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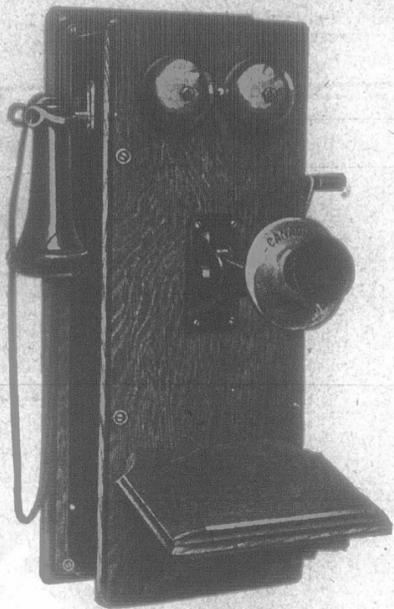
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VOL. LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

No. 1257

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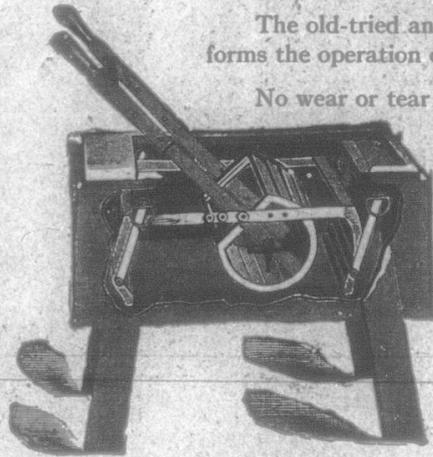
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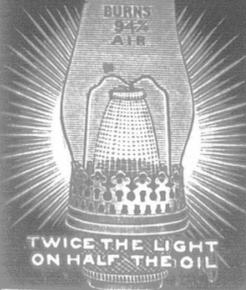
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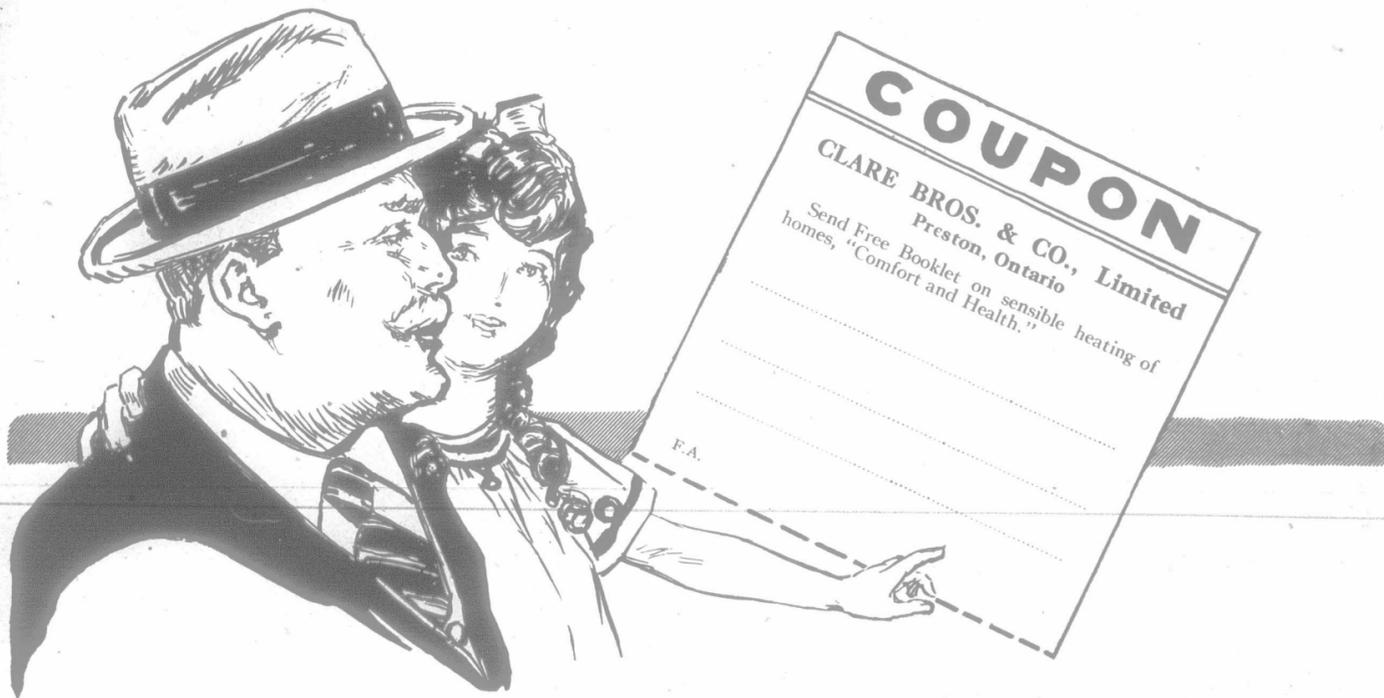
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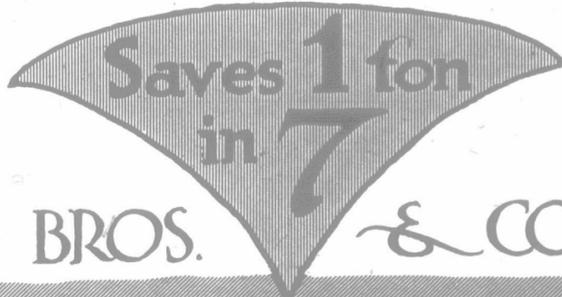
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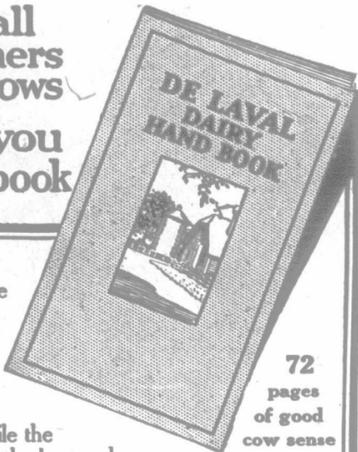
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LI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

1257

## EDITORIAL.

Stable air—bring in the fresh draw off the foul.

It requires a big man to be bigger than his task.

The ideals of democracy can never be crushed by militarism.

It will pay better to buy feed than to starve the stock.

Keep the long, straight furrows turning, one upon the other.

A literary society is valuable in the training of future leaders.

What has been your sacrifice for the cause of freedom in this war?

Faith is better than doubt, and love is better than hate.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Yes, the people of Canada are ready for honest business in the conduct of public affairs.

It should not be impossible for politicians to carry out pre-election promises, but it often seems so.

Windows in stables are intended for light, but often their purpose is badly blurred over by cobwebs.

Everyone is pleased at the prospect for cleaner politics in Canada. There is and has been room.

Stick to the old farm. The man who stands behind production through the period of reconstruction soon to come will find his position secure.

Two standards of honesty—one to be lived up to in private life and the other to be connected with political life—make it dangerous for the politician and his party, and decidedly bad for the country.

If Big Business could be taxed as Peter McArthur would have it taxed, farming would be a much more attractive job in Canada. Did it ever occur to you that the farmers of this country pay far more than their share of its taxes?

It is a great privilege to be a Canadian—a part of the mighty British Empire which stands for freedom and democracy in this world crisis. The true Canadian will have problems to solve after the war, and it is time to begin thinking right now.

Judging from the manner in which political speakers refer to the agricultural problem and quickly pass on, it is the real problem for which they have no solution that they would care for the manufacturer, and other business men who have votes, to hear.

Canada would benefit from a discontinuance of the patronage system, and is just waiting to support the men who can give convincing proof that they are ready to drop it. This country has given, through its governments, too many soft seats at satisfying salaries to men who go to their friends in parliament saying: "I am getting old now and I'm not much good for anything, can't you find me some easy job in consideration of my faithfulness to the party." There have been, as we say, too many jobs found for men that were not much good. This is a good time to kill and permanently bury the system.

## Canada, the Canadian Farmer, Manufacturer and the British Cattle Embargo.

From time to time articles appear in the press of Canada regarding the embargo placed by the British Government against Canadian store cattle. A few writers seem to think that if this embargo were lifted it would prove a great stimulus to cattle breeding in this country. Such might occur, but there are so many factors entering into cattle raising in this country that we fear the mere lifting of the British embargo against our store cattle would not prove a panacea for all the ills of the trade.

The discussion of this subject is now becoming keen in the Old Land. Food prices, we are told, are high in the United Kingdom, and a letter, written by an abattoir man of Islington Cattle Market, England, and published elsewhere in this issue sets forth the ideas of those who see cheaper foodstuffs from the advent of Canadian live cattle on the British markets. Canada and Canadians are anxious to do all possible for the Empire in this crisis, and a few of our surplus cattle might help. We doubt whether they would be exported in sufficient quantities to make a great deal of difference from the mere fact of numbers alone, but no doubt the knowledge that cattle from this country were being imported into England would rush a large number of Irish, English and Scotch cattle to the market, and the price would drop somewhat.

We believe in open markets, and there seems to be no good reason at the present time why Canadian stockers and feeders should not be allowed on British markets. Canadian cattle are as free from dangerous, contagious disease as those from any country under the sun. But Canada does not export a large number of cattle annually. In 1901, 169,297 cattle were exported from this country. The export of cattle for the first ten months of 1914 was 129,166. During that same time sheep exports amounted to only 18,233 head, and 647,367 pounds of mutton and lamb. There is a shortage of sheep in this country. Present prices of cheese, butter and milk do not indicate that we have large numbers of dairy cows to spare, although many may be turned off this fall because of the scarcity of feed.

Even if stock were available in this country it would be difficult to get bottoms to carry them across the Atlantic at this time. We do not think that the mere fact that Canadian cattle are shut out of the British market is responsible altogether for the high prices of meat, butter and cheese in Britain. In 1911 Great Britain imported 222,790 tons of butter; in 1916 (the figures in both cases being for the year ending June 30) she imported only 148,351 tons, being a difference of 74,439 tons, or the output of 744,390 average cows, figuring the average cow to make 200 pounds of butter in a year, which is a fairly high amount. This falling off in importation, provided the home-produced supplies remained normal, would have the effect of stiffening the demand and raising prices. Take the same year with the cheese imports. In 1911 Britain imported 121,464 tons of cheese; in 1916 the imports were increased to 127,246 tons, but the large amount of cheese consumed by the army would make that available for consumption in the United Kingdom much smaller. This is a big factor in the price of the product, and Canada could not spare enough dairy cows to change matters much.

But to get away from the Old Country market and discuss the matter from the viewpoint of the Canadian farmer and stockman, and also from the viewpoint of the Canadian manufacturer and Canadian revenue. It would be much better policy for Canadians to finish their cattle in this country and to slaughter them, cure the carcasses and manufacture all the by-products on Canadian soil. All the proof of this we need is to quote

one paragraph from the letter previously referred to and which appears in the live-stock department of this issue. Take note of what this well-informed English abattoir man says would be the effect on British agriculture and the manufacture of by-products in connection with the slaughter of these Canadian cattle finished in England, were they allowed to go into that country free, and decide for yourselves whether or not the same would not apply to Canada were all these cattle finished in this country. Here is the paragraph:

"Why should we not utilize the by-products of our cattle? If we imported these Canadian cattle, we should find one of our greatest national assets. Our tanneries would once again be in full working order, our leather merchants would be independent of American and foreign leather imports, the best fats from the beasts could be used for the making of margarine, and we should then know what we were eating; the coarse fats could be utilized for the manufacture of soaps and candles, the oil from the bones would set up other industries, and the wastage that always occurs would feed hundreds and thousands of pigs, so that another branch of the trusts would be badly hit. The cattle would produce manure, so that our lands could be well manured, and out of the land would arise such crops of corn, fruit and produce that could never be produced unless we had the by-products produced by the cattle."

Would it not be just as well to have these cattle make manure at home so that Canadian farms could be well manured and produce the larger crops of corn, fruit and produce? Also, it would appear to be good policy to have Canadian tanneries working to capacity, leather merchants busy, fat rendering going on in our own factories, and soap making with the manufacture of its by-products carried to completion in this country. The effects of finishing cattle and manufacturing the products and by-products from them are far-reaching, and Canadian farms and Canadian manufactories need all the support from this direction, which Canadian cattle can give them. The case for finishing cattle in this country is epitomized in the paragraph which we quote.

Of course these are abnormal times, and what we say would apply with greater force to normal conditions. Britain requires food; Canada must help to supply it to the best of her ability. But Canada's exports, particularly of beef cattle and sheep, are light. It is said that large numbers go to the United States, but, in 1915 Buffalo, one of the largest markets in the United States for Canadian live stock, took no more than 45,440 head of cattle, 10,266 calves and 5,297 lambs. So that the number we might send to England, that large-consuming, thickly populated centre of civilization would be, in reality, rather insignificant. There may be, this fall, an unusual rush of unfinished cattle to market, owing to the fact that feed is scarce. If bottoms were available to carry these across to England, they might have some little effect upon the markets in that country.

As we said before, we believe firmly in an open market for Canadian live stock, and we would rather see Britain get Canada's surplus stock than any outside country, but there are so many advantages to be gained for the farmer in this country, for the manufacturer and for the country itself from finishing all Canada's live stock here that we do not believe it is advisable to encourage the shipment of unfinished stock to other countries. True, there are lands upon which stockers may be raised comparatively cheaply, and which are not suited to finishing these cattle for the block, but there are sufficient of the other class of lands in this country to grow the feed to finish all the stockers produced on the rough land, so why send them elsewhere to be made ready for the block? We would like to see the embargo against Canadian cattle lifted, because these cattle are healthy and deserving of no such pall overhanging them. Its removal would open another market and

# 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.
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might divert some of the stock now going to the United States, but in any event we would advise the finishing of all the cattle possible in this country, and the preparation of these cattle for the table, and their by-products for the various uses right here in Canada. Let us keep our own fields fertile and our own factories running to capacity, and this will apply with great emphasis at the conclusion of the present world war when many of our men come back to us seeking employment. It will then be doubly important in the interests of the Empire that Canada be in a position to produce abundant crops and large factory outputs. Truly, dressed meat is a manufactured article. If it is good for the United States, its farmers and manufacturers to finish the process, and if it will be good for Britain to do so, why not for Canada?

## Cleaner Politics.

Politicians who have kept their ears close to the ground have heard the rumblings of the rapid advance of the great movement for cleaner politics, which is fast gathering momentum in this country. Honest, straightforward, clear-thinking Canadians have decided that it is time they called a halt to the inroads of graft, patronage and party pilfering. It only remains now for politicians to do their part. The people are ready.

In the past the general custom has been to blame everything upon the men elected to represent Canadian constituencies in legislatures and federal parliaments, but the common people—the electors—are beginning to see things in their proper light. Legislatures and parliaments are not so very different from the people represented by them. Public life cannot be purified unless the people attend to the cleaning up. There is no reason why it should be necessary for an honest business man to become dishonest in order to be rated as a successful politician. If it has been necessary in the past it has been largely the fault of the electors. Let the electors demand clean politics and Canada will get clean politics.

Premier Norris, of Manitoba, speaking in London a short time ago, sized up the situation admirably in the following words: "I have never believed it necessary to be dishonest in public life, while being honest in private life. I believe the people of Canada are look-

ing for better things and are expecting service from the public men, men who occupy positions of trust in the different provinces. And never in the history of Canada has there been a more opportune season than when the struggle is on. Our people are in a thoughtful mood, and they are anxious for our public men to give better service to our country. To do this, however, we must have the support of the electors. It must not be left to the public men to purify public life. We must have the assistance of the electors themselves. It is just as easy for politicians to be made honest as any other class of men, but it is up to you to make them honest. Let us have cleaner politics, more honest business in the conduct of our public affairs."

How can politics be made honest? Only by voters selecting none other than honest, straightforward, clear-thinking, upright men of integrity and stamina to represent them. Crooked sticks cannot be made straight, but straight sticks may be selected and kept straight. When men of integrity are selected and elected, strengthen their hands by supporting them in right doing, frowning upon the man who seeks patronage, graft or any position or money for which he is not capable of giving honest value. Select honest men, elect them and help them to remain honest. Canada is ready for cleaner politics.

## Who Has a Progressive Agricultural Policy?

Authorities seem agreed that at the close of the world war agriculture will be called upon to bear the burdens of this country—agriculture will then be the real backbone of Canada. If this country must depend, in the near future, on its agriculture, then an agricultural policy, perhaps bold, but at any rate adequate to give the farmer a fair field is needed. Neither political party seems to have an adequate policy at the present time. We recently listened to some of the leaders of the party now in Opposition at Ottawa and Toronto deliver some excellent addresses, particularly in so far as they were non-partisan, and also in so far as they outlined some of the real needs of the country and how they might be best met, but, while perhaps two-thirds or more of the hearers were directly interested in agriculture, no aggressive or progressive policy for agriculture was announced or outlined. The nearest any one speaker got to it was to say, in rapidly passing over some matters which he evidently considered of minor importance, "we need a progressive policy for agriculture." One other speaker pointed out that the hope of the West was to be found in its wide prairies, and the problem was to bring them under cultivation and increase the agricultural output of the three great Provinces. The other speakers did not mention agriculture, let alone attempt to outline a solution for the present state of affairs.

Yes, "we need a progressive policy for agriculture." We say this notwithstanding the fact that the Dominion Government spread \$10,000,000 over ten years for agricultural educational purposes, the money being used for new college and school buildings, for new jobs for educated men, and to educate men for new jobs and for other like purposes in the Provinces. The farmer and his wife on the 50 acres, the 100 acres, or the 200 acres, working hard to get the work done well enough to make a living and slowly pay for the place, while their sons and daughters are away to the city getting bigger wages or salaries from big industries than farmers can afford to pay, have so far reaped very little good from this expenditure. There are those who, as far as the man on the land at the present is concerned, would rather see the money go into the general treasury of the country and see agriculture, meaning the men on the farms, getting a fairer deal in the matter of general policy and legislation. Of course, if agriculture cannot get a fair deal, the ten millions are better than nothing. It is all right to educate for the future, and the money has helped the Provinces in new buildings and in extending agricultural education; but agriculture needs something in the present. It requires no pap or spoon feeding, and this is no time for such for any industry. The needs are immediate. Something must be done, and the first party to outline a policy to strengthen agriculture, to make it attractive to young and old, to rich and poor, and especially to the farmers themselves and their sons and daughters, as well as to the returning brave from the fields of Flanders and France, will get the support of the farm-

ers of this country. The agricultural problem will be Canada's biggest problem after the war. Politicians realize it and yet they seem to have no solution. The people expect a progressive policy for agriculture when the man who stands behind production must save the country. No scheme of taking the money out of one pocket to put it in another will suffice. Politicians must remember that the eyes of the farmer are upon them, and that he is not holding out his hands for help of the "hand-out" kind. He asks a fair field for every man, with favors for none. Who is ready to give it to him? Which party has such a policy?

## Faith and Love Better Than Doubt and Hate.

Canadians have faith in the future of their country. There are those who doubt, but they are in the minority. For the most part Canadians love rather than hate, but there are unfortunately a few who are inclined to hate. At the close of a masterful non-partisan address recently delivered in London, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in one of the finest perorations ever given from a Canadian platform, left this message for all Canadians, whether Liberal or Conservative, regardless of race or creed: "If you will permit me after a long life, I shall remind you that already many problems rise before you—problems of race division, problems of creed differences, problems of economic conflict, problems of national duty and national aspiration. Let me tell you that for the solution of these problems you have a safe guide, an unerring light, if you remember that faith is better than doubt, and love is better than hate. Banish doubt and hate from your life. Let your souls be ever open to the strong promptings of faith and the gentle influence of brotherly love. Be adamant against the haughty; be gentle and kind to the weak. Let your aim and your purpose, in good report or in ill, in victory or in defeat, be so to live, so to strive so to serve, and so to do your part to raise the standard of life to higher and better spheres."

Regardless of the tongue spoken, no matter whether one casts his vote Liberal or Conservative, no difference to what church one adheres, and without considering position, occupation or everyday work, this message should be heeded by all Canadians. Canada will be a better Canada if all remember that "faith is better than doubt, and love is better than hate."

## The System not to Blame.

Co-operation has been a much-talked-of subject in Canada, but up to the present it has not been a pronounced success in this country. We have often said, in discussing the matter, that Canadians were too prosperous to consider a close working together. Too often failure has been blamed on the system, and wrongly, because the system, properly carried out, should be ideal to meet the conditions of the producer in this country. Failure is generally due to bad management, to selfishness on the part of some one or more persons holding a prominent connection with the organization, or to jealousy on the part of certain members. It is almost invariably the fault of some one man or set of men prominent in the work of an association if that association goes under. It is important, then, to carefully pick and choose members and officers of any co-operative association which starts to do business in this country. Every failure makes it harder for future co-operation to prosper.

Farmers in some sections of Ontario are in a tight pinch for this winter. They are already buying Western oats for feed at 60 cents per bushel, are cutting deeply into their hay supplies, the only crop that was abundant, and some have fed all the corn they grew, the crop being practically a failure on most of the heavy land. Stocker, feeder and store cattle are going to the shambles. A North Perth farmer, who called at this office a few days ago, stated that this year he had 250 bushels of grain whereas he generally has 2,000 to 2,500 bushels. Many in his neighborhood did not thresh at all, and yet, in face of all this, some people begrudge the farmer a fair price for his products.

OCTOBER

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**Nature's Diary.**

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

One of the most interesting things about the ants is found in their relations with other insects. A French naturalist has called the ant "The little black milkmaid, who tends her green cows in the pink pasture of a rose-petal," referring to the relationship which exists between ants and aphids. The aphids, plant-lice or green flies, as they are variously termed, are found on nearly all plants. They pierce the integument of the leaf or stem with their slender, pointed mouth-parts, and imbibe the juices of the plant, which consist of water with cane sugar, dextrin, salts, and some proteid substances, in solution. In the alimentary tract of the aphid very little of this material is assimilated, with the result that the excrement is very rich, particularly in sugar. This excrement is voided in colorless drops, and when it falls on the leaves of the plants and dries in the air forms a sticky glistening substance. This substance, which is known as honey-dew, is excreted in very large quantities when one considers the small size of the aphids. A Maple Aphid excretes forty-eight drops of honey-dew in twenty-four hours. This honey-dew forms one of the staple and most important foods of the ants. Some ants obtain the honey-dew merely by licking the surface of the stems and leaves on which it has fallen, but many species have learned to stroke the aphids and induce them to void the liquid gradually so that it can be imbibed directly. The ease and rapidity with which the ants can obtain honey-dew is greatly facilitated by the sedentary and gregarious habits of the aphids, since they are thus able to pass quickly from one aphid to another.

When the aphids are unattended by ants they discharge the liquid to a distance with a sudden jerk, but when an ant approaches an aphid and caresses it with her antennæ the aphid voids the honey-dew gently and, as it were, hands it over to the ant.

That relationship between the ants and the aphids is mutual is shown by the fact that the aphids do not attempt to defend themselves from the ants, and that the ants protect the aphids against other predaceous insects and even collect their eggs, store them in their nests over winter, and put them out on suitable food-plants in the spring. The aphids are comparatively defenceless insects, but they have a pair of siphons, which secrete a sticky, waxy substance, and when attacked they attempt to smear the face of the attacker with this substance, and thus blind it long enough to make their escape. But when approached by an ant they do not bring their siphons into play. It is not only the aphids which the ants regard as their "cows," but in the same manner they secure sweet liquid from several species of tree-hoppers and scale-insects.

Besides the relations which the ants maintain with the aphids, tree-hoppers and scale-insects, there are many other intimate relationships between ants and other insects. In ants' nests there are a very large number of species of insects; 1,500 different species having, in fact, been found in the nests of the ants of Europe and North America. These insects belong to very different categories, some being mere intruders, some parasites, some tolerated guests and some true guests, which are fondled, fed and even reared by the ants. The intruders are thieves and seek to elude the ants and get at their food, and are treated with hostility by the ants. The tolerated guests live on the refuse of the nest, and the ants pay no attention to them. In the case of many of the true guests, which are mostly beetles, it is hard to see why the ants not only tolerate them but care for them. They are, however, the ants' pets, and it may be that the ants derive as much pleasure from keeping them as human beings do from keeping perfectly useless, and often troublesome, pets. Some of the guests have long hairs, at the base of which are glands that secrete a volatile, aromatic substance, and it has been shown that the ants are very fond of this secretion, enjoying it in fact as much as a smoker does a good cigar. So long has been the association of ants and some of these guest beetles, that the beetles are entirely dependent upon the ants, and are never found except in ants' nests. They have become incapable of feeding themselves as the mouthparts have become modified to a shape fitted to receiving food from their hosts, and are no longer adapted to the securing of food for themselves. In some cases this specialization has been carried even farther, and the beetles are cared for, not by one species of ant, but by two, as they migrate in the spring to the nest of one species in order to have their pupa reared, and again in the fall to the nest of another species for the purpose of hibernation.

These beetles, when hungry, take up what might very well be described as a "begging attitude" in front of an ant, and stroke the ant's cheeks with their antennæ.

**THE HORSE.**

**Collar Galls.**

Tannic acid is one of the very best remedies for collar galls. It can be secured from any drug store, and is easily applied by rubbing lightly over the collar every morning and evening if the horse is working.

Collar galls usually appear either at the top of the neck or at the point of the shoulder where an improperly fitted collar rubs. It is important that the collar be kept clean at all times in order that it may be kept from cutting into the neck, but special care in keeping it clean is necessary after these galls start. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

**Horse Boarders.**

One of the most difficult problems which the average farmer has to contend with, in connection with his horse stock, is in maintaining profitable employment for the necessary number of horses to do the work on the farm in the rush season throughout the long winter months of idleness. As a matter of fact, there should be less idleness and more work for fewer horses on many of the farms in Eastern Canada. Horse labor comes largely in one season, and during the other half of the year most of the horses are kept to the detriment of farm profit. We have been on one-hundred-acre farms in Eastern Canada which were carrying ten head of horses, and these not valuable brood mares. Good brood mares, raising colts which may be sold year after year, are not so much of a drag on the farm profit, but a large number of non-descript horses kept about a place are certainly not profitable, unless there is work for them to do. We believe the average farmer who is not a breeder would be well advised to reduce his horse stock to a minimum. By a minimum we mean the smallest number which will handle his work to good advantage during the rush of spring, summer and fall. The average farmer breeds only one or two mares each year, and why keep around the place three or four horses which are idle the greater part of the time? There is nothing to be said against keeping an extra brood mare or two, but even brood mares should do their share of the farm work. All necessary teaming, such as drawing gravel and sand for future cement work, getting fencing material ready, wood hauled, and manure away from the yard, and all such work should be done during the winter to keep the horses earning their board. It is generally found, too, that the man who is overstocked with horses has too many poor horses. It is a far better policy to keep a smaller number of animals; keep good ones, and keep them well. Most farmers could well consider a reduction in the cost of horse labor on their farms, and to ac-

and barley, one part of barley to two parts of oats, is recommended. Bran should be mixed with this grain to take up the moisture and add variety, which means much in the feeding of any kind of live stock. If the horses are working, give the boiled grain at night and in quantities that will not cause undue laxativeness. This method, supplemented with other condiments and systems known to most all good feeders and horsemen, will result in a conditioned animal ready to sell.

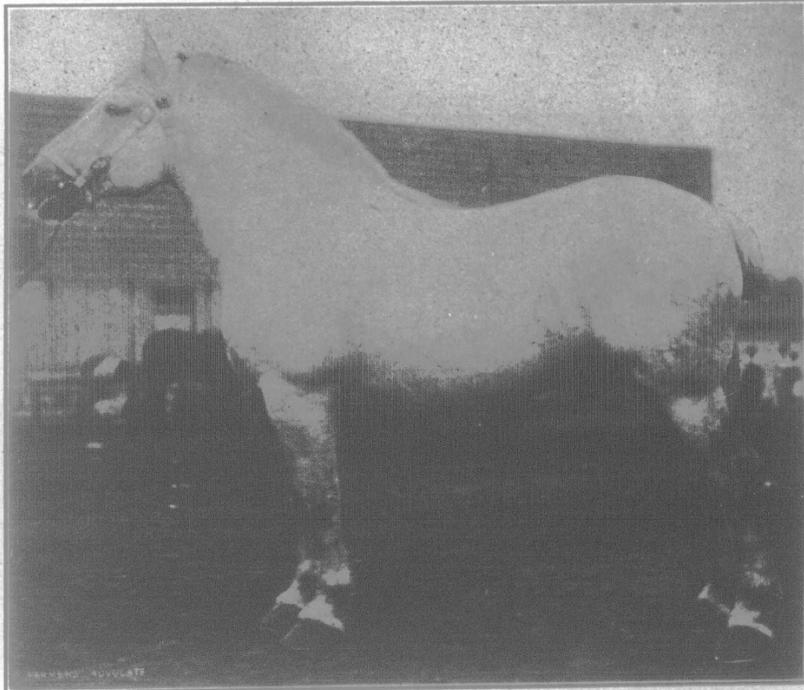
**LIVE STOCK.**

**An English Abattoir Man on Canadian Store Cattle for Britain.**

In a letter addressed to the British newspapers, a writer signing himself "Harry Moss," The Abattoir Cattle Market, Islington, puts forth the idea that if Canadian store cattle were permitted to enter Britain they would largely solve the problem of the high cost of meats in the United Kingdom. His letter is directed particularly to the members of trade unions in the Old Land, and is so vigorous that we publish it in full. The writer of it is a firm believer in allowing free entry of Canadian cattle. He takes a side swing at those who advocate settling wounded soldiers on the Canadian prairie. He is rather too hard on the Canadian prairie which is now far from being a wilderness where any Britisher would die an outcast. Canada, too, is not a foreign land to any Britisher, but he is right in saying that Canada needs "young, husky fellows who can work."

Canadian cattlemen will read with interest what he says:

Day after day, perusing the daily papers, I read of meetings organized for the purpose of protesting against the great rise in foodstuffs. Some meetings denounce the farmers, some the retailers, some the meat trusts, as being the prime factors of the unprecedented rise in the foodstuffs, but I have never read of one solitary instance where a meeting has advocated a business solution to bring about a reaction in the prices of the nation's food. We even have prominent politicians who tell us they have examined evidence and cannot find a single instance to infer there are such things as food rings in existence. When I think of a body of workers like trade unionists, a body of workers numbering well over three millions, being fed and beguiled by politicians who use such idiotic twaddle, it makes



**Irade.**

Champion Percheron stallion at Toronto and London for T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont.

complish this many of them would find it a very good step to dispose of surplus horses, and when selling off the surplus not to sell the best. Keep the good brood mares and the best necessary geldings for the farm. Very often one good horse is worth more on the place than two or three poor ones, and costs no more to feed than one inferior animal.

**Horsemen Optimistic.**

During the past two years there has been a considerable movement of horses through the Stock Yards at Toronto. Many of these were enroute from United States to supply war order contracts, but a percentage were of Canadian origin and destined for Canadian points or overseas. The feeling still exists that the Dominion of Canada could have supplied more horses on war account if it had been the policy of the Canadian or Imperial Government to use them; but, be that as it may, there has been movement enough to brighten the outlook somewhat and cause some dealers in horse flesh to feel that the future will be better. However, they emphasize that they can handle the good ones to best advantage, and it is doubtful if the "scab" or blemished horse will ever be of much value again, even in the West or in the constituency of a "crooked" politician.

Animals to sell, they state, should first be conditioned by being put into the stable and physiced so the feeding and idleness will not cause their legs to be magnified. Good hay along with boiled oats

me begin to wonder whether you really are men or only the tools of party politicians who lead you by the nose and treat you as nothing more than imbeciles. Fancy, you the men who, to raise your wage-earning power 2s. per week, combine, strike and refuse to work until your demands are satisfied, to allow your wives and families to be systematically robbed when, by approaching your leaders and enforcing them to act, and act at once, you could in a few weeks have all your foodstuffs, including milk and butter, at the usual normal prices.

In my previous letters I have advocated the free importation of Canadian store cattle, sheep and milch cows to alleviate the inflated prices of the English, Irish and Scotch store cattle, but has any movement been made by the Government to allow these grand cattle to have free access into England? NO! FOR WHY?

I will answer that question and trust I shall be lucid in explaining why we are debarred the importation of these needed cattle so that my readers can quite grasp the reason their wives and children, and also themselves, are robbed of the means of obtaining their foodstuffs at normal prices.

Ireland exports to England on an average a little over one million head of cattle every year (mostly store cattle) and, through the embargo placed on the importation of Canadian cattle, the Irish cattle breeders can command whatever prices they care to charge for their own store cattle and milch cows; consequently, we have Irish store cattle foisted upon us at prices varying from £15 to £33 the head, while, if the embargo were taken off the Canadian cattle, these scandalous and outrageous prices would fall immediately by £6 to £12 per head respectively. It is more than out-

rageous to see the prices charged for undersized Irish milch cows—£27 to £35 per head for cows that, in competition with the Canadian milch cows, would drop in value £10 to £15 per head at once.

Now, gentlemen, perhaps you may wonder why the Canadian cattle are barred from entering into the United Kingdom. Has it ever occurred to you that there are 80 Irish Members of Parliament sitting at the House of Commons to watch and see that justice is done to Ireland, and if either party, Radical or Conservative, were to bring in a Bill for the free importation of Canadian cattle it would not take a man with a vast amount of brain power to tell which way those 80 Members would vote. My good men, your wives, children and everyone else could starve rather than these petty, paltry, party politicians should be taken out of the limelight and lose their power that the magical initials M. P. have conferred upon them. There is one thing the War has produced, it has dusted the eyes of the worker and the employer, and has produced a feeling towards each other that could never have existed without some gigantic upheaval to bring both classes together, and it has shown that when the Empire is in danger they throw all animosity aside and work together for one aim, that is, freedom and justice, and that without the aid of paltry, party politicians.

Now, Trade Unionists, can you find a man within your vast circle of workers that has the courage to introduce a short Bill in Parliament to allow these Canadian cattle free access into the United Kingdom? Have you got a man that will do it at once? You have produced men who have done more daring deeds than what is asked for here, and have done them for a lesser cause than what is demanded in this case, and that is, to throw off the shackles forever of the great American meat and food combines. Find your man and force the Government to accede to your wishes, and that at once.

Directly the first cargo of cattle leaves Canada every cattle feeder in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales would put their finished beasts, i. e., fat cattle, on the market for sale, and the price of meat would drop 33 per cent. The Irish cattle breeders would flood every market in England, Scotland and Wales with their store cattle and milch cows to make the best possible price they could, knowing full well the powerful opponent they had to meet, directly the first cargo of Canadian cattle were landed in England, your dairies would have their stalls full of milch cows at a reasonable price, and your milk and butter would naturally come back to normal prices.

Now we come to the most important factor of why we must have these Canadian cattle imported into England. Lately there has been a great amount of discussion about sending our wounded and maimed soldiers out to Canada—out to the vast lonesome prairies to get a living best way they could. Does the Canadian Government want these disabled and maimed men? No. Canada is a young country and does not wish to be populated with men of this description; she wants young, husky fellows that can work, not men that are almost helpless, and to a man who has traveled Canada and knows the hardships that have to be overcome before you can make headway in that country, it would be nothing short of a dastardly crime to banish those men who have fought and bled for their homesteads and their wives and children, and the award that awaits them for their valor and fearlessness would be that they shall be shipped to an almost foreign land, to be isolated forever from their friends and relations, and die the death of an outcast, and that through the shortsighted politicians who have the welfare of our best and bravest entrusted to their care. The very thought of it makes a man's blood run cold.

The Americans are only too pleased for us to take their dressed beef, which is nothing more or less than a manufactured article, and our sleepy-eyed politicians pat us on the back and say: "Now, what more do you want; you have beef imported from America and sold at less per pound here than it is sold in America." And I must say that this was quite true up to 1914. And why is this done? Merely because those who are supposed to look after the interests of the public can see no farther than their nose. America does not want us to import Canadian cattle, for the simple reason that directly we import live cattle it would mean the death blow to their great soap combines, their great leather combines, and also other great industries that emanate from the sole utilization of animal by-products.

Why should we not utilize the by-products of our cattle? If we imported these Canadian cattle, we should find one of the greatest national assets. Our tanneries would once again be in full working order, our leather merchants would be independent of American and foreign leather imports, the best fats from the beasts could be used for the making of margarine, and we should then know what we were eating; the coarse fats could be utilized for the manufacture of soaps and candles, the oil from the bones would set up other industries, and the wastage that always occurs would feed hundreds and thousands of pigs, so that another branch of the trusts would be badly hit. The cattle would produce manure, so that our lands could be well manured, and out of the land would arise such crops of corn, fruit and produce that could never be produced unless we had the by-products produced by the cattle.

When visiting Omaha, Kansas and Chicago, I could not but admire the methodical manner in which every particle of the by-products of the cattle slaughtered was utilized, and out of the 50,000 hands employed at Packing Town, Chicago, more than half that number were engaged in manipulating the proceeds of the animal by-products. Do we want to banish our disabled heroes when I know that every man of them can be found employment and have a share in the prosperity

that will arise when we have our lands teeming with feeding cattle, milch cows, also sheep and lambs? It is for you, Trade Unionists, to see that this is done and done at once, and then you will see the difference in the purchasing power of your money for your household expenses.

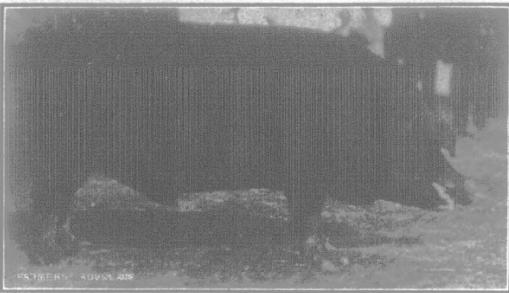
We have our Ministers asking the masses to economize; my previous letters have shown those who supervise the victualling departments of the canteens how to minimize the wastage. Has any notice been taken of my letters? No. The wastage is still in existence, and millions and millions of money are squandered every month through the incompetency of those entrusted with the supervision of the above

## A Few Phases of the Live-stock Situation

The movement and disposition of our meat animals at the present time is significant in the extreme. The shortage of feed in the country is causing farmers to unload their stock in a thin condition, and since those who annually put a number of steers in the feed-lot are refraining from doing so this fall, the outlook for finished beef in the spring of 1917 is rather hazy. Furthermore, stockers and feeders are being slaughtered at the packing plants, thus blocking for good and all, any possibility of them coming again over the scales as good butcher cattle. Hogs seen on the market recently gave every evidence of the fact that swine raisers are becoming panicky and disposing of their stock in an unfinished condition. At such a time they very rarely retain good breeding sows to supply the demand which follows these conditions as surely as day follows night. The number of sheep and lambs moving, as indicated by the receipts at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, has been much smaller this year than last. This can only suggest two reasons: the sheep are not in the country or the shepherds are keeping a goodly number of their ewes and ewe lambs to increase their breeding stock. Having in mind the character of the sheep industry for the last several years, we incline very strongly to the view that they are not being produced, and consequently cannot come forward. Let us go into the matter more fully regarding the whole situation and derive some conclusions therefrom.

### Feed Problem the Reason.

One of the main reasons for the present situation is the shortage of feed throughout the country. There are a few districts in Ontario where the corn and



Duroc Jersey Boar

A winner this year for Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood.

spring grains have been fairly good, and there are individual farmers who never had better crops, but these instances are the exception to what prevails generally in Ontario. A bumper crop of hay was almost universal and fall wheat was fair, but the spring grains and corn have been a disappointment, and herein lies the chief reason for lack of finish in live stock at the present time as well as the lack of demand for feeder cattle. If we turn to the West for feed we find almost similar conditions so far as price is concerned. First grade No. 1 feed wheat has been quoted at \$1 per bushel at Fort William, and oats and barley are also well up. Not such a large percentage of their feeder cattle are retained in the country as is the case in Eastern Canada, for the United States markets are receiving quite a few.

In conversation on the Stock Yards market at Toronto recently with drovers from all over Western Ontario the writer was informed that farmers generally desired to sell cattle of the stocker and feeder class, and the majority of those who usually put in a few feeders for the winter were not doing so on account of the paucity of grain. Drovers from the counties of Middlesex, Lambton, Huron, Grey and Simcoe all spoke much the same regarding the shortage of feed and the heavy movement of stockers and feeders to the market, but of no return of the same to the farms. Waterloo and Middlesex Counties, which usually purchase a goodly number of feeders through the Toronto market, are selling rather than buying through that medium of trade.

### What is Actually Happening.

Stockers and feeders are coming on to the market, but they are not going out again as such. This class of cattle are being purchased heavily by the packers and slaughtered, the best as thin butchers, and the remainder as cutters and canners. More killing is being done by the packing houses this year than last, and cattle that should be fed all winter are going

departments. You ask the masses to economize! Let some of your great Government spending departments show us the lead, and we shall not be loath to follow your example.

The Government has appointed a commission to enquire into and take evidence to report upon the unprecedented rise in the Nation's food. They have sat for months, and no doubt they will sit for several months longer before ever they can summon up courage to tell the country that they are powerless, and can find no way to alleviate the high prices in foodstuffs. Let the commission read this article and see if they cannot bring some of my suggestions to pass, and thereby show willingness to do good to their fellow creatures.

to the shambles. During the week ending Saturday, October 14, 1916, slightly fewer than 400 head went back to Ontario farms to be fed, whereas for the corresponding week last year, which was one of the lightest weeks of the fall season, over one thousand went out. During October of 1915 the number of stockers and feeders going from the market to the farms of Ontario ranged around 1,500 head. Neither are these cattle going to the United States for feeding purposes. During the week referred to in last year's business on the Union Stock Yards, approximately 2,000 head were re-shipped across the line, whereas during the same week this year less than 1,000 head were re-shipped on that account. Stockers and feeders are not going to Ontario farms or to the United States in the same numbers as was the case last year especially from Ontario. One commission house, which does perhaps the largest business in stockers and feeders, said that where they placed three cattle last year they are not placing one this fall. A goodly number are being picked up for distillery feeding, but the other demand is small. The price of feeder cattle is not high, being regulated largely by what they are worth for slaughtering purposes.

### The Outcome.

From appearances at the present time one would be led to predict that good butcher cattle will be scarce next spring. With the shortage of feed in the country and farmers being loath to buy the same at prices which are prevailing high and cannot help but continue so, there will be fewer cattle fed this winter than is common in this country. From some districts, one instance being in the northern part of Simcoe County, where they raise a large number of cattle but do not feed so many, they are being kept, but drovers from that district say they will receive little grain this winter and will come out thin in the spring. Some predict that fat cattle will be very scarce in the spring, but that they will become more plentiful in July and August. Dealers and buyers on the Toronto market believe that the cattle are likely to come through so thin in the spring that not until early fall will they be in proper condition to sell. Possibly not until late in August, 1917, will fat cattle be in any way plentiful. The dry weather having retarded the development of seedlings this season, feed is liable to be scarce next summer. The lack of moisture stored in the soil may also militate against good pasture, but of course this condition may be remedied by heavy precipitation this fall and next spring.

