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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

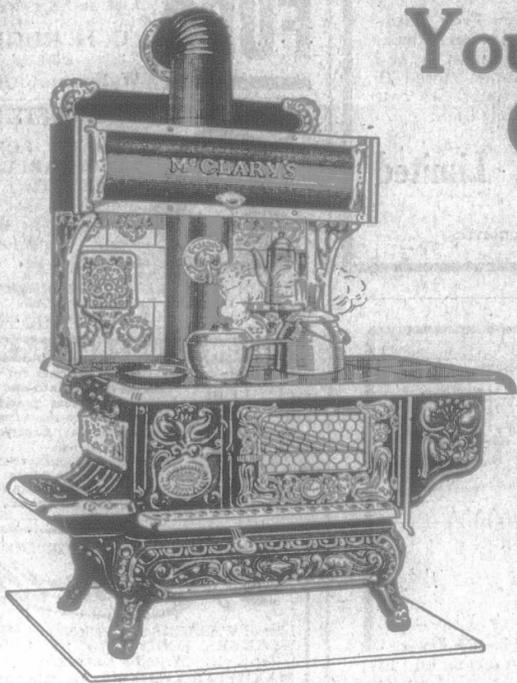
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

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Vol. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

No. 1310



Your Own Ideas of What a Good Range Should Be Will Be Found In

McClary's PANDORA RANGE

You will find embodied in the "Pandora" all the desirable features you think a range should have—perhaps a few that you haven't even thought of. In material, in design, in construction and in performance it is just the range you'd specify if you had one made to order.

The "Pandora" requires less fuel than other ranges because the McClary Flue System directs the heat twice around the oven and stops the usual wastage.

And it doesn't require constant watching. You can trust it to do its work while you rest or attend to other duties. The glass oven door enables you to watch the baking without opening the oven. This

saves time, trouble and worry and prevents fallen cakes and soggy biscuits.

The triple grate bars turn easily, the fire box has smooth sides to prevent clogging of ashes, and the ash-pan is large enough to hold more than one day's accumulation.

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET

Get posted even though you never buy a "Pandora". Our free booklet, "The Magic of the Pandora", is profusely illustrated and tells all about range construction. It is a book every woman needs who wants to buy her range intelligently. Write to nearest office for a copy—we mail it free.



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McClary's

Largest Makers of Stoves and Furnaces in the Entire British Empire

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Walls of Stucco

for Warehouses, Factories and Employees' Homes, are rapidly constructed, handsome in appearance, permanent, and very low in first and upkeep cost, when the foundation for the stucco is

BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

This modern building material is made of kiln-dried lath, bevel edged, imbedded under terrific pressure in toughened Asphalt-Mastic, surfaced on the other side with sized sulphite fibre board. It comes in sheets 4 feet wide and 4 feet to 25 feet long, ready to be nailed direct to the studding, lath side out, as a foundation for stucco outside or plaster inside the building. The dovetailed spaces between the lath make perfect keys, and the stucco never cracks or falls away.

"If plaster is not required, Bishopric Stucco Board can be used, applying the lath side to the studding—fibre board will then prove an excellent decorative surface for any class of decoration."

For samples and full information, write Bishopric Wall Board Co., Ltd. 529P Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

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

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

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

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

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

Put up a Lasting Fence

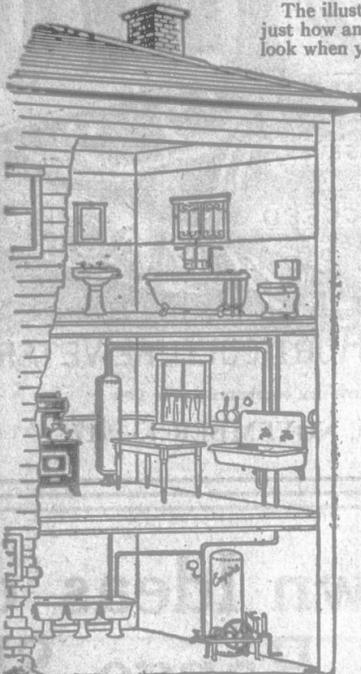
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Standard Steel Tube & Fence Co., Limited Woodstock, Ontario

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VIKING
Cream Separators of Quality

Running Water for farm homes

The illustration below shows in a simple way just how an Empire Water Supply System will look when you have placed it in your home.



It will transform the home from one of drudgery to comfort. You will have no more water to carry—you will simply open a tap and draw a glassful or a pailful on any floor of your house or in the yard.

EMPIRE Water Supply Systems

supply both hard and soft water. Their initial cost is low, and they give a continuous service that will please you in every way.

Send to-day for our Free Catalogue and Information Blank. Fill in the latter, mail it to us, and we will select a system suited to your home, and estimate its cost without charge or obligation.

Empire Manufacturing Company, Limited
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Branch Office: 119 Adelaide Street West, Toronto



FORTUNATE FARMERS

of to-day need not envy the conveniences of City Life:—

Motor Cars, Gramophones, Player-Pianos, Moving Pictures, Gas and Electric Power These are a few modern devices assuring the recreation of the farmer and his wife, or lightening their labors.

Some or all of them are to be found in the more settled farming districts, and are rapidly finding their way to the fringes of Western Settlement. Do not add to the overdone competition of City Labor.

There is equal happiness and better living on a Farm. If you want to find out where and how to get a free homestead in Western Canada ask for our publications, "Homeseekers and Settlers Guide," "Peace River Guide," or "British Columbia Settlers Guide."

For further particulars and any of our descriptive booklets apply to nearest Agent or write General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.

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This Engine Will Cost You Nothing

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

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

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RED POLLED SALE
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For catalogue write R. W. Brown, Carrollton, Mo.
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Answer the Nation's Call, and put into practice the lessons this Exposition teaches.
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When Building—specify
MILTON BRICK
Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for booklet.
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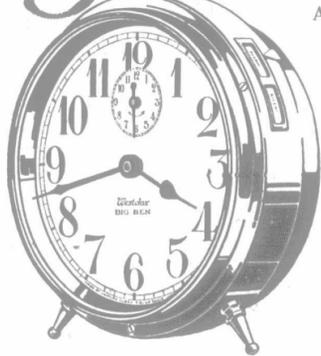
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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.
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Alsike, Red Clover, White Blossom sweet clover. If you have any of the above seeds to offer, kindly send us samples and we will quote you best price F. O. B. your station.
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Cockshutt Catalogue
will give you valuable farming hints, and shows the full line of Cockshutt and Frost & Wood Implements. Write for a copy to-day.
Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

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A Westclox Alarm



Comrade of Ambition

BIG BEN: friendly adviser to young men. In the morning of business life the magnet of success draws them into the world. Youth sets out to prove its pluck.

Big Ben of Westclox knows each ambition. Big Ben understands each dream. He's a loyal guardian of high ideals—a faithful business guide.

He says a good beginning is half the doing of a thing. His part in life is starting each day right.

Big Ben of Westclox is respected by all—sentinel of time throughout the world. He's loyal, dependable and his ring is true—ten half-minute calls or steadily for five minutes.

Big Ben is six times factory tested. At your dealer's, \$3.50. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer doesn't stock him.

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TO YOUR PASTURES AND MEADOWS

Hitherto very few farmers have thought it worth while to try and improve their grass lands. Perhaps the high cost of the general run of fertilizers has contributed to this, but with SYDNEY BASIC SLAG available, costing \$22 per ton, no farmer can now say he cannot afford to treat his pastures and meadows. If we can show that the use of Basic Slag will make money for you, will you apply some this fall or early winter? Send us your name and address and let our representative call on you. If we think it worth while to incur this expense, doesn't it show our confidence that we can interest you?

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

34TH ANNUAL Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

GUELPH

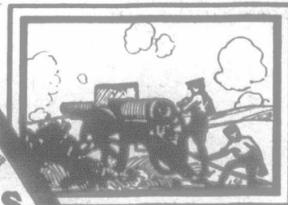
November 30 to December 6, 1917

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 14th

W. W. BALLANTYNE, President
Stratford, Ont.

R. W. WADE, Secretary
Parliament Bldgs., Toronto

Who Will Do The Chores Now?



Stable cleaning is a long, hard job when you have to do it with a wheelbarrow. It didn't matter so much when there was a hired man, or two or three boys, to help. But, help cannot be had now, some of the boys have enlisted and there is far too much work for those who are left. It is hard to get the chores done. A BT Manure Carrier solves the problem.



BT

Manure Carrier

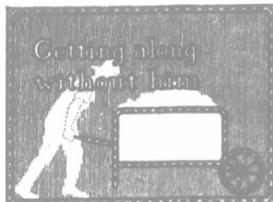
Carries out 600 to 800 pounds of manure in each load. About two loads will clean a large stable. One load is sufficient for a small barn. In 5 or 10 minutes the job is done.

The Clean Way

You push the load out by a clean handwheel. This also winds the load up to the track. It is better than a chain windlass for elevating the bucket, because it doesn't touch the manure and a chain does.

Send for booklet which tells about the BT Manure Carrier in detail. Send now, because winter will soon be here and the cows will soon be in the barn. Mail coupon today.

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K323 HILL ST.
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Getting along without him

COUPON

BEATTY BROS., LIMITED,
K323 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.
Send me your free booklet telling more about the BT Manure Carrier.

Your Name.....
Province.....
P. O.....

Keep Open the British Market For Canadian Farm Produce

To realize how necessary the British market is to the Canadian farmer, consider what would have happened to Canada's forty million dollar cheese output in 1917 if Great Britain could not have bought cheese in Canada on credit.

The American market could not absorb it. The United States had a surplus of their own. The British market was the only one. But Britain could buy only on credit.

So Canada's Government loaned \$40,000,000 to Britain with which the Canadian producer was paid cash for his cheese, which was sold at about twenty-one cents a pound.

Without that loan Canadian cheese could not have been marketed.

So much for cheese alone.

And it is equally important that the British market be kept open for all of Canada's farm produce.

* * *

Now Canada must borrow from the people of Canada, the

money with which Canadian producers are paid.

This money is borrowed from the people on bonds.

Bonds are Canada's promise to repay the loan at a stipulated time with interest every six months.

The security is the whole country, and the interest rate is good.

Canada's Victory Bonds are to be offered in November to obtain money with which to extend credit to Great Britain and with which to carry on Canada's part in the great world's struggle for freedom from autocracy and tyranny.

Every clear visioned Canadian farmer will easily see the importance of this bond issue being completely successful.

It means the maintenance of your best market.

It means substantial, patriotic support to Great Britain and our Allies.

And it means that Canada will continue to take her full part in the war.

Get ready to buy Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 1, 1917.

1310

EDITORIAL.

A little agricultural education of the right kind is sorely needed in towns and cities.

The food crisis may come in the next twelve months. Canada is expected to stave it off.

In the interests of the boys at the front and for your own good, breed an extra sow this fall.

Keep the sadness out of the wailing winds of the chill November days by pushing the plowing.

Instead of calling one another nasty names the producer and consumer must get together and thresh out their problems.

A good stroke would be to mobilize alien labor in Canada, which is exempt from military service, for the work of production.

It would seem that the surest way to win the war is to defeat Germany by force of arms, not by an attempt to starve her out.

To cut down the hoed crops for next year is the plan of many a farmer this fall. Labor is too scarce to do much hoeing good farmers complain.

This year the cities promised enough labor for the farms. They failed to supply it. Next year it must be available from somewhere, and it is time to start planning now.

Of meat animals the bacon hog is most important just now, for with this class of stock meat food can be produced more quickly than in any other form. If an emergency should arise we should be ready.

Concentrate on the production of cereal grains with wheat in the lead, also upon bacon and beef production just now. Also grow beans and produce as much milk as possible. This is a big contract.

Why not make as many of class B, C and D men as are fitted for farm work, and not needed in any way for military operations, available for work on the farms next year? The food question is of vital importance in the progress of the war.

Some of the Government tractors are reported as rather expensive power for plowing, but it is not always the fault of the tractors. The system is not conducive to economy or efficiency, and repairs are hard to get and a long time on the road.

The military tribunals have a grave responsibility upon them. At the present the great majority of the men in the first call are applying for exemption. The tribunals must, in the interests of the nation, select enough men with as little set-back to necessary business at home as possible. Canada must produce.

Those who apply for exemption on the grounds of going to work on farms should be required to report their place of employment from month to month, to show that they were not simply using farm work as an excuse. Production is almost as important as fighting, but to prevent abuse of this cause for exemption, definite trace should be kept of the applicant. Such will prevent trouble later on. Men may choose to leave the city for the farm. If they are released from military service on these grounds, precautions should be taken to see that they do not hike back to the city again to take the job of some other fellow who goes to the front.

If a Meat Emergency Should Develop.

Great generals have stated that an army fights on its stomach. Soldiers must be well fed, as must also civilians if they are to do their best work. The armies of the different nations require varying quantities of meat foods, according to custom, and none take more than do the soldiers of the Anglo-Saxon race. It has been argued that to make the armies most efficient the men must have a liberal percentage of meat in their rations. Rumors are heard at the present time that there is danger of a shortage, particularly in meats, and that extra efforts must be put forth in order to increase meat supplies. It will not take much reasoning on the part of the farmer, in order that he may settle his own mind upon the plan which will most quickly supply the meat. If a meat emergency develops it can quickly be overcome by breeding more bacon hogs. Of all the meat-producing animals the hog is the quickest to bring results. If every farmer saved and bred an extra sow this fall and these sows produced an average litter of seven or eight pigs next spring, the amount of extra pork for the market within the next twelve months would be a great help to stave off any danger of there being a scarcity of meat for the troops at the front. We are told that the most critical time in the food problem will come next year when the United States throws her millions of men into the conflict and when the gigantic effort to finally crush autocracy is at its height. It may pay all around to make an extra effort for more bacon hogs, keeping in mind also that other live stock must be maintained.

When Oleo Comes.

There are rumors at Ottawa that oleomargarine is to be allowed to enter Canada for the duration of the war. We have known for some time that those interested in the entrance of oleo to this country have been pressing their case. We have gone into the subject fully on previous occasions and have done all possible to show up the case against oleo and the difficulties of regulating its manufacture and sale in order that it be placed on the market in the interests of the common people, rather than in the interests of the manufacturers and dealers in the product. Our Food Controller, we understand, has recommended that oleo be allowed into Canada for the duration of the war, on the grounds that it will help the common people, and if it comes it is up to the Food Controller to so regulate the sale that the common people get the benefit, if any there be. He can find out what it costs to manufacture oleo and after allowing those who make and those who sell it a reasonable profit, he should set the price low enough that the poor people get some benefit from its entry, or otherwise the move will be an entire failure. The general public must be safeguarded. Nothing but uncolored oleo should be tolerated, provided any is allowed. Coloring is not in the interests of producer or consumer, and the regulations should be so strict that under no consideration should the stuff be sold as butter. Restaurants and hotels using it should be required to display large signs stating that oleo is used on the premises, and dealers selling it should be required to have the fat properly labelled and sold as nothing else but oleomargarine. There are many other minor regulations which must be placed on the trade if it is allowed to be carried on in this country. It is not as good a food as butter and wherever sold should not be sold on the merits of butter. The United States has found it next to impossible to regulate its sale. Canada should benefit from experience in that country. We still believe that the country would benefit more by taking the tariff off butter and keeping oleo out.

Farm Labor For Next Year.

One of the biggest problems of production for next year, in fact the biggest problem, will be labor. Farmers have had their troubles this year in handling the acreage which they put in to crop. The cities promised help which was not available in the pinch, and farmers were called upon to work longer days than ever in order to save the crop they had. Talking with a prominent Ontario farmer and stockman a few days ago, he mentioned the fact that his nearest city promised him plenty of help this year and, with this in mind, besides his other work he put in sixty acres of hoed crop. The help did not turn up and he has been in difficulty all the year attempting to handle the extra acreage, some of which he lost, and his beans were still in the field the last week in October. He is planning to do next year what many another farmer, similarly situated, will do—namely, curtail operations. There is no use of longer appealing to the farmer's patriotism; he is doing his level best. He must have help, else he cannot very materially increase production. In this connection it has been suggested that all the alien labor at all fit for farm work and which is exempt from military service be mobilized to carry on the work of farm production. Those in authority might also consider the feasibility of sending a large number of class B, C and D men who are, owing to minor deficiencies, not considered fit for front-line work, to the farm. Of course, it would be well to keep in mind that the best help is that accustomed to farm work, namely, men who have been raised on farms or who have had farming experience. Also, the tribunals passing upon the exemption cases in the interests of the country now that the food problem is likely to become so acute, should think twice before sending a man to the front who would be of more real service to his country, producing food. We have read that exemption is going to be rather difficult to obtain, and, rightly so. No man should be relieved of military duties who cannot show just grounds in the interests of the country. But food is an essential to the winning of the war, and all available labor forces must be mobilized in order that production keep pace with the demands made upon it. We are told that a man and a half will be allowed per 150 acres of land, which means that one man with the help of a boy, old man, or a woman, is all that will be considered necessary for these 150 acres. If this is true, Canada will fall far short of maximum production next year. It is time now to consider the labor problem and its vital connection with production. Canada has around 500,000 men in the first class. Only 100,000 are to be taken. Surely a part of the other 400,000 could be delegated to produce if not to fight.

An Opportunity and Duty in Live Stock Production.

Prophecies can never be relied upon, but at the present time one seems to be reasonably safe in putting faith in the future of live stock on the North American Continent. The war is depleting the breeding stocks of Europe to a far greater extent than most of us know anything about, and before it is brought to a successful conclusion the world's greatest live-stock breeding grounds may be so stripped of their good cattle, sheep and swine that they will have to depend upon the American Continent for the necessary high-class blood to lay a foundation for their breeding work in years to come. This is America's opportunity, and it is right now that Canadian breeders should be looking ahead and laying their plans to meet what seems almost certain to be a steady demand. The intelligent breeder knows what he should keep and what he should sell. It is much safer to leave the conservation of our good female stock in the hands of the breeders in the country

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

than attempt to pass any rigid law to such an end. Now is the time to maintain, in so far as possible, the numbers in the herds and flocks and to pay more attention than ever before to the quality of sires used and females bred. Again we use the words of Prof. George E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, "Carry on." If the war continues to the limit of the powers of the nations arrayed on either side of the conflict it is certain that Europe will be practically stripped of its live stock. Already we hear of Germany making demands on Holland for their live-stock supply, and the Central Powers have stripped all the countries which they have over-run of all available stock. In Britain certain curtailment is taking place in live-stock operations in order to economically use all kinds of foodstuffs. It would seem at the present time that the burden of replenishing the meat animals of the world must ultimately fall on the North American Continent and Canada must be ready to do her share. We cannot predict, but it does seem that for years to come there will be an insistent demand for the best class of breeding stock of all the meat-producing animals. While it is imperative that we produce cereals in abundance, it is also necessary that our herds and flocks be maintained at a high level with particular emphasis placed on sires used and quality in breeding, that we may have the right kind when the call comes.

The Platform of the Union Government.

Sir Robert Borden, leader of the Union Government, at Ottawa, in a short manifesto, announced the platform of the Unionists built of twelve planks, which may mean much or little according as they are laid down or built up, whichever you like, by the men entrusted with the carrying out of the work.

First we have the vigorous prosecution of the war and the maintenance of Canada's efforts. Every true Canadian will back any Government, party, or union, which will in an efficient manner set about to carry this into effect.

Second we find civil service reform and the abolition of patronage. Parties have had such a plank in their platforms of the past, but it has never meant much

after the election when the party heelers applied for their reward. Sir Robert and his colleagues have the finest opportunity that ever existed to abolish patronage and put the civil service on the only efficient basis, merit. Let us hope that this plank is well laid.

Third in the list is the extension of the franchise to women. In justice, if any woman gets the vote all should on the same basis, and in these days of progress this will be considered a progressive move.

Next comes adequate taxation of war profits and increased taxation of incomes. Every real Canadian will back up any Government which will act upon such a statement. Heretofore, there has been more talk than real action. This should be more than an election promise.

A strong and progressive policy of immigration and colonization is of vital importance to this young country. We have the land; it must be peopled with the right class. Canada needs men.

Everyone will support effective arrangements for demobilization and the care and adequate attention of our brave soldiers. Give the men who have faced the Huns a chance to make their own way in the world, rather than attempt to tie them up to an occupation for which they are not adapted.

Canada needs development of transportation facilities, the seventh plank in the platform. Sir Robert talks of co-operative management; the country hopes that it will ultimately develop into nationalization.

The reduction of public expenditure, the avoidance of waste and the encouragement of thrift are what the people have been asking for. The old Government asked the common people to save and be thrifty, and, naturally, the common people expect as much of the Government. Carry it out.

Effective measures to prevent excessive profits and combination for the increase of prices will be welcomed by all the plain people, whom the high cost of living hits hardest. The strength of this plank depends upon the measures taken.

The encouragement of co-operation in agricultural production to aid marketing and bring the producer and consumer close together gives the Department of Agriculture an opportunity to display its calibre. We expect much in this direction from a Department headed by a Minister who has been a real leader in agricultural co-operation.

The general development of all the varied resources of Canada, coupled with conservation and necessary state assistance should be a plank of any Government.

And it is absolutely in the interests of the nation that adequate consideration of the needs of the industrial population should be given by the Government.

In short, these are the twelve divisions of the policy of the Union Government. It will be noted that they judiciously avoid any consideration of tariff, but no doubt to accomplish all that is promised it will have to be taken up. The platform is sound and all that is necessary is that if the Government is returned they go ahead and carry it out to the letter. Wrapped up in the statement is enough to keep any Government busy, and after all it is not promises which count, but action taken on these promises.

The Steady Job.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

With a few exceptions the people of this world may be said to be engaged in two lines of work, namely, production and distribution. The exceptions include tramps, the idle rich, and possibly a few of the professions, which although necessary can hardly be classed under either of these heads. The distributors are the business men of our cities and their employees, while the producers are the men engaged in such lines as agriculture, lumbering, mining, fishing, and in a less direct way, the manufacturers of all lines of goods.

In considering these different branches of production with a view of choosing one of them as one's life work it would generally be admitted that for interest and variety agriculture has the rest pretty well outdistanced, that is, where the person engaged in it is not compelled by circumstances or inclined by nature to make a slave of himself, and has a mind that can appreciate the opportunities and privileges that surround him.

But agriculture as a profession can be divided into so many branches that the man who has chosen it as a means of getting his living has still to decide what particular line he will take up. He may go into fruit-growing or vegetable gardening. He may start breeding horses or confine himself to the raising of sheep. If he has a comparatively large farm he may, with good luck, make some money in grain-growing. It is to some extent a case where taste and inclination are to be considered. Some men make a success of one thing when they would have failed in another.

But for the general run of men who go in for farming,

there is one branch of it that has not yet been mentioned, that has more advantages, to my mind, than any, or all, of the lines spoken of above. And that is Dairying. More can be said in its favor, by the man who is not afraid of his job, and who can take an all-sided view of the case, than of any other occupation I know of.

In the first place it is an all-the-year-round business. The trouble with a great many other things that a farmer can go into is that he has more work than he can attend to in the summer-time and then has practically nothing to occupy himself with during the winter. The dairy farmer who knows his business finds his winter work as profitable as that of the summer, and is not only able to make good use of his own time but can keep his hired help employed as well. The proper care of a fair-sized bunch of cattle and the shipping of milk or cream to the city, furnishes all the work necessary to permit of a man taking what spare time he has for eating, sleeping and perhaps reading the papers. It is a fact that there is no man so miserable as the one who doesn't know what to do to kill the time, as any one can see for himself by taking note of some of the farmers who have retired from active life and gone to live in the nearest town.

Another thing to be said for the dairy business is that the pay is sure. And that is more than can be said for many other lines of work that farmers are engaged in.

How often we hear the question, "do hens pay?" or the same thing in regard to hogs or sheep or horses or beef cattle. But in all my life I do not think I ever heard any one question the fact that a profit could be made on a good dairy herd. There have been times when the prices for butter and cheese and milk and cream have been low enough, but as I have often heard it expressed, "what else was any better?" For the man who works the business for all there is in it there is an all-year and every-year income. These returns may not be as great some years as others, but the total failure of the fruit or grain farmer, or the wrong-side-of-the-ledger balance of the sheep and poultry raiser are unknown to him. His profits are at least fair, if he has used judgment in the matter of feeding and selection of stock. And at prices that are being paid at the present time the profits in the dairy business should be not only certain, but large, if the owner of a herd of cows can feed them mainly on home-grown produce, such as alfalfa, clover, and ensilage, in this way reducing the necessity of a heavy grain ration during the winter, while for the summer nothing can surpass good clover pasture as a milk producer.

There are also the indirect returns from the dairy herd that are in the long run quite as important as those that we look upon as direct. One great qualification in any business is permanence, and the only way we can secure that in a system of farming that takes strength out of the soil, as in fact, all farming does, is to return plant-food to the soil that will enable it to continue to produce indefinitely. This we can do with the dairy herd, better I believe, than by any other means. Here is the weak spot in exclusive grain or fruit farming. You cannot feed the soil so that it will continue to be productive unless you buy expensive commercial fertilizers or stable manure, and this it is not always possible to do. The stable manure on a farm where many cattle are kept, will, as a rule, raise the productive capacity of that farm from year to year, and in the end the farmer finds that not only has he received an annual compensation for his work, but that his farm has increased in value as well. In other words his capital has increased without his having added to it any of his direct income. To sum up the commercial side of the question it is enough to say that the dairy cow will bring in her actual money in cash every year and still remain in the hands of her owner for another year's service. Of what other farm animal can this be said, or in what line of the business can such a record be made? Hogs, sheep and horses (when raised for the market,) are simply not in it, for the only returns in their case are the final ones.

One other standpoint from which this question can be viewed, and one which is probably seldom taken, is the moral effect of different lines of farming on the farmer himself. It is a fact that any man who has made a success in dairying has learned self-control for one thing. Patience, perseverance and industry are necessary in all occupations, but they are especially required by the man who has to be much with farm animals and who expects to make money out of them. Through association with and kindness to his live-stock, a person can come to have a sort of affection for them that will make caring for them a pleasure instead of a disagreeable task. He gets to understand through time that animals have feelings and dispositions very similar to those he has himself, and the knowledge may help him to exercise his self-control and resist the temptation to break several of the cow's ribs with the milking-stool on some occasion when she has kicked himself and the pail into the gutter. The man who can get up and go quietly back and finish milking the cow instead of abusing her has got something worth-while out of the dairy business all right. He might be raising wheat a long time before he would get as much.

City milk retailers cover about eight times the total mileage of the city streets in their daily deliveries and consumers blame the producers for the high cost of milk. All city delivery is expensive on the present basis.

Free speech has proven almost as dangerous an intoxicant in Russia as was vodka before it was banned.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

Of all the various animals which are included in that great group the Mollusca or Shell-fish, there is no species in which greater general interest is taken than the oyster. Man's interest in the oyster dates back to historically distant days; we are told by Pliny that in the first century B. C. a Roman named Sergius Orata cultivated oysters at Baiae, and Juvenal speaking of the acuteness of taste of a Roman epicure says:

He could tell
At the first mouthful if his oysters fed
On the Rutupian or the Lucrine bed
Or at Circeii.

And this, to my mind, implies a very refined gastronomic sense on the part of this epicure, for he must have caught the subtle difference in flavor as the oyster slipped down his throat, caught it "on the run" as it were, for I don't believe any epicure would chew an oyster—I tried it—*once*. But then in those days they understood the art of feeding, they made of it a fine art. A Roman epicure's idea of a good day's work was a four-hour meal, an hour off, another four-hour meal, an hour off, and another four-hour meal. Also they reclined, gracefully, or otherwise, at table; they did not sit up in straight-backed chairs, and the quick lunch and cafeteria were apparently unknown. It is well for us, particularly for those who might sigh for "those good old days," to remember that this art of high living was in the days of the decline of the Roman Empire, and that this same high living played a very prominent part in the decline, and that our war-time plainness of fare is more akin to that of the Romans when their empire was young, vigorous and progressive.

The oyster was also used as food in very early days by the Indians of North America, as is attested by the vast heaps of oyster shells found at different points along the Atlantic coast.

The American Oyster differs in some respects from the European Oyster, particularly in the fact that it is unisexual, that is, that some individuals are male and some female, and that the same individual does not possess the organs of both sexes, as is the case with its old-world cousin.

