

19, 1914
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioner's Dept. of Agriculture

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

Vol. XLIX.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

No. 1157

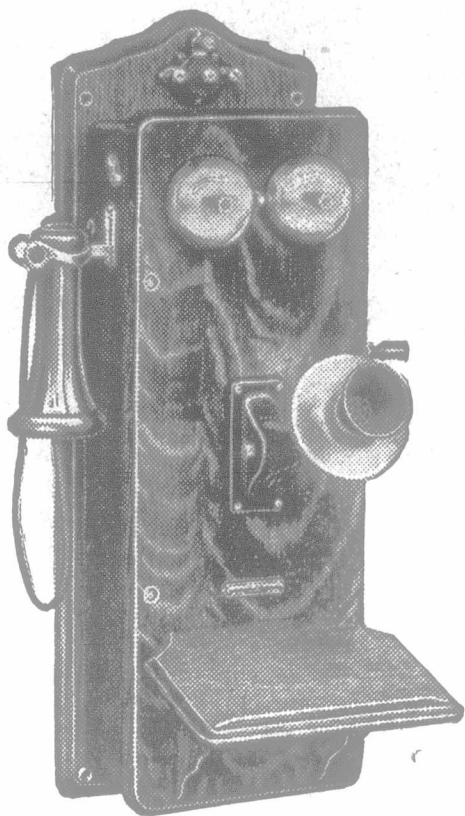
Doing Business as Usual

LIKE other lines of industry, the rural telephone business suffered for a while from unsettled conditions due to the war. But now that the period of uncertainty has been passed, the rural telephone business is again resuming normal activity. Development work is proceeding. New lines are starting building, and established systems are extending their lines. In our own business for example, our sales for October were returning to normal, and our factory is running full time with our complete force at work.

There is no reason why newly-organized rural telephone systems and established systems should not proceed with their programmes of development work. Financial conditions in rural communities are sound, and a prosperous year for 1915 is assured, because there will be a shortage of crops in Europe and a certain market at good prices for almost

every line of farm produce that Canadian farmers can grow.

We would like to hear from all those who contemplate active telephone development work. We are certain we can be of service to you. Our famous Made-in-Canada telephones and all materials and equipment necessary for a complete rural telephone system are obtainable from our factory and warehouse in Toronto on short notice. Everything is guaranteed, and orders are filled with careful consideration.



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1915

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This car rides just like it looks—beautifully. The new, long, improved underslung rear springs give maximum riding comfort under all conditions.

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It has the famous Overland 30 h.-p. motor of remarkable strength, speed, durability and economy, developing more power than you will ever require.

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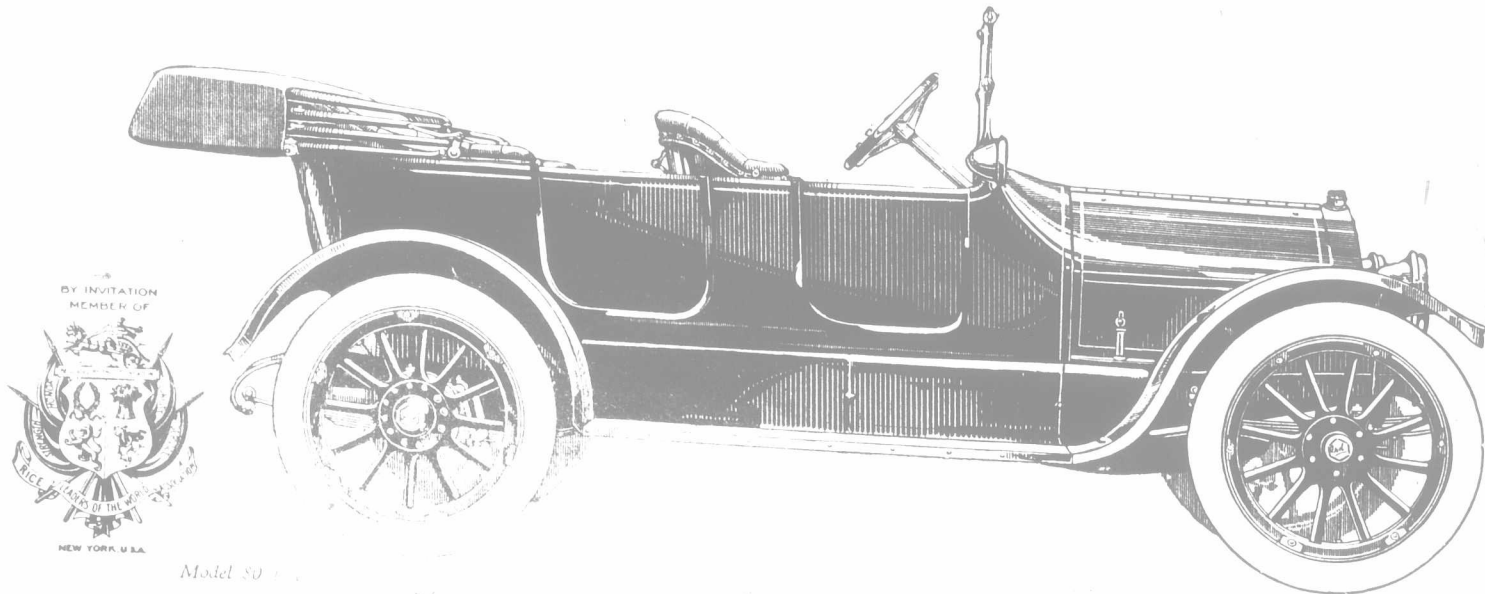
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- Electric horn
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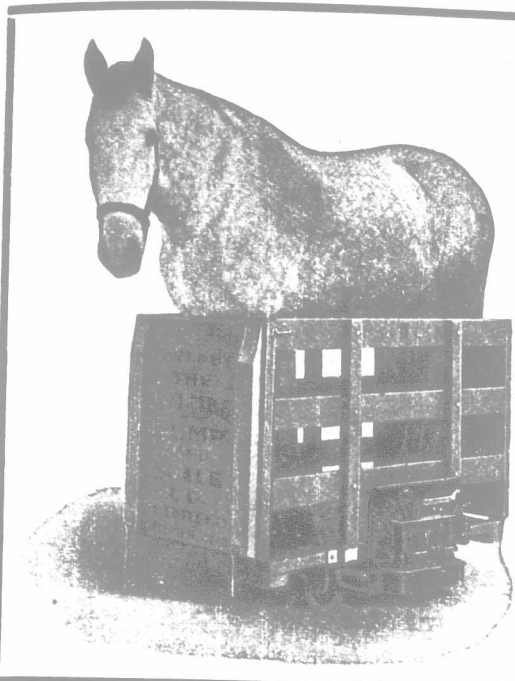


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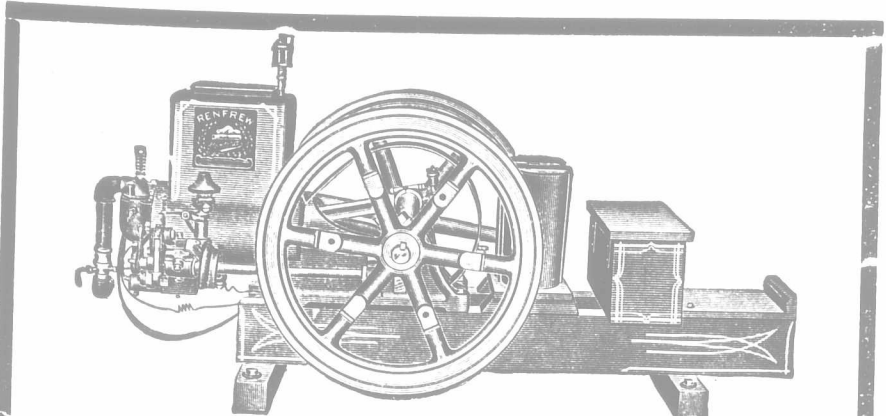


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Mr. McDonald's letter is only one of scores received this year from buyers of the

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These letters bear out our contention, that we have the most economical carburetor built. They prove that all we have claimed about ease of starting is more than justified. They more than uphold all our advertised claims. We are sorry we haven't the space to print these letters, but we have an engine booklet that describes the Renfrew Standard. Write for a copy.

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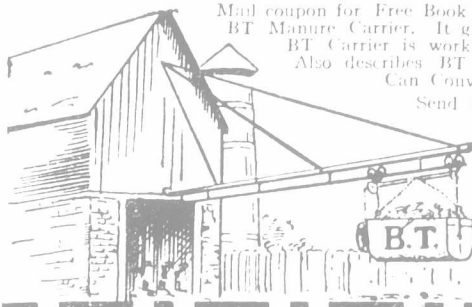
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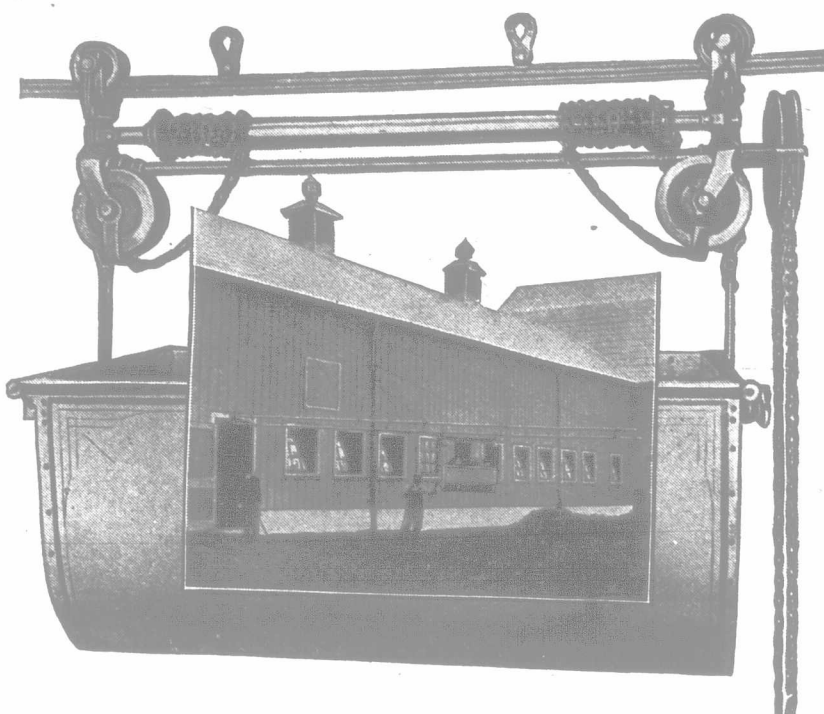
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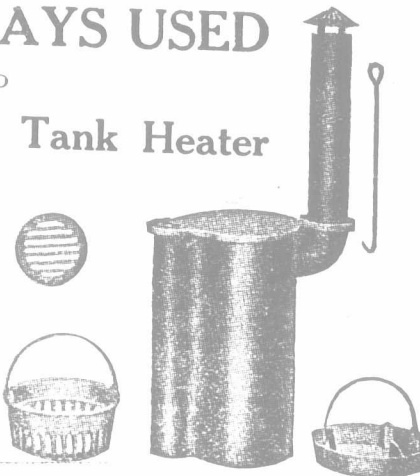
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You get this and more when you buy a ton of our "Good Luck" Brand Cotton Seed Meal. This meal is guaranteed with the Dominion Government to contain a minimum of 41% protein. You take no chances.—Place an order to-day and commence using this high-quality feed.

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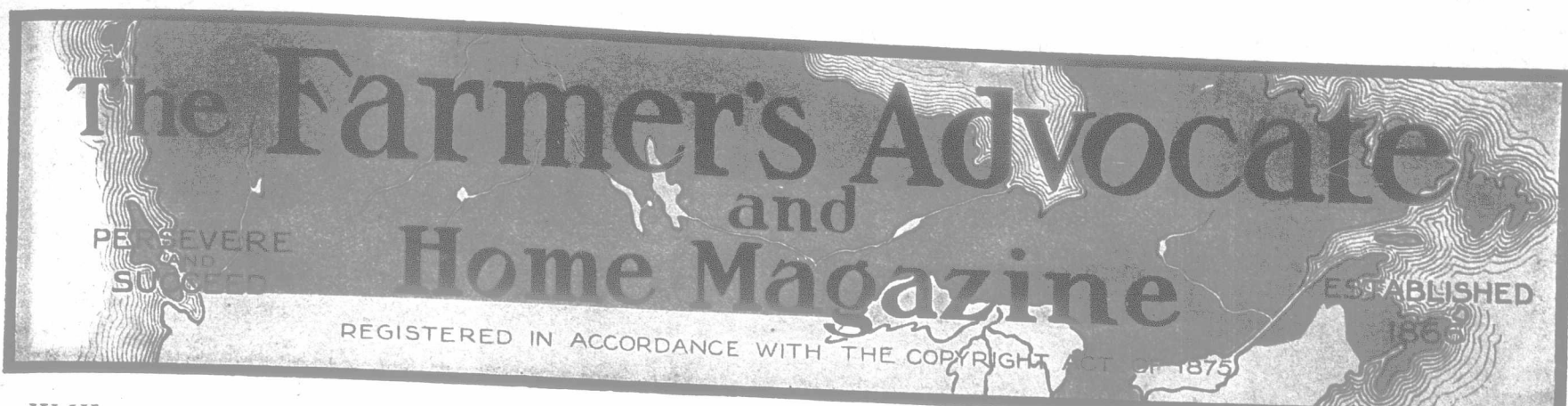
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Vol. XLIX

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 26, 1914.

No. 1157

EDITORIAL.

Business is good!

We "must" help win.

Whose fault is it if the plow is frozen in?

Your cattle call for comfort in the cold weather.

Great soldiers prefer to die in the fight; great farmers farm to the end of their days.

The best sales, private and public, are the result of a judicious advertising campaign.

The productive end of this war business is necessary to keep the destructive end going.

The United States market is now open to Canadian potatoes, of which there is a surplus.

A stable cool but well ventilated is, to be preferred over one very warm but steaming with foul moisture.

Exercise for all the breeding stock is very important, and never more so than at the beginning of winter.

A great deal of prejudice has been aroused since the war. Let us fight with all our might, but at the same time let us be fair minded.

No farmer in these days can do himself and his fellows justice by offering unfinished, cull pigs to be sold on the market. This keeps prices down.

Be prepared for any contingencies in the seed situation next spring by buying seeds early, and further prepare for 1916 by growing your own seeds.

Replenish your farm library early this winter. Much of the time spent in reading dilated war accounts might well and more profitably be employed in more constructive reading.

Markets have not recovered yet from the effects of foot and mouth disease, and sellers of stock should use discretion and not dump too much on the market until things have righted themselves.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair should get a stronger support than ever before. It will stimulate the live-stock trade and improve conditions generally if all hands help the show, which surely deserves it this year.

Cheese-producing sections of our dairy districts will be interested to read in our "English Correspondence" this week that cheese is being bought in large quantities for the army, and that cheese is likely to replace a considerable quantity of "bull beef" in the soldiers' rations.

The women of the world are nobly bearing the brunt of the extra work caused by the world war in progress. It is upon them that the greatest hardship has fallen, and they have not winced under the pain which they have been caused. To the women must be given the credit for no inconsiderable proportion of the success at arms. They are the real burden bearers.

Our National Dish.

What shall we as Canadians have as our national dish? Will it be some good, substantial, gratifying plate of Canada's production, or must it be the "apple"? The fruit growers of Ontario recently assembled in annual convention, took steps to recommend that the apple be elevated to the highest place as a national dish, and the Government will probably be asked to ratify the choice.

This is a matter that concerns every Canadian. The fruit growers are interested most deeply, of course, for most benefit accrues to them through popularizing their product, yet the growers are big enough men surely to relinquish any claim to such aggrandizement, if the suggestion does not meet with the approval of Canadians at large. One hundred fruit growers should go slowly about such a move, and the Government might well feel the pulse of the people before they, to please a few, saddle the apple upon seven and one-half million Canadians as a national dish. Let it be granted that the apple is nutritious, wholesome and beneficial to the system, yet it does not convey in its name the gratifying flavor of roast beef or pork and beans. A national dish, to be national, must be a popular choice, born of wide-spread and constant favor. It should appear on holidays or regular days of the week such as pork and beans may be had practically anywhere on a Sunday in the neighboring Republic. Their national dish is truly national; ours would be, were the apple chosen, a dish coupled with the name of Canada to bring popularity and a few more and better sales to the fruit growers of the Dominion. We do not care to say what the choice of Canada's people would be; we are simply discussing the principle involved, but this we do know, that the favor and general appreciation it now enjoys in Canada do not recommend it as the national dish. It is good, we know, and should be more widely used in preference to imported fruit. The apple was advertised this last season and consumption largely increased; which bears out our contention, many times advanced in these columns, that the growers should advertise their product. Establishing national dishes and similar methods will not solve the problem at hand. It requires a propaganda carried on by big men, who can see ahead and who can wait, to boost the apple in the markets of the world, that consumption may be increased and fruit growing conditions improved. 36,000 enquiries in 36 days and increased consumption were the outcome of the first methodical advertising carried on in Canada. The Fruit Commissioner stated at the convention that he had gathered information to the effect that ten cents per box spent in advertising the apples of a certain association in the States raised their net returns twenty-five cents per box. That sounds like business. Massed advertising by the combined growers, supported by smaller advertisements of individual associations, stating where and at what price fruit may be obtained, will be the methods generally adopted to solve this problem of production and consumption. The inauguration of a national dish will not affect the grower to any great extent, but if the people of the Dominion are calling out for such a dish let the fruit, vegetable, grain and all producers join with the stockmen, and all the people to choose a dish that will be truly national.

Unfinished Pigs Keep Prices Down.

A few days ago a representative of this paper was privileged to go over one of the large pork-packing establishments in Toronto. One of the most striking features in connection with the hogs being marketed at the present time is the large number of inferior, unfinished, thin culls, which are finding their way to the packing houses at a time when they should be placed in the finishing pens and pushed to the limit to make the high-class pork which commands the highest price on not only this market, but the markets of the Old Land, to which our Wiltshire bacon goes in large quantities. It would surprise some of our feeders to see the large percentage of very inferior stock going to market this fall. In one pen we saw 126 culls. These pigs would weigh up to 120 pounds, and would average about 108 pounds; many of them would go little over 60 pounds. From casually looking over the pen we should state that from 75 to 90% of these pigs were of a type and conformation capable of being readily pushed on to the right class of bacon weighing from 185 to 200 pounds, and that this bacon could have been very profitably made by the feeder, notwithstanding the fact that prices of feeding stuffs are high. These culls were of a very low grade.

Next came what is known as a second selection, being a little better class of hogs but still too light and in an unfinished condition; these pigs weighed up to 135 pounds, with an average of about 128 pounds. All told there were in the day's run 467 hogs which could not go into the pen graded as selects, and which would command the highest price on the Canadian or English market.

Of these hogs, as previously indicated, a very large percentage were just at the stage where they should have been forced to the finished condition and when meat could most profitably be put on them. To all appearances they had come straight from the stubble fields, having had very little grain feed. No doubt they did not command the highest price to the farmer who sold them, but they did worse than this, they pulled down the price of good hogs which that farmer or other farmers had finished at the same time these pigs were marketed. This is the point pig feeders should make note of,—every unfinished, little cull that goes on the market with the good hogs lowers the market price of those good hogs, and means a smaller net return to the feeder. Prices for hogs are quoted each day at so much per hundred weight; the buyers figure on a certain percentage of cull and inferior hogs, and prices are set accordingly. No one can blame them for not wanting to pay high prices for culls. When a car load of pigs come in they are bought up at a certain flat rate, and are graded in the yards of the pork packers, the selects going into one pen, the seconds into another, and the third grade into a lower class. The selects always find a ready market. It is not so difficult to get sales for the intermediate classes, but the culls must be peddled out here and there wherever a market can be found for them, and always at a loss. It is plain that the price to the producer and feeder of good hogs must be so lowered as to make the packing-house buyers safe when paying a flat rate for all the pigs.

Feeders themselves have the matter in their own hands. It is a recognized fact amongst them that a pig makes most economical gains, after the growing period of say three or four

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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

months, when he has reached the weight of around 100 or 125 pounds, just the weight of the lowest grade pigs not desired by the pork packers, and many of which are finding their way to the slaughter houses at this time. This being true, it is not fair to pig feeders generally, and to the individual feeder himself that he rushes on the market unfinished pigs, lean, and unfit for first-class bacon. We can readily understand a feeder being anxious to get rid of such runts or scrubs as are sure to be unprofitable feeders, but it is difficult to see a fair reason why pigs of fairly good type, long, and with every indication of being good feeders, should be sold before they reach at least from 165 to 190 pounds, and very often they can be profitably fed over 200 pounds.

The runt or scrub pig is a problem for the breeder not the feeder, but the cull class of hogs, which is largely composed of unfinished pigs of desirable type, should be unknown in the pens of the pork packers, and it is the feeder's place in his own interest and in the interest of pork production generally, to see to it that fewer of this class of pigs are offered for sale. No one would be more pleased than the packer, and no one would more readily raise the price of hogs in keeping with the higher average quality. Finish all the hogs to the "select" class, and then the packer can have no excuse for keeping down prices. Give him the best of pigs, and then it is up to him to make the price right. He will do it. If he does not he will have to be prepared for serious consequences.

Away with all this pessimistic parley about business and trade all gone to smash. Canadian cellars are stored with fruit and vegetables to eat, and coal to warm the houses; Canadian granaries are filled with grain, and silos are full of corn; root cellars are full to overflowing, and barns and lofts are bulging with hay. There is food in plenty for man and beast, and there is money, piles of money. All we require is to believe in the immediate and lasting future of our country.

The Retailer's Complaint.

Happily that in-bred belief among fruit growers that marketing conditions are in an abominable condition is waning. That superficial admonition to overthrow the commission, wholesale and retail system as inadequate, uneconomical and antiquated, without suggesting anything to take its place is an aborted effort. There is vast room for improvement in the retail system, especially in the number of retailers, which is manifestly too large; but to reorganize the whole retail machinery would be a stupendous task. Furthermore the wholesaler or commission man has been and will be. Whether he be the representative of many associations or a private promoter matters little so far as the system is concerned. It might concern the pockets of the growers, but if they attempt reorganization it will only be to pull down the present system and build another on the same foundation, which, in time, will be little different from the one now in vogue. Consumers of our towns and cities require a certain amount of service, and that service regulates to a large extent the amount they pay for their produce. If they will be satisfied with less service the cost will be less, but until they are they must pay the price.

Away back in the orchard, field and stable there must be a change. When small pigs go on the market who is to lose? The packer cannot afford to and still do business. When boxes of berries are only half filled, and it requires four out of the crate to make the remaining boxes complete, who is to lose those four boxes? The dealer? Oh, no! The grower loses it in the end, and not only the delinquents, which fortunately are now in the minority, but the just suffer



Giant Cedar on the Left and Western Hemlock on the Right.

with the unjust. When white grapes are put on the market in an immature condition, as they were this year, the demand is blasted for the whole season, and the few growers who have acted unwisely incur a burden on the entire producing end of the business. Not only that, but the honest retailer makes good any loss to his customer, and he must live up to his agreement. However, the distributor carries on his enterprise on a business basis, and cannot afford to replace orders, which prove unsatisfactory, from his own profits. It requires approximately fifteen cents to sell one dollar's worth of produce. Any loss must come from the producer and consumer, which simply means that the grower receives less, and the consumer pays more in order to make a profit over and above the fifteen cents required to make the sale. These back-slidings on the grower's part make the situation unpleasant for the retailer, because his customers look to him, not to the grower.

There is need of an indignation meeting where the distributors and producers might meet and discuss the whole situation. Both have their faults and shortcomings, but there can never be much progress until they understand each other. The distributing mechanism may be altered, but it will be improvement in the present system rather than a replacement by something better. It would be well for the growers to come forward now and co-operate with the distributor in order to learn his duty to the trade, for he certainly has obligations that heretofore have not been universally observed.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

To the lover of trees the Conifers always appeal very strongly. Their dark greens and their pyramidal form seem to satisfy the eye as no lighter green and rounded form of the deciduous trees can do. There is a different psychological aspect about a forest of evergreens which is lacking in a forest of deciduous trees. They speak of rest, of the dim past, of immutability. They speak of constancy—they are the same summer and winter, spring and autumn. They are characteristic of the "far places." If we go north towards the limit of tree-growth it is through Conifers that we travel, if we ascend the mountains we find the Conifers long after we have left all the deciduous species behind.

The tree-lover in Canada is fortunate in living in a country where Conifers abound, as we have thirty species in the Dominion. Of these nineteen are species which are found west of the Rocky Mountains. Some of these West Coast Conifers are among the grandest trees in the world. The Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*) which makes up a large part of the forest on the Pacific coast attains a height of three hundred feet and a diameter of fifteen feet. The branches are long, slender and drooping, and the bark is thick, deeply furrowed, with rounded irregular ridges coated with red scales. The leaves ("needles") are straight, linear, blunt at the apex, one to one and a half inches long, bluish green, and are shed in the eighth year. The cone is from two to four inches in length, and has scales with a long bristle-like tip. The wood of this species is pale red or yellow in color, tough and hard and durable in water and soil. These qualities of the wood make it extremely valuable for use in ship-building, as piles in wharves, and in other work where large timbers of a tough and enduring character are required. The trade name for the wood of this tree is "Oregon Pine," and the tree itself is often termed the "Douglas Spruce." Common names and trade names are often most confusing, and nowhere more so than among our Canadian Conifers. The "Jack Pine" or the "Yellow Pine" of one region may be quite different species from the "Jack Pine," and the "Yellow Pine" of another district. The "Norway Pine" is a tree which grows only in Eastern Canada and the Eastern United States, and whose correct common name is Red Pine. And so it goes, until unless we are given the scientific name we often have to guess at what species is meant.

The White Fir (*Abies grandis*) grows in the same region as the Douglas Fir. It attains a height of three hundred feet, and a diameter of from three to six feet. It is a narrower, more spire-like tree than the Douglas Fir, and the name White Fir is given to it because of the conspicuously white underside of the leaves. The branches have a very flat and fan-like appearance, and many trees of this species resemble a pile of fans with spaces between, little fans towards the top, larger ones lower down.

The Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) is a companion of the two preceding species on our western coast. It grows to a height of two hundred feet and reaches a diameter of from six to ten feet. The bark is reddish brown, with broad interrupted ridges and shallow fissures. The wood is brown in color, tough, durable, light and strong, and is used for building purposes. The bark, like that of the Eastern Hemlock, is used for tanning.

The fourth member of the quartette of giant trees of our Pacific coast is the Giant Cedar (*Thuja gigantea*) which reaches a height of two hundred and fifty feet and a diameter of fifteen feet. The bark is much like that of the eastern Cedar, but the branches are more fan-like and stand out from the trunk in horizontal layers. The wood is reddish-brown, light, brittle but durable, and is in much demand for shingles, doors, sashes and other articles. The Indians of the British Columbia coast and Alaska use the wood for making dug-out canoes, the framework of their lodges, and for carving into totem poles. They weave the fibrous inner bark into blankets, ropes, nets and dog harness.

Truly they are a grand quartette, these immense Conifers of our "far west."

Some Canadian business men seem to be putting forth every possible effort to "talk themselves into bankruptcy" by persistently pulling a long face, and incessantly grumbling that "business is bad." The volume of trade done depends a good deal upon the enthusiasm of the manufacturer and business man. Let us change our line of argument and talk ourselves into prosperity.

The party press is still bantering about an early election. Such an unthinkable political move as an election under existing circumstances, made by either party, could not possibly meet with the approval of a thinking electorate. There is no need of an election.

THE HORSE.

Management of the Stallion.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In standing a stallion for profit a man should regard it as a business, with so much capital invested, and the rate of profit may be as accurately fixed as in any other business. Naturally when contemplating engaging in any new line of work the first question one should ask himself should be: "Am I competent for that branch of business?" If the answer is "no," then either one must make himself competent or leave the new activity alone.

In the stallion business the above is just as true as in any other business. If one does not consider himself to be good enough horseman to safely handle a stallion, he should either leave the animal alone or first make himself competent to handle him. To my mind the caretaker of a stallion should be of a quiet temperament. Nothing is more trying to a nervous, high-strung stallion than the loud spoken commands of a noisy person. The caretaker should also be a person who would only use the whip as a last resort. Too free use of the whip is one of the most prolific sources of vicious stallions.

It is very important that the stallion be trained to walk and stand well. Particularly is this true of the draft stallion. A prospective patron on looking over the horse for the first time forms his opinion of the desirability of the stallion as a breeder. If he is taught to stand with his feet squarely under him and to put some action into his walk, these things will aid greatly in securing favorable mention from the public, and the success of many a stallion is partly due to the good appearance he makes.

A stallion used only for service requires unusual care, so that his bodily vigor will be kept at a high standard. A horse used regularly for work requires only his feed and grooming to keep him in good condition, but a stallion, often unbroken to harness, may receive no regular exercise, and consequently means must be employed which will secure daily exercise for him. If the stallion is a driving animal some short daily drive can usually be given, which affords him the exercise he requires. But in the case of the draft stallion, in the winter time long periods may pass, in which no use can be found for him. Then, if the animal is unbroken to harness, the problem is still more complicated, for very few stallion owners feel they can afford to give the time necessary for a three or four-mile walk with the stallion, let alone the fatigue of the walk.

This lack of regular exercise can be overcome by giving the horse a pen of sufficient size that he may secure his own exercise. A neighbor of mine built an outside pen about 80 by 40 feet in size for his stallion. The sides are built of heavy posts cut in the woods, with 2 by 4 pieces spiked securely in them. Planks one and one-half inches thick are spiked to the height of eight feet. This makes a thoroughly tight and safe pen. While the horse, by rearing, can show his head above the top of the sides, yet he can secure no foothold on the smooth surface. In this pen he tramps and tramps all through the day. This exercise is secured each day, as the animal is left in this pen all the time, except in very bad winter weather. The bottom of the pen is made solid by the use of stone to the depth of one foot, which was cracked on top and then covered with clay. When the weather is wet the pen does not become sloppy as the horse tramps around. That the stallion must be given this exercise is imperative. All authorities agree that the cause of the failure of many stallions is simply lack of exercise. Their organs are clogged with poisonous waste matter.

After the question of proper exercise is satisfactorily answered, the next problem is one of feed. Authorities agree that the stallion should have a balanced ration. An excess of either nitrogenous or carbonaceous matter will render the stallion practically useless. Of course, it is possible to make many combinations of feed which will give the desired result. The following ration can be used with good success: In the morning, two quarts of bran and two quarts of oats, with a pinch of salt. For the noon feed, two quarts of oats. The evening feed is the same as the morning feed. The animal is given hay twice daily, morning and evening. The hay is fed before the grain. No corn in any form whatever is fed. A good quality of mixed clover and timothy hay, about two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter, cannot be much improved upon as the hay portion of the ration for the stallion. Alfalfa can be used instead of clover, in the absence of the clover, but alfalfa in too large a quantity is said to render a stallion impotent. The proper quantity of mixed clover and timothy to feed per day is about one pound per cwt. of horse. Stallions are not infrequently fed hay more liberally than economy or healthfulness require. A warm bran mash about twice a week is good in cold weather. Needless to say,

the water supply for the stallion must be good and pure.

Regular grooming of the stallion is very beneficial. A first-class groom is very methodical in his work. He ties the horse securely in a well-lighted place where the dust will blow away. He goes over the entire surface with a blunt tooth currycomb, moving it in a circular manner. Next he uses a heavy broom-bristle brush which knocks out the coarse particles. With this brush considerable force is needed. A soft bristle brush which removes most of the finer particles is then used. For finishing the coat a soft flannel cloth gives the desired gloss, which is not absolutely necessary except where the horse is to be shown. The mane and tail should be kept in order. The uneven mane should have the long, ragged hairs pulled out by twisting them around a heavy comb and pulling hard. A mane that is too thick may be thinned the same way.

In handling the stallion, it is necessary to be quiet as possible, yet firm. As far as possible, only one person should have anything to do with the horse, as he becomes accustomed to the ways of his groom and knows what is expected of him. While the animal should be so trained that anyone accustomed to horses can handle him, yet his care should be confined to one person.

Johnson Co., Ill. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Crossing With the Thoroughbred.

Our English correspondent, in this week's article among other things, discusses the use of the Thoroughbred sire on farm mares in the production of horses. A great deal of what he says about the stamina and hardiness produced by such a cross is true. Of course, many of his remarks, no doubt, are based upon conditions which have arisen since the war broke out. The class of horse which would result from such a



Pulling the Shoe—An Old Country Smithy.

mating is one that could be used in many phases of the army service, and we must not overlook the fact that there is likely to be in the near future, at least, a growing market for this class of horse. However, we would not have our horsemen led away by the idea that the best horse for them to produce would be a light-legged animal by crossing the Thoroughbred horse upon the heavy, chunky, farm mares which are common in Canada, most of which carry considerable blood of some of the draft breeds of horses.

In the first place, we have in Canada very few real good Thoroughbred stallions. The Thoroughbred stallion that would be best suited for this purpose, is one of the big, strong type, and not the little, pinched-up horse which is so often seen in Canada. The business of breeding Thoroughbred horses has waned considerably in this country, and unless good sires are available such a system of crossing would be detrimental to horse interests. Even were they available we doubt whether such a system would be extensively carried on in this country. The war must end in a few years at least, and the horse that will be in greatest demand will be the one that can do the most heavy work, either on the farm or in heavy teaming in the cities. We agree that a light-legged horse, what we, in this country, generally call a general-purpose horse is a very handy horse to have on the farm to do the running to the mill, to the station and other work on the road, but as a breeder's proposition nothing has yet been found equal to the heavy draft classes for the farmer.

Horse Barn Construction.

A bulletin has recently been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture which discusses ventilation of farm buildings, and in which J. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, and E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, put forth some ideas on ventilation, which should materially aid in improving the condition of many stables in this country. The bulletin is in three parts, dealing with cattle stables, horse barns and pig pens. For the benefit of our readers, not only as far as ventilation is concerned, but in the construction of a horse stable we are taking the following from this bulletin.

The construction of the walls of the new stable erected at the Central Experimental Farm in 1906 was, starting at the outside, as follows: vertical inch dressed lumber, battens over joints; two building papers, rough lumber, horizontal; 6-inch studs and air space; rough lumber, horizontal; building paper; V-joint inside finish. The ceiling or upper floor was similarly constructed, joists supported by two beams resting on stall posts. The foundation of the building was built of concrete. The floor, regular cement, was built rather strong; a good depth of stone was laid on the ground, then a layer of about five inches of rough concrete (1 of cement, 3 sand, 8 of gravel) this was followed and finished off with a second layer (1 part of cement, 2½ parts coarse sand, and ½ part crushed granite). The surface of all passages was cut by inch-deep grooves into six-inch squares. The main passage is twelve feet wide and is about three inches higher in the centre, descending with a slope to immediately behind the horses. The stand for the horses is four inches higher than the gutter or lowest point of the twelve-foot passage. The stands are nine feet long, the first three feet being level, and a fall of one inch in six feet at the rear.