Never were there better opportunities for the man in a position to feed cattle than exist at the present time. Anyone with sufficient grain and rough fodder to winter his cattle even in a thrifty condition should profit well, and those with plenty of grain, or so situated financially that they can purchase feed, have bright prospects of doing well through fattening cattle for the spring trade. Little need be said with regard to the availability of feeds; they are scarce and high, as quotations show, but anyone with stock of good conformation and feeding type would profit more by purchasing feed than by disposing of the thin cattle which are already very plentiful on the market. On Monday, October 16, over 4,000 cattle were turned over at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, but generally speaking they were not any too well fleshed. There is a considerable movement of cattle at the present time of this class, which usually indicates that the near future will experience a keen demand.

### Sheep and Swine.

There is a lack of uniformity and finish about the hogs now being handled. Farmers apparently are disposing of their swine in an unfinished condition. This can only bring about smaller prices, as recent quotations have shown. One can purchase feed for swine and get his money back in a short period, for the turn-over is more quickly brought about than with other classes of live stock. It will pay well we believe, at this time, to buy some extra corn or millfeeds and finish the hogs rather than to turn them off light and only half grown. He who keeps a fair number of good breeding sows will be making no mistake. Present conditions are sure to discourage the faint hearted and insure a future demand that will enrich those who stay with the business.

Receipts in sheep and lambs have fallen off this year. Anyone in a position to stock up with good breeding ewes has one of the safest propositions in the live-stock business.

September a month of In the west oat harvest is in the east are usually was later of length along so far as the more favorab promise of improvement or turnip crop potato crop an average c not promise paid per acre famous farm by Mr. Reid this figure tenanted by William Dro as Anan Chie prices round commat enoi it is obvious getting very Whether the together on t all accounts t exporting to in the past, exporting to

Flockmast prices for t been followed generally sol great breads the widest ex are pre-emin jots which di In so far as in faces this year flat flock i held a forme flockmasters. made an aver five selling Lochearnhead made an aver of Charles Ca The second l year has be and £150. flock of John shire. He so of £10 18s.1 highest price was a splend and indeed our other have also be record for sell Skelfhill, Hav ram at £225. Attonburn, K for 15 two-y £120. A be John Elliot remarkable a was £95. I thus hold the profits from is surprising bounding up

Kelso on 7 of Border Le of this breed lot offered by Brechin, by After this fig £100. The Westside for 1 of these thi position in th the Shorthor that the pur butcher's be or Galloway. valuable bred surpasses any is for grading The same is both Blackfa Leicester for crossed with in grading u Crossed with Bred, and th Down ram for the early surpasses the a Blackface greylaces a hoggets, that yellow turn being special has greatly i breed were s Leicesters. 1 Border Leic £57, £55,

## Our Scottish Letter.

September is closing and with it there passes away a month of singularly unequal harvest weather. In the west of Scotland the month has enabled the oat harvest to be saved in quite a satisfactory fashion. In the east of Scotland, where weather conditions are usually more favorable for harvesting, the harvest was later of being started and it is dragging its slow length along. On the whole, however, the conditions so far as the cereal crops are concerned are much more favorable than they would have been had the promise of midsummer not under-gone considerable improvement for the better. The state of the root or turnip crop has also greatly improved but the potato crop is a bad business. There is not half an average crop in Scotland and what there is does not promise too well. Unheard of prices are being paid per acre in the Midlands. The potatoes on the famous farm of Pictstonhill, Perth, now occupied by Mr. Reid, have been sold at £80 per acre, but this figure was eclipsed at Crieffochter, Crieff, tenanted by the well-known breeder of Shorthorns, William Dron. There a crop of the variety known as Anan Chief has been sold at £89 per acre. And prices round about £50 and £55 per acre have been common enough. With a short crop at such prices, it is obvious that merchants must be relying upon getting very high prices in order to recover a profit. Whether these hopes will be realized depends altogether on the state of the crops in England. By all accounts that is healthy and so far from Scotland exporting to England, as has usually been the case in the past, it is just possible that England may be exporting to Scotland.

Flockmasters have been making unprecedented prices for their lambs, and these high figures have been followed up by high prices for rams which are generally sold in Scotland in September. The three great breeds in Scotland are Blackfaces which occupy the widest extent of territory, Border Leicester which are pre-eminently the native low-ground breed and Cheviots which divide the hill-grazings with the Blackfaces. In so far as individual high price is concerned the Blackfaces this year established a fresh record. The Cross-fair flock in Ayrshire of James Clark has long held a foremost place in the good opinion of Scottish flockmasters. Five shearing rams from this flock made an average at Lanark of £113 4s., one of the five selling for £300 to Mrs. Watters, Glenample, Lochearnhead. Eleven shearing rams from this flock made an average of £66 12s. 8d., and 13 from the flock of Charles Cadzow, Borland, Biggar, made £57 18s. 5d. The second highest price for a Blackface ram this year has been £230 and others have made £180 and £150. A remarkable record was made by the flock of John Willison, Parishholm, Douglas, Lanarkshire. He sold 62 ram lambs at Lanark at an average of £10 18s. 11d., and got £40 for one of them. The highest prices were all made at Lanark, but there was a splendid demand for Blackface rams at Perth, and indeed generally all round. With regard to our other mountain breed, the Cheviot, results have also been very satisfactory. A lady holds the record for selling a ram of this breed, viz., Miss Grieve, Skelfhill, Hawick. She, last year, sold a two-year-old ram at £225. This year another lady, Mrs. Elliot, Attonburn, Kelso, made the record average of £33 18s. for 15 two-year-old tups, and the highest price was £120. A beautiful group of 18 yearling tups from John Elliot Jr., Blackhaugh, Clovenfords, made the remarkable average of £31 14s. 5d. and his top price was £95. It is rather remarkable that ladies should thus hold the records in prices of mountain sheep. The profits from this type are not so great usually but it is surprising how values in these mountain breeds are bounding upwards.

Kelso on Tweed is the great rendezvous of breeders of Border Leicesters. The highest price for a ram of this breed this year was £230 paid for one of the lot offered by Archibald Cameron & Sons, Westside, Brechin, by J. C. Robertson, Falahill, St. Boswell's. After this figure the best prices were £120, £110 and £100. The highest average recorded was £72 made by Westside for 12—a record so far as we have any memory of these things. The Border Leicester occupies a position in the sheep world akin to that occupied by the Shorthorn in the cattle world. No one claims that the pure-bred Shorthorn will make as good a butcher's beast as the pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway. Yet the Shorthorn is by far the most valuable breed. This is due to the fact that it far surpasses any other breed for crossing purposes—that is for grading up the beef qualities of common cattle. The same is true of the Border Leicester. As a breed, both Blackface and Cheviots will surpass the Border Leicester for the production of mutton, but when crossed with almost any other breed the best results in grading up are got from the Border Leicester. Crossed with the Cheviot we get the so-called Half-Bred, and that ewe again when crossed with the Oxford Down ram leaves a most profitable type of lamb for the early market. In quality of mutton nothing surpasses the produce of a Border Leicester ram and a Blackface ewe. Colloquially these are known as greyfaces and for feeding off, not as lambs but as hoggets, that is after being wintered on swedes and yellow turnips, they sell splendidly, their mutton being specially prized. The demand for Oxford Downs has greatly increased, and this year more rams of this breed were sold at Kelso than there were of Border Leicesters. Prices however, came far short of the Border Leicester prices. The highest prices were £57, £55, £53 and £50. The highest average was

£36 12s. 6d., and the next £26 10s. Suffolk rams are also growing in favor north of the Tweed. The recently formed flock at Mungo's Walls Duns, owned by J. P. Ross Taylor, made the highest average for this breed, viz., £18 17s. for a group of very handsome lambs. For some reason or another the Shropshire does not make anything like the same progress in popular favor as the two English breeds named. The feeling seems to be that lambs left by the Shropshire are too small, they yield too little weight for the average breeder to care for them as commercial sheep. The Suffolk crosses splendidly with ewes of kindly feeding qualities such as Cheviots or half-breds so-called. The Suffolk leaves a larger proportion of lean mutton than any of his competitors, but he is inclined to be a little hard on the top and therefore not too kindly a feeder. When the ewe is of a different tendency he makes a splendid cross. Certainly he has recovered a deal of lost ground in Scotland, and recent sales show that the Suffolk has now come to stay.

All classes of stock are maintaining a very high level of prices and it becomes a question of how long this is to continue. Dairy Shorthorns and British Holstein-Friesians are being sold in considerable numbers, and there is just a possibility that several dairying herds are being dispersed on account of labor difficulties. At Mr. Shirley's sale at Bletchley in Buckingham 320 guineas were paid for a yearling bull, and the cows and heifers made an average of £87 7s. 6d. Taking the heifers by themselves they made an average of £132 6s. A dispersion sale of useful Aberdeen Angus cattle was conducted at Brucklay Castle in Aberdeenshire when 34 head made an average of £37 14s. 1d. The question of the superiority of the British Holstein as a dual-purpose breed is being vigorously discussed, but little light is thrown upon the problem. We take it that the Dairy Shorthorn and the British Holstein are both very good examples of a dual-purpose cow. The Dairy Shorthorn as bred in the Dales of Yorkshire and the Westmorland fells—is a splendid dual-purpose animal. She gives a great flow of milk and can be sold fat to excellent purpose when her milking days are over. The B. H. is only slowly coming to its own in this country. They are popularly designated Dutch cattle. They are heavier than the Ayrshire, and give a splendid flow of milk. It is not always of the highest standard in regard to butter fat but the milk, if less rich than that of the Shorthorn or Ayrshire, seldom falls below the standard. All the same so long as the British public will not pay for milk according to quality but must always have full quantity, the British Holstein with her splendid performance at the pail will be in demand.

The annual report of the Scottish Milk Record Society for 1915 has recently been published. It refers almost entirely to Ayrshire herds, and there is no reason why this should be so. It affords conclusive proof of the substantial progress made in levelling up the milk-producing powers of the Ayrshire. During the eight or ten years of existence of the records, this progress has been steady. An increasing number of breeders are recognizing that they have been feeding many cows which were not keeping themselves. Such are being eliminated and animals of a more profitable type are being put in their place. Patient continuance in this course of well-doing will in due time reap its due reward, and many breeders of Ayrshires are already discovering this to the advantage of their bank accounts. A few however, have acted on a different plan. They have grown weary of the task put before them and abandoned the effort to level up. Such a course is not good business.

Horses are selling extra well. Street geldings have never been dearer. Recently as high as £132 has been paid in the open market for a horse to pull a lorry in Glasgow or Edinburgh. A sale of pedigree Clydesdales was recently held at Perth—when 40 head of all ages and both sexes made an average of £78 9s. 9d. apiece. An unusually large number of stallions have been hired for 1917, there is every prospect of Clydesdale breeding continuing to flourish for a long while to come. All the same we want to keep the lorry in view, to breed horses that can draw loads on the streets as well as horses that please the eye. Other classes of horses are not nearly so much in demand as some would like. There has been a vigorous discussion of the Hackney problem, and reflections have been indulged in, sound enough in themselves, but strangely belated and of small service to-day. The best mare of the breed has undoubtedly been the celebrated champion Ophelia. She has proved herself a phenomenal dam, and the produce of her sons, Polonius and Mathias, dominate the breed to-day. The kind of horse which dominated the breed in the nineties of the last century has happily ceased to be, but it was pathetic to see grooms wasting their energies showing horses in hand that never could under any conditions have been made good harness horses. And a Hackney is either a harness horse or nothing.

## SCOTLAND YET.

Never in recent years has it been more necessary to husband the feed supplies for live stock than this fall. Everything should be done to prevent waste and to conserve that which we have. In conjunction with these measures the stock should be comfortably housed and rid of all vermin. There is no use burning up feed in cattle, horses, sheep or swine when a large percentage of the amount consumed goes to offset the effects of uncomfortable stabling and the persistent annoyance of lice and ticks. Clean down the cobwebs, disinfect with whitewash, clean and enlarge the windows to permit sunlight. This done, do not forget to rid the animals of all vermin when they come into the stables.

## THE FARM.

## The Soul of Canada.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

Whenever I read history, even the history of Canada, I feel like the American soldier who was wallowing through the mud after the battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse. Saluting his officer he exclaimed bitterly:

"If ever I love another country, durn me!"

History, as written, is largely a record of crimes and blunders that are exposed or whitewashed according to the political bias of the man who is writing the history. Historians, as a rule, are more given to the use of whitewash than a political investigating committee. Fired by a patriotic desire to picture for us a country worth loving they suppress much, glorify everything that seems worth glorifying, and give us something that is no nearer the truth than the crayon portraits you see in many country parlors. If historians told the simple truth, every nation with a scrap of decency would be trying to live down its history, just as a convict tries to live down his past. And yet—and yet I confess to a love of Canada that is not simply a patriotic emotion but a passion to which my whole being vibrates. To me Canada is a living soul—a Presence that companions me in the fields—a mighty mother that nourished my youth and inspires my manhood. Whenever I think of Canada I remember Carman's wonderful lines:

"When I have lifted up my heart to thee,  
Then hast thou ever hearkened and drawn near,  
And bowed thy shining face close over me,  
Till I could hear thee as the hill-flowers hear."

When I strive to fathom the secret of this love I find that it is due to the fact that I learned history, not from books, but, from the lips of the men and women who made Canada—that I learned the history, not of the government, but of the people. The spirit that broods over me to-day is the same that danced among the shadows beside an open fire-place while I listened to endless crooning tales of the sufferings and hopes of the pioneers. They had left the old lands of hardship and oppression to hew out homes for themselves in a new land, where their children could be free. The spirit of Freedom that led them into the wilderness became my spirit, and their dream of a free Canada became a living spirit that danced about me in the flickering light of the flaming backlogs.

By some trick of the imagination I have always thought of Canada as the blithe spirit that haunted my childhood. But in my childhood she did not always come in the same guise. Sometimes she would come gliding out of the depths of the forest, a shy and dusky sprite that would take me by the hand and teach me the love of the flowers and birds and the infinite mysteries of Nature. Again she would come as a country maid, glowing with the joy of life, who would lead me through the fields where she reaped the harvest and bound the sheaves. Always she walked in the sunlight, and though her moods were full of song and care-free laughter

"She had the lonely calm and poise  
Of life that waits and wills."

As the years passed and the burdens of life began to press, I lost the intimate touch with the spirit of my country. But always I was conscious that back of the turmoil she was working her will and shaping the destiny of a free people. Though I might be stunned and disheartened by the greed of commerce and the clamor of politics, I could still see dimly that the spirit that companioned my youth was at work wherever men and women labored. And her love was not only for those who could claim it as a birthright, but to all who came to Canada in quest of freedom. Creeds and nationalities and old hatreds were nothing to her. No matter what wrongs or abuse of power there might be in high places the spirit of Canada was nourishing the weak, teaching them the lesson of freedom, and moving to her place among the nations.

Then came the day when the war trumpets sounded and the soul of Canada flamed to her full stature. She heard the call of the oppressed and hurled her legions against the oppressor. Not her's

"To mix with Kings in the low lust for sway,  
Yell in the hunt, and share the murderous prey."

Nourished in freedom she gave battle for freedom. To-day I see her, roused but unafraid, watching with questioning eyes the sacrifice of her sons. Standing heroic on the soil that gave her birth she marks with glooming brows the madness of the nations. This is the hour of her decision. Woe alike to those who would stay her hand and to those who would hurry her to destruction! Born of the dreams of humble people who toiled and served for the freedom on which she was nourished, Canada must be forever free! As a free nation within the Empire she is giving lavishly of her best, and as a free nation she must endure!

Self-Effacement.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I wis oot tae hear a new preacher last Sawbath, an' though it's no' ma habit tae gang tae the Methodist church, that's where I was this time. They had a chap oot frae the city tae preach tae them, it bein' some sort o' a special occasion, an' sae thinks I tae masel', "he will no' be comin' a' that way wi'oot haein' something tae say for himsel'. I'll gae an' hear him," says I.

As it turned oot he wis an unco' modest appearin' sort o' a meenister an' no' the kind that tries tae mak' his audience appreciate the long way they'll hae tae travel an' the heights they'll hae tae climb before they get tae the level on which he himsel' is standin' the noo. As he said himsel' there wis naething he had tae say tae the people that didna' apply to his ain life as weel, an' maist o' the temptations they had tae fight against were auld acquaintances o' his ain. I'm no' gaein' tae gie ye an outline o' his sermon or onything like that. But he mentioned one thing in the course o' his remarks that set me thinkin' an' I'm gaein' tae tell ye about it an' see gin ye think maybe he wis no far frae the truth. He wis speakin' about some folks wha, whenever they did ony piece o' wark were aye wantin' tae ken what ither people thought about it. They weren't daein' their daily task for the sake o' helpin' onybody in particular or the world in general, but juist for a sort o' brag. "What we want" says the preacher, "is self-effacement. Ilka thing we dae we spoil wi' oor self-consciousness. It's how did we look, or how did we speak, or how did we write, or what appreciation does the public show for what we hae done for it. We're sae anxious to hae oor wark noticed an' praised that we lose sight o' the real reason for work, which is the helping o' humanity an' the developin' o' oor ain character. Ye canna' get the best oot o' yersel' while ye're thinkin' 'aboot yersel'. Whatever yer job is get doon tae it in earnest an' dinna' bother about press notices or neighbor's criticisms. There is juist one thing that coonts for much in this day an' generation an' that is unselfish effort. Gin ye've done the best ye can an' gone as far as ye had licht, it disna' matter what people say about ye, one way or another. Yer actions are facts an' facts were never affected by criticism."

"Weel" thinks I tae masel' as I wis on ma way hame, "there wis na doot a guid deal in what he said. We're a pretty self-centered an' selfish lot, ony way ye tak us," Mony a time I've noticed a couple o' chaps talkin' tae one another an' the one that had the floor wad be tellin' a' aboot himsel', what happened tae him, an' what he did an' what he said an' so on, an' the ither fellow wad be hardly listenin' tae him, but juist waitin' for his chance tae butt in an' gie his friend the benefit o' a chapter frae his ain life-history. Time an' again I hae noticed this tendency among humanity an' I dinna' see what for we dae it. Gin we listen tae oor friend we rin a guid chance o' learnin' somethin' that will be for oor benefit, but when we persist in daein' a' the talkin' an' in takin' oorselves for the subject o' oor remarks, we're juist oot that much wind, it seems tae me.

I've seen this self-consciousness show itsel' in ither ways too, besides what I hae been talkin' aboot. I ken a young farmer that keeps a fine stock o' cattle an' whenever ye gang tae see him or his coos he will be askin' ye such questions as this: "Noo what dae ye think o' this animal?" or, "Hoo does this coo compare wi' the one that took first at the fair the ither day?" Or he'll maybe say: "Dae ye think noo that ony o' the herds ye saw when ye were up West were muckle ahead o' this?"

I saw him guid an' mad one day. An' auld chap that kenned the young fellow pretty well, cam' intae the stable while I wis there an' he started in an' found fault wi' ilka animal in the barn. One wis ower narrow between the eyes, an' another showed poor constitution, an' another wis a guid lookin' coo but wad never mak' a milker an' sae on through the hale bunch. By the time he got through oor friend wis guid an' ready tae kick him oot o' the stable, but by the exercise o' considerable self-control he let him depart in peace. After he wis gone the owner o' the cattle turned tae me, an' says he: "Did ye ever hear the like o' that. I'm thinkin' he might gie a chap a word o' encouragement noo an' again, instead o' slammin' him richt an' left that way."

"Weel" says I, "I'm juist gaein' tae tell ye some plain facts if I never did it before. It's my opinion that the auld fellow that has juist gone is in the way o' daein' ye mair guid than a' the rest o' us men that come here an' admire yer stock an' never tell ye where they could be improved or how ye could be improved yersel' for that matter. It's not encouragement ye're needin' ye've had a' o' that that's necessary. What ye're after noo is the mon that will praise up yer stock, an' slap ye on the back an' tell ye ye're a model farmer an' a credit tae the community an' a' that sort o' thing. Ye're gettin' tae the point where ye seem tae need a dose o' this sort o' stuff every second day or so, an' maybe, what ye've juist got frae oor auld friend will be daein' ye mair guid than ye think for. There's na doot that yer efforts tae improve yer stock are a benefit an' an education tae the neeborhood in which we live, but at the same time it's up tae you tae forget it. Dae yer wark as weel as ye ken how, as na doot ye hae been daein' it in the past, but dinna' bother sae muckle aboot gettin' credit for it. That's where ye're losin' time—an' worse."

As he didna' seem tae hae muckle tae say for himsel' an' wis apparently no' in the mood for further conversation I thoct it micht be as weel tae say 'guid-bye'

an tak' mysel' off, which I did. Na doot he'd had plain-speakin' eneuch for one day. Gin that city preacher, that I started oot by tellin' ye aboot, could hae got hault o' him, he micht hae added some effectual touches, but as he wisna' there, there wis naething mair said, an' the preacher lost a guid illustration for his text.

I cam' nigh forgettin' tae tell ye what the text was. It wis a guid auld-fashioned Bible text an' here it is: "Look not ilka mon on his ain things, but also on the things o' ither."

SANDY FRASER.

The Trail of the Middleman.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I sometimes wonder, that if the farmer were, by some miraculous process, given a free hand in organizing an agricultural utopia, how he would go about it. Presumably the middleman, regardless of the form in which he appeared need not be surprised if he got his passports; the rest of mankind becoming either producers or consumers, to fatten and be happy.

But, "Life is real, life is earnest," insists the poet, and our friend the middleman looms big as one of the chief realities. Fortunately for himsel' he is blessed with an epidermis sufficiently thick to turn aside any of the little darts of criticism sometimes aimed in his direction. Though not particularly welcome he has not been kicked out, and until such an event does happen he is pretty sure to be found around the premises.

While a much-criticised individual he is often a convenience, and it is right there he finds his strongest excuse for butting into the farmer's business. Suppose this incident: You receive word from a silo-filling crew that they will be on hand to-morrow. Plans are made to get the harvester busy and have that field of corn down by night. All goes well until the machine strikes a snag and is put out of action. Do you telephone the factory a rush order to ship down the necessary repairs? Possibly, but more probably not. It's a pretty safe bet that you hustle to the nearest agent and ask him to do it for you.

It would go far to cool the atmosphere, on such occasions, however, if the local agent were obliged to keep on hand a supply of the various parts that are likely to be required during certain seasons. But, under ordinary conditions, the getting of an emergency order filled is no joke. Likely as not you will be informed with a fine show of indifference that Bill Jones has juist had a similar accident and cleaned up on the very species of junk that you are especially anxious to obtain.

Yet, if you are wise you'll get a grip on your temper and not start a tirade, just then, on the cussedness of the middleman. He has the "drop" on you and will probably show you up in about this fashion: "If you farmers had gumption enough to pull yourselves together, I'd starve out at this business. As it is, I simply collect my commission for being of convenience to you. Either you won't or can't act for yourselves, and as someone is needed to connect you up with headquarters that's where I come in."

Evidently we are bound, for the present at least, to tolerate the middleman as a sort of necessary evil. He walks into our affairs at every turn, whether we buy or sell. I am not much at prophecy, but believe there are good grounds for stating that he is nearing the beginning of his end. Possibly in another generation we will see the last of him—who knows? In their day our grandfathers would have laughed at the idea of our existing railway system, our telephones and rural mail routes, still more perhaps, that prohibition would ever become an established fact. Yet to-day they are commonplace matters with us, and we almost pity our good old ancestors for their primitive ways. It seems to me that in the future Canada will be compelled by world conditions to develop her producing capabilities not only in the interest of her own enormous population, as yet unborn, but as an exporter to all other nations. Consumers must, therefore, as far as possible, become producers, not call themselves middlemen for the sake of raking in the easy end of the profits. This, of course, must come about gradually—by evolution as it were. It takes time to organize a million farmers, and having done so induce them to stick together. The manufacturer who turns out our tools for production, the miner who supplies the fuel and materials for making manufacturing possible are less isolated individually, and hence, as a body, are more easily controlled.

The weak spot, so far as the great majority of farmers are concerned, is their apparent indifference as to who makes the laws by which they are governed. The members of the committee on agriculture may be quite innocent of any agricultural knowledge, but if their politics happen to correspond with the way these rural voters mark their ballots, no embarrassing questions are asked. The Minister himself, though he be a colossus of agricultural ignorance—by the way, some of them have been able lawyers—will get the desired votes at election time because it has been whispered about that he is a safe man for the party. Did it ever occur to you that the average M. P. and his satellites were nothing more nor less than political middlemen?

With these Egyptians occupying the vantage points, in parliament and out, our greatest need at present is for a Moses to tackle the political situation.

He will need to be graft proof, party proof, and have a long range vision of the promised land. Wilberforce, Lincoln or any of the giants of reform did not accomplish their purpose in a day or a year. Such an undertaking is a life's work—perhaps more. It requires a pretty liberal combination of backbone and brains, but I am optimistic enough to believe that it can and will be brought to completion by some one, some day.

There is, however, much to take note of that is encouraging. While nationally, considerable room for extension exists in the way of co-operative enterprise, yet, in many sections of Canada certain industries have by this measure been placed on a firm and substantial basis. For instance, where fruit growers have formed associations the middleman has, to a large extent, been eliminated both as regards the buying of supplies and selling the crop. Dairymen are adopting similar methods, while the Western grain growers are pursuing a like course with commendable aggressiveness. Why, then, not extend co-operation to the selling of live stock? I believe that it would mean better prices, larger markets and an improvement in quality and uniformity. Over in Minnesota they have tried it out with some rather remarkable results. The margin in price between that offered by the local drovers and what they could receive in a larger market was between fifty and sixty cents per hundred pounds for cattle and hogs. Now the margin is twenty-eight to thirty-three cents per hundred pounds. In one year this resulted in the saving of \$6,766.67. In educational value of the movement is also important. They now realize that to obtain the highest market price certain market requirements must be fulfilled. The right type of animals, together with better feeding and breeding, sell for more money than inferior stuff. It has also shown results in better business methods, as the farmer has come to know the cost of each transaction from the time the stock leaves his hands.

A good, live co-operative association in a community will make the best of heaven that is going to revolutionize the business of farming. Dollars usually talk more effectively than anything else, and it is only when he forces the middleman to seek other pastures that the farmer will come into his own. Elgin Co., Ont. AGRICOLA.

Seed From the Furrow.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We cut our best crop of hay this summer from land that had been treated with barnyard manure and lime. We have tried both separately and I am satisfied that we get very much better results when we combine the two. We put the manure on when we plow for corn, plowing it under. That boosts the corn at the time when it needs boosting and it leaves a goodly amount of fertilizer in the earth for the coming grain crop. When we sow the oats next spring, we put on the lime and certainly we do get grass.

One of our neighbors thought he would try selling off his cows and depending on commercial fertilizer to keep up his land. For a year or two it went well, then it went bad. The hay crop upon which he was relying to give him his income juist about played out. The commercial fertilizer may not have been juist the kind most needed on that soil. I do not know about that; but I do know that the barnyard manure is needed to give that mysterious thing we sometimes call humus to the soil. From somewhere or other we must get humus, or the bottom of the crop barrel will soon come in sight.

Our early-sowed buckwheat this year was a partial failure. It blighted badly with the hot, dry weather of the latter part of July and the first of August. That which was sowed later was all right, a real good crop. It may be we will have to change the time of sowing our seed for this crop. Old Uncle Robert Forbes, a fine Scotch farmer used to sow his buckwheat about the same time he did his oats. That would be in April or May, and he said he always had a good crop. Certainly, there would be no blight to fear, and the crop would be out of the way of the frost. We prize buckwheat very highly. As good a seeding as I ever got was with buckwheat. At the present time the grain is selling with us at \$1.60 a hundred pounds.

How like horses are to folks! A few months ago when the teams were not doing much, one of the big mares got to kicking in the stalls for exercise. She broke a solid oak board one night at the side of the partition and got a big sliver in the bottom of her foot. We had to have a veterinarian take it out. I never want to go through such an ordeal again. The sore healed up well. But the strange part of it is, the mare seems to have learned nothing from her sorry experience, for she is again thundering with her hoofs at that partition. Scolding does no good. Whipping would be worse. We are at a loss to know what would be the best thing to do under such circumstances. One thing, we must strengthen the partition. We think of thick, hard maple plank now.

While the trouble over the milk question was going on with us, some unpleasant things took place. A thresher's belt was stolen. One man's milk was dumped. Another man had the udders of his cows daubed with tar. Of course, it was said at once that these things were done by "Leaguers," because the other fellows would not join. I doubt it. I have more faith in my fellow farmers than that. There are always some who will take advantage of a situation like that to make trouble, but a body of men of the farm, banded together for mutual help and good are not likely to

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sanction acts of lawlessness. They cannot afford to; for every such thing is sure to react against the doers. The best way is to go straight ahead like men, relying on legitimate tactics for victory. And it will come every time, if the cause be right, as it was in this instance.

Up the creek a fellow farmer is making good money out of cauliflowers, raised as a side line. He is known as having the best "caulies" of any man for miles around. He takes all sorts of pains with them and sells them at a fair price. He loads his auto up high with them and carries home a nice speck of money.

It would be a good thing if we all had some little specialty like that.  
N. Y.

E. L. VINCENT.

### Concrete Fence Posts.

Failures in the making of concrete fence posts are frequently due to causes that may be easily remedied. Professor F. V. Ives, of the Agricultural College, Ohio State University, suggests the following: Most failures come from using dirty sand, dirty stone or lumpy cement.

Concrete posts must be reinforced to furnish strength necessary to avoid breakage by pull of fence

or impact of animals or machinery. Three or four No. 3 wires will give the proper reinforcement. Rusty reinforcement should never be used. Rusty material continues to rust after being imbedded in thin layers of concrete, although concrete will protect steel or iron in good condition.

Concrete maintained at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees will have practically double the strength at the end of a week than the same material kept at a temperature of 32 to 40 degrees.

Posts should not be used until they are three or four weeks old. Even a longer time is desirable.

A good size for a fence post is 4 inches square at the top, 4 by 6 inches at the butt, and 7 feet long.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### The Hot Stove League.

When the world's baseball series was concluded, newspaper writers referred very feelingly to what they called the "Hot Stove League." This meant that they were looking forward to discussions that would take place all over the North American Continent during the winter time. The different brilliant plays of the summer season and averages of famous diamond stars will be discussed through the long winter nights, from one end of this continent to the other. What is truthfully said about baseball, can be laid down with the same accuracy regarding motor cars. No sooner does the snow come than owners and drivers begin to discuss the season's automobile accomplishments. There is a "Hot Stove League" in the motor world just the same as there is in the baseball realm. Perhaps the favorite topic for argument is the motor itself. Of course every novice knows an automobile motor burns gasoline after it has been converted into vapor and that this vapor is exploded in cylinders by electricity. Then too, it is common knowledge that the force which results from the burning of the gas, pushes pistons which revolve the crank shaft that in turn transmits power to the rear axles, which have as their function, the spinning of the rear wheels. A great many people, however, do not know that automobile motors are of four-cycle type. The word "cycle" being understood the same as the word stroke. In every four-cycle engine there are four movements, the first a downward, the second an upward, the third downward and the fourth an upward. The first has been named the intake because, following its action, gas is drawn into the cylinders. The second compresses the vapor, the third gives the power after the explosion and the fourth expels the burnt gases. All this is very simple but it leads you to understand the method by which power is developed and momentum acquired. The three principle types of motors working upon this principle, are the valve-in-head, the L-head and the T-head. The first pattern possesses the advantages that accrue from small water jackets and a concentration of power upon the head of the pistons. The L and T types find their principal recommendations from the fact that their constructions may perhaps have advantages through mechanical detail. There

is no trouble distinguishing between the motors, for the names that have been applied to them, could not be improved upon. The valve-in-head is an engine of upright build, the T shows extensions on either side of the head of the motor and the L has one extension from which its name has been derived.

Another topic for dispute in the "Hot Stove League" of motordom will be the difference between the mileage on a gallon of gasoline obtained from a six and a four cylinder machine. It is a fact, although few will believe it, that some sixes obtain as high a mileage as the fours. This is due to the fact that an ordinary four-cylinder engine will have a bore of say 3 3/4 inches or 3 1/2 inches while a six may be as small as 2 3/4 inches or 2 1/2 inches. This means that six explosions are not consuming more than four, where the bursts of speed in the latter one are taking place in larger cylinders. Recently a test was made between a six and a four with the result that the difference in mileage on a gallon of gasoline was only a matter of a few yards. You will find many people willing to wager that a four will go farther than a six on the same quantity of fuel but before accepting a bet of this character, you should make sure of the relative bores and strokes of the cars in question. If the six has the same bore as the four, the gas consumption will naturally be greater, but if it is much less, the automobile in question should run the same distance.

While you are sitting around the stove, somebody, in all probability, will mention rear axles, and if there is a person who is very unfamiliar with cars, he will certainly enquire the meaning of the expression "Full-floating." In order to comprehend the differences in axles, it is necessary to state that all of them consist of two structures as opposed to one, in the ordinary type of vehicle. The outside part has been named housing or dead axle and the inside portion the live axle. Automobile engineers have so designed the rear axle that the live part is relieved of all weight, thus allowing it to perform the one motion of transmitting power from the motor to the wheels. With the semi-floating and three-quarter floating types, this purpose is only partly attained as the live axle has to sustain weight as well as transfer power, hence a double strain is given to the axle which in time has

a weakening effect. The full floating model allows the two structures to carry out two separate purposes, as the weight of the car is carried entirely on the housing and the transmission of power is all that the live axle is asked to do. To make this point perfectly clear, it is only necessary to state that a machine with a full floating axle will run down grade with the live axle shafts entirely removed. In the full floating system the axle shaft is removed by loosening the nuts which fasten around the outside edge of the hub. The shaft can then be pulled out without trouble.

Auto.

### How to Adjust a Spark Coil.

An investigation of a large number of so-called battery complaints led to the discovery that more than 90 per cent. of them were due to an improper adjustment of the spark coil. The first thing the average operator does when his engine is not running right is to adjust the vibrator screw on top of the coil, and then when no spark is produced at all he blames the battery. A half turn on this adjusting screw will often increase the current required by the coil from one-third of an ampere to one and a half amperes.

A poorly adjusted coil will cause (1) great reduction in the life of the battery; (2) rapid wear of contact points; (3) unsatisfactory operation of the motor. Adjust the coil according to the following directions, and leave it alone and see that every one else does the same.

First, remove the vibrator contact screw. Second, smooth the point of the screw and the platinum surface on the vibration spring with a piece of fine emery cloth. Third, adjust the vibrator springs so that the hammer or piece of iron on the end of the vibrator spring stands about one-sixteenth of an inch from the end of the coil. Fourth, turn in the contact screw until it just touches the platinum contact on the vibrator spring very lightly, start the engine, if it misses, tighten a very small amount at a time. If there are several cylinders each with its own coil be sure you are in the right one, until the motor runs without missing.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### What the Agricultural Class has Done for Some Boys.

In some counties the agricultural classes held during January and February are not largely attended by the young men of the district. They do not seize the opportunity to increase their knowledge of their work. Only four or five have regularly attended some classes where there should have been at least twenty-five. In some places the attendance has averaged between seventy-five and eighty. In certain localities the people are unfamiliar with the work taken up during the four or six weeks the class is held, consequently are reluctant to encourage the young men to attend. The lectures are of a practical nature, and intended to give those who attend a broader view of their work. Special attention is paid to the nature of the soil in the locality, soil cultivation, grain selection, varieties of grain, methods of seeding, breeds of live stock, feeds and feeding, together with practice in judging live stock and grain. Lectures are given on fruit and vegetable growing, on the nature and control of weeds, weed seeds, insects and plant diseases. Poultry and dairying, including practice in milk testing, are not forgotten. Farm arithmetic, essay writing, public speaking and debating are usually included in the program. True, the subjects mentioned cannot be gone into fully in four or six weeks, but it is surprising the amount of information that can be secured in that time. As a rule those in attendance enter freely into the discussions, and in this way various phases of the subjects are brought out. Experts on certain subjects are furnished by the Department of Agriculture to assist the District Representatives to conduct the class and give the members the latest and most authentic information on agricultural subjects.

Although the classes are not usually held until after the New Year, it is not too early to plan the work to enable you to attend. There is always something new to learn about this important subject of agricul-

ture. New problems are cropping up all the time, and the better informed a man is in his work the greater the interest he takes in it, and the more valuable he is to his profession. Agricultural classes have saved many young men to the farm and started them on the way to success. The subjects discussed may not interest everyone, but there is something for all to learn. In a certain measure the teaching of the agricultural college is brought right to the home community. If in doubt as to the advisability of spending a few weeks discussing agricultural subjects, ask some of the boys who have attended. Many have been so favorably impressed that they have attended two years in succession.

A class was held in Strathroy, Middlesex County, during the winter of 1913, and, while only five young men were in attendance the first day or two, the number increased to fourteen regular students and as high as forty for stock judging, which was held at neighboring farms two afternoons each week. The older men as well as the younger became interested, and it was not uncommon to have a number of men of mature years at the morning lectures. The following year twenty-eight young men were in regular attendance, many of them having attended the previous year. All had chores to do night and morning, and yet they found it worth while to rise extra early and work late at night in order to attend the class. This shows clearly that the lectures and discussions must have been of practical value. The majority of the boys have since started for themselves, but, with additional work and responsibility, all state that if the opportunity were offered they would again attend. True, no radical changes in farming methods have been made, but ideas have been put into practice that have made many extra dollars besides giving a higher regard for farming.

Calvin Martin, one member of the class, stated recently: "It was the most profitable four weeks I have ever spent. Since then I have looked at farming in a different light. There is a right and wrong

way of doing things, and the discussions and lectures have been of great value to me. Owing to having fifty head of cattle to look after, I could not attend as regularly as I would like to have in the forenoon, but the information gleaned has meant dollars to me. If a class is again held within driving distance I certainly will attend. While we always cleaned our seed grain pretty well, I have taken extra pains since and find that it pays well. A year ago I treated most of the seed for smut, and found that it increased the yield at least a third. The increased knowledge of live stock and feeding has been a big help. There is always something to learn." Mr. Martin is working a hundred-and-fifty-acre farm. The land is not all tile drained, and there are many improvements that might be made. The past season has been a discouraging one, as several crops were almost a failure. Bad seasons are harder on a young man starting than on one who has become established. The soil is a fairly heavy clay, and in a favorable year yields heavily crops. Hay, oats, wheat and corn do particularly well. Although the stables are not elaborate, a large number of cattle are wintered. Mr. Martin believes it wiser to do with the old buildings a few years longer, rather than go in debt for more up-to-date barns and stables. Instead of buying stockers and finishing them on the farm, the practice is made of wintering cattle for other men. This is found to be a profitable business. Yearlings and two-year-old stock can readily be secured and are wintered for from twelve to thirteen dollars a head for five or five-and-one-half months. Corn stover, silage and straw make up the bulk of the ration, although a little hay is sometimes fed. Straw is cut and mixed with the corn, the cattle getting all they will eat. Over fifty head of cattle are wintered besides the milk cows. To supply feed a large acreage of corn is grown. The bulk of the grain is left for the hogs or for sale. It is claimed that the manure pays for the labor of feeding and looking after the cattle. There is no risk of losing, owing to drop of market or anything else. For this reason Mr. Martin considers

It is safer and more profitable for him to winter stock than to buy them.

Several hundred dollars' worth of hogs are turned off every year. While the young pigs are fed three times a day, the shotes and fattening hogs get grain but twice a day and roots or apples at noon. Mr. Martin has found that hogs do better on two feeds of grain than on three.

Instead of feeding horses heavily on grain and hay, when idle during the winter, the hay ration is cut down to one feed a day. Corn stover and cut straw are fed, and only about two quarts of grain per day. It has been found to pay to feed a little bran and flax seed to the horses, as it tends to keep them in good condition. Since cutting down the hay supply the horses have come through the winter in better condition.

On the farm is an orchard in its prime. Previous to 1913 this orchard never returned over one hundred dollars' worth of fruit in a year. That spring the trees were headed back and thinned out fairly well. A liberal coating of manure was also applied, although the ground was not broken up. The result was a crop that realized one hundred and fifty dollars. This proved that if proper attention was given the orchard it could be made the best-paying branch of the farm. In 1914 the orchard was given three sprayings with a hand sprayer, at a cost of twenty-five dollars for spray material. The orchard gave returns of three hundred dollars that year. Greater attention was given the following year, with the result that the trees were well loaded with fruit of choice quality. The returns were more than double the previous year's. The past spring gave promise of a bountiful crop but the wet weather made spraying difficult, and the dry weather during the summer prevented the apples from getting the size they should have. The trees are loaded, but the apples are too small to grade No. 1. Consequently they are sold orchard run at considerably lower price than is being paid for No. 1's. Marketing is done through an association, which has certainly been a benefit to the fruit growers of the district.

In the same neighborhood lives Loftus Muxlow, a young man who attended the agricultural class two

years in succession. That he received information that assisted him in his work was evidenced by the fact that he only missed one-half day's lectures in four weeks. It was not easy for him to get away, as he had a farm of his own to look after. Twice-a-day feeding was adopted, but even then it required an extra effort to always get the work done in time to attend the class. However, obstacles were overcome, and he also claims it was the best four weeks he ever spent. On his fifty-acre farm he endeavored to put into practice the knowledge he had learned. The first step was to study his cows. To his amazement the scales and tester informed him that they were barely paying their way, and that the cow he thought the best was in reality the most expensive one to keep. The boarders were sent to the shambles and only proven matrons kept on the farm. He states that the information he secured about feeding, caring for and testing cows, paid for his time and any inconvenience he encountered many times over. Not only did he test his own cows, but started some of his neighbors on the highway to more successful dairying.

The farm had been rented for many years and had been robbed of its fertility, consequently, in taking it over Mr. Muxlow had an extraordinarily hard problem to face. However, the farm is being whipped into shape. A policy of crop rotation, growing legumes, feeding the crops on the place, and thorough cultivation is being responded to by improved yields. This year some crops were almost a failure, but the eggs are not all carried in one basket, consequently there is something to feed the stock through the winter. His neighbors say that he deserves credit for the way he has handled his farm and increased its fertility. Mr. Muxlow says: "A good deal of the credit must be given to inspiration, encouragement and information received while attending the class."

Scores of instances could be cited to show the benefit derived from making a study of your work. It is not alone the knowledge gained in the few weeks, but they open the way to a broader field. More interest is taken in every branch of the work, and new ideas are grasped and put into practice. The value in dollars and cents cannot be estimated. True, there are some who get nothing out of the class work,

but that is their own fault. The majority who attend endeavor to find out the why of everything that is done; they get at the foundation of things, and thus are in a position to understand their work and avoid mistakes.

Nearly every member states that meeting and getting acquainted with boys in the surrounding neighborhood has meant a good deal to him in various ways. As one young man stated: "I had no idea that there were so many real genuine fellows within ten miles of me. Now we visit each other and have a better time than we previously had. It seems we have a common interest now that was not in evidence before we spent a few weeks together in discussing topics, debating, and in stock judging."

