 100 bushels per acre, and that is worth at least 30 cents per bushel for hog feed over expense of pulling and husking.

2. Has a wooden silo any advantage over a cement one in the keeping quality of the silage? 3. Is it profitable to grow corn and draw it out into the pasture fields without husking, to feed ordinary cattle? R. A. Ans.—1. Under many circumstances this might be a good practice. If the hogs are being fattened and the cattle are only of the store kind, it is quite likely that it would pay in the end to husk the corn for pigs and make silage of the stalks.

2. All silos properly constructed give very good satisfaction. Advocates of the wooden silo claim that the silage does not freeze quite so much as in the cement, and therefore is of better quality. 3. This will depend upon the character of the pasture. When the grazing land must be augmented with some sort of soiling crop, this would not be a bad practice at all.

Thirty-Share Beef-Ring.

We have a 20-share beef-ring in our community, and at our wind-up meeting it was mentioned to have a 30-share beef-ring. Please publish in "The Farmer's Advocate" as soon as possible, rules and regulations for running one; also a chart.

Ans.—Can any of our readers send us plans for a thirty-share beef-ring? We have no such chart on hand.

Eczema in Horses

I have a four-year-old horse which broke out last fall with eczema in his mane and tail, losing most of the hair from his tail. I had him to a veterinary surgeon, who gave me medicine which stopped the disease, and hair started to come in on his tail, but now it has a dead appearance about it. The tail has been sore for some time, in fact, it has been a trifle sore ever since the disease set in, but now I can take the tail and squeeze matter from it.

Ans.—Since your veterinarian was successful in curing the eczema, we would advise that you see him again, and have him prescribe for the trouble. Questions on eczema in horses were answered in our issue of Nov. 25.

Alfalfa for Silage.

Would you kindly oblige us, through the medium of your esteemed paper, with information, preferably experience by actual tests, on the subject of alfalfa as a successful and suitable silage? In this locality, where three and four crops are taken off, experience has taught that some one of the crops is sure to encounter a very wet and unseasonable spell of weather. It is called the "dry belt," but the two seasons I have been here convinced me it wasn't very dependable, and to live through an experience such as that of last summer, when it rained every day for thirty days, with cloudbursts and hailstorms pounding off tons of leaves, leaving only a matted, tangled mess, that no machine could take off the ground, makes us look around for some way to avoid the loss and inconvenience, and to be more independent of the weather.

Ans.—Could you not mix your second or third crop alfalfa with the corn. We have seen such done here in Ontario very satisfactorily, putting in one load of the alfalfa to every ten or twelve loads of corn. We would not care to advise the ensiling of alfalfa alone. Alfalfa is very high in protein, and it seems that it contains very little sugar from which the acids necessary to preserve the silage are formed. It is said that better results are obtained when the alfalfa is put in with green rye or green wheat, cut when just past the milk stage and rich in sugars.

"I wonder what we're here in the world for?" asked the little boy, who seemed to be suffering from some childish grievance. "We are put here to help others, of course," answered the little girl, with an air of superior wisdom. "Um!" exclaimed the boy, disdainfully; "then what are the others put here for?"—Tit-Bits.

EASY to LIGHT SOFT and BRIGHT Rayo Lamps ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

PHILO'S CYCLE HATCHERS Beware of imitations. Great reduction in price for 30 days. Brooder-Hatcher, two perfect working machines in one, \$6.00 f.o.b. Canada.

PLEASURE CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. TO WEST INDIES FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS By Twin-Screw Mail Steamers.

SAVE-THE-HORSE Like This Always!—Or Money Back. R. H. Reed, Bristol Center, N. Y., writes: Year ago mare had bad splint close to knee. I blistered three times.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares —We are now offering for sale a number of extra good stallions and mares in foal. They will be shown at the Guelph Winter Fair.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Hooves and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OIL FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or bluish. 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.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK OR BURSTITIS FOR ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemishes. Reduces any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for man and horse. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocelitis, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

For Sale or Exchange—A beautiful French Coach Stallion, well broken to harness. A chestnut 7 year old, sound and sure. Would like to exchange a small house and lot in Collingwood worth about \$1,000 for a good stallion, any breed.

Henry M. Douglas
Central Hotel, Elmvale, Ontario.
Formerly at Stayner and Meaford.

Insist on "GOOD LUCK" Brand COTTON SEED MEAL

41 to 48 percent Protein
IT MAKES RICH MILK
Write for feeding directions and prices to
Crampsey & Kelly Dovercourt Road Toronto

The Barrie Clydesdale Association will sell without reserve, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Market Square, Barrie, on Saturday, Dec. 11th, at 2 p.m., the imported Clydesdale stallion, Windfall [11237] (15527), black, foaled 1907. Windfall is a handsome horse, weighing about 2,000 lbs., imported by Graham Bros., and has proved himself a first-class stock horse, and is only offered for sale because he has travelled for five seasons in this district. Terms cash, or good paper at three months. **GEORGE RAIKES**, Secretary, Barrie P.O.

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion, registered, sired by Lord March, out of Pomona Matron, No. 33676, Black, 4 white stockings and blaze. An exceptionally well built and promising horse. Price reasonable. Further particulars from **Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ontario**

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month:
Southdown Prize Rams
ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

Aberdeen Angus For sale—males and females any age.
Walter Hall, R. R. No. 4, Bright, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus The Cattle now in demand. Some choice heifers and a few young bulls from the imported sire, "Pradamere." Apply to: **A. DINSMORE, Manager "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ontario**

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

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

Middlebrook A. Angus—For Sale are several choice prize-winning sons of my 1915 gr. champion bull Black Abbot Prince, and his Toronto and London 1st prize 1/2 brother, also winning daughters of the same. **John Lowe, Elora, Ont., R.M.D.**

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

SHORTHORNS, bulls, females, reds, roans, size quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows milking 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's bull Mortimore in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. **Thomas Graham, R.R. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Testing for Tuberculosis.

1. What is the proper and legal manner of testing for tuberculosis in a herd of cattle?
2. Can a veterinary surgeon pronounce a steer to be tuberculous without first putting the animal under the test called for by the Government?
3. Please give the address of the firm that makes a liniment called Radoil.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The tuberculin for testing cattle is supplied from Ottawa only when the test is to be made by a competent veterinarian. The proper course to pursue is to engage a veterinary surgeon to test the herd of cattle.

2. It might be possible in advanced cases where the animal shows pronounced clinical symptoms to pronounce the animal affected with tuberculosis. However, it is usually well to test with tuberculin in order to be sure.

3. We know nothing about Radoil.

Chimney Burns Out.

I have trouble with my chimneys getting on fire, and would like to know, through the columns of your valuable paper, what to do to prevent it. I saw in a back number that a sleeve in a pipe would prevent it. Would like to know what a sleeve in a pipe is, and how it is put in?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A sleeve in a pipe might prevent chimney leakage, but it would not likely prevent the chimney burning out when the accumulated soot takes fire. It is said that by burning about half a pound of old zinc in the stove occasionally the soot in the chimney is brought to a powder, which is carried out by the force of the draft. It is also said that a chimney fire may be put out by throwing a handful of sulphur on the blaze in the stove and leaving the draft open for about 30 seconds, then close up. A sleeve is made in a pipe by cutting a round hole in the pipe and fitting another pipe over it so that the hole may be opened, partially opened, or closed, to allow of air from the room to enter the pipe. When open, draft is checked. This is the only way such a device could aid in preventing the burning out of your chimney.

Birth Place of Red Cross—Cements for Wall.

1. Who inaugurated the Red Cross Society? In what country was it first started, and what does it stand for?

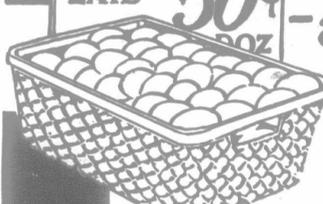
2. How much cement will it take to make a wall 8 feet high by 2 feet thick, under a barn 30 feet by 45 feet? Is 2 feet thick enough, or would it do with less? It is to be used for stables.

H. W.

Ans.—1. The Red Cross Society was organized to succor the sick and wounded in time of war. It was formed in accordance with the International Convention signed at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864. The members wear the Geneva Cross as a badge of neutrality. The Red Cross on a white background is the reverse in colors of the flag of Switzerland, and was adopted out of honor to the country in which the Red Cross Society was formed. Clara Barton, an American lady, has the honor of being one of the first to conceive of such an organization, and credit is due her for bringing it to a successful issue.