Stalls vary in width from five feet to six feet one inch, and the centre of each stall floor is ½ inch lower than the outer edges. The horses stand on the cement. Feed chutes begin at the plate, and end in the horse's manger. The chutes are slightly bell-shaped, so that hay once started drops to the manger. This plan of feeding long timothy hay has been found very satisfactory. The mangers extend clear across the stall in each case, the hay chute falling in one end. Grain or meal is fed in the manger, there being no especial position arranged therefor. There is a tank at the end of the twelve-foot passage behind the horses, to which they may be led for water when desired.

This stable is equipped with two distinct systems of ventilation, either one of which may be operated quite independently of the other. The two are the well-known King system and the Rutherford system. In the King system fresh air is allowed to enter at the ceiling, and foul air leaves at or near the floor. In the Rutherford system the fresh air enters at or near the floor, and leaves at the ceiling. The two systems tried out in the same barn have convinced those in charge that the Rutherford system, in freeing the stable of moisture and foul air, is decidedly ahead of the King system. These systems have many times been described in "The Farmer's Advocate," and it is not necessary to repeat them here. Either is good, but for ventilating a horse stable the Rutherford system has won out with the experimenters at Ottawa.

Horse business is booming in Britain; reports state that it is picking up in the United States; the Canadian horseman will be next to feel the effects of coming better times.

Buyers should look up the good stallions early. There will not be too many of them next spring.

A comfortable box stall is better than the back field for the colt's sleeping quarters now.

A good horseman never abuses his horses.

LIVE STOCK.

Agriculture and Horse Breeding in England.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The 32,000 (or is it 35,000?) Canadian soldiers now domiciled on Salisbury Plains, in Hampshire, making ready for France, (or Germany), have just had a taste of real Cheshire cheese, i. e., cheese actually made in the county and not under the "formulae." The fact that Cheshire cheese has been bought by the War Office in huge quantities has sent the price up one penny half-penny per pound, and has done the home county industry a power of good. Of course Canadian cheese is also being eaten by the troops at Salisbury, but the Cheshire cheese, which costs me one shilling two pence per pound to buy, has been put on the dietary as something of "a treat." At the front, i. e., in Flanders and France, Cheshire cheese has also gone a long way, and when the time comes for Britain and the Colonies to maintain a larger standing army than they have ever done before, cheese diet is going to play as big a part in the feeding of the men as beef has ever done. Indeed, the recruits getting ready in Britain roundly aver that they are "fed up" with bully beef. They get it so often—along with stew, i. e., beef stew—but one cannot have too much of a good thing, and "Tommy Atkins" has not yet had to complain of his rations going awry.

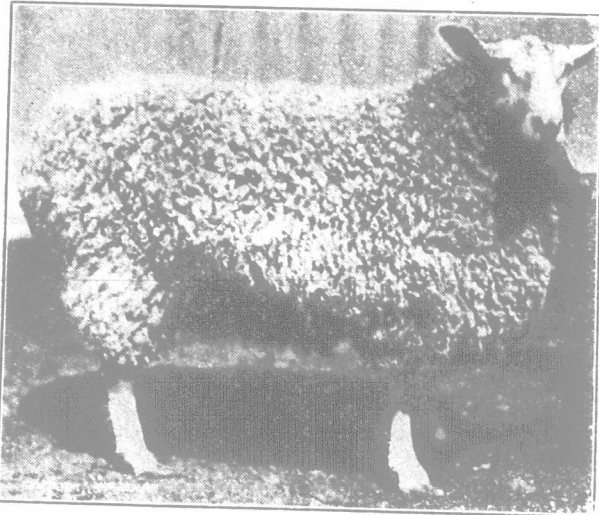
We shall solve the problem over here of maintaining milk supplies, by going in more than ever for milking or dairy Shorthorns. There is an uprising of feeling among pioneer breeders of that type that "the average farmer" must quit his shippings of all badly-bred and ill-shaped milch cattle. The feeling is sweeping through England that individual effort must be made by private folk and by bull societies and the like to get upon the farms of poorer agriculturists, bulls descended from deep-milking dams. Indeed, such is the wave of patriotism in this regard at the moment that I do believe a yeoman with ambitions to improve his milch cows would only have to go cap in hand to some rich breeder of dairy stock, and the result would be a gift bull or bull calf. The milking Shorthorn is booming here. The fact that 50 bulls from deep-milking cows were secured by Professor Shaw for America, has skinned the eyes of home breeders to the possibilities of a type that has been nourished and nursed, and, I might add, nearly neglected, except for a few zealots. We are a funny race, we English; we have things running about under our noses yet we know not their value. An American, or an Argentinian, or a Canadian breeder comes along and with quick eye sees "the very goods." He gets them and goes home with implicit faith in them to build up and realize the ambition he has set his heart upon. But the Britisher just plods on, turning out his calves, as if they came as a mere matter of course. A war, or an earthquake, or something, blows along, as this war has done; food supplies have to be maintained at higher pressure, cheese and milk are wanted to feed the soldiers and perhaps a million refugees, and, heigh presto—the milking Shorthorn stands uncovered as the farmer's future sheet anchor! 'Twas ever thus. When the yeomen of Cheshire won the battles of Cressy and Poitiers with their long bows, no other soldiery cared a hang for the long bow, until the Royal Edict went forth to compel young men to practice it in their spare hours! But the yeomen of Cheshire are going to stand by the milking Shorthorn. It is proving something to them, as it will to all who take it in hand determined to make the type pay its way in its own way!

The Shire Horse Society of England is going to hold its yearly spring show in London at the end of February next. Very likely all our spring light horse shows in London will be compressed into one week, and Islington is to be the venue or site. The old Agricultural Hall there has been smartened up in the way of the provision of better accommodation for man, rather than for beast, and there is a nice, clean, smart look about the place. Olympia is still full of aliens, although thousands are being drafted out to their little wooden huts in Surrey and elsewhere to do a little bit of spade work for their few pence per day. One alien writes to say he has saved £4 since he has been "pounded." As he also happens to be a barber, as well as a Fritz, one can understand the frugal habit coming out once more.

In a recent number of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed an editorial based upon my comments regarding the breeding of more hunters, my suggestion being that farmers could easily accomplish it by using a Thoroughbred stallion upon farm draft mares, not too hairy heeled. That is how we do it here. The farmer's mare can do her work (or her share of it) in the plow; she can run the milk to the station and take "the Missus" to market, and "Father" to the nearest hostelry to see his old pals; but above all that,

if she is mated to a Thoroughbred stallion, or to a hunter-bred sire, or even to a Hackney-cum-Coaching stallion, (I almost said a Standard-bred harness horse), the chances are she will throw a very good ride and drive horse, suitable for cavalry or artillery purposes.

The fundamental principle is, of course, that the offspring should combine bone with substance and stamina. I can assure readers that some of the best hunters (even show specimens) we have ever seen in England have come from the mares which have plowed and run the milk to the railway station. The "breeding" i. e., the blood-like qualities, comes from the Thoroughbred stallion; the bone and sinew from the farmer's mare, which should be quarter or half-bred Shire, Suffolk or Percheron. Do not forget, you who dabble in the mixing of horse-blood, that the fleetest horse in the world, the Thoroughbred, is himself the descendant of Arabian, Turkish, Spanish, and other stallions, used upon old-time British mares—the 13.2 low-to-ground, short-legged, hairy-heeled, well-boned, mightily-muscled, and compact farmer's and pack men's mares,



Champion Leicester Ewe.

Shown by Jas. Snell & Son, of Clinton, Ont., at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914.

which did all the work and command of Britain before the War Horse or later the Shire was patented and protected by international copyright.

I well know that in Canada you have a medley of "grade" breeds, useable for all the work of your mighty nation. You know not whence they came and care not how they breed. (I am writing in the general sense). But, surely to goodness, out of this medley of well-knit, compact, strong-boned, short-backed, clean-limbed, sound-winded horses your farmers must be able to pick bunches of mares suitable for mating with stallions boasting "blood," i. e., Thoroughbred blood either to a full degree, or three parts or half-bred.

Light of bone, as he may look, long in the back as some blood-like stallions do appear, standing on bone that would look to snap like a carrot under pressure, and resting upon feet far too "lady-like" for anything, you cannot get away from this solid substantial fact, that, cross that type of horse on a "carty-looking" mare—and with a chunky, blocky, beefy, bounce about her—and all the sire's defects will disappear in the melting pot, and you will have rolled out for you an officer's charger, perchance, worth £70 to £90; a first-rate cavalryman's mount, worth £40 to £50; or an artillery haulage horse of same monetary

value. Goodness knows what may come, but right it must come. There will be no weed; the strong, dominative force of the stallion's "quality" will inflict itself upon the mare's "substance"—you get a happy medium. That was the real burden of my original song, which you editorially discussed in "The Farmer's Advocate." Let me add that the war office "scouts" buying horses in obscure villages of England have been amazed at the quality of some stock, sired by a "blood" horse from a part-bred Shire mare, working on a small holding or farm. In one case £90 was paid for a gelding, fit to grace the most "crack" of smart cavalry regiments. A "little" farmer had bred him, from his old-time serving mare, but he had gone to the trouble of paying a £2 fee to a chap, on the other side of the hill, who had a Thoroughbred stallion. Blood will tell, and by blood I mean Thoroughbred blood. At the bottom of the Hackney, at the bottom of your Standard-bred trotting horse, what sire or stallion stands rock-like as a foundation stone? Why Mambrino and Mambrino was an English race horse, as Coachy in appearance as any Cleveland Bay.

I will give you a final incident and one I can vouch for. A cousin of mine in North Wales has a light-legged cart mare which runs his farm produce round about his own area. He has bred her successively to a blood horse, and to a Hackney stallion. The offspring of the Thoroughbred alliance he has sold to a neighboring sportsman for hunting with; the offspring of the Hackney alliance is now in His Majesty the King's stables at Buckingham Palace, and a high-class carriage horse. If that instance does not convince readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" that the mare is "the goods," just as much as the stallion, I'll give up studying horse breeding. But the mare must have substance; she must fill the eye as something shapely to look upon; she must strike you as being "it," or, as you so graphically say, on your side, able to deliver you the goods.

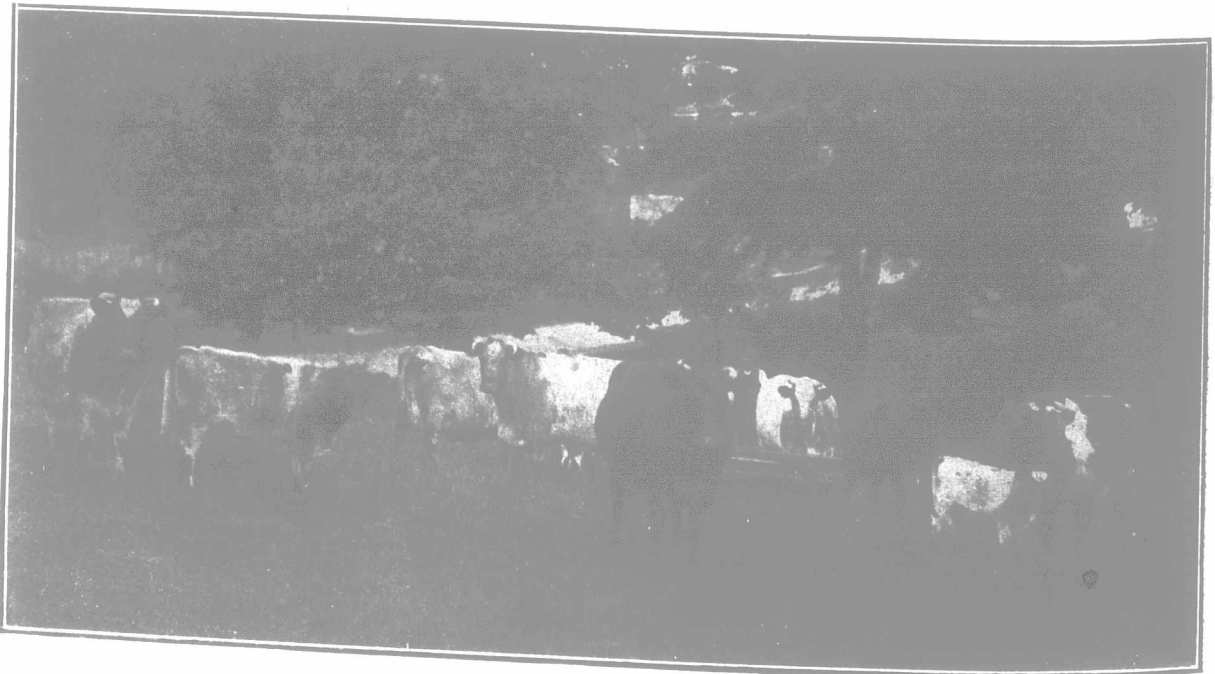
Surrey, England.

GEO. T. BURROWS.

Live Stock Sales in Quebec.

The General Stock Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec has been holding annual sales of live stock since 1910. Dr. J. A. Couture, Secretary of the Association, writes regarding the two sales held this season. This year the Association held its fifth sale. As previously, about one-half the stock was sold at Montreal and the other half at Quebec. The Montreal sale took place on the 8th of October, and the Quebec sale was held on the 14th of October. There were sold at Montreal 46 cattle, 64 sheep and 42 pigs. At Quebec the sale comprised 53 cattle, 81 sheep and 62 pigs. The results of these two sales were quite satisfactory, and the finances connected with the sale would have shown an improvement over last year had not the Militia Department obliged them to change their location for the sale both at Montreal and Quebec incurring considerable expense to the Association.

The highest prices paid for cattle were: \$155 each for two Avyshire bulls, eleven months old. \$93 for a yearling French-Canadian bull, and \$121 for a Holstein calf. Prices for sheep ranged fairly high. A Leicester ram lamb brought \$48; a yearling Cotswold ram sold for \$34; a yearling Lincoln ram sold for \$35.25; a yearling Oxford ram sold for \$61; a yearling Hampshire ram sold for \$40, and one yearling Shropshire ewe sold for \$25. For a young Chester-white boar \$56 was paid, and \$48 for a young Berkshire boar. The animals were bought by 140 people, namely: 92 Farmers' Clubs and Agricultural Associations and 48 private individuals, and they were dispersed



Shorthorns in England.

well throughout the whole Province. The farming element of the Province of Quebec look forward year after year to these annual sales, and many make use of the opportunity to procure pure-bred stock to improve their herds.

Hog Housing in a Tepee.

In Ontario, with all her farm buildings and stock pens, it may not seem necessary to make any special arrangement for wintering pigs, but even here many pig-breeders find difficulty in wintering brood sows successfully. These must have exercise, and outside, small pens have been advocated. We reproduce an article from "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man., which may interest some of our readers, and from it other ideas may be developed. The scheme is new to us.

The advent of the straw dispensation in construction of hog houses is exceedingly encouraging in these times when ready cash is scarce for elaborate buildings. In fact there is considerable virtue in favor of such methods, even if funds were not limited. In other words, it is questionable from a business standpoint whether the more costly structures are preferable. They may appear more attractive to the individual desiring scenery, but when it comes down to business, where efficiency is desired at the least cost and the hog proposition to show profits, the elaborate buildings will have a doubtful margin over the cheap straw construction.

More and more are farmers of the West realizing the value of straw which is usually wasted. Business farmers of considerable wealth are utilizing it in their swine industry, and have proven it efficient to a remarkable degree. In fact by many the idea is becoming prevalent that such construction coincides with sane business methods.

One of the greatest advocates of straw construction is O. C. Miller, whose Alberta herd of Duroc Jerseys win prizes at the big shows every year. He has reason to know whereof he speaks, because he is a breeder of experience. One might imagine that with pure-breds he would have them housed in elaborate buildings and keep them pampered. But in the case of Mr. Miller's pure-bred project it is not so. He believes sane treatment for pure-breds is sane treatment for grades. He has proven the efficiency of straw hog houses on his farm, and prefers them to more costly structures. In support of his system we need but take note of the excellent development his Durocs have made, and take into consideration the fact that two litters per year are raised.

Throughout the entire Western exhibition circuit is the quality of Miller's Durocs known. They have been prominent in winning championships and grand championships. Without good housing conditions such merits in individuals could not be attained. This quality is an indication of efficiency in his straw housing project. It is profits he is after, and if more elaborate structures would yield a greater return such costly ones would become fixtures on his farm.

A fence of lumber is first made to a rectangle 28 by 14 feet. Half way down the long side a board partition is run across, making two yards each 14 by 14 feet. In the yard to the north a sort of tepee is made out of four railroad ties, each eight feet long. Scantling or posts could be utilized instead. The base of this cone-shaped structure is six feet in diameter. Over the tepee and entirely filling the 14 by 14 yard straw is packed. The lumber fence is the exterior limit of the pen along which the straw is tightly pressed. Extending from the top of the tepee a ventilator may be installed, but this is not absolutely essential, providing not more than 18 inches of straw, extends above the apex of the posts. The other 14 by 14 feet yard on the south side is left open for a hog run. In the partition fence a hole is cut and a little straw pulled out, allowing the hogs an opportunity of locating in the winter pen, to and from which they may go and come. Mr. Miller builds a shelter extending the full width of the pen and over the opening. This is made by running a two-by-four inch scantling across, three and a half feet out from the covered pen, utilizing a part of the open yard. Small pieces of boards are interspaced, and the covering is made with straw. Simply stated, this is merely a shelter made continuous from the covered pen which contains the tepee.

The shelter allows a certain amount of protection. In winter when fine weather prevails the hogs come out and lie in the sun, protected to some extent from draughts by this shelter and by the southern exposure.

There may be other detail fixtures, but in general the above description is ample as a guide to those who wish to construct a similar house. In the opening to the tepee is hung a swing door, made by utilizing boards and belting to assist in keeping the interior warm during the winter. The interior space is limited; hence a great deal of heat is conserved, and yet considerable ventilation is obtained through the straw, or ventilators if installed. With the ventilator system two or

three ply of sacking should be put over the ventilator opening so as to minimize the draught. A whole row of tepees all divided off could be installed, and the entire lot covered with straw.

Mr. Miller states that this is the best and most efficient method of housing brood sows and other hogs that he has ever seen. It has been worked out after many other systems have been tried. It is claimed to be warm and dry, and on the whole to compromise sane features lending to efficiency in the housing of swine.

There are many other systems of building cheap swine pens. Some use baled straw, others put up a frame work and thresh straw over it while still others may utilize straw in conjunction with fence wire. But one that we have not seen advocated, which looks feasible and modelled after the Miller tepee system, is made by building a

level of the silage as long as possible. The gas being heavier than air will drain off these openings, provided the silage is up to a point about level with the opening.

At the Athens, Ohio, state hospital, at about seven o'clock on the morning of September 19th, 1914, four members of a squad of six men ascended the ladder on the outside of the silo in question, to an open door about twelve feet from the top, and jumped in, one after the other, on the silage, the level of which was about six feet below the doorway. Within five minutes, as reported, the next two men who ascended shouted down that the first four looked as though they were dead. A large force of workers who were at hand immediately ascended the silo, and opening a lower door which was just above the level of the silage, hurriedly removed the unconscious forms, and, in spite of the immediate arrival of four or five physicians from the institution, all attempts at resuscitation failed.

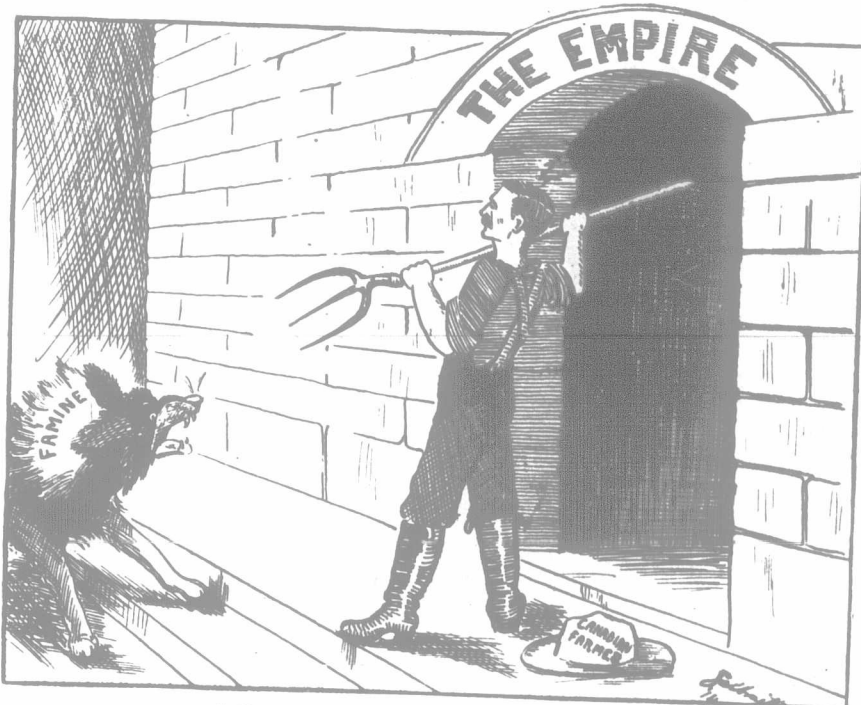
The unfortunate ones, one of whom was thirty-one years old, and the others fifty-six, fifty-six and sixty-seven, were 'trusties' at the institution, and all had been engaged for several years on the institutional farm, and had helped in filling silos for the past two or three years. During the two weeks previous, they had helped to fill two large wooden silos nearby, and during the three days previous had helped with the filling of the metal silo in question. Their work was to tramp down the ensilage as it was delivered down the blowpipe. On this morning the machine had not yet begun operations, and apparently the men sat down or lay down on the silage to wait.

The next morning, at about seven o'clock, we visited the silo in question, where conditions had been allowed to remain as on the previous morning, except that before orders could be issued, a couple of feet more of silage had been added. This had apparently sunk one foot during the night, leaving about five feet up to the bottom of the door in question. However, according to the manner in which the gases are generated, about ten or twelve feet should have been added, more nearly to reproduce the amount of gas to which the workmen had undoubtedly been subjected. The weather on the two days was practically unchanged, being slightly cool at night and warm during the day. The silage consisted of fresh, rather finely cut, immature corn. Light within the silo was good, owing to open doorways above and in the roof. The temperature seemed about ten degrees higher than that of the atmosphere without. A more peaceful and inviting scene could not be imagined than the warm, pleasant smelling green silage within. With a few moments to spare, the most natural thing for workmen to do would be to sit down or lie down on the silage.

We dropped a guinea pig within, which, in thirty seconds toppled over unconscious after a brief exhibit of respiratory difficulty. A rabbit was next dropped down on the silage. It took a few steps, showed some dyspnea and dropped over on its side unconscious at the end of sixty seconds. Next, a large, slender collie dog was lowered down, and in just two and three-quarters minutes it likewise fell over unconscious. The oncome of unconsciousness in all cases was very sudden. The animals, after unconsciousness, rapidly turned bluish about the nose, lips, tongue (and ears in the case of the rabbit). The guinea pig was dead in ten minutes, the rabbit at the end of forty-two minutes, while the dog was removed at the end of thirty-three minutes, when abdominal and chest movements had ceased, although drawing back of the corners of the cheeks was still present. Within a few minutes on the outside, the dog, which had been let down by its tail, showed signs of reviving; at the end of six minutes it appeared partly conscious, and thereafter rapidly recovered without any efforts at resuscitation having been tried.

Next a bunch of matches, lowered on a pitchfork tine, snuffed out at a level of about eighteen inches above the silage. A lantern behaved similarly, and the level of the gas could be estimated within half an inch by means of the effect on the lantern flame. At this point a gallon bottle of water was lowered, inverted, and a sample of the gas thus collected.

Another half-mongrel dog of medium size was dropped in, but, unlike the collie, which



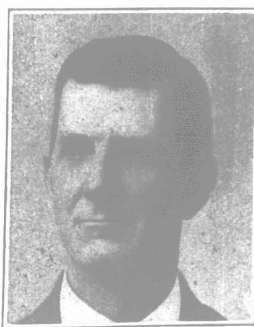
"Keeping the Wolf from the Door."

The Canadian farmer's work in the hour of the Empire's peril.

row of cone-shape structures out of posts or scantling, a short space from a fence of some kind. These tepees should be spaced in the row, and a short runway built out from each. The entire lot of tepees and runways should be covered with straw, using the fence for backing. The feed troughs should be located out in the open, forcing the pigs to come out daily for exercise and feed. This method should be feasible in wintering brood sows or fattening pigs. If desired a partition between each tepee could be installed for separating brood sows at farrowing time, or for dividing the fatters from the growing pigs.

Mac. Campbell Passes.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" and a large circle of live stock friends will with a true sorrow learn of the death on October 31st, of the well-known and highly respected live stock breeder, Mac. Campbell, of Northwood. Mr. Campbell succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever. He was a familiar figure in the Canadian and American show-ring where he had for some years successfully exhibited Duroc Jersey swine and Jersey cattle. He will be missed.



Late Mac Campbell.

THE FARM.

Poisonous Gases in Silo Filling.

Experience has taught that there is a danger in filling silos with green, immature silage, that enough harmful gases be generated to cause death to any human being or animal that may come in contact with them. No cases of such nature have come under our observation, but "Wallace's Farmer," an American farm paper, takes the following from "The Journal of the American Medical Association," reporting the death of four men from these gases which being heavier than air hang low over the silage. The danger, as far as can be learned, is confined to the period of filling the silo. Precautions should be taken where silos are being filled with very green corn to let down an open lantern to the surface of the silage before the men descend to tramp. If the gas is present the lantern will go out. Another precaution is to keep all doors open at or near the

sniffed around over the surface of the silage, this dog kept its nose well elevated and showed very few symptoms. At this point one of the investigators jumped in and lowered his head to the top of the silage. A most startling, rather pungent, warm, and slightly alcoholic smelling gas caused the investigator to retreat hastily to the open door above. The lower door (just above the silage) was then opened, through which the second investigator detected the same gaseous odor, which irritated the mucous membranes and the throat considerably, and the effects of which could be felt for fifteen or twenty minutes afterward. There was no odor suggestive of bitter almonds, garlic or rotten eggs (hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen arsenid, or hydrogen sulphid). A few more experiences convinced the investigators, however, that one could rapidly become used to the at first unpleasant effects of the gas, and that to workers customarily employed about silos it might not be considered of any moment.

"Experiments with animals and lights were made in the two neighboring silos, which had been filled with a ripper and drier corn fodder, but all resulted negatively."

Why Not Peoples' Banks?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reading the article on the "War and the Farmer" in your issue of Nov. 5th, in which the adverse condition of taxation, banking and government pandering to big interests are dealt with, I wondered why some steps are not taken by our rural municipalities to establish local banks after the manner of the Caissees Populaires in the Province of Quebec. Unless some special legislation is necessary, these organizations could be as easily formed and as successfully carried on as they are in the neighboring province. They are kept up by those whose savings are small, and their sole purpose is to make it easy for the man who wishes to borrow small amounts for short periods at a low rate of interest. Each bank operates over a small district where every depositor and shareholder is known, and the man of shady character finds it hard to secure a loan. The borrower's credit is based on his honor, and during the first six years \$200,000 was loaned, nothing being lost.

Their success is due to the public spirit of one man, M. Desjardins. Starting in Dec., 1900, by the end of the year they collected \$242 in deposits. After six years their assets were over \$48,000. By the end of 1913 there were 122 such banks in Quebec, and a few in Ontario. The first bank at Levis has lent one and a quarter millions in over 6,200 loans. Running expenses are very low, as none of the three executives, the administration, credit, and the board of supervision are paid. The term of office is for two years. Three per cent. is paid on deposits, and 20 per cent. of the net profits is put away as reserve. No government assistance is asked for. Because of their low running expenses, money can be let out to farmers much more cheaply than from a chartered bank. The latter have no reason to be antagonistic toward them, as they encourage thrift and industry. Many will place a few dollars in a people's bank who would not bother placing it in a larger concern. The large banks also handle the surplus of the others, and thus get some share of the business. There are scores of localities in Ontario where a people's bank could be operated successfully by the farmers if a thorough study were made beforehand, and all the details of the movement mastered. In every community there are some level-headed business farmers who could make the venture a success.

Nearly every farmer one meets blames the political parties for favoring the interests of the classes over those of the masses. Probably not many take into consideration that nearly all the campaign funds come from the Big Interests, and the honest electors contribute little. No wonder that the politicians are ready to extend the "glad hand" to the men who will finance their campaign. If those who really desire clean politics, (and they are in the vast majority), were to put up the money to pay legitimate election expenses the parties would not have to depend upon the grafters, and many of the big concerns who employ the sleek lobbyist, whose hand shake is a work of art, would not get the attentive hearing that they now do when they are asking for favors. As long as farmers are satisfied to vote straight party, they need not expect political leaders to make strong bids for their support.

As for taxation, it would be a boon to Canadian agriculture if some of the custom duties were gradually reduced, and the revenue for all purposes raised from land and other natural resources. As one writer said, "It would help to draw the fangs of the monopolies." It might not reduce the farmer's tax bill to any great extent, but it would place farming on a fairer footing compared with other industries. There is no need to bonus agriculture in order to make men improve their holdings. If our calling had a fair

field and no handicaps, it could easily hold its own with other lines of industry.

I would like to make a suggestion in regard to that much-talked of subject, patriotism. In the past two months farmers have had numberless ways of showing their devotion to their country, pointed out by city editors and business men by preparing larger acreages for grain, looking after the men that the factory owners have dismissed until they need them again, and donating their produce to relieve the distressed. I think in addition to following their valuable advice every farmer should see that the Union Jack and the Canadian flag occupy an honored place on the walls of his home. There is not one house in twenty where one sees the emblem of his country displayed. If it is good enough for thousands of British, Canadians, Australians, Indians and South Africans to give their life blood for in order that it be kept free from any stain of dishonor, it is surely good enough for us, who stay at home while others fight in our places, to give it a place of honor in our homes. A few hours could be well spent during the coming winter in erecting a flag pole from which the national emblem should fly on all public holidays.

Peterboro Co., Ont. C. S. BROWN.

The Vintage in France.

A reviewer of the war situation, as it applies to the vintage of 1914 in France, assures that the most sanguine anticipations have been realized in all classes of the vintage. It is believed that the entire crop valued at forty million pounds sterling, has been successfully harvested at a time when the whole male population between the ages of 20 and 40 were suddenly withdrawn from the agricultural and viticultural industries. Their places were filled by old men, boys and a large proportion of the female population, who are reported to have worked with a will probably never before equalled, and reminding one of the words of Lord Macaulay in "Horatius":—

The harvest of Arretium,
This year, old men shall reap,
This year, young boys in Umbro
Shall plunge the struggling sheep;
And in the vats of Luna,
This year, the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing girls
Whose sires have marched to Rome.

THE DAIRY.

Winter-feeding Milk Cows, Practice.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The feeds available for winter production of milk in Canada, may be classed as "Roughage" and "Concentrates" or meals. Economic milk production in winter consists of utilizing, so far as possible, the cheap roughage or bulky foods of the farm, and using as little meal, or concentrates as may be consistent with good results. Profits consist largely in having a cow which will turn cheap, bulky food into valuable concentrated human food, such as milk, cheese, butter and condensed milk. If the feeder is compelled to purchase hay, straw, roots, silage, etc., he will find it a difficult proposition to make win-

ter milk pay. But if he has these as a foundation for his ration, he may, if necessary, buy at least part of the meal needed, although it is a sound principle to grow and feed the stuff on a man's own farm. If concentrates are purchased, then they should be such as bran, oil cake, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, etc., which are comparatively rich in proteid, or muscle-forming material, as this is most likely to be the part of a farm-supplied ration, which is deficient.

At the time of writing this (Oct.) oats are worth about 50 cents per bushel, and bran is quoted at about \$23.00 per ton. A question which naturally presents itself to the practical farmer who has oats, shall I sell part of my oats and buy bran, or some other nitrogenous concentrate; or shall I feed the oats? Tests with cows indicate that oats are worth about 10 per cent. more per ton than bran for feeding dairy cows. The question reduced to a dollars and cents basis is somewhat as follows: a ton of oats, at 50 cents per bushel, is worth nearly \$30. With bran at \$23 per ton we see that apparently it would pay to sell oats and buy bran at \$23, as the cost of grinding the oats would easily counter-balance the ten per cent. increase in feeding value of oats over bran. But oats are a valuable cow feed, and the practical feeder would probably act wisely to sell only part of his oats and buy bran or some other concentrate.

If we compare concentrates on the basis of protein content, the following are the number of pounds of protein per ton as found in:

	Lbs. protein per ton.
Oats	184
Bran	244
Peas	336
Gluten Feed	388
Oil cake	564
Cottonseed meal	744

On a protein basis, we see that cottonseed meal is about four times more valuable than oats, and three times more valuable than bran, but this is where science falls down, on appeal to the cow, which is the final arbiter or judge in the matter. The person with practical experience knows that it is not safe to feed a cow on cottonseed meal alone for concentrates, while either bran or oats are quite safe. About two pounds daily per cow is all that is safe to feed of so rich a material as cottonseed meal, and old meal is somewhat dangerous. Fresh goods should be demanded when buying this imported product.

The best roughages for winter milk feed are, corn silage, clover hay, cut oat straw or wheat chaff to mix with the silage and roots, preferably mangels or sugar beets. The best meals are, oats, or mixed oats and barley, wheat bran, cottonseed, linseed oil-cake meal, and gluten feed. Some dairymen use dried brewer's grains with good results in milk flow. The bulk of the feed should be given in two feeds—morning and night, with a lunch of clover hay, preferably alfalfa, at noon. It is good practice to mix the silage with cut straw or chaff and pulped roots for some time before feeding, as the straw absorbs the juices from silage and roots, making it more palatable and digestible, while it in turn tends to neutralize the acid of the silage, thus making it more safe to feed.

The meals may be fed on top of the bulky food in the manger, although some good feeders follow the plan of adding at least part of the meal to



Holsteins in Canada.

the roughage at the time of mixing, in the feed room, thus promoting palatability, and more complete digestion on account of being mixed with the bulky feed at the time of eating, and in this way preventing what is called "bolting the feed," which some greedy cows are inclined to practice. However, nature provides against harm from this, by requiring a cow to "chew her cud" which overcomes to a large extent the ill effects of "bolting."

On account of the abundance of apples this year, feeders may well store some of the surplus crop to be pulped and mixed with the roughage. If not fed in too large quantities at a time, apples are good feed for a cow, especially when pulped and mixed with dry feed, such as hay and straw. The bad effects of apples are seen where cows gorge themselves on apples after breaking into an orchard.

Whether cows should be fed before or after milking is a matter of convenience and habit. If the cows are accustomed to being fed before milking, this should be the rule, otherwise they become uneasy and will not "give down" their milk. However, as a rule, it is better to milk first and feed afterwards where this can be followed without interfering too much with other farm work, meals at the house, etc., all of which have to be considered when making the program for the winter. But when the plan has been carefully thought out, it should be carefully followed, because next to a man, or a pig, the cow is the most restless animal on the farm if meals are not ready on time.