If the class work did nothing more than encourage the get-together spirit for mutual benefit among the farm boys, it would be doing a big work. It is not only doing this, but through it boys are finding themselves. They discover that they have latent talent locked up within themselves that is knocking to assert itself. The man who makes a study of his work is usually a bigger man and of more use in his community than one who doesn't.

## HORTICULTURE.

A pamphlet issued recently by the Cereal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College, P. Q., advises thus regarding the selection of roots for seed production next season: In selecting seed roots the grower should look for sound, large, well-developed, though by no means overgrown, roots, true to type and possessing neat crowns, smooth surface and full rounded tips, free from prongs. The top may either be twisted off carefully, or, still better, it can be cut off one to two inches above the head. The sooner after pulling they can be stored in a cool, not too dry, place the better. Where a good root cellar is at hand it is advisable to store them there, if possible, in standing position and surrounded with soil of some kind.

## An Experimental Fruit Farm in the Annapolis Valley.

In the heart of the Annapolis Valley, near the town of Kentville, is located an Experimental Station, intended to minister to the needs of the farmers and fruit growers of that district. This institution is a branch of the Dominion Experimental Farm's System, and is officially known as the Experimental Station for the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys. To those not intimately acquainted with the geography of that little Province down by the sea, the name might suggest two valleys, when in reality there is only one. In the vicinity of Berwick is the height of land; from this point the Annapolis River trends westward emptying its water into Digby harbor and the Cornwallis river runs eastward into Minas Basin. The valley is continuous and there is no distinct line of demarcation, yet the two rivers lend their names to the sections through which they run. There might be slight local differences but the natural conditions in that pleasant country, lying peacefully between the North and South Mountains, are much the same from one end to the other, and this branch farm was inception primarily to throw light on the problems that from time to time confront the apple growers, who, with a normal crop would market in the vicinity of one million barrels. However, fruit growing is not the only branch of farming carried on. Many keep and feed stock as a side line, or as the main issue, with fruit subsidiary to it. This of course necessitates the growing of hoed crops as well as grain, and a partial adoption of up-to-date field husbandry. The Superintendent of the Station, cognizant of the actual conditions, and prophetic regarding the future, has been doing some excellent work along field lines and with live stock while the young orchards are coming into bearing.

At the last meeting of the Fruit Grower's Association, part of one session was given over to a debate on the subject whether it would be advisable for the fruit-grower to branch out more along mixed-farming lines in order to fortify himself against off years in the orchard. It was well discussed, but no one was able to advance an argument on either side sufficiently convincing to off-set the fact that an individual is usually better fitted for one line of endeavor than another. The average fruit-grower might be unsuccessful if he attempted to make live stock an issue, while the grain and stock farmer might have unsatisfactory results with fruit. However, there are many who grow fruit, potatoes, grain and live stock and there are many who make a speciality of each one, consequently the farm will serve its best purpose during the first few years if the Superintendent is ever mindful of the various phases of agriculture emphasized in his district.

### How the Farm was Made.

For some time a limited number of enthusiasts, supported by the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, worked for an experimental farm in the Valley. The College Farm at Truro, was, and is yet, giving good results in the way of field crops investigation and with live stock, but its location is not favorable for fruit, and the Valley growers desired a farm situated in their midst so it would of necessity have to cope with their conditions and hand out information tempered in the same forge. In due time a place only one mile

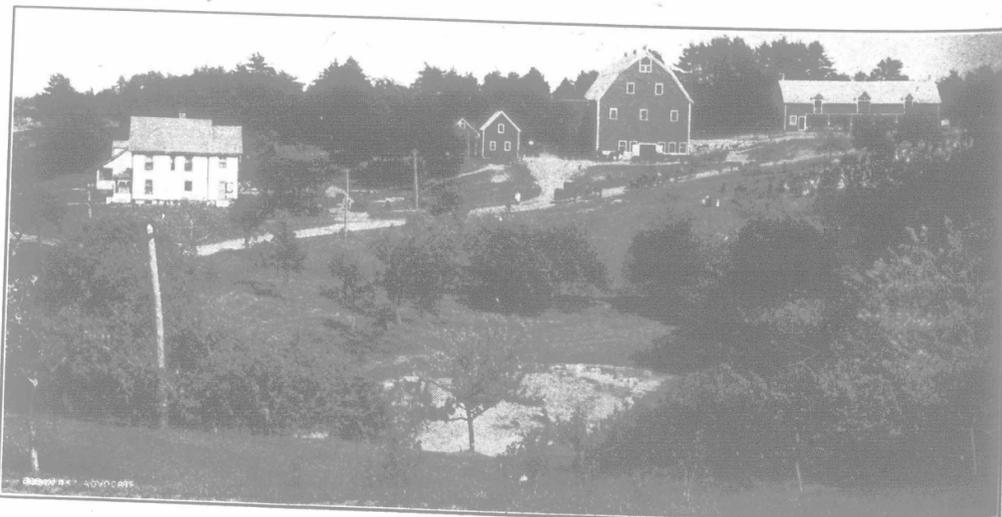
from the centre of the town of Kentville, was selected and since it was mostly all wooded clearing was commenced at once. In June 1912, Prof. W. Saxby Blair, then head of the Horticultural Department at Macdonald College, was appointed to the office of Superintendent. Later R. D. L. Bligh assumed the duties of assistant and still occupies that position.

The area now under cultivation was practically all reclaimed from the wild. The trees were cut, the stumps uprooted and burned, and the land broken with a Manitoba-brush-breaking plow, drawn by three yokes of oxen. While this system of breaking may appear primitive to some readers, the oxen make a very strong and steady team which is an absolute necessity in such work. The cattle are eventually turned off for beef at a remunerative price. Thus, the cost of their keep is offset by their labor and a quick turn-over results. Many farmers buy a new team every spring and sell them when the busy season is over. This is a common practice throughout the Valley. In early spring many excellent yokes of cattle come out of the lumber woods in the adjacent counties, still in good condition for further work. They are picked up by the farmers who use them throughout the spring in addition to the regular teams. They are fed well and the work is such that they usually gain in flesh and make a fair quality of beef by the last of June or early in July. The Devon crossed with the Hereford or Ayrshire produces the best cattle for this purpose, and since they are constantly going to the shambles, they do not get old and lazy. A 3,000-lb. yoke of cattle, will girth in the neighborhood of seven feet and make a very serviceable team for heavy work. This is a slight digression from the subject in hand but

many readers might be attracted by the accompanying illustration and wonder at the apparent primitiveness of the methods employed. It might be well to mention here that seven horses are used on the farm in addition to the ox-power. The same applies throughout the Valley. Plenty of horses are maintained to do the work, but as a general thing they are not of the best type. It is necessary to use a small horse in the orchard on account of the branches, but they have not yet produced the stamp of horse that is low-set and heavy and still of good quality.

As the farm now stands, it contains 301 acres; 120 acres have been cleared after the manner described; 47 acres are given over to buildings, grounds and pastures; there are 9 acres of marsh land enclosed in dykes and 125 acres still remain wooded, a part of which is being preserved as a beautiful natural park. This wooded lot is the scene of many picnics in the summer season when visitors come from far and near to enjoy the scenery about the place and pick up ideas of an agricultural complex.

During 1916 the fields were given over to clover, grain, potatoes, corn, mangels, turnips, fertilizer tests with crops and culture tests, which in all, covered 100 acres. There are 46.7 acres in orchard fruits, comprising 487 varieties of the different classes, making a total of 3,489 trees. The oldest trees now standing were set in the spring of 1912. The farm has certainly been converted from a wilderness into productive fields in an amazingly short period of time. Since there are no orchards in bearing on the place it was deemed necessary to rent such in different parts of the Valley in which to carry on investigational work. Bridgetown, Berwick and Falmouth were the points



Some of the Buildings and Scenery on the Farm at Kentville.

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Some of t say that this they could get Garnet Chili. intendent fou Garnet Chili variety. Owi secured from

selected and here the leased orchards are operated under the direction of the Superintendent.

The results of the past few years have been published from time to time, in the annual reports, so it is of no value to repeat them here, but a few observations made on the farm on September 20 and some ideas gathered from the inspection of the hundreds of plots and from conversation with the Superintendent may be found useful. The soil is sandy-loam in nature.

**Land Lacking in Lime.**

One of the most noticeable observations made on the farm was the soil's apparent craving for lime, particularly where clover was the crop in question. There were many test plots dressed with different quantities of lime per acre and anyone could see the advantage of the medicinal treatment. The clover varied in degree of stand and thrift with the amounts of lime used. One experiment demonstrated this in a remarkable manner. A plot manured and limed produced a clover crop at the rate of 5,500 lbs. per acre, while a manured but unlimed plot, under exactly similar conditions, yielded only 2,300 lbs. per acre. Lime is manifestly an essential on that particular soil if a good crop of clover is desired, and clover is really a foundation crop in profitable field husbandry.

The matter of a soil being acid in character opens an important question for discussion. For most crops an alkaline soil is desirable but there are exceptions to this rule, chief of which is the potato which is less subject to disease on a slightly acid soil. Even this last statement must be modified. An acid soil will help to hold potato scab in check but it is favorable to the development of "Rhizoctonia", commonly known as "little potato." Regarding "little potato" and "scab" the grower must choose the lesser of the two evils. Up to recent years a seven-year rotation has been common in Prince Edward Island, and owing to the long periods between the potato crops on the same fields they have enjoyed considerable immunity from these diseases. A shorter rotation is now coming into vogue there but the lesson is, that potatoes should be rotated on the different fields of the farm and when hay, grain and hoed crops are produced the total production of the four years would be greater from land well limed.

Granted that lime is a necessity and a profitable investment, it does not appear to be so easily obtained in the Maritime Provinces as in some other sections. The price is still high. Farmers might overcome this difficulty by combining and placing orders for large quantities, thus giving the manufacturers a better chance, and themselves an opportunity to secure more favorable transportation rates.

**Conquering Clubroot.**

More serious in the Maritime Provinces than farther west is the disease of turnips known as "Clubroot". Unmolested by this serious malady turnips do exceptionally well and constitute an important crop in the agriculture of the country. However, fields become infested and if the stand of turnips is not completely riddled showing long blanks, the root or valuable part of the plant becomes dwarfed and contorted. It is not uncommon to see whole fields rendered practically worthless by the invasion of clubroot, yet there are those who have not yet been introduced to it and they should defer making its acquaintance by rotating the fields and taking precautions with the manure produced by stock fed on diseased roots.

One field on the Kentville Farm was intentionally inoculated with clubroot by growing turnips on it continually and putting the manure from turnip-fed cattle back on to the same soil. The attempt was successful as evidenced by the dilapidated appearance of some untreated portions of the crop grown this season. After the soil was thoroughly inoculated an experiment was started to ascertain the effectiveness of lime in controlling or eradicating the scourge. In one test there were five plots. They were treated with air-slaked lime, starting with 1,500 lbs. per acre and increasing on each plot by that amount so the fourth plot received 6,000 lbs. The fifth was left as a check plot. The other test was with ground limestone; the first plot received 1½ tons; the second, 3 tons; the third 4½ tons and the fourth 6 tons. Like the other test the fifth plot was left as a check. Where no lime was applied the devastated appearance of the crop gave unmistakable evidence of the presence of disease and the seriousness of its work. Briefly, the plot receiving 6,000 lbs. of air-slaked lime showed best results in keeping the disease in check, and from all appearances it was effective. Perhaps the ground limestone may exert a beneficial influence over a greater number of years, but where a hasty immunity is sought, the air-slaked lime, no doubt, will give more immediate results.

**Variations in Vitality of Seed Potatoes.**

When passing numerous rows of potatoes one's attention could not fail to be attracted by the difference in the promise of the crop in the varieties and different strains of the same variety. Some interesting work has been done with the Garnet Chili. Cuban buyers had complained of the low vitality in the seed, or that the presence of some disease reduced the yield to a very considerable extent.

Some of the growers of the Garnet Chili potato say that this variety has "run out" and they wish they could get a variety that would yield like the old Garnet Chili. On talking to other growers the Superintendent found that they considered the present Garnet Chili equal to the first introduced stock of this variety. Owing to the fact that true seed could be secured from different growers, which is not the case

with many of the white varieties, a good opportunity was presented for some experimental work to find out whether there was a difference in the stock grown by different men. This variety was secured from eight different growers in 1915 and planted in rows alongside each other, under exactly similar conditions. The results at harvest time were as indicated in the following table.

crop of tubers was being formed was considered a cause of low vitality and the Superintendent favored obtaining strong seed from a neighbor or neighboring district when one's own stock was not up to standard. Potato growers could learn a valuable lesson by observing the outstanding difference in the yields from tubers of varying vitality planted in the plots on their Experimental Farm.



**Meadow Blossom.**

One individual of the Shorthorn herd maintained at the Experimental Farm at Kentville.

**Garnet Chili Potatoes From Different Growers.**

Number of grower	Marketable bushels	Unmarketable bushels	Total bushels
1	220	20	240
2	94	26	120
3	212	14	226
4	186	20	206
5	26	10	36
6	32	14	46
7	176	34	210
8	52	22	74

It will be observed that the lowest yield was 36 bushels per acre and the row adjoining yielded 206 bushels. It seems reasonable for the man who was growing Chili potatoes from seed lot No. 5 to think this variety had "run out", and also for the man who was planting lot No. 1 to consider the variety as vigorous as ever.

The work was repeated this season and the apparent difference in the crop was quite outstanding. At the time of our visit to the farm the tubers had not been lifted so we cannot indicate the 1916 yields at this time. Regarding this phase of potato culture Prof. Blair expressed this opinion: "It seems to me we are bound to have fluctuating variation in the vitality of tubers, owing to environmental conditions, and any condition which is likely to give most normal development from the time the set is planted to the maturity of the crop will give us the strongest vitality. On the other hand my observation leads one to believe that a check during the early life of the plant, about the time of tuber formation, has a greater effect on the vitality of the tuber than a check during its later development." Disease and unfavorable climatic conditions, such as intense heat, drouth or excessive moisture when the

**Growing Corn for Silo Purposes.**

While climatic conditions are such that corn does not reach the same degree of maturity that it does in the southern part of Ontario, it has been amply demonstrated that corn can be profitably grown for silo use in the Annapolis Valley and even farther east. Some of the earliest planted corn on the farm in question was fairly well advanced and in such condition on September 20 as to make very substantial silage. It has given good results when preserved in this way and has become a staple crop. Compton's Early and Longfellow of the flints have been found most suitable. Of the dents,

Golden Glow and Bailey possessed the most satisfactory appearance.

**The Live Stock Department.**

Dairying has made rapid strides in the Maritime Provinces during the last few years, but it is a question whether the fruit grower, if he should keep stock, would have the time to manage a dairy herd successfully. At the Kentville Farm is to be found a very nice herd of Shorthorns. They are supposed to be of the dual-purpose type, but there is such a variation in the conceptions of stockmen as to what constitutes an animal of this class that we are unprepared to pronounce them such. The milk records of seven individuals of the herd for 1915 will be found in the following table.

Name	Lactation period	Milk for period
	Days	Lbs.
Canaan Queen.....	265	7,317.75
Hillview Victoria.....	256	6,509.
Meadow Maid.....	231	5,304.25
Meadow Princess.....	301	4,816.25
Meadow Blossom.....	283	5,207.5
Burnbrae Fairy.....	275	3,554.5
Lousia May 2nd.....	189	3,382.

While these productions are not startling it should be understood that the animals are large, blocky cows, carrying a wealth of natural flesh. Some of them were not milked as heifers which would militate against subsequent high records. They are doing even better this season, and following is the work of each individual in the first month of her lactation period: Meadow Princess, 843 lbs.; Hillview Victoria, 1,300 lbs.; Meadow Blossom, 790 lbs.; Meadow Maid, 925 lbs.; Burnbrae Fairy, 413 lbs.; Lousia May 2nd, 1,035 lbs.; Canaan Queen, 1,329 lbs.; Meadow Flower 24th,



**Young Plantation and Gardens at the Experimental Farm.**

1,007 lbs.; Hedgyn Susan, 1,200 lbs.; Kentville Jessamine, 294 lbs.; Kentville Princess, 616 lbs. Some of these yields are very commendable but the attractive feature of the herd is their good Shorthorn type and conformation. They are now being mated with Lakeview Hero, a son of Butterfly King, which recently died while in service in the Alberta Government herd. The young stock now coming on are sappy and of good type.

The grain mixture fed while producing the records of 1915 was composed of 200 lbs. bran, 200 lbs. oats, 100 lbs. cottonseed meal, and 100 lbs. oil meal. This was fed night and morning at the rate of 1 lb. of grain to 3 pounds of milk produced in winter and 4 pounds in summer. In addition to this during winter the cows received daily, 12 lbs. hay, 25 lbs. silage and 25 lbs. roots. Computing feeds at their then present value the cost of feed per day amounted to 25.9 cents when an animal consumed 8 lbs. of the grain mixture.

**Some Interesting Cost Items.**

The cost of maintaining the stock bull for the year ending March 31, 1916, amounted to \$63.22 or 17.3 cents per day. The bull was calved October 26, 1912. The feeds, costs and totals are contained in the following table.

	Pounds	Cost per cwt.	Total Cost
Meal Mixture.....	1,629	\$1.60	\$26.06
Roots.....	7,100	.10	7.10
Silage.....	4,040	.15	6.06
Hay.....	4,000	.60	24.00

**Cost of Heifers.**

Following is the computed cost of raising heifers to two years of age:

First 6 months.....	\$15.75
From 6 to 12 months.....	18.68
Cost to 1 year.....	\$34.43
From 12 to 18 months.....	\$13.07
From 18 to 24 months.....	29.59
Cost to 2 years.....	\$77.09

Calves born more recently of course cost more to rear. The expense of raising Kentville Blossom, calved November 15, 1914, was as follows:

First 6 months.....	\$14.74
From 6 to 12 months.....	25.68
Cost to 1 year.....	\$40.42
Kentville Victoria 2nd, calved March 6, 1915, cost as follows:	
First 6 months.....	\$15.82
From 6 to 12 months.....	21.12
Cost to 1 year.....	\$36.94

**Feeding Young Stock.**

All the young stock are fed the same grain ration which is made up as follows:

100 pounds wheat bran at \$1.20 per cwt.....	\$1.20
100 pounds ground oats at \$1.55 per cwt.....	1.55
100 pounds oil meal at \$2.05 per cwt.....	2.05
300 pounds cost.....	\$4.80
Cost per hundred pounds.....	\$1.60

**Daily Ration for Calf Six Months old.**

Hay, 5 pounds costing.....	3 cents
Roots, 15 pounds costing.....	1.5 "
Grain, 4 pounds costing.....	0.4 "
Skim-milk, 20 pounds costing.....	4. "
Total cost.....	14.9 cents

**One Day's Ration for Yearling.**

Hay, 8 pounds costing.....	4.8 cents
Roots, 30 pounds costing.....	3. "
Grain, 5 pounds costing.....	8. "
Total cost.....	15.8 cents

The values of the different feeds are constantly changing and those indicated in the previous charts must of necessity be altered to suit existing conditions on the market for such grains and fodders. The amounts fed however are of much interest for the sake of comparison.

**Some Factors Omitted.**

The reader will, perhaps, notice that we have emphasized results in the fields and stables more than those obtained directly with fruit. The outcome of the tests in the leased orchards is published from time to time, so we have omitted them from this article and confined our remarks more particularly to the observations made on the farm. Fruit growers in the Annapolis Valley have turned their attention to mixed farming much more than was the case ten or even five years ago, and while the apples constitute the main issue, they realize the importance of so tilling the remainder of their holdings as to derive some benefit therefrom. This is why we have digressed somewhat from points our readers might expect to see discussed in the Horticultural Department.

**THE DAIRY.**

**A Reply From Officials of the Ottawa Dairy Company.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A letter signed W. L. Martin in your issue of October 5th has been called to our attention, in which the writer presumes to quote figures in connection with the Ottawa Dairy, which are absolutely untrue and slanderous, and should the company care to do so there is good ground for damages.

Your correspondent states that the Ottawa Dairy paid dividends amounting to 40%. This is not true. The earnings of the company's milk business represented about 2% on the value of the total investment, or about 5% on the investment in the milk business only.

Your correspondent, in ignorance or intentionally, ignores the fact that the Ottawa Dairy are engaged in several other lines of business in addition to the milk trade, and that their profits are made in these side lines. During the year 1915, the Company received for milk \$672,125.17 and of this amount \$517,301.64 was paid out for milk; the expense for operating and distributing this milk was \$148,984.88, leaving a profit to the Company for the year on their milk business of \$9,838.48, or less than one-tenth of a cent (1-10c.) per quart profit, and less than 2% earnings on the total capital invested. This proves his statements to be absolutely untrue, and it is unfortunate that so many men rush into print on matters on which they have no practical knowledge.

Again, your correspondent states that the company's manager is judged to be worth a half a million dollars; this unfortunately, is also absolutely untrue. The gentleman referred to was in very comfortable circumstances, financially, before the existence of the Ottawa Dairy; he has made considerable money on investments outside of the Company, and has made a fair profit on his investments in the Company. He might be worth one-fourth (1/4) the amount for which your correspondent gives him credit, and his money is so invested as to give the greatest good to the greatest number. I repeat, it is unfortunate that he has not more money.

Again, your correspondent states that the company demands a butter-fat test of 3.5%, which is quite true. He further states that they give the consumer 3% milk, which is absolutely untrue, and a slanderous statement, for the milk as given to the consumer is unchanged in butter-fat from that given by the cow. The average of 148 tests taken by the City of Ottawa Health Department of milk collected from the Ottawa

Dairy wagons on the street shows it to test 2.9% about the best quality of milk sold in any city in America. Instead of the company giving the consumer a milk testing lower than that delivered by the average producer, they give a better quality, in as much that all the milk is tested and graded, and the higher testing milk is delivered to the consumers, whereas, the lower testing milk is used for manufacturing purposes, such as condensing, ice cream or butter making.

The Ottawa Dairy was formed for the purpose of regulating and economizing in the distribution of milk, and has accomplished this. At the time the Ottawa Dairy was formed, milk was being delivered in Ottawa as low as 14c. a gallon, and as high as 20c. a gallon; to-day the farmer receives 17c. a gallon in summer, and 22c. a gallon in winter at his farm. It has been proven before investigating committees that the cost of distribution in large cities exceeds 4c. per quart. In Ottawa about 35% of the milk is delivered by producers who sell direct from their farms. Many of them have turned over their routes to the Ottawa Dairy, and state that their receipts by selling to this Company are greater than when they were delivering direct, after deducting the distributing cost.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Ottawa are not fools by any means, and do not need any one from Northumberland to tell them their business. A visit to their farms and an inspection of their premises and financial condition will show that they compare very favorably with farmers in any district.

In brief, your correspondent indulges in rhetoric in lieu of facts, and having built for himself a castle of cards, proceeds to throw mud unsparingly, on the principle that if enough is thrown, some of it will stick. Such a policy is destructive rather than constructive, and calculated to turn the thoughts of the country youth to the already congested centres of population, and intensify the ever-increasing disparity between producers and consumers.

The writer, a practical farmer, has been intimately connected with the conduct of the company in question since its formation, and from his knowledge, born of experience in all phases of the milk trade, and in the hope that it will be educative as well as interesting to your correspondent, will say that the modern dairy farm, under skilful administration, may be made to show a net profit comparing favorably with that of the distributing company, and offers a less inviting target for verbal brickbats from well meaning but ill informed critics of modern farm and trade economies.

I append herewith official figures showing butter-fat content of milk taken from wagons September 1st to 28th inclusive, also statements by Messrs. Long and Ellis, President and Secretary respectively of the local Dairymen's Association, all of which will be self explanatory.

B. ROTHWELL, Hillsdale Farm.

Test of milk taken from wagons during month of September by City of Ottawa Board of Health: Sept. 1, 3.8; 5, 3.7; 6, 4.0; 7, 4.2; 8, 4.2; 11, 4.2; 12, 4.2; 13, 4.0 14, 4.0; 15, 4.0; 19, 4.0; 22, 3.8; 25, 3.8; 26, 4.4; 27, 4.0; 28, 4.0.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Your issue of October 5th contains an emanation from the pen of a Northumberland Co. correspondent reflecting upon the policy and practice pursued by the Ottawa Dairy Company in its dealings with its producers, of which I happen to be one. If your correspondent were well informed in his premises it would be a logical deduction that strained relations existed between the company and the owners of dairy farms producing the raw material for its requirements. No reference could be wider of the truth as evidenced by the fact that in the recent increased selling price of milk from 8c. to 9c. per quart the whole of the increase was given the producer, making the price of milk \$2.20 per hundred pounds at the farm; the company in question paying the total cost of transportation, supplying and sterilizing cans, etc. The price quoted is quite the equivalent of \$2.50 per hundred pounds where the farmer is obliged to cart his milk to the station and pay transportation charges to the dealer.

The article in question is inaccurate and misleading in many respects but in none more so than in alleging that the company in question treats its producers with scant courtesy, or unfairly.

W. T. H. ELLIS, Secretary of the Ottawa Valley Dairymen's Association.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

My Advocate for October 5 is to hand with an article signed by one W. L. Martin, re. a local corporation known as the Ottawa Dairy Company, and its alleged unfair treatment of its producers in the matter of price of milk. As President of the Local Dairymen's Association I regard it as incumbent on me to set the tone and statements made by your contributor, and regret that your usually well informed and reliable paper should contain untruthful statements, calculated to damage the standing of a reputable company, and sow seeds of dissension to destroy the amicable relations that obtain, and should exist, between the company and its producers. Incidentally I am a producer of the company in question.

J. B. LONG, President, Ottawa Valley Dairymen's Association.



Breaking Land on the Kentville Farm with Oxen and a Manitoba Brush-breaking Plow.

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Second in class of

# Springfield, Mass., Stages Tenth and Greatest National Dairy Show.

The Tenth Annual National Dairy Show will ever stand out on the pages of history as being the means of bringing together the largest number of high-quality, richly-bred dairy cattle ever before assembled in one place. It also opened its doors to visitors, in numbers which far exceeded previous years, and showed to them the multitudinous industries depending on the dairy cow. One must attend the National in order to grasp the colossal significance of the dairy business. Even then it is doubtful if the average mind realizes the dependency of the nation on the cow and its allied interests. Truly, dairying can be called America's billion-dollar industry. Through the medium of the show the possibilities of every phase of the dairy business are shown to the public. It has demonstrated its necessity for the bringing about of improvements.

For nine consecutive years the National Dairy show, the leading exponent of the dairy industry in America, was held in the great amphitheatre at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Exhibitors and visitors became accustomed to having the show in the West and many thought it was the only place to hold a show of such gigantic proportions. However, pressure was brought to bear upon the management of the National Dairy Show Association by dairymen, business men and others from the New England States, with the result that between October 12 and 21 there was staged in the city of Springfield, Mass. the greatest show of its kind ever held on the continent. The West came to the East and was not disappointed.

To house and accommodate a show of the proportions of the National requires capacious buildings. There were none equal to the occasion in the East until the business men of Springfield put their shoulders to the wheel and subscribed sufficient capital to erect permanent buildings of the first order. The Main Building is the Coliseum, a brick structure 200 feet by 300 feet, enclosing an unobstructed judging arena 100 feet by 200 feet surrounded by a wide promenade and seating for between five and six thousand people. It is constructed so as to give excellent light in the judging ring. Underneath the seats are offices and lecture rooms. Adjoining the Coliseum are stables to accommodate about 1,200 head of stock. These buildings are of one-story brick and constructed according to the most approved methods of sanitation. To the West of the main building is the Machinery Hall where the numerous manufacturers of dairy products and dairy equipment showed their wares. Everything used in connection with dairying was there. Models of up-to-date barns and stables fitted out with steel stanchions, various kinds of floors, water and ventilation systems were on exhibition. Various kinds of feeds were recommended and rations suitable for cows of various sizes, giving certain quantities of milk were compounded. Methods of curing, storing and canning feed were shown. Numerous kinds of milk pails, cans, milking machines, milk-coolers, pasteurizers, cleansers, bottlers, cream separators, testers, cultures, churns, butterworkers, butter ladels, prints, wrappers, tubs, boxes, cartons etc. interested the man who markets whole milk as well as the butter-maker. Cheese-makers lingered around the scales, vats, boilers, agitators, curd mills, presses etc., while producer and manufacturer alike were interested in the various devices in use for placing on the market a food of the highest quality. Milkmen, butter-makers, cheese-makers, ice cream men and the men behind the cows all found something of interest in Machinery Hall.

The products of the cow were shown in the form of whole milk, cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, milk powder, condensed milk and especially prepared foods.

The size and shape of packages demanded by various markets for the holding of dairy products were also to be seen. The food value of milk, cheese and butter compared with other articles of diet was set forth by charts and figures prepared by the National Dairy Council.

The Blue Valley Creamery had a unique exhibit. The background represented trees and mountains in their natural color on a glorious summer evening. On the green sward stood a cow and calf, and beside them was the milkmaid and a little girl. The whole was molded in butter, coloring being used to tint the fences, grass, flowers and trees. It was a lovely setting and required 1,600 pounds of butter to make it. No less unique was the exhibit of the Beatrice Creamery Company. They had a cow, milkmaid, and little girl molded in butter and standing on a block of butter. The setting was very natural as the milkmaid was milking into the little girl's mouth. There was difference of opinion as to which was the better exhibit.

In various parts of the buildings visitors were confronted with charts showing the benefit derived from cow testing and keeping records. The boarder cow must go, but as yet records are kept of less than one per cent. of the cows of United States. In one section was a class-room in which nine cows from the ordinary herd were temporarily stabled. Their records for the past year, together with cost of feed and net profits, were tabulated. While the show was on, each day's milk yield and cost of feed was marked down and an instructor gave a lecture several times a day to large, interested crowds. Before them were cows similar to those kept at home, and after seeing the high-quality, pure-bred stock they were in the right frame of mind to commence inquiring as to the ways and means of improving the herds. All week dairy meetings were held in the lecture room in the Coliseum. Every possible effort was made to enlighten visitors on things that have to do with the dairy industry.

The Western Prairies had a very attractive exhibit representing the products of field, ranch and stable of Western Canada. Large crowds were continually around it examining the various kinds of grains, grasses and roots. Canada has won in the open show on grain, fruit, and fat bullocks, and world's dairy records are being made by Canadian cows. Ayrshire breeders from Quebec upheld the honor of Canadian cattle at the National Dairy Show.

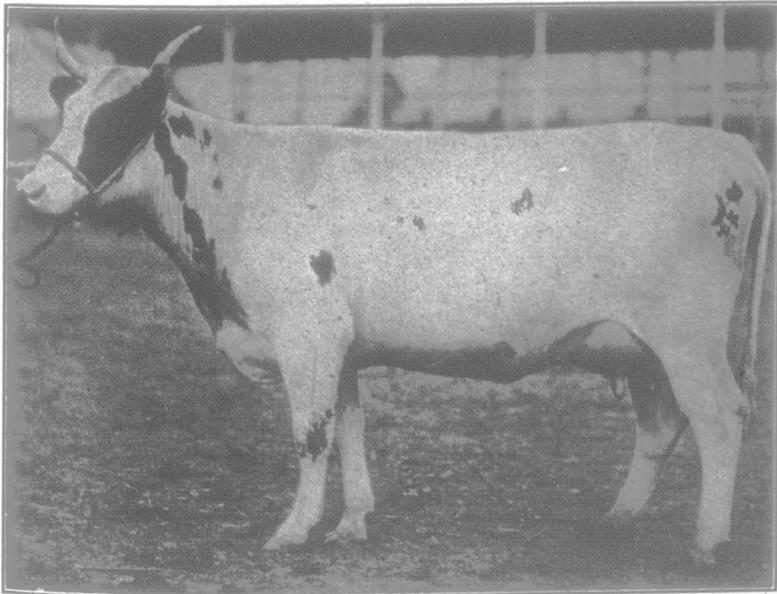
But, the greatest attraction at this show, the Mecca of the dairy world, was the 1,000 dairy cattle drawn from noted herds of the United States and Canada and representing years of careful breeding and selection. Back of the cattle were the men, who years ago conceived in their minds the great possibilities for producing wealth, locked up in the dairy cow. The magnificent array of animals with the evidence of machinery for making milk and butter-fat shown at the National was a living monument to the wisdom, perseverance and ability of the constructive breeders who are now reaping the rewards of their labors and at the same time giving to the world a legacy of untold value. The show this year has eclipsed all others. The cattle were no ordinary kind. They were the winners and champions at various State Fairs and were assembled at the Dairy Show, the highest court in the dairy world, to decide on who should carry the national honors of the various breeds for the year. The people came to see them and to take lessons in breed type, breeding and

keeping good stock, and in using improved methods. No person can attend such a show without becoming filled with a determination to keep the best possible stock in the most approved manner. New Englanders turned out "en masse" and the results of the holding of the Dairy Show in the East will, no doubt, be a revival of the dairy industry in the Eastern States. The attendance exceeded the expectation of the show management and throughout the entire program of judging there was a manifestation of interest and enthusiasm never before excelled. Judging was done according to schedule and owing to efficient management the big event was run off without a hitch.

## Holsteins.

Nineteen Holstein breeders exhibited one hundred and sixty head of choice representatives of the Black and White breed but they were outnumbered by both Jerseys and Guernseys. No one breeder had things his own way. There was a royal contest in every class and it ended with the premier honors being fairly well divided. R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., has won many prizes at the different State Fairs with his choice herd. He carried off the lion's share of the first prize ribbons from the National and won the grand championship honors with the aged cow Minerva Beets, besides winning all the herd prizes. Iowana Farms, Davenport, Iowa; Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass. and Galloway Messer Farms, Waterloo, Iowa, secured a number of firsts and seconds; the latter winning two junior championships. Other breeders had animals of splendid type, conformation and quality, but were in too strong company to stand near the top of the various classes. The cows in milk were by no means easy to place, and before giving the final decisions the judge had them milked out in order to determine the quality of the udder. The mature animals all had size and capacity which are so essential to heavy production. The roughness which sometimes characterizes the breed was absent and the smoothness, uniformity and quality of the animals of all ages were frequently commented upon. All classes were well represented and many choice individuals were forced to return to the stables without working up to the honor row. W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn., made the awards, and his quick summing up of the essentials of dairy form and placing the animals satisfactorily showed him to be a master judge. Holstein day drew immense crowds to the show and it was estimated that 12,000 people closely followed the judging of their favorite breed. The enthusiasm and interest never once lagged during the entire day.

The aged bulls came out seven strong and made a grand showing. These big masculine sires with their graceful carriage compelled attention. The fight began when Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead, from Iowana farms, challenged Paul Calamo Korndyke, from the Haeger herd, for first place. These two warriors had met before on similar occasions and the latter usually triumphed. However, this year he went down to defeat before his younger rival. Both bulls are the kind that bring fame to the breed, not only by their breed type and conformation but through their daughters that have made high records. The old bull is particularly straight, smooth and alert and was the favorite with many breeders. The winner, sired by Oak De Kol 2nd Homestead Fobes was declared the grand champion bull of the breed. In third place stood Pietertje Hengerveld Sir Korndyke a seven-year-old bull that is the ancestor of a long line of high producers. He is a massive animal and very little fault could be found with his conformation.



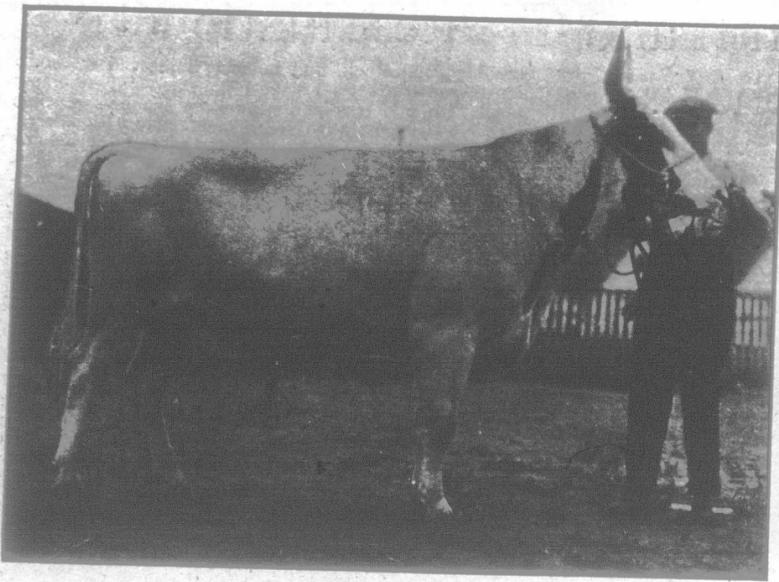
**Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th.**

Second in class of sixteen two-year-old heifers at National Dairy Show, Springfield, Mass. This heifer was also grand champion Ayrshire female at Toronto and Ottawa. Owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.



**Minerva Beets.**

Grand champion Holstein cow, National Dairy Show, Springfield, 1916; Chicago, 1914. Owned by R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.

**Hobsland Picemeal.**

Second in his class at National Dairy Show, and grand champion Ayrshire bull at Ottawa. Owned by J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.

The two-year-old class was headed by King Segis Johanna Ormsby from the Galloway Messer Farms. He is a strong, masculine fellow showing character and quality.

King Segis Arcady Posch, winner in a class of eight yearlings is a beautiful calf with a straight, deep body but he was hardly so alert as others in his class.

The junior champion bull was found in a class of twelve senior calves. He is Kornkyke Pontiac Ormsby, sired by King Segis Johanna Ormsby and owned by Galloway Messer Farms. He is a strong, typey calf with a masculine carriage and of the conformation that will again bring him to the front in strong competition. Gardiner Hall, Jr. & Co., South Willington Ct., were second in the senior class with King Segis Colantha Pontiac, a calf of much the same type as the champion but lacking a little in character compared with the winner.

The calf classes were both well represented by individuals that are of the stamp and quality that should make their mark at the head of exclusive herds.

Fourteen aged cows made a memorable display, each showing the triple wedge, level back, roomy barrel and evenly-balanced udders indicative of the machinery that manufactures large quantities of milk. It was between Minerva Beets, grand champion of 1914, and Paula of Chargin Falls 3rd, of Woodcrest Farm, for first place. The latter is a particularly big, strong cow carrying a large udder and showing prominent milk veins. That she is a producer is proven by the fact that for 100 days she averaged over 100 pounds of milk. She appears to have the constitution to stand heavy work and the capacity to take care of large quantities of raw material. Her chief opponent, Minerva Beets, is also a cow of the right conformation and appears to have the machinery for production, although she did not carry a distended udder at time of the show, owing to her being dry. In spite of her age she still shows the alertness of youth and was considered good enough to be awarded the grand championship honors again this year.

The two, three and four-year-old classes were not large but some worthy representatives of the breed were brought into the ring. Princess Hengerveld, a cow with a splendid udder and the form to back it up, won the latter class for Haeger. Mt. Hermon Gladice Colantha, a champion at several State Fairs this year, won the two-year-old class for Mt. Hermon School, Mass. Galloway Messer Farms had out a magnificent heifer in Nellie Segis Pontiac. She possesses the type sought after by Holstein breeders and carries herself in a very stylish manner. It is hard to pick any flaws in her conformation, consequently she was easily junior champion female. She is the kind of heifer that will be heard of in the future. The calf classes were very strong not only in numbers but also in quality. Practically every heifer calf shown is a promising individual. The winners in both the calf classes and also in the junior yearling class were sired by Paul Calamo Korndyke, the grand champion bull at the last National dairy show and champion at several State Fairs this year.

The herd and special classes made a splendid sight and showed clearly how the sire and dam stamp their individuality on their progeny. It certainly was an object lesson in favor of using the best bull available.

### Guernseys.

Judging from the large crowds that witnessed the placing of the awards on the Guernseys they are a popular breed in the United States. In all 225 animals were shown and the quality was all that could be desired. Every class was filled and it was no disgrace to be seventh or eighth; even below that were animals that would look well in the average herd. The awards were made by C. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.; J. L. Hope, Madison, N. J. and F. G. Benham, Canandaigua, N. Y.

**Auchenbrain Hattie 6th.**

Grand champion Ayrshire cow at National Dairy Show. Owned by Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Eleven bulls from seven states made up the aged class. Hayes Cherub 2nd from Marsh's herd, a strong, masculine animal with a graceful carriage and a hide like a kid glove, headed the class and finally won the championship. His rival was Imp. Robert's Criterion of Bellevue, owned by I. & A. G. Buckley. He is a deep, thick bull but hardly as straight and smooth as the winner. In fourth place was Imp. Mashers Galore, a sixteen-year-old bull that, is the sire of many high-producing females and proven males. Even yet, he possesses good form and is a splendid handler. Sunnybrook Aristocrat headed the yearling class and finally secured junior championship honors for C. D. Cleveland. He is a right good kind of bull. Bull calf classes brought out large numbers of promising youngsters.

Fifteen aged cows competed for six places. It was one of the strongest classes of the day. Practically all the dairy matrons possessed a large frame for the breed and had the capacity for producing milk, but they lacked the uniformity of development in the udder. While many carried large udders there was a slight deficiency in forequarters. First honors were keenly contested for by Princess Bergere of W. W. Marsh's herd and Florham Minuet owned by F. P. Frazier & Son. The latter is a strong cow, with excellent quality, but did not carry as well-balanced an udder as the former. Princess Bergere is a beautiful cow, straight, smooth and alert, with an udder superior to all other representatives of the breed in the ring. The judge considered her good enough for the grand championship ribbon.

The three and four-year-old classes were won by Frazier & Son on Ultra Lady and Florham Princess, two matronly cows with good lines and showing indications of being producers. The junior champion female was picked from the junior calf class. Hayes Moss Rose won the honor for Marsh.

The breed was well represented by promising young stuff; as many as twenty-seven turning out in one class. Marsh won first on exhibitor's herd and breeders young herd. Jean DuLuth Farm had out the best breeder's calf herd.

### Brown Swiss.

Judging from the number of animals brought into the ring and the interest taken in the placing of awards the Brown Swiss cattle must be popular in the New England States. The breed was represented by about one hundred head. They are big, strong, rugged cattle, lacking somewhat in finish compared with some breeds, but carrying a fair amount of flesh, and the females give every indication of being good average milkers. They carry big udders, which are a little inclined to be pendulous. The teats are large and evenly placed. The skin as a rule is thicker than that of other breeds and grows a heavier coat of hair. They are at home among the rocks and rough land of parts of New England, and the environment has tended to build up a sturdy strain of cattle. However, the good herds are not all owned in the east. Hull Brothers of Plainville, Ohio; H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wisconsin, and T. N. Vail, Lynvondille, Vermont, carried off the major portion of the prizes. Prof. J. H. Frandsen, Lincoln, Nebraska, made the awards.

Ayers won the aged-bull class and grand champion honors with Merney's 2nd Son, a bull with masculine carriage and possessing a good deal of substance. Mercedes De Kololo a deep, thick animal was second. The junior championship also went to Ayers on Merney's nephew the winner of the yearling bull class. This is a growthy bull with strong lines.