The American Oyster occurs along our Atlantic coast in bays, coves, and the estuaries of rivers at a depth of from one to three fathoms. It flourishes only in such localities as are protected from the deep, cold and stormy waters of the ocean by a barrier of islands or a projecting sand-bar, and where the rise and fall of tide is not more than five feet. It requires a bottom of a fair degree of firmness, such as rocks, gravel, clay or sand. Such a bottom may have a light, loose, fluffy ooze overlying it, but there must be no heavy, sticky mud or shifting sand. The degree of salinity most suitable varies from 1.012 to 1.020, that is, sea-water with a considerable admixture of fresh water brought in by rivers. In the matter of temperature also the oyster has a quite definite requirement—the water-temperature must not be below 65 degrees Fahrenheit during the time the young larvæ are developing, and there must be no great sudden variations. Lime is required by the oyster for the construction of its shell. The amount of this existing in the form of oyster shells is enormous and it is derived from the disintegration of old shells, from rocks in the ocean and along the shores, and especially from the river-water which has drained through the land.

The natural position for any oyster is to be fixed with its left valve to the sub-stratum on which it rests, with the right valve uppermost. But since on the bed they cannot all find places on top, and the surface of the bed is very irregular many are turned edge or end upward. Many become abnormally lengthened, bent and twisted by crowding.

The female oyster produces from ten million to fifty million eggs per year, depending upon the size of the individual, and the eggs are about one-five-hundredth of an inch in diameter. In spite of this colossal number of eggs spawned the actual number of oysters on an old-established bed does not vary much from year to year. The fate of most eggs is to meet with destruction in some form. They may fail to be fertilized; they may be devoured by some of the myriad hungry marine animals; they may fall in masses so that he under ones are smothered; they may sink into the mud or become covered with silt; they may drift out to sea or may be washed up on the beach. Those that escape all of the disasters enumerated above will develop into larvæ but this does not mean that they will necessarily attain adult life, as in the larval stage, and in the process of fixation, they again run the gauntlet of many dangers.

The sperms of the oyster are about 1/1000 the size of the egg. Fertilization takes place in the water and five hours after this the cilia, (minute vibratile hairs) appear on the outside cells of the embryo and the little organism, now known as a larva, becomes free-swimming. The time of spawning on our coast is July. At first the cilia are distributed evenly over the surface of the embryo, but in a short time the cilia at one end become larger and longer than the rest and stand on a projecting disk, thus forming a definite swimming organ.

(To be continued.)

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs—IX.

Strangles or Distemper.

While strangles (commonly called Colt Distemper) cannot properly be called a disease of the respiratory organs, it so frequently involves some of these organs, and is such a common ailment we may be justified in discussing it in this series. It is an infectious, eruptive, febrile disease, generally attacking young horses, hence the name "Colt Distemper," but may attack horses of any age. The origin of the term strangles arises from the fact that in some cases it is associated with symptoms of choking or strangulation, and it was divided by the old writers into simple and bastard strangles; the first form being that which ran a regular course, and the second consisting in the formation of multiple or successive abscesses. The different forms are now generally known as regular and irregular strangles. Regular strangles may be defined as an infectious or contagious disease, generally attacking young horses, and causing the formation of an abscess or abscesses in the sub-maxillary space or in some part of the region of the throat. Irregular strangles is such a much more serious condition, in which the connective tissue of the lymphatics of the sub-maxillary region, and sometimes the salivary glands, are usually the seat of suppurative inflammation, associated with a low, febrile state of the system, with a tendency to the formation of abscesses in various parts of the body, either on or connected with the internal organs or of the superficial structures. Although it generally attacks young horses, it is not uncommon to find aged horses affected. In some localities, and during some years, it assumes the form of an epizootic attacking animals of all ages. Many claim that one attack renders the animal immune from a second. This is not quite correct, as while a second attack is not common, it is by no means unknown. The cause is infection, but in many cases it is very hard, in fact practically impossible, to determine where the animal came in contact with the infection. For many years the point as to whether or not the disease was contagious was a debatable one, but it is now generally conceded that it is.

Symptoms.—In some very mild cases of regular strangles, no well-marked constitutional symptoms are noticed; an abscess or abscesses form in the sub-maxillary space, break and discharge pus for a few days and then heal, without causing any apparent distress, and often without receiving treatment. The usual symptoms are, dullness, a slight cough, discharge from nostrils, at first watery but later becoming purulent, a soreness of the throat, more or less marked loss of appetite, and more or less inability to swallow. There is usually some increase in temperature. Swellings appear in the sub-maxillary space (the space between the arms of the lower jaw) or the region of the throat. These are at first hard and somewhat sore, gradually or quickly increase in size, become soft in the centre, and if not lanced will, in most cases, break and discharge pus. In some cases

the walls of the abscess or abscesses are quite thick and hard, pus forms in large quantities and not being able to burst through the walls, will cause pressure inwardly, and if in the region of the larynx cause difficult breathing and possibly strangulation. In some cases for a variable time before the local manifestations of the disease, the animal is unthrifty, loses flesh, becomes hide-bound, drawn up in the flank, coughs some, shivers if exposed to slight cold, etc. The horseman concludes that "he is breeding strangles," and time usually confirms his diagnosis, the local symptoms of the disease becoming developed and very often to a severe extent. In cases of irregular strangles the early symptoms are generally the same as for the regular form, abscesses may or may not form in the region of the throat or sub-maxillary space. If they do, they may be treated or break without lancing, run the normal course of an abscess, and heal, but the unthriftiness continues despite the most skillful treatment, hence we suspect the formation of abscesses in other parts. If superficial, they can be observed, but if on an internal organ their presence can be only suspected.

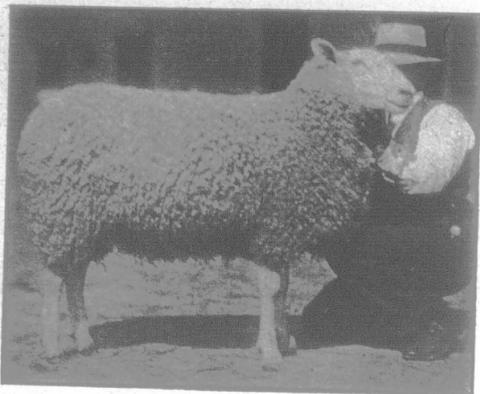
Treatment.—For regular strangles, as stated, some cases do not cause apparent inconvenience, and will make a reasonably quick and perfect recovery without treatment. At the same time it is wise to treat all cases, as it tends to hasten recovery and prevent complications. The animal should be made as comfortable as possible in a perfectly dry, well-ventilated stable, and fed on easily-digested and laxative feed. If there be difficulty in swallowing, all feed and drink should be placed in an elevated position to prevent the necessity of the patient lowering his head to reach it, as he can swallow more easily with his head elevated. The formation of pus should be hastened and the soreness of the throat lessened by the application of hot poultices or the application of a stimulant, as a liniment made of one part of liquor ammonia fortior and four parts each of raw linseed oil and oil of turpentine twice daily for two or three days, and the throat wrapped with flannel bandages. So soon as symptoms of blistering appear the use of the liniment should be discontinued. The application of poultices of antiphlogistine gives good results. So soon as the abscesses point (become soft at any point) they should be lanced and the cavity then flushed out twice or three times daily, until healed, with an antiseptic as a five per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics or carbolic acid. The patient should also be given internal antiseptics, as two to six drams (according to size) of the hyposulphite of soda three times daily. If the abscesses refuse to point and cause difficult respiration, the services of a veterinarian should be secured at once, as there are so many important blood vessels in the region of the throat it is dangerous for an amateur to cut to any considerable depth, and if the pus cannot be liberated the animal may suffocate. Where there is marked danger of suffocation, the veterinarian will perform tracheotomy, which consists in placing a tube in the trachea, through which the patient will breathe. This gives the throat rest and hastens the completion of abscess formation, the tube being left in until respiration can again take place in the normal manner. It should be remembered that no attempt must be made to drench the patient until soreness of the throat disappears. If constipation appears it should be combated by the administration of a little raw linseed oil, rectal injections, and laxative food. Treatment for the irregular form is the same as above. Any abscesses that can be seen or felt to be treated as above. If abscesses are forming on internal organs, it can be only suspected and developments must be awaited. All that can be done is treat those that can be treated and nurse the patient well.

WHIP.



The Swift Six-horse Team of Percherons as they Appeared at the Canadian National.

LIVE STOCK.



Champion Leicester Ewe.

A winner at Toronto for A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont.

The Way Sheep Should Not Be Handled.

At a time when sheep as well as sheep products are so valuable and a great deal of interest is being taken in them, it is amazing how much ignorance exists regarding how they should be handled. One is obliged to exercise considerable common sense in the management of a bull or stallion, or such animals might become enraged and retaliate with a vengeance. Surely, if they receive such treatment as we have seen meted out to sheep at some of the local fall fairs this autumn, they would kill the offender on the first opportunity, and not without just cause.

A sheep or lamb is, without doubt, the meekest of live stock, and it is reasonable to expect that they be treated in the same spirit. It is not necessary, of course, to wear kid gloves or oil the hands when taking hold of one of these creatures, neither is it necessary to turn loose upon them an untrained dog or fell them with a club in order to catch them. Not many weeks ago at a fall fair we had occasion to watch the sheep being judged. When one class was being brought into place an untutored sheep was lifted by a handful of wool on the back and carried over into line. Happily it was not the shepherd who did it, but a by-stander who volunteered his assistance. Were it possible for such a thing to happen at one of the larger exhibitions the ignorant offender would have been made to look silly, or feel silly, according as the shepherd or owner excelled in eloquence or physical strength. Such brutal methods are not primitive, for in olden times we read that sheep followed their shepherds so it would not be necessary to maltreat them in this way. Neither are such methods modern, for in this year of grace, 1917, the shepherd places one hand under the throat or lower jaw and the other at the end of the tail, where it has been docked, and is still tender, and the animal is led anywhere without scarcely disturbing a staple of wool.

When catching any member of the flock do not pursue it singly around an open space until it tires or becomes breathless. Bring the flock together in a small paddock or corral them in a fence corner; then go among them quietly until sure that the one required can be caught on the first attempt and without a struggle or any demonstration. If in front of the one to be caught, grasp it by the throat wool; if behind, take hold of the leg above the hock joint. Do not catch a sheep by the end of the leg, for in a struggle which ensues some of the smaller bones are liable to be dislocated. A shepherd's crook is an excellent thing with which to catch a member of the flock without causing undue fright. In any case be sure, before making the attempt, that you can catch the victim. A failure causes excitement, not only in the desired one but in its associates as well. When a sheep is caught in such a way as to cause little pain or fright, the struggle is soon over and no injury results. When the victim is safe in the shepherd's grasp place one hand under the lower jaw or take hold of the throat wool, then bring a slight pressure to bear on the end of the docked tail and the sheep can be directed and led anywhere. Handling a sheep by the body wool is brutal and injurious to the animal. A good shepherd is never excitable or cruel with his sheep. Quiet, precision and common sense are the rule.

It often appears that young, unskilled shepherds are anxious to demonstrate their physical strength when they have in their hands an innocent, harmless sheep. Such a demonstration is no exhibition of prowess. We would recommend to those who feel that they have much latent energy to expend to select a large, fat bullock, which will not mind it very much, and wrestle with it. With regard to sheep care and management, observe the shepherds at the large fairs or exhibitions and study their treatment of their charges. One can profitably emulate their steady, careful, quiet manner to which the sheep respond.

The primitive hog lived very much with his snout in the ground for which the concrete or plank floor is a poor substitute. Allow the swine access to the ground or supply seeds and earth.

A Breeding Crate For Swine.

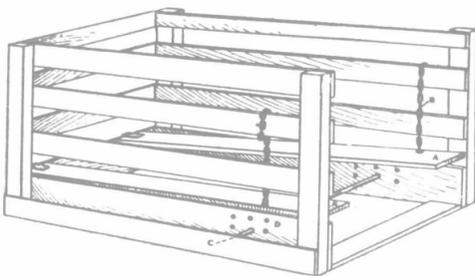
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have a boar which is too heavy to use on some of my young sows. I understand a specially-made breeding crate is used in such cases, but I never saw one and do not know how they are constructed. Kindly advise me through the columns of "The Advocate" where I can procure one, or how they are made. R. H.

Ans.—A breeding crate such as is illustrated herewith can be used in two ways. When a heavy boar is to be mated to small or young sows, the hinged boards of the crate can be adjusted so as to relieve the sow from bearing too much weight. On the other hand a small boar can be assisted in serving a mature sow by placing a cleated platform at the rear of the crate.

The crate shown in the illustration is one that will prove useful. The dimensions are: length, 5 feet 6 inches; width, 2 feet; and height, 3 feet 6 inches. The uprights at the corners are made of 2x4 inch scantling, and the sides may be made of 4-inch strips of inch lumber with a 10-inch board at the bottom on each side. The supports for the feet of the boar (AA) are hinged at the front end of the crate, and can be raised or lowered by means of the chains (B). On the outside of the crate are hooks for holding the chains, an iron rod (C) slips through holes (D) bored in the bottom side boards. The rod should come just above the hocks of the sow, and there should be enough holes to permit the rod being adjusted to suit the size of the sow. If it is desired to use a small boar on a large sow, a cleated, sloping platform can be moved up to the rear end of the crate, whereby the boar may be elevated to any desired position.

There are many types of breeding crates, but the one just described should answer the purpose, or serve as a principle or pattern to construct others similar or better suited to any local conditions.



One Type of Breeding Crate.

Fitting Stock For the Sale Ring.

Throughout the winter and spring much live stock of all classes and breeds will pass through sale rings, and the prices paid or received will depend, to a very considerable extent, on the condition the offerings are in. Pedigrees, of course, will factor and individuality will receive its due consideration, but the matter of fit will influence the last bids placed and often make the difference of from five to twenty-five dollars on the value of the animal. Notwithstanding the fact that over-fat breeding stock is undesirable, the demand is stronger for well-fleshed stuff than it is for the thin offering or even that in good pasture or working condition. Broadly speaking, the man who is purchasing something to put in his own herd and leave there will take the thrifty animal in its work clothes and profit by doing so; nevertheless most any breeder desires the mossy coat and well-fleshed body, and is willing to pay for it when it comes to an extra bid or two. Sometimes there is a concealed feeling of pride which may compromise when it comes to leading something home from the station along a road where all are, to say the least, interested. Even if the addition to the herd must be let down in flesh subsequent to its arrival and approval by all, that matters little so long as the first impression is a good one, for it is considered the most lasting. This may not be a universal peculiarity, yet it is a common one and a factor that influences valuations in the sale ring. Apart from the demand just discussed, there is the dealer who knows where he can place a number of the offering provided they are suitable, but they are seldom suitable if lacking in condition. In his case the purchases will probably have to be loaded into cars, transported under not too favorable conditions, unloaded, stabled for a while, and then re-shipped to their destination. All this usually

means a loss rather than a gain in flesh, so by the time an animal reaches the ultimate purchaser it will not look any too good if it be thin in the first place. Much live stock sold in the auction ring goes through dealers' hands before it is finally disposed of. Anyone catering to this trade should have his offering in good fit. An inspection before the sale of what is to be sold is usually granted and provided for in the best way possible, and much depends on the impression then made. There is a good deal in an "impression;" if a favorable one is created before bidding starts, it will tend to the advantage of the seller; if a bad impression is made, the buyer will benefit. Live stock, pleasant to the touch and attractive to the eye, comfortably stabled and arranged so as to show to the best advantage, will interest prospective buyers. While thin stuff, crowded into box stalls or tied in a dirty stable will create a spirit of indifference in the visitors and cause them to withhold bids which they would ordinarily volunteer. In a combination sale the consigner of a poor individual does the other contributors an injustice for it injures the appearance of the entire lot to a certain extent and brings down the total average.

What has here been written should not be construed to mean that every lot should be fat or in "show shape" when led into the sale ring. Thrift, good-doing qualities and an all-round attractiveness are the chief features which should be given expression in the appearance of the animal, and a little flesh goes a long way in making them set out.

The sappy, thrifty appearance which is so desirable is best obtained by using succulent feeds, such as silage or roots, with preference given to the latter. Plenty of chop, but not too much, will help to add a substantial covering of flesh, while a little oil cake each day will loosen the skin, making it pliable to the touch, and impart a lustre to the hair which will attract attention as well as bids. It will pay to fit the offering well for the sale.

THE FARM.

A Reply on Art in Public Schools.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

When expressing my opinion on "Art in Public Schools," the question I asked was, "Does it seem fair that this year when help was so much needed the Department of Education would add art to the entrance examination papers?" If it be such a beneficial subject, why was it dropped for so many years? If it could be dispensed with in peace times, why was it revived in time of war when the slogan wherever you look is "Produce," or "Patriotism and Production?" Is art a war necessity which should be one of the uppermost things in a loyal citizen's mind? Does the call come from France "send us art or artists? No. We, who have given our boys to go to the front, thereby being deprived of our best help, care too much about how they are clothed and fed. Art is beautiful, but not when it is forced on one who does not desire the accomplishment. It is just as easy for a child who has no vocal talent to learn to be a singer as for a child without talent for art to be an artist.

No long ago a friend offered to teach me the pattern of a crocheted yoke. I told her I would be ashamed to be found crocheting at the present time when I should be knitting socks for soldiers. I should also be ashamed to be studying art when I might be helping with food production. Anyway, I have no desire to study it.

As to nature study, it is neither here nor there as far as an entrance certificate is concerned. But "Subscriber's Son" severely censures me because he supposed I do not get sermons out of blades of grass when I go for a walk on Sunday morning. Well, neither I do. I go to church and hear Rev. Dr. preach sermons from the Bible. We pay him a liberal salary



Ulva 2nd.

First-prize Hereford senior heifer calf at London. Exhibited by O'Neil Bros., Denfield, Ont.

for so doing and use our grass to feed the cows. It helps to produce meat which is so needed at the front.

We all have heard of the witches who read fortunes out of tea-leaves, but here is a man who gets sermons out of blades of grass. What an age we're living in! Surely he would be of value at the front.

He tells me I do not know weeds by name or how to eradicate them. I dare say I have eradicated as many as ever he did, and know them by name as well. Does he think education stops when one leaves public school? He has a lot to learn. I can appreciate the music of birds just as well, though I did not study them in public school as those who have. I am surprised at his agreeing with a "back number" (as he calls me) on art. I still feel sorry for boys and girls who have to trudge to school another year because they have no talent for art. But enough of this; I must drop it and proceed with my knitting for the brave sons who have so nobly offered to stand between us and ruin.

Bruce Co., Ont.

ONE FARMER'S WIFE.

Plow and Harrow Out Potatoes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Since you are always so ready to print helpful items about all sorts of farm work, I thought you might think it worth while to give space to a plan I tried out this week with good success on the potato field. Most of us here in my locality are finding the ground pretty lumpy and, as those with small patches usually plow out the potatoes, the consequent "grubbing" is rather hard on the fingers. A hard half day's work set me thinking, and finally I hit upon this plan of helping matters. I took one section of diamond harrows and fastened it by a chain to the end of the doubletree so that it followed the horse, and I was greatly pleased

at the result. Most of the potatoes were dragged free of the lumps, and where the ground was at all loose were laid out on top. The picking-up process was made far easier and, of course, faster.

This will likely be too late to be of much use to any one this year, but I think it will be very useful any year to those who use a plow in the potato field.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

C. B.

Sees no Good in a Survey.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I see by the papers that the farmer is to be investigated some more. This time it is a farm survey to see if he is really making the money that he is supposed to be piling up, and whether he belongs to the order of the Sir Knights Profiteers.

In the work the Department of Agriculture is following what has been done in the United States, going to farmers to ask that much maligned class which has been held up to ridicule so often, not only in the city papers but also on Institute platforms, how to make money in farming, instead of going to work and showing him. This survey work originated in New York State and I have been in the most of the districts in Eastern United States where it has been conducted, and besides showing that the average farmer makes an income about equal to his hired man, I could see little results for the time and money expended.

To my mind the great reason for the farmer's indifference is that all reports are given in confidence and the farmer cannot pin any of the statements down to actual proof. The farmer is anxious to be shown and has always changed his system of farming as soon as a better has been laid before him, but it is not only a

risky but very expensive matter to make changes in agriculture and he has rightly been very slow to change.

How much better it would have been if the money expended in the United States on farm surveys had been expended in renting farms on long leases, thus giving actual demonstrations of how to make money to the farmer. That is, provided the different State Agricultural Departments had the men who were able to demonstrate. If they are not, then the logical thing to do would be to find out why they had so many men who could teach agriculture and no one who could put this teaching into practice.

Now, in war time, Canada, when every man should be either in the trenches or else actively employed in productive work, sends men around taking this survey, and bothering farmers when they are taxed to the limit of their strength producing all the food products possible. Is it to be wondered at that they should receive a very cool reception in many places?

Why not place these experts on farm management out on farms which can be rented for from four to five per cent. of the cost of the investment and let them show how to produce oats for 19½ cents, wheat 77 cents, barley 36 cents, and other crops in proportion. Let these men face all the problems of a farmer, not in a small demonstration where no overhead charge is made and everything is provided but let them handle a farm as a unit, when, if they can deliver the goods they would not be an expense to the Government but a source of revenue in addition to increasing the total food supply of the country. The farmers would come from all parts of the country to learn farm management that produces profit, and would demand similar farms in every township and as each farm would show a profit the only limit to the number would be finding owners who would rent.

Grey Co., Ont.

G. T. MARSH.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Practice Tends to Efficiency in Judging.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Taking part in a judging competition is an excellent way for a young man to acquire knowledge of live stock and to learn to tell wherein one animal excels another. As a rule the instructor in charge of the competition shows where you make mistakes in placings and in reasons, so that you try to avoid mistakes in the future. In preparing for a competition I find that it is advisable to have your District Representative or some other authority give you instructions relative to points to look for in the breed and how to balance these points. It requires practice to train the eye to detect the strong and weak points quickly. In the judging ring a competitor cannot dwell long on any one animal. If a person is not familiar with the breed he is working on there appears a sameness to the entries, and one gets bewildered. When judging, I start at the head of the animal and systematically work towards the rear, noticing the strong and weak points. Every chance I had previous to the competition I practiced placing classes of dairy cattle and deciding why I placed one animal over another. In dairy cattle I like to see a wide muzzle, distended nostrils, and big, full eyes. I want capacity with good heart girth and deep chest; well-sprung ribs, prominent vertebrae, long quarters, breadth between the pin bones, large, well-balanced udder of fine texture, extending high behind and running well forward. I look for prominent veining and large milk wells. The animal should be covered with mellow, pliable skin. I would advise every young man to enter a judging competition whenever he has the opportunity.

Glenary Co., Ont.

AMBROSE KENNEDY.

Plan For Winter Entertainment.

The season of long evenings with their attendant opportunities for reading, study, music, debating club and literary meetings, social gatherings, etc., is again approaching. Some young folk are pleased; others are not. It depends on the mental make-up of the person. However, there is no disputing the fact that the young man and woman can put the winter evenings to good use if they so will. If one cannot be content with a book or music, then an endeavor should be made to organize a reading club where a number could study the contents of a book together, or a literary society where a varied program of readings, music, debates, speeches, etc., could be conducted. Such will give many an opportunity to develop their talents and should tend to hold the young people of the community together. Some claim that the young folk in the farming communities are less sociable than they used to be; that they seem to have tired of the old-time wholesome amusements and want something more exciting. However, it is doubtful if for real entertainment and enjoyment the newer methods of amusement are as satisfying as the old-time singing school, corn roast, husking bee, house party with its group games, literary society, etc. It is a fact that in many rural communities the young people do not visit as much as they used to, and in this they are losing that personal touch with their neighbors.

One reason given for discontent in rural sections and for young people leaving the farms is the isolation and lack of a social time. Now, you are as much to blame as the other person. These things do not spring into existence; a leader is required to bring the people to-

gether, to suggest plans and to effect an organization. It is necessary to have someone to direct the affairs after organization is effected. There is no reason under the sun why the winter evenings should hang heavy on your hands. Don't wait for someone else to make a move; start the ball rolling yourself and you will be surprised how others will fall in line. Call the young people together at a central place and lay plans before them. Then officers and committees can be appointed. You require a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and several directors. A program committee is essential. Other committees as social, visiting, etc., may be added, if thought advisable.

It is sometimes difficult to get a place of meeting. Where there is no hall, the school or basement of church is sometimes used, or failing these, members take turns in having the meetings held at their homes. For a small society the home is found to be quite satisfactory. Plan to give everybody something to do. Responsibility holds the interest and increases efficiency.

Considerable thought should be given to the program and programs should be prepared in advance. Nothing kills an organization so quickly as lack of preparation, or having a few do all the work. It is a very nice thing to have a few reliables to help out in an emergency, but do not use their talents to the exclusion of less capable

persons. Training or practice makes perfect, and the literary society has been the means of developing oratory in more than one of Canada's prominent leaders. Give everyone an opportunity to use and develop their talents. Debates, speeches, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, make up the literary part of the program. A little time could be devoted to discussing current events. This might be made particularly interesting, especially at the present time. There is a tendency for young folk to neglect becoming conversant with important events in our own and other countries. A spelling match, mock parliament or court, might profitably be introduced occasionally. It is a good plan to have a prominent speaker give an address on some important subject of the day, or to have a neighboring club help out with the program once or possibly twice during the winter. Don't resort to outside help too much, but once in a while it might bring fresh inspiration.

In some societies it is customary to have games after the regular program. This is a very good plan as the social desires must be catered to. Avoid prolonging the meetings unduly. Start on time and close at a reasonable hour. The time of meeting must be decided by the members. Some societies meet weekly; others semi-monthly. Occasionally



When the Frost is On the Pumpkin.

lunch might be served, and a banquet is a good way to finish a winter's series of meetings. At this an outsider might be secured to discuss a national or economic problem.

In one locality the young people formed a dramatic

club and gave very interesting and acceptable programs to large audiences in a number of surrounding towns, in the interests of Red Cross work. This line of winter work may appeal to some more so than a debating club or literary society. It is largely your own

fault if the winter evenings are long and dull. Do something worth while and you will find that the time will pass all too quickly. In youth is the time to commence the practice of public speaking that you may think on your feet when older.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

To-Day's Gasless Gasoline.

If you will drain the oil from your crank case you will discover something surprising. Rub a little of the oil between your fingers and note the absence of lubricating quality. Now let a bottle of this oil stand a few hours and you will see two distinct liquids. At the bottom will be the lubricating oil and at the top a fluid which is nothing more than kerosene.

This condition is on account of the low gravity gasoline prevailing on to-day's market. It has already caused a good many complaints in all parts of the country and no truck or automobile owner can afford to let the situation get past his attention. Here are some of the things resulting from the gasoline you are now using:

- Hard starting.
- Lost power.
- Excessive wear on pistons, piston rings and cylinders.
- Burned bearings.
- Crank shafts become "out of round."
- Low mileage from fuel.
- Excessive carbon deposits.
- Overheating.

The gasoline you are buying now contains a high percentage of kerosene. The kerosene does not vaporize, but gets down the cylinder walls into the crank case. When enough kerosene becomes mixed with the lubricating oil in the crank case the oil no longer lubricates.

One thing more than anything else that puts kerosene in the crank case is using the choker. It is much better to let the motor run idle (with a lean mixture) than to draw extra gasoline into the cylinders to warm the motor up quickly. Running on the choker for even a short time washes all the oil out of the cylinders.

Another harmful effect arising from the high percentage of kerosene in the fuel is that the kerosene loosens the carbon from the cylinders and forms a lapping compound which wears on the walls and lessens the compression of the motor.

Some of this may seem exaggerated, but our engineers and other engineers have proven these facts in the tests they have made.

If you want to get your motor before your motor gets you, do this: Put fresh lubricating oil in the crank case after draining it every week.

Keep your motor free from carbon.

Don't use the choker except when absolutely necessary.

Keep your carburetor adjustment clean.

Buy the best gasoline you can get.

J. MACGREGOR SMITH.

Starting the Car in Winter.