Care should be exercised in keeping the mangers clean, and free from refuse. All "left-overs" should be completely removed daily, and if it is found that any cow is not eating her allowance fairly clean, the ration should be reduced until she regains her appetite. It is folly to continue throwing expensive feed in front of a cow when she is eating but a part of it—"mimicking at it" as farmers say. Nothing will spoil a cow's appetite like too much feed, or having decayed refuse feed constantly in the manger.

The economic feeding of cows in winter is quite a problem, well worth the careful study of all cow feeders. With good cows, the question of profit and loss is largely determined by the way in which the cows are fed. The wise feeder will study both the science and practice of feeding, but after all, nothing will take the place of what we have called "cow-feeding sense," which is a sixth sense with some feeders, and should be cultivated by all cow owners.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

HORTICULTURE.

Where a Cover Crop Failed.

A peculiar incident in cover crop practice occurred this year in some of the orchards in Eastern Ontario. The slowness with which clovers grow when sown in the orchard during the latter part of June or the first part of July renders them unpopular with many, and to overcome the slowness of such a crop rape and other quick-growing annuals are resorted to.

Eastern Ontario growers require a cover crop that will harden up their wood in order to carry it through the winter uninjured by frost. At the Experimental Farm and in other zones throughout Eastern Ontario many growers have used vetches and rape for such a crop, but a peculiar instance occurred this year in connection with this mixture, which only emphasizes the variable face of conditions. Harold Jones, of Maitland, speaking at the convention held recently in Toronto of this mixture, said that in some parts the crop of apples was not up to the standard where the orchard had been sown to a cover crop of this combined mixture. The one commonly used consists of 20 pounds of common vetch with 6 to 10 pounds of dwarf Essex rape. In one orchard in particular in Durham county, which is under the direction of the District Representative, there was an abundant set of apples, yet they did not color or size up as they should. No definite explanation of this fact is yet forthcoming, but the supposition is, however, that such a crop, particularly the rape, requires a considerable amount of moisture for its development, and too much water was taken from the soil when the fruit was growing. In this particular orchard the cover crop was sown at the beginning of July, but the season was so dry that cultivation, possibly, should have continued for a week or two weeks longer. In spite of this unfavorable report this year, Prof. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, claims that this mixture, for Eastern Ontario generally and for the Central Experimental Farm in particular, is the most reliable of any crop they can use.

Spring Vs. Fall Planting.

The results of experimental work appear favorable to the fall planting of fruit trees. A discussion of the matter is rather late at this season of the year, but some information gleaned from an address by F. M. Clement, Director of the Vineland Experiment Station, before the Fruit Growers' Convention, is valuable at any time. With many kinds of fruit there is perhaps little difference whether they are planted in the spring or in the fall. Those kinds that start rather late in the spring lend themselves to spring planting better than those that throw their buds open at an early date. Cherries, and sweet varieties particularly, renew life early in the season, and for this reason often thrive better when set in the fall.

In a consideration of fall vs. spring planting there are four factors to be taken into account. One, the availability of well-ripened nursery stock that can be delivered in mid or late October; two, the time or labor required to plant; three, the soil in which they are to be planted, and four, the climatic or weather conditions to which the newly-planted trees will be exposed during the winter. The autumn of 1914 was almost exceptionally warm and the young trees grew well on into the fall, yet young stock, suitable for planting, was procurable, and 200 well-ripened apple trees were planted during the first week of November on the Vineland Station farm.

The matter of labor is a variable factor. Different farms with different systems will vary in their busy seasons to a certain extent, yet both fall and spring are replete with tasks that must be carried to completion with haste. Usually though a few days in the fall will not affect things as much as the same time during seeding in the spring.

The soil factor is important. Some difficulty may be experienced in harvesting the year's crop, plowing and preparing for the trees. It is usually wise to select a field upon which a hoed crop has been grown, or wiser still to grow a hoed crop on the soil selected for the orchard. When the trees are planted in the fall they should be plowed up to at once, for it is absolutely essential that all standing water be kept away from them. Open the ditches and run the water furrows. Bank the trees up to a height of about eight inches with soil, and then mulch with manure close around the nursery. Leave the tops as they came from the nursery, without pruning, and cut away dead or damaged parts in the spring.

The weather conditions are largely the deciding factor, and a factor that must be dealt with in the fall planting of nursery stock. Winter injury results from the drying out of the branches, and to prevent this water must come from below to take the place of the moisture lost through evaporation. Whatever the danger may amount to in different winters, the loss from fall planting is not so heavy on the average as from spring-planted stock.

Experiments conducted at Vineland on plums and pears show a decided advantage in favor of fall planting. Six Reine Claude plums and six Bartlett pears were planted in the falls of 1911, 1912 and 1913. Duplicate check rows were planted in the spring of 1912, 1913 and 1914. In each case there is a difference in favor of the fall-planted trees. The new growth during 1914 of those set first is a fair indication of the comparative importance of the different seasons' settings. The new growth during 1914 of those trees planted in the spring of 1912 averaged 227.9 inches, while those planted in the fall averaged 272.9 inches. This is the aggregate growth of all the different branches, and appears quite favorable to the fall-planted trees. No trees have been lost in the fall-planted rows, and only one in the spring-planted, the chief advantage in this case being the increased growth.

POULTRY.

Why a Hen Does or Does Not Lay Eggs.

Most hens, if they live long enough, lay some eggs, but all hens do not lay the number of eggs that nature intended they should. The reproductive organs of the female are the source of the eggs, and in the ovaries of the hen is a mass of yolks of various sizes, from full grown to little specks that cannot be seen with the naked eye. Even a small reading glass will reveal others, and it is claimed that the entire number may vary from five hundred to thirty-six hundred. It is believed by some that the number of yolks in each bird is definitely and constitutionally fixed, and that a fowl cannot lay more than were endowed upon her at the beginning. The aim in poultry husbandry is to encourage the hen to develop these yolks to a mature size, when the remaining mechanism of a normal hen will probably complete the operation of laying. As each yolk or ovule reaches maturity it passes into the oviduct. In its voyage through this passage it

is covered with layers of albumen, the white, and finally with the lining membranes and shell.

To encourage egg-laying is to cause a development of a number of these small yolks which otherwise might lie dormant in the ovaries. A hen might lay as many eggs in two years under favorable conditions as she would in six when food, environment and other conditions were adverse. The production of eggs depends upon the functional activity of the reproductive organs, and these organs are directly under the influences that the poultry keeper can largely control. It is claimed nowadays that egg-laying proclivities are transmitted through the male instead of the female, and the fact that a pullet is the daughter of a heavy-laying hen is no guarantee that she will excel in that regard. Apparently it must come from the grandmother through the sire, and no doubt it is the number of ovules or yolks that are influenced in this way. Consequently to insure heavy production, housing, feeding and good care should not be expended upon birds whose sires do not carry propensities that promise heavy laying.

Laying usually begins when the fowl ceases to grow, but occasionally some of the smaller and more precocious kinds will lay before they are completely matured. Premature laying is often considered an indication of reproductive vigor, and is not looked upon with as much alarm as is retarded laying. This latter unfavorable circumstance may result from a check to growth at any stage of the bird's development, or from some disturbance affecting the habits, nutrition or comfort of the bird at some stage of its life previous to maturity.

The general conditions which govern egg production, and control the prime factor, viz., activity of the reproductive organs, are nourishment, regularity, comfort, constitution, exercise, cleanliness and broodiness. The reproductive organs may be active even when the secondary factors are unfavorable, but in such a case the hen will produce eggs to the destruction of her body and her vitality. Egg laying should take place as a consequence of healthy, comfortable surroundings and wholesome food. With some rations, such as rolled oats, fed by the hopper system, the amount consumed varies directly as the egg record showing the relation existing between consumption and production by the body of the fowl. Regularity and comfort go together, and such changes as that of ventilation in the house, of diet or from summer to winter quarters have a marked influence which the keen observer will not fail to see. Exercise affects the egg record only as it contributes to the health and vigor of the bird which is quickly translated into eggs. Broodiness is a negative factor which varies in intensity with different breeds, and limits somewhat the output of those fowls given to that natural inclination.

THE APIARY.

The Beekeepers Convention.

The annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was held in the York County Council Chambers, Toronto, on November 11 to 13.

The President, J. L. Byer, Markham, commented on the failure of the honey crop of the past season. The clover suffered severely during the winter, and a late frost in June stopped the nectar flow of that which survived. The shortage of this season's crop may be taken as a blessing in disguise. The abundant crop of 1913 almost slumped the market, and many wholesale houses had to carry large quantities over winter. This surplus has found a ready market, and the supply of honey now on hand is very limited.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, W. B. Roadhouse, occupied the chair at the first afternoon session. Acting in that capacity he came into close contact with the beekeepers, and learned at first hand their needs. He called upon W. A. Chrysler, of Chatham, a specialist in beekeeping for a paper, "Specializing in Beekeeping, its Advantages and Disadvantages." By constant application at one trade a man becomes a specialist in that work. Similarly with bees, by devoting one's whole time to beekeeping, one should excel in that work. The returns from a large apiary in a good season induce many to keep bees extensively, but such a season as the past one cautions the small beekeepers to consider before increasing the number of their colonies. "It is easier this year to appreciate the disadvantages of specializing," said F. W. Krouse, of Guelph, who combines beekeeping with market gardening. "Last year I was almost persuaded to drop the garden and give the bees my whole attention, but this year's failure made me very thankful that my eggs were not all in the one basket." Many are making a good living by devoting their whole time to bees, and many are

adding to their incomes by keeping bees for a sideline. Beekeeping will always be a profitable sideline, but it should not be advanced too widely as a specialized business.

The report of the apiary inspection for foul brood was given by Morley Pettit, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who directed the work. A conference of the inspectors was held during the winter, and the work outlined for the season. A letter warning the beekeepers to close up empty hives that had lost their colonies during the winter was sent about the time bees were removed from the cellar. This was followed in May by a circular letter asking the beekeeper to be his own inspector, and to report his inspection on the two enclosed blanks. When disease was reported on the first blank the second was to be filled out and returned as soon as the disease was treated. In all 21 inspectors were employed, more local inspectors being appointed than in previous years. 1,316 apiaries were inspected. Of these 603 were in the European foul brood districts, and 713 in American foul brood zones. In European foul brood districts 15 per cent. of the apiaries visited were diseased, and in American foul brood districts about 30 per cent. Remembering that inspectors are sent only into supposedly infected districts, their reports are very satisfactory.

The summer demonstrations were carried on as in the previous year. In 1912 when they were started the average attendance was but 24. This increased to 25 the following year, and this past season to 32. Besides foul brood and its treatment other subjects relative to apiary management are taken up at these meetings.

"Honey is a delicious sight," said Mr. Sibbald in his address on "Putting up a Honey Exhibit." There is nothing very enticing about a plain honey can, but a pyramid of glass jars filled with honey makes a very pleasing display. Newspaper space is not bought to advertise honey as it is to sell apples, nor have the beekeepers any general method of advertising except at exhibitions. Nearly every fair offers premiums and it is a beekeeper's duty to see that a good display of honey is made. In planning an exhibit have one centre of attraction, such as a pillar, and the rest will balance if it is kept even as it falls away from the chief feature. Use tall flint glass jars to make the best display, as the low, thick jar gives the honey a darkened color." Mr. Grainger, of Toronto, also an exhibitor of much experience led the discussion. "Much trouble can often be avoided if a good foundation is made. Use a loose formation and lots of fancy glass, as fancy glass will often sell when plain containers will not. Every beekeeper should be active at his fair, and see that a proper display of honey is made. The very sight of honey creates the demand, and a good demand secures a firm market."

The Secretary's report showed that 1,284 memberships had been paid during the year. That most of these were renewals is evidence of the value of the Association to its members. 350 orders for queen bees, requiring 2,014 queens, had been filled. The average cost of a queen to a member was 70 cents.

"As a fodder crop sweet clover ranks very high, and as a honey plant it is considered extremely valuable," said Wm. Linton, when speaking of "Sweet Clover, its Culture and Uses at the last morning session." While the honey made from sweet clover is darker than that made from alsike clover, the secretion of nectar is very abundant, and the flavor of the honey is quite saleable on the market.

"Good Combs and How to Obtain Them," a paper by G. F. Kingsmill, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was accompanied by models for holding the frames while being nailed, for wiring and for stretching the wire. The importance of a good comb cannot be too strongly emphasized. The bee is reared in the comb, and is always working on it more or less throughout its existence. The movable frame hive, permitting the combs to be removed for examination, has revolutionized beekeeping. By the use of the "jigs" or "frames" displayed a quick and accurate method of nailing, wiring and embedding the foundation in the frames was demonstrated.

At the last afternoon session F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion Apiculturist described "a simple method of rearing and introducing queens." He advised the old candy method in preference to the smoke method of queen introduction.

A question box conducted by a practical beekeeper was opened at the close of each morning session. This proved a speedy way of covering a large field of work, and was particularly beneficial to the newer beekeepers.

J. L. Byer, Mar'ham, was chosen President for the ensuing year; F. W. Krouse, Guelph, 1st Vice-President, and Jas. Armstrong, Selkirk, as 2nd Vice-President. Morley Pettit, Guelph, Provincial Apiarist, was again elected Secretary for the coming year.

The convention opened with the usual beekeeper's enthusiasm, and the optimistic feeling prevailed till the close. Our bees gathered a double season's crop a year ago, and may the same again next season.

FARM BULLETIN.

Australian Rural Industries and the War.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A commissioner who went to America with a distinct purpose in view has come back to Australia to report that the breeders of beef in the United States have no reason to be afraid of the Beef Trust, though he admits that the consumers are squeezed during the operations of the Combine. This is the view that many of the growers of beef take here. As the Trust has no business in the retail direction here, it is urged this builds up the case in favor of the Trust as a trading entity in Australia. Giving evidence before the Trust Commission recently, one witness, E. C. Cox, head of Birt & Co., said that at the present time Armour & Co. were negotiating with them for the whole of the output of their works. When asked to state the terms in detail the witness desired that they should be given in camera to the judge, and this was agreed to. He further stated that Mr. Hodgkinson, Armour's representative, had informed him that it was not the intention of that firm to erect works in Australia, but to buy their supplies from the existing factories. He also stated that Armours had been buying in Australia for some years past, only their name had not come out prominently before. Swift's had also been buying a long time before starting their own works. The feeling of hostility against the Beef Trust seems to be abating.

Some interest attaches to the fox just now. Farmers and graziers are debating the question as to whether reynard is, in the long run, useful as a destroyer of rabbits. It is conceded that the fox must extort his toll of sheep, poultry, calves, and so on, but some claim that he more than compensates for this by his destruction of young rabbits. Men who are in a position to judge are very much divided, and in that case who is to decide? The fox was introduced to Australia about twenty years ago for the specific purpose of warring against the rabbit. Climatic influences have worked many changes in regard to the original type. The Australian fox is larger than his British ancestor, is greyer, fur not so dense, while the vixen is much more prolific. Indeed, it is said that litters of a dozen have been occasionally met with on the western plains. In some respects the fox possesses the instincts of the domestic dog. He invariably gets as close to a house as he can. The cubs are easily tamed and make very attractive pets. But they can never be trusted, especially if there is a poultry yard handy. It is remarkable how easily poisoned are the waifs. If a liver is used, and not touched by human hand, it seldom fails. The sheep do not regard the fox as in any way an enemy, and are never dismayed when one puts in an appearance. The fox will at once make friends with the lambs and, gambolling with them, will entice them to a quiet spot, and then proceed to eat their tongues.

The great dairy grass, *paspalum dilatatum*, has been officially warned off the irrigation area at Yanco. So has couch. It is found that when well treated these grasses grow a thick mat of roots, and in a few years choke the soil. Besides that they grow so strongly about the canals and service drains as to choke them up, and are exceedingly difficult to get rid of. It seems strange that these fodders, which have really built up the dairying industry on the coast, should be condemned to extinction in the newer scheme of farming. But on the coast where the weather is depended upon the two fodders named are still in vogue.

Splendid results have been secured during the past five years by the New South Wales Government in the work of breeding cross-bred sheep at the experimental farms. As a result of the systematic blending important conclusions have been drawn. The Border Leicester is said to have behaved with marked consistency throughout, a conclusion which is supported by other witnesses. Though the rams were two years old when first mated, they were as vigorous in the latter stage of their career as when they began. This success marks a disposition apparently unobserved until recent years in regard to British breeds. It indicates that the lighter the wool the greater the characteristic was observed in the Dorset Horn, a type that is also a ready breeder during its earlier years, and which also retained its vitality longer than rams of several other breeds. It has also been concluded by these experiments that a merino ewe raising a lamb to an early-maturing British breed sustains a greater strain to her constitution than in other circumstances. According to the vigor of the lamb so in like proportion is the physical vigor produced in the ewe, and the weight of fleece necessarily diminishes—

even allowing that the characteristics of the sire are only partially retained in the progeny. It is also concluded that the early maturity in the lamb tends to reduce fleece weight in the ewe.

Over great areas in Australia the winter and spring just closed have been the worst experienced for the past ten years. Losses in all the wool states have been heavy, despite the fact that more fodder is now concerned than in any previous period. This disaster followed by the effects of the war has given the sheep men a heavy blow. Most of the sheds have stored their clips in their own buildings, waiting to see the results of the conflagration in Europe. The meat industry, on the other hand, is bright, due to the extraordinary demand for war supplies. Most of the Governments have fixed the price of wheat, and prohibited export. While the consumers of flour are pleased at this, the farmers are chagrined at the block to advancing prices for this year's crop and probably next year's.

There is a great outcry against the action of the Shipping Trust in putting up the rates of freight on goods consigned over-sea since the war started. They have imposed a surtax of 25 per cent. on the existing freights, with a 7 per cent. primage increase. To the wool growers alone this means on the year's clip an increase of £600,000. The increased rates applies to all classes of exports, including meat. It is pretty safe to predict that the Labor Government, which has just received a lease of office from the Federal electors, will renew their proposals of twelve months ago to establish deep-sea boats of their own in opposition to the Shipping Trust.

The war has upset everything—changed everyone's plans. The men on the land are not so hard hit as the business folk, it is true. But they have all shared in the blow which is common to humanity all the world over. The prospects of the future—near and far—are mixed. It is plain that many things will occur which will close old channels of trade and open new ones. The wool growers are in a strange position—a position of uncertainty. The countries at war were the chief buyers of the fine wool, and no matter how long the conflagration rages it will be a long time before the normal reigns. It is hoped that the Americans will seize the chance of taking up the fine-wool industry in that country's manufacturing centres. It is certain that Japan will do more than she has been doing in that direction.

The State Governments of Australia have protected the public against the rapacity of the Trusts by fixing the prices for several lines of produce and other commodities. One of the lines so protected was wheat, which was fixed at four shillings and two pence per bushel. It was made plain at the beginning of the war that a handful of buyers had cornered the grain in store, and some such action was necessary in the interests of all classes. A number of the farmers had stacks of unsold wheat and they growled a little at the fixing of prices, but in the long run it was their profit as all other commodities which they required were similarly dealt with. There is great activity in the wheat belt in a desire to get an increased area under crop during the coming season. The present crop is rather a failure owing to drought, and thus the exportable surplus will be reduced.

Sydney, Australia.

J. S. DUNNET.

Fall Poultry Troubles.

By Peter McArthur.

Why is it that hens always want to roost over the cows and hors s in the winter time? Perhaps they want company in the long, lonesome nights, but probably it is because the cattle generate a certain amount of warmth that makes the beams above them pleasanter roosting places than the hen house. Anyway there is always a week or two at the beginning of each winter when a bunch of ambitious hens must be trained to roost in their own quarters instead of in the stable. Every night at milking time I shoo them out until they finally get it into their heads they are not wanted. But they are almost as hard to convince as the New England farmer who went to a dance to which he had not been invited. He overpowered the lack of invitation, and was even willing to overlook the fact that he was told that he was not wanted, but when he was finally thrown out doors and kicked through the front gate, he took the hint and went away. After being thrown out of the stalls about a dozen times the hens finally took the hint, and they now stay in their own quarters. But just as I got rid of the hens the guinea fowl decided that the weather was getting altogether too severe for outdoor life. All summer and fall they have been living in the fields, and anyone who happened to see them reported the fact such as if they had seen

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a flock of quail. They really seem more like wild than domesticated fowl, and if they lived entirely on insects and weed seeds they must have a distinct value in keeping pests of various kinds in check. But when the cold weather came on they began attending the chicken feedings, not only at home but at neighboring farms. They seem to have good ears as well as wonderful appetites, for whenever they hear other fowls squabbling over their feed they take to their wings and never touch the earth until they light right in the middle of the banquet. And they never miss a feeding time at home either. They should be fat enough for the table before long.

But what I started to tell about is the persistence the guinea fowl show in adopting the stable as a home. On the first cold night I found the whole twenty of them ranged decoratively on the partitions between the stalls. I couldn't shoo them away like the hens. I had to touch each one, and as I touched it it gave a shrill squeak and flew blindly until it brought up against the wall at the far end of the stable. Usually they fall to the floor, but sometimes they would beat their wings and work their feet and apparently walk up the wall like flies until the roof checked them, and then they would sink to the floor with a final discouraged squeak. Once I caught one of them to see how heavy it was, and it squealed like a rat. I dropped it instinctively, for I felt that anything that could squeak like that would be likely to bite. And they can bite—or at least use their bills. I have noticed that at feeding time they can whip even the rooster away from the choicest bits, and I am told that when there were young chickens about, the old pair of guinea fowl thought nothing of grabbing them in their beaks and shaking them as a terrier shakes a rat. Sometimes, if they were not interrupted in committing these atrocities they even killed the chickens. I do not think the nature and habits of guinea fowl have been studied by the experts, and some time when the rush is over I may prepare a bulletin on the subject. At present, however, I am chiefly interested in making them understand that they are not wanted in the stable at night. But it seems hard to convince them. Every night I find them in exactly the same position as on the first night, and every evening I startle twenty squeaks out of the flock before I get them to move elsewhere. It is getting to be a regular chore.

But it is as fabricators of new and fendish noises that the guinea fowl are in a class by themselves. They are at it all the time. The mildest noise they make reminds you of the filing of a saw with a bungling mechanic dragging the file on the back stroke. The noises they make when they set to work to show what they can do are beyond description. I have heard noises something like them in sawmills when the circular saw happened to strike a sliver. And they are ready to give an impromptu serenade at any time. I used to think that the ducks were the noisiest thing about the barn-yard, but they only squawk when I am trying to talk. The guinea fowl keen at it when I am trying to think so that I cannot hear the thoughts that are trying to whisper their way into my brain. They rasp out wild noises when they are eating and when they are fasting, when they are walking and when they are flying; and their idea of a nice, quiet

time seems to be to lie down in some spot where they are sheltered from the wind by a clump of weeds or something of the sort, and try to outdo each other in the range and volume of their cries. When we start eating these guinea fowl I am going to dissect one to find out what its vocal cords are made of. I don't think they could possibly make such noises without metal contrivances of some kind that can be rasped together and banged and thumped on. Perhaps I'll discover a new metal that would be valuable in making phonographs, and be able to organize a company to mine it out of the guinea fowl. Then I'll sell stock to the farmers. Judging by their noises there are great and unknown possibilities in these creatures. And yet I have heard people say they rather liked having them around because they keep up such a constant clatter that they keep one from getting lonesome. It surprises me that the person who would not rather be alone than having a flock of guinea fowl for company must have a bad conscience.

Will Britain Guarantee Wheat Prices?

The English Board of Agriculture has raised a young "revolt." It has been asking farmers to grow more wheat, and now they are turning round to ask if the Board will guarantee a price! An organizing committee has been sanctioned by the War Office to bring the farmer growing produce into direct touch with purchasing officers. Farmers, however, are sticking out, like the Government will, for their 40 shillings per quarter for wheat. That Great Britain can produce the whole wheat she requires each year is entirely out of the question. That would mean growing five times as much as she does today. Many members of Parliament are willing to agree to ask the Government to guarantee a certain price for wheat. That is as far as we have got with this vital matter at the moment.

Mr. Charles R. Hamilton, Fairview Lodge, Devon, Chester County, Penn., U. S. A., has been elected a member of the English Hackney Society, which I notice has now passed a resolution that will permit of the registration in the English H. S. Stud Book, under certain well defined conditions, of Hackneys foaled abroad, but sired in the United Kingdom.

A strange sight is to be seen at Epsom, where the Derby is run for, and where Lord Rosebery lives at Durdans, a historic house beloved by the diarist Pepys. To-day, in the fields there, Lord Rosebery has a flock of black sheep, the natives of Epsom call them "Jerusalem sheep."

The Royal Show at Shrewsbury this year lost £3,500 to the promoting society. The right spirit has been shown over the matter, i. e., the finance committee tell us that although the show was a loss to the society it was a gain to agriculture, and procured one of the finest exhibitions ever held by the R. A. S. E.

The Highland Show at Hawick entailed a loss of £304.

Entries are rolling in for London's Smithfield (fat stock) show, which will be held early in December. Business shows are to proceed say our premier breed societies—and a good thing, too.

London, England, is full of Canadian soldiers. They are an especial attraction for the Cockney

urchins, who climb up them and all over them, and clear them out of superfluous coppers.

A vital pronouncement upon the point of the Government of Britain paying a fixed price for wheat is one I give below. It has been made by Sir Sidney Oliver (Permanent Secretary to the English Board of Agriculture) and is as follows:

"Nothing has been said by the Government to warrant the idea that they think of stepping in and buying wheat at their own price. They have taken power to commandeer wheat in the public interest, and to pay for it, not whatever price the Government shall determine, but a fair and reasonable price, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. You may be quite sure that the Government will not be entitled to regard anything less than 40s. a quarter as a fair and reasonable price, and that they will only exercise the powers they possess if they have reason to believe that an excessive price is being asked. If the wheat supply were cornered, the Government would be entitled to fix a lower price below the artificial price created by the cornering. If a corner is created the middleman, not the farmer, gets the increased profit. The Government will certainly pay such a price as will pay farmers to grow wheat, and the agricultural committee have expressed the opinion that it is well worth the farmer's while to grow wheat, having regard to the position of the world's harvest."

£14,936 FRIESLAND CATTLE SALE IN ENGLAND.

Surrey was the venue of a remarkable sale of cattle on November 9th. It was run by the British Holstein Cattle Society, who made a profit of £10,000 on the day's deal, and realized for 59 head a sum of £14,936 5s. It arose this way. There is a bar up in Britain, a bar made by the Government against imported cattle, but to oblige a few zealous lovers of Friesland cattle, called Holsteins in Britain, the Government allowed 59 head to come into the country from Holland, spend a three months' quarantine at the docks, and then be dispersed. Only 300 people visited the sale, held by John Thornton & Co., Frank Matthews the Shorthorn salesman being in command. The 59 head were composed of bull calves, chiefly, and very young heifers. Two bull calves sold for 560 guineas; two for 520 guineas; one for 500 guineas, and so on down the sale. The least figure paid was 110 guineas. In heifers best price was 520 guineas, and least 105 guineas. Not a lot realized less than 100 guineas—a wonderful accomplishment. The 59 head averaged £258 3s. 1d., or an aggregate of £14,936. The 39 bulls averaged £257 13s., and the 20 heifers £244 7s. 9d.

A novelty was to state in the catalogue what the animal cost. I have figured out that the British Holstein Cattle Society have cleared £10,000 in one day. Never has an obscure Society leaped to fame in one short 24 hours. One will have to take his hat off to the Secretary nowadays when he talks to him—fancy £10,000 in one afternoon!

Surrey, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

United States Embargo Removed.

The quarantine placed on cattle from Canada by the United States Government was removed last Saturday, and our cattle can now go in there without restriction.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, November 23rd, numbered 186 carloads, comprising 3,860 cattle, 1,293 hogs, 2,658 sheep and lambs, and 185 calves. Trade in fat cattle was active, and prices 25c. to 40c. higher. Fat steers sold from \$7 to \$8; heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.75; bulls, \$5 to \$7; feeders, \$6 to \$6.50; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5.75; milkers, \$65 to \$95; veal calves, \$5 to \$10. Sheep, \$3 to \$6; lambs, \$7 to \$8.25. Hogs, \$8 weighed off cars; \$7.75 fed and watered, and \$7.40 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	63	638	701
Hogs	880	9,425	10,305
Sheep	850	11,509	12,359
Calves	2,542	11,274	13,816
Horses	80	856	736
		32	32

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	43	688	731
Cattle	955	12,536	13,491
Hogs	41	6,974	7,015
Sheep	1,143	8,087	9,230
Calves	14	1,179	1,193
Horses		83	83

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the week show a decrease of 30 carloads, 3,186 cattle, 457 calves, and 51 horses, but an increase of 5,344 hogs and 4,586 sheep and lambs, compared with the same week of 1913.

Hogs sold last Friday at \$7.75 fed and watered; \$8 off cars, and \$7.35 f. o. b. cars at country points.

The Toronto live-stock market during the past week had a plethora of cattle, principally of the common and medium light steers and heifers of inferior breeding qualities. Many of these were bought for canning purposes, as many of the farmers refused to purchase them for feeding purposes. Good to choice steers and heifers were very scarce, and the highest price recorded was \$7.75 for a couple of loads of what were called choice steers, out of a run of over 5,000 cattle on Monday. A large number of these medium, rough cattle, were held from Monday until Tuesday and Wednesday, drovers refusing to accept the prices

offered. Fresh supplies, which were liberal, coming on the market each succeeding day, caused a dull, draggy trade all week, prices being lower as a rule. As for some time past, the best sellers were the canners and cutters, for which there was an excellent demand, but they also sold at lower values. We do not remember, during the eighteen years we have attended the Toronto live-stock market, of ever seeing so many of the canner class of cows as was brought on the market during the past week. A few good to choice butchers' heifers and steers would sell readily, as there have been few offered lately. The market for stockers and feeders, as well as milkers and springers, remained about steady. There were light receipts of calves, but plenty to supply the demand, since heavy supplies of poultry came on the market. Prices for calves were lower, as a rule, and we only heard of one fancy calf bringing \$10.50. Sheep and lambs were plentiful, with values lower, excepting for a few choice, light, black faced lambs, which sold at \$7.90 to \$8.10. Heavy, coarse lambs, were cheaper. Hogs firm, selling at a slight advance.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice butchers' steers sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75; good, \$7 to \$7.40, but \$7 to \$7.25 were the ruling prices for good cattle; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.60; common, \$6 to \$6.25; common, light heifers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; choice cows,

\$6.25 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50. A good to choice heavy bull sometimes brought \$6.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50; good steers, \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; stockers, \$4 to \$5.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a steady demand all week for good to choice milkers and forward springers, but backward springers are not wanted. Prices ranged from \$65 to \$100, and a few went at \$105 to \$110, and one at \$115 during the week.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves, \$9 to \$10; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$8; common, \$6 to \$7; inferior, Eastern, heavy, grass calves, sold at \$4 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes sold at \$5 to \$5.75; heavy ewes, \$3.50 to \$4; culls, \$2 to \$3; choice lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; heavy lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.25; cull lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Receipts were moderate all week, and prices were firm, at \$7.75 fed and watered, on Monday.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

There were three different auction sales the past week of horses that were rejected by those who were buying for the British army. Many buyers were pres-

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - - - 11,500,000
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,000,000
 Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

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Accounts of Farmers Invited
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tables have fallen off considerably. Apples, \$1 to \$1.25 per box, and \$1.25 to \$3 per barrel; American apples, \$3 per box; bananas, \$1.40 per bunch; citrons, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; cranberries, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel, \$2.50 per box; grapes, Canadian, 17c. to 25c. per six-quart basket; grape fruit, Florida, \$3 to \$3.25 per case; Cuban, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; limes, \$1.25 per hundred; lemons, Messina, \$4.15 to \$4.75 per case; oranges, Florida, \$2.25 to \$3 per box; late Valencias, \$3.75 to \$4 per box; pears, 25c. to 35c. per eleven-quart basket; pine-apples, Porto Rico, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per box; Havanas, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; Isle of Pines, \$4.50 per case; quinces, 50c. per eleven-quart basket. Vegetables—Beans, \$4 per hamper; beets, 60c. per bag; Brussels sprouts, Canadian, 35c. per eleven-quart basket; cabbages, 25c. to 40c. per dozen; carrots, 50c. per bag; celery, Canadian, \$3.50 per box of 5 1/2 to 6 dozen; cauliflower, 60c. to 85c. per dozen; hot-house cucumbers, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen; onions, Canadian, \$1.10 to \$1.25 per 75-lb. sack; parsnips, 65c. per bag; turnips, 30c. to 35c. per bag.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The advent of cold weather undoubtedly had a stimulating effect upon the demand for live stock of all kinds. Both demand and supply increased slightly, and the consequence was that prices were much the same as they had been for some time past. The quality of the stock coming on the market was fair. Choice stock, however, was not very plentiful, but the favorable weather brought out quite a demand for lower grades of cattle. The best steers on the market sold at 7c., the quality being fine. Good steers sold at 6 1/2c.; medium at 5 1/2c. to 6c., and common ranged down to about 5c. per lb. Butchers' cows ranged between 4c. and 6c. per lb., while bulls sold at about 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. Canning stock continued in good demand. Supplies were fairly large, and the quality not very good, with the result that prices ran as low as 3c. per lb., ranging from that to 4c. Ontario lambs were moderately firm, at 7 1/2c. to 8c., while Quebec ranged from 7c. Ewe sheep sold at 4 1/2c. to 5c. and bucks and culls at 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb. Calves showed little change, being generally from \$3 to \$10. Hogs were in very good demand, and prices ranged around 8 1/2c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market continued unchanged. Dealers quoted heavy draft horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$150 to \$200 each; lighter horses, from \$125 to \$150. Broken-down, old animals, were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage horses sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The weather turned unusually cold for the time of year. This stimulated demand for dressed hogs, and prices advanced. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were quoted at 11 1/2c. to 11c. per lb.

Poultry.—A fair trade was started in poultry, and prices were on about an average of the past few years, being 16c. to 18c. per lb. for turkeys; 12c. to 15c. for chickens; 13c. to 15c. for ducks., and 9c. to 11c. for geese.

Potatoes.—There was little change in the potato market. Prices were 60c. to 62 1/2c. per bag, carloads, ex track, single bags being 75c. to 80c.

Honey and Syrup.—Prices were steady all the way round. Maple syrup in tins was quoted at 60c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 9c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 16 1/2c. to 17 1/2c. per lb.; extracted, 12c. to 13c.; dark comb, 14 1/2c. to 15c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Hides and Skins.—Owing to continued export and the advent of cold weather, the market for eggs showed continued strength. Prices were higher on fresh-laid eggs, being 40c. to 42c. per dozen, while selected cold-storage stock were about steady, at 31c. to 32c. per dozen. No. 1 cold-storage were firm, at 29c. to 30c., and No. 2, 25c. to 26c. per dozen.