Seventeen aged cows appeared in the ring and there was keen competition for first place. While there was lack of uniformity in size there was a number of splendid individuals with large, fairly-well balanced udders, and they gave the impression of being a useful kind of cows. Before giving the final decision the judge had

the cows milked out. Lottie G. D. of Hull Brothers' herd was placed first. She is a strong, deep, thick cow with a very creditable mammary system. Ayers secured second on Brownie E. Hull Brothers two-year-old heifer won the senior championship, but the highest honors went to their senior calf, Vera of Lakeview. All the young classes were well represented and the judge had no easy task picking out the winners. The young stuff was smoother and more uniform in conformation than were the mature animals. The classes for cows having official yearly records brought out a number of useful looking cows. The test proved them to be fairly good producers of the lactal fluid. Hull Brothers secured first and Ayers second on exhibitor's herd, young herd and breeder's calf herd.

### Jerseys.

Jerseys outnumbered the other breeds at the National Dairy Show this year and large crowds attended on Jersey day to see this popular breed judged. Twenty-four breeders entered two hundred and ninety head and most of them were brought into the ring. The long line-ups of animals, everyone of them good individuals, was a sight long to be remembered. It is doubtful if the equal of the aged cow class has ever been seen. Thirty dairy matrons showing uniformity of color, size, conformation, type and udder development to a marked degree appeared before the judges. In fact every class brought out a choice, uniform lot of stuff and picking out the winners was an unenviable task. Hugh G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Iowa; Tom Dempsey, Westerville, Ohio, and H. D. Warner, Pawling, N. Y., made the awards. Jersey breeders and their followers were a very enthusiastic crowd and boosted the good qualities of their favorite breed in every way possible.

Sixteen aged bulls made a grand showing. All were good individuals but a few were extra choice. There was no outstanding winner, and right up to the last it was doubtful to spectators whether Noble's Sultan Golden Fern or his sire Golden Fern's Noble would receive the coveted ribbon. It was a hot fight between father and son. Both are well proportioned, strong, masculine bulls with bold fronts. The older one is the more massive of the two but the son carries a better shoulder. Finally the judges placed the old bull first and the son second, although no criticism would have been made had the decision been reversed. Neither were a solid fawn color; both had white markings on the body. The winner is owned by Wm. R. Procter of N. Y. and the second by Mrs. Harry H. Galbraith, Tenn. In the third place stood F. J. Bannister's bull, a strong, individual with a splendid middle but a little thick through the shoulder. Fauvic's Prince, a showy bull, won fourth for A. V. Barnes, Ct.

The two-year-old class made no mean showing. F. J. Bannister's bull, Flora's Queen Raleigh, a very deep, straight, stylish animal with plenty of life was first with Harmony's Golden Jolly from Allen Dale Farms, Ky. second. The latter is almost black in color and a right good individual. Seventeen yearlings competed for six places. Meadow Queen's Fairy Lad, possessing type and quality throughout, won first for Allen Dale Farms with Noble Prince Jolly of the G. F. Slade herd a close second. The entire class had capacity and most of them were of the desired type, although a few were a little low in the back. A large number of strong, growthy youngsters appeared in the calf classes. Kingston Bros., Ill., secured first on their senior calf Majesty's Cora's Noble, and Mrs. Galbraith won first in the junior class on Champion Goddington.

The aged cows made the strongest class of the show. Thirty cows, everyone of excellent dairy type and many of them winners and champions at state fairs this year and in the past, were brought before the judges. All carried large, well-balanced, nicely attached udders and showed prominent veining. First, second and fourth placings finally went to

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cows representing A. V. Barnes herd of Ct. Gloria Benedictine, the winner, is a grand representative of the breed. She has the typical, triple wedge form, is very bright and alert, and has a particularly well-attached udder, with large milk veins running well forward. Maitland's Ruth, in second place, is barely as straight in the lines as the winner, but she carried a beautiful udder. Golden Jolly's Wonder, in fourth place, is a trifle smaller-framed cow than her two stable mates, but she is a well-balanced individual. Oxford Majesty's Gypsy secured third money for L. V. Walkley, Ct. She is a little thicker cow than the winner, and her udder is not so good as either of the two placed above her. However, she shows excellent quality. In a class of twelve four-year-old cows it was between Lass 89th of Hood Farm and Agatha's Maiden Fern for first honors. The former has splendid dairy type with a strong constitution, and carries a magnificent udder. She probably has a little more scale than the latter, but is not superior in quality. After some deliberation on the part of the judges she was awarded first money. In third place was Premier's Golden Maid, a cow with an excellent udder that milked out well. Barnes won the three-year-old class with Bonnie Beauty of Grouville, a straight, typey cow that could have carried a little more depth at the fore flank. Eighteen two-year-old heifers made a strong class with Rower's Charm and Sweet Bread Lady standing first and second when the final decision was made. Seventeen junior yearlings answered the call, and Houpla's Panola, a particularly choice heifer, straight in the lines, with size and constitution, went to the top. It would be difficult to find her equal. Eminent Lad's Brightness, a showy heifer of good quality, stood second. Aldan's Noble Jessica stood at the head of a class of twenty senior calves. She is a sappy calf and shows excellent mammary development.

Exhibitors' herds made a grand showing, as they practically filled the large judging ring with some of the best Jerseys of the country. F. J. Bannister was successful in winning the first prize, with L. V. Walkley a close second. With the young herd Allen Dale Farms were first and Lasater second. With the breeders' calf herd Lasater won first and Allen Dale Farms second. The first prize on get of one sire went to Walkley on get of Oxford Majesty. Proctor secured the senior and grand championship banner on his aged bull, Imported Golden Fern Noble. The female senior and grand championship honors went to Barnes on Gloria Benedictine. Meadow Queen's Fairy Lad secured the junior championship for the Allen Dale Farms, and Fern's Oxford Ever won the female junior championship for Bannister.

**Ayrshires.**

The Ayrshire breed was more strongly represented at the Dairy Show this year than it has been in the past. One hundred and fifty entries were made, and most of them appeared in the ring. American breeders encountered strong competition when they came up against Canadian stock. Sixteen herds were represented at the show. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, brought out a creditable lot of stock and succeeded in carrying off a number of the high honors. J. H. Black, of Lachute, Quebec, showed Hobsland Piecemeal, the grand champion bull at Ottawa this year. D. T. Ness, Howick, Quebec; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, J. P. Cavers, Ormstown; J. T. Elder, Gleniel; Hector Gordon, Howick, and G. McMillan, Huntingdon, were among the Canadian exhibitors. The presence of these breeders made the judging of Ayrshires of special interest to Canadians.

Some particularly strong classes of females were brought out, and they showed the uniformity of type and conformation peculiar to the breed. One or two herds represented the show-ring type more than the popular producing type. On the whole the bulls were not on a par with what was shown this year at Toronto and Ottawa. The work of the judge, Prof. H. H. Kildee, University of Minn., St. Paul, was closely followed by a large crowd of Ayrshire enthusiasts.

In the aged-bull class Hillside Bonnie Scotland's place, at the head of the class, was strongly contested for by Bargenock Rising Star. However, the former was in excellent form and possessed the type and quality desired by Ayrshire breeders. He would not have looked out of place wearing the grand champion banner. As it was, this honor was given to J. A. Ness, of Maine, on Strathglass Gold Chink Imp., the winner of the two-year-old class. He is a strong, masculine, straight-lined bull, but few could see wherein he was licensed to win the highest honors over the old bull. In fact, in the minds of many prominent breeders he had no right to even win his class, as Black's bull, Hobsland Piecemeal, was considered to be a superior animal. His strong frame, masculine bearing and typey outline made him a favorite. However, he was probably not in as high condition as the one placed first. In third place in the two-year-old class was Calavier's Kilnford Ringmaster, representing Adam Seitz's herd of Wisconsin. Five bulls competed in the yearling class, and again stockmen were puzzled to understand the reasons for the placings. To the spectators, Ness' bull, Burnside Ypres Masterpiece was superior to Seitz's Cavalier's Lord Rosebery. He is a beautiful bull and shows character and masculinity. It is hard to find much fault in his conformation. He has the capacity, constitution and quality that will yet place him in the highest position in the show-ring. The winner of the class is also a well-built, growthy calf, and was a little

superior in finish. He secured the junior championship ribbon. Many typey, growthy youngsters were brought out in the bull-calf classes. First in both went to Seitz, but Ness secured third on the senior calf Burnside Flomaster by Hobsland Masterpiece.

In the aged-cow class twenty-two proven matrons competed for six places. They made a formidable showing. Most of them carried large, nicely attached, well-balanced udders. From the time they entered the ring, Auchenbrain Hattie 6th, from Iroquois Farm, N. Y., and Imp. Hobsland Miss May, from Wendover Farm, N. J., were the favorites for first place. The latter is a wonderful cow with substance and capacity. She is a little thicker all through than the former. As she was just springing she showed an excellent udder, with well-placed teats and prominent veining. However, her rival also had many strong points. While not having quite the substance, Auchenbrain Hattie 6th was a beautiful cow, conforming a little nearer to the recognized dairy type than the other. She had the best dairy, shoulder and showed quality throughout. Finally she won her class and was made female grand champion. This cow was one time owned in Canada and appeared in Canadian show-rings. Imp. Lessnesock Madeline, of Woronoake Heights, Mass., was third, and Caver's cow, Pickens Pearl 2nd, a straight, smooth, well-balanced animal, was fourth. Holehouse Randy 9th, a typey cow with capacity and quality, won the first prize for Ness in a class of seven four-year-old cows. Elder, of Que., won the three-year-old class on Mapleleaf Jean, a big, strong cow with a good udder, although it would be an improvement if it extended forward a little more than it does. The two-year-old class was an exceptionally strong one, sixteen choice individuals answering the call. Burnside Maggie Finlayston 5th, grand champion Ayrshire female at Toronto and Ottawa, was placed second to a heifer from the Seitz herd. Some thought she should have won first as she is a strong, well-built heifer and showed a superior mammary system to the winner. However, she was in classy company. Her chief opponent was a particularly sweet-looking, stylish heifer, and carried a little more middle. Wendona Farm won third, on Harperland's Spicy Lady, and D. T. Ness came in fourth with Edgewood Trim, a very useful kind of a heifer. In the yearling heifer class was found the junior champion female in Nona Spencer by Edgewood Spencer from Galloway Messer Farms, Iowa. This is a stylish heifer with a splendid constitution and great capacity. Iroquois Averice, of the Iroquois Farm herd, won second place. She is a straight, strong, deep, thick-bodied heifer with excellent quarters. Next to her stood Burnside Tipperary Blossom, a typey heifer with straight lines and well-attached udder. Twenty-one senior calves came before the judge. Burnside Randy, representing the Iroquois Farm, headed the class. She is a right good kind of a youngster. Next to her stood Good Gift Nona of the Galloway Messer Farms. Seitz was third with Cavalier's Lavender and Burnside Maggie; Finlayston 6th secured the fourth prize for Ness.

The herds headed by the sires made a splendid showing. Seitz won first on exhibitors' herd, first on the breeders' calf herd, and second on the young herd. Galloway Messer Farms secured first on their young herd. Ness got third with his young herd, and second in the class for breeders' calf herd. The get of Hobsland Masterpiece won second in a large class, and Hobsland Barbara gave Ness fourth place with produce of one cow. The Canadian Ayrshire herds certainly did credit to their country.

Representatives from eighteen colleges and universities competed in the students' judging contest. The sweepstakes honors went to the team of the University of Nebraska. The Jersey Scholarship was won by a representative of Massachusetts Agricultural College. The Holstein Breeders' Scholarship went to North Carolina State College of Agriculture, and the Ayrshire Breeders' Trophy to the New Hampshire State College. Canadian Agricultural Colleges have never been represented in the judging contest held at the National Dairy Show, although their representatives compete favorably with representatives of American Colleges at the International Fat Stock Show.

The milk exhibit of the tenth National Dairy Show, in number of entries, exceeded all previous milk shows held by the Association. There were one hundred and forty-three entries of milk and cream, comprising five hundred and seventy-two bottles and coming from eighteen States and Canada; from the Massachusetts State in the East to Los Angeles, Cal., in the West; from Canada in the North to the Carolinas in the South. Certified milk made an especially fine showing, and the class for pasteurized milk, entered for the first time at the National Dairy Show, was well represented with entries from all parts of the country.

A horse show was held in Springfield the same week as the Dairy Show. The heavy horses were judged in the afternoons but the classes were not particularly large, although a few fine representatives of the various breeds were brought out. Each evening of the Dairy Show a cattle, horse and automobile-truck parade was held in the arena of the Coliseum. The light horses were also judged during the evening, and an exhibition of jumping and driving was put on. Draft horses, six in hand, made a splendid showing and caused much favorable comment.

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**The Elgin Breeders' Sale.**

The first sale under the auspices of the Elgin Pure-bred Breeders' Association was held at St. Thomas, Oct. 17. There was a large crowd of stockmen present, the majority being from Elgin County with a few good buyers from outside. The stock offered comprised a good, useful lot not in high fit. Some were taken right off the grass. The offering consisted of thirty-five Shorthorns, including calves, and nine Herefords, including calves. The thirty-five Shorthorns sold for \$4,325, an average of \$123.51, and the nine Herefords sold for \$1,192.50, an average of \$132.50. Total of sale \$5,517.50. Following is a list of animals selling for \$100 and upwards, with purchasers:

<b>Shorthorns.</b>	
Lavender Rose, W. W. Scott, Highgate.....	\$225
Dinah, D. L. Purcell, Rodney.....	125
Bonnie Mollie, D. J. Campbell, Iona St.....	175
Snowdrop, P. M. Campbell, Lawrence St.....	130
Crimson Beauty, J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton.....	110
Bess, J. C. McCallum, Iona St.....	150
White Wonder, E. W. Hardy & Sons, Kent Bridge.....	200
Kitchener of Shedden, John Taylor, Thorndale.....	160
Goldbrook, P. M. Campbell.....	120
Marian, J. A. Watson, Glanworth.....	145
Mina Beauty, Malcolm Blue, Wallacetown.....	185
Baron's Lad, John W. Garton, Rodney.....	135
Prince of Seaweed, P. Sutherland, Longwood.....	140
Cherry Girl 2nd, Leslie Heigh, Bayham.....	100
Queen Mary, W. Percy, Aylmer.....	125
Cherry Girl, Walter Miller, Shedden.....	130
Bonnie Bird, Chas. Cattanaeh, Pt. Stanley.....	115
Reddy, Mac McCormick, Shedden.....	100
Royal Scott, Robert Kerr, Rodney.....	130
Red Jean, Walter Miller, Shedden.....	145
Kent Beauty, S. M. Pearce, Pingaf.....	120
Sea Mariner, J. H. Patrick & Son.....	145
Orford Beauty, S. M. Pearce.....	120
Scotty, Thomas Breen, Iona St.....	140
Barrington Eclipse, Colin McIntyre, Pt. Stanley.....	120
Claret Lass, J. H. Patrick.....	150

<b>Herefords.</b>	
Miss Brae Real 8th, J. D. Graham, Iona St.....	\$180
Miss Brae Real 6th, J. H. Patrick & Son.....	105
Brae Real 7th, J. H. Patrick & Son.....	155
Lynn's Publisher, J. H. Patrick & Son.....	120
Miss Brae Real 10th, J. H. Patrick & Son.....	125
Miss Brae Real 5th, J. A. Small, Wallacetown.....	150
Miss Brae Real 7th, Wm. Page, Wallacetown.....	100
Krumbler, S. Russ, St. Thomas.....	110

**The McKinnon Shorthorn Sale.**

The following is a list of the names of the cattle selling for \$100 or over at the McKinnon Bros' Shorthorn sale, Rockwood, Ont., together with the names and addresses of their respective buyers:

Isabella Flower Girl, Wallace A. Lasby & Son, Rockwood.....	\$130
Idylwild Lass, Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat.....	150
Newton Gem, Gilbert Bailey, Brantford.....	185
Valley Home Flora, S. A. Pelton, Paris.....	145
Flora 99th, Matthew Wilson, Fergus.....	160
King's Lettie, F. W. Scott & Sons, Highgate.....	190
Roan Lily, N. E. Sinclair, Freeman.....	110
Lady Fairfax 4th, N. E. Sinclair.....	100
Lady Fairfax 5th, N. E. Sinclair.....	105
Mabel 5th, N. E. Sinclair.....	105
Mono Chief, Matthew Wilson.....	150
Village Girlie, Wallace A. Lasby & Son, Rockwood.....	260
Village Dominie, Daniel H. Parker.....	100
Rose, Wm. J. Wilson, Erin.....	115
Marquis of Tottenham, James Escrig, Painswick.....	145
Mina Lass 10th, D. G. McKinnon, Orton.....	225
Mina Lass 13th, Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin.....	160
Matchless 40th, D. A. McMillan, Guelph.....	185
Matchless Queen, Wallace A. Lasby & Son.....	175
Lady Matchless, A. R. Wood, Fergus.....	185
Rosa Lee, Geo. Amos & Sons.....	125
Lady Agnes, Roy Hindley, Acton.....	100
Miss Webber, W. J. Robertson, Milton West.....	305
Ludella 2nd, W. J. Robertson.....	125
Wimple Pansy 4th, Major Smith, Columbus, Ont.....	175
Pansy Blossom 4th, W. J. Robertson.....	115

Considering that these cattle, with a few exceptions, were not stable fitted, the sale was very successful.

**Ontario Horticultural Association.**

The annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 22nd and 23rd, for which an excellent program has been prepared. A number of prominent experts in civic improvement and gardening will be present and deliver addresses and take an active part in the convention, which will doubtless be largely attended by all who are interested in everything that goes to the making of city, town and village beautiful. Meetings are open to the public. Single fare rates on the Standard Certificate plan have been arranged for, good going November 17th to 23rd inclusive, returning not later than the 27th.

**The Agricultural High School.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":  
It might be well to set forth in the agricultural papers of Ontario a brief statement concerning the present situation with respect to Agricultural Schools. At present there are, in the Province, 10 High Schools, 6 Collegiate Institutes, and 5 Continuation Schools conducting classes in agriculture, and the number is rapidly increasing. These schools are located in different parts of the Province and represent 19 different counties. The attendance upon the classes is optional at present, and the introduction of the courses into the schools is also optional, consequently the establishment of agriculture as a part of the High School course will proceed only so fast as public opinion will permit. The number of students now receiving agricultural instruction in the High Schools is about 800.

At the end of the second year of the course there is a Departmental Examination which may be counted as a bonus subject. In 1916 about 190 students took this examination. The work includes experimental laboratory work, relating to the fundamental principles of agriculture, and is made as practical as possible. A course in the Middle School is also provided and is arranged for two years, but where conditions are favorable and students are able to carry the work, it is possible to cover it in one year. There is, therefore, practically a four-year course in agriculture arranged for the High Schools, and the equipment is paid for by special grants distributed by the Education Department when the requirements are fulfilled. A further provision is made for Agricultural Education by the establishment of a "Department" in the High School under the management of an Advisory Council composed of men engaged in agricultural pursuits. Such schools as provide the accommodation to carry on the Department, are intended to be the fore-runners of regular Agricultural High Schools. Quoting from the regulations we have this statement: "When the public interests necessitate Agricultural High Schools they will be duly established and liberally aided by the Government."

At present one High School has organized a Department and two others are making arrangements to do so. It should be said here that liberal financial encouragement is given by the Education Department towards establishing and maintaining not only a Department of Agriculture but also, on a similar basis, a Department of Household Science.

County Agricultural Schools have been established here and there in the United States, but they have not proved a success. They have become Agricultural High Schools. It was found that these schools could not secure the attendance because the courses did not lead anywhere except back to the farm. An ambitious student upon entering an Agricultural High School is encouraged by the fact that his course may lead to a profession if he wishes. After taking the course, however, he may go back to the farm, but he is attracted by the fact that there are other doors open to him.

Minnesota has now 175 Agricultural High Schools and no County Agricultural Schools. Wisconsin had several County Agricultural Schools but has now only one. In Michigan the County Agricultural Schools have not been a success, and there is now only one left. All these three States are pushing as fast as possible the Agricultural High School, which is nothing more than a High School giving a good course in Agriculture. We have now in Ontario 21 such schools, and this number would be increased enormously if agriculture were recognized as an elective subject for matriculation. In the three States mentioned agriculture has a similar standing to that of other studies and may be offered for matriculation.

It should be said in justice to the Education Department that agriculture, as a subject in the High Schools, is more liberally aided financially than any other subject, but the chief reasons why it is not introduced more rapidly are because of an extreme difficulty in securing qualified teachers, and because the subject has the standing of only an option, not

being recognized at all in matriculation and being only a bonus for the teachers' examination.

In conclusion it might be said that the influence of Agricultural Classes is already being felt, for, in several instances, boys after passing the entrance, are attracted to the High School for a year or two, knowing that they will receive some instruction on the principles of agriculture. In schools where such classes are not yet introduced, boys similarly situated stop school when they pass the entrance, for, if they go back to the farm the High School has little to offer.

J. B. DANDENO,  
Inspector of Elementary Agricultural Classes.

**Ontario Beekeepers to Meet in Toronto in December.**

The Ontario Beekeepers' Association will hold its annual convention on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 12, 13 and 14, in Toronto. This later date than usual will be welcomed by beekeepers, as the great rush of fall apiary work will be over.

A very interesting program, extremely practical, has been arranged by the executive committee. Prominent beekeepers from both Canada and United States will be present. C. P. Dadent, Hamilton, Illinois, Editor of "The American Bee Journal," will take up the question of "Prevention of Natural Swarming." Mr. Dadent is an extensive honey producer, and has harvested over 100,000 pounds of honey this past season. The Dominion Apiarist, F. W. L. Sladen, in charge of the bee investigation work on the various experimental farms, will speak of some line of his investigations. "Beeswax Production" will be discussed by W. A. Chrysler, of Chatham, and G. A. Deadman, Brussels, will deal with "The Use of Shallow Supers in Connection With the Regular Size." Comb honey has been successfully produced by S. B. Bisbee, Beamsville, and his experiences will be valuable and interesting. Special apiary appliances will be explained by E. T. Bainard, Lambeth, and W. J. Craig, of Brantford.

Of special interest from the social side of the convention will be the banquet on Wednesday evening, at which Mr. Couse will speak of the "Past Presidents of the O. B. A." Mr. Couse has been a member continuously since the Association was organized, and for many years held prominent positions on the executive committee. His personal acquaintance with the past presidents enables him to handle his subject in a very interesting and able manner.

Programs will be ready for distribution shortly, and may be had by applying to the Secretary-Treasurer, Morely Pettit, O. A. College, Guelph.

**East Middlesex Notes.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":  
The dry weather has been varied by a few timely showers, which started the fall wheat very well. That which was sown on early plowing of any kind is doing well. But there has been a greatly reduced acreage sown, and probably fifty per cent. of that on rather poorly prepared land, so that the prospects for a heavy crop of wheat next year are not the brightest just now. Anyway, fall wheat is a minor crop here any year. Our soil is not generally well enough drained or fertile enough to grow fall wheat successfully. The spring grains stand the adverse conditions better, but last year was an exception to the general rule. The wet spring delayed seeding so much in most cases that fall wheat proved to be a better proposition. The yield of straw, especially, is better, but the grain is rather badly shrunken. However, there are exceptions to this as there seem to be to almost every crop produced on the farm. The conditions of growth in this locality at least seem to be so diverse that someone always has a yield of some crop far above the general average for the particular season. As no one has been wise enough to foretell these conditions no one gets

rich very rapidly at farming. One may get ahead of his fellowman in business, but it's not so easy to get ahead of Nature. Yet those who are diligent and do the very best they know how, usually reap a fair reward for their labor. The man who was brave enough to sow his grain early this spring even on comparatively wet land will do better than he could have done in a favorable year, because of the increased price. Threshing returns are generally poor this year, half a day on a 100-acre farm where it usually takes a day and a half. Silo filling was also a smaller job this year. There should be all the more time for fall plowing. But the dry weather has been hard on the clover. Middlesex Co., Ont.  
J. H. BURNS.

**Ontario's Plan to Boost Sheep Raising.**

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has just entered upon the initial steps of a plan with a view to further encouraging sheep raising in the Province, particularly among young men. Thirty good grade ewes have been purchased and are being assembled at the Ontario Agricultural College, where they will be bred before being distributed. They will then be placed with five young farmers, each taking six sheep. The men to take the sheep will be chosen from among those who have attended the Courses in Agriculture under District Representatives, and will be selected after competition in sheep judging. They will be expected to follow instructions in the care and handling of the sheep, and to give a report from time to time as to methods and results. After the first year they will also be required to give back two lambs, and two more each of the two following years, so that they will thus give back as many as have been placed with them. These in turn will be placed with other young farmers, and thus constitute an increasing chain of demonstration flocks.

The plan is being carried out under the direction of the Live Stock Branch in co-operation with the District Representatives.

**Provincial Plowing Match.**

The Annual Provincial Plowing Match, under the auspices of the Ontario Plowmen's Association, will be held on "Meadowbrook" Farm, the property of R. J. Fleming, Kingston Road, near Whitby, November 2, commencing at 9 a.m. Large and valuable prizes will be offered. In addition to the competitions in walking plows, there will be given exhibitions of tractors on November 1, 2 and 3, showing the capabilities of modern machinery in tilling the soil. For instance, some of the light tractors will plow several furrows, besides pulling a harrow and seeder all in one sweep. This will be the largest and most interesting meeting of all interested in the better cultivation of the soil ever held in Canada. Already 31 light tractors, suitable for Ontario farmers, have made entry. It is expected that in the three days of the match, several hundred acres will be plowed. Special railway rates have been arranged for as follows: Fare-and-one-third return will be the rule on railroads.

**Ontario Vegetable Growers' Convention.**

The annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association will be held in the Railway Committee Rooms, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on Tuesday, November 21st, commencing at 9 a.m. A number of vegetable experts, including several from the United States, will be present and deliver addresses. This Association is making rapid progress in all the different lines of work it is engaged in. The Vegetable Field Crop Competitions have been very successful this year, and much interest is manifested in them by members of all the branches in the Province. Meetings open to all interested.

Single fare rates on the Standard Certificate plan have been arranged for, good going November 17th to 23rd inclusive, returning not later than the 27th.

**Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, October 23, were 345 cars, comprising 5,705 cattle, 239 calves, 1,296 hogs, 2,074 sheep, and 807 horses. Good cattle of all grades were steady; common grades slow. Sheep and lambs active and strong. Calves slightly weaker. Hogs steady, at last week's close.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars	84	668	752
Cattle	940	7,626	8,566
Calves	53	657	710
Hogs	980	10,075	11,055
Sheep	1,650	8,823	10,473
Horses	39	2,052	2,091

two markets for the corresponding week 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars	46	966	1,012
Cattle	245	9,162	9,407
Calves	30	657	687
Hogs	473	12,593	13,066
Sheep	1,806	9,267	11,073
Horses	33	6,687	6,720

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 260 cars, 841 cattle, 2,011 hogs, 600 sheep, and an increase of 23 calves and 4,629 horses when compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

Packers quote hogs for the week commencing Oct. 23, 1916, as follows:  
F. O. B. \$10.40; fed and watered, \$10.90; weighed off cars, \$11.15.

At the opening of the market on Monday morning there were 4,000 cattle on sale. Trading commenced at once

and continued steady throughout the day. The better class of butchers' steers and heifers, also heavy steers were most in demand. One carload of 19 steers, average weight 1,400 lbs., sold at \$8.75. Several more carloads sold at \$8.25 to \$8.40. One choice load, of average weight 1,050 lbs., sold at \$7.90. Good to choice cows also canners and cutters were in steady demand and sold a shade better than last week. Good, useful feeders, fit for distillery purposes, were in demand, and sold at from \$6.50 to \$6.75, and a few extra heavy sold at \$7. Well-finished, choice bulls sold at \$6.75 to \$7.25; good to choice milkers and forward springers were active and in demand all week. Best cows selling at from \$80 to \$120, while the common kind were slow and sold at from \$60 to \$80. The run of calves was very light all week, more choice veal could have been sold as there was not enough to fill the demand.

Choice veal sold at \$11.50 to \$12.25; medium calves at \$8.50 to \$10.50; grass and common calves at \$5 to \$7.50. To bring top prices they have to be real choice. The receipts of sheep and lambs were light, the market was active and stronger for all classes; best lambs selling at \$11.10 to \$11.35. With a light run of hogs on Monday the market held steady with the close of the previous week, although packers sent out quotations 25c. to 35c. lower. Each day the price advanced and closed with them selling at \$11.35 fed and watered, and \$11.60 weighed off cars, and a few extra choice hogs selling at \$11.75, weighed off cars.

Quotations on Live Stock.—Choice, heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.75; good, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5.50 to \$5.75; cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.25

OCTOBER 26, 1916

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital Authorized  
Capital Paid Up  
Reserve Funds  
Total Assets

HEAD OFFICE  
Branches throughout the Dominion

Accounts in  
Sale Notes

Savings Department

to \$5.50; common, and cutters, \$3.75 to \$7; good, \$5.50 to \$6; common, best, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$5 to \$6; good to choice, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$4.50 to \$5; springers, best, \$6 to \$8; springers, to 11 1/2c. per lb.; c. per lb.; light butch, 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.; c. calves, choice, 11c. fat and grassers, 4 hogs, fed and watered, weighed off cars, \$

**Bread**  
Wheat.—Ontario per car lot, \$1.60; merical, old, \$1.53; merical, old, \$1.45; merical, old, \$1.36; to freights outside bay ports), No. 2 northern, new, \$1.71; \$1.63 1/2; old crop, new crop.  
Oats.—Ontario, 58c.; No. 3 white, 61c.; No. 3, 59c.; No. 3, 59c.; No. 1 feed, nominal; feed barley, nominal; According No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.25; Buckwheat.—No. 3 yellow, \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.80; Flour.—Manitowishago, \$9.30; jute bags, \$8.80; jute bags, \$8.60; according to same track, Toronto.

**Hay and Straw**  
Hay.—New, No. 1, \$12.50; No. 2, per ton, \$11.50; Straw.—Car lots, Toronto, \$1.50; Bran.—Per ton, \$1.50; Shorts.—Per ton, \$1.50; Middlings.—Per ton, \$1.50; Good Feed Flour

**Country Produce**  
Butter.—Creamery one cent per pound during the past week remaining stationary made pound square creamery solids, 3c. dairy, 32c. to 33c. dairy, 37c. to 38c.  
Eggs.—New-laid, 30c. to 31c. carton, selling at 36c. per dozen, and 39c. per dozen.  
Cheese.—June, new, 22c. per lb.; Honey remained with an active demand selling at 12c. per lb.; one-lb. section, 12c. Poultry.—Poultry of turkeys, was the past week, remained in price. Spring chickens, per lb. 12c.; turkeys, yo

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up - - - 11,785,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,236,000  
 Total Assets - - - 214,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invited

Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches

to \$5.50; common, \$4.25 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; good, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; common, \$5 to \$5.50; feeders, best, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$6 to \$6.25; common, \$5 to \$5.75; light stockers, good to choice, \$6 to \$6.50; common to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, best, \$80 to \$120; medium, \$60 to \$80; spring lambs, choice, 11c. to 11½c. per lb.; cull lambs, 8c. to 8½c. per lb.; light butcher sheep, 7c. to 8½c. per lb.; heavy fat sheep and bucks, 5½c. to 6½c.; culls, 2c. to 5c.; veal calves, choice, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; heavy fat and grassers, 4½c. to 7½c. per lb.; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.25 to \$11.35; weighed off cars, \$11.50 to \$11.60.

**Breadstuffs.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, new, per car lot, \$1.60 to \$1.62; No. 1 commercial, old, \$1.53 to \$1.55; No. 2 commercial, old, \$1.45 to \$1.48; No. 3 commercial, old, \$1.36 to \$1.38 (according to freights outside). Manitoba, (track, bay ports), No. 1 northern, new, \$1.84; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.81; No. 3 northern, new, \$1.76½; No. 4 wheat, new, \$1.63½; old crop, trading 3c. above new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 56c. to 58c.; No. 3 white, 55c. to 57c. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 61½c.; No. 3, 59½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 59½c.; No. 1 feed, 59c.

Barley.—Malting barley, 98c. to \$1, nominal; feed barley, 92c. to 95c., nominal.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20, nominal.

Buckwheat.—Nominal.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3 yellow, \$1.01.

Rye.—No. 2, new, \$1.18 to \$1.20.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$9.30; second patents, in jute bags, \$8.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$8.60. Ontario, new, winter, according to sample, in bags, \$7.40, track, Toronto.

**Hay and Millfeed.**

Hay.—New, No. 1, per ton, \$11 to \$12.50; No. 2, per ton, \$9 to \$10.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$8, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$29 to \$30.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$32.

Middlings.—Per ton, \$33.

Good Feed Flour.—Per bag, \$2.50.

**Country Produce.**

Butter.—Creamery butter advanced one cent per pound on the wholesales during the past week; the dairy varieties remaining stationary. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 41c. to 42c. per lb.; creamery solids, 38c. to 40c. per lb.; dairy, 32c. to 33c. per lb.; separator dairy, 37c. to 38c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary, selling at 45c. per dozen in cartons; fresh eggs in case lots bringing 36c. per dozen, and selects in case lots 39c. per dozen.

Cheese.—June, 24c. to 25c. per lb.; new, 22c. per lb.; twins, 22½c. per lb.

Honey remained stationary in price with an active demand. Sixty-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; 5-lb. tins at 12½c. per lb.; one-lb. sections, \$2.40 to \$3 per dozen.

Poultry.—Poultry, with the exception of turkeys, was shipped in freely during the past week, remaining about stationary in price. Spring chickens, per lb., 15c.; spring ducks, per lb., 12c.; geese, per lb., 12c.; turkeys, young, per lb., 25c.;

fowl, 4 lbs. and over, per lb., 14c.; fowl, under 4 lbs., per lb., 12c.; squabs, per dozen, dressed, \$3.50 to \$4.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$5 to \$5.50 per bushel; prime, \$4.75 to \$5 per bushel.

**Hides and Skins.**

City hides, flat 20c.; country hides, cured, 18c.; country hides, part cured, 17c.; country hides, green, 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 25c.; kip skins, per lb., 22c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins and pelts, \$1 to \$1.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$5 to \$6; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5.50; wool, washed, 42c. to 46c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 32c. to 35c. per lb.; tallow, No. 1, 6½c. to 7½c.; solids, 6c. to 7c.

**Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.**

Home-grown fruit receipts declined heavily on the wholesale fruit market during the past week, and the general quality has been very poor.

The bulk of the peaches were exceptionally poor quality, selling at 15c. to 20c. per 6-qt. flat basket; 25c. per 6-qt. leno; 20c. to 30c. per 11-qt. flat, and 25c. to 60c. per 11-qt. leno; with a few really good ones bringing \$1.

Potatoes advanced, the New Brunswick Delawares selling at \$1.85 per bag; British Columbias, Prince Edward Islands and Ontarios selling at \$1.75 per bag.

Apples came in freely, selling at \$2.50 to \$6 per bbl., according to grade and variety; the 11-qt. baskets bringing 20c. to 35c., with a few choice ones at 50c.

**Montreal.**

Offerings of cattle last week were on the light side and as a consequence of this the tone of the market was fairly firm. The consumption of meat per capita is, however, lower than formerly owing to the high price. Quite a quantity of the common cattle were offered and trade was moderately active throughout the market. Practically no choice steers were to be had but good butchers sold at 7½c. to 7¾c. with fair at 6¾c. to 7c. and common ranging down to 5¼c. per lb. There was no change in cows or bulls, cows selling from 4½c. to 6¼c. and bulls from 5c. to 6¼c. Canning stock sold at 3½c. to 4¾c. per lb. Milk cows were in very fair demand and the best sold as high as \$100 each, while the springers sold at \$55 to \$75 each. Sheep and lambs were not in large supply but demand for these is fairly good, so that prices were firm. Ontario lambs sold at 10¼c. to 10½c. per lb., while Quebec lambs brought 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb. and sheep 6¾c. to 7½c. The offering of calves is not quite so large as formerly, but the price continued firm and choice stock sold as high as 9c. and 10c. while the lower grades ranged from 4c. up to about 8c. per lb. The packing trade was looking for an easier market for hogs, prices held steady, supplies not being excessive. Selected hogs sold at 11¼c. to 11½c. per lb., and good stock at 11c. to 11¼c., weighed off cars.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for live hogs being steady, no particular change was noticeable in the market for dressed and prices ranged at 16c. to 16¾c. per lb. for fresh killed abattoir stock.

Potatoes.—Although prices were exceptionally high for this time of year, the expectation is rather that higher prices will be paid in the near future, particularly as the crop is much smaller than a year ago. Green Mountains were quoted in car lots, on track here, at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per 90 lbs., while Quebec stock was quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.40. For smaller lots, bags, 20 cents was added to these figures.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—Maple products were in moderately good demand for the time of year. Syrup sold at 90c. to 95c. per 8 lb. tin, \$1.05 to \$1.10 per 11 lb. tin; \$1.25 to \$1.50 for 13 lb. tins. Sugar was 13c. per lb. Honey was steady at 15c. for white clover comb; 12½c. to 13c. for brown comb and white extracted and 2c. less for brown extracted. Buckwheat honey was 9c.

Eggs.—It is a long time since as much difficulty was experienced in obtaining, at this season of year, really fresh eggs as is now the case. This quality were quoted at 45c. No. 1 selected were quoted at 38c; No. 1 candled at 34c. and No. 2 at 30c.

Butter.—The price of creamery con-

tinued to advance and is now excessive for the time of year. Finest creamery was quoted higher last week at 39¼c. to 39¾c. per lb., while fine is ½c. under these figures. Undergrades were quoted at 37¾c. to 38¾c. per lb. Dairy butter was firm at 30c. to 31½c. according to quality.

Cheese.—During last week there was a slight reaction in the cheese market but it was possible that this was more due to difference in quality than otherwise. At the auction here, No. 1 white sold at 21½c.; No. 2 at 20¾c.; No. 3, 20½c. and No. 2 colored at 21½c. At Peterborough, 21½c. was paid. Locally, finest Western was quoted at 21½c. to 21¾c. for colored and ½c. less for white, while Finest Eastern white was 21½c. to 21¾c.

Grain.—The strength in wheat has been extraordinary and prices were at new high record. Wheat was not quoted in a retail way in Montreal. No. 1, Canadian Western oats were 64½c.; No. 2, 64c.; No. 1 feed, 63c.; No. 2 feed, 62½c., while local No. 2 white were 61c. and No. 3 white, 60½c. per bushel, ex-store. Manitoba barley was firm with \$1.15 per bushel bid, for No. 3, ex-track.

Flour.—The price of flour advanced 30c. per barrel on Ontario grades, 90 per cents. patents being \$8.60 to \$8.90 per barrel, in wood, and \$4.10 to \$4.25 per bag. Manitoba flour was firm at \$9.40 for firsts; \$8.90 for seconds and \$8.70 for strong bakers.

Mill Feed.—Prices were very firm but steady, bran being \$28 per ton; shorts \$30; middlings \$32; mixed mouille \$35, and pure grain mouille \$37 per ton, in bags.

Baled Hay.—This market was steady with No. 2 baled hay at \$13 per ton; No. 3, \$11.50 and clover mixed \$10.50, ex-track.

Hides.—Lamb skins were 5c. higher at \$1.60 each. Otherwise, there was no change in the market for hides.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Receipts were liberal last week, but notwithstanding, the trade was quite satisfactory. Canada was a liberal contributor and among the offerings from the Dominion were practically all grades, Canadian shipping steers being the best offered, selling up to \$8.70, but were not a prime kind at that. There were fifteen to twenty cars of shipping steers and these sold readily. On butchering cattle, the supply ran in the main to the medium and common kinds, which have been monopolizing the markets of late weeks, and it was generally a steady deal on these, as on the shipping steers. Best butchering steers sold at \$8.00 to \$8.50, but the big end of the handy steers were common, and few sold above \$7.00. Demand at this time is for a better class of cattle, there being too many of the half fat, cheap, commonish grades coming. Offerings for the week totaled 6,725 head, as against 5,825 for the previous week and 8,525 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; plain, \$7.50 to \$8.00; very coarse and common, \$7.00 to \$7.50; best Canadian, \$8.40 to \$8.65; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8.00; common and plain, \$7.00 to \$7.25.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8.00; best handy, \$7.75 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.50; light and common, \$6.00 to \$6.50; yearlings, prime, \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Cows and Heifers.—Best handy butcher heifers, \$7.40 to \$7.65; fair butchering heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; light and common, \$5.00 to \$5.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.00; good butchering cows, \$6.00 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5.00 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.00; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7.00 to \$7.15; common to fair, \$5.25 to \$5.60; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7.00; common to good, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$80.00 to \$100.00; in car loads, \$70.00 to \$75.00.

Hogs.—Receipts on the opening day last week were larger than any previous time this season and the result was that

prices at all marketing points showed a bad break. Monday's run at Buffalo reached over 20,000 head and with 52,000 head reported at Chicago, values were declined 35 to 40 cents. Top for the day was \$10.15, although not many sold above \$10.00 and the bulk landed at \$9.90. Pigs were a quarter lower, selling most at \$9.00. After Monday the market reacted. Tuesday's bulk sold at \$10.00 and \$10.10, top being \$10.15, with pigs \$9.35; Wednesday the general market was \$10.25 and \$10.35, with two loads selling at \$10.40 and \$10.50 and Thursday, which was the high day of the week, top was \$10.65, with majority going at \$10.50 and \$10.60. Wednesday and Thursday pigs moved at \$9.50. Friday values on best grades were ten to fifteen cents lower and pigs were steady, packers' kinds selling mostly at \$10.35 and \$10.40, top being \$10.50 and pigs went at \$9.50. Roughts \$9.25 to \$9.50 and stags \$8.50 down. Receipts last week reached around 37,300 head, as against 31,694 head for the week previous and 44,900 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and lambs.—Trade last week occupied rather a favorable position. Monday top lambs sold at \$10.75, Tuesday's top was \$10.65, Wednesday nothing sold above \$10.50, Thursday some made \$10.65 and Friday's market was the same as Monday, bulk selling at \$10.75. Cull lambs sold about a dollar under the tops, ranging mostly from \$9.50 down, few real good ones bringing up to \$9.75. Sheep were held steady all week, ewes selling from \$7.50 to \$7.50 and top wether sheep were quoted from \$8.00 to \$8.25. Last week receipts totaled 16,700 head, as compared with 15,777 head for the week before and 20,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Jewish holidays last week had the usual bad effect on the calf trade. Monday top sold from \$12.00 to \$12.50, Tuesday and Wednesday best lots sold at \$12.00 and \$12.25, Thursday's top was \$12.00 and Friday they brought \$12.00 and \$12.25, but market was very slow. Cull grades sold up to \$11.00 on Monday, and Friday they ranged from \$10.00 down. Around 200 head of Canadians were on Friday's market and they sold from \$5.50 for the grassers, up to \$11.50 for the top veals, some on the heavy fat order going at \$6.50. Receipts were 2,700 head, being against 2,216 head for the week previous and 2,000 head for the same week a year ago.

**Chicago.**

Beeves, \$6.50 to \$11.40. Western steers, \$6.25 to \$9.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.70 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$3.40 to \$9.30; calves, \$7.25 to \$11.85.