If you ask the average motorist why he refrains from running his auto during the cold months, he will, in a great percentage of cases, state that he has trouble starting the machine. He does not seem to fear anything else. A few years ago drivers were afraid that the water in the radiator would freeze up, but now they are familiar with a number of excellent systems for avoiding such a condition. Some of them put a piece of cardboard over half the radiator, and thus keep out the wind and maintain a certain degree of warmth. Others prevent the water from freezing by using rugs, robes, or, what is eminently the best, a padded covering, firmly attached, all over the bonnet of the car. Of course, there are some owners who are fearful of skidding, but these are rapidly overcoming their hesitancy. Everyone knows that chains on the rear tires and care in driving reduce side slipping and skidding to a minimum. All this means that the starting of your car in the winter is the one thing that makes you think favorably of putting it away during the fall. If you have a machine without a self-starter, there are a number of steps you can always take to avoid the difficulties of starting. You can prime the cylinders, or, by means of different devices, you can cut the air from the carburetor. It is also possible by pressing the button or tickler on the carburetor to fill it with gas before attempting the cranking operation. Then, too, if the weather is very cold you always have recourse to the heating of the manifold, either by the use of some hot metal or by pouring warm water over it. When you read these instructions you will doubtless laugh and say to yourself that the benefit to be accrued is not worth the bother. But please bear in mind that while you may have two or three minutes trouble starting your machine that after it is running a great deal of work can be done and much ground can be covered in short order. It has been said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This being true, you will always find it an excellent idea to give your car as much protection as possible when it is being left for any length of time. Always keep the radiator covered and the machine faced into the wind. If, however, it is not necessary to leave it in the open, head it up to a fence or into a carriage shed or barn. The protection it will thus get from the weather cannot fail to keep up the temperature of the motor.

Those cars which are equipped with self-starters carry with them added responsibilities and also added pleasures. A self-starter, if given a decent chance to perform its duties, will never cause you the slightest annoyance. Such a mechanism, however, requires thought and attention. It is absolutely the same as

any other machine, and in fact resembles a human being. It will give you work in exact proportion to the state of efficiency to which you have it trained. The battery gives very little cause for complaint in the summer time because its chief duty is to turn over the motor and provide ignition, but in the winter time, when days are short and nights very long, the battery is given the additional work of providing light at the front and tail of the machine as well as upon the dash. In order to make the lights as easy to maintain as possible, we would suggest that during the winter you use bulbs of small voltage. If you have been utilizing four volt bulbs you had better take them out and put in two volt installation. This is going to effectively reduce the load on the battery. The main thing, however, to remember about the self-starter system is this, that you cannot afford to allow the starter motor to run for two or three minutes in an endeavor to get the power plant in operation. We have seen drivers who persisted in keeping a starter motor working when there was apparently no possible chance of achieving results. This is absolute folly. When you realize that the starter is not going to accomplish its purpose, make some effort to assist it. There must be an appliance on your car for choking the carburetor, and if so, do not hesitate to use it and even go farther and copy the same methods that we have already outlined in connection with cars of the cranking type. Do not expect your battery to take up the heavier duties of winter operation as lightly as the easy ones of summer running. During the cold, dark days from November to March the battery is constantly exhausting itself turning over the motor and providing energy for the lights. Very little effort is required to start your power plant in the summer, and a great deal of recharging is done by the number of long trips that every motorist takes. In the winter, however, the time consumed in starting the motor is longer and the trips from which recharging is gained much shorter. Do not forget that when you allow the starter motor to run for two or three minutes you are taking away from the battery all the energy that you can possibly put back into it by forty or fifty minutes of steady driving. It is a most exasperating thing to find that your motor has run down, but do not feel annoyed if you have failed to take these very easy precautions towards its proper maintenance.

We have spoken in previous issues about the use of the hydrometer syringe, and about the necessity of keeping the specific gravity of the battery up to standard. Maybe it would be a good idea just as soon as you find the mercury falling considerably to take your battery to an electrical expert and have him make a thorough examination. When it is returned in good order remember all that you have read in this article and do not exhaust it in any careless, free-and-easy fashion. AUTO

POULTRY.

Free the Flock From Internal Parasites.

Poultry are susceptible to infection from a number of diseases and parasites, the extent depending to a large degree on weak vitality due to improper selection or lack of care. It is essential that the birds be kept vigorous and healthy if the best returns are to be secured. During the fall and early winter, when the birds are somewhat weakened by moulting and from the effects of inclement weather, they are more disposed to illness than at any other time of the year; then, too, they do not always receive the best protection during the winding up of the regular fall work. A poultryman cannot expect good results from his flock unless they are in the pink of condition. A few of the weaker birds are usually the first to contract disease, and if left in the pen will spread it to the other fowl; consequently, when a bird appears to be ill it should be isolated. Do not allow disease to become too prevalent before applying preventive or medicinal remedies. Tuberculosis is possibly the most destructive of all the diseases to which fowl are subject. By the time symptoms are in evidence, the birds are usually so badly infected that they will not respond to treatment. Loss of weight, emaciated appearance, lameness, are some of the first symptoms of this disease. When seen, the birds should be destroyed and their bodies burned or buried. Plenty of ventilation without draft, frequent disinfection, and sunlight are agents which tend to keep the birds healthy.

There are several parasites which cause considerable loss. The tapeworm and round worm frequently infest the birds. The former is an elongated, flat, ribbon-shaped worm, varying from 1/50 of an inch to four and five inches in length, and is found in the small intestine and lower half of the small bowel. In Dominion Bulletin No. 25, on "Intestinal Parasites in Poultry," A. B. Wickware cites the following symptoms of tapeworm infection: The first symptom is usually a ravenous appetite accompanied by an excessive desire for water. When the infection is bad, however, food may be entirely refused. There is a general unthriftiness in the

bird, reduction in egg yield and a gradual wasting away in flesh. A yellowish-white diarrhoea may be present, but is not always a constant symptom. The feathers take on a dry, hard appearance and the birds mope around with drooped wings. Lameness may be observed, and in some cases there is partial paralysis or impaired use of the legs. Some of these symptoms are the same as those of tuberculosis, and one can only tell the difference between these affections by conducting a postmortem examination of the various organs.

The round worms vary in length from 1/25 of an inch to about three inches, and the symptoms of the birds affected with these parasites are similar to that of tapeworm, although the round worms may be present in quite large numbers without producing the results mentioned. In dealing with these two types of parasites, prevention and treatment must be assiduously applied. The first measure is to carefully examine the flock and isolate from the others all birds showing suspicious symptoms. Fresh runs should be provided if at all available; if not, the runs should be plowed or spaded and saturated with a strong solution of quicklime to which a five-per-cent. solution of some good disinfectant has been added. This will tend to destroy the eggs of the parasites which may be on the ground. Turpentine is the remedy which has given the best results so far. Doses are from one to two teaspoonfuls for each bird. Probably the best method of giving turpentine is placing it directly in the crop by means of a small piece of hollow tubing. This method of administering the medicine is not difficult and does not inconvenience the bird so much as giving the medicine from a dropper or teaspoon. Turpentine placed directly in the mouth causes an irritation. Care must be taken that none of the turpentine gets into the windpipe. It is advisable to give the birds a dose of Epsom salts, and then fast them for twenty-four hours before giving the turpentine. The salts may be dissolved in warm water and mixed in the mash. Throughout the entire year it is a very good plan to give a dose of salts once a month, as it tends to stimulate the digestive organs and remove the poisonous product from the bowels.

Undoubtedly there are birds in many flocks which are suffering from a slight attack of these parasites, which keeps them less thrifty than they should be, thus causing low production of eggs. At this time of the year care

should be taken to put the birds in good condition for winter work. It is the hen that lays during December, January and February that makes the profits for her owner. We have heard men state that they are not particular about whether the birds lay in early winter or not. However, the bird cannot make up in the summer for lack of production during the winter. A little more than a maintenance ration, proper housing and a reasonable amount of care will oftentimes start a hen laying early in the winter, but in the first place you must have healthy birds.

Roosts and Dropping Boards.

Did you ever notice that where the perches are built in ladder fashion the top one is usually crowded, while but few birds are roosting on the lowest one? It seems natural for fowl to get as high up as they can. It is not always the best thing for them. In jumping down birds have been known to bruise their feet and cause lameness. This is not the worst trouble, however; crowding is more serious, as birds push each other off the roosts in fighting for top place. To avoid this the perches should be on a level. From seven to ten inches' space, depending on the size of the breed, should be allowed on the roost for each bird. Two by four scantlings, with the top corners rounded, make very good perches.

A dropping board under the roosts is a convenience and yet in some ways it isn't. It aids in keeping the litter clean and gives the birds more scratching room. Where a dropping board is not used, there should be some means provided to prevent the litter being scratched back under the perches. If the poultryman would take a little time at least once a week during the winter, and every other day in summer to clean the dropping board, he would find it preferable to leaving the droppings to accumulate in the pen. The average bird will void from fifty-eight to sixty pounds in a year, and from a chemical or fertilizing standpoint the droppings have considerable value. To conserve the fertilizing constituents to the greatest extent, the droppings should be stored in a covered, water-tight box or barrel until applied to the land.

THE DAIRY.

Fifty-five Jerseys from the Quechee Fells herd, owned by J. G. Howland, Vt., averaged \$334.25 at a recent sale.

Fifty-seven Guernseys from the Fillmore Farm herd, Mass., were sold by auction recently at an average price of \$454.20.

At Paisley, Scotland, 101 head of Holsteins were recently sold by auction at the average price of \$243. A number of heifers and young bulls were included in the offering. Purroch Princess 3rd, a mature cow, topped the sale at \$750. The highest price paid for a male was \$525.

Some concerns may be able to offer higher prices now for milk than your cheese factory or creamery can pay. No fault can be found with the man who sells on the highest market, but the future must be considered. In some dairy sections the goose which lays the golden egg has already been killed.

In some districts the corn crop was below normal, but the silage may be extended over a longer feeding period by mixing a liberal amount of chaff, cut straw or cut hay with it. If the two feeds are mixed several hours before feeding, the straw will be softened by the dampness of the silage and made more palatable. We prefer mixing cut straw or chaff with silage, even when there is an abundance of corn.

The feet of a young bull brought into the ring at one of the large shows this fall were sadly neglected. The hoofs were grown to such a length that the animal was thrown back on his ankles, thus partially crippling him in walking. Take a look at your animals' feet occasionally and if they require trimming, do not neglect it. A sharp chisel and a hammer are the only tools required for the work. The job can be done in a few minutes, and it will permit the animals to move around more easily.

Could I reduce my marketing expenses by a little co-operation with my neighbors? This question should be considered by many dairymen. A half dozen men and as many horses in a neighborhood go from one mile to several miles delivering their milk or cream to condenser, station, factory or creamery, when one man and a team could do the work and the other five men could have the hour or half day, as the case might be, in doing necessary work about the farm. If ever a little co-operation among neighbors was needed it is now when there is so much to do and so little time to do it.

Dairymen! What of the Future?

Many consumers complain about the price of dairy products. They seem to have the idea that milk, butter, in fact all classes of food should stay at pre-war prices, even while every other commodity is soaring. Good crops do not always lower prices, nor do they necessarily mean unprecedented profits for dairymen. Everything the dairyman has to buy has increased in price much more proportionately than he has raised the price of milk and its products. It must not be forgotten that supply and demand rather than cost of

production set the price for products of the farm. In regard to dairy products, there has been a big demand for cheese and condensed milk overseas. Milk which ordinarily would be shipped to the cities or manufactured into butter has found its way to the other channels, consequently dairy products in every form have necessarily increased in price. Consumers should remember that cost of production has increased out of proportion to the increase in price they are called upon to pay.

The "Official Bulletin" of Washington in a recent issue published the amount of exports of dairy products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Previous to the war a comparatively small amount of dairy products was exported to Europe. For three years previous the average amount of condensed milk exported was 17,792,579 pounds, while for the year ending June 30 it had increased to 259,102,213 pounds. Exports of cheese increased from an average of 3,788,065 pounds in pre-war days to 66,087,213 pounds for the past year. The amount of butter reached 26,835,092 pounds, or six times what it was before the war. It is claimed that the number of dairy cows in the country per one hundred of population has varied but little in the past six years. There is a slight decrease in 1917 under 1911. With this enormous increase in exports without an increase in the number of milk cows, it can be readily understood why prices have risen so high. Even then the consumption per capita must be considerably less than in pre-war days in order to permit of the export. The shipment of condensed milk to European neutrals increased from 3,863 to 15,134,084 pounds, or 494.093 per cent. Of the condensed products 84.9 per cent. went to Holland, which is itself a dairy country.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the greatest increase in exports has been in condensed milk. What will become of this trade after the war? Will the men on the firing line continue using condensed milk when they return to civilian life? It is more than likely that they will prefer the whole milk, as it comes from the cow rather than the canned product. There will always be a limited demand for condensed milk, as in the canned state milk will keep fresh and can be conveniently carried. Owing to the present demand condenseries are able to outbid cheese factories and creameries for milk and then make big profits. Can they continue to do so in normal times? It will be remembered that some condenseries were very particular about the quality of milk they purchased previous to the war; in fact, some closed their doors for a time owing to being stocked with the canned product. After the war the same conditions are likely to prevail.

Cheese and butter are more staple products than condensed milk. Factories for the manufacture of these products were constructed and furnished a market for milk long before the condenseries were competitors. There will always be a demand for cheese and butter, and dairymen should guard against these markets being driven from their midst by the newer industry. While it is right and proper for a man to sell his products on the highest market, he must consider whether or not that market will always be the highest before he allows the other to slip out of his reach. You can't blame a man for disposing of his factory when his patrons refuse to sell milk to him. Too often it is the present competitors who are buying the factories so as to shut off future competition when times revert to normal. What will the price of milk be then if there is only one available market? Would it not be advisable for producers to form an organization and purchase the cheese factory or creamery, as the case may be, together with

the equipment so as to ensure a place to manufacture the raw material should the condenseries endeavor to apply the screws at a later date. In some localities the producers have purchased the factories and are thus assured of a market. It is well to be prepared for emergencies at any rate.

In normal times cheese is sometimes high priced and butter low, or vice versa. Where the factories or creameries are equipped to manufacture either cheese or butter the patrons are privileged to sell on the highest market the year round. When renovating the old factory, or building a new one, it might be advisable to plan for making either cheese or butter. At the present time a staple market should not be entirely disposed of for what is but a temporary high-priced market. The future as well as the present must be considered.

Control of Sex in Dairy Herds.

Some dairymen find that raising male calves of dairy breeds is an unprofitable undertaking at times, and this has resulted in a large number of the least promising being slaughtered at birth. While they make very good veal, the milk which would necessarily have to be fed to put them in market condition may be marketed to better advantage in some other way. As stockers and feeders the dairy-bred steers do not meet with favor. Consequently, dairymen prefer a large percentage of heifer calves. Some claim that by breeding at certain stages of oestrus a preponderance of heifer calves are secured. Many theories have been advanced for control of sex and some appear feasible, but when results are summarized for a large number of cows and heifers it totals to "fifty fifty."

Raymond Pearl, of Maine Agricultural Experimental Station, has conducted investigations in an endeavor to prove or disprove some of the theories. A study was made of 192 herds, and it was found that there was nothing like unanimity of opinion among breeders as to how sex control is gained. The results given in Bulletin 261 of University of Maine show 42 per cent. of the breeders claiming that early service is most likely to get heifer calves, while 27 per cent. are of the opinion that service late in heat gives the desired results. Only 1.6 per cent. of the breeders lay any stress on the alternate heat theory. The following table gives the results of 1,313 separate and distinct matings.

Heat period	Lapsed time in hours from appearance of heat to service	Sex of offspring		Per cent. of Males
		Male	Female	
Early.....	Under 3 hours.....	200	192	51.0
Middle.....	Over 3 and under 8 hours.....	270	252	51.7
Late.....	Over 8 hours.....	187	212	46.9
Total.....		657	656	50.0

From above it will be seen that taking a number of cases and averaging them the number of males and females balance. The late breeding gave the lowest percentage of male calves. Man has not as yet evolved any reliable method of controlling sex in his herds, and it is doubtful if he ever will.

The Dairy Cow Captures Columbus, Ohio

The National Dairy Show must be visited in order to fully grasp its great magnitude and to appreciate its value as an educational factor, not only to a breeder of dairy stock but to all who deal in milk or its products. It is the highest court to which a dairy animal may appeal, and hundreds of richly-bred dairy cattle, many of them winners and champions at State fairs, come before the judge for a final decision as to which is to bear the highest honors during the ensuing year. The competition is so close in many classes that it is like perfection meeting perfection. New blood in the bloom of youth continually comes to the fore and claims the honors which formerly went to their parents or grandparents. At no other one place are so many dairy appliances brought together, thus enabling dairymen to make comparisons before buying. The National is of an educational nature throughout, and dairymen are amply repaid for a few days spent attending it.

The Eleventh National Dairy Show was held at Columbus, Ohio, October 18 to 27, and was visited by thousands of dairymen from the four winds. A rather heavy barrage of rain and snow at frequent intervals throughout the entire week prevented hundreds from reaching the State fair grounds where the dairy celebrities and their dependent industries were entrenched. Cold, grey clouds hung low over the city and surrounding country, but in the huge Coliseum, built especially to furnish adequate accommodation for the National, it was as bright as a mid-summer's day. Connected with the Coliseum by covered passageways were the stables for the stock, and six large buildings filled to capacity with dairy accessories.

Every kind of machinery imaginable for the manufacturing of milk into cheese, butter, ice cream or condensing it were to be seen. The machinery hall was a wilderness of inventions. Every year something new

to further save labor is placed on exhibit at the National. Cooling milk, bottling it, putting on the caps, washing the bottles and cans, can all be done by machinery, and many different types of such machines were to be seen this year. Numerous manufacturers of stable equipment and dairy feeds displayed their goods. Cream separators, motor trucks, silage cutters, tractors, etc., were in operation. Several state colleges had very instructive exhibits dealing chiefly with dairy problems.

Exhibitors had the stables attractively decorated. Not only was there a profuse display of flags and bunting, but one or two breeders had large sword ferns hanging behind their stock. Of course, the richly-bred animals were of chief consideration. The National is the rendezvous for the select dairy stock of America. It is truly worth a trip at least half across a continent.

Canada's herds were not represented. On former occasions of like nature they have compared favorably with the select from across the line, and undoubtedly would have brought home some of the honors this year had they been shown. As good individuals of all dairy breeds are to be found in Canada as anywhere else on the continent.

The Western Provinces had a large exhibit of grain grass, vegetables, cheese and pictures showing stock on pasture, which attracted a good deal of attention.

Conventions were held each day, when prominent speakers discussed present-day problems. Dairymen were strongly advised to "carry on" and to improve their herds by using the best sires procurable. Dairy products have high food value, and an increase in production is necessary in order to meet the ever-increasing demand.

Jerseys.

Representatives of twenty-four Jersey herds made a formidable showing at the National. Numerically they

surpassed the next highest breed by nearly one hundred head. The uniformity of size, color, conformation and quality in the various classes made judging an unenviable task. In no class was there an outstanding winner, and in some of the younger classes it was a toss-up as to which entry should be placed first, so close was the competition. Another judge might reverse many of the placings without leaving a chance for much criticism. Owing largely to the inclemency of the weather the crowd on Jersey day was smaller than it has been on former occasions of a like nature. Prof. H. H. Kilder, of the University of Minnesota, made the awards.

There was little room for criticism of breed-type and quality in the individuals which lined up in competition in the aged-bull class. All had that masculine bearing, capacity and style expected of male animals. Some were more forward in flesh and of larger build than others, but spectators were in doubt as to the winner right up to the time the ribbons were placed. The battle for first honors was between Gamboge's Vellum Majesty, from the herd of W. D. Mann, St. Paul, Minn., and Noble Sultan's Golden Fern, representing Mrs. Galbraith's herd of Knoxville, Tenn. Both had the recognized breed-type and conformation, and showed beautiful quality and finish. Straight lines, large capacity, good heart and keen-edge temperament were characteristics of both. The latter had been many times in close competition and had always come out victorious, consequently it was a hard blow to Mrs. Galbraith when her favorite had to take second place for the first time. But, that is the way of the show-ring; all do not see alike. Viola's Majesty White Sox, from Longview Farm, Mo., was third. The winner in the aged class was made senior and grand champion Jersey male. Meadow Queen's Fairy Lad, a right good bull, headed the two-year-old class for Allen Dale Farms,

Shelbyville, Ky. The junior champion was found in the yearling, Poet's White Heart, a particularly breedy, growthy youngster, exhibited by Longview Farm. There were over forty entries in the two calf classes.

The aged-cow class was not so strong numerically as at the 1916 National, but the nineteen individuals brought into the ring were of exceptionally high quality. Oxford Majesty's Gipsy, a stylish dam carrying a large, well-balanced udder and prominent veining with capacity and constitution to stand heavy production, was picked for first place. There was something about the cow which caught the eye—it may be described by the word "character." This cow and the winner of fourth place came from the herd of L. V. Walkley, Southington, Conn. All the entries from that herd had large udders and were of similar build. The grand championship banner went to the winner of the aged class. A close second in the class was found in Manor's Noble Queen, exhibited by Ed. C. Lasater, Falfurrias, Texas. She was a beautiful cow with a satiny finish. The third prize went to Lass 89th of Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., a cow of splendid dairy type. Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, a thirteen-year-old cow that has made high fat and milk records and been the winner of gold medals and grand champion ribbons on different occasions, competed in this class, but owing to having lost some of her one-time bloom, was forced to give way to her younger sisters. However, she won in classes for cows having official yearly records begun at five years or over and begun before the age of five. She has been and is yet a wonderful cow. Allen Dale Farms had the winner of the four-year-olds in a smooth, straight, deep cow with indications of heavy production. Walkley won the three-year-old class with Imp. Darling Lassie, an attractive cow with substance and quality. The fourteen two-year-olds showed splendid udder development for their age. The yearling and calf classes brought out many beauties. So near alike in every respect were many of the entries that it was only after lengthy deliberation that the judge ventured a placing. Anyone of them would make good foundation stock. The junior championship went to Lasater's junior yearling Great Scot's Brightness. She was a pretty heifer with a well-proportioned frame and indications of great udder development. The first prizes for the herds went to Lasater and Longview Farm. Ten herds lined up in the ring made a grand showing.

Guernseys.

While the number of entries fell a little below last year the quality as a whole was superior. About one hundred and fifty animals were shown by twenty breeders. Thirteen States of the Union were represented. The female classes were much better filled than the male classes, there being eighteen and twenty in several. This breed is much more popular in United States than it is in Canada. They are a splendid breed of cattle with much the same characteristics as the Jersey regarding conformation, color and milking qualities. They are larger and appear a little more robust if anything. C. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.; Robt. Scoville, Taconic, Conn., and W. A. McKerron, of St. Paul, Minn., were the judges.

Ladysmith's Cherub, from the herd of D. D. Tenney, Crystal Bay, Minn., won in the aged-bull class, and was made grand champion male. He was a wonderfully well-developed bull with an aristocratic bearing. Every minute he was in the ring he stood with a dignified air. He is of recognized dairy type and has thickness and depth. A close competitor was out in Imp. Itchen May King, from the herd of W. H. Dupee, Santee, California. He was a bull with substance and masculinity but, compared with the winner, lacked a shade in finish and gracefulness. The junior champion male was found in the yearling class in Hopeful of Edgemoor, from Dupee's herd. He was a very smooth, thrifty, well-made calf, with character clearly depicted. The

calf classes were well filled with an exceptionally fine lot of youngsters.

Princess Bergere, a two-year-old, again won the aged-cow class and the grand championship for W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa. She had excellent dairy form and was in fine bloom. Her udder formation and veining excelled all others in the ring. Mildred 2nd of les Godaines, of the California herd, a cow with splendid capacity, strong constitution and large, well-balanced udder, stood second. She had barely as desirable dairy form as the winner, and the milk veins did not extend far enough forward. The thirteen competitors in the aged-cow class were all big, strong individuals, showing every indication of being capable of heavy production. W. H. Dupee won the four-year-old class and junior calf class; the remainder of the firsts on females went to Marsh, who secured the lion's share of the honors with both males and females. His senior calf, Rose des Houard's of the Prairie, a particularly sweet thing, was junior champion.



Princess Bergere.
Grand champion Guernsey cow. National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio. Owned by W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia.

Ayrshires.

Ninety head drawn from ten herds made up the various Ayrshire classes. While the number of entries was not as large as with some of the other breeds, quality and uniformity of conformation were conspicuous in every class. The entries from Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N.J., were inclined to be thicker and a little lower set than some of the others. The Seitz and Strathglass Farm herds were somewhat finer fibred but yet had the desired size. There was keen competition in practically every class, and Judge Forbes, of Waterloo, Iowa, had no light task, especially in the aged classes and one or two of the young female classes.

There were five aged bulls in the competition, and it was a close battle for first place. Imp. Howie's Mint Master, from Wendover Farm, was the most massive bull in the ring. He had a deep, thick, well-balanced body, with straight lines, but he had to contend with Hobsland Picemeal, a bull showing more dairy type and exceptionally high quality. However, he won first and Hobsland Perfect Piece was third. Both the Hobsland bulls, owned by Strathglass Farms, were grand individuals, and the former would not have looked out of place at the head of the class. There were only three entries in the two-year-old class, and Cavalier's Lord

Rose, from Seitz herd, topped it. He was a thick, well-balanced bull with splendid heart. His stablemate, Cavalier's Lord Stuart, won the yearling class and later the junior and grand championship. He was as near perfect in form as one could expect to find. His lines were straight, as he was well let down at both flanks. For his age he had plenty of substance, and character and quality were in evidence from every viewpoint.

The dozen aged cows made as interesting a class as there was at the show, although we have seen greater uniformity of udder development in Ayrshire classes in milk. After the judge had changed and rechanged the positions in order to make comparisons and had the cows milked out, Shewalton Main's Queen (imp.), from Strathglass Farm, was standing first. Although nearly ten years old she was in splendid bloom, and had an udder that was practically faultless so far as shape and attachment were concerned. She was a strong-topped cow of recognized dairy type and had capacity for heavy production. Three calves and 23,049 pounds of milk in two years is her record.

A stablemate, Lochfergus Snow (imp.), a deep, thick, fine-quality cow, was second. She has an A. R. record of 14,141 lbs. milk. That show cow, Auchenbrain Hattie 6th, was forced down to third place. She showed a little finer dairy type than the winner, but her udder, while capacious, was scarcely as well attached. For a cow of her age she was in splendid bloom. Imp. Hobsland Miss May, from Wendover Farm, was fourth. She carried more flesh than some of the others, and had good dairy form and a large udder. The fore-quarters of the udder might well have been extended farther forward. Seitz had a beautiful cow in fifth place. She was not as forward in flesh as the winner, but she had the type and her udder could not be faulted much. The three-year-old class was won by Imp. Nethercraig, a dark brown cow of excellent quality and a particularly well-

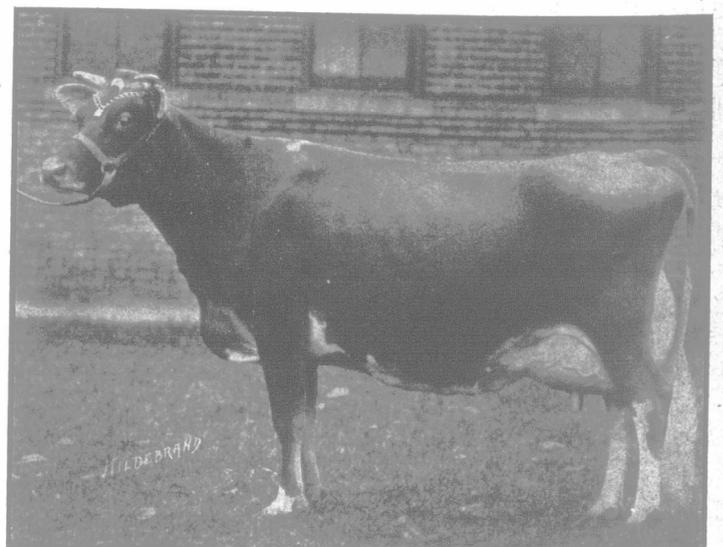
shaped, evenly-balanced udder. Although not a big cow she was wide between the hooks and had long quarters. Fairfield Mains Jean 10th was her nearest competitor. The entries in the two-year-old class were not, on the whole, as smooth as some other classes. Ten senior yearlings made a splendid showing. All gave promise of making heavy producers. Strathglass Pride secured the first place. Cavalier's Kilford Dorothy, a sweet, typey junior yearling, won her class and also the junior championship. A uniform lot of youngsters appeared in the calf classes. The senior and grand championship female was the winner of the aged-cow class.

Holsteins.

The Black and Whites attracted a good deal of attention, and rightly so, for seldom is the opportunity afforded of seeing so many choice representatives of the breed at one place. Sixteen breeders brought a total of one hundred and thirty animals into the ring. There was a marked uniformity of type and conformation in the entries of all the classes. Every entry was in the pink of show-ring condition. In every class choice individuals were returned to the stable without carrying a ribbon. It was an honor to get a placing, let alone stand at the head of the line-up. History repeated itself in that Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead and Minerva



Minerva Beets.
Grand champion Holstein cow. National Dairy Show, Columbus, 1917, also at Springfield, 1916, and Chicago, 1914. Owned by R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.