Butter.—Creamery showed little change, and prices held steady. Demand was good. Choice stock was quoted at 27 1/2c. to 28c. per lb. here, while fine was 27c. to 27 1/2c., and seconds, 26c. to 26 1/2c. Manitoba dairy was 24c. to 25c., and Western dairy, 25c. to 26c. per lb.

Cheese.—September-made Ontario cheese was sold at 15 1/2c. to 15 1/4c. per lb. for either white or colored, and October makes were 1c. below these figures. September Eastern cheese was 15 1/2c. to 15 1/4c., and Octobers a fraction under.

Grain.—Demand for oats continued good, and prices were again higher. Canadian Western were quoted at 61 1/2c. per bushel for No. 2; 59c. for No. 3; 58c. for No. 1 feed, and 57c. for No. 2 feed, ex store. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white oats were 55c. per bushel, and No. 3, 54c. Argentine corn was 83 1/2c. to 84.

Flour.—Prices of Ontario flour were a little lower in some instances, but generally steady. Ontario patents were \$6 per barrel in wood, and straight rollers \$5.50 to \$5.60, bags being \$2.70. Manitoba first patents were \$6.70, seconds being \$6.20, and strong bakers' \$6 in jute.

Millfeed.—Prices were about the same as the week previous. Bran was \$24 to \$25 per ton in bags, and shorts \$26 to \$27. Middlings were \$29 to \$30, including bags. Mouille was scarce, and very firm, at \$35 to \$36 per ton for pure, and \$31 to \$32 for mixed.

Hay.—The hay market showed no tendency to decline. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$20.50 to \$21 per ton. No. 2 extra was \$19.50 to \$20, and No. 2, \$18.50 to \$19.

Buffalo.

Prospects look very favorable for the raising of the quarantine against Canada and permitting live stock from the Dominion to come to the Buffalo market. A committee from the East Buffalo Live-stock Association visited Washington the past week, and it was represented to Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, that Canada had not had a single case of the foot-and-mouth disease, and had promptly cleaned and disinfected all of its yards, and it was suggested that in view of the fact that the Buffalo yards had been cleaned and disinfected, and the quarantine raised by both the State and Federal authorities, that the letting in of Canadian live stock would be from a clean and free country, and that all stock would come into clean and disinfected yards. It was represented that the main yards would be used only for Canadians and for such sections as the Federal Government decided to release, namely, sections in States where no foot-and-mouth disease has appeared. It was suggested that all stock coming into the main yards could be sold for interstate shipment, but it was the contention that all State of New York live stock be marketed hereafter, as has been the case, in the Texas or quarantine yards, which are cut off from the main stock yards, by reason of the fact that the Federal Government still has the State of New York under quarantine. If the embargo against Canada is removed shortly, which seems highly probable, it should be remembered that no stock or feeding cattle, or breeding or dairy animals, should be forwarded to this market. There would be little or no demand for stock and feeding cattle during the present conditions, and no breeding or milking cows can leave the yards. The authorities of the State of New York are perfectly willing to remove the quarantine against Canada as soon as the Federal Government decides on this course. A committee from the East Buffalo Live-stock Association is now in correspondence with the Veterinary Director General of Canada, with a view of having an order which the Director General issued prohibiting the passage of American cattle through the State, so that live stock can move through the Dominion, as heretofore from Michigan, in cleaned and disinfected cars. It is thought that the Director General, after looking into the situation, will so modify the order.

Buffalo re-opened its market the past week, but shipments were limited to the State of New York, and stock had to be marketed at what is known as the Texas or quarantine division, where there are only thirty-five pens. Business proved rather unsatisfactory after Monday, on the opening day quite a few of the State killers being here to get supplies. Offerings ran, in the main, in the cattle end of the trade, to a medium and common class of cows, canners predominating heavily. An advance of from 50c. to 75c. on Monday was lost

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the balance of the week, and the canner market closed up for the week fully 25c. to 50c. lower than for the last market day before the quarantine, nearly three weeks ago. Canners sold generally most of the week from \$3 to \$3.75. A cutting kind, \$4 to \$4.50, and medium to good cows and heifers ranged from \$5 to \$6.50. No steers to speak of were offered. If Canadian cattle are permitted to come next week, shippers should keep in close touch with the conditions of the trade here. It is probable that New York City would take good kinds of shipping steers, but with rather limited outlet, shippers should act with caution and get a line on the trade from day to day if they contemplate shipping. The total number of cars for the week were 63, or close to 1,600 head.

Hogs.—Hog prices last week were unusually high for this time of year, market here at times being as much as \$1.25 to \$1.30 per hundred above Chicago, while under normal conditions the margin here over Western points figures from 25c. to 50c. Only State stuff could be received, and receipts were very light, Eastern buyers taking nearly everything that was here. If the ban against Canada is removed this week, no doubt Canadian hogs would bring high prices here. Sales the past week ranged from \$8.40 to \$8.80; roughs \$7.25 to \$7.75, and stags \$6.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs.—Highest prices of the year prevailed on lambs last week. Tops the first half sold from \$9 to \$9.25, and on Friday some reached \$9.50. Throwouts and culls sold from \$7.75 down, and skips went as low as \$6. No wether sheep were here, but the right kind are quotable up to \$6.25, and possibly a little more. Top ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75, several lots selling straight, which contained cull ends, from \$4.75 to \$5.25, and cull sheep \$4.50 down.

Calves.—High prices were secured for veals last week, tops ranging from \$12.50 to \$12.75; culls \$11 down, and fed calves \$5.50 to \$6.50.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter.—Creamery, prints, 37 1/2c.; creamery, extra, tubs, 36c.; dairy, choice to fancy, 33c. to 34c.; dairy, fair to good, 28c. to 30c.; crock butter, fancy, 28c. to 30c.

Cheese.—New, fancy, 17c. to 17 1/2c.; fair to good, 15c. to 16 1/2c.

Eggs.—White, fancy, 48c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, choice, per lb., 22c. to 24c.; fowls, fancy, per lb., 17c. to 17 1/2c.; chickens, fancy, per lb., 17c. to 17 1/2c.; ducks, per lb., 19c. to 20c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 19c. to 20c.; fowls, choice, per lb., 15c. to 16c.; chickens, choice to fancy, 14c. to 15c.; geese, per lb., 13c. to 15c.; ducks, per lb., 14c. to 16c.

Potatoes.—Home-grown, per bushel, 47c. to 48c.

Cheese Markets.

Napanee, 14 1/2c.; Cornwall, 14 13-16c. and 14 1/2c.; Montreal, finest Westerns, 15 1/2c. to 15 1/4c.; finest Easterns, 15 1/2c. to 15 1/4c.; Brockville, 14 13-16c.; Vankleek Hill, 14 11-16c.; New York State, whole milk, colored specials, 15c. to 15 1/2c.; white, 15 1/2c.; average fancy, 14 1/2c. to 14 1/4c.; white, 14 1/2c. to 15c.; skims, 13c. to 13 1/2c.; Utica, N. Y., 13 1/2c.

ent from outside as well as in the city, and all offerings were cleared up at reasonable prices, ranging from \$30 to \$130 each, at the three sales. Other classes of horses were reported as being unchanged, with very few sold.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.12; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, new, \$1.24, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.20 1/2c.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 49c. to 50c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 61c.; No. 3, 58 1/2c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 88c. to 90c.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.60, outside.

Corn.—American, new No. 3 yellow, 73 1/2c., track, Collingwood.

Barley.—For malting, 65c. to 68c.; choice, 70c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 70c. to 72c., outside.

Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.85.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.60; second patents, \$6.10; in cotton, 10c. more. Ontario, 90 per cent. winter-wheat patents, \$4.40 to \$4.50, Toronto freights.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$23 to \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26 to \$27; middlings, \$29 to \$30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices were unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 40c. by the case; cold-storage, 28c. to 29c.

Cheese.—New, large, 16c.; twins, 16 1/2c.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3; primes, \$2.75.

Potatoes.—Per bag, 65c. to 70c. for car lots of Canadians, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 70c. to 75c., track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 14c.; spring ducks, 10c.; hens, 7c. to 10c.; spring chickens, live weight, 10c. to 12c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4; geese, 8c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, 14c. to 14 1/2c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16 1/2c.; green, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins and pelts, 90c. to \$1.25; call skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 45c. to 50c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17 1/2c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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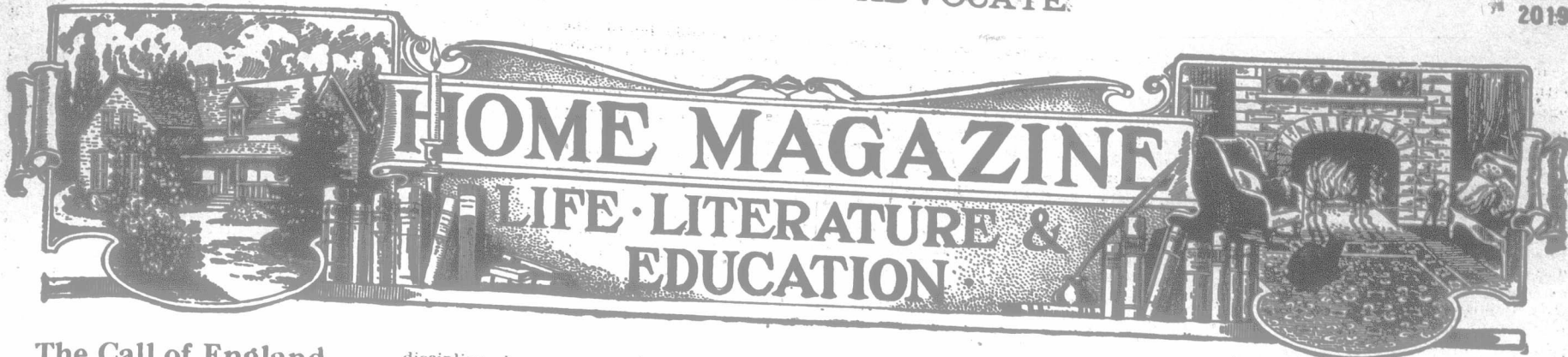
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The Call of England.

Every lover of England is bound to give what he can spare—and something more—for the help of those who may suffer distress through the war.

Come, all ye who love her well,
Ye whose hopes are one with hers,
One with hers the hearts that swell
When the pulse of memory stirs;
She from whom your life ye take
Claims you; how can you forget?
Come, your honor stands at stake!
Pay your debt!

By her sons that hold the deep,
Nerves at strain and sinews tense,
Sleepless-eyed that ye may sleep
Girdled in a fast defence;—
By her sons that face the fire
Where the battle lines are set—
Give your country her desire!
Pay your debt!

He, that, leaving child and wife
In our keeping, unafraid,
Goes to dare the deadly strife,
Shall he see his trust betrayed?
Shall he come again and find
Hollow cheeks and eyelids wet?
Guard them as your kith and kind!
Pay your debt!

Sirs, we should be shamed indeed
If the bitter cry for bread,
Children's cries in cruel need,
Rose and fell uncomforted!
Ah, but since the patriot glow
Burns in English bosoms yet,
Twice and thrice ye will, I know,
Pay your debt!
—Owen Seaman, in Punch.

Emile Verhaeren.

BELGIUM'S NATIONAL POET.
Described by Holbrook Jackson as the "First of the Living Poets."

No man living has a better right to voice the sorrows of unhappy Belgium than Emile Verhaeren, her greatest and her most faithful son. A fighter all his life, he is allowed none of the peace his years would seem to merit, for his sixtieth birthday has found him a refugee in a foreign land, his soul torn between grief for the terrible disaster which has overwhelmed the country that he loves more than anything in the world, and anger against her giant enemy, whose treachery and wanton fury makes every day more complete her misery and her despair.

It is at times almost more than one can bear to hear him talk of the happenings in what was so recently his home. He is aged somewhat in appearance, his back perhaps more bowed, the myriad furrows in his face perhaps a little deeper than before the coming of the terror; but the brilliance of his eyes and the rousing splendor of his talk and gestures seem to have gained in intensity and power. It would be difficult for anyone, and is well-nigh impossible for an Englishman, with his share of the national diffidence of emotional speaking, to put into words the affection and admiration Verhaeren inspires. Courted and flattered by the great of every country in Europe, he remains simple and retiring, cordial to the least of his friends, full of a fresh interest in everything new, possessed almost of the candor of the child.

It was an anxious time for his friends in London while he remained in Brussels. We knew his unflinching courage, his passionate love for Belgium. We knew his fame in Germany, where ruthless

discipline has ever gone hand in hand with the keenest discriminating power in matters artistic of any country in the world. It was more than a relief to see him safe in England, whither he has come unwillingly, almost by accident, and whence he would depart at any hour and at any risk to himself if by returning home he could help his suffering countrymen.

Here in London he continually visits his poorer countrymen, addressing meetings on their behalf, reading aloud to great gatherings of them his poems of the glory of Flanders and of her suffering. A striking figure indeed, the greatest poet in Europe, a refugee like themselves.

Now and then he comes to see me, perhaps with Madame Verhaeren, for a quiet afternoon. He will sit and talk, at first quietly, then with growing excitement, about the condition of Belgium. Every place concerned he knows intimately and loves. "The Germans seem to desire nothing less than the extermination of the Belgian race," he said the other day. Going on to speak of Liege, he describes with that wonderful choice of words which makes his very conversation literature, the heroic desperation of the city's defence. How the garrison was so small that the defenders had literally to run along the trenches from fort to fort, from Pontis to Loncin, from Loncin to Boncelles, to repel the waves of the German onslaught.

He drew a magnificent picture of the wasted bravery and tragic slaughter of the assault. "The Germans came on, a solid wall of men towards the foot of the glacis. As they drew nearer the guns of the forts fell silent, only the approaching legions, with their hoarse cries of "Kaiser" breaking the quiet darkness. They reached the glacis itself and began to mount it. At a signal

Verhaeren described equally vividly the murderous fighting in the streets of Charleroi. A Belgian battery, ensconced in a church commanding the narrow street up which the Germans were advancing, and separated from it by the Sambre, bridgeless and unfordable, swept the closely-packed ranks of the enemy with such pitiless severity that the very density of the dead in front protected those behind. But still the Germans forced their way onwards, till, reaching the river bank, they hurled into the stream their own dead and wounded comrades, and over the bridge of bodies thus made, they crossed the river to silence and capture the Belgian guns.

And once more he passed to the misery of the present. "Termonde"—and he pointed to the gray ashes on the hearth—"is simply that—and it was once a city." Everywhere the high roads (those "grandes routes" of which he has so splendidly written) are strewn with the belongings of poor folk flying before the savages who have conquered them. The inhabitants are driven ceaselessly from place to place. Every time the army sallied out from Antwerp to harass the Germans, the latter, in their cruel rage, destroyed another village, bombarded another open town, Malines, Aerschot, Diest, in the part of Belgium they had occupied. He spoke of a friend of his, a professor at Mons, who has just come to England, who had seen and heard things so terrible that he broke down completely in the telling of them and wept like a child.

"The country is a desert," said Verhaeren, and one felt that his tears, too, were not far off.

I do not think humanitarian economists in England, who shudder at the thought of reprisals and talk of an indemnity as though it could cure wounds such as Belgium has suffered, can have

The 1914 Pearson Flower Garden Contest in Peel County.

One of the cruelest things has happened!

Cruel in two ways—you would have been spared hearing from me again, and you have been denied a most delightful and clever article. I tried to persuade Mrs. Potter, who wrote that skillful little skit for Ingle Nook last year, to write this, but I could not get her past a "No, No." However, you will find her again this year in the "Nook."

The Flower Garden Contest tour was much the same as other years—only different! The sun was high in the heavens, bright and clear, on a Monday. But! Well, do you remember how it rained all that afternoon? Anyway, we do. It seemed we overtook or were overtaken by three different downpours that came so thick and fast it looked like hail—anyway, we kept on going. Mud! water! rain! A less careful chauffeur would have landed us in the ditch. He, poor fellow, shortly after, left for the front. He was loth to go, for he had a young wife and a young babe, but his thorough knowledge of motors and also of the roads in France, made him most desirable. More is the pity that the subject of any land should have to face the horrors of war.

I am sorry to have to announce there were only four competitors. It seems to me so worthy an effort on Mr. Pearson's part should have met with as hearty a response as in the three preceding years. It can scarcely be overlooked, for that Mr. Pearson should withdraw the contest for the future.

The first prize was awarded to the Misses Fuller, Norval Station. Their tidy lawn and tastefully arranged flowers brought forth praise that flowers put in helter-skelter cannot attain. The particular feature, a new one this year, was a half-moon in foliage and feverfew, so perfectly brought out that it was a great credit to the young ladies. How much we appreciated the exquisite bouquet and the generous giving of slips.

Mrs. Little, methinks, would be more than surprised when she learned she was listed for prize number two. We did not even get a glimpse of her, but a young girl told us Mrs. Little said she had been more or less ill all summer, and had been unable to attend to her garden. But it did not have that appearance, for a lawn of considerable dimensions was in good order. The two large beds in the center were most attractive, as was also the wide bed along the side and across the front, edging the fence. Some young rose-bushes also gave promise of beauty to come.

Mrs. Caulthard, of Toronto, a truly cultured lady "of the old school," accompanied us to the Mona Kay garden—prize number three. True, there was room for improvement here, but—was there a touch of the really genteel, and a hominess that grips and holds. From this garden, too, we had the pleasure of flowers in the motor.

Mrs. David Potter, of Mono Mills, Mr. Pearson, and Miss Alderson, of West Toronto, were the judges again this year. Our charming, gracious hostess, was unable to come with us. I will tell you why. She has a precious little "Jane"—all her own. She is the image of her father, and if she inherits all the good qualities of her parents, will of a surety be a credit to all who may know her.

May I tell you of still another garden, one of ye olden days, grandmother's dear old-fashioned spot? 'Tis but a memory now. For she is gone? Oh, no; for here she sits with bright, bright eyes, alert of mind, and, with all her quiet,



Toronto's Home Guard at Drill, Toronto.

the searchlights of the forts sizzled into brilliance, the armored glacis seemed to burst into flame, while the mitrailleuses swept the serried ranks of the German army. They stood a moment in bewildered silence; then, all along the line, a murmuring cry rose and fell, and the ranks seemed to crumple up and remain only human bodies, lying horribly still."

But the bitter contrast of Liege today—famine-stricken, helpless in the grip of the enemy, its inhabitants forced to wait in endless lines for tiny portions of bread, only to be insulted in their misery by the flaunted luxury of the Prussian officers, their wives, and their families, strutting and sneering in the public streets of the conquered city.

realized the things that have happened. Can an indemnity make a wilderness once more a garden, change a blackened ruin into a thriving city?

The tragic remnant of Belgium, like Verhaeren, her greatest citizen, reads something very different to "cash" into the word revenge. Even Verhaeren declares himself as "feroce" now, and it was of him that a French critic admirably exclaimed, "Oh, la tendresse des forts!" His tenderness and his simplicity are those of a child, but his anger is the anger of a man, and Germany will not find it easy to forget the anger of the Belgium she despised, nor of the Belgian poet upon whom she has fawned. —By Michael Sadler, in T. P.'s Weekly.

retiring side, she gives and takes a joke with as much zest at eighty-eight as at eighteen. A splendid type of the pioneer days when William Lyon McKenzie visited at her father's home, and later at her own, when she had changed her name from Anderson to Ivey.

On her retiring to the village, others took the place, interest ceased, and what was once a pleasing plot of vegetables, flowers and fruit, is to-day but a tangle of underbrush and waving grass, mixed with dandelions. No trace of all the love and care once expended on it now remains, naught but retrospect of childhood deep can picture it as of old,—the odorous blossoms of the trees, the June day humming of the bees, and later, when the autumn months drew near, such plums with bursting sides, and pears so plump and bold, and modest little crabs, or apples, should I add? and currants—black, white, and red—bouquets in themselves; berries—"giant goose," raspberries, black, white and red, and blushing straw; and grapes we children revelled in, none so good, so perfect as those from this bucolic spot of "grandma's." No forbidden fruit found place in this fair spot. Not satisfied yet, in careless mood, but mindful not to trample down, we wandered through the narrow isles of carrots, peas, beans, and onion's spikey tops; tried this, tasted that, each wishing he or she were two instead of one, thus to overcome inconvenient limit. And here the beautiful flowers flourished in harmonious luxuriant grace. Sweet "pineys" and waving "Sparrow-grass," as grandma always says; honeysuckle clinging to the wall, atone with bee and hummingbird; lilacs, snowballs, and flowering almond.

Oh, what a time! Roses in profusion, ribbon-grass galore, and butterflies flitting all about like tiny Chinese lanterns. The "old man" lingered near the garden gate where swung the "Canterbury bells" and "flags," waved in the breeze. The "marigolds" were close friends of the "asters," and "coxcorns" they were many.

Here in a nook all by themselves were "sweet Mary" and "sweet William," and "tulips" lingered near. Oh, modest little "June pinks"! may they "live forever." No wonder "bachelor's buttons" were such chums with "snapdragon" and "bleeding hearts," nor that the bird all by himself close by the orchard brook cried "Whip-poor-will."

Soft moonlight floods this rustic scene, and all is peace and quietness—a likeness unto that first garden.

It was a garden such as this—his mother's garden—which was one of the incentives of the Pearson Flower Garden Contest.

L. IDA ALDERSON.

Browsings Among the Books.

IN GERMANISED LORRAINE.

[From "East of Paris," by Betham-Edwards.]

Alsace-Lorraine, I may here mention, is a verbal annexation dating from 1871. Whilst Alsace was German until its conquest by Louis XIV., Lorraine, the country of Jeanne d' Arc, had been in part French and French-speaking for centuries. Alsace under French regime retained alike Protestantism and Teutonic speech. We can easily understand that the changes of 1871 should come much harder to the Catholic Lorrainers than to their Protestant Alsatian neighbors.

Bitterness of feeling does not seem to me to diminish with time. On the occasion of my third visit to Germanised France, I found things much the same, the clinging to France ineradicable as ever, nothing like the faintest sign of reconciliation with Imperial rule.

One might suppose that, after a generation, some slight approach to intercourse would exist among the French and Prussian populations. By the upper classes the Germans, no matter what their rank or position, remain tabooed as were Jews in the Ghetto of former days.

Now a word concerning the blood-tax. Rich and well-to-do French residents in the annexed provinces can afford to send their sons across the frontier and pay the heavy fines imposed for default. With the artisan and peasant the case is otherwise. Here defec-

tion from military service means not only lifelong separation but worldly ruin. To the wealthy an occasional sight of their young soldiers in France is an easy matter. A poor man must stay at home. If his sons quit Alsace-Lorraine in order to go through their military service on French soil, they cannot return until they have attained their forty-fifth year, and the penalty of default is so high that it means, and is intended to mean, ruin. There is also another crying evil of the system. French conscripts forced into the German Army are always sent as far as possible away from home. If they fall



Men of the 28th Regiment, Stratford, Have a White Kitten for a Mascot.

ill and die, kith or kin can seldom reach them. . . . I visited a tenant farmer on the other side of the frontier, whose only son had lately died in hospital at Berlin. The poor father was telegraphed for but arrived too late, the blow sad- dening forever an honest and laborious life. This farmer was well-to-do, but had other children. How then could he pay the fine imposed upon the defaulter? And, of course, French service involved lifelong separation. Cruel, indeed, is

their humble board, the conscripts' fare being regulated according to the strictest economy. In rich houses, German officers receive similar hospitality, but we can easily understand under what conditions.

The annexed provinces are of course being Germanised by force. Immigration continues at a heavy cost. Here is an instance in point.

When Alsace was handed over to the German Government it boasted of absolute solvency. It is now burdened with debt, owing, among many other reasons, to the high salaries received by the more important German officials; the explanation of this being that the position of these functionaries is so unpleasant they have to be bribed into such expatriation. Thus their salaries are double what they were French rule. Not that friction often occurs between the German civil authorities and French subjects; everyone bears witness to the politeness of the former, but it is impossible for them not to feel the distastefulness of their own presence. On the other hand, the perpetual state of seige is a grievance daily felt. Free speech, liberty of the press, rights of public meeting are unknown. Not long since a peasant just crossed the frontier, and as he touched French soil, shouted "Vive la France!" On his return he was convicted of lese majeste and sent to prison. Another story points to the same moral. At a meeting of a village council an aged peasant farmer, who cried, "We are not subjects, but servants of William II.," was imprisoned for six weeks. The occasion that called forth the protest was an enforced levy for some public works of no advantage whatever to the inhabitants. Sad, indeed is the retrospect, sadder still the looking forward, with which we quit French friends in the portions of territory now known as Alsace-Lorraine. And when we say, "Adieu," the word has additional meaning. Epistolary intercourse, no more than table-talk, is sacred.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

God's Message to the Nations.

A noise shall come even to the ends of the earth; for the LORD hath a controversy with the nations, He will plead with all flesh; He will give them that are wicked to the sword, saith the LORD.—Jer. xxv.: 31.

It is a striking fact that the words of

nations calls for a sword upon all the inhabitants of the earth. This is His ancient message, which is being fulfilled once more: "Thus saith the LORD of Hosts, Behold, evil shall go forth from nation to nation, and a great whirlwind shall be raised up from the coasts of the earth. And the slain of the LORD shall be at that day from one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth: they shall not be lamented, neither gathered, nor buried . . . and the peaceable habitations are cut down because of the fierce anger of the LORD."

When Jeremiah daringly warned God's people of the national punishment which the Righteous Judge would inflict in His fierce anger, as a result of great national sin, the other prophets and the priests demanded his death. But the popular voice was raised in his favor. The princes and all the people said: "This man is not worthy to die: for he hath spoken to us in the Name of the LORD our God."

Let us be careful lest we refuse to listen to God's message to the nations—to our own beloved nation among the rest.

When God wanted to reach the ear of Elijah, He first attracted attention by terrible sights and sounds. "The LORD passed by," we are told, and the mighty mountains and hard rocks were torn in pieces by a terrific storm of wind, the solid earth was rent by an earthquake, and a fire completed the work of destruction. Then—not till then—was heard the sound of gentle stillness which Elijah instantly recognized as the Voice of his beloved Master and King.

God has a message for us in this day, and He is determined to make us hear it: Year after year He has been speaking to us, but we have been so immersed in everyday work or trivial pleasure, so bent on worldly success and ambition, that we have had no time to listen. God loves us. He knows that the souls of His children have been growing hard and selfish, or secretly corrupted by degrading vices. As gentleness had no power to check the worship of the almighty dollar; or rouse the nations from enervating pursuit of luxury or the degrading habit of vice, the Judge of all the earth has compelled our attention. Jeremiah foretold this, saying: "The LORD shall roar from on high, and utter His voice from His holy habitation; He shall give a shout, as they that tread the grapes, against all the inhabitants of the earth . . . He will plead with all flesh."

We speak of the meekness and gentleness of Christ—perhaps secretly thinking that meekness is synonymous with weakness—see how He is described in Rev. xix. There we find Him riding a war-horse and leading the armies of heaven in a righteous war. "Out of His mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it He should smite the nations; and He shall rule them with a rod of iron; and He treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God." This treading of the winepress is no light matter, for in another place we read that "blood came out of the winepress, even unto the horse bridles."

This war is like the storm and fire and earthquake. After it is over, may God give us grace to listen in humble penitence to the still small voice.

Don't let us spend our time now in telling God about the wickedness of our foes. We feel that our part in this war is righteous and necessary; but is our nation so blameless, in its past and present way of living, that the present sorrow and anxiety is quite undeserved by us?

Our foes must answer—and they are already paying a terrible penalty—for their own sins. Let us look to ourselves and humbly acknowledge both our national and individual sins.

This morning I received from one of our readers the copy of a sermon preached in the Baptist Church, Doe Lake, Ontario, on Sept. 6th. The preacher declares that God is not mocked, whatsoever a nation soweth that shall it also reap. He says that though individuals may receive punishment in a future state of existence, nations "must receive here," sooner or later, the judgment of their sowing. God will keep His word, and He has said: "I will punish the world for their evil . . . and I will cause the arrogance of the proud



48th Highlander's Returning from a March. Guard turns out to receive them. Scene at Exhibition Park, Toronto.

the dilemma of the unfortunate annexed. But the blood-tax is felt in other ways. During my third stay in Germanised Lorraine the autumn manoeuvres were taking place. This means that alike rich and poor are compelled to lodge and cook for as many soldiers as the authorities choose to impose upon them. I was assured by a resident that poor people often had the worn-out men to

the prophets, written thousands of years ago, are now thundering in our ears as if they had been intended especially for our day and generation—as if they had been first proclaimed in the last quarter of the year 1914. Read this chapter, from which my text is taken, and see how startlingly up-to-date it is. The beloved City of God cannot go "utterly unpunished" when the Judge of the

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In the sermon mentioned above, it is pointed out that Belgium was enriched by the Congo atrocities, "when whole tribes were decimated, unheard-of tortures inflicted on a defenceless people that rubber might be obtained by Belgian merchants."

Then he goes on to say that even our beloved Empire is not free from national guilt. "For the sake of revenue, a Christian country poured into a heathen country, China, at the cannon's mouth, every hour for over sixty years, enough opium to destroy thousands of its people—no wonder it is called China's sorrow!"

The preacher refers to the deadly rationalism of Germany, its destructive criticism which has spread like a pestilence through Protestant countries. God is not dead—though He has been long suffering and patient.

I quote again: "Has not France national sins of intemperance, immorality and infidelity; teaching her children in their primers that there is no God, and it is not worth while to waste time on such subjects."

Has Russia no national sins and long-continued crimes to renounce? Has she not treated God's chosen people with injustice and frightful cruelty? Has she not deliberately crushed the spirit of freedom and the desire for education in her own people?

A Russian Jewess told me, not long ago, of a friend of hers who was imprisoned because he ventured to start a settlement in a Russian city.

Let us obey the command of the prophet Joel, who speaks of the terrible judgment of God—a judgment on His own beloved people—as a day of darkness and gloominess, "a fire devoured before them; and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them . . . for the day of the LORD is great and very terrible; and who can abide it?"

What advice does the prophet give to men in such a sad condition? It is to turn to the Lord in sorrow and deep repentance. Then God promises to restore the years that the locust and cankerworm have eaten, and to change the desolate land into fair beauty like that of the Garden of Eden.

I have quoted largely from the sermon sent me by an unknown reader of "The Advocate," because I feel strongly that in this time of sorrow we should humbly confess our own sins, in heartfelt penitence, instead of talking loudly about the sins of our enemies. It is very easy—and entirely unprofitable—to discuss the faults of other people.

But we must not fall into the error of the "friends" of Job, who were sure that his great sufferings proved God's great anger against him for special sins. Christ on the Cross is God's reminder that the innocent often suffer with the guilty, and for the guilty, in this world.

When our Lord was on earth He said to those who told Him about some men who had been cruelly killed by Pilate: "Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all the Galileans, because they suffered such things? I tell you, Nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

We cannot always understand why God permits men to torture and kill each other. He does not explain to us His reasons for non-interference. But His message to the nations is the same in all generations: "Wash you, make you

clean; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow. Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land: but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword: for the mouth of the LORD hath spoken it."—Isa. I.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.:

Dear Sirs,—In the October 29th number of "The Farmer's Advocate," page 187, under the heading of "Hope's Quiet Hour," is an article headed "The All-loving Judge." As the article has been allowed access to "The Advocate," you will no doubt allow space for the other side. What Browning or some other human instrument writes is of no importance alongside of the inspired Scriptures, these latter must be the authority upon which every view is based, and what they say the end of all controversy.

A judge is one who meets out justice, and he has no right to be lenient. Christ, when He first came, came to "seek and to save that which was lost."—Luke 19: 10. He went down to Calvary Cross and there bore "our sins in His own body on the tree."—1 Peter, 2: 24. Again, "We are sanctified through the offering of the Body of Jesus Christ once for all."—Hebrews 10: 10. And Heb. 9: 22 states, "Without the shedding of blood is no remission."

If we want to know how God looks upon sin, we need only to go to Calvary's Cross where Christ became sin for the world. Christ cried, My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?—Mark 15: 34. We can answer because our sins were laid upon Him.—Psalm 22: 1 begins, My God, My God, why didst Thou forsake Me? The answer is in the third verse, "But Thou art holy." Now, Rom. 5: 12, 13, states, "Wherefore as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned. . . . But not as the offence, so also is the free gift. For if through the offence of one many be dead, much more the grace of God, and the gift by grace, which is by one Man, Jesus Christ, hath abounded unto many."

John 1: 29, we have John the Baptist saying of Jesus, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." In I. Cor. 5: 7, we have "Christ our passover sacrificed for us." The Lamb in Exodus 12 is only a picture of Christ the true Lamb. As they had to apply the blood of the Lamb to the door posts and lintels to shelter the first born from judgment, so we have to avail ourselves of the death of Christ by faith.

John 3: 16, states, "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in

Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

John 3: 18, "He that believeth on Him is not condemned: but he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the Name of the only begotten Son of God."

Mark 10: 16, Christ gave this commission, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."

God displayed His love for the world in that He gave His only Son for us, but God is Holy as well, and for those who reject Christ there is no salvation. Scripture is very clear upon this. It is faith, not works, which gives us new birth. Christ said to Nicodemus, "Ye must be born again."

Eph. 2: 9, "Not of works least any man should boast." Works are to follow, but we must have life before we can work. Let me kindly but firmly say, "The Farmer's Advocate" has a great influence in the land, and it should be particularly careful to set right and keep right what is of the greatest importance. Yours very truly,

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

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

Vacation With Captain Ben.

By J. Graham.

By the open window of their small flat sat Mr. and Mrs. Ned Harper gazing out on the busy scene below. Such a mixed crowd of people thronged the streets! It was like a vast panoramic scene, ever changing before their eyes.

The silence between them was broken by Mr. Ned saying to his wife, "Talk about moving pictures, Julia! Who would want to attend a picture show and sit in a close, stuffy hall, when he can see all the moving pictures he wants sitting comfortably at home."

Getting no answer to his speech, he turned to his wife to find that she had not heard him speak at all, but was sitting gazing, as it were, dreamily, out into space, entirely oblivious of the crowded streets, or her husband's presence at her side.

"A penny for your thoughts, dear," he said, gently laying his hand over hers as it lay on the window-ledge.

"Oh!" she said, starting ever so slightly at the touch. "They're worth much more than that, or at least they would cost much more than that were I only able to carry out my plans."

"What plans, my dear? Suppose you tell me, so that I may judge them for myself."

"Well, last time we were out to Joe's

I heard a consultation among the children,—you know they have an attic-room right over the sitting-room—and I heard them planning an outing for Captain Ben Leamont and the little crippled nephew who has so lately been operated on, and who, the doctors say, will be able to walk by himself after a while. Of course, it will take time, and the children seem to think a day at the seashore would help, and also please Capt. Ben, who has all of an old sailor's love for the sea.

They held a small bazaar at their school-closing; the money to be used for the hire of an automobile to take them to the seaside and back again the same day, as they have not enough to hire rooms at any of the hotels so that they might remain all night. Now, I have just been wondering if we could not do with less expensive rooms this year and supplement their funds so that they could stay a week or so at some fisherman's cottage. Perhaps we could get rooms at the same place, and I could care for the crippled boy."