Hogs.—Ten cents higher; light, \$9.50 to \$10.30; mixed \$9.50 to \$10.40; heavy, \$9.50 to \$10.35; rough, \$9.50 to \$9.65; pigs, \$6.85 to \$9.35.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$8.25 to \$10.55.

**Cheese Markets.**

Perth, 21½c.; Picton, 21 13-16c.; Napanee, 21½c.; Iroquois, bidding 21½c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 21½c.; finest easterns, 21½c.; Cornwall, 21½c.; New York, specials, 21c. to 21½c.; average fancy, 20½c. to 20¾c.

**Coming Events.**

Nov. 1, 2 and 3.—Plowing Match and Tractor Demonstration, Whitby, Ont.

Nov. 21.—Ontario Vegetable Growers' Convention, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Nov. 22 and 23.—Ontario Horticultural Association Convention, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Dec. 1 to 8.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont.

Dec. 2 to 9.—International Fat Stock Show, Chicago, Ill.

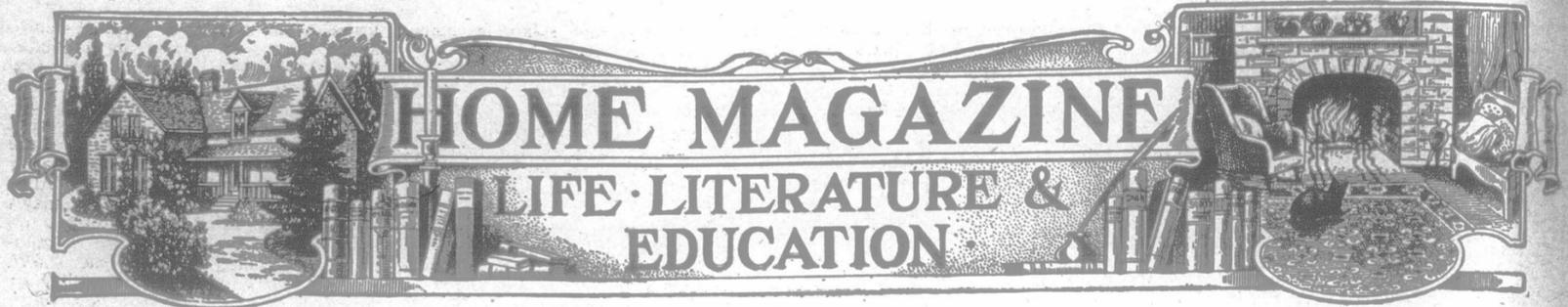
Dec. 8 to 9.—Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

**Sale Dates.**

Oct. 26.—O. A. C. Pure-Bred Stock, Guelph, Ont.

Nov. 8.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., Fraser House Stables, London, Ont., Shorthorns.

J. B. Hogate recently left for France for a new importation of Percheron stallions and mares. Horsemen will await the arrival of Mr. Hogate's shipment with interest.



### A Mood of Autumn.

BY RICHARD BURTON.

Ah, Autumn, now that you and I must part,  
You linger, goldenly, your footsteps slow,  
Even as a friend, beloved of the heart,  
Seems doubly dear just ere he turn to go.

You pause by noon, deep-sighing through the trees  
And in the spangled sunset hold your breath,  
That I may note your splendid symphonies  
Of color, that the night shuts in to death.

Your leaves rain down and prank the forest ways  
With the tapestries of yellow, red and brown,  
And through the glooming glory of your haze  
I glimpse the dreaming towers of the town.

October odors between sod and sky  
Remind me of the faith of earthly things,  
As if you murmured, "Surely, by and by  
I shall come back, with birds and errant wings."

The sweet and strong communion 'twixt us two  
Is more than all the mouthings among men;  
You are not beautiful alone, but true;  
I bide the season till you come again.  
And O be sure of one fond heart, that waits,  
Loving and longing, midst of wintry fear,  
Until, once more aglow, you ope the gates  
Of harvest, and fulfil the fruitful year.  
—The Independent.

### Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Lenk, Switz., August 21, 1916.

This is my first day at Lenk. Have just escaped from the dining-room, which is big and crowded and noisy. Most of the tables accommodate ten people. I was placed at a French table next to a large, fat, elderly, wheezy, short-sighted gentleman, who was deaf in the ear next me. Whenever I spoke to him he had to turn his head clear around so that the sound would go in his good ear. As soon as he found out my nationality he insisted on talking English.

"I used to talk it very well," he said, "when I lived in Australia. But I haven't talked it for twelve years. I have forget the words. You come from Canada?"

"Yes."

"I had once a—a—"

He couldn't think of the word. He wrinkled his eyebrows, tapped his forehead with his fat forefinger rolled his eyes to the ceiling—all to no purpose. The word would not come. He shook his head and sighed hopelessly, but plucked up courage and began the search for the missing word again. This time he ran his fingers through his hair, and massaged the bald spot on top of his head as if trying to squeeze the word to the surface.

The word refused to come.

He turned to me and said in a helpless kind of way:

"What—what is the lady of uncle?"

"The what?" said I, looking at him blankly.

"The lady of uncle?"

"Aunt," said I.

"What?" said he, turning his head around and presenting his good ear. "Aunt," I repeated, in a louder tone. "Aunt! Aunt did you say?" he yelled.

"Yes, aunt," I shrieked. "Aunt! Aunt!" he repeated meditatively. "Yes. That's it. That's the word. I had an aunt once who lived in Canada."

I thought he was going to ask me if I knew her, and I calculated she would be at least 120 years old. But he did not continue the subject, for which I was very glad, as the "whats" and "aunts" of our conversation had attracted the attention of the entire table, much to my embarrassment. Lenk is not far from Chateau-d'Oex, just about two hours or so by train, but it is higher up, with pine forests all about and snow-peaks staring you in the face. It is a very primitive place, but always crowded during the season. People come here for various reasons, for the altitude, for the air, for the baths, and especially to drink and gargle, the waters of Lenk being particularly good for throat troubles. A great many singers and public speakers come here to have their worn-out throats toned up and made over. Three weeks is the regulation period for the "cure," so, while Uncle Ned and Aunt Julia are making a little tour around Switzerland, I am going to stay at Lenk.

August 25th.

The Kurhaus is a big, rambling, old-fashioned building, or rather, series of buildings, full of drafts and unexpected steps and chilly passages. Everything seems to be in the most inconvenient place possible, and one has to go outdoors to get indoors. The Drink Hall, for instance, is about thirty feet away from the main building,

At this very minute I am sitting at a turn of the pathway on a toppy chair on the very edge of sudden death. Just in front of me is a projecting jag of rock, but if my chair should give a lurch to the right—and it is one of these folding chairs that are always getting kinky and doing unexpected and troublesome things—down I would go, down, down, so far down there wouldn't be enough of me left to write about the accident.

(Ugh! there's a bee! I rise to the occasion. It has gone and I resume.)

All around me rise magnificent pines. Through their branches I can see the snow-peaks glimmering. And I can see the village of Lenk, and the quaint, little church, and the wide valley. The air is delightful, pure and fresh, the temperature is just right, and a gentle breeze is being wafted from some place to some place else just along the way.

(Another bee! I wish they wouldn't find me so interesting!)

My chair wobbled terribly that time. I think I'll move it a few inches to the left, just in case—

(A squirrel! Such a pretty one—black and white!)

In my effort to see the squirrel I leaned over just a little too far, my foot slipped, the chair joggled, and if it had not been for those three spare inches—!!!

I think I'll move along. It's time for another drink anyway.

The routine of the day at Lenk begins at 6 a.m. for those who take sulphur baths, and at 7.30 for those who drink. From that time on we are drinking and gargling and inhaling at intervals all day long. Between drinks we amuse ourselves in various ways, but we haven't time to stray far away until late in the afternoon, when we usually

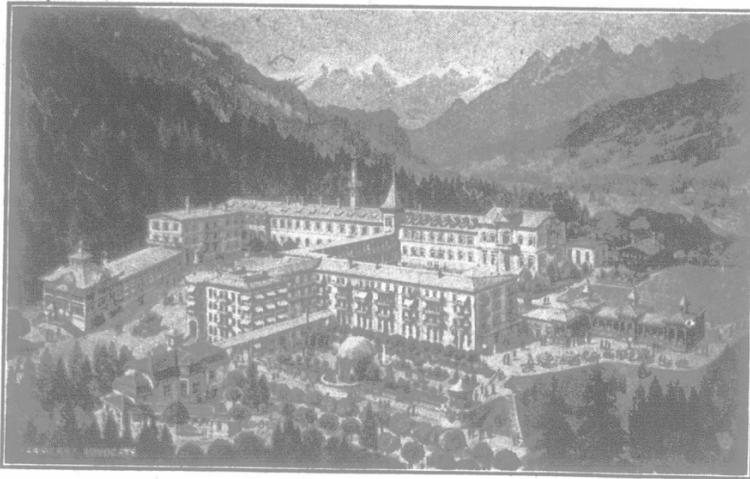
sipping the bad-tasting, luke-warm stuff slowly. Then you fill up your mug again, lock yourself in a cell, and gargle in the special manner ordered by the resident physician. At Lenk they practice what they call the musical gargle, which means trying to sing with your mouth full of sulphur water. It isn't easy to acquire, and first efforts are usually all sputter and chokes. As the partitions between the gargling cells do not reach up to the ceiling, one can hear what is being done in the other cells. Beginners usually strangle in their efforts to gargle the scale, but more advanced students in the art are able to do quite astonishing things. Yesterday a man next me was gargling phrases from Tannhauser quite successfully; a woman somewhere down the line was doing airs from Carmen; a soprano was practicing trills, and a tenor was gargling up the scale to his top note. And on the other side of my cell there was a man with one of those "Rocked-in-the-cradle-of-the-deep bass voices, who was croaking, "Gluck! Gluck! Gluck!" in a way that sounded exactly like a discontented bullfrog. I suppose there is a word to describe the combined result of all these noises, but I don't know what it is, so I fall back on that over-worked adjective *awful*. The result was indescribably *awful*. But after a few days one becomes so accustomed to the racket, it ceases to attract any particular attention unless there is some gargling star at work, or some unusual combination of sounds.

Three times a day the orchestra plays on the terrace, beginning in the morning at 8.30 and always with a hymn. Although the nights are cold the evening concert is always given outdoors, and the guests promenaded up and down the terrace wrapped in cloaks and furs. Once a week there is a dance in the Amusement Hall, and on Sunday night an extra concert is given there.

Lenk is situated in a large, flat, open valley which terminates abruptly on the south by towering precipices of bare rock which reach up to the eternal snows. The sides of the valley are high and steep, Alp rising above Alp till the trees stop and the vegetation is scant. The slopes are a vivid emerald spotted with patches of dark pines and dotted with farm houses. All the houses look exactly alike, and all face one way, like a company of soldiers. In the early morning each house is accompanied by a long, dark, slanting shadow which has a very bizarre effect. Through the big telescope in the terrace one can see cattle grazing everywhere on these steep slopes, and also men cutting the grain with scythes, and women and children raking.

The chief occupation of the farmers of this district is cattle raising. The Simmenthal spotted cattle are said to be the very finest in Switzerland, and bring the highest prices.

I have often wondered why the Alpine cows always looked so immaculate, so thoroughly respectable, as if they had on their best Sunday clothes and knew it. Now, I know. They are scrubbed with soap and water. One of my chief diversions is to go down the hill in the evening to an open field and watch the cows being scrubbed. As I never saw cows being scrubbed before I find it quite interesting as a spectacle. In the field there is a big stone trough into which flows a stream of Alpine water; beside the trough is a stove on which is a boiler full of hot water. The animal to be operated on is led to the place of execution, and four men get busy on it at one time. The cow remains stolidly indifferent to the proceedings. As far as it is concerned the men might just as well be washing a stone wall in the next county. Its



The Kurhaus at Lenk.

and the only way to get there is to skid across over the gravel. This is all right on a fine, warm day, but when it is pouring rain one has to don a waterproof and hoist an umbrella to go that far, which is a great nuisance. But nobody seems to mind. They just say: "Oh! Lenk is very primitive," and that settles it.

On all sides of the Kurhaus except one rise steep mountain slopes covered with forests of pine. Invitingly romantic paths lure one into the woods in every direction. These mountain paths lead up and down, across deep gorges and over foaming cascades, along the edges of precipices, now in the dense shade of the fragrant pines, now emerging into a sunny clearing which commands a wide view of the valley and the snow mountains.

go for a long tramp to some gorge or other. It doesn't make any difference which way you go, you are sure to strike a cascade or a gorge.

In Lenk the daily greeting of the would-be-humorous is not "Good morning! Have you used Pear's soap?" but "Good morning! Have you gargled?"

Gargling is an art in this place. Everybody gargles. It is the first thing one does in the morning, and the last thing at night. And during the day there is a continual procession of people with mugs going and coming from the gargling rooms. These rooms—they are really nothing but cells furnished with basins and running water—are along one side of the Drink Hall. First you take a drink of mineral water, walking up and down and

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attitude is one of complete indifference to externals. Even the finishing-off process—pitching buckets of ice-cold water all over it—seem to leave it quite unmoved. I never saw any living thing so absolutely unemotional, so coldly ungrateful, as a Simmenthal cow having its evening scrub.

### What a City Woman Sees in the Country.

BY MARY MORELAND.

Really, it is laughable. Here am I living in the country—or rather, as some of my neurotic friends say, vegetating—and yet I enjoy every minute of every day, learn valuable lessons, and extend my knowledge of human nature in various ways. The funny things that happen to me and to my neighbors are simply delicious if one is blessed with a sense of humor, which, I fear, is one of the fairy gifts few people receive. I am, as it were, on the outside looking in, or vice versa, if you prefer, as being city born and bred I can see from a city point of view, but as I have now been living in the real country for two years I can view things from a country-wise angle also.

Furthermore, I love the country life. My ideal of living certainly does not coincide with that of some of my neighbors, who attempt to ignore the fact of their living in the country by aping imaginary "city ways" of doing or not doing things. But I love the country, I love the wide spaces, the sensation of being close to Nature, of taking care of poultry, and of cultivating all myself a garden considerably larger than several large city lots. And that is why, even after two years spent among them, some of my country friends eye me dubiously, and come to the conclusion that in some ways I am too "countrified," and almost flaunt my pride in my country achievements in their faces.

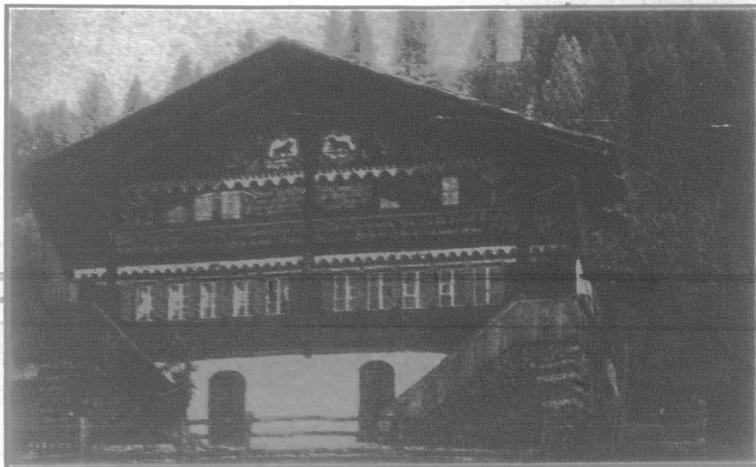
I am a city woman—but now a wood-pile doesn't daunt me. The first winter here, I and my congenial woman friend, who is my partner, tackled a cross-cut saw, and on cold days used to get up a fine circulation by sawing our pile of maple and poplar. Of course, now the first glamour has worn off the unusual, but we often have to be our own hired man even yet, because, you see, we have no resident father, husband or brother with us, and so must be sufficient unto ourselves, hiring, when necessary, a man to do the heaviest work.

But many things puzzle us. For instance, why is it that country people and city people do not "get together?" Is there no common meeting ground, no mutual interest in production and consumption, no congenial give and take? Why are ideals and interests so radically different? Why hasn't working in the soil taught the farmer to love Nature in her various appealing phases, more especially those not strictly utilitarian? Why does he ignore the beauty of the apple blossoms and never see the wonderful sunrise, the symphonic blue and pink, purple and gold of the sunset? Of course, the farmer has much to do and he does it, but is it always intelligently done? Why are vegetable gardens not as much a part of the farm plannings as the turnip field? Is not the family as important as the stock? Really, from my garden this year, I have sold peas, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers and corn to most of my neighbors, besides raspberries, plums, pears and apples for winter use. I, of course, am glad to have a market so conveniently near, but why haven't people their own garden stuff? Are we in Canada really buckling down to our jobs as the English women are? Certainly, the average farm mother has endless tasks—house work, training children, family sewing and, more often than not, six or seven cows to milk and butter to make and sell. It seems more than enough—and yet could not some one son, daughter or even father attend to the "frills" that lift country living out of the mere existence it sometimes is? Every day's menu should contain healthful vegetables; one really tires of pork, potatoes and pie after a short while. Please don't think I am unkindly criticising. I admire my country friends greatly, but I would like to see them a trifle

more comfortably up-to-date in some ways. Without a doubt, by the aid of catalogues, they have modern clothes, and several of them whizz by in automobiles whilst I jog along with my poky Dobbin, but do they know anything definite about modern sanitation or kitchen chemistry? I read in a book the other day that the modern mother, in order to succeed in her job, must be a practical biologist, a physician, a modern psychologist and a business woman, besides a pal to her children. As the boys say—"some" contract.

My partner and I have been picking apples to-day. We find "orcharding" very interesting. Ours contains over one hundred trees, and since our advent we—our two selves—have scraped,

of fluff left her as a consoling joy after the summary drowning of three other little infants, had been mysteriously carried off and hidden under our pile of winter's wood. This cubby-hole existence commenced quite six weeks ago, and during that time, in spite of threats, coaxings and more than love-taps, Snookums has refused to bring her child to the light of day. Last week I stalked the determined little mother to her lair, and much to my astonishment found, instead of an unhappy, starved kitten, the roundest roly-poly I have ever seen, curled up asleep in an old stove-pipe at the back of the wood-pile. Evidently Snookums is a modern mother and a firm believer in not pampering or continually mind-



A Typical Farm House of this Section of the Canton of Bern.  
Notice the Bern bears under the protecting roof.

pruned and sprayed each one. At the present time we find our fruit a very profitable product, as it is not scabby and is very well colored. Old, neglected orchards are the rule in our township, and so we find ourselves in the satisfactory position of having the cleanest fruit on the local market. Tell it not in Gath, but even our No. 3's bring thirty cents a basket this year—which gives us all the more for our Canadian war loan subscription of course. Both my friend and I wear overalls when pruning, spraying and picking, but so far we have successfully eluded our photographer friends, *grace a Dieu*.

Sad to relate we haven't in our menagerie a clever cow like Peter

ing the child, for beyond short calls each day at the nursery she has pursued the even tenor of her way. The result of her system speaks well for her wisdom. To-day she calmly walked in and deposited her little prototype under the stove, so evidently all responsibility is shifted to me, as Snookums has been madly chasing chipmunks in the pear trees ever since. By the way, she eats corn on the cob, demanding her share whenever it is served. She can only manage two cobs—but I easily put away eight Golden Bantams at a meal, which I fear is hopelessly plebeian. She also, during the season, wends her way each evening to my rows of butter beans, and daintily pulls half a dozen and crunches away till all are



Being Scrubbed.

McArthur's red cow or her daughter Fenceviewer, but true to our spinster-like predilections and the old rhyme—

"No man e'er goes  
Where the hollyhock grows"

—we have a very intelligent cat. We may or may not be old maids—but we have our Snookums, a soft, cuddly bundle of grey fur, with a smart white jabot under her chin! But Snookums, though blessed with several little kittens as dear and as grey as herself, is not a doting mother. Recently we have been calling her very hard hearted, as the one little ball

consumed. So I really feel justified in calling her a super-intelligent cat.

Yesterday I was busy bringing in some of my garden truck. There are still rows and rows of beet root and carrots to be transported, but my fragrant bunches of herbs are hanging in the pantry, thirteen baskets of onions have been sold (leaving a good supply of Red Wethersfields), and I have an immense pile of Hubbard squash which must be disposed of. Even if I keep 150 squashes for table use and for green food for the chickens, I still will have about 85 good, large ones to sell—most probably to my neighbors who hadn't any garden.

Our rows of maple trees are just starting to don their striking autumn tints. We have had several severe frosts lately—which I deplore, as I found it too cold to sleep out in the open under my pine trees as I had been all summer, and also my tomatoes got rather badly nipped, with the result that I have three tubs of green ones crying out to be made into green sauce. I vow a few gallons will do us, and my gardenless neighbors may have the remainder.

Next week we are going to make apple butter. A neighbor who is a typical German *haus-frau* is going to show us how to proceed—and so, obedient to directions, we have already gathered up fourteen bags of culls for the cider. We are expectantly looking forward to the "boiling down," as we both feel like happy gypsies when tending a snappy, sizzling bonfire out of doors. Invariably we get all smutty, but that doesn't mar our unconsequent happiness.

To-morrow evening some of our city friends are coming out. You know, we are only three miles from a busy little Ontario city, and so are not cut off from our former towns-people. When they come out we all gather round our big, brick fire-place in the living-room and proceed to build castles in the dancing flames, interspersing our imaginative rhapsodies with bits from Chopin and Brahms, whom we all dearly love, as most of our little coterie are musical. Occasionally we drift into the newest Hawaiian love song, or one of our clever boy members gives us a syncopated "rag," and we usually end up by singing some of the good, old liting choruses *ensemble*. When congenial company comes I always have a bagful of pine cones to throw on the fire, and we all greatly enjoy the aromatic incense from them.

Truthfully, now, doesn't our simple life seem peaceful and happy? My pal and I love to sing Handel's "How Changed the Vision," dwelling particularly on the bars where come the words, "I fear no sorrow to spoil the morrow, my happiness is without alloy." Of course, "chores" are not unalloyed joys, but our vision of country life has proven not unalike dreams come true. So I end by saying, as I commenced, I love the country and hope to remain a country person for some years.

### Hallowe'en.

BY A. T. FROST.

Eerie sounds the winds to-night, moaning  
round the house,  
Dim the room, within the walls squeaks  
a tiny mouse,  
Shifting shadows on the floor, strangest  
ever seen;  
'Tis October's latest day, mystic  
Hallowe'en.

Pumpkin lanterns ghostly gleam from  
the gate posts high,  
Twinkling stars are shining down from  
"an autumn sky—  
See the sputtering candle flame, burning  
gold and green,  
Rolling year has brought again awesome  
Hallowe'en.

Polished apples on the hearth, in a  
ruddy row—  
Flour and ring can secrets tell, pass  
the hours too slow,  
For, at twelve, the witches fly 'gainst  
the casement lean;  
Anxious time, yet learn your fate, since  
'tis Hallowe'en.

### The Doctor Who Saved Him.

A story is told of an Englishman who had occasion for a doctor while staying in Pekin.

"Sing Loo g'reatest doctor," advised his native servant. "He savee my lifee once."

"Really?" queried the Englishman. "Yes, me tellible awful," was the reply.

"Me callee in another doctor. He givee me medicine. Me velly, velly bad. Me callee in another doctor. He come and givee me more medicine. Make me velly, velly badder. Me callee in Sing Loo. He no come. He savee my lifee."

# Hope's Quiet Hour.

## Bannered Hosts.

Terrible as bannered hosts.—Cant. 3:4 (R. V. margin).

"Our fellow-travellers still  
Are gathering on the journey! the  
bright electric thrill  
Of quick instinctive union, more frequent  
and more sweet,  
Shall swiftly pass from heart to heart  
in true and tender beat.  
And closer yet, and closer, the golden  
bonds shall be,  
Enlinking all who love our Lord in  
pure sincerity;  
And wider yet, and wider, shall the  
circling glory glow,  
As more and more are taught of God,  
that mighty love to know."

Our text is part of the bridegroom's address to the bride in the Song of Solomon. He says she is beautiful and comely, yet terrible as an army with banners (a bannered host.) In verse 13 we hear the bride meekly asking him what he—the king—can find to admire in the lowly Shulamite. He answers: "As it were the company of two armies."

I know that in the revised version this verse is rendered differently, but to-day I want to speak of Christ's chosen bride—the Church—as "bannered hosts," as two divisions making up one great army. We belong to the Church militant on earth—still in the thick of the fight against sin—and those who have fought a good fight and kept the faith, finishing their course here, belong to the Church triumphant—the great multitude which no man could number.

"They have conquered death and Satan  
By the might of Christ the Lord.  
Marching with Thy Cross, their banner,  
They have triumphed, following  
Thee, the Captain of salvation,  
Thee, their Captain and their King."

The many divisions of Christendom are a great source of weakness to our cause. We quarrel so continually among ourselves that we are unable to press forward as we should in the stern conflict against evil.

If the differences only incited us to do our best—as soldiers fight enthusiastically for the honour of their own particular regiment—the matter would be less serious.

However—divided though we may be—we all claim to belong to the army of Christ. We all echo the war-cry of Abijah: "Behold, God Himself is with us for our Captain!" Our Leader is The Prince of Peace: and the closer we keep to His side the nearer we are drawn to each other in spiritual fellowship. Together we celebrate His wonderful Birth on Christmas Day, together we kneel at the foot of the Cross on Good Friday, together we rejoice in the Resurrection of our Savior.

What about All Saints' Day—the first day of November! Can we not, at this season, forget our differences, and walk shoulder to shoulder as loyal comrades-in-arms under the banner of our King?

In the great host of the Allies there are soldiers of many races and creeds, yet they are able to keep the peace amongst themselves. Why? Because they are held together by one cause. So should we Christians be. St. John's oft-repeated appeal to his spiritual children to "love one another" was probably needed then as it certainly is now.

There is a well-known story about a man who enquired at the gate of heaven whether there were any Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., inside. "There are none here," was the astonishing reply of the gate-keeper; and the bewildered questioner was informed that he would find all the divisions of Christendom in the other abode of departed souls. "But who, then, are in heaven?" he asked. "There are only 'Christians' here," was the calm answer.

If the great division of the Church which has passed out of our sight is now one, undivided host under the banner of Christ, why can't we recognize more clearly the great danger we are

in by our unhappy divisions? Just think what would happen if the British, French, Russian and Italian troops should spend their strength in quarrelling with each other! Is the cause of Christ of less importance? Have we any right to imperil it or weaken it by quarrelling with our fellow-Christians?

Many years ago, when I first began to write the Quiet Hour, a warning was given me not to air my pet prejudices any more than I could help, as they might clash with the prejudices of many of our readers. I have tried to take this advice; and have found by happy experience that there are true and loyal soldiers of my Master in all the denominations marching under His Banner. We are all apt to flaunt our special flag—the little flag which marks our own regiment—instead of uniting in loyalty to the great Banner which floats above the whole host of God.

"His banner over me was love," said the bride in the Song of Songs. If that is the Banner of the Christian Church, I am afraid we often hold it so badly that the word inscribed on it looks more like "Hate." When we begin to disagree about religious questions we are very apt to lose our tempers and call each other names.

Many people who celebrate "Hallowe'en" (the eve of 'All-Hallows' or All Saints) never give a thought to the festival itself. Is that not strange? If we can't agree in celebrating other memorial days we can surely join hands as one family on All Saints' Day. Especially should this be so now, for we all have friends who have passed into the mystery of the life beyond death, where "the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity." Let us, who are still on this side of death, try to forget our differences, and remember that we are bound together by the Life of our Lord, which beats through the whole "Church which is His Body." We come from many families, many communions, many countries, but we are all one host under the Banner of our King—the Banner of love to Him and to all His Allies. Charles Wesley sang, long ago:

"One army of the Living God,  
To His command we bow;  
Part of the host have crossed the flood,  
And part are crossing now.  
E'en now to their eternal home  
There pass some spirits blest;  
While others to the margin come,  
Waiting their call to rest."

Don't those words picture vividly to our anxious hearts the battlefields of Europe, and the submarine-infested sea? Perhaps someone very dear to you or to me is even now crossing over, passing through the flood with head uplifted and a shout upon his lips.

There is little fear of our forgetting the young men who are standing between us and danger, or who have already laid down their lives for their country's safety. But there are others, who passed out of our sight many years ago. Though the pressure of everyday work and cares may crowd them out of our thoughts at other seasons, let us remember them to-day with loyal affection. We may be sure they do not forget us. They are safe and happy under the special protection of the Great Captain Himself: "The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them. . . . for God proved them, and found them worthy for Himself. . . . with His right hand shall He cover them, and with His arm shall He protect them."—(Wisdom of Solomon)

There is a fanciful little poem which describes how one was permitted to peep through the door of Paradise on All Saints' Day. The "new-born saints inside" had pushed the door ajar, in order that they might listen to the prayers of their friends on earth. A mother, "not long dead," leaned out to hear her children's prayers. A lover strained his eyes to see a woman whose face was upturned to his. Many sat apart, in sad certainty that no thoughts regarding their welfare would rise from earth to the heart of God.

"Ah, no," they said, "none pray for us,  
We have been dead for years."

The writer of this poem (Mary E. Knevels) seems to think that even in Paradise hearts may be pained by the careless forgetfulness of dear ones left behind. She says:

"O saddest night in Paradise!  
I hear the dead saints weep,  
Because the saints they left on earth  
Could not this one day keep."

May we not, in spirit, open the little golden gate that leads into Paradise? The saints triumphant do not forget their comrades who are still fighting a good fight on the well-remembered battlefield of earth. They do not forget us—shall we forget them?

DORA FARNCOMB.

### Gifts for the Needy.

Gifts for the Advocate purse have been pouring in this week. A five-dollar bill came from a soldier's wife (this is her fifth contribution this year). Another good friend sent a dollar, and two dollars came from another of our readers for the blind and crippled woman who, "though sorely tried, could count her many blessings."

I hope to carry this gift to her to-day. I know her radiant face will look even brighter than usual—if that is possible—when she learns that her happy way of accepting pain, helplessness and blindness has helped others to be brave.

I am very sorry, "Irene," that you have been anxious about the safe arrival of your donation. It was acknowledged long ago—Sept. 14—and if you look up the Quiet Hour in that issue you will see that your offering was not wasted. Thanks, many thanks, to you all.  
HORS.

Mr. Henry Ainley, England's best Shakespearean actor, has gone to the front to serve under the colors. Many British magazines are now raising the question as to whether eminent artists, poets, actors, musicians, inventors, scientists and the like should be permitted to go to the front. The point of view rather generally taken is that as "great artists only appear at intervals in the history of nations" it is only reasonable that "experts in all branches of art should be preserved." Germany, it is thought, would like nothing better than to do damage to the best mentality of the Allies. Creative talents are none too common.



**Capt. J. J. Astor, son of Baron Astor, now fighting in the trenches.**

Capt. John Jacob Astor, son of Baron Astor, is back again at the front after his recent marriage to Lady Nairne. At the outbreak of the war Captain Astor immediately enlisted. He had only served a few months when wounded, and sent home. After his recovery he again insisted upon returning to the firing line where he remained until last August. He then left for England and was married to Lady Nairne. On July 2nd, his father turned over \$2,000,000 to him. As the son and heir of Baron Astor he is rated as one of the wealthiest young men in Great Britain.  
Underwood & Underwood.

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# Fashions 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 fifteen cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, thirty 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.

Positively no patterns will be sold under 15 cents each, regardless of date published, owing to advance in cost of same.

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.....

Dressing gowns and dressing sacques make very acceptable Christmas gifts. See numbers 8914, 9220, and 9201. Also note new collar and cape patterns 9213.



9216—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.



8833—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Misses' Coat with Plaits, 16 and 18 years.



9210—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Dress, 4 to 10 years.



9220—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Child's Bath Robe, 2 to 8 years.



9159—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Girl's Coat, 8 to 14 years.



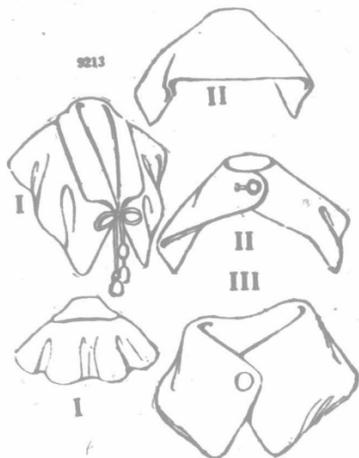
8914—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Dressing Gowns, 34 or 36, 38 or 40, 42 or 44 bust.



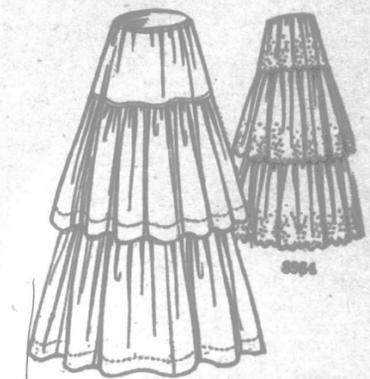
9208—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Child's Coat, 6 mos. or 1 year, 2 and 4 years.



8879—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Child's Coat, 6 mos. or 1 year, 2 and 4 years.



9213—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Fancy Capes, One Size.



8984 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Flounced Skirt 24 to 32 waist.



9201—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Dressing Jacket, 34 to 44 bust.  
8951—(With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Four-piece Petticoat, 24 to 34 waist.

## The Ingle Nook.

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

## The Pumpkin and Other Matters.

I don't know why I have chosen to write about pumpkins to-day, unless it is that Hallowe'en is near, and one can scarcely think of the modern Hallowe'en without associating pumpkin pies and Jack o'lantern frolics with it. Strange—isn't it?—the tendency we have to turn festivals that were once religious into mere jollifications. Who, nowadays, at Hallowe'en, thinks much about All Hallow's Eve? And are there not all too many who, in the glad reunions and merrymakings of Christmas, forget the real significance of the anniversary?

Be that as it may, to-day I am thinking of pumpkins. Do they ever seem to you the most poetical of the vegetables? Perhaps that makes you smile, and you reflect that "pumpkin-head," or "punkin-head" has long been a term of good-natured opprobrium, somewhat equivalent to "lout" and just a degree or two better than "cabbage-head." Nevertheless, I cannot imagine how anyone—except an "Audrey"—can look at a cornfield in late fall, with the corn in shocks and the ripe pumpkins lying about, without feeling a bit poetical. It is a study in dun and tawny and orange, the pale, faded tints of the shorn field and the corn-shocks all offset by the glowing pumpkins, as though Autumn were about to start a mighty bonfire by setting coals to the faded beauties of the summer. It is as though some bits of the Autumn sun itself had fallen down to declare to us that good-cheer has not altogether left us on these gray days at the portal of winter. I don't wonder in the least that the good, old poet who died during the last summer, James

Whitcomb Riley, was inspired to let his thought in looking at a pumpkin field run into the homely verse that he loved—"When the frost is on the pumpkin, and the corn is in the shock."

Leaving all that aside, how closely associated with Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving pumpkin pies have become! And is there, in all the realms of eating-dom, anything more delicious than a well-made pumpkin pie?—Or anything more disappointing than a poorly made one? For a pumpkin pie may be tough and watery and flavorless, or it may be a confection for the gods. At its climax of evolution the pastry must be rich and crisp, the filling thick, moist and of one consistency throughout, with just the right amount of sugar and spice—too much of either will ruin the pie. Baking in an oven that is too hot will usually do damage, causing the egg part of the mixture to harden up quickly and let the moisture run into little pools. If too dry the filling is likely to crack, or pull away badly from the sides.

The following recipe was given me by a woman noted for her delicious pies. It will make filling for two pies. Take 2 cups pumpkin stewed with a very little water until fairly dry, 1 quart rich milk, 4 eggs, 1 cup sugar, nutmeg and cinnamon to taste. Beat the yolks with the sugar, add the pumpkin, which has been put through a colander, the milk, also the spice, and, last of all the whipped whites. Mix well and put in the pastry-lined plates. A little ginger may be used instead of the nutmeg and cinnamon if liked better.

This recipe, for squash pie, may also be used for pumpkin: Take 1 pint boiled or baked squash, 1 cup brown sugar, 3 eggs, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 pint rich milk, a little salt. Mix well and put into pie-shells.—Enough for two pies.

The following has no bearing upon what has preceded, "as you may plainly see"—unless there may be some subconscious association in the name of the town. Walt Mason is a bit of an apology when mentioned in the same breath with real poets, but, no doubt, he never dreams of calling himself a poet. He merely writes prose that rhymes,—and makes a big salary by selling it—because he is a homely philosopher in his way, is good-humored in his criticisms, and hits the nail on the head quite often. People read his stuff, and he is satisfied.

The following bit, which I picked up somewhere recently, appealed to the common-sense corner of my make-up, and so I pass it on to you.

"In Pumpkinville the fourteen churches have no support that's strong and stout, and all the time the village searches its clothes for coins to help them out. The pastors go upon their uppers; they're hungry-looking men and lean, as they arrange for chicken suppers to pay for coal and kerosene. They can't put much into a sermon, not much of eloquence or vim, with each so poor he can't determine just when the poor-farm will get him. The church yards are all rank and weedy, for none will pay to mow the grass; the churches all look frayed and seedy—they're needing paint and window-glass. In Pumpkinville one church might flourish and be a prosperous concern, and there'd be wealth its work to nourish while yet the lamp holds out to burn. . . . But Pumpkinville has fourteen churches, and each is poorer than the rest, and evermore the village searches for pennies for them in its vest."

Yesterday (Oct. 14th) a friend and I took a parting trip to the woods. The leaves were nearly all down, except a few hanging like little yellow shreds on the brown branches, but the red haws hung thick, and there was a haze on the hills. It was all very beautiful. In one place we saw quite a flock of bluebirds, evidently collected for their fall migration southward. That always strikes me as one of the interesting events of the year—the going of the birds to the far South in the fall, and their coming back to us in the spring. How do they know, on these fine autumn days, that the winter is coming? How do they know when it is

time to start on their long journey? What discussions and consultations are they having as they chatter in the trees? What bravery, too, as they start out, flying by night and feeding by day, with only two little wings to carry them over thousands of miles! What dangers they encounter on their long journey, dangers increased every year by the network of wires that grows apace over the continent, and the tall buildings with dazzling lights that are being erected in every city. Ada Cambridge, in her book of poems, "The Hand in the Dark," has dwelt upon one especial danger:

### The Birds and the Lighthouse.

Confused, dismayed, they flutter in the gale,  
Those little pinions that have lost their track;  
The gallant hearts that sped them reel and fail  
Like ships aback.

Sucked in a magic current, like a leaf  
Torn from autumnal tree, they drift aboard,  
But ever nearer to the siren reef,  
The ruthless sword.

On, on, transfixt and swooning, without check,  
To the lee shore of that bedazzling wall,  
Until they strike, and break in utter wreck,  
And founder all.

Brave little wings, that sailed the storm so well,  
Trimmed to the set of every wayward blast!  
Brave little hearts, that never storm could quell,  
Beaten at last!

The great sea swallows them, and they are gone,  
Forever gone, like bubbles of the foam;  
And the bright star that lured them, shining on,  
Still points to home.

But though our bluebirds, robins, warblers and a host of others leave us when October comes, we are not left altogether birdless. A few crows and chickadees and jays stay throughout the winter, huddling in thick evergreens when the wintry storms blow with unusual severity. And as our summer birds make way to the far Southland, there come fluttering to us, from the far north, a new company,—the snowflake or snow bunting that seems never so happy as in the midst of a snowstorm; the slate-colored junco; and even, sometimes, a flock of pine grosbeaks, ruddy colored birds that work very busily in the severest winter weather eating the seeds of pine or cedar trees. But they are irregular visitors, and for us they never sing, although *voyageurs* in the far North have heard them warble a delightfully sweet song during the nesting season. They sing, it seems, only to their own true loves at the time of the home-building.

Who could be other than kind to the birds? Let us create a sentiment for them in our homes. They are among our best friends and most dainty and interesting visitors.

JUNIA.

### A Fall Wedding.

Dear Junia,—I have enjoyed reading your page very much and have received considerable help, so am coming for more. I am to be a bride shortly and would like a few hints regarding a ten o'clock dinner. How many courses should we serve and what?

When a bride is married in her travelling suit should she wear her hat, coat and gloves during ceremony? What kind of a waist would be suitable for a dark-blue serge suit? Should I wear dark or white gloves? Thanking you in advance for the help I know I will receive, I remain,

Elgin Co., Ont.

There is no set rule in regard to luncheons, dinners or "breakfasts" if you choose to call them so, for weddings. So long as you have plenty of good things, deliciously cooked and prettily served, everything is rather sure to "go off" nicely. For any real dinner

the courses always are, of course, 1, soup, (preferably consommé); 2, fish; 3, meats with vegetables; 4, dessert, which may consist of pudding or ice cream with cake, raw fruit, etc. Lastly, tea and coffee. A luncheon is very much the same except that it is a little lighter in quality. For instance, the soup may be replaced by a fruit cocktail or oysters, the meat may be cold sliced, and there may be sandwiches of various kinds, with the usual olives, pickles and celery.

When a bride is married in her travelling suit she wears hat, coat and gloves, and it is preferable that the marriage take place in church. A house wedding seems to require a soft, pretty gown and no hat. A pretty cream silk or Georgette crepe waist would be suitable for the navy-blue suit except for travelling, when a navy-blue silk waist with white collar would be better. White gloves may be worn during the ceremony but not for travelling.

### Query Re Hair Washes.

Dear Junia,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we value it very highly. I am coming to your Nook for a wee bit of information. I have naturally curly hair, and have been washing it every two or three weeks with castile soap and a little borax. The soap and borax are dissolved in water and applied in liquid form. Now, my hair gets very greasy in less than a week after washing, and a great deal of the curl has gone out of it. Would you recommend castile soap as the best I could use? I have an idea that it is making my hair oily. Would the borax have anything to do with the curl coming out of my hair, or am I using too much of it? Thank you in advance.

GLENGARRY MAID.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

Some people have naturally oily hair that requires very frequent washing to keep it pretty. Castile is a very good soap, and should be satisfactory. Do not leave your hair over two weeks without washing, and use tepid (not hot) water, rinsing very thoroughly. The borax has a tendency to dry the hair, not to make it oily. It may be that one of the green soap shampoos, sold for the purpose, will be better for your hair than your present method. You might try one.

### For the Table.

Eggs are almost worth their weight in gold just now, hence a recipe or two for making eggless cakes may be in order. The two following are made with apple sauce.

No. 1.—Take  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lard,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar, and beat well together. Add 1 cup apple sauce in which a teaspoonful of soda has been stirred, then beat in quickly 2 cups flour sifted with  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt. Stir in 1 cup raisins (stoned) and 1 cup currants, both rolled in flour to keep them from sinking, and bake in a moderate oven.

Apple-sauce Cake No. 2.—Cream together 1 cup sugar and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter. Add 1 cup sweetened apple sauce in which has been stirred 1 teaspoon soda. With  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cups flour sift 1 teaspoon mixed nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon. Beat this with other ingredients, and add lemon peel, chopped nuts or raisins or all three. Bake in a moderate oven.