Oxford Majesty's Gipsy.
Grand champion Jersey cow. National Dairy Show, Columbus, 1917. Owned by L. V. Walkley, Southington, Conn.

Beets, the grand champions of the 1916 National, again secured the banners. R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., owner of the champion female, had out a splendid herd. His stock was exceptionally smooth, had good capacity and beautiful quality. The cows in milk from his herd all carried large, well-balanced udders. Iowana Farms, owners of the champion bull, secured the lion's share of the money in the male classes and were well to the top with females. Their entries were of much the same pattern as Haegers. O. Zehring, of Germantown, Ohio, had entries in most classes. They were scarcely as smooth or of as fine quality as their competitors. However, they were probably the largest-framed animals in the ring. Carnation Stock Farms, Seattle, Wash., had a shade finer-boned stock lacking somewhat in capacity when compared with some of the others. The animals which combined substance, quality and capacity for milk production to the highest degree were given the preference. No one breeder had things his own way; the honors were pretty well divided. W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn., placed the awards.

In the aged-bull class there were ten big, masculine sires all weighing over a ton, some nearly a ton and a quarter, fed into the ring. The Ormsby, Korndyke, Segis and Hengerveld blood flowed in their veins. The youngest one was a four-year-old, and they ranged in age up to twelve years. In spite of his age Paul Calamo Korndyke was in splendid form. He is a beautiful animal and has been a great stock getter. However, he was forced to give way to younger blood, and stood third when the final decision was given. The winner of the class and also grand champion was Oak De Kol Ollie Homestead, of Iowana Farms, Iowa. He was right in every way. Along with his depth, thickness and straight lines he had smoothness and fine quality. In second place stood Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 14th, exhibited by Marlow & McCargar, Minn. He was the most massive bull in the ring, had a well-proportioned body, and little fault could be found with his quality. If anything he was scarcely as fine fibred as either of the bulls standing first or third. Pietertje Hengerveld Sir Korndyke, a sire of 17 A. R. O. daughters, four of them with over 23,000 pounds of milk, stood fourth. There were eight contestants in the two-year-old class, and the first and second placings went to sons of the grand champion. Iowana Mercedes Homestead from the Iowana Farms was first. He was a bull of great capacity and quality, but was barely as well-proportioned as his sire. The one in second place was a little lower set, but had not as much scale as the winner. The junior champion bull was found in a class of twelve calves. He was Matador Segis Walker 6th, from Carnation Stock Farms. He was a particularly straight, typey calf.

Judging of the aged-cow class was closely followed by many admirers of the breed. Not one of the twelve entries was an inferior animal. There was Minerva Beets, owned by R. E. Haeger, said to be the greatest show cow the breed has produced, at any rate she has been grand champion at the National for three years in succession and at the age of thirteen she was as strong a competitor as ever. True, age is telling somewhat on her, but she has excellent quality. She is a cow with spread and capacity, and carried a big, well-shaped udder from which large veins extend right up to the fore legs.

Fryslan Waldorf, of Iowana Farms, put up a strong fight for first place. If anything, she showed greater capacity than Minerva Beets. She was a broad, deep-bodied cow with a fine-quality udder which, owing to her being nearly dry, was not distended. Back of her show form she has a record of 24,648.6 lbs. of milk and 894.39 lbs. fat. It is a case where show-form and production are combined to a marked degree in one animal. The largest and best-balanced udder in the ring was carried by Edith of Zehringdale from the Zehring herd, Ohio, and she had the form to support it. She was an attractive cow but had barely as fine quality as the two placed above her. In fourth and fifth places, Carnation Farms had two typey cows with the capacity and machinery for heavy production, but they were in too strong company to go any farther up in the line. Before the awards were made the cows were milked out in order that the judge might more accurately determine the quality of the udder. The cows which were not placed were no mean individuals. Lyonsdale Duchess Pontiac Segis, winner of the four-year-old class, showed splendid mammary development and good form, although there were others in the ring that were more capacious. Fourteen two-year-olds made a strong class. The honors went to Nancy Calamo Korndyke, a strong, fine-fibred heifer, sired by Paul Calamo Korndyke. This bull also sired the winners of the junior yearling and junior calf classes, which goes to show that the old bull stamps his show-ring qualities on his offspring. Calamo Nancy Spofford, a junior calf, was the junior champion. She was a beautiful calf with straight, typey form and splendid quality.

The herds and classes for progeny of cow and get of sire were object lessons in showing the ability of sire or dam to stamp their individuality on their progeny. Many spectators lose a valuable part of the judging by not following these classes more closely.

Brown Swiss.

There was a very small showing of Brown Swiss cattle, as only two herds were represented, however, a number of fine individuals were brought into the ring. They are big, strong cattle that naturally carry more flesh than some of the dairy breeds, but yet the cows have large udders and have made creditable records, consequently they may be termed a dual-purpose breed. As a rule, the skin is quite thick and grows a heavy coat of hair. The competition was between the herds of

Hull Bros., Painsville, Ohio, and L. S. Marshall & Sons, Leslie, Mich. H. G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Iowa, was judge.

Marshall had senior and grand champion male in Stasis Boy of Sedgley. He was a deep, thick, low-set bull with fair quality. Hull Bros. secured the junior championship on Vogel's College Boy, a yearling which promises to be smoother and of higher quality than the old bull. Hull Bros. won the senior and grand championship on Swiss Valley Girl 7th, a cow possessing great capacity and a large udder with prominent veins. Belle of Lake View, a smooth, growthy senior calf, was junior champion for Hull Bros.

Thirteen States were each represented by three men in the Students' Judging Contest, held in connection with the National Dairy Show. The contestants were required to place and give reasons on eight classes—four bulls and four females of each of the four dairy breeds. The team from the University of Missouri scored the highest number of points. Iowa State College was second, and University of Nebraska third. M. R. Dunn, of Missouri, made the highest individual score. J. R. Shepherd Nebraska won the scholarship given by the Holstein-Friesian Association.

A horse show was held in connection with the National Dairy Show, and a choice lot of heavy draft horses, as well as representatives of the lighter breeds, were judged in the new Coliseum. In the heavy drafts Percherons made the strongest showing. The classes were well filled, there being twelve to fifteen entries in several. Plato, shown by J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind., was the champion stallion, and Pet, from the same stud, was champion mare. There were only two breeders showing Clydesdales. J. Leitch & Son, Lafayette, Ill., secured the championship on their ten-year-old stallion Mikado. Lady Ever Green was the champion mare for Painter Bros., Middletown, Ind. The Belgian breed was well represented. Felix du Geron was the champion stallion for Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio. Crouch & Son had the champion mare in Queen.

An interesting performance was staged each evening of the show in the Coliseum.

The winning stock was paraded and over one hundred dairy cattle, the pick of the land, moving around the ring made a memorable showing. These were followed by about the same number of horses. Jas. Hanley's twelve-horse hitch of Belgian geldings all the same color and J. Crouch & Sons' six-in-hand were interesting features of the evening performance. The light breeds were also shown in the evenings in their respective classes.

HORTICULTURE.



A Protected Tree.

The Mound Protection Against Mice.

One never knows what the winter will be like, or what the injury to the young trees by mice will amount to. In any case it is wise to take precautions and guard against the depredations of these vermin. The loss was not so severe last spring as it was the previous year when thousands of young trees were killed outright or were so weakened that they have since died. Protective material is rather expensive, yet much of it is effective. A simple and practicable prevention is to clean the weeds away from around the tree and throw up a mound of earth about the trunk to a height of eight or ten inches. This also tends to keep the tree firm during severe winds in fall and spring when the land is soft and holes are frequently made by the swaying of the trees. When burrowing beneath the snow in quest

of food the mice come in contact with the mound of earth and divert their channels in another direction. The soil should be levelled in the spring, of course, before cultivation begins. Tramping the snow around the trees after each storm is also a good means of preventing injury.

How Cabbages Can be Preserved.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

From all parts of the country comes the report of a very large crop of cabbage of the best quality. The weather this season has been favorable for the development of this valuable vegetable. If the cabbage crop is conserved it will do much to provide a substitute for other lines of food badly needed by Britain and her Allies.

Many will put down the cabbage in the form of sauer kraut. Such conservation is to be commended. Indeed sauer kraut is so easily-made that every home in the country should have its stock of this excellent food. All that is required is salt and cabbage. Take a clean keg, firkin or crock and cover the bottom with cabbage leaves, then sprinkle with salt and add alternately three inches of chopped cabbage, then one-quarter inch of salt and so on until the vessel is filled. Cover with cabbage leaves and place weighted board on the top to keep in place.

Another effective way to conserve cabbage was brought to my attention some years ago when I was manager of a hotel in one of the Maritime Provinces. The hotel operated a large farm. That year they had an exceptionally heavy crop of cabbage. To a Dane who was working for us I expressed the fear that we would lose most of our cabbage crop. "No, you won't," he said. "I'll tell you how you can keep it all in fine condition right up into the spring." He described the custom prevailing in Denmark of conserving this crop and I told him to go ahead. He pulled the cabbage out by the root, froze them hard, laid them in rows in a shed, root up, and piled them on top of each other in the form of a long pyramid. Each layer was one row short of the previous one until it came to the top and, of course, there was one row. Then he piled sawdust on top of the pyramid about two to three feet thick. We took what we wanted out from time to time all winter and right up until April. The only requirement was to thaw the heads out slowly, which was accomplished by simply leaving them in the kitchen for eight or ten hours. This cabbage was just as fresh and nice as if it had been taken from the field in early autumn. We sold a lot of it during the winter at 5c. per pound. The slow thawing can also be done by placing the head in a pail of cold water.

In sections where there is steady winter, plenty of snow and no rain during the winter, cabbage can be kept in first-class condition by simply burying the heads in a snowbank.

York Co., Ont.

E. LE ROI WILLIS.

Note.—Where sauer kraut is made quite extensively in Eastern Canada it is customary to pound it down firmly with a wooden maul as the layers of cabbage and salt are added. We fear our correspondent has advised too much salt. Following is the recipe given in Bulletin 252 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

"Cut the cabbage into shreds, do not chop. Put a layer of cabbage about three inches deep into a tank or vessel having straight sides. Crockery ware, or cypress or white pine casks are good for the purpose. Sprinkle over the first layer of shredded cabbage the first grade of dairy salt. The proper proportion is 2 1/2 pounds salt for each 100 pounds of cabbage. Repeat this until the cask is full and heaped up. Have a cover fitted to inside of cask. Put this over the cabbage and weight it down with rocks. In ordinary room temperature, the kraut will cure in from 16 to 18 days."—EDITOR.

FARM BULLETIN.

Wanted—More Munitions. From the Men—For the Men.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the last days of 1914, it chilled our blood, and hurt our hearts, and enraged our souls, to know that the soldiers of the Allies stood to their guns in the trenches—short of ammunition. There they were, our fine fighting men, knowing what they could do—what they MUST do—and unable to do it, because the men behind them, at home, were not backing them up. It isn't the dying that hurts—but the wasted death. Now there are shells aplenty; because the folks at home woke up in time—and the men and women organized. Men had thought that making munitions was THEIR work only. Skilled laborers thought that unskilled laborers must be kept in places apart. There was jealousy, anger and inaction. Then a MAN arose, who made everybody understand the necessity for concerted action. After that, when Fritz shot a shell at Tommy—Tommy was able to return it—with interest. Now our soldiers are once more in need. They are being attacked by cold, frost, mud, wet and the full forces of the battalions of winter. Will you let winter join Germany against us? Lack of warm clothing may prove as deadly to the soldier as a high explosive shell. Never before have we had so many troops at the front. Each man needs just as many warm woolen comforts as he did last year. These are not forthcoming in sufficient quantities. Haig is preparing for another great push—which means that the hospitals will be full

of men requiring garments and hospital supplies. These are not forthcoming in sufficient quantities. WHY? The London Branch of the Red Cross is keeping its work (in the city) up to par—and something over—because the men stand behind the women, and supply them with the necessary funds. This Branch has always received magnificent support from the Western Ontario District, where over three hundred circles contribute to the Central Branch at Hyman Hall. This winter, when more good work is needed than ever before, the supplies from the country are falling off because some of the women have not sufficient funds for the work they

are ready and able to do. Men of Canada! Are you going to see your women stand in their Work-Trenches, with idle hands? Must they make their ammunition as well as keep their machine guns going? Nobody expects the soldier to go back home from the trenches and manufacture the munitions he hurls at the enemy. No more should our women be expected to make or collect the money to buy materials for Red Cross supplies. It is up to the men to provide the sinews of war. Women should not be ALLOWED to spend the time that is needed for sewing and knitting in getting up tea specials, concerts, sleigh-rides, etc., to raise funds.

Don't get the idea that the Red Cross Society is a women's society, run by women, for women. It was founded by a man; for years, women were not even eligible as members. It is still run wholly and solely to supply the needs of men. Don't leave the women to face the finances alone.

KATHLEEN BOWKER.
[NOTE.—We are glad to publish this appeal, and it should serve to drive home the need to all our readers. Men! Help the women financially to carry on the great Red Cross work, not only in Western Ontario but in all Canada.—Editor.]

The Public Patronize the Provincial Plowing Match.



A Winning Plowman 20 Years Ago.

Wm. Captain of the sixth nation, Brant Indian Reserve, who won at a plowing match near St. Catharines, 20 years ago. His son was a contestant last week.

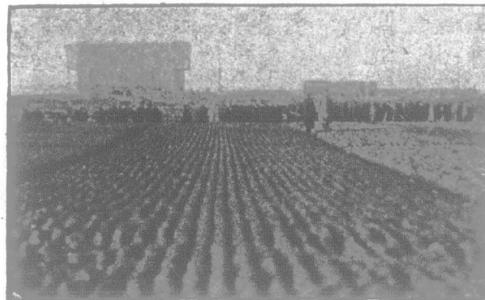
Oak Park Stock Farm, lying between Paris and Brantford, the property of W. G. Bailey and the scene of many activities in the live stock line during the last two decades, again threw its gates wide open on October 24, 25 and 26 for the Provincial Plowing Match, which was staged on a scale unprecedented in the annals of this Province where the plowing match is a time-honored institution. "Veterans of the turf," so to speak, who attend these events nowadays cannot fail to be impressed with the magnitude of the preparations made, the conveniences for getting to the Match, and above all with the enormous expansion in the farm machinery world, the promoters in which are fast relegating the single walking plow to the corner where are found many relics of an agricultural past. However, there still live those noble traditions of the plow handles and single moldboard, and it will be an unhappy day when real men do not compete with this implement with which still the straightest truest, and most effective furrow can be tured. Steel and gas are taking the place of manystalwart men on the land, but the day has not yet arrived when the efficiency and capacity for work of the modern tractor can detract attention from the results achieved by the steady arm, the true eye and the single walking plow.

The Directors in charge and the Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, were jubilant over the success achieved by the Ontario Plowmen's Association this year. The clutches on sixteen tractors, of eleven different makes, were thrown in and they proceeded to demonstrate their power, efficiency and other important features to the interested and critical onlookers, who numbered several thousands. It was not mere curiosity that brought together one of the largest crowds ever seen at a Provincial Plowing Match. The majority were interested primarily in plowing, and further in the most effective and economical way of having it accomplished. Never were visitors more critical of the work done, but never was any better work done by tractors at an event of this kind. The field in which they worked was a large one with long bouts. The land was rolling but no more rolling than it is on many Ontario farms. The soil was loamy and in this regard the machines had an easier task than they would in stiff clay. In some instances the tractors did not plow as deep as one would like, but generally speaking they made a very favorable impression.

The hum of the motor was constantly in the air. In addition to the tractors on exhibition were other makes of farm machinery requiring belt power to operate them. Oils and accessories were on display and industries, kindred to the tractor, were represented. Over in another corner were parked a large number of automobiles which had conveyed visitors to the Match. The mechanical department of the Provincial Plowing Match was a success.

The Competition.

While a critical inspection was made of the work done by the tractors, the visitors did not lose interest in what the fifty competitors were doing with horses and walking or riding plows. While occasional visits were made to the stables on the farm to inspect the Holsteins which were sold on the 26th, or to the field where the "steel horse" was at work, the visitors kept in touch with what the contestants were doing. Many a good furrow was turned on Thursday, the 25th, the day of the competition, and keen was the rivalry. Bert Kennedy, last year's champion plowman, was awarded the sweepstakes prize for a second time, which still entitles him to be named as the champion plowman of Ontario. The crown opened up by him was hard to fault, and there was a general exactness about his whole land that won him the trophy, but Clark Young was considered to have left the best finish. John Captain, an Indian from the Brant Reserve, did good work but owing to lack of proper prompting did not finish on time, even after being well advanced with his work early in the day. Another competitor from Niagara-on-the-Lake shared a similar fate. The soil allotted to this (Class 1) was quite a light loam, which permitted the furrows to break slightly. In spite of this, however, excellent work was done. Some good work was done in the class for Indians only, where four competed. The classes for boys did not have as many entries as they should, but only in one class was there an entry without a competitor. Oscar Lerch, who won in Class 8 was awarded the trophy for junior plowman. The significance of the different classes is explained in the list of awards, while the number of entries in each was as follows: Class 1, seven; Class 2, eight; Class 3, four; Class 4, two; Class 5, twelve; Class 6, three; Class 7, one; Class 8, two; Class 9, seven; Class 10, four.



The Best Crown Put Up at the Plowing Match.

The tractor and machinery department of the Provincial Plowing Match is rapidly growing, but interest never wanes in the skill of the human plowman. It is well that this is so, for while the coming generation may get along fairly well without being able to swing an axe effectively, or handle a cradle or handscythe in such a way as not to cause the older men to smile, it is doubtful if we can, for a long time yet, make the 100-acre farm look neat and clean without the single plow, even should the tractor replace the team for the general work of plowing in the open field.



A Scene at the Plowing Match. Bert Kennedy and His Grey Team Are Second From the Left.

Following are the winners:

Class 1, (Open to all): 1, Bert Kennedy, Agincourt; 2, Clark Young, Hagerman's Corners; 3, Stanley Tyndall, Richmond Hill; 4, S. Parker, Smithville. Best crown and best plowed land, Bert Kennedy. Best finish, Clark Young. Class 2, (Open to all who have never won first prize in this class prior to 1917): 1, W. D. Lindsay, Hagersville; 2, Frank Laidlaw, Jarvis; 3, R. F. Booth, Niagara Falls South; 4, Leslie Keen, Jarvis. Class 3, (Open to Indians only): 1, Simon Douglas; 2, Fred Martin; 3, Robt. Jamieson; 4, John Clinch, all of Brant Reserve. Class 4, (In sod, boys under 18 years): 1, W. R. Anderson, Georgetown; 2, Levi Lee, Orillia. Class 5, (Jointer plows in sod, no wheels or shoe): 1, Percy Woods, Elmira; 2, W. L. Clark, Agincourt; 3, W. Grenzback, Woodstock; 4, R. J. Robertson, Cainsville. Class 6, (For Plowmen in stubble, open to all): 1, John Lee, Orillia; 2, D. Mitchell, Bright; 3, John Baxter, Brantford. Class 7, (Boys in stubble, under 18 years): 1, Wm. Gowanlock, Orillia. Class 8, (Boys in stubble, under 16 years, one wheel allowed): 1, Oscar Lerch, Preston; 2, Frank R. Sparke, Hamilton. Class 9, (Two-furrow plow in sod, not less than three horses): 1, A. Taylor, Galt; 2, G. A. Burns, Paris; 3, G. E. Hilldrith, Vinemount; 4, Leslie Vincent, Ayr. Class 10, (In stubble, open to Brant County only): 1, Martin Vansickle, Middleport; 2, John Knell, Paris; 3, John Williams, Paris; 4, Wm. Garry, Brantford. Class 11, (Best team and equipment): 1, John Baxter, Oak Park Farm; 2, Wm. Gowanlock, Orillia; 3, A. E. Pay, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Holstein Sale at Oak Park Stock Farm.

The consignment sale of Holsteins, held at the Oak Park Stock Farm, near Paris, on Friday, October 26, was well attended, but, considering the breeding and quality of the stock offered, the prices were rather disappointing. The thirty-five head brought a total of \$6,600. Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd., grand champion bull at Toronto and London 1916-17, owned by W. G. Bailey, was offered for sale but did not reach the reserve bid. He was withdrawn at \$950. Pontiac Korndyke Plus, consigned by S. Lemon & Sons, Lynden, was the highest priced male sold. C. E. Smith, of Scotland, paid \$610 for him. The average price for males was \$212. Females, including a number of young heifers averaged \$184.67. Etta Mercedes Baroness, consigned by E. Plant, Burford, was the highest-priced female at the sale; she was knocked down to J. T. Shanahan, of Aurora, U. S. A., for \$435. Other consignors to the sale were: N. P. Sager, St. George; N. Clement, Vanessa; E. C. Chambers, Hatchley Station; C. E. Smith, Scotland; W. H. Shellington, Harley; John H. Shellington, Hatchley Station; M. H. Haley, Springfield. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of their purchasers:

Lady Zwellie De Kol, C. S. Henrich, Galt.....	\$195
Prince Sylvia of Oak Park, Thos. Oliver.....	105
Jess De Kol Tensen, J. T. Shanahan, Aurora, N. Y. 130	130
Shadelawn Gerben Canary, J. T. Shanahan.....	250
Countess Evergreen, J. T. Shanahan.....	140
Willowbanks March Spink, A. C. Hallman, Breslau 100	100
Lady Inka Segis, A. C. Hallman.....	115
Schulling Mercedes Baroness, J. T. Shanahan.....	290
Etta Mercedes Baroness, J. T. Shanahan.....	435
Pansy Gano, J. Mawhinney, Marshville.....	110
Perfection Pontiac, W. C. Houck, Chippawa.....	100
Segis Pontiac Butter Girl, W. C. Houck.....	200
Eunice Fayne Colantha, A. C. W. Hardisty, Galt.....	190

Mary Mildred Brook, J. S. Whaley, Onondaga.....	205
Amelia Jane Rooker Posch, J. R. Chilcot, Burford.....	200
Lottie Johanna Korndyke, W. C. Houck.....	230
Substitute for Lot No. 19, M. Arbogast, Sebringville.....	170
Aaggie Toitilla Fayne, J. C. Brown, Stamford.....	270
Belle Echo 3rd, J. Mawhinney.....	155
Wayne Ormsby of Oak Park, Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte.....	260
King Hengerveld of Oak Park, J. S. Logan, Hamilton.....	170
Sevangeline 2nd's Snowflake, J. T. Shanahan.....	295
King Ormsby of Oak Park, John Young, Brantford.....	110
Pontiac Korndyke Plus, C. E. Smith, Scotland.....	610
Changeling Johanna, J. Mawhinney.....	165
Plus Inka Evergreen, A. C. W. Hardisty.....	100
Lady Calamity Abbeckerk, Ennis Stayzer, Marshville.....	275
Eric Perfection Posch 2nd, J. Henning, Naticoke.....	185
Baroness Schuiling Posch, W. Monroe, Merritton.....	210
Nona Rooker Posch, Hiram Martin, Hartford.....	165
Smithdale Tensen Favorit, J. W. Curriston.....	155

Oestreicher's Shorthorn Sale.

H. Oestreicher and Son's Shorthorn sale which was held at Crediton, on October 24, was an unqualified success, prices ranging up to \$450, 24 females selling for an average of \$260 and five bulls for an average of \$182. The following is a complete list of the sale showing all those selling for \$100 and over, together with their purchasers.

Females.

Park Hill Lily 3rd, Edw. Orrange, Inwood.....	\$ 175
Jean, W. R. Elliott, Centralia.....	300
Vanity 12th, Jas. Norris, Mitchell.....	330
Lovely 52nd, Chas. Hackney, Kirkton.....	405
Crimson Rose, J. J. Merner, Zurich.....	450
Blarney Lass, D. Johnston, Varna.....	300
Minnie Mint 14th, P. Watson, Lucknow.....	150
Minnie Mint 12th, Chester Duncan, Varna.....	185
Joy Belle, Ed. Kraft, Dashwood.....	300
Winnie 2nd, F. Hogarth, Exeter.....	210
Martha 12th, Jas. Norris, Mitchell.....	350
White Lily, D. Johnston, Varna.....	210
Amelia, Edw. Fahner, Crediton.....	310
Clover Blossom, Jacob Kellerman, Dashwood.....	145
Alma, Jno. Morlock, Crediton.....	235
Amanda, Jno. Morlock, Crediton.....	295
Roseleaf, Edw. Fahner, Crediton.....	145
May Queen, Fred Hogarth, Exeter.....	280
Queen Lovely, J. Kellerman, Dashwood.....	330
Vain Belle, F. Hogarth, Exeter.....	200
Spring Grove Belle, Jas. Norris, Mitchell.....	400
Selina Helen, F. Hogarth, Exeter.....	200
Red Princess, Mr. Wasnidge, Ailsa Craig.....	200
Park Hill Rose, M. Desjardine, Grand Bend.....	120
Total.....	\$6,225
Twenty-four females averaged \$260.	

Bulls.

Lucky Lad, John Gill, Grand Bend.....	125
Excelsior's Pride, Edw. Orrange, Inwood.....	265
Wimple Lad, Peter Watson, Lucknow.....	130
Lancaster Victor, Jac. Willert, Dashwood.....	190
Lovely Marquis, Wm. Morlock, Crediton.....	200
Total.....	\$ 910
Five bulls averaged \$182.00.	

Currie's Dispersion Sale.

Owing to weather and other conditions which affected the sale, the rams and pigs were not all sold at A. E. Currie's dispersion, near Guelph, on Friday, October 26. The demand for sheep was excellent, and good prices were realized. The Shorthorns were disposed of, with the following named animals going for \$100 or over to the purchasers, whose names and addresses are given:

Dorothy Pride, L. Parkinson, Rockwood.....	\$115
Myrtle 14th, B. Tolton, Guelph.....	152
Matchless 40th, E. Parkinson, Guelph.....	232
Dorothy 4th, Wm. Nevills & Son, Erin.....	170
Village Ruby, J. R. Fallis, Brampton.....	300
Village Rosebud, L. Parkinson.....	210
Broad Lea Ruby, J. E. Jackson, Downsview.....	150
Bonnie Rose, J. R. Fallis.....	145
Lancaster Duke, Hugh Clark, Georgetown.....	100

Some of those who criticize the work of the Food Controller seem to forget that his business is not price fixing, but rather a control of the distribution of food. Sometimes we wonder whether or not the Controller's memory does not fail him in this regard. Food control is not started primarily to lower the cost of living to the people, but to ensure an equalized and fair distribution so that there may be enough for all at home and the armies at the front, and through equalized distribution to cut out undue food speculation.

A Few Farm Notes From Quebec.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The Ontario farmer who finds himself abroad in Quebec is soon filled with impressions concerning the way they do things down here. Agriculturally, French Canada is in a class by herself. Generally speaking, it cannot be claimed for her that she is keeping step in the march of progress. Particularly in this the case outside of the few English-speaking districts. Yet, where a backwardness appears to exist, this deficiency is frequently made up by exceptional efficiency along some other line.

For instance, Pontiac County bears out this statement in an interesting way. Here, we have one of the largest and most sparsely-settled counties in the Province. Approximately, it comprises an area of 20,000 square miles, or only three persons to two square miles. From a racial standpoint, the people are about one-half French, one-third Irish, with the remaining sixth consisting mainly of Scotch and English, savored by a slight sprinkling of Germans and Poles. The village of Shawville and the surrounding vicinity is remarkable for the almost total absence of French Canadians. It is like a bit of Old Ontario dropped unmolested into the foreignisms of Quebec.

The dairy industry does not appear to be popular in Pontiac. For the most part, co-operative dairying is unknown, although one sees a few factories in the vicinity of Shawville. The fact that the farmers of this county are unfavorably situated in respect to marketing milk may have something to do with the lack of dairy interest. However, one finds considerable homemade butter, the 1911 census estimating it at 1,306,000 pounds valued at \$272,522. The combined factory make of both cheese and butter is given at only \$35,000 worth in all.