"Possibly we could, Julia, but do you realize what an undertaking it will be, and you will miss your quiet rest and your comfortable rooms?"

"I know that, Ned, but I am quite prepared to give them all up for this once. All I wish is that I might take the whole lot of them,—not but that they have plenty of fresh air on the farm, but they have never seen the sea, and I've just been trying to imagine the effect it would have on Mildred Jones."

"Mildred Jones! Dear, did you mean by the whole lot, the Harpers', Kemps', Scotts' and Jones' crowds?" said her husband.

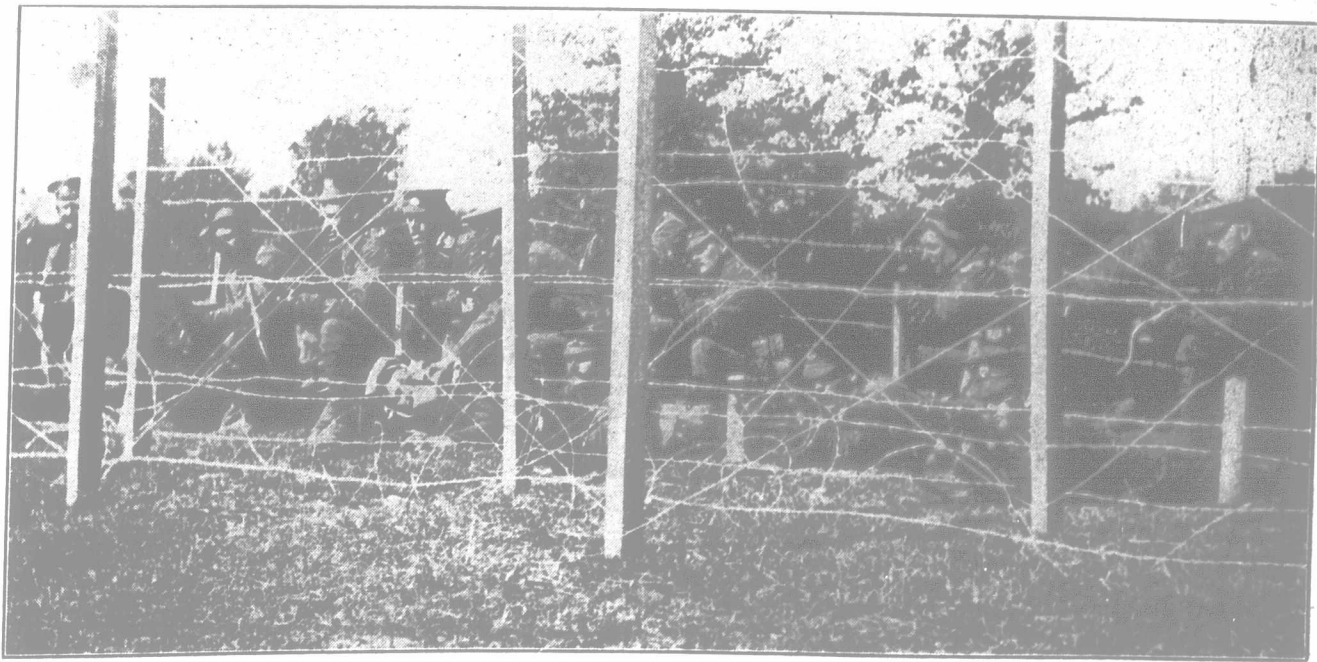
"Certainly I did. They are such an inseparable crowd, I would not dream of taking one family without the other. Besides, they are all in the plot to send Captain Ben and his nephew off, so why not?"

"Why not? Julia, you speak as if the idea were quite possible. You would certainly have to have the help of Alladin's genius with the lamp. But, say, hold on a minute," he added excitedly, turning towards the door. He ran down-stairs two steps at a time, and out on to the street, for all the world like a boy enthusiast off to a ball game.

His wife, looking after his tall form hurrying up the street, saw him catch a broad-shouldered man, and give him by no means a gentle shake. "Why, Ned Harper, of all people!" she heard him say as he turned and shook her husband's hand vigorously. What they said after that she did not hear, as they walked off together leaving her wondering who it could be that Ned had been so eager to speak to.

She was roused from her reverie by hearing a knock at the door, immediately followed by the opening of it, and Frau Mecklin's white, scared face, appeared in the opening.

"Was it vone beeg fire you vas chusing, Mees Harpaire? Vere vill it be burning? Must I dake mine Hans an



British Soldiers Coolly Awaiting a Charge from the Enemy's Cavalry.

The infantry is waiting behind barbed-wire entanglements. Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

Grettel and rush mit dem to de street?"

"Why, Frau Mecklin, what do you mean? There is no fire, is there?"

"Dot is chust vot I want to know. Your man he make von queek jomp down de stairs, and I tinks me dot he haf a fire somewhere, an dot he's gone on ring de alarm."

"Oh, no, Frau, he was just in a hurry to catch a friend he saw passing on the street, and never stopped to consider the noise he was making," said Mrs. Ned, scarcely able to control her voice, which was shaking with inward laughter. "I am so sorry he frightened you."

"Ach, Himmel! I am so glad me; but he is van heavy man for sure," said Frau Mecklin, smiling as she turned to go back to her little flat down-stairs.

In a very short time Mr. Harper returned with almost as much buoyancy as he went out with.

As he closed the door he caught his wife and waltzed her around the room, almost shouting as he did it. "It's all settled, Julia; settled to the King's taste. I have met Alladin's genius, and all we have to do now is set the day."

"Sit down, Ned, and behave sensibly," said his wife, trying to be severe, but failing in the attempt, so breathless was she from the excited waltz around the room.

"Tell me what you mean, and who that man was you were so eager to speak to that you scared poor Frau Mecklin so badly by your headlong rush down-stairs."

"I was Aladdin, my dear, and I've been rubbing the lamp, you know, and presto! we have our castle by the seaside, free transportation for the crowd, and we can stay three weeks; all the cost will be board for the crowd."

"I don't understand you, Ned; please explain!"

"Well, it's just this, Julia, that man was Findlater, who owns a lot of real-estate along the seashore. I have known him a long time, and when I saw him I said, here goes for our seaside camp! So I rushed out and laid the case before him, with the result that he has offered us the use of several large tents, and a large piece of ground to erect them on, or, rather, he will erect them for us. He is going down there to-day, and, best of all, he says he had chartered several autos to take down a party of people who intended purchasing cottage sites, and who have backed out and decided that it's the mountains for them instead. He says he may as well use them. The tents are there waiting for some workmen to come and start work on some cottages he has planned, but they can't come for three weeks, so we can have them for that time. Now, hurry on your hat and we'll take the first car out and tell the gang."

"No, Ned, don't let us tell them only that we are going with them all, the day Captain Ben goes for a day's outing. Such a surprise it will be for them. The hampers which they suppose to contain lunch for us all, can be packed with their clothing and all they will need. We'll have to take the parents' into our confidence, though, I am afraid."

When Uncle Ned and Aunt Julia arrived at the Harper farm and imparted the wonderful news that they were all going, such an excited skurrying here and there went on as the little Harpers ran to tell their friends of this unexpected good fortune.

A vein of excitement ran through the next few days. The children wondered what their mothers were washing and ironing for on such unusual days, and when the cook caught up the Harper baby in her arms, gave it a real bear hug, and said, "Bless yere heart, darlint, but we'll miss you shure as fate," set her down again as hurriedly and went into the kitchen with the tears starting to her eyes, the children looked at each other in surprise.

"Huh," said John contemptuously, "one would think we were going to be away for days, and besides, I did not think baby was coming with us." "I'll ask mother about it," said May, running into the little bedroom off the sitting-room where she heard her mother moving about.

In a few minutes she returned looking rather crest-fallen, as she said impatiently, "Mother only said, when I asked

her, "So Uncle Ned says. Now, run away, dearie, I am busy just now. She would not even let me see what she was doing. What ever can it be all about, anyway?"

"I am sure I don't know," said Mildred Jones, who had just come in, "even our housekeeper seems to have been infected with the mysterious fever, and do you know she is actually washing and ironing—and it Thursday—and instead of grumbling about it as usual, she is singing over it. And do you know she has a good voice. We must coax her to sing for us when we come back from the seaside. My, does not that sound important, though, just as if we were going for weeks instead of a day."

On Friday evening, "The Crowd," as they were now called, met at Captain Ben's cottage to tell them of the automobile drive in store for them on the morrow. Of course, it was no secret to Mrs. Webb and Miss Webb, but the children did not know that. They had decided not to tell Captain Ben where they were going, but let it come as a big surprise to him.

Next morning four big cars drove up to Captain Ben's door, and he and Mrs. Webb and his niece and nephew got into the first one, for were they not the guests of honor? Captain Ben jumped off his seat in astonishment as a squawky voice from underneath the seat said, "My, my, my! Oh, keep your feet off, keep your feet off!" The ladies looked frightened, too, until Uncle Ned said, "Oh, it's only Polly, my parrot. I was afraid the old girl would be lonely at home, so I brought her along, and her cage is under the seat."

Even Captain Ben joined in the laughter, as he said, "Bless my sea-legs, anyway! Now, why didn't I know a Poll-parrot's voice when I heard it. 'Tisn't as if I hadn't heard them often enough when I wuz to sea. Deary me, but 'tis a long time since I've seen the sea."

The big cars sped swiftly on, and all were enjoying themselves to the utmost when Polly suddenly squawked again, "Oh, get out, get out! I don't like dogs. Put him out! Put him out!"

A low growl and a sharp yelping bark coming right after it, made Captain Ben jump off his seat again and look underneath it. "Why, bless my soul, what's this?" he said excitedly. "Ef that dog ain't here under this very seat, and I locked 'im up myself this morning when I gave 'im his breakfast! How in all that 'queer did he get out and in here? Here, ye rascal, out ye go, an' find yer way home. Ef the bosses of these here automobillys saw us cartin' our dogs along they wouldn't like it overly well, I am thinkin'."

"No, no, Captain Ben," said Mr. Ned Harper, "he'd get lost. Let the poor dog enjoy his ride seeing that he was so cute as to get into this particular car all by himself." Anyone looking closely might have seen a knowing twinkle in his eye as he spoke.

Suddenly Captain Ben raised his head, sniffing audibly, and looking from side to side, said, "Sea water, salt water! I smell it, I smell it, surer than I am alive! Where are we, anyway? Where's this you're takin' us, anyway? he asked almost roughly, although it could be easily seen that he was trembling with excitement. There was no need to reply, for round a curve in the road they suddenly spun, and there was the sea in all its sparkling blueness, the little waves leaping over one another in play.

Captain Ben seemed to have forgotten all the others. He stretched out his hands towards it and said, "I could a'most fancy I see the Nancy right out there. Aye, 'tis a long while since I've seen the Nancy," he said wistfully.

In a very few minutes they stopped right by the big tents, and the children gazed at them in wide-eyed astonishment. What were they all for, anyway? But when they saw Uncle Ned's parrot lifted out of the automobile, and his cage hung in the doorway of the biggest tent, they gathered around Uncle Ned and wanted to know what it was all about.

"What is it all about?" said Uncle Ned gaily, "Why, nothing at all except that our homes will be these tents for the next three weeks if we care to stay here."

"If we care to stay here," said Carl Jones in a hushed voice.

"I vote we give three cheers for Encl Ned and Aunt Julia," said little Joe

Harper, and before they could be prevented the cheers were given. When they were done cheering, Uncle Ned said, "You're mistaken, children; I am not the giver of all this, but a kind friend of mine who owns the grounds and tents, and is letting us have the use of them."

"But our dresses?" said the girls in chorus, "we've only these we've on."

"Huh!" said John Harper, "Dresses! What d'ye want with dresses when ye have the sea? It takes girls to be always thinking of their dresses!"

"Look in those hampers at your feet, girls," said Aunt Julia.

"In the hampers," said Carl Jones, "Is it only dresses that are in the hampers? Why, I thought it was grub, and I am as hungry as a hunter, too."

Aunt Julia laughed at the rueful look of disappointment on his face, then she said, "Just look around the back of that tent, laddie, and see if the 'grub,' as you call it, has been forgotten."

The sight Carl saw there set his eyes dancing excitedly. He heaved a great sigh of contentment, and sat down facing the sea. Everything seemed perfect, and just as it should be, even the sight of Captain Ben in his bare feet and sleeves rolled up splashing around in the water like a big Newfoundland dog, and throwing sticks to Pincher, who was barking excitedly and swimming around in the shallow water, seemed a fitting part of it all.

The three weeks that followed were healthy, happy days. Captain Ben seemed to grow younger every day, and told more wonderful stories of the sea than they had ever heard before. Not only 'The Crowd,' but all the other little ones from the hotels and different boarding-houses gathered around him until it was their bed-time, every evening.

The mothers thoroughly enjoyed it, too, as Mrs. Ned Harper knew a great many ladies who came down every year to the seaside, and introduced her friends to them.

The little Webb boy began to take cautious steps alone, gradually growing stronger every day, until, by the end of the three weeks, he could walk quite well, although not quickly. Such a healthy look had crept into his face that his mother was often to be seen covertly watching him with tears of joy slipping down her cheeks.

And the cross Miss Webb of the old school-room days had entirely disappeared, and a merry, laughing girl had taken her place, who could explain almost all they wished to know in regard to seaweed, sea shells, and all the curious things which the children found in their daily walks amongst the rocks after the tide had gone back, the great wonderful tide that crept in quietly and almost caught them several times and penned them up in some dangerous spot, all because they had forgotten that it had a daily habit of doing that.

Every day was full of some new excitement. There were picnics inland, and moonlight excursions on the water, and clam-digging, and all voted it the happiest holiday they had ever known.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle, and I hope it will escape the waste-paper basket. I live on a good farm of 200 acres, in the Parry Sound District in Ontario, near the town of Powassan, with my parents and four sisters. I have no brothers. I am the second oldest. I go to the Powassan school. I am in the Fourth Class in the Fourth room. I think I will tell you a few ways that I make some money. I plant some potatoes early and sell them early. I got \$1.75 a bag this year. Every year I pick potatoes for my father; he gives me five cents a bag. I make about \$5 a year that way. My sister and I took some things to the Fall Fair. She got two first-class tickets and one second, and I got the same. I will give you a few riddles.

Where is happiness found? Ans.—In the dictionary.

What makes a pair of boots? Ans.—Two boots.

I will close, wishing some of the Beavers would write to me.

LILA MCINTYRE (age 11). Powassan, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw my name on the Honor Roll it encouraged me to write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and he likes it fine. He goes out packing apples in the fall. I am very interested in your Circle, and would like to be a member. I go to school every day, and like it fine. My father is the caretaker of the school, so I have to go to school a little before eight o'clock to dust it. After four o'clock my two brothers and I sweep the school.

These are a few of the books I have read: "Strong and Steady," "Broken Bread," "Girls of the Forest," "Be Prepared," "Little Woodman," "Christie's Old Organ," and I am now reading "Good Luck," which is a very good book so far.

For pets, I have tame rabbits, a dog, and two kittens. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success,

MAGGIE CLARK. (Age 11, Sr. III. Class.) Ravenswood, Ont.

I would like some of the Beavers to write to me.

Dear Puck,—Since I saw my other letter in print, and was so lucky, I thought I would try again. I hope other Beavers are as successful the first time. I don't see many letters from the Beavers around here, but hope I will soon.

Well, Puck, we have had a lovely fall, haven't we? It has been so warm and nice, but I guess it will soon be over now. I see a lot of the Beavers call themselves book-worms, but I am not. I can't content myself with reading. We have two little colts; their names are Lady and Bud. They are very pretty. We have a large stock of cattle and horses. I have one little kitty, which is a good pet, but mamma won't allow me to have it in the house. Well, I guess I will close with best wishes to the Circle, and glad I have become a member.

MAISIE WILLIS. (Age 13, Sr. IV. Class.) Cannington, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. I enjoy reading your letters, and have decided to write one, too. I have no pets at all now. I had a kitten named Whiskers, but he died last spring. I am very fond of reading books. Some of my favorites are: "Black Beauty," "How Paul's Penny Became a Pound," "Dick and His Donkey," "Tom Brown's School Days," "True to His Vow," "The Babes in the Basket," and many others. I live on a farm three miles from the village of Canfield. We like your paper very much. Well, I guess this is long enough for my first letter, so I will close with a riddle.

What has eyes and cannot see? Ans.—A potato.

T. EDWIN JOHNSTON (age 11). R. R. No. 1, Canfield, Ont.

My Dog.

No soul! And who are you, pray tell, To say to me my dog's "no soul?" What do you know who talk so well And smile at yonder little knoll? Yes, that's my dog—he's buried there— A friend so loving, full of fun; So patient with me I'd not dare To say his life's forever done. You know when trouble's comin' fast, And things look dark, and you're "all in," And give up, an' then at last You're plumb discouraged, and you sin— Who wants you then? They'll all pass by. These human ones! Just any day You see 'em do it, and they try, So hard, to "look the other way." But does your dog? No, sir, not he! These two dear eyes, so clear and true, Look up at you—what does he see? The best and only the best in you!

Dear God, who gavest us this friend, I pray that in Thy gracious might Show pity! And when comes the end, Send not my dog to everlasting night.

A Dog Lover.—In Our Dumb Animals.

order... least... state... Price... numbers... coat, th... must be... ment, '... Home M... to sign... terns.

When... Send... Name... Post Of... County... Province... Number... Age (if... Measure... Date of



8251 D... 8196 Tw

8251 D... 8196 Tw



7910 One... and Small

Fashion Dept.

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

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

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County
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Number of pattern.....
Age (if child or misses' pattern).....
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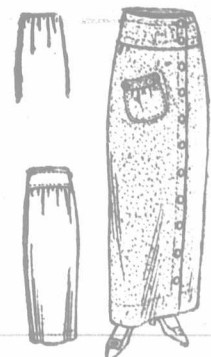
8293 Surplice Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



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8274 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.



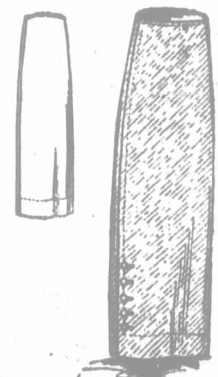
8457 Three-Piece Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



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8292 Fancy Bodice for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8068 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



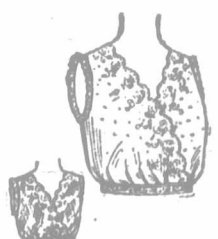
8251 Blouse with Yoke, 34 to 44 bust. 8196 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



8368 House Jacket, 24 to 44 bust.



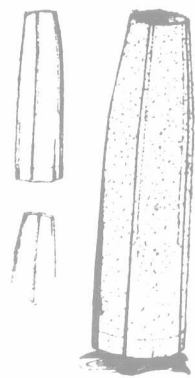
8429 Dress with Suspender Effect for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8295 Corset Cover, 34 to 42 bust.



7910 One-Piece Corset Cover for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years



7784 Four Gored Skirt, 22 to 34 waist.

The Windrow.

This year's Nobel Peace Prize fund is to be devoted to the support of Belgian refugees in Holland.

The American armored cruisers "Tennessee" and "North Carolina" are in Turkish waters, ready to protect American lives and property in case of necessity.

The effects of the war have penetrated even as far as the Holy Land, where many wage-earners are facing starvation owing to the impossibility of exporting or disposing of the orange, wine and almond crops. Food prices, also, have increased very greatly.

Russia, in prohibiting the sale of vodka, has not been the only nation which has recognized the necessity for "sober" soldiers during the war. France, it is said, has prohibited the sale of absinthe, Kitchener has told his troops to abstain from drinking, and the German Emperor has pronounced against beer drinking.

Up two flights of stairs in Tudor Street, London, the Belgian newspaper



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the Germans spent \$100,000,000 in improving Kiao-Chau, with such success that of late years its port, Tsing-Tau, has threatened to rival Hongkong in commercial importance.

War Names.

Pronouncing war names is the newest and most popular form of amusement these days. Some of the jaw-breakers and tongue-twisters uncovered for the first time by the European war have been given as many different pronunciations by the general public as a certain manufacturer has brands of pickles. Therefore, an attempt has been made,

Chal lon—nasal; Chantilly—Shan tee yee; Craonne—Krah on; Chateau Salins—Sha to sal an (nasal); Chateau Thierry—Sha to tee ry; Campaign—Com pe ayne; Coulommiers—Cool o mee ay; Epernay—Ap pear nay; Epinal—Ep e nal; Ghent—Ghan (nasal); Liege—Lee ezh; Lierre—Lee yere; Loire—Loo are; Louvain—Loo van (nasal); Luneville—Loon ay veel; Maubeuge—Mo burzh (r not sounded); Meaux—Mo; Meurthe—Mert; Meuse—Merze (r silent); Mezieres—May ze air; Mons—Mawngs (nasal); Montdidier—Mawng dee di ay (first syllable); Montfaucon—Mawng fo con (nasal); Nantes—Nawnt; Nanteuil—Nawng ter (r silent) yee; Oise—Was; Ourcq—Ourk; Peronne—Pear ron; Pont-a-Mousson—Pon tah moos awn (nasal); Rambevillers—Rom ber veal yay; Raon l'Etape—Rah on lay tap; Revigny—Ray veen yee; Rheims—Rance (nasal); St. Die—San de ay; St. Menould—San many ool; St. Quentin—San kon tan (nasal); Senlis—San lease; Seine—Sen; Sezanne—Sez ann; Soissons—Swas sohn (nasal); Somme—Sum; Suippe—Sweep; Termonde—Ter mond; Thiaucourt—Tee o koor; Tolin—Tool; Valenciennes—Val on see en; Vervains—Vair van (nasal); Vesle—Vell; Vic-sur-Aisne—Vik seer ayne; (French U); Ville-sur-Tourbe—Vil seer torb *French U); Vitry-le-Francois—Vee tree le fran swah.

Austrian—Grotek—Grow dek; Ravaruska—Ray a roos ka; Halicz—Hal itch; Czernowitz—Chair no vitz; Przemysl—Pshem sel (accent first syllable); Tisza—Tees sa; Tomaszow—Tom as hoff (second syllable); Jaroslav—Yar a slaff; Dniester—Does ter; Opole—Op ol la (second); Turbin—Turbin; Krasnostav—Kras no staff; Wisloka—Vis lok a.
 Holland—Maastricht—Mas trict.
 Balkans—Drina—Dreen a; Save—Sav a; Visegrad—Vish e grad; Sarajevo—Sar a yav o; Srebrenica—Sra bran it za.

News of the Week

Three Canadian Corps, the Canadian Dragoons, Strathcona Horse, and Montreal Corps of Guides, are now on the Continent.

At the convocation of the American College of Surgeons, Washington, eighteen Canadians were honored by having fellowships conferred upon them.

Fourteen thousand five hundred aliens, in addition to prisoners of war, are interned in concentration camps in the British Islands. During a riot in one of them, due to an attempt made to escape, five people were shot by the guards.

Six thousand German students between the ages of seventeen and twenty were killed during one of the battles on the Yser.

The British Parliament passed unanimously an additional credit of \$1,125,000,000 for war purposes. A tax has been placed upon tea and beer, and income tax has been doubled to secure greater revenue to meet the war expenses.

Twenty-five thousand additional Indian soldiers have arrived in France during the week.

During the past week, Galicia and East Poland have been the chief theater of battle. Non-combatants have been ordered to leave Cracow, and in every part of East Prussia the people are in flight before the advance of the Russians. . . . In the West, owing to bad weather conditions, there has been a lull in the fighting over most of the battle line, although a violent bombardment of Ypres has taken place, leaving the city in ruins. It is, however, still held by the Allies. Aided by the freezing of the roads, heavy German artillery is said to be en route across Belgium, evidently towards Ypres, Armentieres, and Arras.

"Ye have a fine bunch of boys, Mike," said one Irishman to another. "Indeed I have, and I've never had need to raise hand against 'em except in self-defence!"

Homemade Soap.

Our grandmothers not only made their own soap, but the lye as well. It is not hard work, and is one way of saving. I save all fat; the chippings from steaks, chops, etc., go into an empty lard pail; in another pail I keep all fats taken from soups or frying pan. The large pieces of fat I try out in the oven sometimes when it is going slowly. When I have six pounds of grease I make the soap; this amount of grease and one can of lye will make a dozen cakes of soap. The lye comes in one pound cans at ten cents a can. Buying by the dozen makes it cheaper—one dollar and five cents, and a dozen cans last me a year. Five cents' worth of ammonia and a ten-cent box of borax is a year's ample supply of other ingredients. If a perfumed soap is desired use one ounce of citronella to each can of lye. It can be purchased at any druggist's for about ten cents an ounce.

To make soap: Empty the lye into a kettle containing one quart of water, stir with a spoon or stick. The lye will dissolve at once and become smoking hot. Be careful not to get any on the hands as it burns; if spilled on wood, it stains it. Let the lye cool, and while cooling heat six pounds of grease or tallow, free from salt, until lukewarm. Then strain through a fine sieve or colander with cheesecloth over it. This will catch and hold all heavy, dirty particles and make a cleaner soap.

Now add to the grease two table-spoonfuls of ammonia and one of borax, with citronella if desired. Then pour the lye slowly on the fat, stirring constantly. After all the lye is added stir until the mass is thick and the color of honey; ten minutes is usually long enough. The soap is then ready to turn into molds. I find candy boxes handy receptacles, as the sides can be broken off after the soap hardens. Cut the soap into pieces the size wished just as you would cut candy,—before it is set,—then, when the soap is cold, a sharp knife will easily bring out clean-cut pieces of soap.

Twelve bars of soap twelve times a year is one hundred and forty-four bars. At the price of five cents a bar this would cost, if bought, \$7.20, while made at home the cost is this:

12 cans of lye	\$1.05
1 box of borax10
Ammonia05
	\$1.20

The saving is six dollars. I use this soap for both laundry and toilet and find it entirely satisfactory.—F. S. Bennett, in Woman's Home Companion.

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 Belittled Peace Movement.

"The peace movement has failed!" "What of the peace movement now?"—"The pacifists!"—How often during these days of fever do the words come cutting through the deep, rumbling undertone of horror against the cruelties of the War,—with an intonation of contempt, too, as though it were almost disgrace to be "pacifist," and to dare think that humans may find some better way of settling their differences than by butchery. For there are militarists besprinkled among the mass of humanitarians,—militarists, and militarists, and militarists!

Most assuredly one thing is clear,—we are in the midst of a war, the most terrible the world has ever known, and, it appears we must fight it out, fight until from sheer weakness, one faction or the other will crawl away to gasp out its last gasp, practically annihilated, for it is quite beyond belief that any side in the present strife will ever subscribe to the word "conquered."

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"L'Independance Belge," has resumed business, and each day sends forth a few sheets—but a shadow of its former self, yet gallant still. It has become a national organ, and through its columns its editorial staff and contributors are paving the way for reconstructing a new Belgium when the war shall have ceased.

The most striking feature of the recent elections in the United States, says "The Independent," is "the continued progress of two great American reform movements, woman suffrage and prohibition. More than one-sixth of the electoral college, more than one-fourth of the Senate, will hereafter come from the twelve states where equality reigns. In nearly half the area of the United States women now have the same rights as man. The cause of woman never loses in an election; at most it merely fails to gain. The addition of the two great States of Montana and Nevada shows that it is in the West, where the actual workings of woman suffrage are best known, that it finds the most friends.

The territory of Kiao-Chau, recently seized by the Japanese, comprises 193 square miles, and, in 1898, was leased to Germany by China for ninety-nine years, as compensation for the murder of two German missionaries. France, Russia and Great Britain immediately demanded from China similar concessions of territory to preserve the balance of power in the Far East. Since then

in the list which follows below, to give the correct, or at least as nearly correct as possible, pronunciation of the names, that one sees every day or two in stories of the conflict raging in Europe.

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is utterly impossible to indicate exactly the sounds employed in pronouncing some of the names. Some of them you can't describe in the English language.

Here's one for which a professor stands responsible. The French U sound (equivalent to the German U with the umlaut mark) has no equivalent in English. To make the sound, purse the lip as though to say O, but say E instead. The combination produces the French sounding of U.

The French and Belgian names are, as a rule, accented on all syllables. To an American they would sound as though they were first accented on the last syllable. The Austrian words are generally accented on the first syllable.

In the list below will be found some words marked nasal. To get the correct sound, for instance, in the French word mon (my), it is pronounced as though spelled mawn, the letter n, however, not being sounded, the word dying away with a nasal twang. It is as though the end of the word tried to creep out through your nose, but got stuck there. Following is the list of words with the pronunciation, given as clearly as possible.

French and Belgian.—Aisne—Ayne; Aix-la-chapelle—ex la shappel; Alsace—Al zass; Amiens—Am e en; Argonnes—Ar gon; Brabant-le-Roi—Bra bonn le rwa (a short); Cambrai—Cam bra; Chalons—

"Fighting against war," declare some, and the declaration sounds good, so good that multitudes of people are pinning their faith to it, patient to bide the present disaster in the hope that after it there shall be no more war. It is well to be optimistic, yet in the very face of this optimism those who look further, who are constrained to endeavor to see things as they are rather than as they would have them to be, must needs ask a question, and that question is: Can war ever kill war? Can anything but an utter horror and detestation of it ever kill it? So long as there is any hint of beauty and of nobleness in it, will not the serpent arise again, "scotch'd, not killed"? For there is a strange misapprehension in regard to war. Let two neighbors begin a quarrel over a clear injustice, and let the man who has been put upon whip out a revolver and shoot the offender.—At once he is arrested, perhaps manacled, dragged before a court of justice, pronounced upon, and hanged in disgrace. When all has been said and done there are two men dead, both in dishonor. . . . But let two nations—or rather the heads of two nations—fall out, and what happens? Blare of trumpets and floating of flags, marshaling of troops in all the "pomp and circumstance of war," heralding of those who go forth as heroes (as, indeed, their self-sacrifice, however misplaced, entitles them to be),—everything veiled and irradiated with the glamor of glory.—And the end of it? A million men dead, wretchedness everywhere, and Civilization thrown back for a hundred years! Well, indeed, might the good old Sage of Chelsea cry out, "Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest. They lived far enough apart; were the entire strangers; nay, in so wide a Universe, there was even, unconsciously, by Commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their Governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot.—Alas, so is it in Deutschland, and hitherto in all other lands; still, as of old, 'What devilry seven kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper!'"

Already there are whisperings of a vast militarism to sweep over all lands as soon as the fighting shall have ceased. "The war has taught us that we must arm for self-defence," say the whisperers, in tones ever more insistent, more penetrating, and the only concession seems to be that, buckled to the world-wide militarism, shall be some sort of parliament of all nations, with power to lay finger on any threatening of outbreak in the future.

A parliament of all nations,—a step in the right direction—yet again a question arises: Could such a parliament, however pacifist, hope to preserve world-peace so long as it were possible for militarism to raise its helmeted head here, and there, and yet there again? Is not the arming of any nation an equivalent to shaking its fist in its neighbor's face, and how long will such fist-shaking go on without outburst? We have found that treaties are not always to be trusted. Should occasion arise, one excuse or another is likely to be trumped up for breaking them. Already, even in the present war, has one "scrap of paper" been disregarded by a powerful nation, a cultured nation, a "Christian" nation. Is it reasonable to suppose that such a thing shall not happen again, somewhere, so long as conditions for and possibilities of war exist? When all has been said, humans are humans all the world over, and one civilized nation is not so very radically different from another. Will the greed of men who can push their desires by steel and bullet—and hoards of peasantry with dust in their eyes—cease as soon as this war shall have ended? Will armored plates, kept all burnished, be satisfied with centuries of idle waiting? Will huge guns never more ache to belch forth their murderous fires? Will the hearts of men who live among such things, and of others whose millions depend upon them, be forever tamed and filled with love for humanity simply because there may be somewhere a central parliament to which representatives from the nations go to talk over things and come away satisfied—PERHAPS?

Probe beneath the surface of the matter. Does it not seem clear enough that

such a federation is bound to be, sooner or later, a failure, unless based upon a something stronger than "scraps of paper," stronger than walls of steel and belch of explosives. For these have failed. Militarism has failed, in that it has shown to-day, never before so plainly, what are its works. Devastated countrysides, blackened and ruined cities, starving and freezing women and children, heaps of slain,—manhood stricken down in its strength to turn to red earth upon which, next year or the next, clover and tangle-grass may grow a little the better!—The works of militarism! Fine reason to be proud of them!

But the "principle" gained by the fighting?—Yes, yes, the principle! Yet say, caviller, whether that principle might not have been as well gained by the spirit of human kindness had it been permitted to work in men. Had the vast sums of money already spent on the war, and the vaster sums spent on military and naval upkeep before it been applied to good works:—to the teaching of the one greatest, grandest truth, that enough is enough, and that men are not really advanced in direct ratio with their possessions,—the truth that it is mind and heart that count, not houses and lands; to the problems of uplifting the poor and making them self-reliant, thinkers worthy to be voters, to the advancement of education everywhere, and of science—which, contrary to the belief of many, in these days, at its best, works hand in hand with real religion (do not confound theology and religion),—had those vast sums, may it be repeated, been spent upon these things, what might they not have accomplished? Had the real Christ-followers, enthusiasts—for there are still in this Twentieth Century a few of these on the face of the earth—had these had their hands upheld, what might not THEY have accomplished?

In an age which, because of unnatural barriers everywhere, so little can be done without money, the balance looks unfair, does it not?—See! In this arm of it Militarism, bulging, dragging to the ground with armaments purchased with gold wrested from men who have little to do with the causes of war. With gold?—Rather with comforts and necessities torn from men, and women, and little children. . . . And the other arm of the balance? In it the Peace Movement, high in air.—Not much gold there, just the little that generous souls have found it possible to give, yet in its aims clear and sweet.

"But your Peace Palace?" "Your peace conferences?" "Your Socialist demonstrations against war?" "Your . . ."

Yes, yes; but again, can these things be looked upon in any wise as a finished product? In these early days, confess, the Peace Movement is just in the germ, and can it be gainsaid that the germ is a lusty one? How slow have been all movements! How far must man look back to his progenitor, the Cave Man. Must not everything go back to the crude, the weak, the elemental? There has been no development but by long struggle. Yes, the Peace Movement is just in its "germ";—until yesterday all just in its "germ";—until yesterday all the world was militarist, war "glorious"; and but yesterday eventide the germ of peace-love sprang into being. Have not its beginnings, then, been marvellous? Compare its development with that of any other progressive movement, the up-building of Parliament, the winning of responsible government, the evolution of education, of liberty, of thought,—what you will—and say if it has not, in the face of almost insuperable difficulty, given good account of itself.

Militarism has failed. Even those who, seeing but half way, have insisted that nations must arm to the teeth to preserve the world-peace, must now eat their words; this war compels them to. What then? May it be repeated, if it is to stand, must not the world-peace be based upon a something that is stronger than walls of steel and belch of explosives? That something, could they but propagate it, the Pacifists—yes, the pacifists—believe they have made their own.