Roll Pudding.—When putting the bread sponge into loaves, make a pan of plain rolls from the bread sponge, and when light bake in a moderate oven. About 15 or 20 minutes before dinner is served make a sauce of 1 pint water, 2 tablespoons fruit syrup and sugar to taste. Thicken with 2 tablespoons cornstarch wet with a little water. Pour over the rolls, then put in the oven and let simmer until the sauce is slightly thickened, adding more sauce if necessary, that is, if the first pouring all soaks at once into the rolls. Serve with cream and sugar.

Tomato Marmalade.—Some of the tomatoes ripened in the house may be made into marmalade. Scald 4 quarts of them and remove skins.

Add to t also 4 lbs night. Cu slices and cold water then add thick.

Celery stalks of them fine minutes in milk and tablespoon tablespoon 1 cup thin ing stir int with salt hot with l Nice for

Tomato the center and fill wi Pour goo over and

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"Wha had run five hun Nonsens

"Perh farmer; Ladies'

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

Serial Rights Secured from the Bobbs-Merrill Publishing Company.

The Brown Mouse

BY HERBERT QUICK.

CHAPTER I.

A MAIDEN'S "HUMPH!"

A farm-hand nodded in answer to a question asked him by Napoleon on the morning of Waterloo. The nod was false, or the emperor misunderstood—and Waterloo was lost. On the nod of a farm-hand rested the fate of Europe.

This story may not be so important as the battle of Waterloo—and it may be. I think that Napoleon was sure to lose to Wellington sooner or later, and therefore the words "fate of Europe" in the last paragraph should be understood as modified by "for a while." But this story may change the world permanently. We will not discuss that, if you please. What I am endeavoring to make plain is that this history would never have been written if a farmer's daughter had not said "Humph!" to her father's hired man.

Of course she never said it as it is printed. People never say "Humph!" in that way. She just closed her lips tight in the manner of people who have a great deal to say and prefer not to say it, and—I dislike to record this of a young lady who has been "off to school," but truthfulness compels—she grunted through her little nose the ordinary "Humph" of conversational commerce, which was accepted at its face value by the farm-hand as an evidence of displeasure, disapproval, and even of contempt. Things then began to happen as they never would have done if the maiden hadn't "Humphed!" and this is a history of those happenings.

As I have said, it may be more important than Waterloo. Uncle Tom's Cabin was, and I hope—I am just beginning, you know—to make this a much greater book than Uncle Tom's Cabin. And it all rests on a "Humph!" Holmes says,

"Soft is the breath of a maiden's 'Yes,' Not the light gossamer stirs with less,"

but what bard shall rightly sing the importance of a maiden's "Humph!" when I shall have finished telling what came of what Jennie Woodruff said to Jim Irwin, her father's hired man?

Jim brought from his day's work all the fragrances of next year's meadows. He had been feeding the crops. All things have opposite poles, and the scents of the farm are no exception to the rule. Just now, Jim Irwin possessed in his clothes and person the olfactory pole opposite to the new-mown hay, the fragrant butter and the scented breath of the lowing kine—perspiration and top-dressing.

He was not quite so keenly conscious of this as was Jennie Woodruff. Had he been so, the glimmer of her white pique dress on the bench under the basswood would not have drawn him back from the gate. He had come to the house to ask Colonel Woodruff about the farm work, and having received instructions to take a team and join in the road work next day, he had gone down the walk between the beds of four o'clocks and petunias to the lane. Turning to latch the gate, he saw through the dusk the white dress under the tree; and drawn by the greatest attraction known in nature, had re-entered the Woodruff grounds and strolled back.

A brief hello betrayed old acquaintance, and that social equality which still persists in theory between the work people on the American farm and the family of the employer. A desultory murmur of voices ensued. Jim Irwin sat down on the bench—not too close, be it observed, to the pique skirt.

There came into the voices a note of deeper earnestness, betokening something quite aside from the rippling of the course of true love running smoothly. In the man's voice was a tone of protest and pleading.

"I know you are," said she; "but after all these years don't you think you should be at least preparing to be something more than that?" "What can I do?" he pleaded. "I'm

tied hand and foot. . . . I might have. . . ."

"You might have," said she, "but, Jim, you haven't. . . . and I don't see any prospects. . . ."

"I have been writing for the farm papers," said Jim; "but. . . ."

"But that doesn't get you anywhere, you know. . . . You're a great deal more able and intelligent than Ed—and see what a fine position he has in Chicago."

"There's mother, you know," said Jim gently.

"You can't do anything here," said Jennie. "You've been a farm-hand for fifteen years. . . . and you always will be unless you pull yourself loose. Even a girl can make a place for herself if she doesn't marry and leaves the farm. You're twenty-eight years old."

"It's all wrong!" said Jim gently. "The farm ought to be the place for the best sort of career—I love the soil!"

"I've been teaching for only two years, and they say I'll be nominated for county superintendent if I'll take it. Of course I won't—it seems silly—but if it were you, now, it would be a first step to a life that leads to something."

"Mother and I can live on my wages—and the garden and chickens and the cow," said Jim. "After I received my teacher's certificate, I tried to work out some way of doing the same thing on a country teacher's wages. I couldn't. It doesn't seem right."

Jim rose and after pacing back and forth sat down again, a little closer to Jennie. Jennie moved away to the extreme end of the bench, and the shrinking away of Jim as if he had been repelled by some sort of negative magnetism showed either sensitiveness or temper.

"It seems as if it ought to be possible," said Jim, "for a man to do work on the farm, or in the rural schools, that could make him a livelihood. If he is only a field-hand, it ought to be possible for him to save money and buy a farm."

"Pa's land is worth two hundred dollars an acre," said Jennie. "Six months of your wages for an acre—even if you lived on nothing."

"No," he assented, "it can't be done. And the other thing can't, either. There ought to be such conditions that a teacher could make a living."

"They do," said Jennie, "if they can live at home during vacations. I do."

"But a man teaching in the country ought to be able to marry."

"Marry!" said Jennie, rather unfeelingly, I think. "You marry!" Then after remaining silent for nearly a minute, she uttered the syllable—without the utterance of which this narrative would not have been written. "You marry! Humph!"

Jim Irwin rose from the bench tingling with the insult he found in her tone. They had been boy-and-girl sweethearts in the old days at the Woodruff schoolhouse down the road, and before the fateful time when Jennie went "off to school" and Jim began to support his mother. They had even kissed—and on Jim's side, lonely as was his life, cut off as it necessarily was from all companionship save that of his tiny home and his fellow-workers of the field, the tender love-story was the sole romance of his life. Jennie's "Humph!" retired this romance from circulation, he felt. It showed contempt for the idea of his marrying. It relegated him to a sexless category with other defectives, and badged him with the celibacy of a sort of twentieth-century monk, without the honor of the priestly vocation. From another girl it would have been bad enough, but from Jennie Woodruff—and especially on that quiet summer night under the linden—it was insupportable.

"Good night," said Jim—simply because he could not trust himself to say more.

"Good-night," replied Jennie, and sat for a long time wondering just how deeply she had unintentionally wounded

the feelings of her father's field-hand—deciding that if he was driven from her forever, it would solve the problem of terminating that old childish love affair which still persisted in occupying a suite of rooms all of its own in her memory; and finally repenting of the unpremeditated thrust which might easily have hurt too deeply so sensitive a man as Jim Irwin. But girls are not usually so made as to feel any very bitter remorse for their male victims, and so Jennie slept very well that night.

Great events, I find myself repeating, sometimes hinge on trivial things. Considered deeply, all those matters which we are wont to call great events are only the outward and visible results of occurrences in the minds and souls of people. Sir Walter Raleigh thought of laying his cloak under the feet of Queen Elizabeth as she passed over a mud-puddle, and all the rest of his career followed, as the effect of Sir Walter's mental attitude. Elias Howe thought of a machine for sewing, Eli Whitney of a machine for ginning cotton, George Stephenson of a tubular boiler for his locomotive engine, and Cyrus McCormick of a sickle-bar, and the world was changed by those thoughts, rather than by the machines themselves. John D. Rockefeller thought strongly that he would be rich, and this thought, and not the Standard Oil Company, changed the commerce and finance of the world. As a man thinketh so is he; and as men think so is the world. Jim Irwin went home thinking of the "Humph!" of Jennie Woodruff—thinking with hot waves and cold waves running over his body, and swellings in his throat. Such thoughts centered upon his club foot made Lord Byron a great sardonic poet. That club foot set him apart from the world of boys and tortured him into a fury which lasted until he had lashed society with the whips of his scorn.

Jim Irwin was not club-footed; far from it. He was bony and rugged and homely, with a big mouth, and wide ears, and a form stooped with labor. He had fine, lambent, gentle eyes which lighted up his face when he smiled, as Lincoln's illuminated his. He was not ugly. In fact, if that quality which fair ladies—if they are wise—prize far more than physical beauty, the quality called charm, can with propriety be ascribed to a field-hand who has just finished a day of the rather unfragrant labor to which I have referred, Jim Irwin possessed charm. That is why little Jennie Woodruff had asked him to help with her lessons, rather oftener than was necessary, in those old days in the Woodruff schoolhouse when Jennie wore her hair down her back.

But in spite of this homely charm of personality, Jim Irwin was set off from his fellows of the Woodruff neighborhood in a manner quite as segregative as was Byron by his deformity. He was different. In local parlance, he was an off ox. He was as odd as Dick's hatband. He ran in a gang by himself, like Deacon Avery's celebrated bull. He failed to matriculate in the boy banditti which played cards in the haymows on rainy days, told stereotyped stories that smelled to heaven, raided melon patches and orchards, swore horribly like Sir Toby Belch, and played pool in the village saloon. He had always liked to read, and had piles of literature in his attic room which was good, because it was cheap. Very few people know that cheap literature is very likely to be good, because it is old and unprotected by copyright. He had Emerson, Thoreau, a John B. Alden edition of Chambers' *Encyclopedia of English Literature*, some Franklin Square editions of standard poets in paper covers, and a few Ruskins and Carlyles—all read to rags. He talked the book English of these authors, mispronouncing many of the hard words, because he had never heard them pronounced by any one except himself, and had no standards of comparison. You find this sort of thing in the utterances of self-educated recluses. And he had piles of reports of the secretary of agriculture, college bulletins from Ames, and publications of the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In fact, he had a good library of publications which can be obtained gratis, or very cheaply—and he knew their contents. He had a personal philosophy, which while it had cost him the world in which his fellows lived, had given him one

Add to them 1 cup seeded raisins, also 4 lbs. sugar and let stand over night. Cut 6 lemons in very thin slices and remove seeds, cover with cold water and let simmer until tender, then add to the rest and simmer until thick.

**Celery Soup.**—Break 3 or 4 white stalks of celery into pieces and pound them fine, then cook gently for 20 minutes in a double boiler with 3 cups milk and a slice of onion. Melt 3 tablespoons butter and cook in it 3 tablespoons flour; then add gradually 1 cup thin, sweet cream, and when boiling stir into the celery mixture. Season with salt and pepper and serve very hot with hot biscuits or buttered toast. Nice for tea.

**Tomato and Pineapple Salad.**—Scoop the centers from plump, ripe tomatoes and fill with cubes of canned pineapple. Pour good creamy salad dressing over and serve on lettuce leaves.

**French Squash.**—Cut the squash in slices, then dip each in egg, then in breadcrumbs and fry golden brown. Rub a piece of onion over a granite pan and put the fried squash on. Next put a spoonful of thick, stewed tomatoes on each slice, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake 15 minutes in a brisk oven. Serve on a hot platter, garnished with parsley.

**French Pie.**—Butter a deep pie tin and fill with sliced apples. Sprinkle well with sugar and nutmeg, and pour over all a batter made of following: yolks of 2 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/2 cup sweet milk. Bake until apples are soft, then turn upon a plate with the apples on top. Cover with a frosting made with the whites of the 2 eggs beaten, and sweetened with confectioner's sugar. Return to the oven to brown, and serve hot.

The Scrap Bag.

Canned Soup.

Soup or consomme of any kind can be kept all ready for use in emergencies if canned boiling hot, in perfectly sterilized fruit jars, just as one would can fruit.

Good Cleansing Mixture.

A good cleansing mixture for the hands. Save all the scraps of ivory and toilet soaps. Cut up fine in enough cold water to cover and boil until dissolved, then stir in corn meal until thick, adding 1 tablespoon borax. Wet a small baking-powder can and pour in the soap. When cold slip out and cut into cakes.

Soap Jelly.

Good for washing flannels, etc. Cut up 1 bar of any soap in thin slices and add 4 quarts boiling water. Boil until soap is melted, then pour into a tin. When cool it will form a jelly which dissolves quickly in hot water.

Doing Up Irish Crochet Lace.

Shave one ounce of white laundry soap into a bowl; pour over it one quart of boiling water and stir until dissolved. When lukewarm put the lace in. Let it soak three hours, swishing it about occasionally. Rinse it two or three times in cleaner water; then squeeze out the moisture. Never wring lace; hang it in the sun. When nearly dry, place a cloth wet with raw starch on a soft ironing-board; place the right side of the lace on this and iron until perfectly dry. Pull the little picots into shape with your fingers. Lace treated in this way looks new.

Stockings Made More Durable.

Very few people know that if they shrink stockings before wearing them they may be worn for a long time before holes appear. Simply soak your stockings in very warm water, as in shrinking any other material. Even silk or very fine lisle ones may be worn longer if treated in this manner before wearing.

"What?" exclaimed the motorist, who had run over a farmer's toe, "you want five hundred dollars for a crushed foot? Nonsense! I'm no millionaire."

"Perhaps not," cried the suffering farmer; "and I'm no centipede either." Ladies' Home Journal.



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

of his own, in which he moved as lonely as a cloud, and as untouched of the life about him.

He seemed superior to the neighbor boys, and felt so; but this feeling was curiously mingled with a sense of degradation. By every test of common life, he was a failure. His family history was a badge of failure. People despised a man who was so incontestably smarter than they, and yet could do no better with himself than to work in the fields alongside the tramps and transients and hoboes who drifted back and forth as the casual market for labor and the lure of the cities swept them. Save for his mother and their cow and garden and flock of fowls and their wretched little rented house, he was a tramp himself.

His father had been no better. He had come into the neighborhood from nobody knows where, selling fruit trees, with a wife and baby in his old buggy—and had died suddenly, leaving the baby and widow, and nothing else save the horse and buggy. That horse and buggy were still on the Irwin books represented by Spot the cow—so persistent are the assets of cautious poverty. Mrs. Irwin had labored in kitchen and sewing room until Jim had been able to assume the breadwinner's burden—which he did about the time he finished the curriculum of the Woodruff District school. He was an off ox and odd as Dick's hathand, largely because his duties to his mother and his love of reading kept him from joining the gangs whereof I have spoken. His duties, his mother, and his father's status as an outcast were to him the equivalent of the Byronic club foot, because they took away his citizenship in Boyville, and drove him in upon himself, and, at first, upon his school books which he mastered so easily and quickly as to become the star pupil of the Woodruff District school, and later upon Emerson, Thoreau, Ruskin and the poets, and the agricultural reports and bulletins.

All this degraded—or exalted—him to the position of an intellectual farmhand, with a sense of superiority and a feeling of degradation. It made Jennie Woodruff's "Humph!" potent to keep him awake that night, and send him to the road work with Colonel Woodruff's team next morning with hot eyes and a hotter heart.

What was he anyhow? And what could he ever be? What was the use of his studies in farming practice, if he was always to be an underling whose sole duty was to carry out the crude ideas of his employers? And what chance was there for a farm-hand to become a farm owner, or even a farm renter, especially if he had a mother to support out of the twenty-five or thirty dollars of his monthly wages? None.

A man might rise in the spirit, but how about rising in the world? Colonel Woodruff's gray perchons seemed to feel the unrest of their driver, for they fretted and actually executed a clumsy prance as Jim Irwin pulled them up at the end of the turnpike across Bronson's Slew—the said slew being a peat-marsh which annually offered the men of the Woodruff District the opportunity to hold the male equivalent of a sewing circle while working out their road taxes, with much conversational gain, and no great damage to the road.

In fact, Columbus Brown, the pathmaster, prided himself on the Bronson Slew Turnpike as his greatest triumph in road engineering. The work consisted in hauling, dragging and carrying gravel out on the low fill which carried the road across the marsh, and then watching it slowly settle until the next summer.

"Haul gravel from the east gravel bed, Jim," called Columbus Brown from the lowest spot in the middle of the turnpike. "Take Newt. here to help load."

Jim smiled his habitual slow, gentle smile at Newton Bronson, his helper. Newton was seventeen, undersized, tobacco-stained, profane and proud of the fact that he had once beaten his way from Des Moines to Faribault on freight trains. A source of anxiety to his father, and the subject of many predictions that he would come to no good end, Newton was out on the road work because he was likely to be of little use on the farm. Clearly, Newton was on the downward road in a double sense—and yet, Jim Irwin rather liked him.

"The fellers have put up a job on you, Jim," volunteered Newton, as they began filling the wagon with gravel. "What sort of job?" asked Jim. "They're nominating you for teacher," replied Newton.

"Since when has the position of teacher been an elective office?" asked Jim. "Sure, it ain't elective," answered Newton. "But they say that with as many brains as you've got sloshing around loose in the neighborhood, you're a candidate that can break the deadlock in the school board."

Jim shoveled on silently for a while, and by example urged Newton to earn the money credited to his father's assessment for the day's work.

"Aw, what's the use of diggin' into it like this?" protested Newton, who was developing an unwonted perspiration. "None of the others are heatin' themselves up."

"Don't you get any fun out of doing a good day's work?" asked Jim. "Fun!" exclaimed Newton. "You're crazy!"

A slide of earth from the top of the pit threatened to bury Newton in gravel, sand and good top soil. A sweet-clover plant growing rankly beside the pit, and thinking itself perfectly safe, came down with it, its dark green foliage anchored by the long roots which penetrated to a depth below the gravel pit's bottom. Jim Irwin pulled it loose from its anchorage, and after looking attentively at the roots, laid the whole plant on the bank for safety.

"What do you want of that weed?" asked Newton. Jim picked it up and showed him the nodules on its roots—little white knobs, smaller than pinheads.

"Know what they are, Newt?" "Just white specks on the roots," replied Newton.

"The most wonderful specks in the world," said Jim. "Ever hear of the use of nitrates to enrich the soil?"

"Ain't that the stuff the old man used on the lawn last spring?" "Yes," said Jim, "your father used some on his lawn. We don't put it on our fields in Iowa—not yet; but if it weren't for those white specks on the clover-roots, we should be obliged to do so—as they do back east."

"How do them white specks keep us from needin' nitrates?" "It's a long story," said Jim. "You see, before there were any plants big enough to be visible—if there had been any one to see them—the world was full of little plants so small that there may be billions of them in one of these little white specks. They knew how to take the nitrates from the air—"

"Air!" ejaculated Newton. "Nitrates in the air! You're crazy!" "No," said Jim. "There are tons of nitrogen in the air that presses down on your head—but the big plants can't get it through their leaves, or their roots. They never had to learn, because when the little plants—bacteria—found that the big plants had roots with sap in them, they located on those roots and tapped them for the sap they needed. They began to get their board and lodgings off the big plants. And in payment for their hotel bills, the little plants took nitrogen out of the air for both themselves and their hosts."

"What d'ye mean by 'hosts'?" "Their hotel-keepers—the big plants. And now the plants that have the hotel roots for the bacteria furnish nitrogen not only for themselves but for the crops that follow. Corn can't get nitrogen out of the air; but clover can—and that's why we ought to plow down clover before a crop of corn."

"Gee!" said Newt. "If you could get to teach our school, I'd go again."

"It would interfere with your pool playing."

"What business is that o' yours?" interrogated Newt, defiantly.

"Well, get busy with that shovel," suggested Jim, who had been working steadily, driving out upon the fill occasionally to unload. On his return from dumping the next load, Newton seemed, in a superior way, quite amiably disposed toward his workfellow—rather the habitual thing in the neighborhood.

"I'll work my old man to vote for you for the job," said he. "What job?" asked Jim. "Teacher for our school," answered Newt.

"Those school directors," replied Jim, "have become so bullheaded

OCTOBER

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Current Events

that they'll never vote for any one except the applicants they've been voting for.

"The old man says he will have Prue Foster again, or he'll give the school a darned long vacation, unless Peterson and Bonner join on some one else. That would beat Prue, of course."

"And Con Bonner won't vote for any one but Maggie Gilmartin," added Jim. "And," supplied Newton, "Haakon Peterson says he'll stick to Herman Paulson until the Hot Springs freeze over."

"And there you are," said Jim. "You tell your father for me that I think he's a mere mule—and that the whole district thinks the same."

"All right," said Newt. "I'll tell him that while I'm working him to vote for you."

Jim smiled grimly. Such a position might have been his years ago, if he could have left his mother or earned enough in it to keep both alive. He had remained a peasant because the American rural teacher is placed economically lower than the peasant.

He gave Newton's chatter no consideration. But when, in the afternoon, he hitched his team with others to the big road grader, and the gang became concentrated within talking distance, he found that the project of heckling and chaffing him about his eminent fitness for a scholastic position was to be the real entertainment of the occasion.

"Jim's the candidate to bust the deadlock," said Columbus Brown, with a wink. "Just like Garfield in that Republican convention he was nominated in—eh, Con?"

"Con" was Cornelius Bonner, an Irishman, one of the deadlocked school board, and the captain of the road grader. He winked back at the path-master.

"Jim's the gray-eyed man o' destiny," he replied, "if he can get two votes in that board."

"You'd vote for me, wouldn't you, Con?" asked Jim.

"I'll try anything wance," replied Bonner.

"Try voting with Ezra Bronson once, for Prue Foster," suggested Jim. "She's done good work here."

"Opinions differ," said Bonner, "an' when you try anything just for wance, it shouldn't be an irrevocable shtip, me bye."

"You're a reasonable board of public servants," said Jim ironically. "I'd like to tell the whole board what I think of them."

"Come down to-night," said Bonner jeeringly. "We're going to have a board meeting at the schoolhouse and ballot a few more times. Come down, and be the Garfield of the convintion. We've lacked brains on the board, that's clear. They ain't a man on the board that iver studied algebra, 'r that knows more about farmin' than their impl'ers. Come down to the schoolhouse, and we'll have a field-hand address the school board—and begosh, I'll move yer illiction mesilf! Come, now Jimmy, me bye, be game. It'll vary the program, annyhow."

The entire gang grinned. Jim flushed, and then recovered his calmness of spirit.

"All right, Con," said he. "I'll come and tell you a few things—and you can do as you like about making the motion."

To be continued.

The Dollar Chain

Contributions from Oct. 13th to Oct. 20th were as follows: Downie, Ont., \$5; Edward Ratcliffe, R. 1, Hawkestone, Ont., \$20; I. H. G., \$1; A Friend, R. 4, Glencoe, Ont., \$2.50. Previously acknowledged.....\$2,905.35

Total to Oct. 20th.....\$2,933.85

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

"Aw, aw," said Snobleigh—"it must be—aw—very unpleasant for you Americans to be—aw—governed by people whom you—aw—wouldn't ask to dinner."

"Oh, I don't know," said the American girl; "no more so than for you to be governed by people who wouldn't ask you to dinner."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Norman Duncan, the noted Canadian author, died suddenly near Buffalo on Oct. 18th. He was born in Brantford, Ont., in 1871. His most widely known book is "Doctor Luke of the Labrador."

During the three days' campaign for the British Red Cross, Toronto subscribed over \$750,000.

In convocation at St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, 200 opponents of church union formed themselves into a "Presbyterian Church Association," and passed a resolution to continue the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Twenty-seven lives were lost on the Great Lakes in the storm of Oct. 20th.

Mr. W. M. Martin, M.P. for Regina, succeeds Hon. Walter Scott, who resigned because of ill-health, as Premier of Saskatchewan. Mr. Martin was born at Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont., in 1877, and was educated at Exeter, Clinton Collegiate Institute, the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall.

The Cunard liner Alaunia, which sailed from New York on October 7th, was sunk by a mine in the English Channel, and 4 of her crew were lost. Her 243 passengers had been landed the day before at Falmouth.

It is reported that Field Marshal von Falkenhayn has been wounded.

Count Carl Stvergkh, Premier of Austria, was assassinated for political reasons, on Oct. 21st, by Dr. Friedrich Adler, a radical socialist, who was editor of Der Kampf.

Gen. von Mackensen, having failed in passing the Transylvanian Alps, has opened a new offensive against the Roumanians in the Dobrudja, where heavy fighting will, no doubt, be in progress before this reaches its readers, the Roumanians, reinforced by the Russians, offering a stubborn resistance. Greece, during the past fortnight, has been torn with dissensions, crowds, including the Greek reservists, cheering for King Constantine in the streets of Athens, while great numbers, including 600 troops from the garrison, have departed to join Venizelos at Salonika. Meanwhile control of Piraeus, the port of Athens, has been taken by the French. In the west of Europe no great event has taken place, except, perhaps, the taking of Saily-Saillisel by the French and the Schwaben redoubt by the British, but shelling goes on constantly.

Not So, Say I.

BY SAIDEE GERARD RUTHRAUFF. Men say "The hunter's aim is true," When a bleeding, dying thing Falls quivering into the waters blue. "He killed him on the wing. And he'll bring down nine out of every ten— Oh, his aim is true!" So say these men.

Men say "The hunter's aim is fine," When a glorious creature falls And his beautiful eyes no more will shine At his mate's insistent calls. Oh, men say "Fine" is the hunter's aim When he deals sure death in the murder "game!"

Men say "The hunter's aim is good," When he stills the sweet, glad song That the wild bird trilled to the leafy wood— And I say his aim is wrong! How can men call such evil "good"? Is the word so little understood?

Can "true" be ever a cruel deed, Or "good" an evil thing? Is it "fine" to make a creature bleed, To slay a helpless thing? Instead of boasting of their aim, Who kill, should bow their heads in shame!—Our Dumb Animals.

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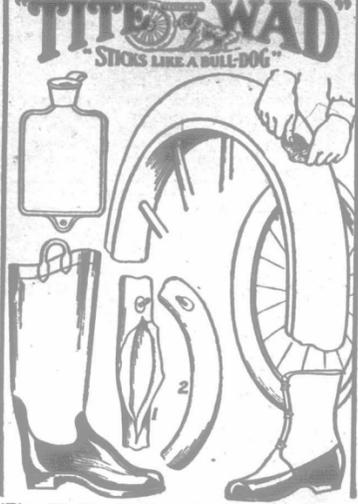
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**Griesbach Bros.,** Collingwood, Ont.

### The Man Who Acts.

Love chooses the man who acts. When woman suffrage has become universal, the science of eugenics a part of the college curriculum, and sex instruction a feature of sound home training, the present standards of marriage will be standards no longer. Then the question will be, not, "Is the girl a beauty, a social queen, and a deft caterer to man's conceit?" but rather "Is the man a worthy specimen, physically, mentally and morally; will he make a true husband and a good father?" The right marriage dower is not coin for the woman—it is character for the man. So, when women legislate, the dower customs will be changed. Such a revolution will be hard for the ousted lords of creation to accept. The way to prepare for it is to do things, morally and spiritually, as eagerly and effectively as they have always done with brute strength. For the woman always yields to strength in the man. Even the poet has a power of imagery that the millionaire must acquire if he keeps all of his lady's heart. The matinee idol and the soldier on parade maintain a semblance of action. This is what endears them to feminine worshippers. Would you win your lady's adoration? Do something, anything, that no other man she knows could or would do. For every woman's king must be a conqueror.

Fate obeys the man who acts. Luck is a myth. Chance plays no part in success. Whoever looks on a leader with envy merely looks at him with ignorance. For every man who attains supremacy of any kind has done something to earn it. Paderewski was born musical yet so were thousands of others. What made Paderewski the world's greatest pianist was the habit he had of playing a note or phrase until he got it right—often three hundred times at a stretch. Edison was born with a gift for mechanics; but his matchless wizardry is only his capacity for work; he can go for weeks on half the food and sleep that his helpers demand. Beethoven, meeting deafness, went on writing music in his mind. Milton, stricken with blindness, learned to see with his soul. Napoleon, weak and sickly, grew healthy by growing lion hearted. All these men did things, either using a good heritage or overcoming a poor one, to an extent beyond the zeal or courage of the many. Each act, each word, each thought of our life to-day becomes a mosaic in the mansion of our destiny. Thus we decree our fate to ourselves. —Purinton, in The Independent.

### Which Are You?

There are two kinds of people on earth to-day;  
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.  
Not the sinner and saint, for it's well understood  
The good are half bad and the bad are half good.  
Not the rich and the poor, for to rate a man's wealth  
You must first know the state of his conscience and health.  
Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span  
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.  
Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years  
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.  
No, the two kinds of people on earth I mean  
Are the people who lift, and the people who lean.  
Wherever you go you will find the earth's masses  
Are always divided in just these two classes.  
And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I ween,  
There's only one lifter to twenty who lean.  
In which class are you? Are you easing the load  
Of overtaxed lifters, who toil down the road?  
Or are you a leaner, who lets others share  
Your portion of labor and worry and care?

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

### Mademoiselle's Way.

"I know that I am wicked," Louise Carey wrote her favorite aunt, "but I can't help it. I'd rather die than keep a boarding-house. There's only one thing in the world worse, and that would be to have to give up Longacres. But think of having all sorts of people here in these rooms, using the things that belonged to your grandmother and great-grandmother! I'd take in washing sooner. Understand, I'm not claiming any pity. I expect to be scolded, and I hope you'll do your duty by me. If only I could stop thinking about next summer in my sleep. I dream of summer boarders every night. There's one comfort—the reality can't be worse than the anticipation."

Her aunt's reply was prompt and characteristic: "Yes, it's very bad of you, but I haven't time to scold now, because I am getting ready to sail for Paris—six weeks—principally business. I've engaged passage for you, too—I know your capacity for mooning round picture-galleries. Shall expect you—the 12th."

It was so exactly like Aunt Rebecca—to give a trip abroad as casually as if it were an invitation to a luncheon. Louise drew a long breath of delight, and consigned the boarder-nightmare to the depths of the sea for two glorious months. The trip was a fine one, and Paris greeted them with clear skies; but the welcome of the weather was nothing compared to the welcome of Mademoiselle Monet, at whose pension Mrs. Carrington always stayed when she was in Paris. Mademoiselle was waiting at the door; there were flowers in their rooms; chocolate was sent up to them in fifteen minutes, and the dinner, a couple of hours later, was a *fete*, with the guests in gala dress.

Up in their own rooms that night, Louise looked at her aunt with puzzled eyes.

"Are you her dearest friend?" she asked.

"No, merely one of scores of passing guests," Mrs. Carrington replied. "It is mademoiselle's way."

As the days passed, other ways of mademoiselle became evident. Every night she shook hands with each guest, and wished her a good sleep; every morning a knock at the door and a morning greeting; the never-forgotten fresh "posy" in their rooms; the unflinching interest in her guests' plans each day, and her eagerness to make pleasures for them.

"Aunt Rebecca," Louise asked at the end of a week, "is it always like this? Why, it isn't a boarding-house—it's the loveliest home I ever was in! Aunt Rebecca! Do you mean that this—showing me this—was your 'business' over here?"

Aunt Rebecca only smiled.

### Uncle Lem's Rules.

In a small city in the middle West, where there is a college, the bookstore is a favorite meetingplace for the students. The proprietor sympathizes with all student interests, not alone for business reasons but because of his own perennial youthfulness of spirit. This year, for the first time, an unusually rough group of young men was disposed to presume too much on uncle Lem's well-known good humor. One morning they were confronted by a large card, neatly lettered, as follows:

RULES.

Do not shut the door. It will offend the flies.  
Stamp all mud off on the floor, for if you use the door-mat it will soon wear out. This is my busy day, so come in and hang around.  
Please spit on the floor; do not use the cuspidor.  
Smoke in here, for the ladies will enjoy it.  
Please get things charged as I don't like to be bothered to handle your cash.—Youth's Companion.

Lose yourself in your work. Come early and stay late. Use every spare moment in developing methods first to work better and then faster. If there is a man higher up in the same business, devote an evening a week to studying how he got there.

OCTOBER

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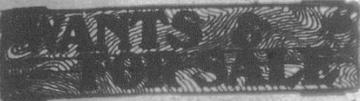
# Men Wanted

All classes of labor, skilled and unskilled. Steady work, good wages. Apply:

**Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. Limited**  
Collingwood Ontario

An established manufacturing concern has an unusual opportunity for several live travelling men having an established trade, a clean record and who are familiar with marketing Gas engines and agricultural implements. Write fully as to your experience and your reasons for wishing to make a change. Your letters will be treated in confidence. Address:—

SALES MANAGER,  
c.o. Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**ENTHUSIASTIC FARMER FRUIT GROWER** with three thousand dollars cash in addition to farm stock and equipment, can secure one-half interest in excellent 100 acre farm (Ontario County) having 35 acres 5-year-old orchard. All standard varieties. Apply Box A, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**FOR SALE—FARM OF 190 ACRES, LOCATED** six miles west of Brantford; 25 acres bush and pasture, balance in good state of cultivation. Two houses, two barns, piggery and poultry houses. Owner's house contains furnace, bath room, hot and cold running water. All buildings supplied with running water by hydraulic rams from never-falling spring. This is a chance of a lifetime to secure a farm where everything is new and convenient. The entire farm fenced with wire fence and all new posts. This farm was fitted up by the present owner in 1914. For further particulars, address P. O. Box 410, Brantford, Ont. (No agents).

**MARRIED MAN WANTED—ABLE TO MILK** and plow; non-smoker preferred. Good wages and comfortable cottage with garden. Good equipment: milking machine, etc. used. Yearly engagement. Send references. W. T. Davidson & Son, Meadowdale, Ont.

**WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN TO** work on dairy farm, must be good with stock; good wages paid to right man. Married or single, house supplied to married man. Apply to Griesbach Bros. R.R. No. 1, Collingwood, Ont.

**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.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN BY THE YEAR,** start 1st Dec. Experienced milker, good horseman. Free house, garden, firewood, etc. State wages. C. R. James, R.R. 1, Richmond Hill, Ont.

**PATENTS AND LEGAL FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., Patents** Solicitors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin Street, Ottawa, and other principal cities.

**For Sale—Baled Shavings, 10c per bale** f.o.b. cars, Burlington. From 350 to 400 bales make a carload. Try a sample car. Write for prices f.o.b. your station. The Nicholson Lumber Co., Ltd., Burlington, Ont.



**Ring-Bone**  
There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 5-minute applications cure. Works just as well on hickies and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of  
**Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

## The Windrow

Every Chinese statesman must be a poet or man of letters of some sort.

An incidental result of the war is the introduction of the metric system into Great Britain and the United States through its use in making goods for the continental Allies.

Huge vacuum cleaners for paved streets are likely to supplant sprinklers and oiling in the near future.

Artificial leather, which is said to be a very good substitute for the real article is now being made in Great Britain. Scientific research and invention are more active in the British Isles than at any previous time in their history.

From the beginning of the war there have been war prophets in plenty, but the palm for the most accurate prophecy, so far, must be awarded to M. Marcel Hutin, a journalist connected with the *Echo de Paris*. So true have been his foretellings that he is now quoted in France almost as an oracle.

The doctrine of frightfulness, on which our enemy has relied so greatly to win the war, is not a policy suddenly adopted under the stress of a great crisis, but is of slow and deliberate growth, dating back to Clausewitz, who, in the early part of last century, laid the foundations of German military science.—**PROF. MUIRHEAD.**

Well, I agree to risk my reputation as a soothsayer. In November the Germans will begin to squeal, and in seven months the end will come.—**H. G. WELLS.**

**A Ghost at Hide-and-Seek.**  
Aaron Burr, whose perplexing figure is seen in a romantic and again in a sinister light, is one of the most permanently interesting in American history. There are stories about the brilliant but misguided man that have the fascination of romantic legend. One of these, known to be true, and it is believed, not hitherto published, is as follows:

After the death of Alexander Hamilton the feeling against Burr was so intense that New York was no safe place for him. He was obliged to go into hiding until he could set sail for Philadelphia. On the evening before he was to leave New York a party was given by one of his friends. Among the guests was A Mrs. Brum, wife of Captain Brum of the man-of-war *Saratoga*, and a close friend of the host.

One of the simple amusements of the time at such social gatherings was the game of hide-and-seek. To give zest to the game, Mrs. Brum, who was more familiar with the house than the rest of the company, decided to hide in the guest-chamber, a room unknown to the others, that was reached by a private stairway.

Slipping out of the drawing-room she made her way up the dark staircase. She opened the door of the room softly. It was to all appearances empty, and quite dark, except for the dim light of the moon as it came in between the half-drawn curtains. The rich old furnishings made the place look gloomy and shadowy.

Mrs. Brum hesitated a moment on the threshold, for she thought that she had heard a noise within. But all was quiet. She entered, and closed the door behind her. As she did so she heard an inarticulate sound, as of some one trying to speak. She turned quickly in alarm.

Sitting bolt upright within the white-curtained bed was a figure—a small, shrunken figure, staring and frightened as a hunted hare.

A scream from Mrs. Brum and a heavy fall brought the company to her side. She was found fainting on the stairway. Trying to explain what she had seen, she pointed to the room above. The host excitedly assured her that she must have imagined it all, and did his best to quiet the curiosity of his friends. As he stooped over Mrs. Brum to help her to her feet, he whispered a word

in her ear that made her start. She controlled herself, however, and made no sign, for a guest could not betray a host's secret.

With a woman's tact she turned the affair off lightly. She had found herself in a dark room, had tripped and fallen, so she told the company. She said it was nothing, and begged that the festivities be continued.

Not one of the gay company that night suspected their host, or knew that before sunrise the next morning a fugitive stealthily crept down the same stairway where Mrs. Brum had ventured, and boarded a ship waiting in the harbor to save him from an indignant people. The vision in the bed was Aaron Burr.—**Sel.**

**John Burroughs at Eighty.**  
The name of John Burroughs is familiar to the past and present generation as a naturalist, a literator, and a philosopher. He began his career as a schoolmaster for eight years, continued it for twenty more as a civil servant of the United States, and has been for the past forty an observant dweller on his farm on the bank of the Hudson River. For half a century he has been adding indefinitely to the pleasure of others by publishing the results of his observations of wild nature, commencing with his monograph on Walt Whitman in 1867, and ending with "The Breath of Life" in 1915. His "Wake Robin" appeared in 1871, his "Birds and Poets" in 1877, his "Locusts and Wild Honey" in 1879, and his "Ways of Nature" in 1905.

In last Sunday's New York World appeared an interview with him as an octogenarian approaching the close of a long, calm, and distinguished life, and he is there described as looking backward without seeing anything to regret, looking about him and seeing a world still brimming full of interest, and looking ahead without seeing anything to fear. "He is content, and he is happy," mainly because he has lived his life from day to day "making the most of the things and the people about him." Speaking of the future, he says: "Birds and beasts and flowers and men and earth—we are all making a voyage together, and I am not very curious about the lands that lie ahead: I am too much in love with the ship and my fellow-passengers." His advice to a young man starting life is: "Be industrious; be honest; be serious and sincere; do not slur your work; deal fairly; like your neighbor; lend a helping hand; do not forget how to play; play will keep you young; lucky is he who gets his grapes to market with the bloom on."—**The Globe.**

**Unprofitable.**—A six-weeks-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay you to keep as small a cow as that?"—**Harper's Magazine.**

**Home-made.**—The River Clyde has been brought up to its present navigable condition by means of dredging, and the Glasgow people are very proud of it. One day a party of American sight-seers turned up their noses at the Clyde.

"Call this a river?" they said. "Why, it's a ditch in comparison with our Mississippi, or St. Lawrence, or Delaware."

"Aweel, mon," said a Scotch bystander, "you've got Providence to thank for your rivers, but we made this ourselves."—**Brooklyn Citizen.**

## The Beaver Circle

### A Hallow'e'n Cracker-jack Party for Boys.

A large room with an open fireplace is best for this entertainment. Pad the floor of the room with soft rugs or blankets. Request the invited guests to come in cracker-jack costumes, or, in other words, dressed as clowns. Of course the funnier the dress, the better.

Let the boys do all kinds of stunts. Leaping, somersaults, standing on their heads, walking on their hands, in short, all sorts of things, known only to the inventive mind of the small boy. If agreed upon, an amateur show could be improvised, some of the guests

## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

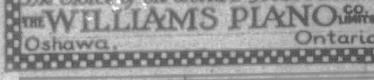
Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

State whether you prefer a washer to operate by Hand, Engine Power, Water or Electric Motor. Our "1900" line is very complete, and cannot be fully described in a single booklet.

Address me personally, K. B. Morris, Mgr., Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. (Factory: 79-81 Portland St., Toronto.)



**Some Stops.**

Stop talking—learn to speak only in such a way that you and your friends will somehow profit thereby.

Stop worrying—when you can handle the present as well as God will handle the future, you will laugh at your worries.

Stop wishing—a wish is confession of weakness. Want what you want hard enough to get it, or else feel superior to the need.

Stop criticizing—only an ass wastes energy in braying.

Stop hesitating—it is the plunger who goes to the bottom of things. And whether gold or mud is at the bottom, the man who has found it rests.

Stop imitating—a real ruby is worth more than an artificial diamond. —**The Independent.**

At the Lion's Cage.—Boy—"Gee whiz, mister, what 'ud happen if he got out?"

Keeper.—"Begorra, Oi'd lose me job!" —**Puck.**

Attack the hardest job in sight. Do this first. A little reflection will show what it is—probably a slipshod habit or ugly propensity or chronic weakness that needs handling without gloves. The man of might is he who was merciless to himself.

## To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

### DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

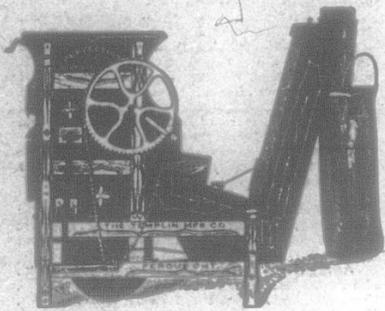
Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

## Perfection Mill



This year you need "The Perfection," your grain may be light, but with "The Perfection" you can save the heaviest of your grain for seed, and it works just as good as Clover Seed. Write to-day for circular A to The Templin Mfg. Co., Fergus, Ont.

**NO WAR PRICES ON THIS CLOTHES WASHER**

**\$1.75**

Washes anything from finest laces to heaviest blankets or overalls equally well and without wear or tear—saves rubbing and washboard drudgery—can be used for rinsing, bleaching or dry cleaning.

**SPECIAL OFFER**

To prove to every woman that this is the best Vacuum Washer and to introduce it in every home we will send it complete with long handle and exhaust protectors, which prevent splashing, for only \$1.75 postpaid. Lasts a life time. Send order to-day. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Grant & McMillan Co., Dept. A.L. 1, Box 353, Toronto

## SEED WANTED

We are buyers of ALSIKE, RED CLOVER, ALFALFA, WHITE BLOSSOM, SWEET CLOVER, and TIMOTHY Seed. If any to offer send samples and we will quote you our best price F.O.B. your station.