2. It will not be necessary to build a cement wall 2 feet thick. One foot in thickness will be sufficient, but beneath the wall proper it would be well to construct a foundation which might be one foot and a half in thickness, and which should be placed down to hard ground and beneath the frost line. For a wall 8 feet high and 1 foot thick, under such a barn, with concrete mixed in the proportion of 1 part of cement to 9 parts of sand and gravel, it will require 120 bags of cement and 40 cubic yards of gravel. Stones may be used as filler in the wall, and they will do it no injury, but they should not be allowed to come within two inches of either surface. It would require 40 bags of cement and 15 cubic yards of gravel to construct a foundation 1 1/2 feet thick, 2 feet deep, concrete mixed in the proportion of 1 to 10.

STRICTLY NEW LAID 50¢ and higher



This is the time to make a real profit from your hens. An egg now is worth two in April or May.

And you don't have to be an expert to make your hens lay in early winter.

Try this. We take the risk.

Put **PRATTS POULTRY REGULATOR** in the mash. A cent a month for each bird is all it costs. You will get more eggs, your hens will be more active and healthy.

Pratts Poultry Regulator
25c. packages and larger money-saving sizes up to \$2 lb. pails, \$2.50.

Sold at all dealers on our Money Back Guarantee.

160-Page Poultryman's Handbook will help you to get more eggs. Worth \$1.00. A copy will be sent to you for 10 Cents.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada Limited
68G Claremont Street, Toronto 2

SEE OUR

Percherons

At Guelph, Ontario.

Bigger and better than ever

HODGKINSON & TISDALE,
BEAVERTON, - - - ONTARIO.

ABERDEEN ANGUS Calves Sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503

We are offering at reasonable prices a few Bull Calves up to one year old, sired by Prince Bravo, Imp. 4503, the Champion Bull of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914, and sire of the Grand Champion Bull 1915. These calves are out of Imported Dams. Also a few Heifers and Calves.

Come and make your own selection from a large herd. Correspondence solicited.

CLYDESDALE TEAMS LARKIN FARMS
Prices Reasonable QUEENSTON ONTARIO

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS
Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. O. CLIFFORD :: :: :: :: **Oshawa, Ont.**

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

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

THE MAPLES HEREFORDS.

For this season we are offering, without a doubt, the best bunch of young stuff ever handled, both sexes, including our imported herd bull, 3 years old, and undefeated this year, and a sure stock-getter. See our exhibit at Guelph.

W. H. & J. S. HUNTER, Orangeville, Ontario.

Shorthorns and Shropshires With 125 head to select from we can supply young bulls from 9 to 18 months of age, richly bred and well fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large number of ram and ewe lambs by a Toronto 1st prize ram—A high-class lot.

T. L. MERCER - - - **Markdale, Ont.**

and higher

This is the time to make a real profit from your hens. An egg now is worth two in April or May.

And you don't have to be an expert to make your hens lay in early winter.

Take the risk. POULTRY REGULATOR a month for each bird is all it takes to get more eggs, your hens will be happy.

Poultry Regulator
25c. packages and larger money-saving sizes up to \$5 lb. pails, \$2.50.
Our Money Back Guarantee.

160-Page Poultryman's Handbook will help you to get more eggs. Worth \$1.00. A copy will be sent to you for 10 Cents.

Canada Limited Toronto 2

Merons

Ontario. Better than ever. N & TISDALE, ONTARIO.

Calves Sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503

Few Bull Calves up to one year old, sired by Bull of the breed at the Canadian National Champion Bull 1915. These calves are out of a large herd. Correspondence solicited. QUEENSTON ONTARIO

LOVE HEREFORDS

For sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Oshawa, Ont. Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep. Present offering: Young bulls and some useful heifers and young cows from our Champion flock. GUELPH, ONT.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM HEREFORDS

Without a doubt, the best bunch of young stuff we ever imported herd bull, 3 years old, and defeated this year at Guelph. See our exhibit at Guelph. J. S. HUNTER, Orangeville, Ontario. With 125 head to select from we can supply young cows in calf, heifers from calves up, and well fleshed. In Shropshires we have a large prize ram—A high-class lot. Markdale, Ont.

Crippled Children



Infantile Paralysis is often followed by some distressing deformity of limbs, spine or body generally. These pictures show such a result—also what was accomplished at the McLain Sanitarium for this patient. Read the letter of this little girl's father—a Postal Clerk on the E. & O. S. W. between Beardstown and Florida, Ill. "When 6 months old, our daughter Marjorie was stricken with Infantile Paralysis. Her left leg was affected and her foot became badly deformed. We tried everything we heard of without results. Finally, at the age of 6 years we took her to the McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium, where six months treatment fully corrected the deformity. Now, she gets around as well as anyone. We are glad to tell what this treatment has done for Marjorie."

HENRY W. IRWIN, Florida, Ill. "This Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and deformed children, such as Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Hip Disease, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Wry Neck, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, etc. especially as these conditions are found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities & Paralysis," also "Book of References," free on request to you or any other address. The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium 949 Aubert Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Fast "Daily" Service TO WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER Via THE TRANS-CANADA Leaving Toronto 6.40 p.m. Connecting Train leaves 1.20 p.m. Through Trains—No Change. See that your ticket reads CANADIAN PACIFIC Particulars from H. J. McCALLUM, C.P.A., C.P.R., London, Agent, or write M. G. MURPHY, Dist. Passgr. Agt., Toronto

Cotton Seed Meal

LINSEED MEAL AND FLAX SEED H. Fraleigh, Box 1, Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns

High class young bulls from 7 to 18 months, 15 young cows and heifers, straight, smooth big kinds of choicest breeding including several families that have produced dairy test winners. I never was in a better position to supply you with a good young bull at a more reasonable price. Write me or come and see them. Stewart M. Graham Long distance Phone, Lindsay, Ont.

Plaster Hill Shorthorns

Six young bulls 8 to 14 months. Eight females, those of breeding age in calf. Some qualified in R.O.P. and others from R.O.P. cows. Among these some choice show animals. Prices right. Terms to suit purchaser. F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont. Long-Distance Phone Station and P.O.

Lynnore Stock Farm

Pure bred Dairy Shorthorn Cattle Imported English Stock. Pure bred English Berkshire pigs Pure bred imported Clydesdale horses. F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford

"MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM" 1915

Shorthorns and Leicesters We have for sale one shearing Ram sired by Connaught Royal (imp.) Also 10 ram lambs and a few ewe lambs of good quality and choicely bred. MISS C. SMITH, Clandeboy, R. R. No. 1 Long-Distance Phone Farm one mile west of Lucan Crossing.

Oakland - 65 Shorthorns

For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen breeding females of the profitable kind at \$100 each. Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Our herd of pure Scotch shorthorns are mostly direct from (imp.) stock. Three very choice bulls for sale, also females. Geo. D. Fletcher, R. R. 1, Erin, Ont. L. D. Phone. Erin Sta. C.P.R.

Gossip.

LAST CALL FOR H. BOLLERT'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

Parties arranging to attend the big dispersion sale of the renowned Maple Grove Holstein herd of H. Bollert, on Thursday, Dec. 9, will note that Tavistock Station, where conveyances will meet morning trains, is on the Goderich-Buffalo branch of the G. T. R., and passes through Brantford on the south, and Clinton on the north. It is also on the Port Dover-Owen Sound line of the G. T. R., and passes through Woodstock on the south, and Palmerston and Stratford on the north. Also, that New Hamburg Station, where conveyances will also meet all morning trains, is on the main line from Toronto to Sarnia. This is one of the great Holstein sales of the season, and should interest all Holstein breeders who value high official breeding.

SOME SHORTHORN SALES.

John Watt & Son, of Elora, Ont., write "The Farmer's Advocate" that they recently sold to E. Paradis, Ottawa, one bull and four heifers. The bull was sired by Gainford Select, and was second at Toronto and Ottawa. The four heifers were a good, useful lot, and ought to do well on the Orleans Farm. Messrs. Watt also state that they still have some extra good young bulls and heifers on hand. Most of the bulls are sired by Gainford Select (a son of the Toronto grand champion, Gainford Marquis), and Oak Bluff Champion, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan. In heifers, they also have a choice lot, mostly sired by Gainford Select. Messrs. Watt will be at the Fat Stock Show at Guelph, and ask that visitors look them up and get their prices. Their farm is thirteen miles north of Guelph. There are four trains each way daily.