It may be a long, long way to the end, but the Peace Movement has not failed. The pacifists have not been crushed to earth, limp, as weaklings, crushed before their day had come—in caught before their day had come, for a time, their infancy—they have been, for a time,

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Hogs Crave For Meat

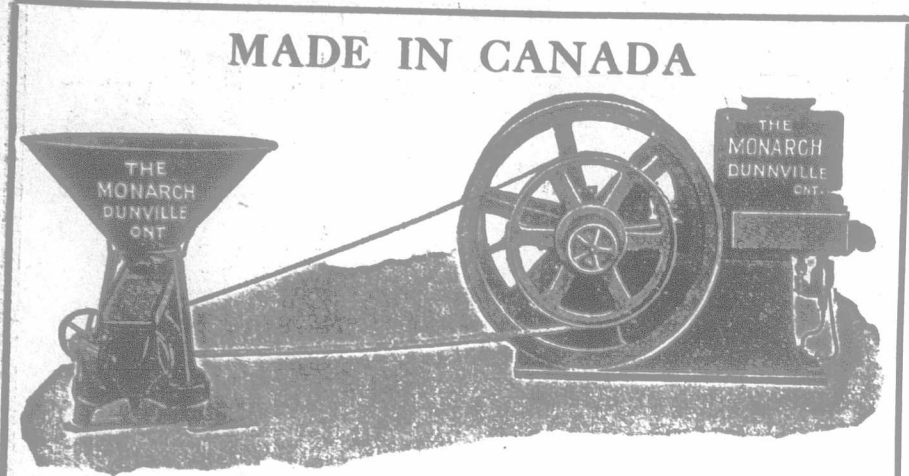
It is a well-known fact among hog-raisers that hogs have a craving for animal food—meat. The reason for this is because the usual foods, such as corn, clover, alfalfa, skim milk, wheat middlings, are deficient in protein and phosphate of lime, the two most important food elements needed for the development of the hog. On the other hand, animal food is rich in protein and phosphate of lime.

Harab Digestive Tankage

is an animal food, prepared especially for hogs from wholesome beef trimmings enriched with pure blood. Eight times as rich in Protein and Phosphate of Lime as an equal weight of corn. Incomparable as a quick developer of firm, sound flesh. Endorsed by the experimental farms and big stock raisers.

WRITE FOR THE HARAB BOOKLET

The Ontario Fertilizers, Limited, West Toronto Canada
 Makers of The Harab Line of Stock, Hog, Horse and Poultry Foods



MADE IN CANADA

GASOLINE ENGINES

From 1 1/2 to 35 Horse-power

**Ensilage and Feed Cutters
Grain Grinders and Saw Frames**

WE SELL DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY TO THE FARMERS

READ THIS FARMER'S LETTER :

To the Farmers of Canada : Moulton, March 16, 1914.
Do not be deceived into buying foreign-made farm machinery. A few months ago I was led into purchasing a foreign gas engine (—) from the — Co., and I was told that a foreign make of engine would be superior to a Canadian make, and on the strength of this I signed the order. The engine arrived and my troubles began. I had the company's expert five days in January last. He was unable to get it to work or develop sufficient power, so I traded it off for a Monarch, made in Dunnville, which is giving entire satisfaction and doing three times the work. I am out \$400 by purchasing a foreign make. Canada is out about \$350. If this money had been spent at home I might have got part of my money back selling farm produce to the company's employees. My experience has taught me to buy nothing in the future but Canadian make of farm machinery.

Yours truly, GEO. E. GILMORE.

Write us for prices before placing your order.
Good agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

CANADIAN ENGINES LIMITED
DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO

White Wyandottes

HAVING added Dr. Nicolle's entire flock of choice White Wyandottes to our own carefully-bred pens, we are in position to supply selected birds, not related, at \$6 per trio. Extra pullets or hens \$2 each. Some of the cock birds used last spring were from McLeod Bros., Beulah Farm (laying strain). Many of the hens averaged 170 eggs in pullet year. All orders will receive careful attention. Address:

Weldwood Farm, FARMER'S ADVOCATE London, Ontario

POULTRY AND EGGS

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, good, healthy, strong-boned birds, bred from hens eighteen to twenty pounds; mated to Bell's first-prize yearling tom, Guelph, 1912. Prices reasonable. Correspondence a pleasure. George Neil, Tara, Ont.
MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—Bred from prize winners; good healthy stock. Cullis & Lean, Cameron, Ont.
MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, bred from prize stock; also pure-bred Collie pups. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.
PURE BRED single comb white leghorn cockerels, 2, 3, and 5 dollars each. F. W. Siegner, Tavistock, Ont.
PURE BRED Bronze Turkeys. Fine, healthy, strong, heavy-boned birds. Bred from Bell's, Gould's and Snetingers famous toms and hens. Satisfied customers, everywhere. W. T. Ferguson, Spencerville, Ont.
TOULOUSE and Embden geese for sale, from prizewinning stock; two-fifty each. Emerson Tufts, Welland, Ont.
WHITE Wyandottes and White Rocks—Prizewinning, heavy-laying strains. Large, vigorous cockerels \$2 each. George Buttery, Strathroy, Ont.
WHITE ROCKS—The great Utility breed cockerels, 2, 3, and \$4.00 pullets \$1.50 and \$2.00. Yearling hens 1.50 and \$2. All Dulmage strain. "Everwhite" Poultry Farms, Box 505 London, Ont.

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus
Choice, young Bulls fit for service.
Females all ages, for sale.
Alex. McKinney
R. R. No. 2, Hamilt. Co. Wellington, Ontario

WANTED

FARMS WANTED—Want to purchase a farm of from one hundred to two hundred acres. Must be in fair state of cultivation and situated within eight miles of Toronto. On or close to Dundas Road in the vicinity of Islington or Dixie preferred. Will pay cash for right place. Apply to J. S. Fulton, Farmer's Advocate, London.
FARM FOR SALE—Two hundred acres, ten miles from the city limits, in the township of Toronto, three miles north of Dixie—One of the best stock or dairy farms in Ontario. Large barn with stables fitted up in most modern fashion. Four acres of orchard in full bearing. Price twenty-five thousand dollars—Half cash, balance may remain on mortgage. Will exchange for good central city property. Apply Box No. B, Farmer's Advocate, London.
FARM for sale or exchange—300 acres in Elgin Co.; good level land, no hills or stones, mostly all under cultivation; about 12 acres hardwood bush; on good gravel road, 5 miles from good market; good brick house and bank barns; small farm of about 100 acres considered in exchange. Apply Box W, Farmer's Advocate.
SCOTCHMAN, married, desires situation; four years in present place; at liberty January 1st. Accustomed to working with horses and all farm work; could manage. Apply J. S. Fulton, Grand Valley, Ont.
SITUATION wanted by single man, as general farm hand, accustomed to all kinds of machinery, held last position four years. Box K, Farmer's Advocate, London.
WANTED—Position on farm by trustworthy, reliable man (middle age); life experience in raising all kinds of stock; skilled feeder and fitter. Apply Box X, Farmer's Advocate, London.
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

submerged, but even through the horror of the submerging, they are making such growth as, perhaps, they never could have made without it: fired with inspiration; filled anew with a horror, so live that it must draw wings to its weapons against all that is inhuman; strengthened and built up with a power that shall one day prove, to the seeing of All Men, that peace is better than war, love of humanity nobler than hate of it, and that brotherhood and service are above the competition that kills as the heavens are high above the earth.

To-day, aghast at the temporary shattering of its hopes, the Peace Movement stands, hesitating, because it knows not where to turn,—how talk to men war-mad? But its bright dream is not ended. To-morrow, when men have returned to sanity, to some small degree at least, will it again find voice, and the voice will bid all humanity look to the Dream, and some day, in the Evolution of Good, the Dream will become a reality. Then will it be known that War could not kill War, but only Love, such love as means "Peace and Good-will" to all mankind.

In the meantime it is pertinent to ask the question, propounded by Tolstoi, in regard to a scarcely less horrible evil, "What Shall We Do Then?"

What shall we do?—A vexed question indeed, and one that calls for the mashing of the best minds of those who would see world-peace forever. Are there not those on the face of the earth who have had training in the administering of the affairs of the nations, those who have dreamed with a clarity that means vision, those who have thought with a depth that means philosophy, who can contribute to this end? Time never stops, and plans in good season may do much. Is it utterly impossible that some foundation may be reached by which no nation shall be permitted to arm, the only armed force a mounted police, and a few warships of all nations to patrol the seas in the interests of order? Are the pockets of armament-makers, the prestige of a privileged few, and the interests of millionaire stockholders, to be considered first, or the bread and butter of the whole people and the onward march of civilization?

Is this not a subject for women? It is women who bear the sons who go forth to the "Human Slaughter-House." And so I leave the question with you.

A friend who came into the editorial-rooms just after the above was written, quoted to me the following poem, written at the time of the South African War: I pass it on to you.

The True Imperialism

London, 1902.
By William Watson.
Here, while the tide of conquest rolls
Against the distant golden shore,
The starved and stunted human souls
Are with us more and more.

Vain is your science, vain your art,
Your trumpets and your glories vain.
To feed the hunger of their heart,
The famine of their brain.

Your savage deserts, howling near,
Your wastes of ignorance, vice and shame,
Is there no room for victories here?
No field for deeds of fame?

Arise and conquer, while ye can,
The foe that in your midst resides,
And build within the mind of man
The Empire that abides.

ALPHABET FOR THE DUMB.
If "J. A. M., P. Q., who wrote for instructions regarding the above, will write to the School for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Ont., he will likely find it possible to obtain a pamphlet containing the system.

BAKED CABBAGE.
Dear Junia,—I have never written to the Home Department of "The Farmer's

Advocate" before, but we have taken the paper for two years, and we enjoy it very much. I saw a request by Country Lass for different ways of serving cabbage, so I thought I would send you one to publish, which we think very nice.

Baked Cabbage.—Take a medium-sized head of white cabbage, slice and chop it up fine. Take about the same amount of dry bread crumbs, soak in sweet milk (not too wet, just what the bread will soak), beat in one egg, and then add to the chopped cabbage, which has been seasoned with salt and pepper, and add a small, chopped onion. Put all (well mixed) in a dish in which has been heated one tablespoon of lard or dripping, and put in oven and bake, stirring it so it will not burn.
MRS. SMITH
Waldhof, Ont.

"DOING UP" HAIR.

Several lassies write asking how to do up their hair. Now, lassies, once for all, please, I am not a hair-dresser. Experiment with your hair until you find the way that suits you best, then keep to that. Extreme styles—puffs, frizzes, huge bows, etc.—are avoided by people of good taste, so keep them at a safe distance. Wash the hair frequently to keep it fluffy, brush it well every night, and find out in a short time how much prettier it will look than when neglected. The little lady of fifteen who wishes to know how long to wear her skirts, must also understand that the length must depend upon her height. As she is so tall, I should say that her skirts should be to her boot-tops.

Things to Eat.

Stewed Celery.—Clean six or more stalks of celery and cut them into bits. Stew in salted water, pour on white sauce—made by cooking flour and butter in milk—and serve. Season to taste.

Jellied Celery Salad.—Soak two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine in two-thirds cupful of cold water ten minutes, and dissolve by adding one cupful of boiling water; then add one-third cupful of sugar, four and one-half tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-half tablespoonful of grated fresh horseradish root, one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, and a few grains of cayenne. Color green with spinach coloring, and strain. Wash and scrape stalks of celery and cut in small pieces. There should be one cupful. When jelly mixture begins to thicken add prepared celery. Turn into a pan first dipped in cold water and chill. Cut in finger-shaped pieces, and arrange for individual service in nests of crisp lettuce leaves. Accompany with French dressing.

SIX IN ONE.

I have found, after a great many experiments, that no less than six tasty, attractive and extremely economical dishes may be made from this one simple but reliable formula, properly carried out. The ingredients required are: One quart of sifted flour, five teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a cupful of butter, one small teaspoonful of sugar, half a small teaspoonful of salt, and sufficient milk to make the dough of a soft consistency.

My method of mixing is to sift the baking powder with the flour. I then add the butter, which must previously have been cut into small pieces, and follow with the sugar and salt. I mix all these ingredients together thoroughly with the hands, rubbing the butter well into the flour, after which I add the milk. I then mix as lightly and handle as little as possible.

With this dough as a foundation it will be easy to prepare any one of the following dishes:

1. **Tea Biscuits.**—Place the dough on the mixing-board and flatten it with the hand until it is no more than an inch in thickness, but do not use the rolling-pin upon it. Cut the biscuits with a tumbler, cup, or biscuit-cutter, and bake in a buttered tin, in a moderate oven for about half an hour.

2. **Rolls.**—Roll the dough out until it is about half an inch thick, then dot it with small bits of butter, about half an inch apart. Sprinkle generously with sugar, and roll as if making a roly-poly; then cut in slices, each about an inch thick, and bake in a well-buttered

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pan in a hot oven for about half an hour.

3. Raisin Loaf.—Make the mixture as directed, but add half a pound of raisins before adding the milk; then bake in a bread tin, in a slow oven for three-quarters of an hour.

4. Shortcake.—Mix as directed; then bake in a round tin for half an hour. Split the cakes and butter them while hot; afterwards place a layer of fresh fruit or preserves between them and serve with sifted sugar and whipped cream.

5. Roly-Poly Pudding.—Mix as directed; roll the dough until it is about half an inch thick; then cover it with fresh fruit and roll it up. Place it in a granite dish or earthen bowl and steam for half an hour. If preferred, the dough may be covered with jam or jelly, and, after being rolled up tightly, baked, a process that will take about three-quarters of an hour.

6. Pie Crust.—This mixture will also make a good, plain pie crust, and is especially good when used in making meat pies. A. M. B. in the Delineator.

The Scrap Bag.

REMOVABLE MUFF LINING.

Make a removable muff lining to put inside of your muff when wearing light gloves. It is pretty made of silk, with lace at the ends, and thin featherbone run around to keep it from crumpling into the muff.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO WORK.

A small table and kindergarten chairs, with a set of dishes of their own, have been found a great delight to small girls. They set the table for their meals, then clear it off afterwards, and wash and put away their dishes.

USES OF VASELINE.

Vaseline applied to the scalp every night for a week, followed by a shampoo, will be found very valuable in removing dandruff. Repeat the treatment for several weeks if necessary. Applied to the nails at night, vaseline will prevent the "breaking" which is so annoying to some people. It will also help to keep callous spots away from the feet.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSEWIVES.

The next best thing to a sink with hot and cold water, says one who has tried it, is the following: Buy a large galvanized clothes boiler, and have a spigot securely soldered in one end, near the bottom. Fill the boiler with fresh water every morning, place it on the back of the stove, and you will always have hot water on tap.

RINGS FOR PIE PANS.

Buy an extra wire ring pot-washer, take off the rings, and use them as hangers for pie-tins, etc. Make a tiny hole near the edge and run the ring through. By catching a buttonhook through these rings, hot pies and cakes may be drawn to the edge of the oven without danger of burning the hands.

EVERYDAY TABLECLOTHS.

"Indian Head," which may be bought in a width sufficient for an ordinary dining-table, makes very good everyday tablecloths and napkins. It launders nicely, and costs much less than linen damask.

CANNING MEATS.

Not everyone knows that chicken and all kinds of meat can be canned in wide-mouthed jars, with snap-down tops. Thoroughly sterilize the jars, fill with the hot cooked meat and juice, stewed down as for "pressed" meat, then give two or three boilings, loosening the tops while boiling, is the process. Melted paraffine may be poured over the top before snapping down for the last time. Chicken, veal, and beef-shank, are the best meats for this purpose.

RESTORING BLACK-KID GLOVES.

Draw on the gloves, then pour a little castor-oil into the palm of the hand and

rub all over the gloves, well into the kid. When the oil is all absorbed, the gloves will be found soft and black.

Home Made Cheese.

The following requirements and directions for the making of cheese at home are recommended by Prof. Dean of the O. A. C. The proper utensils are:

1. A clean vat, tank, tub, or can of some kind to hold the milk. A small vat, holding from 200 to 600 pounds, and where there is a small steam boiler on the farm, the milk and curd may be most conveniently heated in a vat. However, a clean vessel of any kind may be used, a clean wash-boiler being satisfactory.

2. A knife for cutting the curd. A long butcher-knife will do if there is no regular curd knife.

3. A hoop (or hoops) is needed to hold the curd. A convenient size is from seven to eight inches in diameter, eight to ten inches high, made of heavy tin or steel, with a perforated bottom. It must have a wooden follower to fit neatly on the inside, and two handles on the outside. A hoop of this kind costs about a dollar.

4. A tin bandager, for putting the cotton bandage on the cheese before filling the curd into the hoop, saves time and patience, but is not essential, as the bandage may be put on after the curd is pressed into shape.

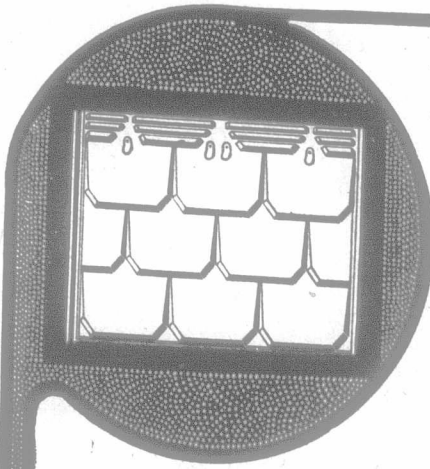
5. Some form of press is needed. A press made of a piece of scantling for a lever, having one end fastened under a partition, and the other end weighted with iron or a pail of water, has been used with very satisfactory results. The hoop containing the curd is placed on a smooth board, and then the lever is put squarely on the follower, and the weight is put on the farther end of the lever.

6. In addition to the utensils named, it will be necessary to have some rennet (preferably a commercial extract) salt and cheese-cotton bandage. Some means of heating or cooking the curd will also be needed. This may be done on the kitchen stove, by setting the vessel containing the curd and whey on the stove, or by heating some of the whey to the desired temperature and adding to it the whole mass.

MAKING THE CHEESE.

The milk for cheesemaking should be clean, sweet, and of good flavor. When at a temperature of 84 to 86 degrees, add the rennet at the rate of six to eight per 1,000 pounds of milk, or at the rate of about four to six teaspoons per 100 pounds (10 gallons) of milk. The rennet should be diluted in about a cupful of cold water, and then be thoroughly mixed through the milk by stirring with a dipper for three to five minutes. The milk should not be allowed to stand perfectly still until coagulation takes place. This is determined by inserting the forefinger carefully into the curd; then break on top with thumb and raise the forefinger carefully. If the curd breaks clean over the finger it is ready to cut. If using curd knives, cut once with the horizontal knife, and twice with the perpendicular, so as to have the curd in cubes. When cutting with an ordinary knife, cut the curd as carefully and evenly as possible into small pieces. In about five minutes after cutting, commence stirring the curd very gently, and continue this for ten minutes, when heat should be applied and the whole mass cooked to 94 or 96 degrees. It is important to keep the curd in motion while heating to prevent scorching and to secure uniform cooking. In about two hours after the rennet has been added the whey may be run off the curd, or the curd dipped out of the whey and placed on some sort of a wooden rack to drain. The whey should be removed as fast as it accumulates. During this time the temperature of the curd should be from 90 to 92 degrees when the curd is somewhat firm, and shows a tendency to meatiness, it may be broken into small pieces, and the salt applied in the proportion of one to two pounds of salt to every hundred pounds of curd, or three ounces to every hundred pounds of milk.

Thoroughly mix this salt with the curd, and as soon as it is dissolved (which will take about fifteen minutes), the curd may be carefully packed in the hoop, and pressure applied gently. At the end of half an hour or more the curd



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Freight paid to any point in Old Ontario. Biggest value in high-grade, all-British-made roofing ever offered to Canada's farmers.

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The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited, throughout its 30 years' business, has always sold direct to farmers and given them marked price advantages, whenever they wished to buy in this way.

In publicly announcing this fact and in order to encourage farmers to place their orders for British-made goods at this time, we have decided to make a special price concession.—We will ship to any point in Old Ontario an order for not less than 3 squares of

"EASTLAKE" Galvanized Shingles

at \$5 per square less 5% for cash with order. The famous "Eastlake" Steel Shingle has earned a splendid reputation in the last 30 years. Superior construction gives them wonderful storm, rain and snow resisting qualities.

No "Keystone" or other foreign-made sheets used—we prefer to use British materials only and so should you.

You make no mistake using "Eastlake" Steel Shingles, as thousands of farmers all over Canada can testify—especially when you can get them at this very special price.

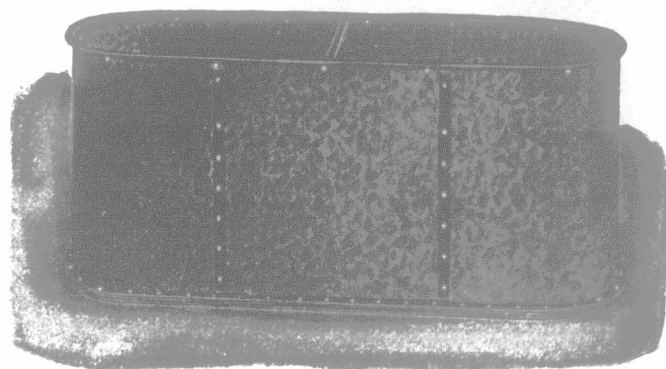
\$5 per square less 5% for cash freight paid in Old Ontario

This offer open for a limited period only. If you don't know just what quantity you want, write us promptly, giving us the dimensions of your barn or building and we'll advise you. Write us to-day—we can save you money NOW.

Corrugated Iron, Steel Ceiling and Wall Plates, also Rock and Brick-faced Metallic Siding at very special prices.

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Manufacturers, TORONTO

Wayne Steel Tanks



Do not buy wooden tanks or build concrete ones until you have investigated the Wayne Steel Tank.

The Wayne Tank is moderate in price and has twice the life of a wooden tank and many advantages over cement.

No fuss or muss. Use it in the barn to-day and to-morrow put it in the yard if you wish. They do not get water-soaked and freezing weather has no effect on them.

If your dealer does not handle the Wayne let us hear from you direct.

Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company, Ltd.
Woodstock, Ontario



Angus Bulls and Dorset Rams

For Sale—Young Bulls of the best Aberdeen Angus type. They are unexcelled for crossing in grade herds.

Dorset Horn Ram Lambs at a low figure for immediate delivery. They are good. Write for prices.

FORSTER FARM, OAKVILLE, ONT.

WAIT

To every woman who is about to buy a range, we say "wait! wait a week!"

We are going to announce next week, in this paper, a new invention — an extraordinary range. Just as surely as you prefer what is now known as a range to the open fireplaces of your grandmothers', you and women everywhere, not only in Canada, but in the United States and abroad, are going to thank us for this wonderful new range.

We give you our word, it is worth waiting for.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited,

Makers of Hecla Furnaces and Peninsular Ranges,

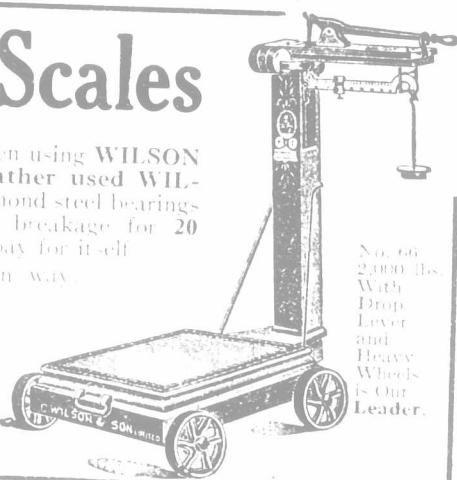
Preston, Ontario

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The Grand Trunk Railway have been using WILSON SCALES for 62 years. Your grandfather used WILSON SCALES. Each scale has 16 diamond steel bearings that are guaranteed against wear or breakage for 20 years. Better get one now. It will pay for itself. Easy terms to pay is the Wilson way.

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No. 66
2,000 lbs.
With
Drop
Lever
and
Heavy
Wheels
is Our
Leader.

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

should be taken out of the hoop and the bandage pulled neatly up about the cheese, allowing about half an inch to lap over each end. A cotton circle may be placed on each end, and the green cheese be put under pressure again for 24 to 48 hours. The cheese may be removed from the press and be placed in a cool room at a temperature not above 60 degrees. They require turning every day for about a month. When from two to three months old, they should be in good condition for eating. They will ripen sooner if at a higher temperature, but it will be at the expense of the quality.

Square hoops, which mark the cheese into pound and half-pound blocks, may be used instead of the circular hoop. Owing to the large surface exposed it is very important to coat them, or ripen them in a cool, moist atmosphere, to prevent drying.

Our Serial Story. PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Charles Scribner's Sons.

Chapter XX.

If Jack, after leaving Peter and racing for the ferry, had, under Peter's advice, formulated in his mind any plan by which he could break down Ruth's resolve to leave both her father and himself in the lurch and go out in the gay world alone, there was one factor which he must have left out of his calculations—and that was the unexpected.

One expression of Peter's however, haunted him all the way home—that Ruth was suffering and that he had been the cause of it. Had she hurt her?—and if so, how and when? With this, the dear girl's face, with the look of pain on it which Miss Felicia had noticed, rose before him. Perhaps Peter was right. He had never thought of Ruth's side of the matter—had never realized that she, too, might have suffered. To-morrow he would go to her. If he could not win her for himself he could, at least, find out the cause and help relieve her pain.

This idea so possessed him that it was nearly dawn before he dropped to sleep.

With the morning everything changed.

Such a rain had never been known to fall—not in the memory of the oldest moss-back in the village—if any such ancient inhabitant existed. Twelve hours of it had made rivers of the streets, quagmires of the roads, and covered the crossings ankle-deep with mud. It had begun in the night while Isaac was expounding his views on snuff boxes, tunnels, and Voltaire to Peter and Jack, had followed Jack across the river and had continued to soak into his clothes until he opened Mrs. Hlick's front door with his private key. It was still pelting away the next morning, when Jack, alarmed at its fury, bolted his breakfast, and, donning his oilskins and rubber boots, hurried to the brick office from whose front windows he could get a view of the fill, the culvert, and the angry stream, and from whose rear windows could be seen half a mile up the raging torrent, the curve of the unfinished embankment flanking one side of the new boulevard which McGowan was building under a contract with the village.

Hardly had he slipped off his boots and tarpaulins when MacFarlane, in mackintosh and long rubber boots, splashed in:

"Green," said his Chief, loosening the top button of his storm coat and thrashing the water from his cap.

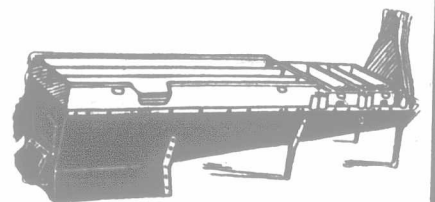
"Jack was on his feet in an instant: "Yes, sir."

"I wish you would take a look at the boulevard spillway. I know McGowan's work and how he skins it sometimes, and I'm getting worried. Coggins says the water is backing up, and that the slopes are giving way. You can see yourself what a lot of water is coming down—" here they both gazed through the open window. "I never saw that stream look like that since I've been here, there must be a frightful pressure

Canadian Farmers

should profit by the present war. Now is the golden opportunity, by the cultivation of cereals, etc., but what about the production of maple tree. You have at hand a product that is purely Canadian, and must appeal to every loyal citizen. The first time in the history of Canada you have an opportunity to produce an article that cannot be imitated without breaking the laws. You are protected by the laws of your country against adulteration, and the prices are and will be such as to give you profitable returns for your labour. By using the

"Champion Evaporator"



you will certainly obtain the best results, both as regards quality and quantity. The Grimm Mfg. Co. Limited will be pleased to forward you at any time, their catalogue, and any information that you may require. **THE GRIMM MFG. CO., Limited,** 58 Wellington Street, Montreal. Look up our exhibit at the Guelph Winter Fair, December 5 to 10.



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Acknowledged to be the finest creation of Waterproof Collars ever made. Ask to see, and buy no other. All stores or direct for 25c.

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of Canada, Ltd.
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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best
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Richard's
QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP
MADE IN CANADA

In many details of its construction, the
Sherlock-Manning
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The D. Moore Company,
HAMILTON LIMITED

Now on McGowan's retaining walls. We should have a close shave if anything gave way above us. Our own culvert's working all right, but it's taxed now to its utmost."

Jack unhooked his water-proof from a nail behind the door—he had begun putting on his rubber boots again before MacFarlane finished speaking.

"He will have to pay the bills, sir, if anything gives way—" Jack replied in a determined voice. "Garry told me only last week that McGowan had to take care of his own water; that was part of his contract. It comes under Garry's supervision, you know."

"Yes, I know, and that may all be so, Green," he replied with a flickering smile, "but it won't do us any good,—or, the road either. They want to run cars next month."

The door again swung wide, and a man drenched to the skin, the water glistening on his bushy gray bread stepped in.

"I heard you were here, sir, and had to see you. There's only four feet leeway in our culvert, sir, and the scour's eating into the underpinning; I am just up from there. We are trying bags of cement, but it doesn't do much good."

MacFarlane caught up his hat and the two hurried down stream to the "fill," while Jack, buttoning his oilskin jacket over his chest, and crowding his slouch hat close to his eyebrows and ears strode out into the downpour, his steps bent in the opposite direction.

The sight that met his eyes was even more alarming. The once quiet little stream, with its stretch of meadowland reaching to the foot of the steep hills, was now a swirl of angry reddish water careering toward the big culvert under the "fill." There it struck the two flanking walls of solid masonry, doubled in volume and thus baffled, shot straight into and under the culvert and so on over the broad fields below.

Up the stream toward the boulevard on the other side of its sky line, groups of men were already engaged carrying shovels, or lugging pieces of timber as they hurried along its edge, only to disappear for an instant and reappear again empty-handed. Shouts could be heard, as if some one were giving orders. Against the storm-swept sky, McGowan's short, squat figure was visible, his hands waving wildly to other gangs of men who were running at full speed toward where he stood.

Soon a knife-edge of water glistened along the crest of the earth embankment supporting the roadway of the boulevard, scattered into a dozen sluiceways, gashing the sides of the slopes, and then, before Jack could realize his own danger, the whole mass collapsed only to be swallowed up in a mighty torrent which leaped straight at him.

Jack whedled suddenly, shouted to a man behind him to run for his life, and raced on down stream toward the "fill" a mile below where MacFarlane and his men, unconscious of their danger, were strengthening the culvert and its approaches.

On swept the flood, tearing up trees, cabins, shanties, fences; swirling along the tortuous bed only to leap and swirl again, its solid front bristling with the debris it had wrenched loose in its mad onslaught, Jack in his line of flight keeping abreast of its mighty thrust, shouting as he ran, pressing into service every man who could help in the rescue.

But MacFarlane had already been forewarned. The engineer of the morning express, who had crossed close to the boulevard at the moment the break occurred, had leaned far out of his cab as the train thundered by at right angles to the "fill," and with cupped hands to his mouth, had hurled this yell into the ravine:

"Water! Look out! Everything busted up above! Water! Water! Run, for God's sake!"

The men stood irresolute, but MacFarlane sprang to instant action.

Grabbing the man next him,—an Italian who understood no English—he dragged him along, shouting to the others, the crowd swarming up, throwing away their shovels in their flight until the whole posse reached a point of safety near the mouth of the tunnel.

There he turned and braced himself for the shock. He realized fully what had happened. McGowan's ill-constructed culvert had sagged and choked; a huge basin of water had formed behind it; the retaining walls had been undermined and the whole mass was sweeping down upon him. Would there be enough of it to overflow the crest line of his own "fill" or not? If it could stand the first on-thrust there was one chance in a hundred of its safety, provided the wing-walls and the foundations of the culvert held up its arch, thus affording gradual relief until the flood should have spent its force.

It was but a question of minutes. He could already see the trees sway as the mad flood struck them, the smaller ones rebounding, the larger ones toppling over. Then came a dull roar like that of a train through a covered bridge, and then a great wall of yellow suds, boiling, curling, its surface covered with sticks, planks, shingles, floating barrels, parts of buildings, dashed itself against the smoothed earth slopes of his own "fill," surged a third of its height, recoiled on itself, swirled furiously again, and then inch by inch rose toward the top. Should it plunge over the crest, the "fill" would melt away as a rising tide melts a sand fort, the work of months be destroyed, and his financial ruin be a certainty.

But the man who had crawled out on the shore end of the great cantilever bridge over the Ohio, and who had with his own hands practically set the last rebellious steel girder one hundred feet above the water level, had still some resources left. Grabbing a shovel from a railroad employe, he called to his men and began digging a trench on the tunnel end of the "fill" to form a temporary spillway should the top of the flood reach the crest of the road bed.

Fifty or more men sprang to his assistance with pick and shovel wherever one could stand and dig. The water had now reached within five feet of the top; the rise was slower, showing that the volume has lessened; the soakage, too, was helping, but the water still gained. The bottom of the trench, cut transversely across the road bed of the "fill," out of which the dirt was still flying from scores of willing shovels, had reached the height of the flood line. It was wide enough and deep enough to take care of the slowly rising overflow and would relieve the pressure on the whole structure; but the danger was not there. What was to be feared was the scour on the down-stream—far side—slope of the "fill." This also, was of loose earth; too great a gulch might mean total collapse.

To lessen this scour MacFarlane had looted a carload of plank switched on to a siding, and a gang of men in charge of Jack,—who had now reached his Chief's side,—were dragging them along the down-stream slope to form sluices with which to break the force of the scour.

The top of the flood now poured into the mouth of the newly-dug trench, hitting huge mounds of earth from its sides in its rush; spreading the reddish water fan-like over the down-stream slope; first into gullies; then a broad sluiceway that sunk out of sight in the soft earth; then crumbings, slidings of tons of sand and gravel, with here and there a bowlder washed clean; the men working like beavers,—here to free a rock, there to drive home a plank, the trench all the while deepening, widening—now a gulch ten feet across and as deep, now a canon through which surged a solid mass of frenzied water.

With the completion of the first row of planking MacFarlane took up a posi-

Sydney Basic Slag

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8	42	16½	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	29
8	47	22	4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	28
8	47	16½	4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	30
9	48	22	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	31
9	48	16½	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	33
9	52	22	4-4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	31
9	52	16½	4-4-5-5½-7-8½-9-9	33
10	48	16½	3-3-3-4-5½-7-7-7½-8	35
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tion where he could overlook all parts of the work. Every now and then his eyes would rest on a water-gauge which he had improvised from the handle of a pick; the rise and fall of the wet mark showing him both the danger and the safety lines. He seemed the least interested man in the group. Once in a while he would consult his watch, counting the seconds, only to return to the gauge.

That thousands of dollars' damage had so far been done did not seem to affect him in the least. Only when Jack would call out that everything so far was solid on the main "fill" did his calm face light up.

Tightening his wide slouch hat farther down on his head, he drew up the tops of his high-water boots and strode through the slush to the pick-handle. His wooden record showed that half an hour before the water had been rising at the rate of an inch every three minutes; that it had then taken six, and now required eight! He glanced at the sky; it had stopped raining and a light was breaking in the West.