**TODD & COOK**  
Seed Merchants  
Stouffville, Ont.

## EARN \$10.00 A WEEK AT HOME

The Hosiery trade is booming. Help to meet the huge demand. Industrious persons provided with profitable, all-year-round employment on Auto-Knitters. Experience and distance immaterial. Write for particulars, rates of pay, etc. Send 2 cents in stamps. Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Can.) Co., Ltd. Dept. 308E, 257 College St., Toronto

performing and the others composing the audience.

Supper should be served in the dining-room, the boys sitting around the table. It should be remembered that the average small boy possesses a voracious appetite and a bountiful supply of good things should be provided, not forgetting the inevitable ice cream and cake, for boys, as well as girls, have a weakness for this popular combination. Sandwiches of all kinds, cold turkey and cranberry sauce, ham or tongue, olives, fruit, lemonade, and plenty of cracked nuts would be acceptable. Add a box of candy for each, for most boys have a sweet tooth.

After supper, have the lads gather about a roaring log fire (no gas abomination), crack nuts, pop corn, toast marshmallows and tell stories. A limited time should be agreed upon for each relater, and the stories confined to those of sport and adventure. A prize can be given to the one telling the best story, this to be decided by a vote from the whole party.

The prize should be something peculiar, ly attractive to boys. A bat and ball-tennis racket, fishing pole, or anything calculated to please the up-to-date youth.

A cracker-jack party will not fail to appeal to lads between ten and fourteen, and is both novel and amusing.

### Little Bits of Fun.

Expert Diagnosis.—The physician had been called in haste to see a small negro who was ill. After a brief examination the doctor announced: "This boy has eaten too much watermelon."

"Oh, doctah," expostulated the parent of the ailing one, "dey ain't no sich t'ing as too much watahmillion. Dat niggah jus' ain' got 'nough stomach."

—Ladies' Home Journal.

Peggy was two years younger than Bessie. As is the way with younger sisters, Bessie's outgrown clothes became Peggy's humiliating heritage. One day Bessie made an exciting discovery.

"My goodness!" she said, "I've got a loose tooth. I think I'll pull it out."

"Oh, don't," Peggy implored. "Mother will make me wear it."—London Opinion.

### A New Competition.

Do you know what a "Limerick" is? If you don't, here is one:



Have Your Clothes Made to Order for **\$15** Only . . .

Plaids, Shepherd Plaids, Scotch Tweeds, Fancy and Pencil Stripes. Your choice of any cloth, plain or fancy weaves, rough or smooth finished—tailored to your own measure at our fixed price of \$15.

Send the coupon for our new Style Book and some samples of cloth. We will have your suit or overcoat ready in ten days.

### TIP TOP TAILORS

253 Richmond St. West, TORONTO

Gentlemen,—Please send me your free colored Style Book and samples of fabrics for suits and overcoats made-to-measure at \$15.

Name .....

Address .....

### TIP TOP TAILORS

253 Richmond St. West, Toronto

## Keep Your Live Stock Healthy

and in prime condition by supplementing the feed with

LINSEED OIL CAKE, "Maple Leaf" Brand With a trial ton order we will send you free, "The Veterinarian," a valuable book about the diseases of cattle.

The CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS, Ltd. Toronto and Montreal

There was a young lady of Niger,  
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger.  
They returned from the ride,  
With the lady inside,  
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

Now, you see, a Limerick is a sort of nonsense verse, written with a certain "swing." Here is another:

There once was a "lazy" called Joe,  
Who walked most eternally slow,  
He trod on a nail,  
And gave a great wail,  
But go any faster? Oh, no!

Now we are going to have a competition on Limericks. In the first place you must make up the Limerick yourself; you must not get some grown person to do it and pass it in as yours. And you must enclose a note saying that the work was done by you without assistance, else your Limerick will not be considered. . . . In the second place, the "verse" must begin either "There was a young student called Mary," or "There once was a nice little frog."

Now help us all to have some fun out of this. We have had so many serious competitions that a bit of nonsense will not come amiss.

All must be received here not later than November 15th.

## Prince—a Story of New Zealand.

The spring that year in New Zealand came with a rush. The winter had been long and hard. On the first of September snow still covered all the ranges. It lay in patches about our house, and stretched, an unbroken field, on the great ridge across the river.

How longingly we looked for some break in the weather, for even a day when the sun might appear over the saw-tooth ridge above Davis's Bend for the three or four hours during which, in winter, it shone into the great gorge of the Clutha, where my father had his placermine!

The Clutha is the largest river in the South Island of New Zealand. Rising in Lake Wakatipu, it is fed by countless streams pouring from the lofty sides of the Dunstan and Obelisk ranges. It winds along a devious path where many an earth convulsion has cleft a way through ridge and hill for waters once pent in ancient lakes. Along the banks the humble placer-miner digs and washes for gold, and great dredges gouge out the gravel and root out huge boulders in search of the same reward.

That winter the river was lower than usual. Filled with masses of floating ice, it went softly by. Suddenly all was changed. A tropic wind came from the north; rain, warm and heavy, fell intermittently; thunder growled in the distance; the snow vanished; the opposite hillside showed numberless lace-like cascades, and the river started post-haste for high-water mark.

Then, from a cloudburst that fell in the upper country, came an enormous rush of water that sent the flood-mark up nine feet in three hours, and caused the Clutha to become truly imposing as it hurled its wild waters down the deep and desolate gorge.

That morning all the dwellers at Doctor's Point were out on the banks watching the flood and salvaging any drift that came within reach. These were my father and mother, a derelict Scotchman called "Dunstan" Jim, Ah Kim, a Chinese miner, and Prince. Prince was Dunstan Jim's dog. How such a dog and such a man happened to be together is a mystery. An enormous dog, mostly Newfoundland, but a little St. Bernard,—black and white, wavy-haired, good-natured, and most preternaturally acute. Prince had all up and down the river a succession of sympathetic and suspicious friends, sympathetic because of his good nature and general sociability, and his frequent abuse at the hands of his ne'er-do-well master; suspicious because of the belief that a considerable part of the master's living came from the thefts which the dog had been trained to commit from the miners' camps.

The intelligent and powerful brute, it was further whispered, had been taught to steal sheep for his master, who, whenever he ran out of meat,

**R**

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would send him up to the high ranges above the gorge to bring down a sheep. Men laughingly told how Prince, from a natural desire to get the biggest and best, had once brought down a fine imported Spanish merino ram of ancient lineage and great dignity, which arrived at Dunstan's hut with somewhat lessened dignity, but otherwise undamaged. Prince's master, they said, immediately turned the animal loose, while the dog, abashed and surprised, followed the humiliated ram, as he slowly climbed the cliffs, with a glance that seemed to say, "I wonder what was the matter with that one?"

Just now Prince was by far the busiest and most useful member of the party at Doctor's Point. Into the water he plunged again and again after drift pointed out to him by his master. The rise had been so sudden that many people living near the river had been caught unawares. Furniture, miners' cradles, sluice-boxes, water-wheels and wrecks of huts were passing in endless procession.

Seven miles up the river, where the Manureka River forms a junction with the Clutha, and just across the river from the town of Alexandra, lived Archie Macdonald, with his young wife and baby. That morning he kissed his wife, tossed his two-year-old little Duncan a moment, picked up his dinner-pail, and started for his work at a new mine about a mile from home.

A few days before he had brought home across the Manureka a very large half-barrel, such as the miners used for washing the sacking that caught the gold in sluice-box or cradle. This locally known as a "big tub"—he had rolled up the bank to the first landing and left there.

Mollie Macdonald was very busy that morning. There was bread to bake in the big camp-oven, some tarts to make, the cow to milk—and the baby was much in the way. So, as the morning was sunny and the air balmy with spring, she picked up the little fellow, took a pillow, ran down the bank, and put him in the big tub, where he appeared to be perfectly safe, since he could not climb out. Then Mollie hastened back to her work. In half an hour she ran down again to see him, but he was fast asleep on his pillow. Covering him up, she went back to the house and to her work, sure that she should hear him if he waked and cried.

Meanwhile Archie was not getting on well with his work. He could not keep his mind off the rising river. Although he knew his house was far above all flood danger, he could not work. At half past nine o'clock he threw down his tools and went home.

Mollie, who had nearly done her housework for the morning, was just lifting the lid from the camp-oven to see how the bread was getting along, when she heard rapid steps outside. Her husband thrust his head in at the door and jerked out the words, "Where's the bairn?"

"Why—he's in the big tub." She saw him stagger back and turn a ghastly face to the river. Letting the heavy lid fall unheeded to the floor, she rushed out in sudden alarm and glanced down where the big tub had been two hours before. Now water covered the spot. Following her husband's frenzied look, she saw the big tub near where the currents joined and swept together to make the terrible stream of the larger river. Even as she looked, the tub was drawn smoothly into the main current and vanished round the point.

Archie, coming to his senses, rushed away on a race as grim and heart-racking as ever father ran. It was three miles to Butcher's Point, and fortunately there were no rapids on the way. And there was a boat there if he could only get to it first. But oh, how the current ran! This was no carefully calculated distance race, but a man's blind and frantic rush over rock and stone, up hill and down, with muttered prayers to the God of his fathers to have pity on his bairn.

The tub rounded another bend. Archie topped the rise, and saw it loitering, loafing in an eddy. As he looked, a fair, curly-haired little head appeared over the edge of the tub. He shouted, "I'm coming, Duncan bairnie! Your father's coming!" But before he had covered the distance, the current clutched

## BARN FIRES IN THE PROVINCE SERIOUS

From Toronto World  
October 5  
Page 6

Damage in Last Two Months Totals Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

### TO CALL CONFERENCE

Will Discuss Cause and Prevention—Legislation is Suggested.

Barn fires to the number of 121 have been reported to Fire Marshal Heaton for the months of August and September of this year. The cost to the province is about \$300,000, of which 60 per cent. has been assumed by fire insurance companies and the remainder, \$120,000, on which there was no insurance, has been a dead loss to the farmers.

"I know that I am erring on the conservative side," said Mr. Heaton when he made the above statement yesterday. Returns for September are not complete. There is no evidence of the incendiarism suspected at one time when German interference was hinted.

Mr. Heaton plans to call a conference soon of those most nearly

Practically all of which could have been prevented through the use of Inflammable Coverings

KNOWING how much depends on the safety of your crops, your cattle, your implements, this year, and for years to come, why continue to imperil each season's hard earnings by putting up with a barn whose roof and walls are a constant invitation to fire and lightning and flying sparks? Don't wait until legislation forces you to erect safer buildings. Re-cover your barn now with Pedlar's "George" Shingles and Pedlar's Corrugated Iron Siding. A slight expenditure now for protection would look small against the loss of your barn and its contents. And Pedlar's Shingles and Siding insure you absolute protection against fire, lightning and weather for generations.

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pigtail and jabbering in Chinese. Dunstan was down at the edge of the water, firing a string of Scotch injunctions at his dog.

"Prince, my mannie, upset it, lad! Ye canna bring it in that way! Get the bairn! Tip it over!" But Prince did not seem to understand. It puzzled him that he could not get that thing ashore.

At last he changed his tactics. Apparently he decided to get aboard the tub and see what he could do from the inside; for suddenly he lunged up and hooked his mighty fore paws over the side. The tub, tipping violently, pitched little Duncan out on top of the dog, which promptly seized him by the clothes and swung him clear of the water. The dog's weight sank the tub until it filled. He looked round undecidedly for a moment, apparently not sure that he was justified in leaving anything behind. Then in response to the shouts from the bank in English, Scotch and Chinese, he struck out for shore.

Mother gathered the terrified and slightly strangled child into her arms and soothed its frantic sobbing. "Why," she said, "it's Mollie Macdonald's baby!"

With a common impulse, all present turned to look up the trail. There, not fifty yards away, came a stumbling man with glassy eyes, who reeled as he ran, and gasped hoarsely as he saw them: "Hae ye seen ma bairn, ma little Duncan? He was in the big tub." Just then my mother rose up, and he saw his child.

He fell on them and hugged his boy to his heart. He sat down on the ground and poured out a wealth of endearment in the good old language of his fathers. Then his Highland reverence prompted him. Lifting his eyes, "The gude God be thankit!" he said. And then in his Highland politeness, he added, "And ye, too, gude people."

They all talked at once. "But where's Prince?" They turned to the river. A very big black and white dog, with teeth firmly clinched in the edge of the big tub, was slowly pushing and pulling it ashore, while Ah Kim, crouched on a rock by the river, murmured unintelligible words of encouragement.—Youth's Companion.

**Questions and Answers.**

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Four-horse Evener—Troubles With Pigs and Calves.**

1. Kindly explain how to make a four-horse evener so three horses will walk on the land and the other in the furrow.

2. Pigs eat straw. What is wrong with them?

3. Calves chew wooden mangers. What should I give them to remedy the trouble? R. J. E.

Ans.—1. Refer to the Question and Answer Department of the issue of October 19.

2. This is mild compared with some of the vices common to pigs. We would recommend that they be fed a variety of feeds as far as possible, have access to the soil and plenty of exercise. Give them also a mixture of sulphur, charcoal, bonemeal and wood ashes. Provide green feed for them if possible. If they persist in the habit of eating dry fodder, arrange a rack of some kind and construct it so they can eat clover or alfalfa hay from it without wasting it. This may satisfy their craving to a certain extent and nourish them at the same time.

3. The habit cattle acquire of chewing bones or wood is usually the result of a depraved appetite which sometimes develops into a bad habit or vice. Feed them good hay, bran and chop, and mix with the latter a little salt and sifted hard-wood ashes. Bonemeal will sometimes satisfy their cravings. The reason for these bad habits is usually something lacking in the system. By supplying the materials mentioned above and feeding a variety of feeds the difficulty can usually be overcome.



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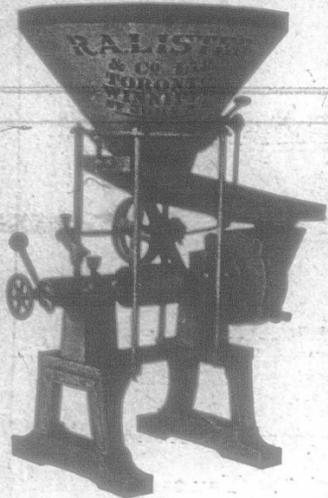
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Please mention "The Advocate."

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**More About Dutch Sets.**

With regard to my questions on "Dutch Sets," answered in the issue of October 12, I should like to still further ask two more questions.

1. Is the seed sown a specific variety or will the common onion seed do, such as Yellow Danvers or Red Weathersfield?

2. Is it to be sown in early spring, or later in the season? **A. J. S.**

Ans.—1. The most common varieties of onions sown for the production of Dutch sets are Yellow Flat Danvers, Yellow Dutch or Strasburg, White Portugal or Silver Skin, Extra Early Red, and Red Weathersfield.

2. The seed for the production of Dutch sets is sown about the same time as that for pickling onions, or for the production of onions to be used for domestic purposes.

**Fertilizing Garden—Growing Tulips.**

1. When is the proper time to put fertilizer on the garden? After it is dug would you spread manure on the land and leave it on top all winter, or would it be better dug in?

2. What is the best time to plant tulips? (a) What depth should they be planted? (b) What care, if any, should be given them during the fall to protect them from the winter? **B. C. B.**

Ans.—1. If the land is heavy, possibly it would be better not to put the manure on until spring, or else to dig it in in the fall. Heavy land left rough and uncovered will be subjected to the frost, and thus be in better condition in the spring. If the manure is well rotted it would be all right to put it on in the spring and harrow or dig it in, but possibly it would be a saving of labor to dig it in in the fall, leaving the land rough so the frost can work on it most effectively.

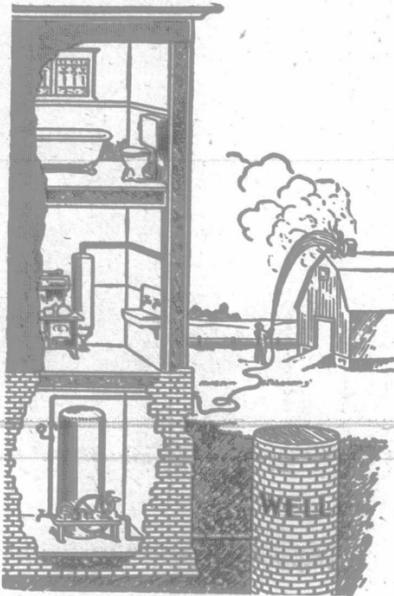
2. Tulips are usually planted during the months of September and October, and it is time now that they were in the soil so they will have some opportunity to get rooted. The depth depends somewhat on the size of the bulb. The bigger and stronger the bulb, the deeper it may go. They may also go deeper in sand than in hard clay. From three to six inches beneath the surface is the range within which one should confine the depth of the bulb. All kinds of bulbs are partial to deep, rich, water-free soil. The spot where they are planted should be well drained, either naturally or artificially. In flat land inclined to be rather moist, the beds should be raised above the level of the ground some distance, say twelve to eighteen inches; a layer of rough stones a foot deep is sometimes used in the bottom of ordinary beds for drainage. If the place is likely to be rather wet place a large handful of sand where the bulb is to go and set the bulb on it. Old manure should be used, but leafmold and a little sand may be used to improve the texture of heavy soils. To make a good bed throw off the top six inches and place surface soil in the bottom, mixed with well-rotted manure. Place the bulbs on this bed, then cover to the desired depth. As the time approaches when frost becomes severe, the bed should receive a mulch of leaves, manure or litter to the depth of four inches or more. Leaves lie closely together, and perhaps three inches will be sufficient. Allow the mulch to extend beyond the margins of the bed. When cold weather is past remove a part of the mulch, the remainder may be left a little longer.

"A Soft Answer, etc."—Mrs. Newcomb—"Good morning. Is this Miss Wise's private academy?" Mrs. Binks (hotly).—"No, it is not! This is a private house, and these are my own children." Mrs. Newcomb (hastily).—"Why, I thought it must be a school, because the children looked so educated and scholarly and— and refined, you know." —Mrs. Binks (genially).—"Oh, yes, of course. Come in and sit down. Lucy, call your six brothers and five sisters, and introduce them to the lady, while I just put on my hat to show her where Miss Wise's school is."—Tit-Bits.

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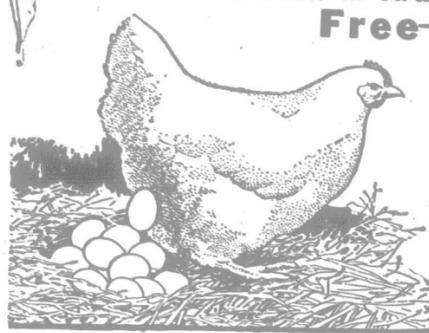
The time to prepare for winter eggs is during October, November and December. Have your hens get over the moulting season early and enter the winter months healthy and vigorous. This you can do by feeding **Royal Purple Poultry Specific**, put up in four sizes, viz.: 25c, 50c, \$1.50 and \$5.00.

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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Golden Giant Oats.

Kindly tell me where I could obtain the oats called Golden Giant side out, and what kind of soil they do best on.

S. A. Ans.—At present we do not happen to know of any one having Golden Giant oats for sale. However, if our correspondent would write to any of the seed houses that advertise from time to time in these columns, he could, no doubt, get in touch with someone having a quantity of this stock. A fertile, loam soil is most suitable for oats, but if one does not have this they will do well on well-drained, heavier land. Provide ample drainage, plenty of fertilizer, and put the land in good tilth and a good crop should be produced.

#### Chicken Coops Protecting Grape Vines.

1. I have a grape vine at the south side of my house, and I should like to know the best way to keep it from freezing.

2. Where can I get information about poultry coops, houses, etc.?

T. H. L. Ans.—1. Where it is necessary to protect grape vines from severe frost they are laid down on the ground and covered with mulch. The depth of this will vary from three to several inches depending upon the district and climatic conditions. It is rather inconvenient to protect an old vine clinging to the side of some building, but possibly it could be protected with brush or something to hold the snow. Young vines are easily laid down and covered, and this system is often employed even in the case of aged vines.

2. Write to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, or the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario. From both sources one can obtain bulletins dealing with this matter. Frequently coops and all kinds of poultry houses are illustrated and described in the columns of this paper.

#### Farmer and Hired Man.

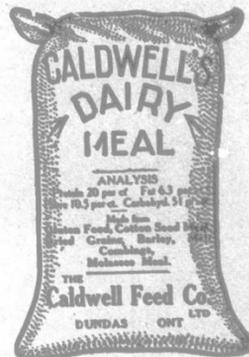
A was hired by the year, in the fall, two years ago, for so much and garden spot. He took with him 13 bags of potatoes, which he grew at his last place, to serve him that winter. B agreed to buy the seed potatoes, which he did, but we had a poor crop so we both had to buy. B got, this spring, 6 more bags to plant, which have done fairly well. A is leaving this fall; can he claim his share, as the potatoes were planted for both? Can B give orders to have all the potatoes dug and locked up so that A may not have any to take with him for winter use at his next place? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The way we understand this question is; that A was to have a garden spot and that during the first year everything was satisfactory, or, at least, the results have no influence over this year's happenings. The question also states that B got 6 bags to plant, and that A was to have his share of the potatoes. The question, however, does not state what this share amounted to; it might be half the potatoes produced, or it might be only that quantity that A would require for his use while in B's employment. If the last supposition be true A cannot demand any more than he used while working for B, but if there was an agreement to the effect that A was to have one-half of the potatoes there are no circumstances mentioned that would make it incorrect for B to divide the potatoes with A, each taking half. The whole matter depends upon the understanding between the two left by this agreement which was probably verbal, but from what we gather from the question A is entitled to one-half the potatoes if they were planted for both. Whether B can withhold the potatoes from A would depend upon the evidence given. If the examination confirmed the statements set forth in the question a judge would probably allow A his share.

# CALDWELL'S

## A Dairy Meal of Correct Proportions

While it is a compliment, it is a fact that Caldwell's Dairy Meal contains just the proper quantities of all the food elements required in a dairy meal. This meal is not only balanced with extreme care, but it is made entirely from re-cleaned,



pure materials. Caldwell's Dairy Meal is therefore palatable, nutritious, easily digested and assimilated.

If your cows are not milking just as you would like them to, try feeding Caldwell's Dairy Meal. The results will please you!

Secure it from your dealer or write direct to us. Sold in 100 lb. bags or ton lots

The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Limited, Dundas, Ontario

MAKERS ALSO OF

Molasses Meal, Cream Substitute, Calf Meal, Molasses Horse Feed, Poultry Feeds

# STANDARD FEEDS

# SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

## The Season of 1916 was an Unfavorable One for Ontario Farmers

But that is no reason why, with the idea of saving money, they should reduce their consumption of fertilizers. Rather should they try for increased production next season in order to recoup their losses. With this end in view, listen to the recommendation of the British Government to the farmers in the Old Country:

"BASIC SLAG should be used much more largely for the improvement of grass land. More animals can be carried on the same acreage after an application of BASIC SLAG, and the quality of the stock is greatly improved."

This applies with equal force in Ontario. It is worth your while to investigate. Drop us a line and let our representative call and give you more particulars.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

## Cotton-Seed Meal

### GOOD-LUCK BRAND

Calf Meal, Oil Cake Meal, Flax Seed, Distillers' Dried Grains, Gluten Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains, Bran, Shorts, Poultry Feeds.

Write for Prices.

Crampsey & Kelly Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Ont.

## Scientific Eye-Examining \$3.00

Correct Glasses—Free of Charge to Every Patient Consulting our Specialist.

THE BROWN OPTICAL COMPANY

223 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

## Cider Apples Wanted

we are prepared to pay the highest cash prices for cider apples in car lots. Farmers who have not sufficient to make up a whole car themselves can arrange with their neighbors for joint shipments. Write us if you have any to offer.

SELLEVILLE CIDER & VINEGAR COMPANY Hamilton Ontario

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Fuffs, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
press, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
testimonials, etc. Address  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

### What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments.

Ed. Hirstone, Jr., Haliburton, Ont., writes:  
"I have been a user of your Kendall's Spavin Cure for about 20 years, with good results. Could you supply me with your Treatise on the Horse? Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy, \$1-6 for \$5. Our book 'Treatise on the Horse' free at druggists' or  
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt. 119

### THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

## ABSORBINE



also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.  
Book 3 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man-kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.  
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

### Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches; does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address, price \$1.00, Canadian Agents:—  
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS  
171 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.



### ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

## Angus, Southdowns, Collies

—PRIZE BULL CALVES AND RAMS—  
—COLLIE PUPS—  
Robt. McEwen, R.R. 4, London, Ont.  
BEAVER HILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Bulls from seven to nineteen months old. Females all ages. Shearling ewes, ewe and ram lambs.  
Alex. McKinney, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

**Squabs.**  
Can squabs be raised successfully in this country, and if so, is there any market for them in Canada?  
M. A. C.

Ans.—Yes, provided a suitable building is available. The market is limited however as only a few restaurants and high-class hotels purchase the product.

### Landlord and Tenant—Master and Man.

A rents a farm from B for two years for two hundred dollars and to leave same amount of fall plowing and fall crop on the farm at the end of the two years, but there was no lease. B has ordered A to leave farm at end of first year.

1. Can B force A to leave farm at the end of first year?
2. Would A be forced to leave fall crop and do plowing when he just has it the one year?
3. If a hired man takes days such as Labor day is his boss forced to pay him for that day?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Yes.

**Cow With a Cough.**  
I have a milking cow that is getting very poor and failing in milk, she just gives about a quart. I am feeding corn stalks and roots. She coughs quite a lot. I would like your advice.  
R. J. S.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate that the cow is suffering from tuberculosis. However, some cows get very thin when in milk unless well fed. Corn stalks and roots do not make a suitable ration for a milk cow. A little grain should be added to the ration. In order to ascertain definitely whether or not the cow is diseased it is advisable to use the tuberculin test. The disease may spread to other members of the herd, consequently a cow suffering from tuberculosis should be isolated. If the disease is in an advanced stage it may be advisable to destroy the cow to safeguard the herd.

### Notes from Cumberland County, N. S.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
The season of 1916 has been one of the best that the farmers in this section have seen for several years. The hay crop was above the average, though not quite equal to that of 1915. The weather through the greater part of the haying season was good, and most of the hay was saved in good order. Wheat, where sown, has given a good crop, some of the best farmers reporting a yield of over thirty bushels per acre. Oats rusted a little but the growth of straw was good and the oats are turning out more than an average crop, of fairly good quality. Barley and buckwheat made a good growth and are thrashing out well.  
Potatoes are rather below an average crop though some farmers report a yield of 300 bushels per acre, which, with the high price prevailing, means a lot of money from an acre. Turnips and mangolds will be up to an average crop.  
Live stock generally is in good condition and prices for beef, pork, mutton and dairy products were never better.  
The weather through September and October has been all that one could wish and there was scarcely any frost until about October 5, giving late grain a great chance to fill, and ripen. Some good rains this month have got the land in good condition for the fall plowing, and if only farmers could get help to do the farm work, they would certainly wear a smile; but everywhere you go you find the farmers short-handed with the best of the boys wearing the khaki. Our farmers are certainly doing their bit. This county has given over three thousand men to the army.  
C. H. B.

"You say you haven't anything to be thankful for?" said the clergyman to one of his parishioners. "Why, look at your neighbor Hayes; he has just lost his wife by dropsy."  
"Well," said the parishioner, "that don't help me any."

**OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR**

I feel fine as silk, thanks to my new

# OSTERMOOR MATTRESS

**\$18 for 50 Years of Restful Sleep**

¶ If you have never enjoyed the luxury of restful sleep on a soft, resilient Ostermoor Mattress (and a Banner Spring) you have a treat in store. You will then realize that the Ostermoor means *real rest* for the rest of your life. ¶ Look for the name woven in the binding. ¶ Ask your dealer for the Ostermoor or write for agent's name.



The PARKHILL MANUFACTURING CO.  
Successors to Limited  
The Alaska Feather and Down Co. Limited  
Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding 65  
Winnipeg MONTREAL Vancouver  
\*ALASKA on an article means High Grade Every Particle.\*

**OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR**

## AGRICULTURAL LIME

The farmers of England have limed their meadows and pasture lands in the fall for hundreds of years. Why? You lime yours and the question will be answered; also lime your plowed clay land this fall. You will find it more tillable and earlier to get on to. That means earlier seeding, and be sure to seed clover where you put lime. Write us for prices, if we have no agent in your locality.  
HENDERSON FARMERS' LIME CO., WOODSTOCK, ONT.

### Clydesdales

We have still left some exceptionally good drafty stallions, ranging in age from one to eight years, prizewinners, including champions; also in-foal mares and fillies. There is a horse boom coming. Buy now.  
SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

### Hillsdale Clydesdales

Highest Quality Richest Breeding  
I am now offering a number of in-foal young mares from Imp. sires and dams, bred from Scotch and Canadian winners and champions for generations. They represent the highest standard of the breed's quality and breeding. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, R.R. 1, L.-D. Bell Phone. Farm, 3 miles from city.

### WOODLANDS BROWN SWISS AND PONIES

We have no Clydes. left for sale. Our special offering is Brown Swiss bulls, out of high-testing and big-producing dams. Strictly high-class. Also Shetland and Welsh ponies.  
R. BALLAGH & SON GUELPH, ONTARIO

### Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus

& Suffolks. Our cattle and sheep at the large fair of Eastern and Western Canada this year have won 154 first prizes and 19 champion prizes. Our cattle have won 14 first prizes for herds out of a possible 18, competing with best Canada could produce. We have stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. A strong lot of ram lambs.  
JAMES BOWMAN, ELM PARK GUELPH, ONT.

### ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
L. O. Clifford Oshawa, Ontario

### SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

Have sold all the Shropshires I can spare this season. Present offering in Shorthorns—ten really choice young bulls, sired by Broadhooks Golden Fame =50018= Imp. and out of such noted families as Campbell-bred Clarets, Nonpareils, Marr Missies, Stamfords, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls and Charming Jems, ranging from 9 to 16 months old. All good reds and roans.

### IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

40 more imported Shorthorns have arrived here from quarantine. We now have 18 heifers in calf and 19 cows with calves at foot, also a few good imported bulls. They are all good individuals and represent the choicest breeding.  
We can meet visitors at Burlington Jct. at any time if notified.  
J. A. & H. M. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

### GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality.  
WM. SMITH & SON, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R. Oshawa, C.N.R.

### Meadow Lawn Shorthorns

We are offering a choice lot of bulls at very reasonable prices. An exceptionally good one sired by Clan Alpine 2nd, No. 88387, G. D. Donside Alexandra (imp.) No. 59513, and any one wanting a right good herd header would do well to secure this bull, as he is a smooth, well proportioned fellow that attracts attention at first sight.  
F. W. EWING, G.T.R. and C.P.R. R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO

### Shorthorns, Shrops., Clydes.

If you want a good young bull, a promising Stallion colt, a ram lamb or a young cow or heifer of beef type, having dams eligible or good enough for R.O.P. Come, see, and satisfy yourself and please the owner. Prices reasonable, that they may be sold. Visitors welcome.  
Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont., Brooklin, G. T. R., and C. N. R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

Fewer Editor "The Neat, w "Buttermilk exhibited stores, b restaurants, fairs and c served to in the mir For years of butter and "butt of the gr week-end, willing to there was To see h have just for wonder its abund In Eur been used than it i was the necessity ducts, b together food valu milk, th koumis (f fermented milk are of all fa so fortun With us to fewer of food come has of milk more but been. It Butterm after crea time in a First the separator This is and more The thin the more the more The m milk left identical physical one who

The Biggest

# Shorthorn Sale

of the Season

Will be held at the FRASER HOUSE STABLES, London, Ontario, on

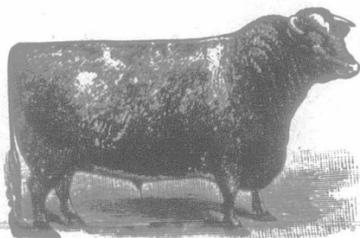
**Wednesday, November 8th, 1916**

By THE WESTERN ONTARIO CONSIGNMENT SALE COMPANY

THE OFFERING WILL CONSIST OF

## Eighty Head of Choice Shorthorns

About one-half young females and one-half young bulls. A five-year-old cow is the only female over three years old. Most of the heifers were calves of 1913 and 1914, and nearly all are bred. The bulls are nearly all calves of 1915 and 1916, the greater number being dropped last year and ready for service. Nearly every animal carries the blood of one or more famous families such as Lancasters, Village Girls, Wimples, Mysies,



Rosemarys, Butterflies, Mayflowers, Minas, Golden Drops, Augustas, etc. Young stock by such noted sires as Blarneystone, Clansman, Newton Friar, Buckingham Bridegroom, Sea Foam, Lucky Star and other first-class breeding bulls will be sold. This is the sale of the season.

Sale will begin at 12.30 sharp.  
Get a catalogue now from

**HARRY SMITH, Secretary of Sale, Hay, Ontario**

### Fewer Cows and More Buttermilk.

Editor "The Farmers' Advocate:"  
Neat, white enamelled tanks labelled "Buttermilk" done in blue letters, exhibited in the windows of hardware stores, buttermilk for sale at all restaurants, soft drink vendors, at the fairs and on the bills of fare everywhere, served to keep buttermilk uppermost in the minds of everyone last summer. For years there has been a shortage of buttermilk, in fact "buttermen" and "buttermen" have told me often of the great demand for it for each week-end, and that customers were willing to pay handsomely for it, yet there was never enough for the demand. To see buttermilk so plentiful as I have just stated was naturally cause for wonder. I shall account later for its abundance.

In Europe, milk in every form has been used to a larger extent as a food than it is in this country, and this was the outcome, no doubt, of the necessity of conserving their food products, because of a denser population together with their knowledge of its food value. And so whole milk, skim-milk, thick milk (bonny clabber), koumiss (fermented mare's milk), kephyr (fermented cow's milk), as well as buttermilk are a daily dish used on the tables of all families in various countries so fortunate as to be able to keep a cow. With us there is a milk scarcity, due to fewer cows being kept, the result of food being so dear, and the outcome has been to send up the price of milk and butter, and yet there is more buttermilk than there has ever been. It is a sign of the times.

Buttermilk is the milk that remains after cream has been walloped for some time in a churn. It is a fining process. First the whole milk is run through a separator and the fat (cream) removed. This is then subjected to churning, and more milk removed and some casein. The thinner the cream (in other words the more water there is in the cream) the more buttermilk there will be.

The milk left after churning and the milk left after separating are about identical in composition, but their physical condition is different. Any one who has ever placed buttermilk

### Bulls to Head the Best Shorthorn Herds



His Majesty = 106890 =, Royal Favorite = 106891 =, Campaigner = 106892 =, Royal Triumph = 106893 =, Commander's Heir = 106131 =, Ambassador = 16894 =, etc. The best lot we ever bred, our bulls have made good—bulls bred identically to these. Keep these bulls in Canada. See them in the leading exhibitions. In themselves they are desirable, big, sappy, and characteristic of the breed. Their breeding is faultless. They are attractive reds and roans, and will keep on improving. We have Princess Royals, Wimples, Rosebuds, Scouts, Kilblean Beauties, Mysies, Cecillas, Victorias and Orange Blossoms.

"Puslinch Plains" at Arkell, C.P.R. Station, 3 miles from Guelph.

The New Home of the Auld Herd  
The Land of the Big Bees

FIELD MARSHALL = 100215 = the calf of 1915, sold June 7, 1916, for \$3,775. A. F. & G. Auld, R. No. 2, Guelph, Ont.

### The Springhurst Shorthorns

will be represented in the Western Ontario Consignment Sale, November 8th (see larger advertisement in this issue) by six animals (three bulls and three females) all, with one exception, are by the head sire of the Springhurst herd "Blarneystone" = 86798 =. These, from such a famous herd, will certainly be an attraction at this big sale to be held at Fraser House Stables, London, Ontario, November 8, 1916, beginning 12.30 sharp.

H. Smith, Hay, Ont.

### WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS

Sired by the great sire, Trout Creek Wonder and out of Imp, cows and their daughters of Pure Scotch breeding, and others Scotch topped. For sale are several extra nice young bulls and a few heifers. Let us know your wants. DUNCAN BROWN & SONS R.M.D. SHEDDEN, ONT. P.M. & M.C.R.

### WILLOWBANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORN HERD

Established 1855. This large and old established herd has at the head the two great bulls: Imported Roan Chief = 60865 =, a Butterfly and the prizewinning bull Browndale = 80112 =, a Mina. An extra good lot of young stock to offer of either sex. Splendid condition. Good families of both milking strain and beef. JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

### BURNFOOT STOCK FARM

Breeders of high-record dual-purpose Shorthorns with a splendid conformation for beef. Visitors welcome. CALEDONIA, ONT. S. A. MOORE, Prop.

### PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Special Offering:—Several young bulls from 7 to 16 months, sired by Loyal Scot (Imp.) and from our best breeding females. You will like these, and we could also spare a few choice females bred to the same sire. GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont. (11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.)

### Spruce Glen Shorthorns

When in want of Shorthorns visit our herd. We have 70 head to select from, Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emils, etc. Many of them one and two-year-old heifers. Also several young bulls of breeding age—level, thick, mellow fellows and bred just right. James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ont.

### ROYAL BREEDING SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of high-class, fashionably-bred Scotch Shorthorns, in calf to Sittytan Sultan's Dale, a Mina-bred son of Avondale, dam by Whitehall Sultan is of interest, come and examine my offering. A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R.

in a pan on a warm stove to coagulate will have noticed fat globules gathering on the surface of the curd. That is because the churn does not get all the fat out of the milk. The separator cannot get every bit of the fat either. In skim-milk you do not see the residue of fat because the fat particles, being lighter than the milk, hang in it and escape the eye.

The great increase in the amount of buttermilk is the outcome of preparing buttermilk tablets. Milk is easily contaminated, for the air is full of microbes or bacteria, which getting into it set up various changes, such as souring, decay, etc. The specific kind of microbe that is especially present in milk is the lactic acid bacillus which works on the sugar content in the milk and forms an acid. Then there are good and bad bacteria, so the first requisite in the manufacture of buttermilk is to get rid of any undesirable ones that might be present, so it is first pasteurized, which is done by holding the milk for one-half hour at a temperature of 155 degrees Fahrenheit, or for a moment at the higher temperature of 175 degrees Fahrenheit. This treatment will get rid of all germs that might interfere with the development of the contents when this pasteurized milk has cooled to 82 or 83 degrees Fahrenheit.

For the making of buttermilk, take sweet skim-milk, or whole milk, dissolve a buttermilk tablet in a little water and stir it well into a quart of the milk and set it in a warm room, the temperature of which is 75 degrees Fahrenheit, for about 40 hours and do not move, shake or disturb the vessel. At the end of this time the milk will have set or become firm. Cool it by putting it on ice. Then take a spoon or egg beater and stir the milk up and it is ready to serve. Should it happen, on testing it, that it is not sour enough to suit the taste, let it stand in the refrigerator another 24 hours, when the taste will be right.

Then to continue the making of buttermilk, after a start has been made, is an easy matter. All that is required is to save out 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of this prepared buttermilk and add it to a quart of pasteurized milk, set it away over night in a room, the temperature of which is about 75 degrees

**DOUGLAS EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**



Stops Bleeding at once.  
Removes all Inflammation.  
Prevents Blood Poisoning.  
A Speedy Cure for Thrush.  
For Sale Everywhere.  
Free Sample on Request.  
DOUGLAS & COMPANY MFRS.,  
INDIAN WELLS, ONTARIO

**Bog Spavin**

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curby, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

**Cotton Seed Meal**

In car lots and L. C. L.  
Write, phone, or wire for prices.  
The CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

**Glenfoyle Shorthorns**

Large selections in females, all ages, bred from the best dual-purpose families. One extra choice fifteen-months bull, some younger ones coming on. Priced well worth the money.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

**Shorthorns** Males, females, one good red bull 16 months, five younger, three fresh cows, calves by side, heifers. Right dual-purpose breed and kind.  
Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

**PLASTER HILL SHORTHORNS**  
MILKING STRAINS—5 young bulls, 5 to 12 months, bred from record cows. Visitors welcome.  
F. Martindale & Son, G.T.R. Caledonia, R.R. 3

**Maple Leaf Shorthorns and Shropshires.** Now offering some choice heifer calves; also two Show bulls, fit for service, a Mina and a Gloster. In Shropshires some good ram and ewe lambs; shearling ewes by Nock 16 (imp.), this ram also for sale, one of the best show and breeding rams in Ontario.  
John Baker, R.R. No. 1, Hampton, Ontario.

**Shorthorns and Swine.** Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.  
ANDREW GROFF R.R. NO 1, ELORA ONT.

**Northlynd R. O. P. Shorthorns and Jerseys**  
Present offering: One Shorthorn bull old enough for service, whose dam, his dam's full sister and his grandam in six yearly tests made an average of over 8,500 lbs. milk, testing over 4% in an average of 329 days. G. A. Jackson, Downsview, Ont.

**Spruce Lodge Stock Farm, Shorthorns and Leicesters.** Special offering of a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, good type and well woolled; also my imported stock ram.  
W. A. DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

**1 YEARLING BULL**

Bull calves from 10 months down. Could spare 10 cows or heifers, bred to the great bull, KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE.  
R. M. HOLTBY, Port Perry, Ont.

Fahrenheit, and when it has set cool it and beat it up as before. Care must be exercised to stir the milk carefully as soon as the milk has set, and it must be kept cool. These little things will insure a fine grain to the milk.

To keep a constant supply of buttermilk on hand a new starter should be made every little while, so as to keep all fresh and good and the milk of fine flavor. Every utensil used in the manufacture, it is needless to say, must be scrupulously clean or contamination will take place and spoil the product and ruin your trade.

We read so much nowadays about the value of internal bathing, and that 95 per cent. of all illness is due to auto-intoxication, the result of a loaded colon and imperfect elimination, that it is admirable to be able to get in buttermilk a germicide, lactic acid, which acts especially upon the bacteria inhabiting the colon and destroys them.

If one should desire a richer buttermilk than this gives, use whole milk or part whole milk or add a little cream to the skim-milk and proceed in exactly the same way as described.

In my country they use buttermilk in the preparation of a sweet soup that is greatly relished by nearly all lovers of buttermilk, I append its concoction:

Put 2 quarts of fresh buttermilk into a kettle and place it on the stove to boil. Add a generous handful of the best raisins and a handful of fresh cornmeal as soon as the milk boils. Boil until the raisins are done. Season with a little sugar, if desired, and serve in hot soup plates.

Weland Co., Ont. ICH DIEN.