Patrons of cream-gathering creameries frequently complain of the variations which occur in the percentage of fat as revealed by the test of the cream delivered from time to time. These variations have given rise to more or less dissatisfaction on the part of the patrons, and have been the cause of unnecessary friction between them and the managers of creameries. A series of tests and experiments bearing on this point have recently been completed by the Branch of the Dairy and Cold-Storage Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, and the results obtained are published in circular No. 14 of that Branch. It is desirable that creamery patrons should know the results of these experiments. Managers of creameries may apply for and secure from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, sufficient copies to supply each patron. Individual copies will be sent to those who apply for them.

MAPLE GRANGE SHORTHORNS.

Mount Royal (imp.), the big, roan son of Royal Fame, and out of Marigold, by Zoedone, now at the head of the high-class Maple Grange herd of R. J. Doyle, of Owen Sound, is proving one of the most successful sires of uniformity of heavy flesh and quality ever used on this herd. Although his immediate predecessors were such great bulls as Royal Bruce (imp.), Golden Abel (imp.), etc., he is by far the best of them all, and his sons and daughters show exceptional merit. Mention of the several foundation cows of the herd will show the superior breeding of the herd as a whole, which are daughters of the above-mentioned bulls: Crissy (imp.), a Claret, by Kintore Hero; Myrtle 5th, by Albert Victor (imp.); Drum-Na-Glass Nonpareil 2nd, by Villager, dam Imp. Rosalind, of the great milking tribe, Zoras. Among the younger ones for sale are six nice yearling heifers by Mount Royal (imp.). A gem for someone looking for a show heifer is the two-year-old, Crissy 6th, out of Crissy (imp.), and sired by Royal Bruce (imp.), grandsire Kintore Hero, great-grandsire Clan Alpine, great-great-grandsire Gravesend. Among the young bulls of serviceable age are Nicholas 98479, a Nonpareil, by Mount Royal; Excelsior 98477, a Myrtle, by same sire; Thunderer 98481, a Claret, also by Mount Royal. There are several other younger ones, all extra well fleshed. Write Mr. Doyle your wants in Shorthorns.

Roofless Silos Mean Wasted Ensilage

Here is the Right Roof at the Right Price

Big Opening for filling Well Lighted Well Ventilated

The "Empire" Silo Roof

Substantial—Neat—Very easy to erect.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR BALANCE OF YEAR

Tell us the OUTSIDE diameter of your silo, and we will make you an interesting offer. Terms to suit.

A good silo roof pays for itself in two seasons in ensilage saved and increased feeding value of balance. Drop us a card to-day—it means real money to you.

The Metallic Roofing Company, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF "Eastlake" Shingles Metallic Sidings "Empire" Corrugated Iron

WINNIPEG, MAN. TORONTO, ONT.

20 IMPORTED BULLS

These imported bulls, along with 10 home bred bulls may now be seen at our farms. There are some choice ones among them. We also imported four cows and a heifer, all of which are forward in calf. An invitation is extended to anyone interested in this class of stock to visit us at any time. Correspondence will receive our most careful attention.

Burlington Jct. G. T. R. :: :: J. A. & H. M. PETTIT
Burlington phone or telegraph. Freeman, Ont.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathallans, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beauties, sired by Broadbooks Prime. These are a thick, mellow, well bred lot. Heifers from calves up. W.M. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Rosedale Stock Farm

Offers for quick sale at low prices one 2-year-old Shire stallion, champion at Toronto. One 2-year-old and one yearling Hackney stallions, both imp. and both first at Toronto. One Hackney pony horse foal, dam champion at Toronto. Two Clyde horse foals, sire and dam imp. Ten Shorthorn bulls. A few choice Leicester ram lambs. J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Line.

Blairgowrie Shorthorns

Special offering for 30 days at reduced prices to make room for stabling. Bulls of serviceable age, young cows with calves by side and heifers in calf. Choice shearing and ram lambs, also ewes—both Cotswold and Shropshire. JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle Sta. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Shorthorns

RICH IN BREEDING, HIGH IN QUALITY. My herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns was never stronger in number nor in quality than now. I have the most fashionable blood of the breed in pure Scotch, as well as the greatest milking blood strains. Visit the herd. Also some right choice Yorkshires, both sexes. A.J. Howden, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

10 Bulls serviceable age, all good ones (some herd-heads) and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman - 87809 -; also four choice fillies all from imported stock. A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS Long-Distance Phone :: STRATHROY, ONTARIO

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

SHORTHORNS OF SHOW-RING QUALITY

We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred from the famous sire, Mildreds Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emmelines, they are all of show-ring calibre. GEO. GIER & SON, R.M.D. WALDEMAR, ONT., P.O. AND STATION

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM SHORTHORNS

Your opportunity to buy a good shorthorn bull as a herd header or to raise better steers is right now. We have 10 good ones for either purpose by imp. Loyal Scot, also several cows and heifers. Write us before buying. GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat Station, C.P.R. (11 miles east of Guelph.)

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.

Cloverlea Dairy Farm

Offers for sale a choice 23 lb. bull ready for immediate service. Write us for price and particulars. We have also a limited number of choice young bulls from our herd Sire Pontiac Norine Korndyke, from R. O. M. dams which will be priced right. L-D. Phone. GRIESBACH BROS., Collingwood, Ontario. When writing advertisers, will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

City Conveniences for Country Homes---Write!



Why not have a first-class bathroom like this in your home, with plenty of running hot and cold water, and a handy kitchen sink with the same conveniences—all fitted up complete.

Every member of the family will welcome the change and benefit by the improved conditions.

Prices complete, \$225 and upwards

The unsanitary cesspool outdoors is a constant danger to health and means exposure to cold and disease. Why go on putting up with miserable conditions that belong to the Middle Ages? Let us send you particulars. There is an

EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

that will meet your every requirement. The cost is moderate—the work will be first-class—the time, health and labor saved will repay the cost in short order—the improvement will be permanent.

Our outfits won Diploma at the Western Fair this year. We have installed many in all parts of the country. Write us to-day for complete catalogue. Estimates free.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED
East London, Ont.

Gossip.

GREENHILL STOCK FARM.

For perfect and thorough equipment with all modern appliances calculated to lessen labor in the feeding and care of stock, and the saving of time in the general farm operations, the Greenhill Farm of T. L. Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., will bear comparison with any in the Province. The farm comprises something over 500 acres of rich arable land, on which are erected a commodious and high-class set of farm buildings that include everything necessary, down to a well-supplied blacksmith shop. Mr. Mercer is one of Canada's energetic farmers, and nothing short of registered stock finds a place on his farm. Clydesdale horses, Welsh Ponies, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire hogs, are the lines of pure-breeds that are found on Greenhill Farm. At the present time there are in the Shorthorn herd 125 head, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped. Of the former, the tribal lines represented are the Village Girls, Stamfords, Nonpareils, Clarets, Missies, Mysies, Floras, Cruickshank Lovelys, Duchess, and Lovelaces. Of the Scotch-topped are Wild Dames and Red Roses. Many of them are by such well-known sires as Imp. Cyclone, Imp. Scottish Hero, Imp. Fitz-Stephen-Forrester, Imp. Pride of Scotland, and Imp. Royal Prince, while very many of the younger ones are by Imp. Broadhook's Golden Fame, which was so long at the head of the herd. The stock bull in service at present is the Rosewood-bred Rosewood Champion 72772, by Nonpareil Archer (imp.), dam Collynie Rosewood 3rd (imp.), by Nonpareil Courtier. From the above, it will be seen that there are no better-bred herds, and among them are many high-class animals and many good milkers. For sale are young cows in calf, ten two-year-old heifers, five yearling heifers, and two heifer calves; also ten young bulls from nine to eighteen months of age. Parties wanting Shorthorns would be consulting their own interests by visiting this herd. The flock of Shropshires is a large one. All the breeding ewes are by imported rams, and out of imported ewes, and this year's crop of lambs, all of which are for sale of both sexes, are by a Toronto first-prize ram. The flock is one of the best in the country. The Yorkshires are strictly up-to-date, Oak Lodge and Summerhill foundation interspersed with Monkland and H. J. Davis breeding. For sale are a number of choice young sows, and boars later on. The Welsh Ponies are all imported and out of imported stock, the younger being sired by the Toronto, London and Guelph first-prize, Electricity (imp.). For sale are mares, fillies and two stallion colts.