Pocketing his watch he beckoned to Jack:

"The worst is over, Breen," he said in a voice of perfect calmness—the tone of a doctor after feeling a patient's pulse. "Our culvert is doing its work and relieving the pressure. This water will be out of here in the morning. Tell the foreman to keep those planks moving wherever they do any good, but they won't count much longer. You can see the difference already in the overflow. And now go up to the house and tell Ruth. She may not know we are all right and will be worrying."

Jack's heart gave a bound. No more delightful duty could devolve on him.

"What shall I tell her about the damage if she asks me, sir?" he demanded, hiding his pleasure in a perfunctory, businesslike tone, "and she will."

"Tell her it means all summer here for me and no new bonnets for her until next winter," replied MacFarlane with a grim smile.

"Yes, I suppose, but I referred to the money loss," Jack laughed in reply. "There is no use worrying her if we are not to blame for this." He didn't intend to worry her. He was only feeling about for some topic which would prolong his visit and encourage conversation.

"If we are, it means some thousands of dollars on the wrong side of the ledger," answered MacFarlane after a pause, a graver tone in his voice. "But don't tell Ruth that. Just give her my message about the bonnet—she will understand."

"But not if McGowan is liable," argued Jack. If Ruth was to hear bad news it could at least be qualified.

"That depends somewhat on the wording of his contract, Breen, and a good deal on whether this village wants to hold him to it. I'm not crossing any bridges of that kind, and don't you. What I'm worrying about is the number of days and nights it's going to take to patch this work so they can get trains through our tunnel—And, Breen—"

"Yes, sir," answered Jack, as he stopped and looked over his shoulder. There were wings on his feet now.

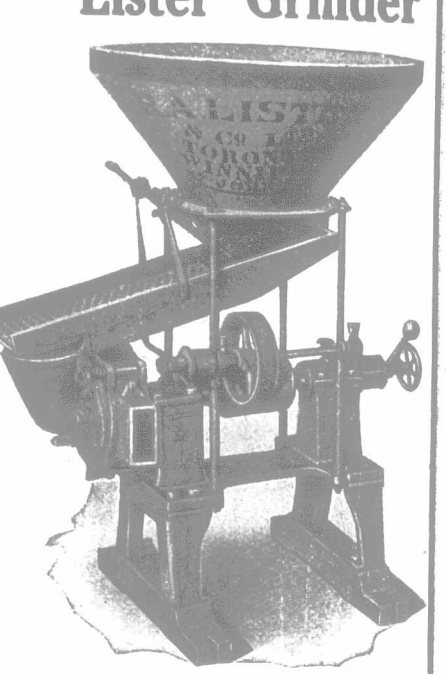
"Get into some dry clothes before you come back."

While all this had been going on Ruth had stood at the window in the upper hall opposite the one banked with geraniums, too horrified to move. She had watched with the aid of her opera-glass the wild torrent rushing through the meadow, and she had heard the shouts of the people in the streets and the prolonged roar when the boulevard embankment gave way.

The hurried entrance and startled cry of the grocer's boy in the kitchen below, and the loud talk that followed, made her move to the head of the stairs. There she stood listening, her heart in her mouth, her knees trembling. Such expressions as "drowned," "more'n a hundred of 'em—" reached her ears. Then came the words—"de boss's work busted; ain't nobody seen him alive, so dey say."

For an instant she clutched the hand rail to keep her from falling, then with a cry of terror she caught up an old cloth cape, bound a hat to her head

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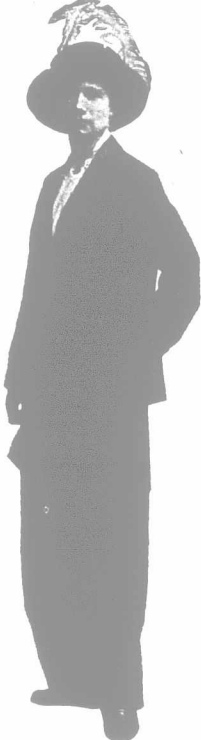
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200 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada

with a loose veil, and was downstairs and into the street before the boy had reached the curb.

"Yes, mum," he stammered, breathlessly, his eyes bulging from his head.—"Oh! it's awful, mum! Don't know how many's drowned! Everybody's shovelin' on de railroad dump, but dere ain't nothin' kin save it, dey say!"

She raced on—across the long street, avoiding the puddles as best she could; past the Hicks Hotel—no sign of Jack anywhere—past the factory fence, until she reached the railroad, where she stopped, gathered her bedraggled skirts in her hand and then sped on over the cross-ties like a swallow, her little feet scarce touching the cinders.

Jack had caught sight of the flying girl as she gained the railroad and awaited her approach; he supposed she was the half-crazed wife or daughter of some workman, bringing news of fresh disaster, until she approached near enough for him to note the shape and size of her boots and the way the hat and veil framed her face. But it was not until she uttered a cry of agony and ran straight toward him, that he sprang forward to meet her and caught her in his arms to keep her from falling.

"Oh, Jack!—where is daddy—where—" she gasped.

"Why, he is all right, Miss Ruth,—everybody's all right! Why did you come here? Oh! I am so sorry you have had this fright! Don't answer,—just lean on me until you get your breath."

"Yes—but are you sure he is safe? The grocer's boy said nobody had seen him alive."

"Of course I am sure! Just look across—there he is; nobody could ever mistake that old slouch hat of his. And look at the big 'fill.' It hasn't given an inch, Miss Ruth—think of it! What a shame you have had such a fright," he continued as he led her to a pile of lumber beside the track and moved out a dry plank where he seated her as tenderly as if she had been a frightened child, standing over her until she breathed easier.

"But then, if he is safe, why did you leave daddy? You are not hurt yourself, are you?" she exclaimed suddenly, reaching up her hand and catching the sleeve of his tarpaulin, a great lump in her throat.

"Me, hurt!—not a bit of it,—not a scratch of any kind,—see!" As an object-lesson he stretched out his arm and with one clenched hand smote his chest gorilla fashion.

"But you are all wet—" she persisted, in a more re-assured tone. "You must not stand here in this wind; you will get chilled to the bone. You must go home and get into dry clothes,—please say you will go?"

Something warm and scintillating started from Jack's toes as the words left her lips, surged along his spinal column, set his finger tips tingling and his heart thumping like a trip hammer. She had called him "Jack!" She had run a mile to rescue him and her father, and she was anxious lest he should endanger his precious life by catching cold. Cold!—had he been dragged through the whirlpool of Niagara in the dead of winter with the thermometer at zero and then cast on a stranded iceberg he would now be sizzling hot.

Again she repeated her command,—this time in a more peremptory tone, the same anxious note in her voice.

"Please come, if daddy doesn't want you any more you must go home at once. I wouldn't have you take cold for—" she did not finish the sentence; something in his face told her that her solicitude might already have betrayed her.

"Of course, I will go just as soon as you are rested a little, but you mustn't worry about me, Miss Ruth. I am wet as a rat, I know, but I am that way half the time when it rains. These tarpaulins let in a lot of water—" here he lifted his arms so she could see the openings herself—"and then I got in over my boots trying to plug the holes in the sluceway with some plank." He was looking down into her eyes now. Never had he seen her so pretty. The exercise had made roses of her cheeks, and the up-turned face framed by the thatch of a bonnet bound with the veil, reminded him of a Madonna.

"And is everything all right with

daddy? And was there nobody in the shanties?" she went on. "Perhaps I might better try to get over where he is;—do you think I can? I would just love to tell him how glad I am it is no worse."

"Yes, if you change boots with me," laughed Jack, determined to divert her mind; "I was nearly swamped getting back here. That is where most of this mud came from—" and Jack turned his long, clay-encrusted boots so that Ruth could see how large a section of the "fill" he had brought with him.

Ruth began to laugh. There was no ostensible reason why she should laugh; there was nothing about Jack's make-up to cause it. Indeed, she thought he had never looked so handsome, even if his hair were plastered to his temples under his water-soaked hat and his clothes daubed with mud.

And yet she did laugh:—At the way her veil got knotted under her chin,—so tightly knotted that Jack had to take both hands to loosen it, begging pardon for touching her throat, and hoping all the while that his clumsy fingers had not hurt her;—at the way her hat was crumpled, the flowers "never,—never, being of the slightest use to anybody again"; at her bedraggled skirts—"such a sight, and sopping wet."

And Jack laughed, too,—agreeing to everything she said, until she reached that stage in the conversation, never omitted on occasions of this kind, when she declared, arching her head, that she must look like a perfect fright, which Jack at once refuted exclaiming that he had never seen her look so—he was going to say "pretty," but checked himself and substituted "well," instead, adding, as he wiped off her ridiculously small boots, despite her protests, with his wet handkerchief,—that cloud-bursts were not such bad things, after all, now that he was to have the pleasure of escorting her home.

And so the two walked back to the village, the afternoon sun, which had now shattered the lowering clouds, gilding and glorifying their two faces, Jack stopping at Mrs. Hicks's to change his clothes and Ruth keeping on to the house, where he was to join her an hour later, where the two would have a cup of tea and such other comforts as that young lady might prepare for her water-soaked lover.

(To be continued.)

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.

Toronto Fair—Tankage.

1. Where can I secure the show records of Toronto Fair?

2. Where can I purchase tankage?

W. A. P.

Ans.—1. If you mean a report of the Exhibition, look up our issues of Sept. 10 and Sept. 17. If you mean prize lists or catalogues, write the Secretary, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

2. From fertilizer firms advertising in this paper.

Pigs Drink Urine.

I have nineteen pigs about three months old, also a sow with eight pigs by her side. All of these have the habit of drinking their urine off the floor. I had a litter about a year ago do the same. One of these died and the others became stunted. They get plenty of apples, oat chop and skim milk, and corn. Their pens are of cement, with plank bed. They also have a run of about an acre; part of it is alfalfa pasture. Tell me in your next issue what is the cause, and give remedy? WM. H. J.

Ans.—We cannot say what causes the pigs to drink filth. Better keep them well bedded to soak up all liquid manure, and give them clean water to drink if they are not getting enough milk to satisfy their thirst. They must be thirsty else they would not drink the urine.

Get The Latest Modern Silage Methods

Tells you all there is to know about present-day silage feeding—how to build silos. Gives reliable and unbiased facts (we do not sell silos) on every silo built—home made—stave, hoop and octagonal silos—pit, brick, tile, cement, concrete silos—all modifications. Also covers every crop used for silage—41 of them. Here's an entirely new book—264 pages—better than former copies used as text books in colleges. Copyrighted November, 1914. Ten page index. We send it for 10c coin or stamps. Send for this new copy today.

Silver's "Ohio" Silo Fillers

Write for catalog and booklet "Silo Filler Logic" which we send free. Enclose 10c and we send "Modern Silage Methods" with them.

The Silver Mfg. Co.
343 Broadway, Salem, O.

A Quick Hair Restorer

The Princess Hair Rejuvenator does its work quickly and satisfactorily. It has no odor, is as clear as water, contains no injurious ingredients, neither greasy nor sticky, and restores hair less than half gray or faded hair to its original color in ten days. Price \$1 postpaid.

Superfluos Hair, Moles, etc., removed permanently by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured always. Send stamp for booklet "F" and sample of Hair Rejuvenator.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
61 College Street, Toronto. Estab 1892.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

WINTER TOURS TO THE LAND OF Sunshine and Summer Days

THE "CANADIAN"—FAST TIME BETWEEN MONTREAL-TORONTO DETROIT-CHICAGO

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, cor. King & Yonge Sts., Toronto.

MOFFAT Ranges

Are acknowledged best.

Write for Free Booklet THE MOFFAT STOVE COMPANY LTD. Weston, Ont.

Learn to Stuff Birds

Do you ever hunt or fish? Be sure to write today for our free book. Find out how to stuff and mount birds, animals and game birds and taxidermy. Fine business, very fascinating and profitable. Every hunter and fisherman should have this book. Don't go another day without it. Book is free and prepaid.

Write Today Every trophy you take is valuable for others. Write today and get free book. Act now.

Prof. J. W. ELWOOD, Taxidermist 7645 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Look Out For

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

"Life's Trial Balance"

It has an interesting message for you.

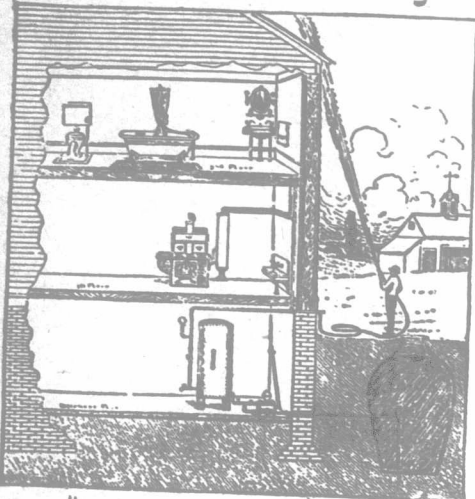


Buy St. Lawrence Granulated Pure Cane Sugar in original packages, and get pure, clean, perfect sugar.

Have You A Poor Education?

Well you needn't keep on having it. A few minutes each day spent on our Beginner's Course—Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, etc.—will enable you to make proper use of your abilities. Write for particulars.

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited
Dept. E, Toronto, Canada.

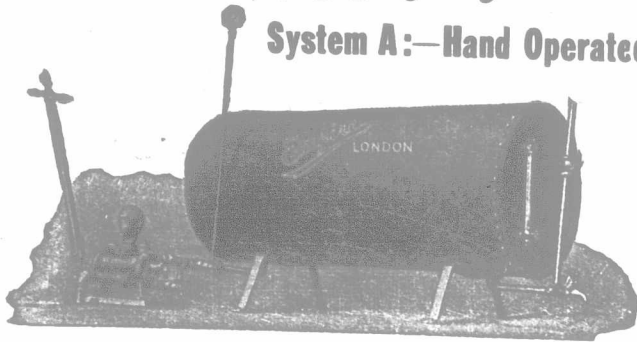


Complete Water System at Little Cost

Probably you have never considered putting in a water system on account of the heavy cost. We can furnish you with a dependable, efficient system at a price far more reasonable than you may have thought possible. We make many styles and sizes to work by hand, windmill, gasoline or electric power. We have outfits for every purpose, and can fit your needs exactly. Outfit shown below is our hand-operated.

EMPIRE Water Supply System

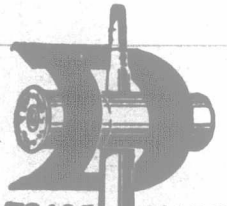
System A:—Hand Operated



Our pumps are made to furnish water and air simultaneously, water alone or air alone. They give strong pressure to every part of the house, affording ample fire protection and running water on all floors. Simple connection to kitchen stove enables you to have running hot water wherever desired.

Write us to-day and let us help you to solve your water supply problem.

EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED
East London, Ontario



TRADE MARK
"The only ammunition entirely made in Canada."



Double the success of your shooting

Because of their dependable qualities, nearly twice as many Dominion Shells are used in Canada as all other makes combined.

Shoot Dominion Shells

The primers are sensitive and sure fire; only the choicest powders from the world's most reliable mills are used; the shot is double chilled; the loading is done with care and precision and the inspection and testing are thorough in every detail—a combination that produces the perfect balance that brings results.

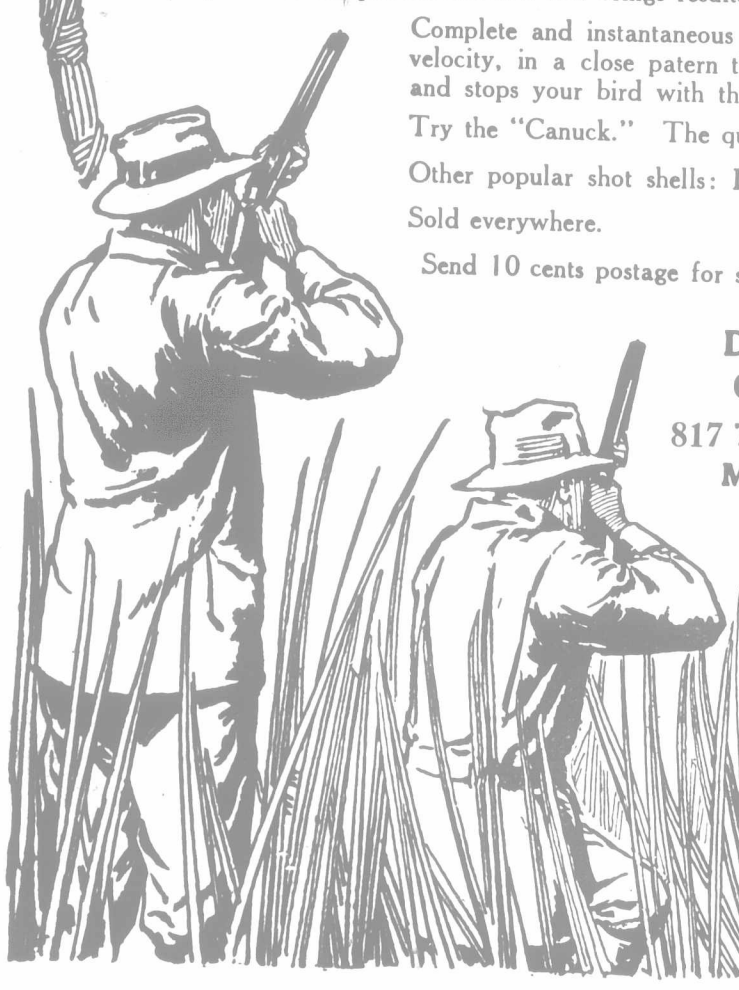
Complete and instantaneous combustion drives each shot with uniform velocity, in a close pattern that neither wings nor cripples, but strikes and stops your bird with the center of the load.

Try the "Canuck." The quick load for fast shooting.

Other popular shot shells: Imperial, Regal, Sovereign and Crown.

Sold everywhere.

Send 10 cents postage for set of colored game pictures.



Dominion Cartridge Company, Limited
817 Transportation Building
MONTREAL

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Removing Warts.

How would you remove warts on nose of yearling colt? They are numerous and large, with a number of smaller ones. They are of a seedy nature, and have been very unsightly for some months. I have been using castor oil on them without effect.

W. J. W.

Ans.—Some claim that the repeated use of castor oil will remove warts. If they have long, constricted necks, they may be clipped off with a pair of sharp shears, or cut off by tying a small cord or thread around them tightly. Warts with larger bases may be taken off by applying butter of antimony with a feather. Wounds caused by cutting off should be touched with caustic potash to burn out roots and aid healing.

Cream Mixing.

Should the warm cream from a separator be mixed with the rest at once, or be allowed to cool? If so, why? If warm, new cream is added just before churning, does it diminish the amount of butter, or cause some butter-fat to remain in the buttermilk?

C. L.

Ans.—Warm cream from a separator should not be mixed with the cream from previous lots until after cooling, for the reason that the warm cream starts the bacteria (small plants) to grow, which are dormant, or apparently lifeless in the cold cream; and the warm cream also carries considerable life in the form of bacteria, which, if put into the cream from previous separations, start to grow and multiply, whereas if the cream be first cooled, these plants are rendered inactive by the cooling. The souring of milk and cream, and most of the bad flavors in milk and cream are caused by low forms of plant life, which grow and increase in numbers rapidly, at a warm temperature, but grow and multiply slowly if the milk or cream be cooled to 50 degrees F. or lower. Warm new cream added to ripened cream just before churning will cause an excessive loss of fat or butter when the mixed lot is churned, for the reason that the sour or ripe cream tends to churn more quickly than the sweet cream, hence some of the sweet cream is lost for butter-making. The cream for a churning should all be mixed together for at least twelve hours before churning. This produces uniform ripeness, and uniform results in churning, and more butter.

H. H. D.

Burning Lime.

1. Could you give me any information as to how to build a small lime kiln? I have plenty of good lime-stone, and plenty of wood for burning. I would like to burn about five hundred barrels of lime at a time.

2. How long would it take to burn each batch?

3. About what weight of stone would be required to make five hundred of lime when burned?

A. W. J.

Ans.—1. Lime kilns as built to-day are very much more complex than the old forms, and I presume that it is regarding some older forms that you wish to have some information. These were usually built somewhat egg-shaped, with the small end down. They may be built with lime-stone, but would have to be lined with brick or cobble-stone, or some stone that will not burn away with the heat. A space was left at the bottom of the kiln and arched over, where the fuel could be burned, the heat passing up through the kiln. During the latter part of the burning the kiln was covered somewhat so as to retain the heat and insure the burning out of the top part of the stone. It would hardly seem as though it would be practicable to burn five hundred pounds of lime in this form of kiln, for if the kiln was made small enough to accommodate such a quantity, the cost of fuel and the labor in burning the lime would be greater than the value of the lime.

2. In this form of kiln it would take four or five days to burn each batch. If the fire is made too intense the lime is destroyed, and that would perhaps be another difficulty in burning very small quantities.

3. The proportion of weight of the pure lime-stone to lime is as 100 is to 56, provided the stone is all the pure calcium carbonate. Consequently, approximately, it would need double the weight of lime-stone, or 1,000 pounds to procure 500 pounds of the lime.

R. H.

The most and Stat 12th, dea value of during th and condit year's cro fall plowin

Root an sisting of etc., hay and sugar total area pared with their estim compared Potatoes g els, from excellent a minion of for this 1908, excep average re an average the same of the p against \$3 yield in th cially good bushels in bushels in in New Br roots-yield value of 66,788,000 in 1913; ha value \$145 859,000 to 1913; alfalf 000, compa \$2,819,000 000 tons, with 2,616, in 1913; ar value \$1,092 tons, value age yield pe bushels, ag 1.28 tons, 10.25 tons, 2.42 tons, average qua Canada is cent. of the estimates of wheat this were collect the end of the results the five fall-acres, compa 1913 of 1.1 harvested th The acreage net increase 9.2 per cent sown was re than in 19 wheat crop this year, p acres, as co the area sow increase und therefore, is per cent. in inces, the ar again decrea cline attribut ing seasons e ver, is the c fall wheat is estimated to compared wit a decrease o British Colum of 5,500 to 6 The condition October 31 is inces as 96.5 which, upon t conditions pr year's harvest of about 1.5 of the past 2 Ontario, the was 99; in M wan, 60; in Columbia, 96

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Fall Plowing Was Well Advanced.

The monthly crop report of the Census and Statistics Office, issued November 19th, deals with the area, yield and value of potato, root and fodder crops during the past season, with the area and condition of fall wheat sown for next year's crop, and with the progress of fall plowing and summer-fallowing.

Root and fodder crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, mangels, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets, occupied this year a total area of 9,070,700 acres, as compared with 9,243,000 acres in 1913, and their estimated value is \$226,668,000, as compared with \$197,988,000 in 1913. Potatoes give a yield of 85,672,000 bushels, from 475,900 acres, showing the excellent average per acre for the Dominion of 180 bushels, which is higher for this crop than in any year since 1908, excepting only in 1909, when the average reached was 193 bushels. At an average price per bushel of 49 cents—the same as last year—the total value of the potato crop is \$41,598,000, against \$38,418,000 in 1913. The potato yield in the Maritime Provinces is especially good, the yield per acre being 213 bushels in Prince Edward Island, 220 bushels in Nova Scotia, and 240 bushels in New Brunswick. Turnips and other roots yielded 69,008,000 bushels of the value of \$18,934,000, compared with 66,788,000 bushels, value \$18,643,000, in 1913; hay and clover 10,259,000 tons, value \$145,999,000, compared with 10,859,090 tons, value \$124,696,000 in 1913; alfalfa 218,400 tons, value \$3,096,000, compared with 237,770 tons, value \$2,819,000 in 1913; fodder corn 3,251,000 tons, value \$15,950,000, compared with 2,616,200 tons, value \$12,506,000 in 1913; and sugar beets 146,000 tons, value \$1,092,000, compared with 148,000 tons, value \$906,000 in 1913. The average yield per acre of turnips, etc., is 394 bushels, against 358; of hay and clover, 1.28 tons, against 1.33; of fodder corn, 10.25 tons, against 8.62, and of alfalfa, 2.42 tons, against 2.54 in 1913. The average quality of these crops for all Canada is high, ranging from 89 per cent. of the standard for sugar beets to 96 per cent. for fodder corn. As usual, estimates of the acreage sown to fall wheat this year for the crop of 1915, were collected from correspondents at the end of October. The compilation of the results shows an area estimated in the five fall-wheat Provinces of 1,294,000 acres, compared with the area sown in 1913 of 1,184,800 acres, and the area harvested this year of 973,300 acres. The acreage sown for 1915 represents a net increase over that sown for 1914 of 9.2 per cent. Last year the acreage sown was reported as 7.37 per cent. less than in 1912. The bulk of the fall-wheat crop is grown in Ontario, where, this year, the estimate is for 1,043,000 acres, as compared with 898,000 acres, the area sown in the fall of 1913. The increase under fall wheat for Ontario, therefore, is in the ratio of about 16 per cent. In the three Northwest Provinces, the area sown to fall wheat has again decreased in continuation of a decline attributed to consecutive discouraging seasons for this crop. Alberta, however, is the only Western Province where fall wheat is largely grown, and the area estimated to be sown is 230,000 acres, compared with 262,000 acres last year, a decrease of about 12 per cent. In British Columbia there is an increase of 5,500 to 6,000 acres, or 10 per cent. The condition of the fall-wheat crop on October 31 is reported for the five provinces as 96.5 per cent. of the standard, which, upon the assumption that average conditions prevail between now and next year's harvest, indicates a yield per acre of about 1.5 per cent. above the average of the past four years, 1910-13. In Ontario, the condition on October 31, was 99; in Manitoba, 82; in Saskatchewan, 60; in Alberta, 92, and in British Columbia, 96 per cent. of the standard.

The early harvest and favorable conditions for threshing in the Western Provinces enabled farmers to make excellent progress with fall plowing on land intended for sowing in the spring. Measured in percentage of the total land intended for next year's crop, it is estimated that in Manitoba 92, in Saskatchewan 77, and in Alberta 56 per cent. of the fall plowing was completed

by October 31. These figures compare very favorably with the two previous seasons, when the highest percentage was not more than 58 in Manitoba (1913), and the lowest only 24 in Saskatchewan and Alberta (1912). The progress made this year, therefore, augurs well for next year's crops. In Eastern Canada the percentage of fall plowing completed by October 31 ranges from 51 in Nova Scotia to 75 in Quebec; but in the East, especially in the Maritime Provinces, there is a longer fall plowing season. The average figure for all Canada is 71, compared with 54 last year and 44 in 1912.

The practice of summer-fallowing in the West shows further progress, an increase of about 6 per cent. being reported in Manitoba, and of 3 per cent. in Saskatchewan, as compared with last year. Alberta, however, shows a decline of about 5 per cent.

Questions and Answers.
Veterinary.

Fistula.

Ans.—Your first diagnosis was doubtless correct. There is either a broken or a decaying bone. The opening must be enlarged sufficiently to expose the bone, and the diseased portion removed. It will require a veterinarian to operate.

Legs Swell When Horse Stands Idle.

Horse had influenza early in September. He has recovered from this, but his legs swell when he stands idle. He eats, looks, and works well.

Pigs Cough.

My young pigs, and some of the older ones, have a cough. One has died. They have regular exercise.

Ans.—It would require a careful post-mortem to enable a man to say positively what causes the cough. It is probably either infectious bronchitis or lung worms, either of which often resist treatment, which consists in shutting the pigs in a close compartment and burning sulphur so long as you can stand the fumes. Then open door or window to admit air. Treatment can be repeated every ten days. In most cases of this nature it is profitable to dispose of the whole herd and thoroughly disinfect the premises before introducing fresh stock. It would be wise for you to call your veterinarian in to hold a post-mortem before deciding upon your actions in the matter.

A young lady took down the receiver and discovered that the telephone was in use. "I just put on a pan of beans for dinner," she heard one woman complacently informing another.

She hung up the receiver, and waited. Three times she waited, and then, exasperated, she broke into the conversation.

"Madam, I smell your beans burning," she announced crisply. A horrified scream greeted the remark, and the young lady was able to put in her call.

Mail This Coupon Now

MESSRS. CATESBYS LTD. (of London,) Dept. "A," 119 West Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.: Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat.*

Full Name.....
Full Address.....

* If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."
London "Farmer's Advocate." Coupon No. 1.

A War-Time Message to Farmer's Advocate Readers From Catesbys Limited



For six years we have been doing business in Canada, but our confidence in Canadians was never greater than it is to-day. Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have given us loyal support, and for this reason we thank you all for past orders and in anticipation of continued patronage during present strenuous times.

We have not raised prices on Catesby clothing, and our old offer stands, which is that we guarantee to sell you a Suit or Overcoat, made of fine English cloth, cut in the latest Canadian, New York, or London style (as you prefer), laid down at your door, all duty and carriage charges prepaid by us, for a price only one-half of what you would have to pay for goods of the same quality in Canada.

Isn't that an offer worth looking into? Of course it is. Then sit down right now. Fill out the above coupon, mail it to our Toronto office, get our New Season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of suitings or overcoatings (or both) free of charge. With the Style Book is a letter explaining our system of doing business, also a self-measurement form which is so simple you can't go wrong in using it.

Get the Patterns Now and be Convinced

We send these patterns to you post free. It only costs you a post card or a letter to get them, and you don't even have to return the patterns if you shouldn't buy. Surely we cannot make a fairer offer than that. So mail that coupon now.

If you don't want to cut this paper, send a post card request for the patterns. But to get them you must mention London "Farmer's Advocate." Address:

CATESBYS Ltd.
(Of Tottenham Court Road, London, England)
DEPT. A.
119 West Wellington St., Toronto

\$12.50 BUYS
The "BURLINGTON." This is the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit. Duty free and carriage paid.

1914 Stallions--CLYDESDALES--Fillies 1914

We made the grade on a darkened ship without meeting a Kaiser cruiser, Our 1914 importation are home. Stallions and fillies especially selected for character, quality and breeding. If you want a topper, come and see them.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus P.O.
Myrtle C.P.R. Brooklin G.T.R.

Royal Oak Clydesdales Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (4 with 2 Canadian Bred), 1 Canadian Bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to secure a good brood mare or stallion should inspect this offering or communicate with me at earliest convenience.

G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M.C. Ry. L-D. 'Phone, Ridgetown

A few choicely-bred young stallions always on hand and for sale. Prices and terms right. Visitors welcome.

BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT, QUE.

CLYDESDALES
R. B. PINKERTON, ESSEX, ONT.
Long-Distance 'Phone.

Imported and Canadian-bred. With over 25 head to select from, I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants

SHIRES, SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS
Quality in Shire Fillies, and one two-year-old Stallion. Shorthorns of all ages; young bulls and heifers a speciality. Lincolns, Shearling rams and ewes. Ram and ewe lambs for the choicest breeding and individuality. Come and see us.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS :: L-D. 'Phone :: **WESTON, ONTARIO**

1909. CANADA'S CHAMPION HEREFORD HERD. 1914
From 1909 to 1914 our herd has maintained their supremacy as Canada's Champion Herd. We have several 20-months' old bulls bred in the leading herds of the United States, and others got by our noted champion, Refiner, all of high-class quality. Females all ages. Get the best when selecting a herd header.

L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

THE MAPLES HEREFORDS
Our herd is the oldest established in Canada and was never so strong in show material as now. Our young bulls are thick, choice ones, and we can spare a few heifers of the same quality. Write us your wants.

W. H. & J. S. HUNTER - - - **ORANGEVILLE, R.M.D., ONT.**

Northlynd R.O.P. Shorthorns and Jerseys
For Sale—Our noted sire of big milkers, St. Clare = 84578 = a Clara bred, son of Waverly. Several of his sons out of R.O.P. dams; also Shorthorn and Jersey females. Official records is our Speciality.

G. A. JACKSON, DOWNSVIEW P.O., WESTON, STATION

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, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns
FOR SALE—A number of young bulls of serviceable age, good individuals and of splendid breeding. Some show bulls amongst them. Visitors met by appointment.

W. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, R.R. No. 4, GUELPH, ONTARIO

Bulls and Females
At greatly reduced prices as my sale had to be called off on account of the weather. Herd must be reduced as I am short of feed and stabling. Low prices for quick sale.

JNO. MILLER, - ASHBURN

Myrtle C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Don't Sell the Young Calf
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
Will Raise It Without Milk



There's big money and little trouble in raising your calf the Blatchford way. You save all the milk of the cow for market. As soon as the mother cow's milk is ready to sell, the calf is ready for market.


BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
 —For over a century the Recognized Milk Food for Calves, at One-Fourth the Cost of Milk

Composed of eleven different ingredients carefully proportioned and thoroughly cooked, producing a scientifically balanced ration for the young calf. Successfully used on thousands of American farms for over 30 years.

The Only Milk Equal Made in an Exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Unlike any of the So-Called Calf Meals Made of Raw Cereal By-Products.

Write for Free Illustrated Book on "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL FACTORY
 Steele Briggs Building, 100 Waukegan, Ill.

The Easy Washer
Is Different and Better
The Principle is Right



Two vacuum basins force the air and suds through the clothes. Simply press handle. No wear, no tear. The Easy washes quickly, easily and well. It's all steel galvanized; sanitary and durable. Will not dry out and fall to pieces. Light and easy to handle. Washes blankets, curtains and all kinds of wearing apparel. Will outlast 5 wooden machines. Get the Easy—The Newest, Latest and Best.

Live Agents Wanted.
EASY WASHER CO.
 4 Clinton Place, Dept. F.A. Toronto

ABSORBINE
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an **ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE** [NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and a bottle can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for marking reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, F.D.F. 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can

BLOOD POISONING
 may be prevented by the prompt use of that reliable remedy



Douglas Egyptian Liniment

It immediately stops bleeding, removes all soreness and inflammation. No household should be without it. For Sale by all Dealers. Free Samples on request.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

SAVE-THE-HORSE
 (Trade Mark Registered.)

No blistering or loss of hair. A Signed Contract Bond to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—and ALL—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.
 148 Van Horn St. Toronto, Ont.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 10 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S. Kingston, Ont.

Clydesdales and Shorthorns.—Young stallions of superior quality; certain winners at the big shows. Young bulls and some heifers bred from cows milking up to 52 lbs. a day. Come and see them.

PETER CHRISTIE & SON
 Manchester P.O., Ont. Port Perry Station

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Feeding Hay.
 How much hay could a horse work on, also oats; and how much would he require providing he did not work? Horse about twelve hundred pounds. I am short of hay this year, and I want to be saving of it. I have plenty of oats.

G. M.

Ans.—A work horse should get along fairly well on a pound of hay and a pound of grain for every 100 pounds of weight. If a 1,200-lb. horse is at strenuous work, feed hay only night and morning, with the bigger feed at night. Give grain three times daily, and the horse might stand up to 18 lbs. daily. A great deal depends upon the horse. With plenty of oats and a little straw, a horse can be fed when not working with very little hay.

Auctioneer's License.
 1. How old would a person have to be to take out an auctioneer's license?
 2. What would one cost, and give name and address of where it could be obtained?
 3. How do most auctioneers work, by the day or by percentage?