What Pontiac lacks in dairy activities, she is evidently trying to make good in the sheep industry. In many respects this county leads the whole province. Not only is this true in regard to numbers, but in the proportion of pure-breds kept is well in the lead. When a movement was started under the auspices of Macdonald College to organize a number of Wool-growers' and Sheep-breeders' Associations in Quebec, the first association was formed in Pontiac County in May, 1914. It now enjoys the reputation of being the strongest in the province. With its present membership of 348 there was sold this year 46,302 pounds of wool for \$23,441.

At a time of a world-wide demand for mutton and wool, this co-operative enterprise has been getting in some good work at an opportune moment. Certainly the industry has received an impetus that is resulting in something but little short of a boom. For instance, of nine farms entered in the local merit competition of the Pontiac Agricultural Society No. 2, only one was there no sheep, and none of the other eight had less than thirty head, including lambs. These farmers signified their intention of increasing their flocks by retaining the best of their ewe lambs. Oxfords and

Shropshires appear to be the favorite breeds. In practically all cases a special effort is being made to use only pure-bred rams. The class of sheep being kept is splendidly adapted to Pontiac conditions, besides the owners themselves are men of long experience in managing flocks. There is every reason to believe that so satisfactory a combination will influence the prospects of sheepmen toward bigger things in the future.

Thanks to the preliminary efforts of Macdonald College, a good deal of interest is being manifested in underdrainage in Pontiac. Especially is this true in the district around Shawville, where the co-operative purchase of a ditcher is being seriously considered. For a time, one of the provincial government's ditching machines operated in that county, but the demand for its services was much greater than could be met. One farmer reported that he has 13,000 tiles laid under land which formerly was too wet to work. This now comprises the best fields on the farm. He enthusiastically maintains that the first crop paid the entire cost of the undertaking. So well satisfied is he with the result that he has surveys for additional drains requiring 4,500 more tiles. Other farmers have had a similar experience and are anxious to continue the work.

Oats appear to be the leading farm crop, both as regards acreage and quality of grain. The good stand obtained is, no doubt, in a large measure due to the formaldehyde treatment which is commonly practiced. Spring wheat is quite extensively grown, each farm averaging from five to fifteen acres. The Preston and White Fife are the most popular varieties. Peas are also quite widely grown, while small areas of buckwheat and beans are the rule. Corn for silage is almost entirely confined to the Shawville district. Clover seed has become a special line with Pontiac farmers. Last year they produced a total of 75,000 pounds. The country has a reputation for its remarkable freedom from weeds, a fact that should recommend the seed from this district to those who wish to secure a northern-grown strain without running the risk of importing some noxious weed seeds.

There are two Agricultural Societies in Pontiac County, and consequently two fall fairs, one at Shawville and the other at Chapeau. These are well equipped with buildings, many features of which other fair directors might do well to emulate.

Fruit growing is so rare in this county as to make the few existing orchards doubly conspicuous. I learn that some spraying demonstrations have been conducted, and that the climatic conditions are favorable to the profitable development of more orchards.

Considerable interest is being shown in poultry raising. Under the direction of Macdonald College, Egg Circles have been organized and demonstrations given in various phases of the industry. Evidently, the assistance lent has been the means of many taking up the work and adopting a fairly progressive system in carrying it out. In fact, poultry, sheep and cloverseed seem to be the lines in which greatest intelligence is used, and from which the farmers are making the most money. AGRICOLA.

The Argentine Shorthorn Society is considering the adoption of a rule that will prevent the breeding of heifers under twelve months, or the recording of animals whose sires are under one year.

It will pay to have feed racks for the sheep that will keep the straw and chaff out of the fleece. Foreign matter decreases the value of wool.



County Roads Well Rounded and Drained Stand the Test of Fall Rains.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending October 25.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

CATTLE						CALVES					
Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)			Receipts			Top Price Good Calves		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Oct. 25	1916	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	1916	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	1916	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	1916	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	9,271	9,700	9,084	\$11.00	\$ 8.00	\$11.00	799	918	714	\$15.50	\$12.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	3,036	1,741	2,330	10.50	8.00	10.00	1,004	711	688	15.00	10.50
Montreal (East End)	3,431	2,369	2,250	10.50	8.00	10.00	640	1,019	641	15.00	10.50
Winnipeg	9,312	10,478	13,378	9.75	6.75	10.00	623	815	999	10.00	8.00
Calgary		2,638	2,616		6.00	9.25		800			8.50

HOGS						SHEEP					
Receipts			Top Price Selects.			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs.		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Oct. 25	1916	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	1916	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	1916	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	1916	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	8,805	11,634	7,643	\$18.00	\$11.60	\$18.75	8,500	10,923	7,646	\$16.75	\$11.40
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,339	1,566	2,124	17.25	11.75	18.00	5,637	2,732	3,020	16.00	10.75
Montreal (East End)	1,332	2,437	1,254	17.25	11.75	18.00	1,933	2,573	1,563	16.00	10.75
Winnipeg	3,273	6,690	3,287	16.75	10.50	17.25	1,635	1,628	1,162	15.25	10.50
Calgary		1,709	1,456		10.00	15.43		947	407		9.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Sixty-three hundred head of butcher cattle were on sale at the Yards on Monday and, in addition, heavy shipments from Winnipeg went direct, to local abattoirs. As a consequence the demand was not very keen, and prices were reduced by 25 to 50 cents per hundred on all medium and common cattle. While choice cattle were very scarce they barely held steady, and \$11 was about the top price paid during the week for a straight load. The bulk of the cattle coming on to the market do not show sufficient quality to command a good price, and it was the cattle of this class that suffered the most severe cut of all grades on Monday, and failed to recover during the balance of the week. Heavy butcher steers sold from \$9.75 to \$10.50, and while a few steers under one thousand pounds sold slightly higher than \$9.75, the bulk of the best were weighed up from \$8.75 to \$9.50, and those of common quality from \$7.50 to \$8.25. Cows of quality were in good demand and sold at steady prices, while canners were steady at last week's quotations. No choice bulls were offered and the bulk of the offerings were of bologna grading, and sold from \$6 to \$7 per hundred. The demand for stockers and feeders was slow throughout the week, and prices were from 25 to 50 cents lower. A few loads of western stockers were on sale and brought from \$8.25 to \$8.90 per hundred while feeders reached \$9.50 and \$9.75. Calves were selling at steady prices, \$15.50 per hundred being paid for choice veal.

The market for lambs remained fairly stationary, and those offered on Monday sold from \$16 to \$16.50, while on Tuesday a few lots sold at \$16.75. On Wednesday, however, the top price was \$16.50 and \$16.25, the ruling price. The market closed on Thursday unchanged. All sheep of breeding quality are being bought for breeding purposes. There are, however, a number of useful ewe lambs being purchased by the abattoirs for slaughter that might well go to the breeding pens.

Hogs on the Monday market were largely contracted for at last week's prices, but those offered on the open market sold from \$16.50 to \$17, and one lot at \$16.45. On Tuesday the bulk sold at \$17, while on Wednesday and Thursday the prevailing price was \$16.75, only an odd lot moving at \$17.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 18th, Canadian packing houses bought 338 calves, 198 bulls, 50 heavy steers, 5,255 butcher cattle, 8,609 hogs, and 5,633 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 208 calves, 671 butcher cattle, 433 hogs, and 1,240 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 72 calves, 107 milch cows, 24 butcher cattle, 1,205 stockers, 746 feeders, 102 hogs, and 588 sheep and lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 61 calves, 27 stockers, 352 feeders, and 31 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to October 18th, inclusive, were: 218,499 cattle, 39,732 calves, 95,510 sheep, and 343,522 hogs; compared to 216,514 cattle, 38,171 calves, 100,700 sheep, and 370,247 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)						MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)					
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price		No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price		
STEERS											
heavy finished	71	\$10.75	\$10.50-\$11.25	\$11.50							
STEERS good	476	10.17	9.75-10.50	11.00	22	\$10.25	\$10.00-\$10.50	\$10.50			
1,000-1,200 common	102	8.75	8.25-9.75	9.75	32	9.10	9.00-9.25	9.50			
STEERS good	668	9.48	8.75-10.00	10.00	49	8.50	8.25-8.75	9.00			
700-1,000 common	849	7.70	7.25-8.50	9.00	491	7.75	7.50-7.90	8.00			
HEIFERS good	87	9.63	9.25-10.25	10.25	9	8.60	8.50-8.75	9.00			
fair	748	8.04	7.75-8.75	8.75	62	7.70	7.65-7.75	8.00			
common	343	7.25	6.50-7.50	7.50	244	7.00	6.75-7.25	7.25			
COWS good	338	8.02	7.25-8.75	9.25	12	8.10	8.00-8.25	8.50			
common	2,050	6.29	6.00-7.50	7.75	65	6.90	6.50-7.25	7.50			
BULLS good	36	7.65	7.00-8.35	8.50							
common	392	6.40	6.00-7.00	7.75	1,092	6.55	6.50-	7.50			
CANNERS & CUTTERS	935	5.50	5.00-5.75	5.75	976	5.40	5.35-5.75	6.00			
OXEN	2				7						
CALVES veal	637	14.00	12.00-15.00	15.50	115	12.60	10.00-14.50	15.00			
grass	162	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	888	6.85	6.75-7.00	7.00			
STOCKERS good	532	8.00	7.75-8.50	8.50							
fair	892	7.35	7.00-7.75	7.75							
FEEDERS good	383	9.02	8.50-9.50	9.50							
fair	367	8.25	7.75-9.00	9.00							
HOGS selects	8,276	16.86	16.50-18.00	18.00	1,133	17.00	16.75-17.25	17.25			
heavies	6	16.81	16.50-18.00	18.00	10	16.40	16.25-16.50	16.50			
(fed and lights	309	15.81	15.50-17.00	17.00	205	16.65	16.50-16.75	16.75			
watered) sows	204	14.53	14.00-16.25	16.25	90	14.35	14.25-14.50	14.50			
stags	10	12.65	12.45-13.75	13.75	1	13.50	13.50-	13.50			
LAMBS good	7,452	16.15	15.00-16.60	16.75	1,962	15.90	15.00-16.00	16.00			
common	380	13.72	12.00-15.00	15.00	3,166	14.75	14.00-15.00	15.50			
SHEEP heavy	19	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00	25	10.10	10.25-10.50	10.50			
light	428	13.55	10.00-15.00	15.50	151	10.90	10.50-11.00	11.00			
common	221	7.95	7.00-9.00	9.00	333	9.60	9.00-9.75	9.75			

Montreal.

Receipts of cattle during the week constituted a record for the past two years, there being over six thousand head on hand, an increase of one thousand over the previous week. Over five thousand head were offered for sale on the Monday market and all available space was filled. As American buyers were on hand to purchase lambs and local buyers also purchased considerably more than their usual requirements, the interest was confined to this Department and butcher cattle were neglected for the time being, and did not begin to move out until the afternoon. Consequently a considerable number of cars that arrived in the forenoon could not be unloaded, and a temporary congestion developed. Buyers used this condition to good advantage and succeeded in reducing prices by 25 to 50 cents per hundred, but only on the common grades, cattle of good quality holding firm and unchanged at last week's closing prices. The market was drabby during the remainder of the week, with no further change in prices occurring, although by Thursday there were signs of a recovery, the market closing slightly firmer. Good-quality steers weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds of which few were on hand, sold at good prices, the

majority bringing from \$10 to \$10.50, and a few extra good ones up to \$11. Common to medium heavy steers sold from \$8.75 to \$9. Steers of seven hundred to one thousand pounds were lower by 25 cents, the best selling at \$9, while the bulk of the sales was made from \$8.25 to \$8.75 per hundred for those of good quality, and from \$7.50 to \$7.90 for those of medium to common quality. Butcher heifers suffered the most of all classes, they being reduced in price by 50 cents per hundred; the receipts of these were heavy and the majority light and thin. Those of good quality sold from \$8.50 to \$9.25, while common heifers sold from \$6.00 to \$7.75. Quite a number of small rough heifers, steers and bulls were weighed up at a flat rate of \$6.50 per hundred. The best bulls sold up to \$8.10 and good canner cows up to \$6. The run of calves was again light, and the market firm. Good veal calves sold from \$14.50 to \$15, and common from \$10 to \$12. The bulk of the grass calves sold from \$6.75 to \$7 per hundred.

Receipts of sheep and lambs showed a considerable increase over last week. The market was exceptionally active under keen competition from Canadian and American buyers. Prices were advanced slightly on Monday and a steady market was maintained all week, the

market closing firm at \$16 per hundred for choice lambs and from \$14.50 to \$15 for common and medium lambs. Good sheep sold from \$10.50 to \$11 and common from \$9 to \$9.75.

The market for hogs opened weak at 25 cents per hundred below the closing prices of last week and suffered a similar decline on Wednesday, select hogs showing a range for the week of \$16.75 to \$17.25 per hundred, fed and watered; sows from \$14.25 to \$14.50, and stags at \$13.50. The offerings were light but ample to fill all requirements.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 18th, Canadian packing houses and local butchers bought 436 calves, 976 canners and cutters, 1,092 bulls, 890 butcher cattle, 1,333 hogs, 509 sheep, and 3,473 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 15 milch cows, 35 butcher cattle and 6 hogs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 43 butcher cattle, and 1,655 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to October 18th, inclusive, were: 39,571 cattle, 49,700 calves, 49,834 sheep and 61,082 hogs; compared to 38,201 cattle, 39,703 calves, 45,001 sheep and 72,749 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - - - 12,900,000
 Reserve Funds - - - 14,300,000
 Total Assets - - - 270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE; MONTREAL

Branches Throughout Every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invited
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all Branches.

the Yards for the week ending October 18th, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,256 butcher cattle, 1,254 hogs, and 52 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 57 calves, 294 butcher cattle, and 35 lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 593 calves, and 1,476 lambs.

The total receipts of live stock from January 1st to October 18th, inclusive, were: 39,041 cattle, 37,543 calves, 31,435 sheep, and 36,621 hogs; compared to 38,302 cattle, 39,187 calves, 36,846 sheep, and 49,275 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Winnipeg.

The embargo which was placed on cattle by the railroads last week was not lifted until Saturday, and as a consequence receipts of cattle were light during the fore part of the week. Later, however, the offerings were considerably increased and over two hundred and fifty cars of cattle were unloaded on Wednesday evening. The sales during the week amounted to ten thousand head and, in addition, there were six hundred billed through to the east. Compared with last week, receipts show a decrease of over four thousand head. Considerable numbers of cattle are reported awaiting shipment from country points; should there be any material increase in receipts, another embargo may be expected.

Prices for the week were from 10 to 25 cents per hundred higher on most grades. The quality of the run was only fair, very few choice cattle being received, the bulk of the receipts consisting of stockers, feeders, and light butcher cattle. Four steers averaging thirteen hundred and seventy pounds brought \$11, and two averaging twelve hundred and fifty pounds, \$10 per hundred. These were sold for butcher purposes. One hundred and five head averaging twelve hundred and sixty pounds, which sold at \$10 per hundred, were shipped south as short-keep feeders.

Eighteen hundred sheep and lambs were received during the week and under a keen demand the market advanced 25 cents per hundred. Lambs of good quality sold from \$14.70 to \$15.25 per hundred, and those of common quality from \$8.75 to \$11.50. Sheep sold from \$12 to \$13.50 for the best, and from \$8 to \$10 for those of common grades. Four hundred and sixty sheep were returned to the west during the week, coincident with the strong inquiry which exists for breedy ewes.

The market for hogs remained weak. Many unfinished hogs being received, and a considerable number of these were returned to the country for feeding. The market opened on Friday at \$16.75 for selects, fed and watered, but suffered a reduction of 25 cents on Monday. This was followed by a further decline during the week. The market closed on Thursday \$1.75 per hundred below the opening prices, selects, \$15 to \$15.25 per hundred, heavies, \$13 to \$14; lights, \$13.50 to \$14.50 smooth sows, \$13.50 to \$14.50; rough sows and stags, \$9 to \$10.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 18th, Canadian packing houses bought 281 calves, 5,618 butcher cattle, 3,141 hogs and 775 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 233 calves, 809 butcher cattle, 301 hogs and 106 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 7 calves, 263 butcher cattle, 2,417 stockers, 691 feeders, 115 sheep and lambs. Shipments to United States' points con-

sisted of 51 calves, 1,585 butcher cattle, 559 stockers, 655 feeders, and 271 sheep and lambs.

The total receipts of live stock from January 1st to October 18th, inclusive, were: 163,262 cattle, 8,206 calves, 13,118 sheep and 205,838 hogs; compared to 98,566 cattle, 8,288 calves, 13,724 sheep and 257,261 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Heavy cattle receipts continued to depress prices at Buffalo. Last week was another record breaker for receipts, there being close around nine thousand head, too many for the killers to absorb, resulting in prices going off from a big quarter to half a dollar in some cases. Canada supplied around seventy-five cars—most of the shipping steers, best of which ranged from \$12 to \$12.50. Very few of the butchering steers were good, best here being from Canada, selling at \$11.50. Supply of butchering heifers was large enough for all demands and these ruled a quarter to a half lower, very few handy butchering heifers ranging above \$9.25, a few fancy selling up ten cents and better. In the fat cow line some good cows ranged up to \$9.50 but from \$8 to \$8.50 took a pretty good kind. Canners and cutters were off from thirty-five cents to half a dollar bulk moving at \$4.85 and there were around fifty cars of these. In the bull trade market was about steady on the little grades but somewhat lower on the fat and heavier grades. Stocker and heifer market, in sympathy with the other divisions of the trade, went off from a quarter to forty cents. Milk cows and springers of the better kinds ruled steady, medium and common ones lower. Receipts for the week totaled 8,875 head, as against 8,175 head the previous week and 6,550 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

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

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Choice to prime, \$11.50 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; common and plain, \$9.50 to \$10.25.

Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; best handy, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$10 to \$10.50; light and common, \$8 to \$9; yearlings, choice to prime, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$11.75 to \$12.

Cows and heifers—Best heavy heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; best butchering heifers, \$9 to \$9.50; fair butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; light and common, \$6.75 to \$7.25; very fancy fat cows, \$9.25 to \$9.50; best heavy fat cows, \$8.25 to \$9; good butchering cows, \$7.50 to \$8; medium to fair, \$6.75 to \$7.25; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$4 to \$5.

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

Stockers and Feeders—Best feeders, \$8.50 to \$9.25; common and fair, \$7 to \$8; best stockers, \$7.50 to \$8; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

Milchers and Springers—Good to best, in small lots, \$100.00 to \$140.00; in carloads, \$85.00 to \$100.00.

Hogs.—Prices the fore part of last week, as a result of liberal receipts and another sharp decline in provisions, pork going off \$2.30 per barrel, continued on their downward journey. Monday the market at Buffalo stood forty to fifty cents lower than the closing day of the previous week, and while top was \$16.75, the great bulk of the crop ran light and packers got their kinds mostly on a basis of \$16.00. Tuesday, which was the low day, bulk of the hogs that weighed from 160 to 180 lbs. sold at \$15.75. The next three days the receipts were somewhat lighter and as a result prices were stronger, the decline of the first two days being fully regained. Friday nothing sold above \$16.40, however no hogs were here and buyers were ready to pay as high as \$17 for the right kind. York weight grades, kinds that sold Tuesday at \$15.75, brought up to \$16.25 and commoner kinds ranged on down to \$16.10. Pigs and lights ranged from \$14 to \$14.50, roughs, \$14.75 to \$15 and stags \$14 down. For the past week receipts were 28,600 head, as against 19,184 head for the week before and 45,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Last week started out with top lambs selling at \$17 and \$17.10, Tuesday's top was \$17 and the

next two days the general range was from \$16.50 to \$16.75. Friday the trade was a little better, range being from \$16.75 to \$17. Best cull lambs brought from \$15 to \$15.50 and skips went as low as \$12.50. Top wether sheep were quoted around \$11.50 and \$11.75, general ewe range was from \$10.50 to \$11 and cull sheep ranged downward from \$8.50. Receipts last week were 11,700 head, being against 14,019 head for the week previous and 22,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Trade last week was not any too good. Monday top veals sold at \$15.50, the next three days the bulk of the tops sold at \$15 and Friday the general price for choice lots was the same as Monday. Culls ranged from \$13 down, heavy fat calves sold from \$7.50 to \$9 and grassers from \$7 down. Offerings last week totaled 2,450 head, as compared with 2,327 head for the week before and 2,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, October 29—258 cars, 5,086 cattle, 171 calves, 1,402 hogs, 3,538 sheep and lambs. Slow market; cattle at last week's prices except common stockers which were fifty cents lower. Sheep, lambs and calves steady. Hogs, fed and watered \$16.75 to \$17.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, (basis, in store, Montreal.) No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22. Manitoba (in store, Fort William, including 2½¢ tax.)—No. 1 northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.09½.

Oats.—Ontario, according to freights outside, No. 2 white, 64c. to 65c., nominal; No. 3 white, 63c. to 64c., nominal; Manitoba oats (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 67½¢; No. 3 C. W., 64½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 64½¢; No. 1 feed 63½¢.

Barley.—(According to freights outside) malting, \$1.16 to \$1.18.

Peas.—(Basis in store, Montreal.) Malt-ing, \$1.16 to \$1.18.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Rye.—(According to freights outside,) No. 2, \$1.75.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents in jute bags, \$11.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$11.00; strong bakers', \$10.60; Ontario winter wheat flour, according to sample in bags, \$9.80, Montreal; \$9.60, Toronto, in bags.

Hay and Millfeeds.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, new, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.50; mixed, per ton, \$10 to \$12.00.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$42; middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46. Good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Hides and Wool.

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

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 19c.; deacons or bob calf, \$1.50 to \$1.75 each; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

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

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

Country Produce.

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

The Molsons Bank

invites farmers to discuss their financial requirements at any of their many branches.

If reasonable accommodation will enable them to increase production, they should apply to the local manager for it.

Savings Department at every Branch Interest at Highest Current Rate.

quality. Hand-picked selling at \$8 per bushel, and prime whites at \$7.50 per bushel. The India hand-picked bringing \$6.50 per bushel are expected to advance to \$7 in the next few days.

Honey.—Honey, though scarce, sold at practically unchanged prices as follows: strained, 5-lb. pails, 19c. per lb.; 10-lb. pails, 19c. per lb.; 60-lb. pails, 18½¢ per lb.; the sections of comb honey selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per dozen.

Poultry.—Poultry again weakened a trifle, chickens and fowl especially, bringing the following prices—Spring chickens, 18c. to 19c. per lb.; ducklings, 16c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and under 13c. per lb.; fowl, over 4 lbs., 17c. per lb. Quotations all live weight.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Potatoes have kept quite firm throughout the past week and are now bringing \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bag, wholesale.

Beets and carrots moved slowly at 75c. per bag.

Turnips had very little demand at 65c. per bag.

Artichokes came in fairly well, selling at 50c. per 11-qt. basket.

Cauliflower has been much more plentiful and of choice quality selling at \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen.

Celery.—Choice celery was a good sale at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case and 40c. to 60c. per dozen bunches.

Onions.—The onion market kept firm for choice stock—Canadians selling at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 75 lbs., and Californias at \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

Parsnips principally came in in 11-qt. baskets, selling at 35c. to 40c. per 11-qt. basket, and 75c. per bushel.

Apples.—Orchard run, special No. 3, Snows and Greenings sold at \$6 and \$5.50 per bbl, respectively; Nova Scotia Kings bringing \$5 to \$6 per bbl. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1; Washingtons, Jonathans, \$2.60 to \$2.75 per box; British Columbias, McIntosh Reds, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box.

Montreal Produce.

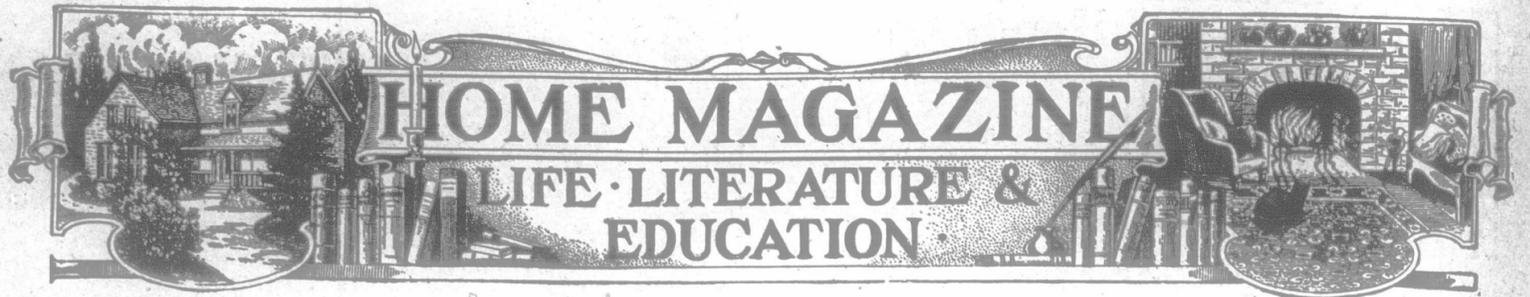
Horses.—The horse market continued very dull, but some dealers are shipping occasional teams of good horses to the woods. Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. sold at \$225 to \$270 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$150 to \$200 each; culls, \$75 to \$125 each; choice saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$250 each.

Poultry.—The market was a little uncertain. Almost no turkeys were to be found. On the farmers markets, chickens ranged from 23c. to 30c., according to quality, in a retail way.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs showed no change, and were in good demand at 25½¢ to 26c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir stock.

Potatoes.—Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$2.25 per bag of 80 lbs. during the week, retail, but it is said this price is now being paid in car lots for 90 lbs. White potatoes were \$2.10 per 90 lbs., ex-track. The demand was good, although the high price tends to curtail consumption.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Owing to the scarcity of granulated sugar, it is said that maple syrup and sugar are likely to experience an increased demand. Syrup sold at \$1.40 to \$1.80 per 13-lb. gallon tin, and sugar at 15c. Honey was in fair demand at 18c. to 19c. Continued on page 1709.



November.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

"No sun, no moon,
No morn, no noon,
No dawn, no dusk, no proper time of day.
No sky, no earthly view;
No distance looking blue.
No road, no street, no other side the way;
No mail, no post, no news from foreign court,
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
No-venber."

Through the Eyes of a Canadian Woman in England.

September 1st.

IN fair July, a month ago
The full ears waving in the wind
Whispered of promise soft and low,
And all the face of Earth was kind.
So we might think to see the wain
Piled high with sheaves of golden grain.

But now the rows of blackened stooks
Stretch dimly across the field,
As dingy as the rain-soaked rooks,
And no man knows what they may yield,
While the grey clouds that hide the sun
Weep on to see what they have done.

AUTUMN is here, and it is hard to believe that the short English summer is over. More than our share of rain has fallen, and last week wind accompanied, culminating in a tornado which left much destruction in its wake. A month ago we were rejoicing in the promise of a bountiful harvest, and the fields of waving grain filled us with gratitude, but now they are trampled and sodden, and the women who garner them will be obliged to return to the old method of cutting with the scythe in many localities.

One feels like long walks these days—when it does not rain—though, of course, one never ventures out at any time in England without an umbrella. All the roads are so winding that you cannot see far ahead, and are continually meeting surprises. There is such an old-world atmosphere, too, about the country roads, which adds greatly to their charms. In my wanderings I often meet a red-faced old woman leading tenderly along a mangy donkey, twenty years of age and very stiff in the joints, attached to a little cart laden with laundry parcels; or a party of gipsies, brown as berries, the women picturesque in short skirts and gorgeous beads and always wearing gold ear-rings, accompanied by the gaily-painted wagon which constitutes their "home," with little lace curtains on its tiny windows, and drawn by a big mule. The men are called "broom-squires" and they pitch their moving tents with all the freedom of our Canadian Indians.

We lately enjoyed a long-talked-of excursion to Chiddingfold, one of the quaintest villages in Surrey. Does not its very name make you feel drowsy? It is situated in what is called the "fold" country, and people tell us this is the "wild garden of Surrey and that the time to walk in it is May." There are Allfold, Dunsfold, Durfold and many other "folds." It has always been a sheep-raising section, so may have been thus named for that reason. Most of the way we walked through wood-roads, curved, so we never knew what bit of exquisite scenery the next turn would provide. Every here and there seventeenth-century timbered cottages stood apart, old and tranquil, and we passed pretty little chalets with elaborate gateways of stone, and tiny cottages nestling in the heart of the wood. Our attention was called to the retreat of Lady Henry Somerset, the peaks of which we could

barely see above the dense woods which surround it, where she occasionally retires for perfect quiet and rest after the stress of the munition work in which she takes an interest.