"Another new hat! You should really save your money, with the price of everything going up."
"But why? The longer I save it, the less I can buy with it."—Passing Show.

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—15 bulls 8 to 14 months old, several of them prize-winners at Toronto and London, sired by the noted imported bulls Right Sort and Raphael. Also for sale—20 heifers and cows of choice breeding and quality for show or foundation purposes. State your wants and we will send copy of pedigree and prices. Mail orders a specialty, satisfaction guaranteed.

MITCHELL BROS. Burlington P.O., Ontario
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct.

A Reasonable Chance to Buy a Well-bred, Good, Young SHORTHORN BULL

at a small price; I have three January calves which I want to move at once. Also four or five a little older.

Will A. Dryden, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont.
Brooklin, G. T. R., C. N. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.

Robert Miller pays the freight, and in addition he is offering a roan 2-year-old bull that has not been beaten, bred direct from imported stock and a grand sire. A yearling bull, first the only time shown, direct from imported stock, also proven sure and right, and several younger bulls of the very highest class, in beautiful condition, at great value for the money asked. Females of all ages, some of them prize-winners, some of them great milkers and bred that way, some of them of the most select Scotch families that will start a man right. If you let me know your object, I can price you a bull to suit your purpose, at a price that you can pay. Shropshire and Gotswood rams and ewes for sale as usual. Our business has been established for 79 years, and still it grows, there is a reason. **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P.O. and Station, Ontario.**

The Salem Shorthorns

One of the largest collections of Scotch Shorthorns in America. Can suit you in either sex, at prices you can afford to pay.

J. A. WATT :: :: ELORA, ONT.

H. SMITH :: :: HAY P.O., ONT.

21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants.

You know the Harry Smith Standard.

SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES SHROPSHIRE

We have a choice selection in young shorthorn bulls. Young Yorkshires of both sexes, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs. We aim to please by shipping quality. Write us your wants.

RICHARDSON BROS., :: :: Columbus, Ont.

Woodholme Shorthorns

For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch-topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show bull too. Every one of these will please the most exacting.

G. M. FORSYTH, :: :: North Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's record when made.

J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

Holstein Cattle

Canary Mercedes Piertje Hartog 7th heads our herd. His dam gave 116 lbs. milk in one day and 6,197 in sixty days and made 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days. There are more cows in our herd giving over one hundred lbs. of milk a day than any other in Ontario. We have both bulls and heifers for sale.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Long-distance Telephone

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Pure-bred cows, heifers, and heifer calves. 66 HEAD MUST BE SOLD, having disposed of my two stock farms. Come and make your selection. Price and terms to suit. Cattle will be in good working shape, not forced or fitted for sale purposes.

HAMILTON FARMS, :: :: SOUTHERN P.O., ONT.
Telegraph and Phone Niagara Falls. Farms 10 minutes trolley from Niagara Falls.

Evergreen Stock Farm—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Present offering: Several bull and heifer calves, also a few yearling heifers bred and ready to breed. Write for prices and descriptions. Bell phone.

A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker

From high-testing dams of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.

A. A. FAREWELL :: :: OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Gossip.

The report of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairy Associations, and of the Ontario Cheese and Butter Makers, for 1914, has just been issued under one cover by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and a copy may be had upon application. These reports make most helpful reading for dairymen. They furnish the very latest information by the best equipped men in the Province regarding the testing and selection of dairy herds, milk and testing, milking machines, butter and cheese making, etc. In fact, everything the modern dairyman is interested in is here treated as its novelty or its importance may demand. The discussions are particularly free and informing.

No report upon co-operative agriculture is more highly prized than that of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, the Secretary of which is Prof. C. A. Zavitz, who has an international reputation as a careful and honest field observer. The annual report for 1914, just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, contains carefully prepared accounts of like work done in an experimental way by over four thousand members of the Union, and the clearly summarized results make good reading for progressive farmers. This year extra emphasis has been laid upon the question of the cause and riddance of noxious weeds on the farm. Four specialists handle this subject from various angles, and their deliverances will bring comfort and help to many anxious farmers. A copy of this report may be obtained by addressing the Department.

THE QUEENSVILLE CLYDESDALES.

Visitors to the Guelph Winter Fair that are interested in Clydesdales should not miss making an inspection of the entry of John A. Boag & Son, of Queensville, Ont. The several stallions and mares that will be out for exhibit are, every one, a gem of the breed, carrying the richest of Clydesdale breeding and genuine draft character, coupled with the nicest kind of quality and action. They have all been in the country a year or more, are thoroughly acclimatized, proven breeders, and in the pink of condition, facts that should be borne in mind by intending purchasers of a stallion or brood mare. Among the stallions are such good ones as the Guelph grand champion, Baron Ian (imp.), the bay eight-year-old son of Baron's Pride, dam by Cedric. He is in great bloom, weighs over the ton, and his superb quality and action leaves him pretty nearly in a class by himself. Clarion (imp.) is a brown five-year-old, by Royal Abundance, dam by Prince Sturdy. He is proving a wonderful sire, his get winning wherever shown. Baron Senwick (imp.) is a black-roan four-year-old, by Baron's Pride, dam by Netherlea. He is a horse of extra quality and action. Birchburn (imp.) is a massive big bay three-year-old, by Everlasting, dam by Kippendavie Stamp. He is one of the coming ton horses, and faultless at the ground. Angelo (imp.) is a brown seven-year-old, by Benedict, dam by Knight of Drumlanrig. This is one of the great sires in this country, and a sure money-maker. These horses are for sale, and now is the time to buy, for the very near future is sure to see higher prices and a big demand. Big size, smoothness, ideal character, royal breeding and faultless underpinning, are characteristic of the mares offered for sale by the Messrs. Boag. Like the stallions, the mares have been in grand country over a year, and are in foal condition, and all believed to be in foal. Popular Polly (imp.) is a bay-roan weighing 1,800 lbs., sired by Sir Hugo. She is one of the good mares of the day. Maggie Lindsay (imp.) is another four-year-old, a bay, sired by Up-Dux. She, too, is up to a big size, smooth, and of choice quality. Solway Duchess (imp.) is a chestnut, 1,750-lb. three-year-old daughter of the great Title Deeds. She is a grand mare. Lady Ascot (imp.) is a bay two-year-old, by Ascot Chief. She is a big, smooth, quality filly. All are for sale, and if they prove successful breeders, will be better than war debentures as an investment.

DECEMBER

Raised
Her name is "The Blatch"
Blatch
A useful pre-
raised "The Blatch"
and health-
substitute since t-
or direct from the
Blatchford's Pig
of young pigs at
See Actual
you how to increase
Shoals Briggs S

Gu
Fe

Clark
for WIN

HOL
One yearling bull
whose dam is a g-
under a year old,
by a son of Pontiac

R. R. 4

Pedigree
for sale,
HEROLD'S FAR

Lakeside
A few young bu-
formance dams
sired by Auc-
35758, gran-
and Sherbr-

GEO. H. M
Dominion Expro-
D. McArthur

STOCK
Sired by my roya-
Whitehall King of
calf heifers and

D. M. Watt, S

High-Cl
richly-bred young
over cow, import-
write me. Farm
D. A. MacFA

Alderley
J. R. KENNE

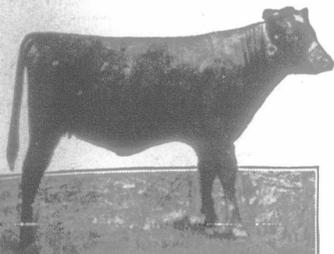
Please M

Gossip.

report of the proceedings of the meetings of the Eastern and Ontario Dairy Associations, and Ontario Cheese and Butter Makers, 1914, has just been issued under one by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and a copy may be had upon application. These reports are most helpful reading for dairymen. They furnish the very latest information regarding the testing and selection of dairy herds, milk and testing, milking machines, butter and cheese making, etc. Everything the modern dairyman is interested in is here treated as it is or its importance may demand. Discussions are particularly free and interesting.

report upon co-operative agriculture are highly prized than that of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Station, the Secretary of which is Prof. Zavit, who has an international reputation as a careful and honest field worker. The annual report for 1914, issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, contains carefully prepared accounts of like work done in an experimental way by over four hundred members of the Union, and the summarized results make good reading for progressive farmers. This extra emphasis has been laid upon the question of the cause and eradication of weeds on the farm. Four specialists handle this subject from various angles, and their deliverances will be of comfort and help to many anxious farmers. A copy of this report may be had by addressing the Department.