**Gossip.**

**The Springhurst Consignment.**

Of the six head of Shorthorns that make up Harry Smith's consignment to the London sale, Nov. 8th, three are bulls and three are females, and with one exception all are by the head sire of the Springhurst herd, Blarney-stone. It was the writer's good fortune, a few days ago, to not only see Mr. Smith's consignment but also a large percentage of the young stuff Mr. Smith has now coming on from the noted young sire Blarney-stone. There have been, as many of our readers know, many good sires at the head of the Springhurst herd in the past, but after seeing the style, quality and scale of the young things coming on this year and all sired by the present stock bull, we did not get in any argument with Mr. Smith when he quietly told us he considered Blarney-stone by far the best breeding bull he ever owned. As an individual he is hard to fault. He might have had a shade more length, but his exceptional depth may easily make this seem more apparent than it really is. In breeding also he stands around the top. His sire, Mutineer, was a noted champion of the Western fair circuit in 1914, and his dam was the great breeding cow, Butterfly 32nd (imp.), she by Fortune and he by Captain of the Guard, out of Roan Lady 14th by William of Orange. With individuality right and breeding right it is little wonder that he is nicking in so well with the big, deep, breeding cows which have sent out so many winners from Springhurst. The choice, perhaps, if there is any choice in Mr. Smith's consignment, lies in the roan thirteen-months calf Marksman. He is one of the three got by Blarney-stone, and is out of a Mayflower dam got by Royal Prince (imp.). He should find a place somewhere around the top of the sale.

The tobacconist watched her outside his shop window. For fully half an hour she stood there gazing through the panes. Then she came in. She fumbled and fussed, and at length brought forth a little packet. This she carefully undid till finally a small stub-end came to view. The tobacconist raised his eyebrows inquiringly. "Good afternoon," said the lady, holding up the stub-end gingerly for inspection. "Here is a remnant of one of my husband's special cigars. Have you anything to match it?"

**"If John had to do the washing"**

What would he do?

WOULD he spend the whole day bending over a hot, steamy washtub? No. He would employ the same time and labor saving methods that he has adopted in his own work. Up-to-date methods that not only make washing easy, but do it better and in less than half the time.

This interesting booklet tells just what John would do if he did the washing, and why he would use a

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We would like to send you this story about "John." You'll enjoy reading it.



Fill in your name and address on the coupon and mail it to us to-day.

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Kindly send me free the booklet, "If John had to do the Washing."

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**Escana Farm Shorthorns**

FOR SALE: Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot; all of very choicest breeding and especially suitable for foundation purposes.  
Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON P.O., ONT.  
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

**Robert Miller Still Pays the Freight**—And he is offering in Shorthorns some of the best young bulls and heifers that can be produced. Young bulls fit for service, some younger still; heifers ready to breed and younger, and some in calf. They are of the best Scotch families and some of them from great milking families. They are in good condition and made right, just what you want to make a proper foundation for a good herd, and suitable to improve any herd in the land. They will be priced so that you can afford to buy, if you will tell me what you want. Our business has been established 79 years, and still it grows. There is a reason.  
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

**SPECIAL OFFERING FROM THE SALEM SHORTHORN HERD**

Eight roan and red heifers about twelve months, big, well-bred heifers of fine quality, also ten young bulls of our usual high class kind.  
J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

**Shorthorns**

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. Prices reasonable.  
G. E. MORDEN & SON, Oakville, Ont.

**IRVINEDALE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Our offering this year in Scotch Shorthorns is probably the best we have offered for many years; there are several young bulls of serviceable age, right good ones and breeding the very best; also females of any age.  
JOHN WATT & SON, ELORA, R.M.D.

**For Sale** 2 imported Clydesdale Stallions, one French coach and two Hackneys ranging in price from \$500 to \$1,200, on easy terms. All are show horses. Warranted sound and sure, good workers and quiet to handle.  
HENRY M. DOUGLAS, ELMVALE, ONTARIO

**Choice Breeding SCOTCH SHORTHORNS High Quality**

We are offering this fall the choicest lot of young herd headers we ever bred, several are of serviceable age, high in quality, rich in breeding. Also a number of heifers.  
GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR, R.M.D. Grand Valley Sta.

**Maple Grange Shorthorns**

Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.  
R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ontario

**Scotch Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Oxford Downs**

Our Shorthorns are of the most noted Scotch families and the Scotch (imp.) bulls, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =, Benachie (imp.) = 69054 =, and Royal Bruce (imp.) = 80283 = have been used in succession. Two choice bulls of breeding age and heifers for sale. Also sheep and swine.  
Erin Station, C. P. R. L.-D. Phone Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, Ont., R. R. 1

**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

**OAKLAND SHORTHORNS**

51 to select from. 20 breeding cows and as many choice heifers, many of them bred, also a lot of choice young bulls, all of the dual-purpose strain. All sired by choice bulls and registered and offered at prices to live and let live.  
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It may cost you a little more in the first place than the common ready-roofings, but after a few years' wear you realize what you have saved.



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Write for booklet "Repairing and Building"—FREE.

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The largest manufacturers of Roofings, Wall Board and Roofing Felts in Canada.

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Look for the Paroid Roll 2000 Neponset dealers in Canada.

## Rust and Drouth Hit Canada's Crops.

In a bulletin issued Oct. 14 the Census and Statistics Office publishes the second or provisional annual estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1916, a statement of the quality of these crops at the time of harvesting and the condition of root crops on September 30.

In general the reports of correspondents on September 30 confirm those of a month previous, but the average yields per acre are for most crops somewhat less. The reports also indicate that the areas estimated to be unproductive of grain are, if anything, larger than those already deducted; but pending further inquiries no change has been made in the harvested areas as reported last month. The results now provisionally estimated are a total yield of wheat of 159,123,000 bushels from a harvested area of 10,085,300 acres, a yield per acre of 15.78 bushels as compared with 29 bushels last year, and 15.67 bushels in 1914. The total yield of oats is now placed at 338,469,000 bushels from 9,795,000 acres, a yield per acre of 34.55 bushels, as against 45.76 bushels last year, and 31.12 bushels in 1914. The yield of barley is 32,299,000 bushels from 1,328,800 acres, or 24.31 bushels per acre, and of rye 2,058,500 bushels from 101,420 acres or 20.30 bushels per acre. For the three prairie provinces the estimated yield of wheat is 138,542,000 bushels, of oats 232,409,000 bushels, of rye 659,000 bushels, of barley 22,862,000 bushels, and of flaxseed 7,707,000 bushels. The yields of remaining crops are reported for the first time this year as follows: peas, 2,166,000 bushels from 150,280 acres; beans, 541,400 bushels from 32,500 acres; buckwheat, 6,720,000 bushels from 341,500 acres; flaxseed, 7,759,500 bushels from 710,000 acres; mixed grains, 10,333,000 bushels from 397,770 acres, and corn for husking, 6,271,000 bushels from 173,000 acres. For peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grains and corn for husking these acreages represent the areas actually harvested after deduction from the areas sown in Ontario and Quebec of proportions estimated to have been entirely unproductive through drouth.

Correspondents were asked to report on the quality of the grain crops at the time of harvest, as measured against a standard of 100, representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc. The average results for the whole of Canada are as follows: Fall wheat, 78; spring wheat, 68; all wheat, 70; oats, 75; barley, 72; rye, 84; peas, 66; beans, 74; buckwheat, 71; mixed grains, 74; flax, 76, and corn for husking, 67. In Manitoba the quality of spring wheat is 44 per cent., in Saskatchewan it is 60, and in Alberta it is 73. The estimates of quality are high in the Maritime Provinces and in British Columbia, the average for Canada being reduced by rust in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and by drouth in Quebec and Ontario. The condition of root fodder and crops is about the same as the previous report, the average points in percentage of a standard or full crop ranging for all Canada from 71 for potatoes and sugar beets, to 77 for fodder corn.

Mr. Gladding moved from a small country village to a large city, and in going from church to church failed to find a congenial congregation. One Sunday morning he attended a little church in the suburbs. Just as he entered, the congregation were repeating with the minister:

"We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done."

Gladding dropped into the nearest pew with a long sigh of relief. "Thank Heaven," he muttered, "I've found my crowd at last."

Five-year-old Roberta had been to her Sunday-school class, and was very much impressed by the hymns.

Early next morning she was heard shouting solemnly, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus!" and then, in a rollicking tone of voice, "Sit down, sit down, sit down, you're rocking the boat!"

## "Poor Richard" on Life Insurance



FRANKLIN was an American printer who by the exercise of his strong common sense raised himself step by step until he became the ambassador of the United States to the Court of France.

Franklin was one of the wisest men of all time, and under the pen-name of "Poor Richard" published for many years an almanac which is an encyclopedia of proverbs.

And Franklin wrote, "It is a strange anomaly that men should be careful to insure their homes, their furniture, their ships, their merchandise, and yet neglect to insure their lives—surely the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."

Life Insurance has wonderfully developed since "Poor Richard's" day and has become accessible to almost all wage-earners. It is sold "at cost" in the form of life, limited life, and endowment policies by

**The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada**  
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## 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**  
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## Cream Wanted

Advancing markets, together with our twenty years' experience, should interest you. We invite your inquiry for particulars.

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**TORONTO CREAMERY CO.**  
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## CREAM WANTED

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit weekly. We guarantee highest market price.

**Ontario Creameries, Limited**  
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## Walnut Grove Holsteins

Herd headed by May Echo Champion, full brother of May Echo Sylvia, who made 36 lbs. butter in seven days. Females for sale from one year old upwards. Prices right for quick sale.

**C. R. James, R.R. 1, Richmond Hill, Ont.**

**Bulls, Bulls** We have several young Holstein bulls for sale, just ready for service. Sired by the great bull, King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, and our junior herd bull, Pontiac Hengerveld Pietertje, and from high-testing dams. Prices low for the quality. Write and get them. Manchester, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R. stations. Bell Phone. **R. W. Walker & Sons, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.**

When writing please mention this paper.

## "Poor Richard" on Life Insurance

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**The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada**  
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## HALLAM'S GUARANTEED FUR COATS AND SETS

Write to-day for the 1916-17 edition of HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK. 32 Pages illustrated, which shows beautiful stylish fur sets and fur-coats moderately priced, and also gives full particulars of HALLAM'S ZOOLOGICAL CONTEST. 64 Prizes. \$300.00 in CASH given away free.

Address as follows:

**John Hallam Limited**  
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GUNS, traps, animal bait, nets and supplies are described and priced in our 32 page Sportsman's Catalog which we mail free.

RAW FURS—We are the largest Cash Buyer of Raw Furs direct from the Trapper in Canada.—Our Raw Fur Quotations sent Free.

## King Segis Pontiac Paul 15940

WE have for sale a few sons of the above bull, ready for service, and whose dams are large heavy-producing cows. Here is an opportunity to get the blood of KING SEGIS and KING OF THE PONTIACS at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

Also Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine

**Larkin Farms** Queenston, Ontario

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Our present offering is a bull born February 1916. Dam gave 106 lbs. milk a day, sire's dam 116 lbs. a day. Nicely marked and a show bull. We make a specialty in foundation stock.

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### For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker

From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application.

**A. A. FAREWELL,** OSHAWA, ONTARIO

### Clover Bar Holsteins

We are offering at the present time, a few young bulls two of which are fit for service, from high testing dams and sired by Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, whose two nearest dams averaged 32 lbs. butter in 7 days and 103 lbs' milk per day. Prices reasonable.

**PETER SMITH,** R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

### PIONEER FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

Of long-distance record makers, the kind that milk heavy and test around 4 per cent. the whole year. Of the six highest butter-fat-record two-year-olds in Canadian R.O.P., one half were bred at Pioneer Farm. Young bulls for sale from dams of the same breeding as these and sired by Canary Hartog, whose 3 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and 108 lbs. milk in one day.

**WALBURN RIVERS,** R.R. No. 5, INGERSOLL, ONT. Phone 343L. Ingersoll Independent.

## DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

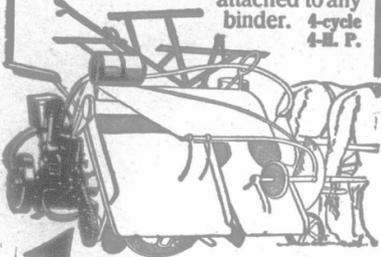
Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall and 60 heifers, from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best. **S. G. & Eric Kitchen, St. George, Ont.**

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Hamilton, Ont.

Holstein bulls only for sale, four fit for service, one being a son of Lakeview Dutchland Lestrangle, and the others from one of the best grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke, and large producing, high-testing R. of P. cows. **APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.**

**Save a Team During Harvest — Run Your Binder with 2 horses and a Cushman Engine**

Better than 4 horses without the engine. Team simply draws machine. Engine does all operating. Sickle never stops when bull wheel skids. Easily attached to any binder. 4-cycle 4-H. P.



Weights Only 167 pounds

Quickly detached for any other farm power work. Delivers full 4 H. P. Speed changed while running. Has patented clutch pulley with sprocket for chain drive to double sprocket on binder. Schebler Carburetor. Also 2-cylinder 6-H. P. up to 20-H. P. heavy duty, light weight specialty farm engines. Size wanted.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA, LTD.  
283 Princess St., Winnipeg, Canada

**Farm Cushman**  
The Original Binder Engine

The FAMOUS 4 h.-p. CUSHMAN ENGINE has just been mounted in combination with a flax pulling machine at Forest, Ont., and has proved a decided success. This has been the verdict on Cushman Engines wherever used as auxiliary power on binders, potato diggers, etc., etc.

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UNION MADE  
GLOVES OVERALLS



My Dad wears 'em  
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**R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED**  
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**The Verdict of the R.O.P. Test**

The value of a dairy cow is not what she will produce in a week, two weeks, or even thirty days. It is in what she will produce under average farm conditions in a year's work. The dairyman who is planning to establish a herd must not forget this fact. The average yearly production of all AYRSHIRES QUALIFIED IN R. O. P. have been made under such conditions, and 224 mature cows have given an average of 10,254 lbs. milk, testing nearly 4% fat.

For further information write  
W. F. Stephen, Sec. Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Huntingdon, Quebec

**JERSEY BULLS.** For sale—Knoolwood's Raleigh, sire Fairy Glen's Raleigh (imp.), 22 daughters R.O.P.; Jam Eminent Honeymoon (imp.) R.O.P. 590 lbs. butter; reserve champion on Island. Capt. Raleigh ready for service, sire Knoolwood's Raleigh, dam Mabel's Post Snowdrops first as calf. 1914, first Junior Champion, 1915, 2nd 1916 Toronto. Milked 38 lbs. day, 6 per cent. milk, first calf. Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont. R.R. No. 2.

**Glencair Ayrshires** Herd established 40 years. Producing a billity from 5,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Coakton, Ont. Copetown Sta., G.T.R.

**Gossip.**

**The London Sale of Shorthorns.**

Wednesday, Nov. 8th, the date advertised by the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company for their big public sale, promises to be a gala day for the Shorthorn breed at London. The event has, in Shorthorn circles, already become one of the fixtures of the year, and the quality and breeding of this year's offering should establish some new, high averages.

In all there are somewhere in the neighborhood of eighty head catalogued, and these have been carefully selected from a number of the leading herds throughout Western Ontario, the number of bulls and females being about equal. With the exception of one three-year-old, all the bulls offered will be either 1915 or 1916 calves, and as there are only a very few of this season's calves, nearly everything offered in bulls will be just the desirable breeding age. The females, too, are all young. The five-year-old cow "Cora," by Royal Duke, being the only thing in the sale over three years of age. For the most part the females are made up of 1913 and 1914 heifers, nearly all of which are bred, and as everything in the sale is guaranteed a breeder, parties in need of something choice in young females should be sure and be on hand to see this lot.

In forwarding the catalogues of sale upon request Mr. Smith is more than anxious that careful attention will be paid to the breeding of every animal contributed. It will be seen that with very few exceptions one or more of the more noted females appear in every pedigree; there are Lancasters, Village Girls, Wimples, Mysies, Rosemarys, Butterflies, Mayflowers, Minas, etc., families of straight Scotch breeding, and others bred on dual-purpose lines are all included in this year's offering.

A line or two here mentioning one or two sires whose get are being offered might also be of interest. Several young things from the Secretary's consignment will be sired by the promising young sire Blarneystone, a Butterfly bull by the noted champion winner, Mutineer. Clansman, a good breeding sire by Lancaster Royal, has a number in the T. W. Douglas consignment. Newton Friar, a Marr Flora, sired by Violet's Victory, has some nice things in the Waldie lot; Lucky Star, by Red Star (imp.), is the sire of nearly all of F. McDonaldson's entries; Buckingham Bridegroom, a Golden Drop sire, figures as the sire of a number from E. Brien & Sons' herd; Prince Augusta, by Royal Edward, a straight Augusta bred bull, has sired some nice things for H. K. Fairbairn, and there are a score of others equally well bred whose get will be more favorably known after they are exhibited on sale day, Nov. 8th. For all information regarding catalogues, terms, etc., write Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., Sec. of sale, and mention The Farmer's Advocate.

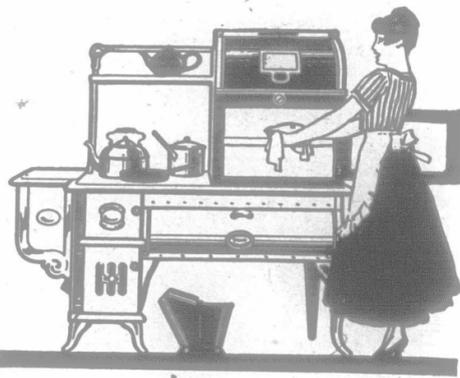
**Trade Topic.**

**Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada.**

The Grand Trunk Railway System issue round-trip, homeseekers' tickets at very low fares from stations in Canada to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, each Tuesday until October 31st, inclusive, via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth, and are good returning two months from date of issue.

Through tourist sleeping cars are operated each Tuesday for Winnipeg, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m. via Transcontinental Route without change. Reservations in tourist sleepers may be obtained at nominal charge on application to any Grand Trunk Ticket Office. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric-lighted sleeping cars, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada.

Before deciding on your trip ask Grand Trunk Agents to furnish full particulars, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.



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**B**ENDING over to a low-down oven is needless work.

The Handy-height Oven makes baking a far, far lighter task. You can see

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The Lighter Day does away with stooping. It makes your days brighter. It lightens your work.

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HIGH OVEN COAL RANGE

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Of Fancy qualities in Alsike or Red Clover, Timothy, etc. We invite correspondence, and pay highest prices for Fancy Grades. Sample Bags sent free upon request.

Wm. Rennie Co., Limited

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Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.

**THE BISSELL DISK**



has made a great record throughout all Canada. There are good reasons why this is so. Balanced Right—Does not hump up. Improved Plate—Cuts and turns soil over. Hitches well Back—Easy draught. This Disk has several imitators, but no equal. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Test trials given of hard land with anything that cultivates. Write Dept. W for free Catalogue. 92

T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, ELORA, ONT.



**Glenhurst Ayrshires**

For 50 years I have been breeding the great Floss tribe of Ayrshires, dozens of them have been 60-lb. cows; I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls, 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you, write me.

James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

**YOUNG Brampton Jerseys BULLS**

For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records save one. Females all ages, also for sale. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd  
**THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS**  
Present Offering—Some high-class bull calves ready for service, including grand champion bull at last Western Fair and his full brother; also cows and heifers. State distinctly what is wanted if writing.  
Jno. Pringle, Prop. We work our show cows and show our work cows

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**St Truss**

measure up to They are as sturdy They have no cinder unloading They are fire and They have metal lift roof-lights, and "Acorn" cost will compare wood frame barn

Send for a "The Steel Truss

The Metal Siding Co. Preston, Ont.



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The Improved Vetter Belts will give you other. You want Sold only by WINDSOR SUPPLY Headquarters for Thresher Supplies "Engine

Fatten Shorten and get PRATTS A 25-lb. Pratt Food Co. 68.



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Write THE ONTARIO West

For Sale—PURI Ewes, shearing ewes rams and ram lambs. flock would do well. Prices moderate. Nel Ont., R. R. No. 2, cessor to Wm. Oliver.

**SHRO**

We have something and Ewe lambs this ve Shorthorns, bulls and Son, Manchester P.

**Tower Fa**  
Champion Oxford flock of all ages for sale. E. Barbour & Sons

FOR SALE—Shropshire Pr which we will sell reas W. A. MILLER,

**Cost and Service**

The two factors considered before a purchase is made.

**Steel Truss Barns**

measure up to every requirement. They are as sturdy as a skyscraper. They have no cross-beams to hinder unloading or mowing away. They are fire and lightning-proof. They have metal clad, roller doors, lift roof-lights, sliding side windows and "Acorn" ventilators. The cost will compare favorably with a wood frame barn.

Send for a copy of new book, "The Steel Truss Barn."

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**THRESHERMEN, READ THIS!**

The Improved Veteran Endless Canvas Drive Belts will give you better service than any other. You want the best. Order now. Sold only by **WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.** Headquarters for Suction Hose and all other Thresher Supplies. Write for catalogue, "Engineers' Bargains."

**Fatten Hogs Quickly**  
Shorten the feeding season and get "Top-notchers" with **PRATT'S Animal Regulator** 25-lb. pail \$3.50. **Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Limited** 68 1/2 Clarendon St., TORONTO.

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**LIVINGSTON BRAND**  
The purest and best  
**OIL CAKE MEAL**  
THE DOMINION LINSSEED OIL CO., Ltd. Manufacturers, Baden, Ont.

**Harab-Davies Fertilizers**

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

For Sale—PURE BRED LINCOLNS Ewes, shearing ewes and ewe lambs; shearing rams and ram lambs. Parties wishing to found a flock would do well to see ours before buying. Prices moderate. **Neil Stevenson, Carlingford, Ont., R. R. No. 2, St. Paul's Station.** Successor to Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

**SHROPSHIRE**  
We have something particularly good in Ram and Ewe lambs this year; and a choice lot of young Shorthorns, bulls and heifers. **Peter Christie & Son, Manchester P.O., Port Perry, Ont.**

**Tower Farm Oxfords**  
Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable. **E. Barbour & Sons, R. R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.**

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF **Shropshire Prizewinning Rams** which we will sell reasonable. **W. A. MILLER, Rock Springs, Ontario**

**Gossip.**

**Tamworths at the Herold Farms.**

From our own personal knowledge we know that a number of our readers who are engaged in breeding Tamworth swine have for some time been anxious to obtain some entirely new blood from outside. These breeders, no doubt, will be pleased to learn that the Herold Farms, Beamsville, Ont., have recently purchased as their head stock boar a choice, nine-months pig from the Upland Farms, of Ipswich, Mass. As a show proposition he would have looked well in any of the classes at Toronto, London or Ottawa this year, and his sire, General Haig, imported in 1915 by Ipswich Farms, was first and champion at the Royal Show, England, the same year. He is being used now on all of the younger sows got by the head sire at the Herold Farms, "Victor Hugo," which has in former years been a prominent winner at many of the larger shows throughout Ontario. Everything offered at present is by this sire, but a limited number of young sows already bred to Upland General, the newly imported boar, will be booked for an early delivery, although the supply is not likely to last long. Address all correspondence to Herold Farms, Beamsville, Ont.

**Home From the Shows.**

A few days ago it was our good fortune to spend a day at Spring Valley Farm and to see the Kyle herd of Shorthorns at home after a several months' tour of both the Eastern and Western fair circuits.

Those of our readers who are most interested in the breed have, no doubt, followed the winnings of this herd throughout the season when they started in at Calgary late in June and held their own all the way down, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, ending up at Toronto and London, one of the largest winners of the season. Very few Eastern herds ever went West and met with greater success, and very few herds ever made the three-thousand-mile trip and came back in such good fit. Sea Gem's Pride, the undefeated two-year-old from Calgary to Toronto, ended up the circuit by capturing the grand championship honors at London. Lady of the Valley 7th, almost as noted a winner in females, dropped a model roan bull calf when only a couple of days off the train, and, taken all through, the Kyle herd never was and never looked better than when seen grazing in the fields at the home farm last week. In reviewing the catalogues of the various fairs it is also interesting to note that Kyle entries were nearly always bred by Kyles. The majority of them were either sired by the Cruickshank Fragrant bull Newton Ringleader (imp.), the senior sire, or Nonpareil Ramsden, the next in service, a bull got by the noted sire Nonpareil Archer (imp.). Both of these bulls are still in the herd, and a large percentage of this season's calves now coming on are also got by these sires, and have every promise, at present, of developing into equally good show material. There are several daughters of Newton Ringleader already in the herd of breeding age, and on these Sea Gem's Pride, the two-year-old bull mentioned above, will be used exclusively. Messrs. Kyle can reasonably expect something choice from this breeding.

Regarding the more mature breeding females in the herd, it is scarcely necessary to go into details. The herd is one of the oldest in Ontario, and something from nearly every good, imported strain has yearly found its way into the stables until all the more fashionable females are now well represented.

The present offering in both bulls and females includes a number that have been prominent winners all through the circuit, and these are by no means superior to many of the other stable mates that were not off the pasture this year. We believe that most of our readers, who are at present in need of some new blood could easily make a suitable selection from this herd. Look up the advertisement elsewhere in this issue and keep it in mind for future reference. We might also add that from their flock of fifty Southdown ewes they still have a few rams and ewe lambs that are well worthy of a place among the best flocks of the breed.

**STOP YOUR FIRE LOSS** "METALLIC" BUILDINGS ARE SAFE

**WHY** build with inflammable wood when you can get fire-proof, weather-proof and lightning proof "Metallic" building materials. They are far cheaper in the end. "Empire" Corrugated Iron Siding is easily and quickly laid and makes a strong, rigid wall. Its light weight makes heavy construction unnecessary. "Eastlake" Galvanized Shingles, coupled with "Halitus" Ventilators and "Acheson" Roof Lights make a perfect roof. "Metallic" building materials defy the elements. "Eastlake" roofs laid over thirty years ago are good to-day. "Metallic built" means fireproof, stormproof, neat and durable construction. Before buying any building materials write us for Booklet and complete information. We can save you money. **Metallic Roofing Co., Limited** Toronto and Winnipeg

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UNBEATABLE records for baling greatest amount of hay in the shortest amount of time and at lowest expense for power and crew being made constantly with

**The Admiral Motor Hay Press—The Hay Press With the Hustle**

Has the hurry built right into it. Simple as A.B.C. Free from needless parts. Smooth running—easy on the engine that runs it. Engine absolutely dependable, thoroughly tested for all conditions of field work. Plunger operates on the power which comes through a long lever working against the sharp grip behind the plunger head. Result, each stroke is powerful, with no back kick. Many exclusive features. A big money maker for the man who uses one. J. N. Inman & Sons, (Haybaler), Independence, Mo., say: "Bales 90 lb. bales in 55 minutes from windrow, and 70 lb. bales in 50 minutes from stack. Have made big money." Hundreds have had the same experience. **Admiral Hay Press Co., Box 7, Kansas City, Mo.**

**Make More Money on Furs!**

Make more on your furs by sending them to us. Our prices are famous amongst hunters and trappers all over the country. We were the first to get out a classified price list that lets you know exactly what to expect for your furs. We make no deductions from published prices on any pretext of commission, transportation, etc. Liberal grading. Prompt returns. Will submit offer and keep furs separately when requested. Write today and get on our mailing list. Then you will be kept informed of the market so no one can take advantage of you. We are in manufacturing centers and have old established outlets. Our foreign connections are still active. **Becker Bros. & Co., Dept. F5, 416 N. Dearborn St., Chicago** Dept. F5, 129 W. 39th St., New York

**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, Ont.** Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.

**THE OLD ORIGINAL SUMMER HILL FARM**  
WHERE YOU'LL ALWAYS FIND A **FIRST-CLASS OXFORD**  
I have eighty head of very fine yearling ewes for sale, also a number of yearling rams for show purposes or flock headers, fifty head of ram lambs and fifty head of ewe lambs, all bred in the purple. All recorded and first-class individuals. No grades handled except by order. **Peter Arkell & Co., Prop. Mildmay, G.T.R. Stn. Box 454, Teeswater, C.P.R. Stn. VISITORS WELCOME**

**Oxford and Hampshire Down Sheep**  
**Farnham Farm** The oldest established flock in America  
Having quit the show ring we hold nothing back. Our present offering is a number of superior yearling and two-shear rams for flock headers, a carload of yearling range rams, a hundred first-class yearling ewes; also a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs of 1916.  
**ALL REGISTERED HENRY ARKELL & SON, ROUTE 2, GUELPH, ONTARIO**  
**BLAIRGOWRIE SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS**  
**PRESENT OFFERING:**  
100 Imported Shearing Ewes 75 Canadian-bred Shearing Rams **JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont.**  
25 Imported Shearing Rams 20 Cows and Heifers in Calf Myrtle, Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.  
75 Canadian-bred Shearing Ewes 5 Bulls of serviceable age

**MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRE**  
A number of splendid ram lambs, fit for service this fall. Sired by one of the best imported rams that we ever owned, and from imported dams. Prices and description on application. **W. A. DRYDEN, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R., Myrtle C.P.R.**

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ONLY \$47.50

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**YOUNG TAMWORTH Sows & Boars**

FOR SALE  
**Herolds Farms, Beamsville, Ont.**

**Berkshire Pigs** Registered stock, choicely bred, young boars and sows in pig, all ages. Can supply pairs not akin.

**CREDIT GRANGE FARM, J. B. Pearson, Mgr.**  
Meadowdale, Ont.

**Yorkshires** Sows bred, others ready to breed and younger; boars 2 and 3 months, from carefully selected stock.

**Shropshires** Ewes, 2 to 4 years, ewe and ram lambs. Write us your wants.

**WM. MANNING & SONS, Woodville, Ont.**

**Cloverdale Berkshires and Shropshires**—In Berkshires I can furnish boars or sows, all ages, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imp. or from imp. stock. In Shropshires can furnish rams or ewes, any age, from imp. stock. Prices reasonable.

**C. J. Lang, R.R. No. 2, Burketon, Ont.**

**TAMWORTHS**  
Young sows bred for September farrow, and some nice young boars. Write

**JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns** Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes, 140 to choose from. Shorthorns, 5 bulls from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans, dandies. Females of the best milking strains.

**Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE**  
A few choice sows bred, both sexes, all ages, bred from imported stock. Heading herd; Farough's King - 9012 - , Brookwater, B.A.B.'s King 5042 from U.S. Importer and breeder. **CHARLES FAROUGH, Maidstone, R. R. No. 1, Ont.**

**Alderley Edge Yorkshires**  
Young pigs both sexes for sale.

**J. R. ENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.**

**ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES**  
Choice ones—ranging from 2½ to 5 months. Will be ready for fall service. Prices right.

**G. B. Mums, R. R. 3, Ayr, Ont., Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R., Telephone, 55 R. 2, Ayr, Rural.**

**YORKSHIRES and OXFORDS**  
Choice young pigs, both sexes, correct bacon type. A few good ram lambs. All registered. We guarantee satisfaction.

**B. ARMSTRONG & SON, Codrington, Ont.**

**CLEARVIEW CHESTER WHITES**  
For many years my herd has won the highest honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph. For sale are both sexes of any desired age, bred from winners and champions.

**D. DeCoursey, R.R. No. 5, Mitchell, Ontario**

**Lakeview Yorkshires**—If you want a brood sow, or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me. Young pigs of all ages.

**JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ontario**

**Sunside Chester Whites and Dorsets.** In Chester Whites we have both sexes, any age, bred from our champions of many years. In Dorsets we have ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London, and Guelph winners. **W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.**

**Pine Grove Yorkshires.** Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.

**Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

**Prospect Hill Berkshires**  
Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars. Also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. **John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont. R.R. 1.**

**Townline Tamworths** We can supply Young Tamworths of both sexes and any desired age of superior quality. Also Leicester ram and ewe lambs, Pekin ducks, Langshan cockerels and pullets. Write us your wants. **T. Readman & Son, Streetsville, Ont. R. M. D.**

**Duroc Jerseys** For 13 years our breeding stock has been choice selections from the champion herds of the U. S. We have both sexes, all ages, over 100 to select from. Bred from champions. **L. A. Pardo & Sons, R. R. 1, Charing Cross, Ont.**

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires.** Sows bred, others ready to breed; 20 sows, 3 to 4 months old, and a few choice young boars. All bred from prizewinning stock. Also one Shorthorn bull, 18 months old.

**G. W. MINERS, R. R. 3, EXETER, ONT.**

**Gossip.**

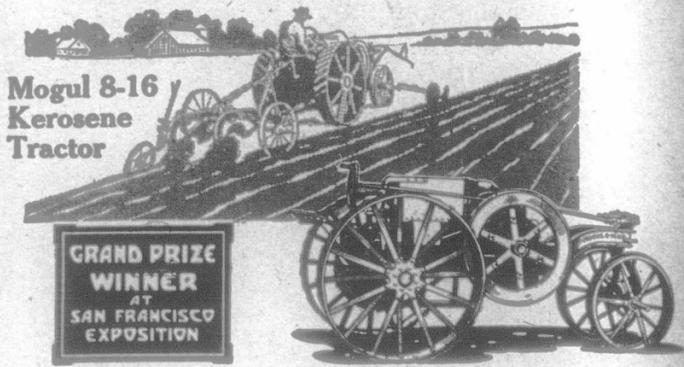
**Summerhill Holsteins.**

The exceptionally high standard of the Summerhill herd of Holsteins is scarcely realized or appreciated by the majority of the breeders of the black and white cattle in this country, certainly not to anything like the extent to which this great herd is known and appreciated by breeders on the other side of the line where it is well known that at the head of the herd are two stock bulls whose dams averaged 119 lbs. of milk in one day and 35 lbs. of butter in 7 days. This is something unequalled by any other herd in Canada, and so far as we have been able to learn there is no other herd in America with two stock bulls of an equally high official backing. Then, on the female side of this herd there are seven cows with 30-lb. records, and a like number with milk records of over 100 lbs. a day. Included in the lot is the great cow, Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, the only cow that ever made a 30-lb. 7-day record for five consecutive years. She is now 9 years old and has had eight living calves, and is due again this month. In the herd are three of her daughters. Two of them have been tested, the one making a 28-lb. record, the other, as a two-year-old at first calving, making a 24-lb. record. The other three all look like making 30-lb. cows, and this can pretty well apply to a large number of heifers in the herd, certainly the most promising and uniform lot ever seen in the herd at one time. Among the several young bulls on hand, all of which are out of the best cows in the herd, for none others are kept, and sired by the two stock bulls is a nine-months-old son of a 100-lb.-a-day, and 20,800-lbs.-a-year cow, and got by one of these 119-lb. bred stock bulls. He is exceptionally well grown and a show calf all over; one of the most promising young herd headers in Canada. For fuller particulars of this renowned herd write **D. C. Flatt & Son, Hamilton, Ont., R. R. No. 2.**

**Some Winners at Pleasant Valley.**

In Shorthorn rings, at many of the larger shows throughout Canada in the past fifteen years, Pleasant Valley has had precedence to the name of many a noted winner, including both champion and grand champion winners. In company with Geo. Amos, senior member of the firm of Amos & Sons, proprietors of Pleasant Valley Farm, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" spent the major part of a day, recently, in looking over this herd in which so many winners have been bred. The showing, especially in the young bulls brought out for our inspection, could not fail to bring the remark that there would again be a number of candidates for championship honors next year. The majority of the young bulls referred to are by the senior sire in service, Loyal Scot, (imp.), which at nine years of age is still one of the most profitable breeding sires that was ever imported to Canada. The most promising of his get on hand at present are perhaps two March bulls, one from a Mysie cow, and the other from a Roan Lady cow, both of which are show cows of no small calibre, and each well along in calf again to the same sire. There is also a nine-months bull from a choicely bred Lady Ythan cow and sired by Nero of Cluny (imp.) that would have looked well in strong company this year. This calf, with the two mentioned above, should make a strong trio for the 1917 circuit. The other bulls offered for sale at present are a good average lot, mostly all bred along the same lines of breeding, and varying in ages from five to sixteen months. The dams of these are almost too well known to Advocate readers to need further introduction. All the more noted families, such as Rosewoods, Nonpareils, Wimples, Mysies, Roan Lady's, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Lancasters, are well represented. Those in need of a young bull to head their herd, or a few young females that are bred from winners should keep the Pleasant Valley herd in mind, remembering that at all times there are nearly seventy head from which to make a selection. The farm is easy to reach, being only one mile from Moffat Station, and visitors are always welcome.

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**THESE** are the days of heavy horse power expense. The horses are idle. Hay and oats are worth so much it's a shame to use them for feed. It takes five acres of land to raise enough to feed one horse one year. Horses are at the top of the market, with prices higher than for years past. The market for horses is so good that, even at these higher prices, they are easy to sell. What better time could there be to consider replacing some of your horses with a Mogul 8-16 kerosene tractor?

You can use a Mogul 8-16 with profit for about all the work you are now doing with horses—the tractor does it better and cheaper. It takes less of your time to care for it. It increases the amount of land you make a profit from—five acres for every horse it replaces. It is the right size for most of your belt work. It burns any fuel oil—kerosene, naphtha, benzine, motor spirits, enabling you to use the cheapest fuel you can buy.

Why not plan to sell some of your horses now and save the winter feeding? **Mogul 8-16 will take their place and do your spring work in time. Write today for our 100-page book "Tractor Power vs. Horse Power," which we will send promptly if you'll only ask for it. Write us at the nearest branch house.**

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At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Stafford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

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Cows give more milk and make more beef when they are kept in health and comfort. There's money in cows, but when neglected they don't pay their board. Cows cannot eat contentedly and turn feed into fat meat, milk, cream or butter if they are pestered with fleas, fight flies or scratch lice all the time. Take care of your cow's health and comfort and she will pay her board and give you a good profit also. You can insure a cow's health and comfort with a gallon of Zenoleum. It's the cheapest insurance and the best investment a farmer can have. Zenoleum is a highly refined Coal-tar product, having three times the disinfecting power of carbolic acid; has a pleasant smell; is clean to handle, is non-irritating, non-poisonous, non-inflammatory, non-greasy and a "Safety First" article in every way. Practically every form of germ infection or disease may be cured by Zenoleum. It quickly heals sores and cuts. Where Zenoleum is properly used to disinfect barns, stables, pens and poultry houses—**NO DISEASE EVER APPEARS.** Used by 50 Agricultural Colleges. Ask your dealer or send direct to us.

**ZENOLEUM**  
Large tin, Zenoleum costs \$1.50 and makes 20 gals. disinfectant, enough for 100 head of cattle. Use as a wash or spray. A solution mixed with whitewash or sprayed about the barn and stable prevents disease.

**FLY SKOOT**  
is a reliable fly repeller. Apply lightly with sprayer. In not sticky or greasy. Its convenience at milking time alone, is worth many times its cost. Large tin, \$1.00.



Our Folder on DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK AND THEIR CURE—FREE.  
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I have for immediate sale several Yorkshire hogs and sows 7 months and over. Also 1 Berkshire hog, 2½ years old, a prize-winner. He is the improved type, very long. All hogs guaranteed to satisfy. All bargains, if sold at once.

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**Oak Park Stock Farm, R.R. No. 4, Paris, Ont.**

**Oak Lodge Yorkshires**

We are in a position to supply boars and sows of different ages. We have an established type of Yorkshires that has been produced through many years of careful breeding and selection.

**J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Brant County, Ont.**

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

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

**H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, Brantford, Ontario**  
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

**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.

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**CHERRY LANE BERKSHIRES AND TAMWORTHS**

In 1915 we made a clean sweep at all the Western shows in Berkshires and Tamworths; we have for sale both breeds of any desired age, winners in the West. First and third prize Berkshire boars at Guelph, first and champion Tamworth boar at Guelph.

**S. Dolson & Son, Norval Station, Ont.**

**TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS**

Young sow, due to farrow within a month. Young pigs, both sexes, all descendants of Imp. and Silver Medal Stock. Ten young heifers and cows, grand milking strain, in calf to Broadlands No. 87908.

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THE old, reliable Ford Chassis—Stream line effect—crown fenders—tapered hood—new radiator with increased cooling surface.

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Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to WINNIPEG on above dates, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m., no change of cars, via Transcontinental Route.

RETURN LIMIT, TWO MONTHS.

Exclusive of date of sale. Final return limit on all tickets, December 31st.

Berth reservations and full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices or write C. E. HORNING, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

**Back Your Aim with Confidence**  
in Dominion—the only Canadian-made ammunition.  
When the one good shot of the trip arrives you will never know the disappointment of a missfire if you use **Dominion Big Game Cartridges**

At that instant when the moose or deer appears the knowledge that a true aim is backed up by true ammunition helps mightily.

With Dominion .303 British Soft Point—or any of the other big "D" Cartridges—the sportsman is sure of ammunition with a real "hit and stop".

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Send for our attractive hanger "A Chip of the Old Block".

**Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited,**  
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A number of good rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines suitable for silo filling and Threshing, also a few good separators for sale cheap.

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Write us for prices and free illustrated circular.

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Write For Prices

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Because this steel will take a temper to hold a cutting edge longer than any ordinary saw—the Simonds Saw, Crescent Ground, will cut 10 per cent. more timber with the same expenditure of time and labor, than any other brand of saw made to-day. No saw has ever yet been returned owing to the above warranty not being fulfilled.

Because Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws do away with all binding in the kerf, and enable the operator to push as well as pull the saw.

Because they cost no more than unmarked, inferior brands.

Simonds Saws with the name "Simonds" stamped on them.

The illustration shows a one-man cross-cut saw, and is known to your hardware dealer as No. 237. Ask for it.

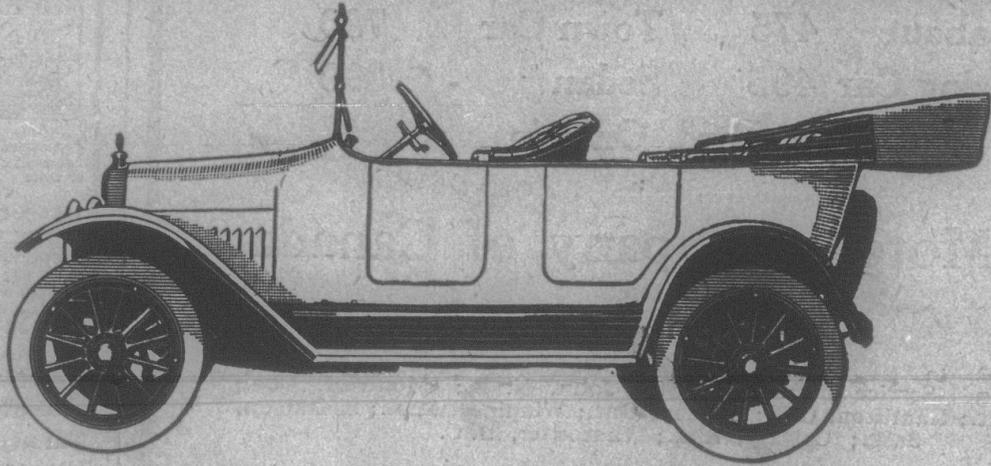
Write direct to the factory for any other particulars.

**Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.**  
Vancouver, B.C.  
St. John, N.B.

Always buy a saw with a sharp cutting edge—not a soft saw—because the former lasts longer and keeps its edge better.

# Maxwell \$850

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And in workmanship this same remarkable standard of quality still obtains.

There is such marvelous accuracy—such absolute precision, that every part is interchangeable. The cars are assembled on what is called an endless chain—the carefully prepared parts must fit into place and without any strain. The car goes together with a smoothness that is a tribute to the great system of workmanship found in the Maxwell plants.

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This same quality will mean good service for you. We say that you can't buy higher quality—and the car stands ready to back up our claims.

Write to Windsor Office for Catalogue *68*



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