Every little village here has its "village green," and Chiddingfold's is in the form of a triangle, bordered on one side by a tiny lake where haughty swans sail serenely, and on the others by little old cottages behind glowing flower gardens. They are artistically uneven and fit in with the haphazard effect of sun-lit tiles and weather-worn, red brick.

Here stands the old "Crown Inn," which we came specially to see. It is a rambling building of brick and stone, with an entrance covered with ivy. Inside is pleasant, low-ceilinged and dark, with enormous beams of old black oak. The dining-room is full of treasures; it is small with several little, latticed bow-windows. The famous fire-place fills one end of it and is the quaintest I have ever seen, with its crannies and crevices of oak, and the comfortable old settles at each side. On the oak shelf above stand ancient coppers and brasses, and there are also some engaging pictures of actresses of days gone by, the then reigning favorites of the guests of the old inn. One of them, Fanny Kemble (Belvidera) in a sober, gray gown, visited Surrey often. Madame Vestris, too, is there, with feather hat and red cloak which she wore as Don Giovanni. The furniture is carved oak of an ancient design and the ceiling barely escapes one's head. As we sat at the old table and sipped our tea we looked about in admiration. I noticed a lady opposite us sketching the wonderful fire-place (to which my powers of description are inadequate), for Chiddingfold's old inn has been standing for five centuries! Upon the wall, beside the old engravings of the hunt and kindred

custom. We had hoped to see the upstairs rooms, which contain priceless antiques, and where famous people have slept, but unfortunately they were all occupied that day.

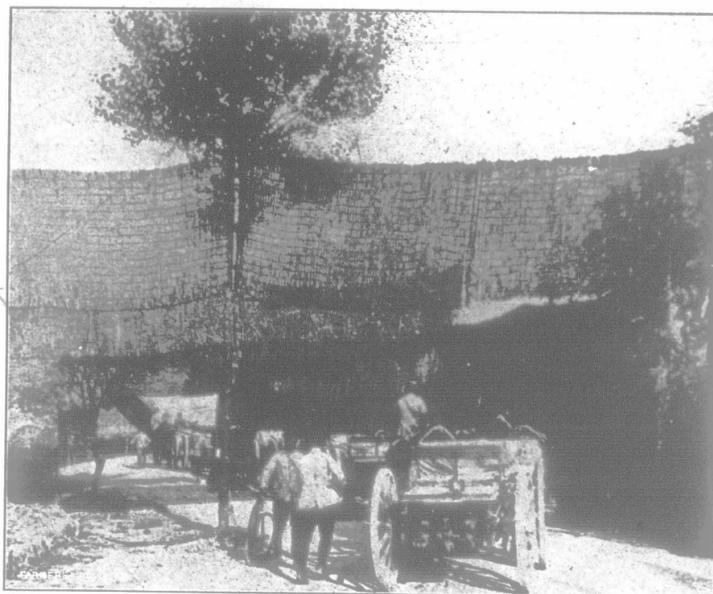
Before leaving this interesting place we went into the old church across the road. It has a large gate-way with a roof overhead, over-grown with vines, and is surrounded by the usual shapely hedge and giant trees. It, too, belongs to past centuries, and although it has had to be restored, remains as nearly as possible like the original. The coloring of the windows is soft and harmonious. At night it is lighted by candles. Many old tablets of "yeomen," and their families, dating centuries back, cover the walls, chiefly of the name of Euticknap—and there were Euticknaps in Chiddingfold at the time of the Conquest. The peaceful cemetery surrounding the church contains fifty tombs of that name. A modern tablet near the altar is erected to M. Arnold, a V. A. D., who gave up his life in France in 1914. On my way out of the beautiful little church my attention was arrested by a little Gothic window near the door. It was of no special design but resembled a bit of mosaic of many colors finely blended together. Upon examining the inscription below, I learned that it was placed there to perpetuate the memory of the old glass-makers of the neighborhood (who died between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries), and was composed of bits of glass found near the old works which flourished in the village for four hundred years. I could not but think what a beautiful idea this was to collect these bits of glass, their own handicraft, and use them as a memorial to the men who made the industry. Just as we emerged through the heavy oak door, I heard the sound of a flying machine in the air; and

without meeting khaki-clad and killed lads with "Canada" on their shoulders.

I heard of a very interesting wedding, when having tea with an English friend recently. Her niece, like so many English girls of the better class, had chosen the "land" as her form of war-work, and being young and athletic, proved most successful. But her soldier-lover came upon the scene, and wanted to be married while on leave. (We breathe the announcements in the newspapers grow longer every day!) The wedding had to be hurried, but her girl friends, (also on the land) came to her aid and a very pretty if unique, war-time function was the result. It took place in the church, which the girls had decorated with wild flowers, and everything was carried out simply, befitting the times. The guard of honor, which is such an attractive part of a military ceremony, was composed instead of two long lines of her fellow-workers in their natty uniforms of breeches, tunic and gaiters, who held crossed pitchforks over the heads of bride and groom as they passed out of the church. Of course, the pretty bride wore the conventional white gown with veil. Someone asserted in my hearing yesterday that it would be impossible for these girls to go back to unpractical and cumbersome frocks again. I wonder!

A woman's farm competition was held on an estate here lately. There were prizes given for eight events, and all bona-fide women farm workers were eligible for them—milk, poultry, dressing, hoeing roots, manure carting and spreading, ditch and hedge trimming, harnessing horse-and-cart, harrowing, and a driving competition. Before 11 a.m. the fields of the beautiful estate were sprinkled with long-limbed, brown-faced women, radiant with the charm of perfect health. One gentleman who was present remarked, "never again should it be said that breeches are unbecoming to a woman, for the graceful swing of these girls as they walk are a delight to the eye." Little groups discussed the best way to spread manure, how to treat a nervous cow, and kindred subjects. "It's all easy if you use your common sense," said one bonny girl, but a farmer standing near interposed with "you can't do it without you 'as got the muscle." There were many skeptical farmers at the beginning of the day, but they were converted when they saw the clean, quick milking, the assured way in which the horses were managed, the ditches trimmed tidily and the hoed field, and they were forced to admit that city girls could be useful on the land. It is so much easier to do men's work when properly dressed for it, and I am prone to believe that the practical uniform will remain in use for outdoor work long after the war is over. There were about 1,000 entries at this fair. The Marchioness of Salisbury distributed the prizes. Just here I may mention that a young girl delivered the bags of coal at our pension this morning.

But, of course, there are widely different opinions expressed by our men on the subject of dress, and for some of them the "womanly woman" must look her part. One young officer home on leave complained that on his return, after a year at the front, he was disappointed to find that many of his girl friends who had been pretty and dainty had "gone off" tremendously since the war, and seemed to have got an idea into their heads that it was wicked for a woman to look after her personal appearance in wartime. "Take my sister, for instance," he said, "she no longer goes in for the hair-brushing business—not because she cannot spare the time but because it is war-time! and when asked why she had grown careless about her hair, replied that there were more important things



Camouflage Protecting Italian Line of Communication.

Where the Italians are driving back the Austrians high in the mountains on the Isonzo front camouflage is used on a great scale. This photograph shows the road to Vipulzano screened by miles of straw made into concealing curtains. Underwood & Underwood.

subjects, hangs the copy of a deed dated March twenty-second, thirteen and eighty-three, whereby "Peter Pokeford of the parish of Chudyingfolde" gave and granted to Richard Gofayre "the said tenement, namely the Hall and the Chamber with a Solar (cellar?), and also the kitchen with a small house with their appurtenances for the term of fifty years for four shillings of yearly rent payable to the said Peter." All the old relics about the establishment have been carefully preserved according to the English

felt as though I were stepping from the edge of one century on to another—from the old glass-makers to the latest pattern in air-craft. We returned home by a different route, just as attractive but more frequented, and met beves of both young and old enjoying the day on their bicycles, and not a few Canadian soldiers accompanied by happy English maidens. They have been here so many months that they are now very familiar with Surrey lanes, and wander far afield, and one does not walk far in this locality

than hair-dressing to think about these days. That may be; only when I remember being in the trenches with the man she is going to marry, and hearing him talk about her hair, it seems to me he will feel something missing when he comes back to find his fiancée's hair all dull and lifeless and put up 'anyhow.' So it is, "many men, many minds." The best thing to do is "study your man," and even if you are engaged in strenuous war-work, snatch a few moments daily to study the fashion magazines, pay a visit to the manicurist and the hair-dresser, and if he is intellectual, burn the midnight oil keeping in touch with the latest literature. It sounds difficult, but the man at the front is worth it. Do not be surprised if he comes back minus most of his hair, for the hard, stiff caps, and especially the "tin hat," worn of a necessity so many hours during the day, have caused baldness in many of our boys in a few months.

Alas! the devilry of the Germans makes it necessary now for our nurses who are at the casualty clearing stations to wear tin hats as well, for they are barbarously bombing hospitals whenever they can. Near Verdun lately, the matron, a French woman, and another nurse lost their lives while remaining by the bed-side of the wounded men. The enemy also fired on the patients while they were being removed from the hospital. That it was a deliberate crime is proved by the fact that a photograph of this very hospital was afterwards found in the pocket of a dead German air-man. No wonder our people are crying for reprisals. It is hoped that the precaution taken by the Allies of having a neutral on board all our hospital ships may ensure their safety, but I fear the word "honor" has been forgotten by the German nation.

I wonder if something which happened lately in London is an omen for the future? A bust of the Kaiser had its home in a German club in London. When the building was taken from them later for British uses, this effigy was relegated to an out-of-sight position. But a German bomb, thrown by a Hun air-man during the last raid on London, almost demolished it. The nose is gone, there is a shrapnel hole through the skull, and the cruel features have been sadly demolished. Thus do the Germans treat the image of their "all-highest."

OF late headlines in all the British newspapers tell of the wonderful success of the Canadian army at the front. In spite of dreadful weather conditions and the mud knee-deep in the trenches, they fought courageously and unceasingly, a great deal of the time with bayonets, in which they have proven themselves so much more expert than the enemy. The name "Canadian" brings terror to the heart of the Hun. A captured officer told one of our men that they dreaded the Canadians most of all, for they have never let go till they gain their objective. Canadian politics, too, are very much discussed here, and we are wondering what is going to be the outcome of it all. We only hope that very soon all the allied nations may be brought to realize that only in union at home and abroad is there to be found the necessary strength to bring this frightful state of warfare to a speedy end. To our fighting men party differences loom very diminutive in comparison with the needs of the times. When they return home and take their part in the politics of their country, we feel that things will be done on a broader basis, and that the common good will be considered before personal ambition. In spite of the sorrow which this war has brought to so many, we know it is having a good influence on us all. We are fighting for liberty and justice, but it is empty boasting to talk that way if we are not determined that liberty and justice shall prevail after the war. Thrift is more common and we can already see a levelling up in all manner of virtues and good qualities. Redemption has come to the vain and extravagant woman, while the frivolous and indolent male has ceased to be a slacker. If we can perform feats of unselfish effort, and social and economic organization to win the war, need we despair to make peace a great blessing to us in future years?

Now I must close for the sun is at last shining with all its power, and I can no longer resist it.

Hope's Quiet Hour

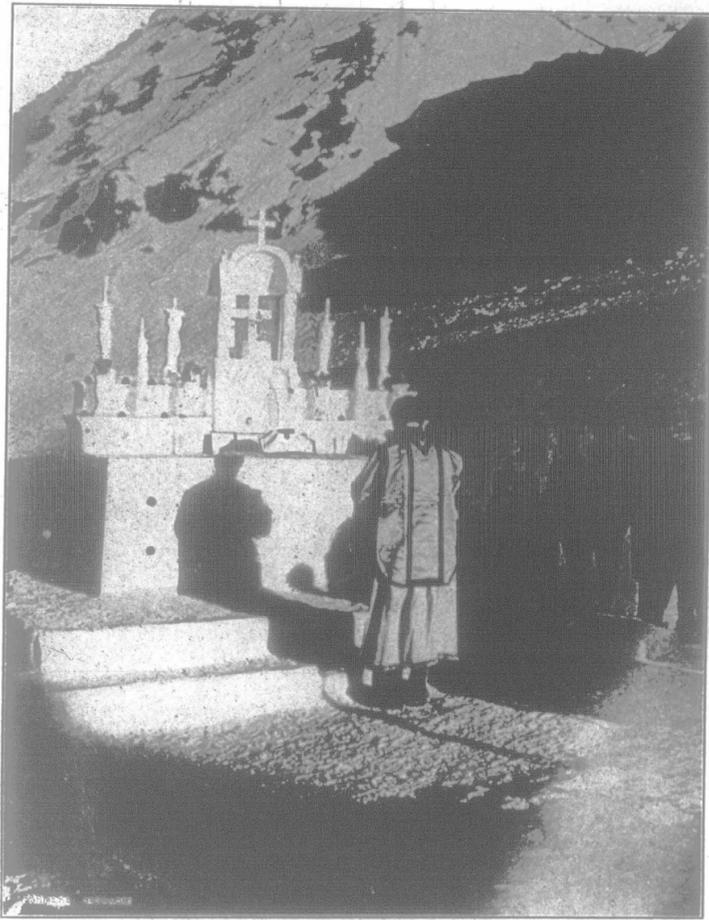
Choosing the Color.

O thou afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted, behold, I will lay thy stones with fair colors, and lay thy foundations with sapphires. And I will make thy windows of agates, and thy gates of carbuncles, and all thy borders of pleasant stones.—Isa. 54 : 11, 12.

"Brave little woman, trudging along
Patiently, day after day,
Weaving a garment of shining light
Out of the clouds of gray;
Bearing the burdens and vexing cares
Like one of the saints of old—
Making the best of a dull, hard life,
With its sorrows all untold.
Long have I watched her with wondering eyes—
Faithful, and sweet, and strong,
Doing the work that the Master sends,
Making of sorrow song."

The message of our text is not to one who is treading a rose-bordered path in the sunshine. It is a promise to one "afflicted and tossed with tempest." The Man of Sorrows has said: "Anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see." When our blindness has been healed we shall see that the trials, sorrows and temptations of everyday life are "but His jewels of right celestial worth". People talk of looking at things through rose-colored spectacles, and God says He will make our windows of rubies (see Revised Version) so that we may always walk in a glow of rose-tinted light.

We, who have chosen Christ as our Master, have tested the peace He gives to all who cast their cares on Him. We know that inward peace is a priceless treasure—in these troubled years we have learned to value peace—and yet how often we refuse His offered help. Sometimes—when the burden becomes unendurable—we kneel at our Lord's feet and ask Him to undertake for us. Then we find, to our amazement, that



An Altar of Snow.

An altar made entirely of snow in the high Alps, about which Italian soldiers, fighting in the mountain tops, worship. Underwood & Underwood.

H. E. Fosdick has told us of a brave and radiant friend of his who was paralyzed, but not disheartened. A friend remarked: "Affliction does so color the life."

"Yes," was the ready answer, "and I propose to choose the color."

Isn't that what we all do?—but sometimes we choose very ugly colors. As the flowers make their choice of colors so can we. Think of all the lovely colors—red, pink, blue, or yellow, they manage to extract from the grey earth and sunshine and dismal rain. It seems like magic, doesn't it? Look at the rosy apples and the yellow pumpkins, the purple plums and crimson beets! Are we more helpless than plants? Have we no power to choose the coloring of our lives? The observer, who watched the woman described above, saw a mystical transformation. He says:

"I see not the dull gray cotton gown
That is faded and worn and old,
But the shining gleam of a garment white,
That glistens in every fold.

I see not the brow that is worn and lined
From the anxious, toiling years—
But the halo divine that glorifies,
Giving beauty for ashes and tears!"

our hearts are as glad as the heart of a little child. But it doesn't last. We go away and forget that God's love can be trusted to give us only the troubles and temptations needed to strengthen our souls. So we choose dismal colors for our daily weaving.

Let us look at the lovely jewels which border our path in life, and accept them in thankful humility. There is the un-failing love of God to fill us with joy. There is the love of friends and relations—a love which is not easily chilled, even when we deliberately try to destroy it by rude, ungracious words and ways. There is the beauty of sky, earth and sea,—God's gift to His dear children. We may overlook it entirely, if we walk with downcast eyes brooding over our troubles.

An old French priest once had a very startling dream. He thought he was dead, and an angel said: "How did you like the beautiful world you have left?" He realized that he had been preaching about the beauty God was preparing in heaven, while he had been neglecting to look at the beauty already to be seen on earth. So he started off to travel in his old age, determined to see the

beauty of this world before God called him into the glory beyond death.

We don't really need to travel in order to find the precious stones God has given us. The clinging arms of your little child around your neck mean infinitely more to you than sapphires or rubies.

Love is a beautiful color which we can weave into our web of life wherever we are—and it is the one perfect color. Perhaps you are even now making yourself miserable because someone, whose love you desire, is cold or indifferent towards you. Remember that it is love given that is most beautiful. Do not fret because you cannot win affection, but go on loving and your life can never be a dull and gloomy existence.

In some families selfishness and quarrelsomeness seem the order of every day, until pain or death step over the threshold of the home. Then love suddenly comes out of his hiding-place and "brother clasps the hand of brother." But why should we wait for such a painful awakening? Why not use our family love every day? It will get shabby with constant use, like our Sunday clothes or our best carpet. If it is used all day, and every day, it will grow brighter all the time. Poor thing, it will fade if packed away always in the dark.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest;
But oft for 'our own'
The bitter tone,
Though we love 'our own' the best."

Donald Hankey, shortly before he was killed on the Somme,—wrote an article called "Don't Worry." In it he declared that personal danger was not worth considering. If a man is killed that is only a sign that he is "wanted elsewhere." The enemy can only kill the body, and a man goes on living even though his body may be killed. "Every man who goes to war must, if he is to be happy, give his body, a living sacrifice, to God and his country. It is no longer his. He need not worry about it."

That is a soldierly point of view, and it applies to every soldier of Christ. Our bodies are not our own, they have been bought with a price. Why should we fret over the circumstances of life? They are a challenge to us to live victoriously. An American once said: "My father failed in business five times, and yet died rich. . . he was a man who would never stay broken." Let us face temptations in that spirit. We have been gloomy and depressed, cross and aggravating—let us kneel before our God and humbly acknowledge our selfishness and faithlessness. Then—in the strength He is ready to give—we can fight again, and be victors. When God gives us windows of rubies all our outlook is rose-tinted. Of course, if we deliberately choose to fix our attention on ourselves and our own troubles, we can spoil the beauty of life. You have pain, trouble or unkindness to endure. What does it matter? The one thing that matters is—How are you enduring these troubles? The soldiers, in the trenches and hospitals, have proved that very ordinary men (if any man can rightly be called "ordinary") can endure hardships and agony, not only bravely but cheerfully. Our business is to show ourselves good soldiers of Jesus Christ in our smaller, easier campaign. Let us begin each day by looking through our ruby windows straight up into the face of God, and let us walk in the glory of sunshine—the un-failing sunshine of His love.

We are weaving tapestry that will last eternally. The Master sees the pattern as a whole, and we must not spoil the pattern by our impatience or wilfulness. We have not the planning of our lives in our own hands. We think a line of gold should run all the way through, and suddenly it vanishes from our sight. Let us weave on patiently, knowing that the golden thread is not broken, but is shining in radiant beauty above.

"My life is but a weaving between my God and me—
I may but choose the colors, He worketh steadily.
Full oft He weaveth sorrow, and I in foolish pride
Forget He sees the upper, and I the under side."
DORA FARNCOMB.

For the "Shut-in".
A parcel of Sunday School papers has just reached me from one of our readers. These will carry good cheer to patients in the Hospital. HOPE.

An Alabaster Box.

BY MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN AND FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.

Our New Serial Story: "An Alabaster Box," by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman and Florence Morse Kingsley.

By arrangement with McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto, Ont. [Our new serial story has its setting in an odd, gossipy little corner of the New England States. Doubtless there are spots in which such gossip as appears here forms the kernel of conversation, but in this case it serves to direct our attention all the more to the central figure of the story, Miss Lydia Orr, who is above such talk, and who—but we must not spoil the story by telling too much. Suffice it to say that the names of the two authors who collaborated in writing *An Alabaster Box* are a sufficient guarantee of the wholesomeness of the narrative. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman is one of those who have become famed for excellent portrayal of the New England types of people, and she has been so well upheld in this story by Florence Morse Kingsley, that it is impossible to distinguish where the one writer leaves off and the other begins. *An Alabaster Box* has been dramatized for the moving pictures, affording an opportunity of the most vivid kind of illustration to those who can avail themselves of seeing the production.]

And there came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment, very precious; and she broke the box

Chapter I.

"WE," said Mrs. Solomon Black with weighty emphasis, "are going to get up a church fair and raise that money, and we are going to pay your salary. We can't stand it another minute. We had better run in debt to the butcher and baker than to the Lord."

Wesley Elliot regarded her gloomily. "I never liked the idea of church fairs very well," he returned hesitatingly. "It has always seemed to me like sheer beggary."

"Then," said Mrs. Solomon Black, "we will beg."

Mrs. Solomon Black was a woman who had always had her way. There was not one line which denoted yielding in her large, still handsome face, set about with very elaborate water-waves which she had arranged so many years that her black hair needed scarcely any attention. It would almost seem as if Mrs. Solomon Black had been born with water waves.

She spoke firmly but she smiled, as his mother might have done, at the young man, who had preached his innocent best in Brookville for months without any emolument.

"Now don't you worry one mite about it," said she. "Church fairs may be begging, but they belong to the history of the United States of America, and I miss my guess if there would have been much preaching of the gospel in a good many places without them. I guess it ain't any worse to hold church fairs in this country than it is to have the outrageous goings on in the old country. I guess we can cheat a little with mats and cakes and things and not stand any more danger of hell-fire than all those men putting each other's eyes out and killing everybody they can hit, and spending the money for guns and awful exploding stuff that ought to go for the good of the world. I ain't worried one mite about church fairs when the world is where it is now. You just run right into your study, Mr. Elliot, and finish your sermon; and there's a pan of hot doughnuts on the kitchen table. You go through the kitchen and get some doughnuts. We had breakfast early and you hadn't ought to work too hard on an empty stomach. You run along. Don't you worry. All this is up to me and Maria Dodge and Abby Daggett and a few others. You haven't got one blessed thing to do with it. All you've got to do is to preach as well as you can, and keep us from a free fight. Almost always there is a fuss when women get up a fair. If you can preach the gospel so we are all on speaking terms when it is finished, you will earn your money twice over. Run along."

Wesley Elliot obeyed. He always obeyed, at least in the literal sense, when Mrs. Solomon Black ordered him. There was about her a fairly masterly maternity. She loved the young minister as firmly for his own good as if he had been her son. She chuckled happily when she heard him open the kitchen door. "He'll light into those hot doughnuts," she thought. "She loved to pet the boy in the man."

Wesley Elliot in his study upstairs—a makeshift of a study—sat munching hot doughnuts and reflecting. He had only about one-third of his sermon written and it was Saturday, but that did not disturb him. He had a quick-moving mind. He sometimes wondered whether it did not move too quickly. Wesley

was not a conceited man in one sense. He never had doubt of his power, but he had graye doubts of the merits of his productions. However, to-day he was glad of the high rate of speed of which he was capable, and did not worry as much as he sometimes did about his landing at the exact goal. He knew very well that he could finish his sermon, easily, eat his doughnuts, and sit reflecting as long as he chose. He chose to do so for a long time, although his reflections were not particularly happy ones. When he had left the theological seminary a year ago, he had had his life planned out so exactly that it did not seem possible to him that the plans could fail. He had graduated at the head of his class. He had had no doubt of a city church. One of the professors, a rich man with much influence, had practically promised him one. Wesley went home to his dotting mother, and told her the news. Wesley's mother believed in much more than the city church. She believed her son to be capable of anything. "I shall have a large salary, mother," boasted Wesley, "and you shall have the best of clothes money can buy, and the parsonage is sure to be beautiful."

"How will your old mother look in fine feathers, in such a beautiful home?" asked Wesley's mother, but she asked as a lovely, much-petted woman asks such a question. She had her little conscious smile all ready for the rejoinder which she knew her son would not fail to give. He was very proud of his mother.

"Why, mother," he said, "as far as that goes, I wouldn't balk at a throne for you as queen dowager."

"You are a silly boy," said Mrs. Elliot, but she stole a glance at herself in an opposite mirror, and smiled complacently. She did not look old enough to be the mother of her son. She was tall and slender, and fair-haired, and she knew how to dress well on her very small income. She was rosy, and carried herself with a sweet serenity. People said Wesley would not need a wife as long as he had such a mother. But he did not have her long. Only a month later she died, and while the boy was still striving to play the role of hero in that calamity there came news of another. His professor friend had a son in the trenches. The son had been wounded, and the father had obeyed a hurried call, found his son dead, and himself died of the shock on the return voyage. Wesley, mourning the man who had been his stanch friend, was guiltily conscious of his thwarted ambition. "There goes my city church," he thought, and flung the thought back at himself in anger at his own self-seeking. He was forced into accepting the first opportunity which offered. His mother had an annuity, which he himself had insisted upon for her greater comfort. When she died, the son was nearly penniless, except for the house, which was old and in need of repair.

He rented that as soon as he received his call to Brookville, after preaching a humiliating number of trial sermons in other places. Wesley was of the lowly in mind, with no expectation of inheriting the earth, when he came to rest in the little village and began boarding at Mrs. Solomon Black's. But even then he did not know how bad the situation really was. He had rented his house, and the rent kept him in decent clothes, but not enough books. He had only a little shelf filled with the absolutely necessary volumes, most of them relics of his college course. He did not know that there was small chance of even his meager salary being paid until June, and he had been ordained in February.

He had wondered why nobody said anything about his reimbursement. He had refrained from mentioning it, to even his deacons.

Mrs. Solomon Black had revealed the state of affairs, that morning. "You may as well know," said she. "There ain't a cent to pay you, and I said when you came that if we couldn't pay for gospel privileges we should all take to our closets and pray like Sam Hill, and no charge; but they wouldn't listen to me, though I spoke right out in conference meeting and it's seldom a woman does that, you know. Folks in this place have been hanging on to the ragged edge of nothing so long they don't seem to sense it. They thought the money for your salary was going to be brought down from heaven by a dove or something, when all the time, those wicked flying things are going round on the other side of the earth, and there don't seem as if there could be a dove left. Well, now that the time's come when you ought to be paid, if there's any decency left in the place, they comes to me and says, 'Oh, Mrs. Black, what shall we do?' I said, 'Why didn't you listen when I spoke out in meeting about our not being able to afford luxuries like gospel preaching?' and they said they thought matters would have improved by this time. Improved! How, I'd like to know? The whole world is sliding down hill faster and faster every minute, and folks in Brookville think matters are going to improve, when they are sliding right along with the Emperor of Germany and the King of England, and all the rest of the big bugs. I can't figure it out, but in some queer, outlandish way that war over there has made it so folks in Brookville can't pay their minister's salary. They didn't have much before, but such a one got a little for selling eggs and chickens that has had to eat them, and the street railway failed, and the chair factory, that was the only industry left here, failed, and folks that had a little pay had to eat their payings. And here you are, and it's got to be the fair. Seems queer the war in Europe should be the means of getting up a fair in Brookville, but I guess it'll get up more'n that before they're through fighting."

All this had been the preliminary to the speech which sent Wesley forth for doughnuts, then to his study, ostensibly to finish his lovely sermon, but in reality to think thoughts which made his young forehead, of almost boyhood, frown, and his pleasant mouth droop, then inexplicably smooth and smile. It was a day which no man in the flush of youth could resist. That June day fairly rioted in through the open windows. Mrs. Black's muslin curtains danced in the June breeze like filmy-skirted nymphs. Wesley, whose imagination was active, seemed to see forced upon his eager, yet reluctant, eyes, radiant maidens, flinging their white draperies about, dancing a dance of the innocence which precludes the knowledge of love. Sweet scents came in through the windows, almond scents, honey scents, rose scents, all mingled into an ineffable bouquet of youth and the quest of youth.

Wesley rose stealthily; he got his hat; he tiptoed across the room. Heavens! how thankful he was for access to the back stairs. Mrs. Black was sweeping the parlor, and the rear of the house was deserted. Down the precipitous back stairs crept the young minister, listening to the sound of the broom on Mrs. Black's parlor carpet. As long as that regular swish continued he was safe. Through the kitchen he passed, feeling guilty as he smelled new peas cooking for his delectation on Mrs. Black's stove. Out of the kitchen door, under the green hood of the back porch, and he was afield, and the day had him fast. He did not belong any more to his aspirations, to his high and noble ambitions, to his steadfast purpose in life. He belonged to the spring of the planet from which his animal life had sprung. Young Wesley Elliot became one with June, with eternal youth, with joy which escapes care, with the present which has nothing to do with the past or the future, with that day sufficient unto itself, that day dangerous for those whose feet are held fast by the toils of the years.