QUEENSVILLE CLYDESDALES. Owners to the Gushp Winter Fair are interested in Clydesdales should make an inspection of the stallions of John A. Boag & Son, of Queen'sville, Ont. The several stallions are those that will be out for exhibition every one, a gem of the breed, and the richest of Clydesdale breed, genuine draft character, coupled with the nicest kind of quality and action. They have all been in the country for more, are thoroughly selected, proven breeders, and in the best condition, facts that should be in mind by intending purchasers of stallion or brood mare. Among the stallions are such good ones as the grand champion, Baron Ian, the bay eight-year-old son of Pride, dam by Cedric. He is in bloom, weighs over the ton, and his quality and action leaves him nearly in a class by himself. (imp.) is a brown five-year-old, Royal Abundance, dam by Prince. He is proving a wonderful sire, getting winning wherever shown. Senwick (imp.) is a black-roan yearling, by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince. He is a horse of extra quality. Birchburn (imp.) is a big bay three-year-old, by Everdam by Kippendavie Stamp. He is of the coming ton horses, and at the ground. Angelo (imp.) is a brown seven-year-old, by Benedict, Knight of Drumlanrig. This is the great sire in this country, sure money-maker. These horses are for sale, and now is the time to get the very near future is sure to be a big demand, and a big character, smoothness, ideal character, feeding and faultless underpinning, characteristic of the mares offered by the Messrs. Boag. Like the mares have been in the ground over a year, and are in grand condition, and all believed to be in foal. Polly (imp.) is a bay-roan, 1,800 lbs., sired by Sir Hugo. One of the good mares of the country. Maggie Lindsay (imp.) is another good one, sired by Up-Dux. She is up to a big size, smooth, choice quality. Solway Duchess is a chestnut, 1,750-lb. three-year-old, daughter of the great Title. She is a grand mare. Lady (imp.) is a bay two-year-old, by Chief. She is a big, smooth, silky. All are for sale, and if you have successful breeders, will be a war debenture as an investment.



Raised Without Milk!
Her name is "Daisy" and her owner, W. A. Riddle, of Chapin, Iowa, raised her on Blatchford's Calf Meal, which costs less than half as much as milk.
Blatchford's Calf Meal
A useful preventive of scouring. Calves raised on "The Blatchford's Way" are heavier, bigger-boned and healthier. Known as the complete milk substitute since the year 1875. Sold by your dealer or direct from the manufacturer.
Blatchford's Pig Meal insures rapid, sturdy growth of young pigs at weaning time. Prevents setback.
See Actual Figures—based on results—that show you how to increase your calf profits. Write today.
Steele Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 7848, Toronto, Ont.



The Harvest Tells
what fields need Plant-food the most. Ask us to help you build up your soil. A 52-page book, "Bumper Crops," is full of valuable pointers on fertilizing.
FREE if you mention this paper.

Gunns Shur-Crop
Fertilizers

Clark Heaters
for WINTER DRIVING



In Auto, Sleigh or Wagon a Clark Heater will keep you warm in coldest weather—no flame, smoke or smell fits in at the feet in any vehicle. 20 styles, from \$1.50 and up—absolutely lined—carpet covered. Ask your dealer for a Clark Heater, or write us for FREE catalogue.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
116 No. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Kornadyke. Females any age.

R. M. HOLTBY
PORT PERRY, ONT.

Pedigreed Holstein Bull
for sale, 15 months old. Apply
GEROLD'S FARMS Beamsville, Ont.

Lakeside Ayrshires
A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.), 35758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue.
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor
Dominion Express Bldg. Montreal, Que.
D. McArthur, Mgr., Phillipsburg, Que.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES
Sired by my royally bred and prize winning bull, Watchall King of Hearts, Imp., for sale are, in calf heifers and young bulls, out of Imp. and big producing cows.
D. M. Watt, St. Louis St. P.O., Quebec

High-Class Ayrshires If you are wanting a choice-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.
D. A. MacFARLANE, KELS0, QUEBEC

Alderley Edge
Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire swine. Both sexes.
J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.

Please Mention Advocate

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Feeds For Young Pigs.

Which is the better feed for pigs just weaned, shorts or oat chop, or a mixture of the two? H. A. C.

Ans.—If the oats are finely ground, we would prefer a mixture of the two.

Paying Taxes.

A rents a farm from B for a term of years, A to pay taxes each year. Will A have to pay the war tax that is levied against the farm this year? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes.

Sheep on Light Land.

Have thirty acres of land. Ten acres is rather shallow, limestone clay, with a natural wiregrass on it; very nourishing pasture; rest of land grows deeper as to soil, and a portion is good loam with clay bottom, and some parts of it is light, sandy soil, with cold soil between top and clay from two to three feet down.

1. Would it be profitable to keep sheep on said land, and about how many?

2. What kind of feed is required for winter feeding of sheep?

3. Would it pay to keep sheep and buy necessary feed for winter? C. M. W.

Ans.—1. If this soil is producing good pasturage, yes, it should be profitable. Start with eight or ten and see how they do. If they do well, and the land grows plenty of grass, it should feed twenty or twenty-five.

2. Clover hay, roots, or good silage, and possibly a few oats.

3. It might, but it would be better to produce the winter feed.

Milk Fever.

I have a cow which had milk fever last year. She is due to calve about December 10. Kindly let me know, through your paper, if I may expect the same thing this year again. Is a cow more likely to take milk fever the second time than if she had never had it? If so, what should I do to prevent same from occurring again? J. D.

Ans.—It usually is very heavy-milking cows that fall victims to milk fever, and your cow may have milk fever again, or she may not. It would be wise to be prepared, however. For a week or ten days before she freshens, feed only succulent feed, as silage and roots. Avoid feeding grains. When she calves, do not milk out dry for two or three days, but just take a small quantity from the udder at each milking, and often. Have on hand an air pump, so that if she goes down with the fever her udder may be promptly inflated with air after it has been milked out. If she goes down call a veterinarian.

Vegetable Seed Situation.

The following extract of an article from a newspaper of Gothenburg, Sweden, will be of interest to growers of vegetable seeds. The article refers to the Board of Directors of the Agricultural College of Alnarp, Sweden, asking for a Government grant for the encouragement of vegetable seed growing:

"The Board points out that the war has most clearly emphasized the importance, for the country, of home production of vegetable seed. Owing to the most important vegetable seed producing countries having prohibited the export of such seed, the prices of a great number of important vegetable seeds have risen enormously. And, still worse, some seeds can hardly be obtained at any price. It is reported, from a well-informed source, that vegetable seed growing in the countries engaged in the war has been largely neglected during the past summer, and that for this reason further advances in prices can be expected. Reports from Germany state that the supply of seed of spinach, carrots, most kinds of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and peas, is utterly small. Furthermore, Germany has prohibited the export of vegetable seeds to the end of the war. There is, therefore, every reason to fear that we have to face the possibility of a very serious shortage of certain vegetable seeds." SEEDS BRANCH, Ottawa.

Dispersion Sale of
45 Head Holstein Cattle

ON
Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1915
At Burnbrae Head Farm, Melrose, Ont., ten miles west of London on Sarnia Gravel Road.

This offering comprises one registered-bull, 21 grade cows from two to seven years old, one cow fresh Oct. 15th, two farrow cows milking well, will make good winter milkers, two 2-year-old heifers bred, seven yearling heifers served, eleven heifer calves sired by Homestead King Colantha Abbekerk No. 10467 and from choice cows. This is one of the best dairy herds in Western Ontario. Parties wanting dairy cattle should attend this sale. Every animal offered will positively be sold as circumstances prevent the proprietors from continuing dairying for the present.

TERMS: 10 months on bankable notes, 6% per annum off for cash.
Sale commences at 1 o'clock. Accommodation provided for those from a distance. All trains will be met on day of sale at Komoka, G.T.R. & C.P.R.

Auctioneers **LINDSAY & POUND,** SCOTT BROS., Proprietors
Aylmer, Ont. Hyde Park, Ont.
JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.