F. M.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. There is no qualification required by law to become an auctioneer, other than the payment of the license fee, the amount of which varies in different municipalities, councils of which are empowered by the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1903, Chapter 19, Section 583, Sub-sections 2 and 3, to pass by-laws covering, among other points, the auctioneer's fee, which is usually about \$12. Apply to the County Clerk. Some auctioneers work by the half-day or day, but we believe most of the best of them now sell on a percentage basis.

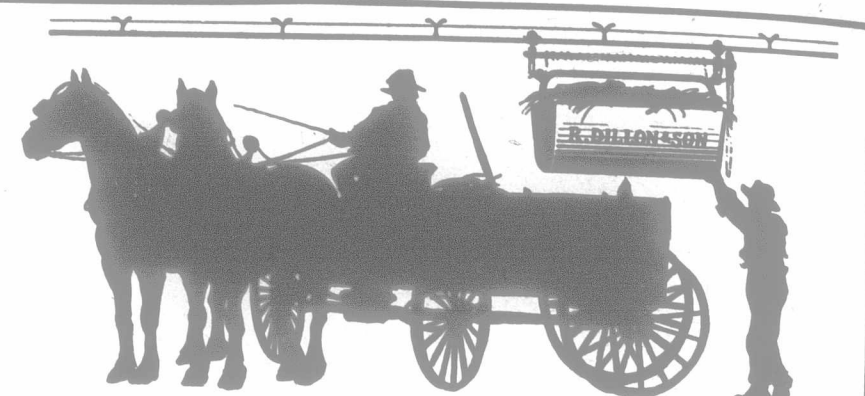
Dressing for Horse's Coat, Feeding Cattle, Plowing.
 1. Is there any known dressing which is of a harmless nature for putting on horses after plowing?
 2. What is a fair price per head to winter cattle in the stable, feeding hay and watering twice a day, feeding timothy and clover mixed?
 3. Which is preferable, early or late fall plowing of stubble and sod?

G. S.

Ans.—1. We do not understand what is meant. If the horse is healthy, and the skin in a healthy condition, no dressing is required. After the curry-comb and brush, all that is needed to finish the job is a dry cloth to wipe off all loose dust. We would prefer to put the material, intended to produce a glossy coat, in the animal's manger.

2. Are they to get hay alone? How many months are they to be fed? How old are they? This question is difficult to answer because we do not know how old the cattle are, neither do we know whether they are to be fed all they will eat, or just enough to keep them alive. We would suggest that you figure out how many pounds of hay each animal will eat per day, and multiply this by the number of days to feed and the number of cattle to be fed. From market reports you will know what hay is worth per ton on the market. The price is lower, of course, at the barn. The cost of labor should not be high, and this is influenced by the number of cattle fed. A large number of cattle can be fed more cheaply, comparatively speaking, as far as labor is concerned, than can a smaller number. Then, if the feeder gets the manure, he is by some considered to get payment for his labor in this alone. It is a complicated question, and not knowing all conditions, we would not set a price. From information given, however, you should have some idea of what would be required. Mature cattle getting nothing else, would eat anywhere from 20 to 30 lbs. of good hay per day.

3. For stubble, the best plan is shallow plowing right after harvest, or thoroughly working the land with cultivator or disk, then plowing deeper later on. For sod, a good plan is to plow lightly early, and work the top thoroughly to rot the sod, then plow again later. If only plowed once, sod is better plowed late.



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The Carrier is made in one size only. Large enough to do the work quickly and be easily handled. Made to dump either side. A load of 800 lbs. can be raised by a pull of 50 lbs. and lifted full height in twenty seconds. Large truck wheels make it run easy.

The Imperial track is the strongest on the market and can be bent COLD to suit any desired curve.

The Hangers are made in different lengths and are adjustable, making it a simple job to hang the track and keep it level.

Switches are mounted on boards ready to nail up. They have NO SPRINGS and cannot get out of order. The hinge for swing pole is our own patent, fully protected in U. S. and Canada. It allows the car to be run out and in with the pole at ANY ANGLE. It is the only successful one on the market.

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Litter Carrier	\$16.00	Removable Section	\$1.50
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Hangers, 5 in. long, each	.07	Three-way Switch	4.00
" 10 " " "	.09	Floor Hocks, 1/2 in.	.06
" 15 " " "	.11	Bracket Nails, per lb.	.06
Hang's, adjust'le, 5 in., ea.	.14	Cable for Guys, per ft.	.03
" " 10 " "	.16	Track Couplings, each	.10
" " 15 " "	.18	Track Bumpers	.10
Brackets, each	.06		

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R. DILLON & SON,
 12 Mill Street, South, Oshawa, Ont.



100 ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS 100
 For sale, 25 Scotch bull calves from 6 to 12 months; 25 Scotch heifers and young cows bred to Right Sort, imp., and Raphael imp., both prizewinners at Toronto.

MITCHELL BROS., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Jos. McCrudden, Mgr.
 Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction.

Springhurst Shorthorns
 Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from 10 months to two years of age, for sale; every one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning strains. Only one bull left—a Red 18 months old.

Harry Smith, EXETER STN., ONT.

SHORTHORNS
 Scotch Bates and Booth, yes, he has them pure Scotch, pure Booth and Scotch-topped Bates. Young bulls of either strain—two-year-old Booth bull, ideal dairy type.

Geo. E. Morden & Son - **Oakville, Ontario**

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorn and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.

James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

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NOVEMBER
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Books.

Where could I obtain, and at what price, the two books entitled, "The Double Cross" and "Another Man's Shoes"?

H. L. R.

Ans.—Enquire at your local bookstore or nearest public library.

Ration for Cows.

Could you get a fair ration for new milkers from the following feeds? Being hauled out badly I am short of grain for cow chop, but have an abundance of good corn silage, lots of mixed clover hay, ten tons Hungarian in fair condition, a quantity of alfalfa hay, and about 200 shocks eared corn. Cows are milking 40 pounds on silage and corn from shock, with what picking there is.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If your corn silage contains a large percentage of corn, you should manage very well. Feed all the silage the cows will clean up morning and night. If you have enough of it, feed alfalfa hay at noon. The other hay could be used in a small feed of Hungarian in the morning, and a heavier feed of clover at night. These are to be fed after the silage has been cleaned up. Husk the corn from the shock and get it chopped. It might pay you well to purchase a little oil-cake meal or cottonseed meal to mix with this and feed as required.

Gossip.

The entries for the Guelph Winter Fair started to come into the Secretary's office at a merry clip in the beginning of last week. With the International cancelled, the indications are that all previous records at Guelph will be broken. There is every reason to expect this. The classification has been extended and the prize-money increased in almost every class. The requests for prize lists have far exceeded those of any previous year. As two thousand more have been sent out than was the case last year, some idea of the interest being manifested may be gathered from this fact.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of G. B. Muma, of Ayr, Ont., in which he is offering a number of choice young Yorkshire sows, some of them safely in pig, and others of breeding age. The grandsires and grandams are all imported. Mr. Muma has been breeding Yorkshires for many years. He is one of those breeders whose aim is to breed the best, and his careful selection of breeding stock ensures success along those lines. These young sows he is now offering are typical of the best in modern Yorkshire type. There are also many younger ones coming on of both sexes. Look up his add and write him your wants.

Trade Topic.

CANADIAN-WEST INDIA TRADE. The trade between Canada and the British West Indies continue to flourish, notwithstanding the war. The fortnightly sailings of the Royal Mail steamers from Halifax, show very large consignments of foodstuffs for Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, and other West India colonies. When the war is over, it is expected that there will be a still further increase in the trade, for, today, many Canadian exporters of other lines than foodstuffs are looking into the prospects of the West India market for the first time. For those who may be contemplating a visit to the West India markets, it will be interesting to note that ships of the Canadian "Royal Mail" service, sailing from Halifax, call at Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad. The outward voyage ends at Demerara. These ships are especially suited to the present service, and are very popular with the travelling public. Their officers are a particularly fine body of men. Each ship carries its own physician.

Turns to Money



There is nothing a farmer can turn to money so quickly as a balanced food ration. The most important element is the nitrogenous matter or protein. Oil Cake Meal contains much larger percentage of protein than any other foods, therefore, should be mixed with all other foods to make a properly balanced ration.

For instance, a mixture of straw and Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal can be prepared that will have the same nourishment as good hay and at half the cost.

Get "MAPLE LEAF" Oil Cake Meal (Fine Ground or Nutted) and prove it yourself.

Contains over 35% Protein and 33% Carbo-Hydrates

Write to-day for our free booklet—"Facts to Feeders."

CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LIMITED. TORONTO AND MONTREAL

Rosedale Stock Farm

20 Shorthorn Bulls for sale, ranging from 4 to 13 months of age, good colors, good breeding and good individuals, 6 of which are from Imported Dams; also 1 Leicester Shearling Ram and a few Ram Lambs. J. M. Gardhouse :: G.T.R. and C.P.R. :: Weston P.O., Ont. Street Railway and Long-Distance Telephone.

We have a full line of

BULLS AND FEMALES

on hand. We have nothing but the best Scotch families to choose from. Our cows are good milkers.

A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, P.O. GUELPH, 5 MILES ROCKWOOD, 3 MILES

SHORTHORNS I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country; some of them are of the thick, straight, good-feeding kind that will produce money-making cattle; some are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want I can suit you in quality and price. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares

Our bulls are all good colors and well-bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require Bell 'Phone. Burlington Jct., G.T.R. 1/2 mile. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that were a year old in Sept., and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman-87809 - One stallion three years old, a big, good quality horse, and some choice fillies, all from imported stock A. B. & T. W. Douglas Long-distance 'Phone Strathroy, Ontario

Poplar Hall Shorthorns If you want a herd header of the highest possible individuality and richest possible breeding, visit our farm, sired by the great Uppermill Omega Imp.; we have C. Butter frys and Lovelys, Marr Roan Ladys and Cinderillas, from 7 to 18 mos. of age. Miller Bros., Brougham, Ont. Claremont C.P.R., Pickering G.T.R. Greenburn C.N.O., Sts.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd-heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying GEO. AMOS & SONS MOFFAT, ONTARIO Farm 11 miles east of Guelph: C.P.R. 1/2 mile from station

IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS

Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strains. Also a few heifers. J. WATT & SON Elora Station SALEM, ONTARIO

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English—If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer for either show or breeding purposes, or young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good milker bred to produce milk, remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. A. J. HOWDEN, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklyn, G.T.R. COLUMBUS, P. O., ONT.

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS

We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 77713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers. FRANK W. SMITH & SON, R.R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont. Scotland Station, T. H. & B. L.-D. 'Phone.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the undefeated champions, Gainford Perfection and Lavender Scot. Will sell fifteen heifers and fifteen young bulls, at prices you can afford to pay. J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT.

SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females. GEO. GIER & SON, WALDEMAR, R.R. No. 1, ONT. L.-D. 'Phone.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns—We are offering Proud Monarch No. 78792 for sale, as we have a number of his heifers would do well to come and see him. He is a bull of outstanding merit. To see him is to make you wish you owned him. Also young bulls and heifers that will please the most exacting buyers. L.-D. 'Phone. F. W. EWING, R.R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.

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Send your Cattle and Horse Hides, Furs and other Skins to me and have them tanned soft and pliable for Robes, Coats, Furs, Etc.

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Built in all styles and for all requirements. Equally effective for vineyards, row crops or grain work. Write for particulars. B. H. HEARD SPRAMOTOR, 105 KING ST., LONDON, CANADA

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls from 7 to 15 months, some are herd headers both in quality, size and breeding, some are thick, fleshy, sappy bulls that will get good steers, also 10 heifers and a few young cows bred on milking lines, prices easy. Write me your wants.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Three bulls, 11 months, a number of younger cows with their calves, cows in calf and yearling heifers for sale. Good individuals. Good pedigrees. Inspection solicited.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFELD, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (Imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex. CYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO 'Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Choice bulls and heifers of dual purpose quality. A sweepstakes roan bull has been in our herd for 5 years. He and two other good red stock bulls are for sale. 58 to select from. No fancy prices. HNO ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONT.

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. A choice lot of young heifers fit for service and also young sows bred, and also a choice lot of young bulls and heifers sired by Proud Loyalist (Imp); from choice cows. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

GLENLEA SHORTHORNS For sale—Our herd bull, Buckingham Bridgroom, \$1270. He is a dark roan, low set, mellow-fleshed bull, four years old. Quiet, active and sure. If in need of a good bull, write us. John McLean & Son :: Rodney, Ontario

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls and females of the best type and quality, heavy milking strains and flesh combined; also the imp. Duthie bull, Scottish Minstrel, 68710. Thos. Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

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.



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BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING
Ask for Bulb Catalogue.
100 mixed Tulips - 90c. Postpaid.
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GEORGE KEITH & SONS
124 King St., E., - Toronto, Ont.
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Woodbine Holsteins
Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pieterje, sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddams are each 30-lb. cows, and 80-lb. daughter with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write—
A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.
Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada
Application for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.
W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

Maple Grove Holsteins
Do you know that Taty Abbekirk is the only cow in the world that produced three sons who have each sired 30-lb. butter cows, and two daughters with records greater than her own. She was bred, reared and developed at Maple Grove. Do you want that blood to strengthen the transmitting power of your herd, at live and let live prices, then write—
H. BOLLERT
L.R. No. 1
TAVISTOCK, ONT.

The Maples Holstein Herd offers sons of Prince Aggie, Meschtable from R. O. M. and R. O. M. sisters and dam of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, Canadian champion 2-year-old for butter in R. O. P. test, 16,714 lbs. milk, \$16 lbs. butter. These fellows are ready for service. Write for prices to **WALBURN RIVERS, R.R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**

RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS
The herd is headed by King Segs Pontiac Duplicate, a 3rd brother to King Segs Pontiac Abattia, the \$50,000 bull. The junior herd bull is Pontiac Hengerveld Pieterje, we have a few young bulls and heifer for sale.
R. W. WALKER,
Bell Phone, R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Myrtle Station, C.P.R., Manchester G.T.R.

BUY THE BEST
Holstein Bulls ready for service and several dyes. Females all ages, cows in R.O.P. and R.O.M. milking up to 19,000 pounds. Bulls in Service—King Segs Pontiac Duplicate and King Segs Segs Cluthilde.
R. M. HOLBY, R.R. 4, PORT PERRY
Manchester, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Gossip.

OURVILLE FARM HOLSTEINS.
Every breeder of Holstein cattle in Canada is familiar by reputation if not by acquaintance, with the noted Ourville herd of Laidlaw Bros., of Aylmer, Ont., for probably no other herd in Canada has produced so many heavy producers nor made so long an array of official records. At the present time the herd is about 100 strong. Comfortably housed in the commodious stables at the time of a visit by a representative of this paper were some fifty head yielding a copious flow of the lacteal fluid through the gentle art of hand milking, for Laidlaw Bros. have no use for artificial milking. Passing back and forth through the stables we were particularly struck with the remarkable uniformity of type and udder development of the entire lot, which was convincing proof that the greatest possible care has always been exercised in the selection of breeding sires and their official backing. Putting the official production of the herd in a nutshell, seven of the mature cows' records average 25.50 lbs., and some of them much higher. Nine of the four-year-olds average 22.83; ten of the three-year-olds average 20.49, and twenty of the two-year-olds average 16.44. Eight of the two-year-olds in the R. O. P. test average 12,361 lbs. milk, and 551 lbs. of butter in twelve months. Over half the herd are daughters of Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbekerk, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, with 80 A. R. O. daughters, three of them over 30 lbs., and three others world's champions in R. O. P. tests, one two-year-old giving 22,750 lbs. The dam of the Dutchland bull was Tidy Pauline De Kol, record 28.44 lbs. This bull has now 22 daughters in the records, one of them with 26.50 lbs. as a three-year-old. Following him was the great bull, Royalton Korndyke Duke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and his sire's dam a daughter of the renowned Hengerveld De Kol. The dam of this bull was Royalton De Kol Calla, record 31.76 lbs. She and four of her sisters averaged 112 lbs. of milk a day. The present stock bull is Royalton Canary Alban, a grandson of Canary Mercedes Alban, with two 30-lb. daughters and 28 others in the A. R. O. The dam of this bull, under most unfavorable conditions, made 26.28 lbs., which is not near her capacity. All the young things, including a number of young bulls, are sired by the two last-mentioned bulls. In the herd for sale are high-class young herd-headers and a number of females.

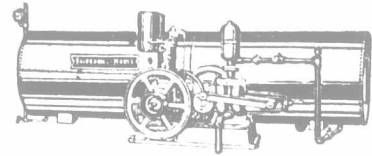
Ventilation of Farm Building.

Ventilation of Farm Buildings is the title of a recent bulletin prepared by J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, and E. S. Archibald, B.A., B.S.A., Dominion Animal Husbandman, and issued as Bulletin No. 78 of the regular series of the Experimental Farm Bulletins. This is an illustrated publication of thirty-two pages, and treats exhaustively of the subject of ventilation.

During the past few years or more, much experimental work has been carried on at the Experimental Farm in farm building ventilation, and the results of these experiments are clearly outlined, and from them reasonable deductions are set forth, and these only after most thorough investigation and repeated trial under every likely condition or handicap. The bulletin is divided into three parts: Part 1 is entitled Ventilation of the Cow Barn; Part 2, Ventilating the Horse Barn; and Part 3, Ventilating the Piggery.

The Rutherford System of ventilation, which is fully described and illustrated in this bulletin, is now in operation in the barns and stables on all Experimental Farms and Stations in Prince Edward Island, to British Columbia. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained on application to the Bulletin Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

MADE IN CANADA



A Fairbanks-Morse Water System can be quickly and easily installed on any farm. It will furnish you with an abundance of running water in the house, stable, creamery or wherever wanted. At the same time it affords you ample protection from fire.

Many styles—hand or power operated. Write for Booklet "Fairbanks-Morse Water Systems."

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NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE 10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests at a number of leading Universities show it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon common coal oil, no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1,000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest ONE FREE. We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

We Want Men With Rigs or Autos to Deliver

the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 41 calls." Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. No Money Required. We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to make big money in unoccupied territory.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 428 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal and Winnipeg, Canada
Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Mantle Lamps in the World

Riverside Holsteins

Head herd by KING JOHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and a brother of PONTIAC LADY KORNDYKE, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 15,392 lbs. in 30 days. World's records when made.
J. W. Richardson, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ontario

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segs, whose sire is a son of King Segs Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to—
E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

SUMMER HILL FARM Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull, better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers. Yorkshire hogs all ages.
D. C. FLATT & SON
Phone 7165 R.R. No. 2 ONTARIO

Holstein Cattle (Price Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, herd sire) Stock for sale. Large herd to select from.
HAMILTON FARMS - ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

PRIZEWINNING HOLSTEINS
Another win. For the past four years we have won on get of sire, which speaks for the quality along with constitution. Change young bulls for sale, including 1st young bull at Ottawa and 2nd at Toronto, also young females. **M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY Springfield, Oxford Co., Ont.**

OURVILLE STOCK FARM
Oilers! Fairbanks-Morse water pumps, sired by Royalton Korndyke Dicks, who sired give 31.76 lbs. in 7 days. All are from 1st-dam dams.
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Herd sire, Pontiac Segs, available grandson of King of the Pontiacs; 8 of his mature dams average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. Pontiac Wayne Korn Lake whose dam, sire's dam and 10 sisters of sire average over 31 lbs. in seven days. Bull calves for sale.
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Your dealer can furnish Certain-teed Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., Marseilles, Ill., York, Pa.

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Pure-bred Ayrshires and Pure-bred French-Canadian Bulls for Sale

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Prize-Winning Ayrshires For Sale

Bred on pedigree good lines. Will sell females of all ages... W. G. Henslin, R.R. No. 4, Essex, Ontario

Dungannon Ayrshires

The average yield of our herd is 10,000 lbs. annually for all ages. High-class in breeding and individuality. Write for particulars.

Regulations Governing the Importation of Wool and Hides.

The following has just been received from the Agricultural Department at Ottawa:

"The Order under 'The Animal Contagious Diseases Act' of date the 9th day of November, 1914, as amended by Order of date the 11th day of November, 1914, is hereby further amended as follows:

"By adding after the word 'cured' in the first line of the proviso thereof the words 'wool and hides,' and by adding also the following:

"Foreign wool, from countries other than the United States, in the original bales, will be admitted from United States when accompanied by the affidavit of the owner that the bales have not been stored with or come in contact with prohibited wools or pelts of the United States.

"Wool shorn from living sheep or previous to the spring of 1914, may be expected to be free from infection, and will be admitted if not mixed or stored with other classes of wool prohibited in these regulations. An affidavit of the shipper will be required to this effect.

"If deemed necessary at any time, any shipment of wool may be required to undergo disinfection by means of formaldehyde under the supervision of an officer of this Department.

"The importation of pelts in the un-cured state is prohibited.

"Tanned sheep skins, with the wool attached, will only be admitted after fumigation with formaldehyde.

"Importers will be required to furnish all the necessary disinfectants and conveniences for the carrying out of these regulations.

"Foreign hides, that is, hides from countries other than the United States, may be admitted to Canada from United States when the shipment is accompanied by the affidavit of the shipper that the shipment is of foreign origin, and that the said hides have not come in contact with domestic hides of the United States.

"United States hides will only be admitted when accompanied by the certificate of an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry that they have been thoroughly disinfected under their regulations.

"Men employed in handling and unloading hides will be required to wash and disinfect their hands before leaving the premises."

Gossip.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS.

Every succeeding year shows a marked improvement in the thickness of fleshing in the young things bred in the noted Oakland herd of John Elder & Sons, of Henslin, Ont., and adds proof to the superior breeding qualities of the great sire at the head of the herd, the Lady Ythan-bred Scotch Grey 72392. The crossing of this Scotch-bred bull on the big, thick, English-bred cows, is proving a grand success, and his daughters in milk are making a splendid show of udder, and bid well to eclipse their dams in milk production, several of the older ones easily giving a twelve-quart pail morning and evening. There are a number of these heifers for sale, thick, even blocks, a most desirable and profitable lot. In young bulls there are several pairs, and others at an early age, months of age, some of them out of 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Of all these grades he has a big quantity for sale for seed purposes. Write him your wants.

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Old Dutch Cleanser lessens work in scores of ways. TAKES THE DRUDGERY FROM SCRUBBING AND CLEANING

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These bulls are fit for any show ring. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO



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ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO

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In official record, high-testing Ayrshires, that have won scores of prizes, I can surely supply your wants, over 50 to select from. Young bulls of super-breeding on record-producing lines. Also the 3-year-old stock bull, Imp. Whiteman, Free-trader. P. D. McARTHUR, North Georgetown, Quebec

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"The Oldest Established Flock in America"

We are making a Special Offer for 30 days of 50 fine registered yearling ewes, bred to our imported ram to lamb in April. Also 50 ram lambs amongst them, a lot of big, strong fellows for flock-heads. Also a few nice ewe lambs and a few good Hampshire ram lambs. C.P.R., Guelph and Arkell. Phone—Guelph, 240 ring 2. G.T.R., Guelph St. and Telegraph. Henry Arkell & Son :: Route 2 :: Guelph, Ontario

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Sired by Adonis Imp. 57495, and out of ewes that have won many prizes at big and local shows. I have high-class flock headers and high-class ewe lambs, also shearlings, of both sexes. Yorkshire both sexes, any age.

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Spring Valley Shropshires

For this season's trade I have some extra choice flock headers, shearing and ram lambs, a combination of Milne and Cooper breeding, also shearing ewes and ewe lambs, a few and thick in tone and covered to the ground. THOS. HALL, R.R. No. 2, Bradford

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for sale at reasonable prices; sows bred to farrow in May and June; also young pigs ready to wean; boars 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ontario, R. R. No. 8.

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Registered boars and sows weaned, straight and thrifty, from prizewinning stock on either side at Toronto, London and Guelph winter shows, 1913. \$10 each. Ira Nichols, Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.

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My specialty for sale just now is young bred sows and others of breeding age. G. sires and G. dams all imported; these are choice young sows.

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Sows bred, others ready to breed; boars ready for service: 200 from six to twelve weeks old, both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock Imp. or from Imp. stock. Prices reasonable.

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Choice young sows; bred for September and October farrow. Also a nice lot of boars. Write for particulars and prices.

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Hampshire Swine and Lincoln Sheep

Both sexes and all ages; from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

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R.R. No. 1 - Ingersoll, Ont.

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Several very choice sons bred for early spring butters; also one boar ready for service.

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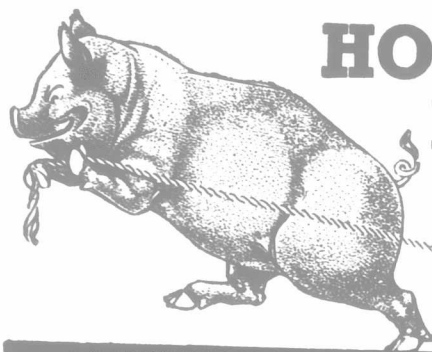
Gossip.

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SMITH & RICHARDSON'S 1914 IMPORTATION.

With the war only two months old, and everything indicating that it will last two years, and the British Government having already passed an Order-in-Council prohibiting the exportation from that country of horses suitable for army purposes, which, of course, includes the big, solid, artillery horses, it looks very much as though it will be a considerable number of years before any of the European countries will have any horses to spare for export. It is therefore up to the farmers of this country to improve the present opportunity by increasing their horse-breeding operations, not only in numbers, but by all possible means improve their standard of breeding and quality. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., were one of the three Canadian firms lucky enough to get their 1914 importation of Clydesdales home before the prohibition order was passed. Among their lot were over a dozen one-, two- and three-year-old fillies. These, with some half-dozen of last year's importation, make the strongest and most numerous lot of imported fillies owned by any one firm in Canada this year. Of the eighteen on hand, one is a yearling, six are two-year-olds, five are three-year-olds, and the balance four years old. They are a particularly well-bred lot, only one or two but have four numbered dams, and the majority of them have five, which means that there is no better Clydesdale blood in Scotland than these fillies carry, and their individuality is just as high, as they have the size, the draft character, and the nice, clean, flat bone. In stallions this year the selection is not only a large one, but the quality is exceedingly high. Very many of them were prizewinners in Scotland, and at Ottawa, the only place they were exhibited in Canada, the big majority of the leading awards went to their stable. Of the total available selection for the coming season's trade there is one eight-year-old, two six-year-olds, one four-year-old, two three-year-olds, two two-year-olds, and one yearling in imported stallions, and in Canadian-bred stallions there is the Guelph and Ottawa champion of 1913, and again champion at Ottawa, 1914, Glen Ivory, a bay two-year-old; and the Ottawa first-prize yearling of this year, Ivory's Joy. A word as to the winnings of some of the imported stallions will best describe their quality. Scotia's Pride, a bay four-year-old, was first at Castle Douglas and third at Ottawa, shown a few days after landing. Tressilian, bay, three years old, was third at the Royal and second at Ottawa; Baron's Blend, bay, two years old, was first at Aberdeen and Kilmarnock, and at Ottawa he was first and reserve champion; Thorndale, bay, two years, was second at Guelph as a yearling, and second at Ottawa this fall. A big exhibit of these stallions and fillies will be at the Guelph Show. Look them up. Their big size and superb underpinning will please you.



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To make money for you



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MADE IN CANADA

is a mixture of ten medicinal roots, herbs, barks and seeds, forming an excellent tonic and blood purifier. It stimulates digestion and enables the hogs to be forced for rapid growth and fattening without fear of indigestion scours or disease. It costs only three feeds for one cent—less than a cent a day per hog.

It is not what a hog eats but what is digested and assimilated that gives strength, rapid growth or quick fattening. International Stock Food Tonic gives good appetite, pure blood, perfect digestion and assimilation, good health and quick growth. It has always had the largest sale in the world for preventing disease in hogs and for helping to make pigs, shoats or hogs grow amazingly. It is not to take the place of grain but is mixed with grain for better health and larger profit, by improving the digestion and assimilation of all animals.

The mere fact that International Stock Food Tonic has successfully stood the practical everyday test of farmers and stockmen all over the world for a quarter of a century is absolute indisputable proof to any fair-minded intelligent man that it must possess very superior merits. The increasing sale for over twenty-six years can be explained by no other basis. The largest seller in the world can be built up only on merit. The sale of International Stock Food Tonic has constantly increased during the last twenty-six years until it is sold and used all over the world. It is now used and endorsed by over three million practical farmers. It is without a doubt, the most popular, most reliable and most successful tonic preparation in the world. For sale by dealers everywhere in 50c. and \$1.00 packages and 25 pound pails.

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HIGH-CLASS, PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES

Boars and sows, from 5½ to 7 months of age.

Two sows recently bred. Prices low for quick sale.

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If you want good herd sires or dams write or come and see those bred from Eldon Duke who won five Championships at Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions 1913 and 1914 and junior champion sow. Pairs supplied not akin. Stock guaranteed as represented.

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Suppose they were produced here. Think of the number of workmen who would be employed. Think of what it would mean in wages, and money kept in circulation. Think of what it would mean to our farmers, to our shopkeepers—to our builders, to everybody.

Think of what it would mean to you.

They can be produced here, they will be produced here, if you just stop and think every time you make a purchase.

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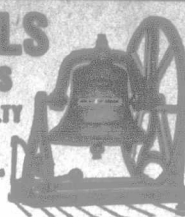
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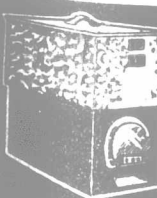


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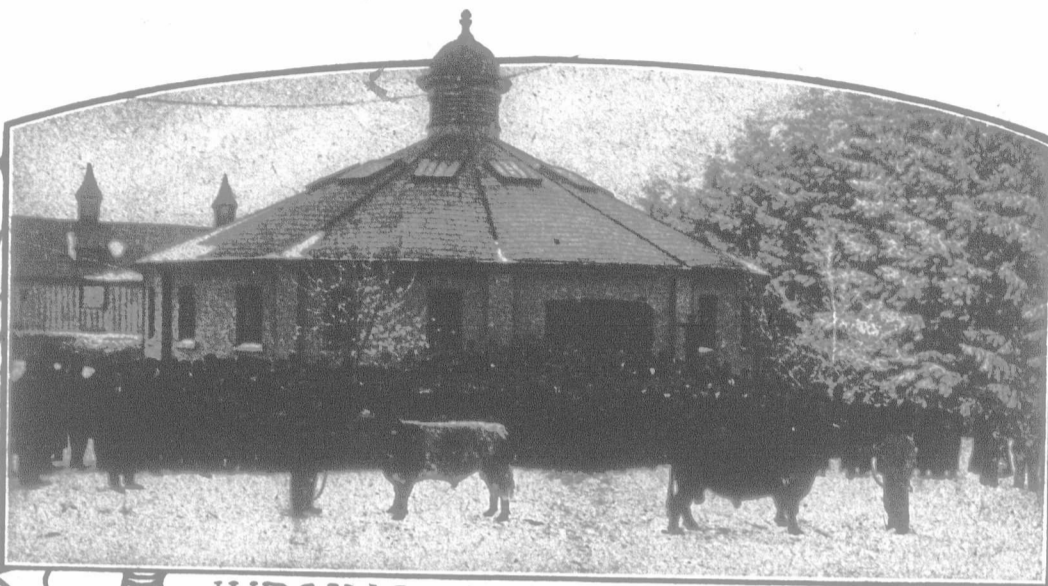
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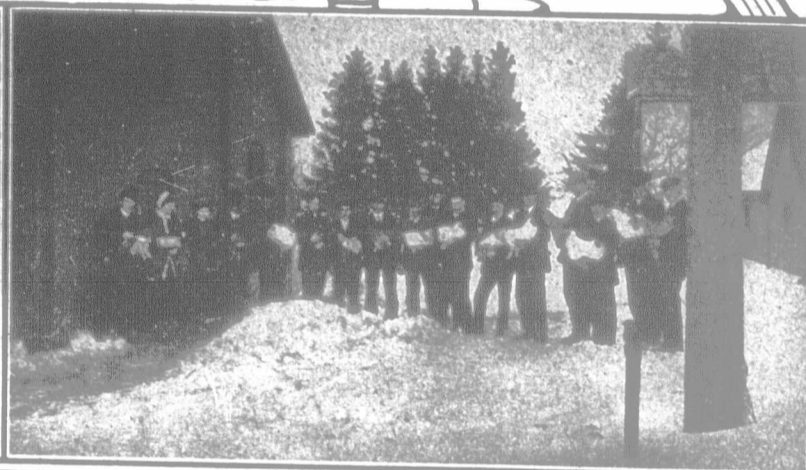
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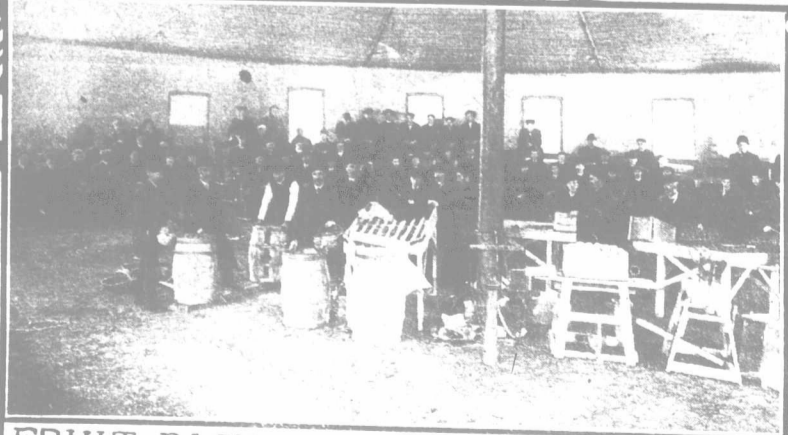
were instituted for the benefit of farmers and farmers' sons who cannot attend the regular courses.

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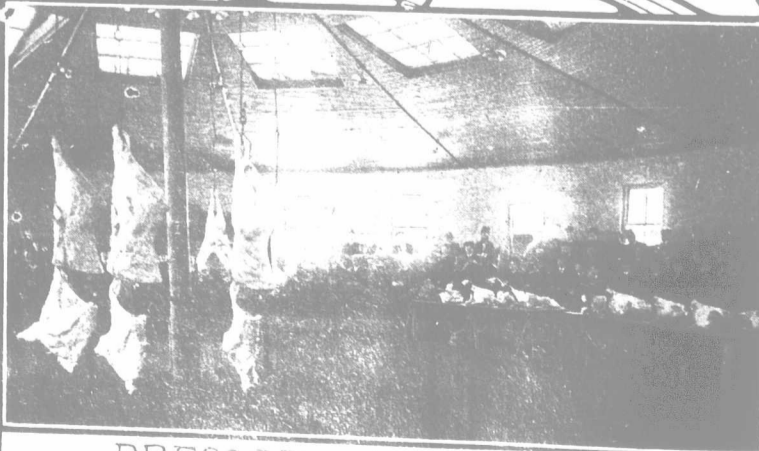


Railway Rates

Delegates should be careful to secure the standard Convention Certificate when purchasing their one-way tickets.



FRUIT PACKING DEMONSTRATION.



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