Wesley sped across a field which was like a field of green glory. He saw a hollow like a nest, blue with violets, and all his thoughts leaped with irresponsible joy. He crossed a brook on rocky stones, as if he were crossing a song. A bird sang in perfect tune with his mood. He was

bound for a place which had a romantic interest for him: the unoccupied parsonage, which he could occupy were he supplied with a salary and had a wife. He loved to sit on the back veranda and dream. Sometimes he had company. Brookville was a hot little village, with a long line of hills cutting off the south wind, but on that back veranda of the old parsonage there was always a breeze. Sometimes it seemed mysterious to Wesley, that breeze. It never failed in the hottest days. Now that the parsonage was vacant, women often came there with their needlework of an afternoon, and sat and sewed and chatted. Wesley knew of the custom, and had made them welcome. But sometimes of a morning a girl came. Wesley wondered if she would be there that morning. After he had left the field, he plunged knee-deep through the weedage of his predecessor's garden, and heart-deep into luxuriant ranks of dewy vegetables which he, in the intervals of his mental labors, should raise for his own table. Wesley had an inherent love of gardening which he had never been in a position to gratify. Wesley was, in fancy, eating his own green peas and squashes and things when he came in sight of the back veranda. It was vacant, and his fancy sank in his mind like a plummet of lead. However, he approached, and the breeze of blessing greeted him like a presence.

The parsonage was a gray old shadow of a building. Its walls were stained with past rains, the roof showed depressions, the veranda steps were unsteady, in fact one was gone. Wesley mounted and seated himself in one of the gnarled old rustic chairs which defied weather. From where he sat he could see a pink and white plumage of blossoms over an orchard; even the weedy garden showed lovely lights under the triumphant June sun. Butterflies skimmed over it, always in pairs, now and then a dewlight like a jewel gleamed out, and gave a delectable thrill of mystery. Wesley wished the girl were there. Then she came. He saw a flutter of blue in the garden, then a face like a rose overtopped the weeds. The sunlight glanced from a dark head, giving it high-lights of gold.

The girl approached. When she saw the minister, she started, but not as if with surprise; rather as if she had made ready to start. She stood at the foot of the steps, glowing with blushes, but still not confused. She smiled with friendly confidence. She was very pretty and she wore a delicious gown, if one were not a woman, to observe the lack of fashion and the faded streaks, and she carried a little silk workbag.

Wesley rose. He also blushed, and looked more confused than the girl. "Good morning, Miss Dodge," he said. His hands twitched a little.

Fanny Dodge noted his confusion quite calmly. "Are you busy?" said she. "You are laughing at me, Miss Dodge. What on earth am I busy about?"

"Oh," said the girl. "Of course I have eyes, and I can see that you are not writing; but I can't see your mind, or your thoughts. For all I know, they may be simply grinding out a sermon, and to-day is Saturday. I don't want to break up the meeting," she laughed.

"Come on up here," said Wesley with camaraderie. "You know I am not doing a blessed thing. I can finish my sermon in an hour after dinner. Come on up. The breeze is heavenly. What have you got in that bag?"

"I," stated Fanny Dodge, mounting the steps, "have my work in my bag. I am embroidering a centerpiece which is to be sold for at least twice its value—for I can't embroider worth a cent—at the fair." She sat down beside him, and fished out of the bag a square of white linen and some colored silks.

"Mrs. Black has just told me about that fair," said Wesley. "Say, do you know, I loathe the idea of it?"

"Why? A fair is no end of fun. We always have them."

"Beggary."

"Nonsense!"

"Yes, it is. I might just as well put on some black glasses, get a little dog with a string, and a basket, and done with it."

The girl giggled. "I know what you mean," said she, "but your salary has to be paid, and folks have to be cajoled into handing out the money." Suddenly she looked troubled. "If there is any to hand," she added.

"I want you to tell me something and be quite frank about it."

Fanny shot a glance at him. Her lashes were long, and she could look through them with liquid fire of dark eyes.

"Well?" said she. She threaded a needle with pink silk.

"Is Brookville a very poor village?"

Fanny inserted her pink-threaded needle into the square of linen.

"What," she inquired with gravity, "is the past tense of bust?"

"I am in earnest."

"So am I. But I know a minister is never supposed to know about such a word as bust, even if he is bust two-thirds of his life. I'll tell you. First Brookville was bust, now it's busted."

Wesley stared at her.

"Fact," said Fanny, calmly, starting a rose on the linen in a career of bloom. "First, years ago, when I was nothing but a kid, Andrew Bolton—you have heard of Andrew Bolton?"

"I have heard him mentioned. I have never understood why everybody was so down on him, though he is serving a term in prison, I believe. Nobody seems to like to explain."

"The reason for that is plain enough," stated Fanny. "Nobody likes to admit he's been made a fool of. The man who takes the gold brick always tries to hide it if he can't blame it off on his wife or sister or aunt. Andrew Bolton must have made perfectly awful fools of everybody in Brookville. They must have thought of him as a little tin god on wheels till he wrecked the bank and the silk factory, and ran off with a lot of money belonging to his disciples, and got caught by the hand of the law, and landed in State's Prison. That's why they don't tell. Reckon my poor father, if he were alive, wouldn't tell. I didn't have anything to do with it, so I am telling. When Andrew Bolton embezzled, the town went bust. Now the war in Europe, through the grinding of wheels which I can't comprehend, has bankrupted the street railway and the chair factory, and the town is busted."

"But, as you say, if there is no money, why a fair?" Wesley had paled a little.

"Oh," replied the girl, "there is always the hoarding instinct to be taken into account. There are still a lot of stockings and feather beds and teapots in Brookville. We still have faith that a fair can mine a little gold out of them for you. Of course we don't know, but this is a Yankee village, and Yankees never do spend the last cent. I admit you may get somebody's funeral expenses out of the teapot."

"Good Lord!" groaned Wesley.

"That," remarked the girl, "is almost swearing. I am surprised, and you a minister."

"But it is an awful state of things."

"Well," said Fanny, "Mrs. B. H. Slocum may come over from Grenoble. She used to live here, and has never lost her interest in Brookville. She is rich. She can buy a lot, and she is very good-natured about being cheated for the gospel's sake. Then, too, Brookville has never lost its guardian angels."

"What on earth do you mean?"

"What I say. The faith of the people here in guardian angels is a wonderful thing. Sometimes it seems to me as if all Brookville considered itself under special guardianship, sort of a hen-and-chicken arrangement, you know. Anyhow, they do go ahead and undertake the craziest things, and come out somehow."

"I think," said Wesley Elliot soberly, "that I ought to resign."

Then the girl paled, and bent closer over her work. "Resign!" she gasped.

"Yes, resign. I admit I haven't enough money to live without a salary, though I would like to stay here forever." Wesley spoke with fervor, his eyes on the girl.

"Oh, no, you wouldn't."

"I most certainly would, but I can't run in debt, and—I want to marry some day—like other young men—and I must earn."

The girl bent her head lower. "Why don't you resign and go away, and get married, if you want to?"

"Fanny!"

He bent over her. His lips touched her hair. "You know," he began—then came a voice like the legendary sword which divides lovers for their best temporal and spiritual good.

"Dimmer is ready and the peas are getting cold," said Mrs. Solomon Black.

Then it happened that Wesley Elliot, although a man and a clergyman, followed like a little boy the large woman with the water-waves through the weedage of

the pastoral garden, and the girl sat weeping awhile from mixed emotions of anger and grief. Then she took a little puff from her bag, powdered her nose, straightened her hair and, also, went home, bag in hand, to her own noon dinner.

To be continued.

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 Women's Land Army.

This time I am not going to give you a talk myself, but am giving you instead an article that appeared recently in the *Daily Chronicle*, London, England. It interested me very much so I am taking it for granted that it will interest you too. It shows something of how the girls and women have been working on the farms in at least one part of England during the past summer.—JUNIA.]

WHERE sandaled monks once trod softly and murmured prayers, where men students before the war lived in retreat and studied theology, the great upheaval has brought the clasp of hobnailed boots and the gay ring of genuine laughter.

St. Augustine's College, one of the most ancient of the famous Canterbury buildings, has been transformed into a training centre for the Women's Land Army. A sunburnt company of girls eat their rations in the 13th century dining hall, they have musical evenings under the oaken rafters of the Gateway Chamber which, in olden times, was often used as a royal bed chamber. And the songs are a delightful relaxation from the workaday chant of the milk as it falls into the pail, from the swish of the brooms as the byres and stables receive their daily cleaning, or from the clip, clip of the shears when—as happened a few months back—the Women's Army came to the rescue of hard-pressed farmers and relieved the sheep of their heavy winter coats.

At 5.30 every morning the reveille rings down the long oak corridor, and echoes through the cloisters, warning the occupant of each little cell that it is time to be up and doing. As the clock in the clock tower strikes 6 the "army" crosses the quadrangle to the raftered kitchen, and each member of it drinks an early cup of tea, and eats a "war-time" sandwich. At 6.15 all set out with their ration baskets to their various farms for a strenuous day's work. The farmers at least believe that the women really mean what they say when they announce their intention of taking the place of men on the farms. The girls are now even welcomed on the dung heap and allowed to cart manure, which for long was a stumbling block, and considered "devilish hard work and certainly not fit for a woman."

The Reluctant Farmer.

Little by little the south country farmer is opening his heart and his farm gates to the Women's Land Army. True to tradition he did not welcome women's help effusively; he was suspicious of their intentions, and criticised everything they did. Their outfit was a bitter pill to him at first.

"These women have no modesty left," one burly farmer scornfully remarked as he watched a National Service recruit dismount from a cart in a crowded market place. Apparently it was the breeches that shocked him.

But here, again, a marked change has come about, and the farmers have become convinced of the sensibility of the dress and its suitability for farm work. Sometimes the supply of land service outfits has run short, and the girls have been obliged to start their "land" career in civilian clothes. Then one realizes how the farmers' outlook has changed. Do they welcome the modestly skirted recruit with smiles and acclamations? Alas, she is received with withering scorn and banished to some neat and ladylike hoeing or garden work, and practically she is cold-shouldered until her W. or O.S.W. or S.W. breeches arrive.

Some time ago there was a shortage of hats. A new recruit, expecting to find a complete outfit awaiting her, had come provided with but one hat, a somewhat fearful and wonderful creation resembling a bishop's mitre with a flare of colored wings. This went with her to the farm until one day the farmer remarked to the writer: "Say, miss, can't you get that Trainee fixed up in a Government 'at? The cows are scared when she's about in them feathers, and won't let down their milk."

Adam made a mistake when he decided to do the delving alone, and leave Eve to attend to the fig leaves. This error of judgment is now being straightened out, and one sees a happier arrangement taking place without detriment to the amount of work turned out. Men and women work together in the hayfields and harvest fields, in the stables and cowsheds, on the manure dumps and turnip fields. Laughter, song and strenuous work can go together, and the former often helps one to forget that the latter is "hard". It seems to the writer that a merrier atmosphere is being introduced into farm life.

Life in the Hostel.

The farmers are not only reconciled to their new workers; they are even proud of them. At the market they compare notes. "How is my girl getting on? Why, she is a sport. Wet or fine she is on her job at 6 a. m., and there is no 'downing tools' till 6 p. m., and no grumbling at overtime neither."

"It's all very well in fine weather, but what about the wet days? They will never stand that," has been said again and again. But we have just experienced a wet spell, and the Women's Land Army is still "going strong." Provided with substantial clogs, wrapped up in sacks, the girls splash ankle deep through the mud, chaff each other, do their work without a murmur, and return to the hostel in the evening with yet bigger appetites. And the hostel in the evening gives the lie to the prophecy that land work will prove too heavy for women.

By 6 p. m. they have returned—a hot and dusty or soaking wet company according to the type of weather provided. Hot baths and a change of clothing work a miracle, and the 6.30 supper bell finds a jovial party seated on the benches which run along the sides of the long, narrow oak tables. Their adventures during the day appear to have been innumerable, and are related with much spirit and laughter. At 7 p. m. a move is made to the kitchen to pack up rations for the following day, and application is made for the weekly 'late leave pass,' which is granted for one evening a week, and which permits the holder to stay out until 9 p. m.

On other nights all must be present at the 8 p. m. roll call—on the terrace in fine weather, in the cloisters if it is wet. Compline follows in the chapel, bed at 9 o'clock, and 'lights out' at 9.30. "The new monks of St. Augustine," as they were dubbed by his Grace the Archbishop when he came one evening to speak a few words of commendation and encouragement to the "Women on the Land," sleep the sound sleep of those who obey a patriotic vocation.

Hot Water Cake.

If Mrs. M. J. H., Renfrew Co., Ont., will be a little more definite about the "hot water cake" we shall be glad to reprint the recipe for her. Was the recipe for gingerbread? One for gingerbread made with hot water appeared in one of our March issues this year.

From "Lankshire Lass."

Dear Junia and Ingle Nook Friends.—Well, dear the summer is gone and I have not written to the Nook for a long time. Still the war goes on. We hoped it would have ended long ago. One thing I have wondered much about, dear Junia, is why are there so many opera plays and so many men with them who could be at the front. The papers are dotted here and there announcing the date and name of play, taking large quantities of money from good causes. In my life I never attended any matinee or play of any kind. There are nobler pleasures than such as those. Very recently a very brilliant offer came to me from a firm begging me to write up plays for them, promising me very large returns, but no, I would never encourage that by my writing no matter how large pay,

and it troubles me that so many lives are spent in that way as well as so much money. People tell the farmers to save more and help the cost. Why, it is they who do save! That was my experience. The women expected to make any butter and egg money clothe the family as well as keep the needs of the house going, a corner for every dollar, and ice cream and such things could not be thought of at all then. But now see the streets when a circus is in town, parents with children waiting for the show to open the doors. If that money were spent on the much needed food and clothing, what help and comfort it would give.

If ever there was a need of more of Christ and less of earthly things it is now. Oh, if only more knew what joy and peace there is trusting Jesus I am sure they would trust in Him, whatever befall and go on their way rejoicing, and feel like going on, finding in Him a friend yesterday, to-day and at all times the same, willing and ready to help us! May we trust Him more and more.

What bountiful crops there were of grain. How thankful all should be for that. How eager all should be to can corn, beets and all such for winter saving in every possible way. I wonder if biscuits can be made with bran and a little white flour. Would be pleased if any one can tell how to make them. How a kind letter or a kind word helps us, and how very grateful the lass is for every kindness shown her and sorry not to be able to write oftener to the Nook. I cannot write more, dears, so must close with grateful thanks to all who remembered me so kindly. Your shut in friend, Lankshire Lass and her flowers so cheery.

Doubtless you are quite right about too much money being spent for amusement during these war days. Of course we cannot sweepingly condemn all of the actors who are not at the front. Many of them have families to support, and that is their way of doing it, not an easy way either for a really good actor. Of course you understand there are plays and plays. Some of them are not elevating, but some are really powerful sermons. I am thinking now especially of Rann Kennedy's "The Servant in the House," Maeterlinck's "The Bluebird," and Jerome K. Jerome's "The Passing of the Third Floor Back". I am sure you would not condemn those if you saw them. A short time ago, Ralph Connor's "Sky Pilot" was given in the best theatre here. "Ralph Connor", as you know is a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Charles Gordon of Winnipeg, so that this play, at least, was written by a preacher. Incidentally many preachers of the city went to see the play and enjoyed it. So, you see, there are plays and plays. One must, of course, use discrimination in going, and attend only the best, which, it must be added, are nearly always high-priced.

By the way offers such as the one you describe, usually have some "Catch" in them, and are not to be trusted. The best theatre-managers do not go out searching for play-writers; the play-writers come to them, and consider themselves very fortunate if their work is accepted.

Cauliflowers.

Mark Twain called cauliflowers "cabbage with a college education"—to which a moral may be pointed.

Although of the same family as the cabbage, the cauliflower is certainly cabbage with a difference. When cooked nicely it is one of the most delicious of vegetables, one that should be grown on every farm, were it only for state occasions.

Plain Boiled Cauliflower.—Trim off the outer leaves and stand the cauliflower on its head in a dish of cold water for an hour to extract insects. Boil in salted water, drain, and serve very hot, dressed simply with butter and sprinkled with black pepper.

Creamed Cauliflower.—Prepare and boil the cauliflower as in the last recipe, and serve with a hot cream sauce made as follows: Rub together 2 tablespoons butter and 2 of flour, and cook together stirring briskly, and adding, very gradually, rick milk until enough has been added for the sauce. Salt to taste, pour over the cauliflower, sprinkle with paprika and serve very hot.

Cauliflower with Cheese.—Boil as above, then pull the head apart and

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Red Fox is one of the few furs that have been continuously admired season by season. We have a number of fur pieces in this beautiful fur, a notable example of which is featured here—a muff at the remarkable price of \$27.50. This muff is made in the new melon shape. The choicest of pelts have been used. Trimmings of a head, and a large natural tail make it very charming. The muff is lined with the finest of silk and has an eiderdown bed. No. 59. Price.....

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SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY

FUR BARGAINS BY MAIL

put the pieces in a baking dish. Cover with a white sauce made as in the last recipe, sprinkle with crumbs, then with grated cheese and bake in the oven until the surface is colored.

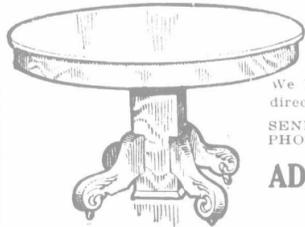
Curried Cauliflower.—Boil the head as above and drain well. Make a sauce as follows: Melt 2 tablespoons butter and cook in it 1 tablespoon chopped onion and a little less of chopped sour apple. Stir in 1 teaspoon curry powder and 2 teaspoons flour. Add gradually a mixture of half a cup of milk and half a cup of water, stirring all the time. When thick enough season with salt and pour over the cauliflower.

Cauliflower should always be served very hot, in a hot vegetable dish with a cover.

Cooking Squash.

Squash would be very much more popular if people knew different ways of cooking it. As a single squash affords a great quantity of food it is a pity that this vegetable is not more generally used.

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Squash Butter.—Stew the squash down in a very little water until quite dry, rub through a sieve, add sugar to sweeten, also lemon sliced, rind and all, or if preferred nutmeg or cinnamon. When serving add a little sweet cream and beat well.

Baked Squash.—Cut the squash in two, take out all the seeds and fibres, and bake in the oven, cut side up, until tender. Scrape out, season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve very hot.

Squash Pie.—Squash may be used instead of pumpkin for pie, and most people like it better. Make the filling exactly as for pumpkin pie, with milk sugar and egg, and flavor with ginger, cinnamon or nutmeg.

Stuffed Squash with Cheese.—Have ready a small squash baked whole. Take a circle out of the top and remove the seeds. Stuff with a filling made of some more squash, peeled, boiled, drained and mashed; 1 beaten egg mixed with 1/2 cup scalded cream; 2 or 3 tablespoons butter, 1/2 teaspoon or more of salt, and a dash of red pepper. Put this into the squash shell, spread thickly with crumbs mixed with melted butter, and bake 15 or 20 minutes longer. Serve whole on a very hot platter, garnished with parsley or celery or carrot tops. The small summer squashes are best for this dish.

Tomato Mincemeat.—One peck green tomatoes, chopped; 2 lbs. raisins seeded and chopped; 2 lbs. brown sugar; juice and grated rind of 2 lemons; 2 tablespoons cinnamon; 2/3 tablespoon cloves, 2/3 tablespoon allspice; 1 tablespoon salt, 1 pint vinegar. Boil the tomatoes, sugar and vinegar for 3 hours, adding the remaining ingredients 20 minutes before done. Seal for future use. Will keep a long time in a crock in a very cold place.

The Scrap Bag. Mulching.

Mulch the rhubarb and asparagus, just before winter sets in, with manure. This will protect and will ensure a good crop next year. * * * *

Protecting Plants.

Cover roots of perennials, bulbs and biennials with a protective covering of leaves, straw, or strawy manure (must not be too solid), and bind stalks of the less hardy shrubs and vines with straw or sacking. Small shrubs that are just starting may be protected by inverting over them boxes filled with dry leaves, but there should be openings at the sides of the box to ensure ventilation. * * * *

Dahlias and Gladioli.

Bring in tubers of dahlias, gladioli and cannas, leaving a couple of inches of stem on each. Store in a dry, cool place, like that for potatoes, or pack in sand. Better leave them in the garden until tops are frozen. * * * *

Wild Flowers.

If you are making a wild-flower garden, go to the woods and bring the roots now. You can still find most of the plants. * * * *

Planting Roots.

Roots of hardy perennials may be planted out in the garden any time before the soil freezes too hard. * * * *

The Attic.

Use the attic, if it is dry, for storing dry beans, dried corn, dried fruit of all kinds, and onions. The onions may be spread on the floor, or placed in twine bags or slat boxes. Tomatoes still on the vines may be hung here and used as they ripen, or they may be buried in boxes of straw. * * * *

The Weatherstrip.

Before winter sets in see that all the windows are provided with a weatherstrip to keep out the cold, but put on in such a way that there is no interference with opening the windows whenever needed. The most common kind is made of thin sheet metal. This is a much more satisfactory way of protecting from the cold than the old-fashioned double windows, which usually interfered too much with ventilation. * * * *

Cleaning Velvet.

For cleaning all kinds of fabrics which

would be ruined by being made wet, bran has no equal. A velvet gown, for instance, which has become soiled by grease and mud, should be well rubbed with bran, taking a fresh supply as each becomes soiled. Then brush the velvet thoroughly with a clean brush and press by running the back of the fabric over a hot iron held in an upright position. This will raise the nap and restore much of its early freshness to the velvet.—Sel.

The Beaver Circle

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my third letter to your Circle and this time it is a sort of a business letter. In our school we have organized a Literary Society and I have been appointed "Society Editor". I have never been in a society of the kind and do not know what I am intended to take as my subject. Now Puck if you can find any readings or anything that might help me in this I would be very glad. This may be of benefit to others. Wishing the Circle every success, I am yours truly,
Lanark, Ont. DONALD CAMERON.

I am afraid, Donald, that your first meeting will be over before this, but it was impossible to answer your letter sooner.

As "Society Editor" I suppose you will have to write out all the interesting "notes" you can think of—news about the members, suggestions for the Society, good-natured criticisms on the meetings, etc. You will also have to get "papers" from the other members. At each meeting you will have to read the whole thing aloud, so none of the articles must be too long. I think you should give your Society Paper a name. Get the members to propose names, and vote on them. I wish you every success, Donald.
—Puck.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am sending the following composition to your Circle, I have written to your Circle before.

An Adventure in the Woods.

The bright sunshiny days of June had once more come to visit us. With them they had brought the golden days of roaming and hunting in the "Woods of June." Many are the happy days we have spent in the woods during that month, and once more we have them with us.

On the nineteenth of June we had decided to make a trip to the woods on a hunting expedition, so that morning was an exciting one. We hadn't made preparations until that morning. We had to get the guns ready and the ammunition, also a lunch. About nine o'clock we were ready.

Everybody wished us good luck and said, "good-bye", and then we were off. It was six miles there so we went on horseback. The horses were keen to go so we galloped along at full speed, until we were within half-a-mile of the forest, the horses became tired and galloped no longer but just walked slowly. It seemed as if we would never get there, but at last we arrived.

But to our surprise we found the woods to be dense. We had always thought it to be a small woods but it really was a forest. And of all the kinds of plants! I never could mention them all. But we strolled on till we became anxious. It seemed to me as if we would never find our prey.

All of a sudden Jack shouted, "Look, Hall, over there by that tree what is it? Say it is a wolf! Come on boys." Sure that was what it was,—nothing smaller than a wolf. Off at the top of our speed we went after it, and shouting at the top of our lungs. But we forgot to think of how we would find our way back.

We scrambled over logs, bushes and everything around the trees and everywhere. The dogs were ahead, close behind the wolf, but we were so far behind that our only way was to follow the sound of the dogs. We ran right through a marsh, but Frank was the only one to sink, so that made us lose time.

At last the dogs set up a dreadful howling, and we also heard the howling of more than one wolf so we ran very fast for fear the dogs would be beaten.

We reached the spot in ten minutes to find the dogs mauling two wolves. We watched them with surprise, too amazed

to move for a few minutes. When we recovered we levelled our guns and called the dogs off. One wolf fell dead on the spot but the other made for the thicker part of the woods and here its home was. Off went the dogs after it and caught it before it was half way there and then I shot it.

"Good for you, Hall", shouted Jack. "I knew you would do it! Come on! Take hold of these you fellows over there". It took the nine of us to carry them to the horses.

Henry was waiting with a cart so we piled them in and then ate our lunch. After that we mounted our horses and kept close beside the cart, for we were so proud of it that we feared something might happen to the wolves. So we were a very proud crowd of soldiers as we marched in the gate when we reached home.

EDITH SIMBERT, (Age 12.)
R. R. No. 3, Thorndale, Ont.

This is a "fast and furious" story, Edith, but it is very well put together. You are quite a fiction-writer.

I wish someone would write us a true story about hunting with a camera instead of a gun.—Puck.

Honor Roll.—Olive Bumstead, Beatrice Owen, Robbie Hurley, Mary Earles, Fred Smith.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Olive Bumstead wants to know what the Honor Roll is for. Well, Olive, it is for the names of those who wrote very good letters, but not quite good enough to be published in full. If letters are very badly composed, badly written, badly spelled, with dirty, untidy paper, the names cannot appear in the Honor Roll. So, you see, the more interesting your letter is, and the more carefully it is written, the more likely it is to be published.

Twilight.

O herald of the coming night!
With soft and stealthy step, you creep
Across the moor, across the glen
And woo the feathered things to sleep.

The south wind plays upon the pines
A melody so sweet and low!
The birdlings close their eyes; it is
The only lullaby they know.

The lone light of the evening star
Glow faintly through the deep'ning gloom.
Lay by thee now the toil of day.
Peace now. The Twilight Hour has come.

J. L. B.

Smiles.

"Did you get acclimated when you went to Cuba?" "Yes, by the best doctor I could find, but it didn't take."—Baltimore American.

Sovereignty Recognized.—Agent— "Is the boss of the house in?"
Proud Father—"Yes; he's asleep upstairs in his cradle."—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Hadn't Been There.—Lecturer (in a small town)— "Of course, you all know what the inside of a corpuscle is like."

Chairman of Meeting (interrupting)— "Most of us do, but ye better explain it for the benefit of them as have never been inside one."—Puck.

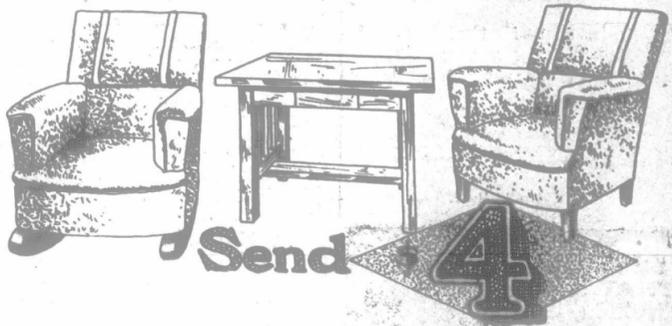
Had Him.—Senator Simmons was discussing the proposed war-tax on automobile-owners. "Making war-taxes," he said, "isn't pleasant work. It puts one in the position of the facetious minister at Ocean Grove who took a little girl on his knee, and said:

"I don't love you, Nellie."
"All the ladies on the breeze-swept veranda laughed, but little Nellie frowned and said:

"You've got to love me. You've got to."
"Got to? How so?" laughed the divine.

"Because," said Nellie stoutly, 'you've got to love them that hate you—and I hate you, goodness knows!"—Washington Star.

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A new edition of The Great-West Life pamphlet, "WHAT OTHERS SAY," is now in print. Reproduced in this pamphlet are the views of many who have had good opportunity to form an opinion of the Company, its Policies and methods. Several of the letters are from Policyholders, whose contracts have recently matured. As was to be expected, the writers are unanimous in expressing extreme satisfaction with the results under their Policies. To know The Great-West Policies is to clearly appreciate their value. A preliminary acquaintance with the Company and its Policies may be made by requesting printed matter and personal rates. State age next birthday.