Dispersion of the Maple Grove Holsteins

Failing health has forced Mr. H. Bollert, of Tavistock, Ont., to sell his renowned Maple Grove herd of richly-bred and high-producing Holsteins. Therefore on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1915
AT THE FARM, NEAR TAVISTOCK, IN OXFORD COUNTY
the entire herd of 50 HEAD will go by auction to the highest bidder.
40 Females. 10 Young Bulls

Of the females, 30 are heifers under two years of age. They are chuck full of 30-pound blood; four are g. daughters of the great Tidy Abbekerk, three are g. g. daughters. High official records are the order among the mature cows. For full particulars write for catalogue to

H. BOLLERT, TAVISTOCK, ONT., R. R. No. 1
and mention Farmer's Advocate. Terms: Cash, or 8 months' on bankable paper, with 6%. All morning trains will be met at Tavistock and New Hamburg.
T. MERRITT MOORE, SPRINGFIELD, AUCTIONEER.

Ourvilla Holstein Herd If you are starting a herd, or wanting to improve one, look at these young sires for sale, from Homestead Susie Colantha, at three years 26.50; Ourvilla Susie Abbekerk, at three years 26.02; Ourvilla Calamity Ormsby, 22.14 at three years; Homestead Helton Abbekerk, at three years 23.51, and a few others. Also come and make a selection in choice females from our herd of 100 head.
LIDLAW BROS., Aylmer, Ont.

Lakeview Stock Farm Bronte, Ont. BREEDERS OF HIGH TESTING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE OFFER FOR SALE A FOUNDATION HERD consisting of 1 male and 3 females all bred in the purple and backed by officially tested dams. Terms to suit purchasers.
T. A. DAWSON, Manager.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES Present Offering—Two young cows rising four years; just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything.
JAMES BEGG & SON R. R. No. 1 ST. THOMAS, ONT.

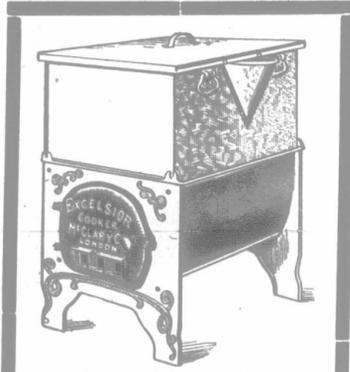
Don Jerseys
Special Offering—A few choice yearling bulls fit for service, also heifer calves six months old, sired by Eminent Royal Fern. Write for what you want.
D. Duncan & Son. Todmorden R. R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

Brampton Jerseys We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any showing.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Farnham Farm Oxford and Hampshire Downs
Flock Established in 1881 from the best flocks in England. We are offering a splendid lot of yearling rams and ram lambs for stock headers or show purposes. We ourselves have retired from the showing so hold nothing back. We are also offering 80 yearling Oxford ewes and ewe lambs; a few superior Hampshire yearlings and ram lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, Route 2 GUELPH, ONT
Guelph, G.T.R.; Arkell, C.P.R. Telegraph Guelph. Long-distance phone in house.

SUMMER HILL OXFORDS
Flock established many years ago on Summer Hill Stock Farm, by the late Peter Arkell, now owned by his Son, Peter Arkell. Rams and ewes in any quantity for sale. All recorded. Positively no grades registered as pure bred. Also no grades handled except by order.
PETER ARKELL & CO., TEESWATER P.O., ONT. Box 454.
C. P. R. Station.

OAK - LODGE SHROPSHIRE We have on hand for sale a large number of Shearling Rams and Shearling Ewes, Ram and Ewe lambs, got by noted sires that have produced winners at Toronto for the last 3 years, highest quality.
J. E. Brethour & Nephew Burford, Ontario
When writing advertisers, will you kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



McClary's Excelsior Cooker

pays big returns in contented, healthy stock, and more nutriment from the same amount of feed.

Animals need a good warm feed in winter, especially on those zero mornings when their vitality is low and they are liable to colds and disease.

For taking the dangerous chill off their drinking water, too, a McClary Tank Heater is invaluable. It burns any fuel and is good for a long lifetime. Experienced farmers and stockmen use McClary's Excelsior Cooker and save money. Circular free.

McCLARY'S, London, Ont.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the lameness, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser
Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

CHOICE LEICESTERS

Good stock of both sexes, different ages. Write for prices, etc.

C. & E. WOOD, Freeman Ont: Bell Phone

Prospect Hill Berkshires Special offering for Christmas trade 3 sows under 2 yrs., 2 sows just one yr. old from first class stock and bred to our stock boar Ringleder to farrow in March; some excellent pigs, both sexes a fine lot to choose from, farrowed in June. Terms and prices right. Inspection invited. **John Weir & Son, R.R. No. 1, Paris, Ont.**

Yorkshire Sows for Sale. Three choice Yorkshire sows, bred eight months old, weight about 275 lbs. L.D. Phone. **Geo. D. Fletcher, R.R. No. 1 Erin, Ont.**

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

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester White Swine. The oldest established registered herd in Canada. Pairs furnished not akin 6 to 8 weeks old. Write for prices. **Mrs. E. D. George & Sons, R.R. No. 2, Mossley, Ont.**

Pedigreed Tamworth Boars and Sows for sale, seven weeks old. Apply **HEROLD'S FARMS** Beamsville, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns, bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Choice Tamworths, both sexes, all ages, 150 head to choose from. Choice Shorthorns, 3 extra fine red roan bull calves, 8 most old, dandies, also cows and heifers of the deep milking strain. **Chas. Currie, Morrison**

Pine Grove Berkshires—Sows bred and ready to farrow. Boars fit for service. Young things, both sexes, from my prize-winning herd. **W. W. Brownridge, R.R. 3, Georgetown, Ont.**

Dyke's Book—FREE INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE—tells you how to learn AUTO TRADE, how to become a chauffeur and repairman. SEND FOR IT—1c day—New! **A. C. DYKE, 113 Rue St. Louis, Montreal**

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Publication Wanted.

To whom should I write for a subscription for the Canada Gazette, and what is the subscription rate?

E. R. B.

Ans.—Write the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Turkey Lame.

We have a turkey (an old one) with a swollen foot, and she is very lame. Her foot is swollen between the toes, and partly up the side of her leg. Could you tell in the next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" what ails it, and whether it could be cured or not, and what course we should take to do so?

Ans.—This may be something like bumblefoot. Paint with iodine. If an abscess has formed, lance it. Bandage the foot and leg and keep in a pen, the floor of which is covered deep with straw.

Succession Duty—Partnership.

1. What amount can a person who has no direct heirs own before Government claims a percentage?

2. Two sisters owning property together, and doing business in every way together, but not registered partners, would they be legal partners?

Ontario. D. A. J.
Ans.—1. Where the aggregate value of any estate does not exceed \$5,000, there is no succession duty payable; nor is there any such duty where the estate does not exceed \$25,000, and the property passes to grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, daughter-in-law, or son-in-law; nor where the whole value, passing to one person, does not exceed \$300.

2. Common ownership of property does not, of itself, create any partnership between the owners, even though there be an agreement as to the management and use of the property and the application of the profits arising from it. But there may, in some circumstances, be a partnership in the business of managing it for the common benefit. The facts and particulars of the case are not sufficiently before us to enable us to say whether the persons in question are, legally, partners, or not. Partnership is legally defined as the relation which subsists between persons carrying on a business in common with a view to profit. Registration of a Declaration of Partnership is required only where the business is (a) trade, (b) manufacturing, and (c) mining operations, and the omission to register does not prevent the legal relation of partnership arising.

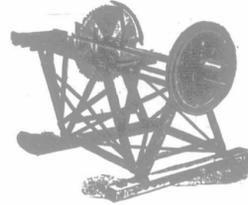
Washy Driver.

I have a driving colt, three years old last spring, which I am driving. He is troubled with a complaint for which I do not know the technical name, but some people call it "washy." When I drive him for a few miles his bowels become very loose, and move every half mile or less, and if by any chance he gets much water before he is hitched it is almost impossible to drive him off a walk. I feed him three quarts of grain three times a day. I did feed all oats, but lately have been mixing two quarts of oats and one quart of wheat chop. He seems no better and no worse with the change. He gets only best quality of timothy hay, with a sprinkling of alfalfa in it, and I have always been careful to give it to him in moderate quantities, as he is a very ravenous eater. He is watered before feeding.

1. What is the cause of the trouble?
2. Is my grain ration too heavy? He is a big, strong colt, and I have fed others this way and experienced no trouble.
3. Is there anything that can be given to check the trouble?
4. Is he likely to get better or worse as he grows older?

J. C. D.
Ans.—1, 2, 3 and 4. The animal is predisposed to semi-diarrhea, and it will require great care in feeding. If he is working hard your grain ration should not be too heavy, but if not doing much, it could be cut down. Purge him with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. After his bowels have become normal again, feed 1 dram each of gentian, ginger and sulphate of iron night and morning. Feed only good quality hay, and have all oats ground. Avoid watering before driving, and feed no roots.

No one but PAGE could sell a Wood Saw like this for \$19.00



Designed right, built right, and having all the latest improvements, the Page \$19.00 Wood Saw is a marvel of simplicity and strength.

No other wood saw at anything like so low a price will give you the satisfaction of the \$19.00 Page. This price includes delivery to any point in Old Ontario.

Its rigidity is remarkable—runs without a suggestion of shake.

And the shaft (of 4 ft. 4-inch lathe-turned steel) runs true and fast in a well-babbitted, dust-proof, non-heating box.

Quite the best value you'll find anywhere. The price, of course, does not include blades. These are sold separately, as follows:

20-inch	\$3.25	26-inch	\$5.25
22-inch	3.85	28-inch	6.05
24-inch	4.45	30-inch	6.85

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

1143 King Street West

TORONTO

H. ARKELL W. J. ARKELL F. S. ARKELL
Summer Hill Stock Farm
Largest and oldest importers and breeders of
OXFORDS

in Canada. Look up our show record, it will give you an idea of the kind of Oxfords we have for sale.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ontario
Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.

Shropshires and Cotswolds for Sale—Yearling rams and yearling ewes, a few imported 3 shear ewes, an extra good lot of ram lambs from imported ewes. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
Claremont, C. P. R., 3 miles. Pickering, G. T. R., 7 miles. Greenburn, C. N. R., 4 miles.

Yorkshire Pigs

AGES FROM FOUR WEEKS TO SEVEN MONTHS.

Strong growthy individuals from well bred sire and dams. Inspection invited. Address—

Weldwood Farm
Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, JERSEY CATTLE

In Duroc Jerseys we have either sex of any desired age, bred from winners and champions for generations back. In Jerseys we have young cows in calf and young bulls, high in quality and high in producing blood.

MAC. CAMPBELL & SONS NORTHWOOD, ONT.

Yorkshire Sale Do It Now. Make your choice. SPECIAL PRICES from Nov. 18th. to Dec. 18th. Will pay one way fare on purchase of \$60.00 and over. All breeding stock imp. or from Shropshire rams also. Inspection invited.
Wm. Manning & Sons, Woodville, Ontario

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Sows due to farrow, others bred and ready to extra choice young bulls and heifer calves, recently dropped; grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 6 months old. All at reasonable prices.
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO Long-Distance Telephone

BERKSHIRES My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes any age.
ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1 STRATFORD, ONT. Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires!
Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service; younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont. R. R. 3. imp. stock. Prices reasonable.

Spruce Lodge Stock Farm—Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep
Have always on hand a few choice heifers and bulls from good milking families. In Leicesters we have the best lot we ever offered in shearlings and ram lambs and ewe and ewe lambs, all got by choice imported rams.
W. A. DOUGLAS R. R. No. 2 Caledonia, Ont.

PAGE could Saw like \$19.00

Designed right, built right, and having all the latest improvements, the Page \$19.00 Wood Saw is a marvel of simplicity and strength.

No other wood saw at anything like so low a price will give you the satisfaction of the \$19.00 Page. This price includes delivery to any point in Old Ontario.

Its rigidity is remarkable—runs without suggestion of shake.

The price, of course, does not include

- 26-inch\$5.25
- 28-inch 6.05
- 30-inch 6.85

ENCE COMPANY TORONTO

ELL F. S. ARKELL
Stock Farm
 and breeders of
ORDS
 you an idea of the kind of Oxfords we
 etors, Teeswater, Ontario

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.
 7 miles. Greenburn, C. N. R., 4 miles.

re Pigs
 TO SEVEN MONTHS.
 bred sire and dams. Inspection
od Farm
 London, Ontario

JERSEY CATTLE
 age, bred from winners and champions for
 in calf and young bulls, high in quality and
 blood. NORTHWOOD, ONT.
 SPECIAL PRICES from Nov. 18th. to
 way fare on purchase of \$60.00 and over.
 invited. Woodville, Ontario

Boars ready for service. Sows due
 to farrow, others bred and ready to
 ments of imp. and championship stock. Several
 pped: grand milking strain, 2 bulls 5 and 8
 Long-Distance Telephone
 for many years have won the leading prizes
 London and Guelph. Highcleres and Salyb.
 of the breed, both sexes any age.
 No. 1 STRATFORD, ONT.
 station, G.T.R.

English Berkshires!
 younger stock, both sexes, pairs not akin.
 Burketon, Ont. R. R. 3.
 northons and Leicester Sheep
 and bulls from good milking families. In
 bred in shearlings and ram lambs and ewe and
 R. No. 2 Caledonia, Ont.

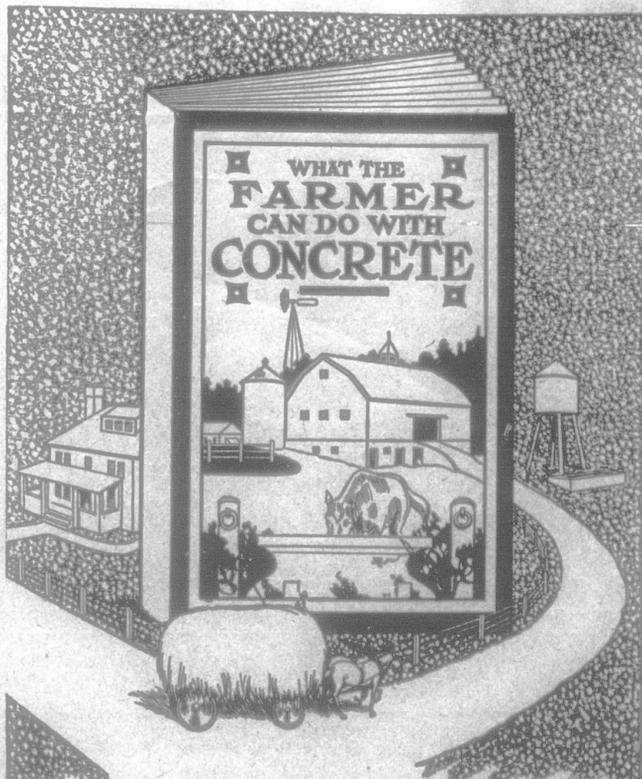
Gossip.

A remarkable instance of longevity in sheep is reported by a well-known Scottish breeder, who records the case of a Oberviot Hill ewe which is 21 years old, and is now nursing her thirty-third lamb. This wonderful ewe has had twins on 15 occasions. She has all her teeth, and looks quite fresh in spite of her years. Black was her original color, but she is now turning gray with age.—Farming Gazette.

Of considerable interest to dairymen will be the Joint Ayrshire Breeders' Sale, to be held at 10 a. m., Thursday, December 16, at the Canadian Pacific East End Stock Yards, Montreal. In this sale will be included about 80 head of Ayrshires from the celebrated herds of the Hon. Senator Owens, W. F. McKay, and the Vaudreuil Dairy and Stock Farm, Ltd., all of Quebec. Every animal will be registered, and the transfer and certificate of health will be delivered to each purchaser. Write for a catalogue to the Secretary, A. E. D. Holden, Room 805, McGill Building, 211 McGill Street, Montreal.

NEWLY IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AT SMITH & RICHARDSON.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., have lately landed a decided acquisition to their Clydesdale stud in three stallions, a yearling, a two-year-old and a three-year-old. They are an essentially high-class trio, combining as they do big size, beautiful quality, stylish tops and exceptionally good breeding. The three-year-old is Royal Type [17287] a bay son of the great Sir Hugo, dam by Hiawatha, grandam by Baron's Pride, and great-grandam by Brooklyn. They were prize winners and champions every one of them, and this fellow has the make-up, action and quality that will bring him to the top. The two-year-old is a black, Baron Kipling [17285] by Baron's Pride, dam by Lothian Tom, grandam by Sir Everard, and great-grandam by Royal Gartley. Here again is championship blood galore and a great big stylish colt of flashy quality. The yearling is also black, Royal Design [17286] by Baron of Ballindalloch, dam by Royal Champion, grandam by Royal Style. He is an exceptionally classy colt, big, stylish and flash of quality. Other stallions on hand are the Ottawa-Winter-Show grand champion Scotia's Pride, the bay five-year-old, 2,100-lb. son of Crossrig; Gartley Ideal, a bay four-year-old that was first at both Guelph and Ottawa, sired by Baron Ideal and out of the Cawdor Cup champion, Gartley Baroness, by Sir Everard, another Guelph and Ottawa first-prize winner, is the brown two-year-old Everard by Everlasting, dam by Sir Everard. These mentioned are up to a high standard of draft character, a standard always found in the Columbus stables. Several other seven, eight and nine years of age are there, also sons of such famous sires as Blacon Sensation, Baron Levan and Hiawatha, the whole making a selection for intending purchasers from which they can be suited no matter what their wants be. In mares there are over a dozen imported, three and four years of age and all in foal, Guelph and Ottawa winners, high class in general merit and bred in the purple. A representative exhibit from those stables will be at Guelph; look them up. You will be welcome and any information required will be freely given.



It's the Biggest Thing on Any Farm

Is this book on your farm? If not, let us send it to you free of charge.

You'll find it brim full of valuable, dollar-saving information—more than 150 pages of illustrated plans and other interesting facts. It shows how to make better and more economical improvements on the farm—the kind that are fire-proof, weather-proof and wear-proof.

This book is the standard authority on farm building construction. More than 75,000 progressive Canadian farmers have benefited by its pages. Let it be your guide.

If you haven't a copy, send for one now. Read it thoroughly. Keep it for reference. It's worth more than any book you ever owned and will soon prove to be the biggest and most valuable thing on your farm. Fill in coupon below and mail today.

Canada Cement Company Limited Montreal.



CUT OUT AND MAIL
 CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
 752 St. James St., Montreal
 Gentlemen:—Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."
 Name _____
 Street and No. _____
 City _____ Province _____

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

Trade Topic. SUITS FREE!

Remarkable Cloth that Won't Wear Out! Now readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free! A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for it during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now, don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2-cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 59, Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free, and postage paid. Send 2-cent postal card at once! Mention "The Advocate."

A SURE SIGN.

Editor—"Do you know how to run a newspaper?"
 Applicant—"No, sir."
 Editor—"Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience."—Fack.

WILLING TO LEARN.

"Well, Dinah, how are you and your new husband getting along?"
 "Firs' rate, Miss Betty. I been 'grea'bly 'sprized in dat man."
 "Does he treat you all right?"
 "Yessum. He sho do, and I ain't had ter hit 'im but one time. I never seed ar nigger learn as quick as he do."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

In a Western town the attorney for the gas company was making a popular address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done!" he cried. "If I were permitted a pun, I would say, in the words of the immortal poet, 'Honor the Light Brigade!'"

Whereupon a shrill voice came from the rear: "Oh, what a charge they made!"

NEEDLESS TORTURE.

General Sherman once stopped at a country home where a tin basin and roller 'towel' sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's toilet. When on the third day the tooth-brush, nail-file, whisk-broom, etc., had been duly used, he asked: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to you'self?"—Christian Register.

A SELFISH QUESTION.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, discussing the divorce evil, said in Philadelphia: "Love is the best foundation for marriage, of course. But common sense keep it cool—and cool things, of course, keep the best. "But selfishness kills all—and some married people are as selfish as the lady to whom the palmist said: "These lines, alas, tell me that you are destined to wear widow's weeds." "Oh, dear me!" said the lady. "For how long?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

We pay highest Prices For **FREE**

RAW FURS

And Remit Promptly

John Hallam Limited

313 Hallam Building TORONTO

More Trappers and Fur Collectors send their Raw Furs to us than to any other five houses in Canada. Because they know we pay highest prices, pay mail and express charges, charge no commissions, and treat our shippers right. Result, we are the largest in our line in Canada. Ship to us today and deal with a Reliable House. No shipment too small or too large to receive our prompt attention.

We sell Guns, Rifles, Traps, Animal Bait, Sheepskins, Flashlights, Headlights, Fishing Nets, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Supplies at lowest prices. CATALOG FREE.

Hallam's Three Books "Trapper's Guide" English or French 66 pages, illustrated, tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for trappers; also "Trapper's and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog" Raw Fur Price List, and latest "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and fur garments. All these books fully illustrated and sent FREE ON REQUEST.

SHIP YOUR

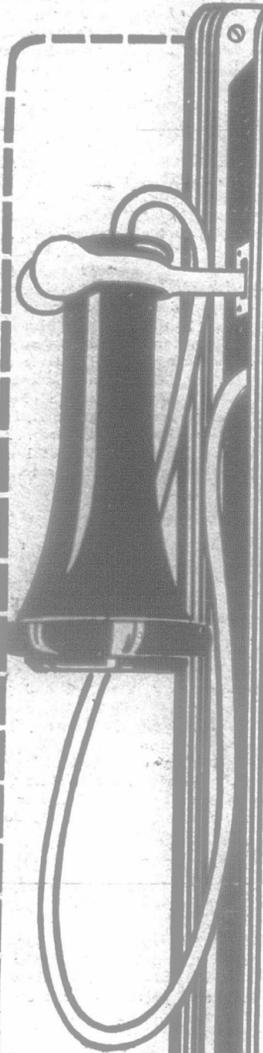
RAW FURS

To the Largest, Most Reliable and Oldest House in Canada

We Pay express and postage. Prompt returns.

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front Street E., TORONTO

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



The Biggest thing on the farm

Think, man, what you miss when your farm lacks the telephone!

You miss up-to-the-minute market reports that your competitors in the next township get every day. That costs you money—real money time and again, when shrewd men who **know** the market take advantage of your isolation.

You miss the **economy** of being able to telephone for supplies. Instead you must take a horse and man from work to go on errands. Think how often that has cost you half a day for man and beast. The telephone would save you that loss.

You miss the **safety** of being able to telephone for help in case of fire—for the doctor in case of illness. Somewhere every day the telephone saves property and life—farmers who have it call the telephone "the shining little friend of humanity."

You miss the sociability that only the telephone can bring into a community—the sociability that keeps your wife from heart-breaking loneliness and your children from the "city-fever."

You miss all this, that nearly 125,000 families on farms in Canada have found they cannot do without.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE TELEPHONE?

Not when you consider that you can make it earn its low annual cost nearly every month in money saved and satisfaction gained—not when you realize the pleasure and convenience it will bring you—the anxiety and loneliness it will remove from your wife.

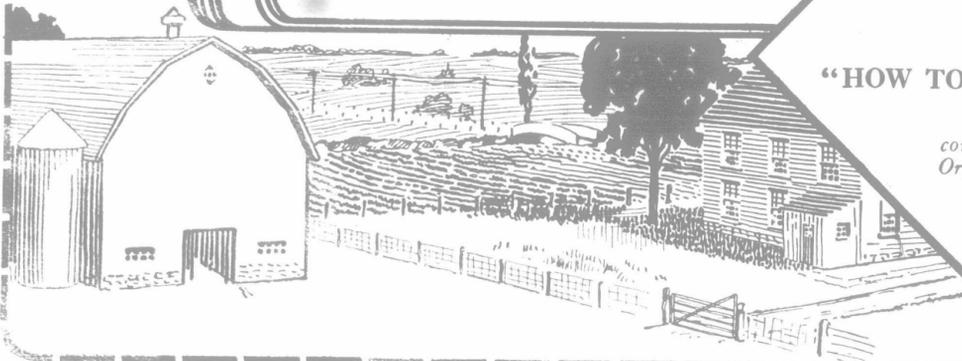
Why, listen friend, folks who have the telephone say

"IT'S THE BIGGEST LITTLE THING ON THE FARM"

If you want to see your community forge ahead and your own farm make more money, just start the movement for telephones right now. It only needs a little leadership to make the whole community realize the value of the telephone. We'll send you a book that will make you an authority on the subject. We'll send it free, and asking for it won't obligate you in any way. So write today.

Northern Electric Company

LIMITED
 Montreal Winnipeg Edmonton
 Halifax Regina Vancouver
 Toronto Calgary Victoria



COUPON

Snip this out—sign and mail today

Northern Electric Company

LIMITED
 (Address Nearest Office)

Send me Free your 93-page Book on

"HOW TO BUILD RURAL TELEPHONE LINES"

containing full information, on "How to Organize a Telephone Company," etc., etc.

Name

Address

L. F. A.
 509