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Paper White Narcissus (prepaid) 50c. doz., \$4. per 100; Roman Hyacinths 70c. doz.

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	Prepaid
Darwin Tulips 100 bulbs mixed colors	\$2.00
Single " 100 " "	1.50
Daffodils " 100 Single Yellow	2.40
Hyacinths, first size different colors, 1.10 doz. second " "	55

Ask for our complete price list, it is free, and gives you instructions of how to plant, etc.

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

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

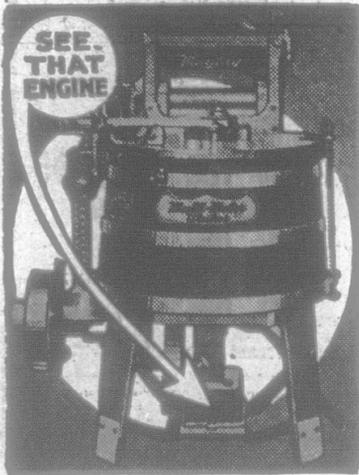
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BROWN LEGHORNS (ROSE-COMB) FOR SALE—A choice lot of cockerels, hens and pullets. Let us make you a trio from our best layers, at most reasonable prices. Write us your wants. Galloway & English, "Box A," Ingersoll, Ont.

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

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, 240-egg strain; Martins or Guilds, 220-egg strain; white Wyandottes,—cockerels, three, four and five dollars. Cocks, pullets, yearling hens. Wesley Shanklin, Ilderton, Ont.

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

Current Events.

Mr. A. K. Maclean (Lib.) Nova Scotia, was sworn into the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio.

Pensions have been increased in Canada and provision is to be made by which the Federal Government will maintain all incurable and helpless soldiers and sailors.

An aviation camp for the Royal Flying Corps is to be established at Beamsville, Ont.

On Oct. 26 Brazil formally declared a state of war against Germany.

British aviators have again dropped bombs on factories near Saarbrücken, Prussia.

During the past week 17 British vessels of over 1,600 tons and 8 under 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines.

During the past week the British and French made considerable advance northeast and east of Ypres, while Petain's men won a brilliant victory north of the Aisne, taking 12,000 prisoners and 120 guns and drawing nearer to Laon. Unfortunately less good news has come from Italy, where the Austrians heavily reinforced by Germans have driven the Italians back over a wide front, retaking the Bainsizza Plateau and capturing many prisoners and guns. Berlin claims 100,000 prisoners and threatens that Italy shall be overrun as were Belgium and Serbia. In Russia there seems to be a lull. After making a landing on the mainland the Germans so far have taken no further step towards Petrograd. On the contrary the land forces have withdrawn somewhat, apparently to ensconce themselves in more comfortable quarters for the winter, hence the proposed removal of the Government to Moscow may be postponed.

The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions from Oct. 19 to Oct. 26: Pte. H. H. Penrose, Weymouth, Dorset, England, \$1.00; "Toronto", \$2.

Previously acknowledged \$4,951.30

Total to Oct. 26th \$4,954.30

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

Letters and Home-Knit Socks Appreciated.

The following letter, received by a girl in this city who enclosed her address with a pair of socks, has been passed on to us for publication as a word of encouragement to others who are plying the knitting needles. This letter was read aloud in the Collegiate Institute here (London, Can.) and as a result sixty more girls began knitting. We are sure the publication of it will not only encourage people to knit, but will also greatly stimulate the writing of letters to the soldiers. Write to the boys. They are homesick.

47th Canadians,
Care of 4th. Can. Entrenching Battn.,
Army P. O., London, Eng.

My Dear Miss Walton: It is with a great deal of trepidation, mixed with pleasure, that I am writing to thank you for your goodness in helping on the "cause" by knitting socks.

I am quite aware that young ladies (I am presuming that you are a young lady) have quite enough to keep them occupied, at least most of the time, without settling down to the drudgery of knitting. I can understand an old lady, perhaps a grandmother or maiden aunt, filling in her time with that sort of thing, but I do believe the war has changed things quite a lot at home in Canada, and it is now the younger generation that is doing the most useful work.

If you only realized, Miss Walton,

what an appreciated gift a pair of home-knit socks were, I am sure it would repay you for the trouble you have taken. It is rather difficult to express oneself in a letter to a perfect stranger, but I do hope you will accept my very best thanks, both to you yourself and to the other members of your society.

I should be very glad, too, to receive a little note, or even a letter perhaps, from you. Do you know that letters are the most looked-for and most welcome of anything in a soldier's life? It is part of my duties as Company Sergeant Major, to look to the distribution of the Company's mail, and it does give me pleasure to see the look of joy on the boys' faces when a letter comes to them. The disappointed boys look with envious eyes on those luckier than themselves. It is pitiable sometimes, when some poor chap's mail has gone astray for a month or so. If you have any friends out here, write to them as often as you possibly can, if you want to have them keep up their spirits.

Just pass that little advice on to your chums, won't you? It will do a lot of good I am sure, and the boys out here need all the cheering up they can get from the folks at home.

Again, thank you.

I am, Yours sincerely,

W. Gordon Ritchie,

Co'y. Sgt.-Major., No. 129130.

The Restful Woman.

In these days of hurry and bustle, and consequent nerves, the lack of repose, especially among women is most marked. Yet repose, and the restfulness that goes with it, is a most potent attraction. The reposeful woman not only makes things easier for herself and her household but is soothing and helpful to every one she meets. Such a woman has a fine sense of the true proportion of things. Hence she does not exhaust herself or her vocabulary on trifles. The temporary loss of her thimble does not deprive her, instantaneously and completely, of her serenity of mind. Should she miss her train, or be kept waiting for five minutes, she emerges from the petty annoyance apparently none the worse in health or temper, simply because she is wise enough to recognize that it is a petty annoyance and nothing more. Not that she is lacking in intensity of feeling, but her common-sense leads her to withhold the expression of such feeling until the suitable occasion arrives.

She never wastes her time and strength in useless regrets. However disastrous and unfortunate the occurrence may be, since it cannot be undone, she expels it from her thoughts entirely. Some people expend a vast amount of breath in deploring past events which no amount of talking will undo. The sensible woman reserves her vital force for present or future exigencies. Again, she does not expect impossibilities of herself or any one else. She is content to look "one step onward, and secure that step." She knows perfection is not, to say the least, as common as blackberries in this world; in fact, as a certain witty gentleman, now deceased, used to say, the only perfect thing he knew was a perfect fool! But perhaps it is as regards the use of her tongue that this woman shows her sense most conspicuously. She will not always say all she knows, but she always knows all she says. There is a saying that if everyone knew what one said of another, there would not be four friends in the world.

Walk Ahead.

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER, JR.

If yer want ter get ter somewheres

Walk ahead!

Don' yer loiter by the roadside

Playin' dead.

Walk, an' whistler when yer walkin'

Smile, an' do some friendly talkin',

An' you'll get there without balkin'

It's been said

That a tortoise, fat an' funny,
Beat a real swift-movin' bunny,
When they raced ter win some money

An' I read

That he did it 'cause he follered,

While the bunny slep' an' wollerred

In the roadside. Fer the tortoise

Walked ahead!

Top Prices For Your

HAY AND STRAW

We are the largest dealers in hay in Toronto.

Write us for prices. Get your name on our list and we will advise you from time to time re quotations in the hay market.

Call on us if you are in town and make arrangements with us to handle your hay, etc.

Reference: Bank of Toronto.

McCullough & Muir
256 Dundas St., Toronto

FREE

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

HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK



1917-18 EDITION
1698—This Cape of Black Wolf is made in one of the most fascinating designs shown for this season. It is of generous width on the shoulders and the band collar is just what is required to make it one of the warmest and most comfortable fur pieces. The fur is fine, silky, jet black and very durable. Fastens as shown with silk crocheted buttons.
1699—Muff to match, in the new large barrel shape, trimmed as shown with beaver tail and has silk wrist cord. PRICE OF MUFF DELIVERED TO YOU \$10.00
The set throughout is lined with black corded silk poplin. This is a most desirable and serviceable fur set. A striking example of wonderful "HALLAM" values.
Address, using number as below.

John Hallam Limited

406 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

FARM FOR SALE BY AUCTION

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1917

There will be offered, subject to reserve bid, 100-acre farm, North half lot 16, Con. 2, Ekfrid, two miles from Appin, Ontario. Good dwelling house and orchard, good supply of water, barns lately remodelled, 7 acres fall wheat and farm well drained, also a pasture farm of 25 acres, including 10 acres good bush, quarter mile from the home-stand. Sale on the premises 4 p.m.

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

His Financial Measure.—Lady (entering bank, very businesslike)—"I wish to get a Liberty Loan bond for my husband." Clerk.—"What size, please?" Lady.—"Why, I don't believe I know, exactly, but he wears a fifteen shirt."

A Beautiful Sinner.

"The ermine is such a beautiful little creature in the far north, where the fur turns as white as swan's-down and the beady eyes shine above the snow like diamonds, that a child's first impulse is to make a pet of it. To this, old Montagnais always gave an emphatic no; and one morning, when we found twenty pet pigeons speared to death in the breast by a pair of venomous fangs, from sheer love of killing, not from hunger, we understood the Cree's aversion to the weasel.

"In summer, especially south of the Saskatchewan, the ermine's summer coat is exactly the color of the browned russet grasses; and woe to whisky-jack, pigeon-grouse, owl, or even the warriest of all feathered game, the crow, that dares to perch on tree or ground within sight of the weasel-ermine. A wriggling through the grass like the motion of a snake, and the ermine is at the side of the tree behind the bird. Up it goes, silent as a fly, head alert, eyes watching, neck twisted like the snake to strike! The bird is suddenly struck by a poisonous stab in the heart.

"Ordinarily in winter we set snares for the ermine with twine fastened to twigs but sometimes, under that old Cree cemetery, we found an ermine caught in one of the smaller steel traps. And what a picture of villainy overtaken by Nemesis he was, the cunning little bead eyes glittering with the most venomous, fearless hate to the very end!

"Montagnais told us much Indian lore besides hunting: the death-dirges, the war-chants, the love-songs of the braves! Unfortunately we are not so interested in this kind of lore as in the hunting; and I can very vaguely recall the words of only one love-song:

"Oh, come ye into the valley of the Qu'Appelle,
O sweetheart, come!
Where the white buffalo leads the herds to the sky-colored water,
And the beavers build in the meadows of the setting sun!
Oh, come ye into the valley of the Qu'Appelle,
O sweetheart, come!

The rest of the song enumerated the beauties of this lover's valley, where the maiden, bereft of her warrior, threw herself into the lake, and where her ghost forever calls—calls—calls for her lost brave. Hence arose the name "Qu'Appelle."

"It Can't Be Done."

The man who misses all the fun is he who says "It can't be done!" In solemn pride he stands aloof and greets each venture with reproof. Had he the power, he would efface the history of the human race; We'd have no steam nor trolley cars, No streets lit by electric stars; No telegraph nor telephone. We'd linger in the age of stone, Where, when some keen barbaric brain Of life's conditions dared complain, And planned a wheel on which to roll The load his arms could not control, Sneers rose from all the mighty crew That ever scoffs at what is new. The world would sleep if things were run By men who say "It can't be done!"

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Business Assessment.

A, a farmer, rents a small portion of land from B for a sawmill. The township assesses A for an acre of B's land as a business assessment. What amount of business must A do to become liable for business assessment.

Ontario. J. D. Ans.—The Assessment Act does not specify amount.

Rights of Way.

A and B have farms adjoining. There is a right-of-way to the shore for both. How wide should a right-of-way be for vehicles and for driving cattle. O. M.

Ans.—It is a matter to be regulated by an agreement in writing and under seal. And such agreement ought to be in triplicate, so that it may be registered and each party have an original. In order to the registration there must be a subscribing witness and an affidavit by him proving the execution of the documents. The parties should, without delay, get together and reach some reasonable arrangement, and then carry it out as above indicated.

Markets

Continued from page 1701.

20c. for white clover comb, and 16c. to 18c. for extracted. Brown comb was 17c. and buckwheat honey 13c. to 14c.

Eggs.—The market for eggs is strengthening somewhat owing to the rapid falling off in production. Strictly new-laid eggs brought from 53c. to 55c. per doz.; straight gathered were said to be selling around 40c. to 42c. in the country, and selected stock here was 47c. to 48c. No. 1 candled were 43c. to 44c., and No. 2 candled, 40c. to 41c. per doz.

Butter.—The order permitting the sale of margarine has just been promulgated, and it is difficult to say what the effect will be on the price of creamery. Assuming that the latter is made by export demand, it is assumed the price will not be affected. Finest creamery was quoted at 46c.; fine being around 45c. per lb., while dairies were 40c. per lb. for finest and 37c. to 38½c. for grades ranging from poor to fine.

Cheese.—The Commission quotes the following prices: 21½c. for No. 1 cheese; 21¼c. for No. 2; 20¾c. for No. 3. Ontario country boards were firm, Peterboro being cleared at 21½c.

Grain.—Number 2 Canadian Western oats were slightly firmer at 78c.; No. 3 and No. 1 extra feed, were 76½c.; No. 1 feed were 75½c.; No. 2 feed, 74½c. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 whites, 72c., and No. 3, 71c. per bushel, ex-store. Beans continued firm at \$9 for 3-lb. pickers; \$8.50 for 5-lb. pickers; \$7.75 for Rangoon beans; and \$7.25 for yellow eyes.

Flour.—No change of consequence took place in the market for flour. Manitoba first patents were still \$11.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$11.10; and strong bakers', \$10.90. Ontario 90% patents were unchanged, at \$10.70 to \$11 per barrel, in wood, and \$5.20 to \$5.35 in bags.

Millfeed.—Bran was unchanged at \$35 per ton, in bags; shorts sold at \$40 to \$42; middlings, \$48 to \$50; mixed mouille, \$55 to \$56 per ton; and pure grain mouille, \$58 to \$60.

Baled Hay.—The market for hay held very steady, prices being again unchanged last week, at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton for No. 2 hay, car loads, ex-track; and \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 3 hay.

Hides.—Prices were up all the way round last week. Calf skins advanced more per lb., at 28c. per lb. for greasers, and 30c. for No. 1. Lambs have advanced 10c. more, and were \$3.75 each, while horse hides were up 50c. at \$6 each. Beef hides were up 1c., at 23c., 24c. and 25c. per lb., Montreal inspection. Rough tallow, scrap fat, 2½c., and abattoir fat 5½c. to 6c.; rendered tallow, 16c. to 17½c. per lb.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.85 to \$17; western steers, \$6.25 to \$13.85; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$11.50; cows and heifers, \$5 to \$12.25; calves, \$8 to \$15.25.

Hogs.—light, \$14.30 to \$16.50; mixed, \$14.80 to \$16.65; heavy, \$14.70 to \$16.65; rough, \$14.70 to \$14.90; pigs, \$10.50 to \$14.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$12.75 to \$17.75.

Cheese Markets.

New York, specials, 23c. to 23½c.; average run, 22½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 20½c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 21¾c.; finest easterns, 21¾c.; St. Hyacinthe, 21¼c.; Cornwall, 21¾c.; Belleville, 21 5-16c. and 21¾c.; Perth, 21 5-16c.

Sale Dates.

Nov. 1, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.—pure-breds.

Nov. 5, Peter Arkell & Co., Teeswater, Ont.—Oxfords.

Nov. 7, Western Ontario Consignment Sale, London, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Nov. 8, Elgin County Pure-bred Breeders' Association, St. Thomas, Ont.—Shorthorns and Herefords.

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

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

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

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

This Advertisement

may induce you to try the first packet of

"SALADA"

but we rely absolutely on the inimitable flavour and quality to make you a permanent customer. We will even offer to give this first trial free if you will drop us a postal to Toronto.

B113

You Can Assure Your Family a

Monthly Income for Life

or assure yourself an income during your old age by means of an

Imperial Monthly Income Policy

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS NOW AND MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ADDRESS:

Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO



A MARRIED MAN SEEKS SITUATION AS herdsman in a Shorthorn herd. Apply to A. Wynn, Grimsby, Ont.

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

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

NEW ONTARIO—TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS buys 160 acres choice clay loam soil 3½ miles from Matheson. 25 acres seeded, 25 ready for the plough; creek, timber for building. The owner has other business to attend, reason for selling. Apply to Hugh Moore (who has charge), Matheson, Ont.

WANTED—A SINGLE EXPERIENCED FARM hand by the year, also strong boy or middle-aged man to do chores and help milk. Address—E. Hopkins, R. R. 1, Caledonia, Ont.

WANTED—200 EARLY PULLETS. WRITE price and full particulars to Spruce Lodge Poultry Yards, Milton, Ontario

WANTED—A COMPETENT HERDSMAN; yearly engagement, free house, garden lot, milk and wages \$50 per month. Apply Box 195, Niagara.

WANTED—SITUATION ON FIRST-CLASS farm, 200 to 500 acres, by Danish farmer, 27 years, single, with ten years' experience in dairy and mixed farming, and used to all kinds of farm machinery. Chris. Williams, care of Lowgivist, Marigold Farm, Clarkson, Ont.



Because it is healthy, soft, comfortable, durable, absorbs moisture and perspiration quickly—thus preventing colds.

It is the only natural covering for the little one's body. For the children there is Underwear, Stockings, Caps, Coats, Sweaters, Night Dresses, Night Shirts, Pyjamas, Slippers, Dressing Gowns, etc.

For sale at Jaeger Stores and agencies throughout the Dominion.

A fully illustrated catalogue free on application.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woolen CO. LIMITED Toronto Montreal Winnipeg British "founded 1883"



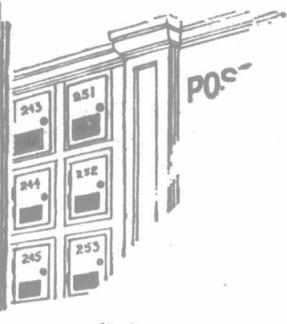
Military Service Act, 1917
Supplementary Announcement by the
Minister of Justice

Exemption Tribunals under the Military Service Act

How to apply for exemption

Proclamation will announce the day

How to apply for exemption





CANADA

Should You Be Exempt?

Every facility is afforded those who have reasonable ground for applying for exemption under the Military Service Act. Each man's case will be considered by a local, civil board, sitting in the locality where he lives, and will be decided as is desirable in the national interest.

The idea behind the Military Service Act is to call up first only those whose absence from civilian occupations will cause least disturbance to the country's economic and social life. One hundred thousand reinforcements—no more—are to be raised under the Act.

Cases of Exemption

Over 1,250 civic tribunals have been organized throughout Canada, known as Exemption Tribunals. These Boards are comprised of 2 members, one appointed by the county judge and one by a joint committee of Parliament. It will be seen that these tribunals are non-military and independent. The members are men closely acquainted with conditions in the places where they sit and will be able to give each case sympathetic attention.

National Interest Will Govern Exemptions

Consideration will be given to applications for exemption received from men engaged in the production or manufacture of commodities necessary to the conduct of the war and the support of those at home, and cases in which real hardship would be caused by the withdrawal. Not all men who register these claims will be exempted, but such claims will receive careful attention. National interest must govern.

Promptness is Essential

Prompt application for exemption is strongly urged upon all who, being included in the first class, believe they deserve exemption. But first visit a Medical Board and find out if any further action is required. Unless the Medical examination places you in Category A, you will have no immediate obligation for service.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

Gossip.

The advertisement appearing in another column in this issue and which also appeared in last issue of Herolds Farms Pedigreed Tamworths contained the wrong address. It should be Beamsville instead of Queensville.

Some time ago a Scotchman was showing an American visitor the sights, such as they are, of Glasgow. Passing a statue, he turned to his guest and said, with reverent emphasis: "That's the statue of the great John Knox."

"Who was he", said the American. To which the shocked Scot replied, "Gude God, mon, d'ye no read your Bible?"

The Elgin Breeders' Sale.

The second annual sale under the direction of the Elgin Pure-bred Breeders' Association will be held at the Durdle feed stables, St. Thomas, on Nov. 8th, the day following the big sale in London. Sixty-one head—twenty-four bulls and thirty-seven females, cows and heifers have been contributed by a number of the leading breeders of Elgin County, all of which have been inspected by a special committee appointed by the Association for this duty. We are reliably informed that this committee was critical in its work, and that a really high-class sale offering may be expected. Although the number of bulls is small it will include several young animals that have won ribbons in the show-ring, then again these youngsters are a husky bunch with lots of scale, bone and substance. There will be found some undeveloped, herd-header material among these animals which the wise buyer will be able to pick up at bargain prices. The females are none the less attractive. While part of the offering are right off grass, they are in strong condition. One can easily find a cow or heifer in this sale to suit his taste or pocket-book. The members of the Elgin Pure-bred Breeders' Association stand back of this sale and guarantee satisfaction to everyone. They extend a most cordial invitation to all stockmen and farmers to attend this one big event of the season. For sale catalogue address either Duncan Brown, Shedden, or James Page, Wallacetown, and don't forget to mention this paper.

Control of Grain Trade by Board of Grain Supervisors.

Diversion of Wheat to Flour Mills in the Interior.

Flour mills located in the interior, west of Fort William and Port Arthur have had in the past, as a rule, to pay for the privilege of having cars of wheat diverted to their mills. Mills, for example, at Kenora, Keewatin, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary and anywhere in the West, desiring to have cars diverted from the ordinary channel to their mills have had to pay for the privilege. The Board consider that mills located in the interior might not be able to, and indeed in some cases would not be able to, secure wheat unless they were permitted to pay the cost of diversion. But the Board also consider the cost of diversion should not be more than 1 cent per bushel.

Grain Out of Hospital Elevators, Private Elevators, or Mixing Houses.

The United States Grain Corporation is prohibiting the mixing of grades of wheat at the terminal points in the United States. This means a revolution in the method of handling grain in the terminal markets of the United States. The Board of Grain Supervisors has no authority to attempt anything of this kind, but it has had to consider at what price grain out of elevators that are mixing elevators should be sold. The buyers of grain, that is to say, the Allies and the mills do not agree that grain out of mixing houses is in quality equal to the average of grain out of public terminal elevators, and they object very strongly to being compelled to pay the same price for it. The Board of Grain Supervisors cannot pronounce upon the matter of the grade and quality of mixed as compared with



Clean up that stony section of the farm with a Bissell Steel Stone Boat. Built of stiff steel with railing around edges; steel runners. Sizes 2, 2½, and 3 ft. wide. Different styles for all kinds of farm and stable work. Write Dept. W. for folder and prices.

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

In a Mutual Company all the surplus is credited to the policyholders—not 90% or 95%, but the whole.

Please mention Advocate



RELIABLE CHURN

Won highest award Gold Medal at Panama Pacific, and created a great sensation at Toronto Exhibition this year. The Reliable is positively sanitary. Dash rod is spring steel, lid fits tight so that you can churn within 1 gallon of capacity of jar, viz., 6-gallon size churns 5 gallons. Made in 3-4-5 and 6-gallon sizes. Entire weight 45 lbs. crated. Guaranteed for 5 years. Prices, \$9.50, \$9.75, and \$10.00, F.O.B., Toronto. You can buy them at same prices in your own town, but if your hardware dealer has not got them yet, send money order direct to

Reliable Churn Co. of Canada
141 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.



The Higher the Price of Butter the Greater Your Loss without the Best Cream Separator

BUTTER prices are going higher every week.

Even at present butter prices no cream producer can afford to be without a cream separator or to continue the use of an inferior or half-worn-out machine another day.

And the higher the price goes the greater your loss.

Even if you have only two or three cows a De Laval would pay for itself in a few months.

If you have a larger herd your need of the best cream separator you can buy is just so much more urgent.

A De Laval Separator bought now will more than save its cost by spring. It can be bought for cash, or if preferred, on such liberal terms that it will easily pay for itself in its actual savings over any other separator or creaming system.

See the nearest De Laval agent right away and let him show you what the De Laval will save for you. If you do not know the De Laval agent, write direct for any desired information.

The De Laval Company, Ltd. MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Farm Accounts

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

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

THE NEWMAN-BATES SYSTEM OF FARM BOOKKEEPING

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

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

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

Write for particulars to:

H.S. Bates, 102 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

Harab-Davies Fertilizers Yield Big Results

Write for booklet.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD. WEST TORONTO

THE VETERINARIAN

A valuable book which tells you all about the treatment of diseases of your live stock. Given FREE with a trial ton order of

LINSEED OIL CAKE

"Maple Leaf" Brand

Write to-day for lowest prices.

The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited Toronto and Montreal

unmixed wheat. This belongs to the Board of Grain Commissioners. The Board of Grain Supervisors accordingly decided that the fixed price of grain in store public terminal elevators should be a maximum price for grain of corresponding grades out of private elevators, hospital elevators or mixing houses, but that the grain out of the mixing houses cannot be less than grain out of public terminals, grade for grade, by over four cents per bushel. The Board further decided that the buyers shall pay the fobbing charges (charges for loading from elevator to vessel or car) in addition out of such elevators.

In other words, for wheat out of mixing elevators shall be a maximum and a minimum price, the maximum being equal to the price fixed for wheat out of public terminal and the minimum being four cents less. The price actually obtained will depend upon the quality of the wheat and upon the quality, in case of dispute, the authority shall be as provided for in the Canadian Grain Act.

Alberta Red Winter Wheat.

Following the example of the United States, the Board of Grain Supervisors fixed prices on Alberta Red Winter wheat corresponding with those of Manitoba Spring wheat.

Ontario Winter Wheat.

The Board decided to postpone the fixing of prices on Ontario Winter wheat until more definite information as to its qualities could be obtained.

Commercial Grades of Manitoba Wheat.

As the commercial grades for Manitoba Spring wheat have not yet been fixed by the Grain Standards Board, the Board of Grain Supervisors postponed fixing the prices for these grades.

No Grade Wheat.

For wheat containing an undue percentage of moisture it was decided to postpone the fixing of prices until definite information can be obtained as to the prices paid for such wheat in the United States.

Rejected Wheat.

Prices for wheat rejected on account of weeds and also rejected on account of smut, were considered and a provisional list of prices was drawn up.

The Board will meet again at as early a date as possible to finally fix the prices on these grades. At the moment there is not sufficient information upon which to base them either as regards our own commercial grades or as regards the prices paid in the United States.

Grain Inspection in Canada and the United States.

For many years the inspection of grain in Canada has been under the control of the Federal Government. Now the inspection of grain in the United States is under the control of the United States Government. To this extent the Canadian principle of Federal inspection has been adopted in the United States. The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that an attempt should be made to ascertain whether the specifications of the grades adopted by the United States could not also be adopted in Canada. The wheat grown in the Western Provinces of Canada is nearly all spring wheat of the Hard Red Fife variety and corresponds in qualities with the Hard Spring wheat grown in the Dakotas and Minnesota. There is everything to be said in favor of and nothing to be said against having similar specifications for the grades on the two sides of the line and the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada would respectfully urge upon the Right Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the advisability of his authorizing the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada to investigate and report on the question whether the specifications of the grades as adopted in the United States would not be suitable in Canada.

In this connection the Board of Grain Supervisors specially desire to call the attention of the Rt. Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the fact that there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in Western Canada in the past by the inspection of what is called "No grade grain," that is to say, grain containing an excessive percentage of moisture. In the new Federal grades of the United States, the percentages of moisture to be allowed in straight grade grain are definitely prescribed. The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that the percentages

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if for Christmas, 1917, you send him a Gillette Safety Razor! That's the gift that is valued Overseas for itself as well as for the sake of the sender. Few articles of personal equipment are so welcome, for the Gillette is known up and down the Allied lines, by Canadian, Briton and Anzac, Frenchman, Italian and American, as the one sure passport to a clean and enjoyable shave.

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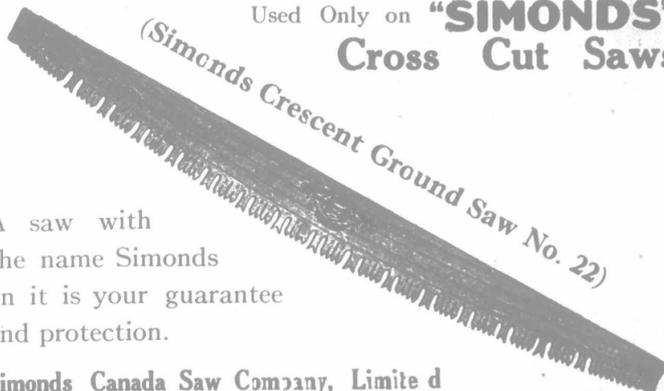
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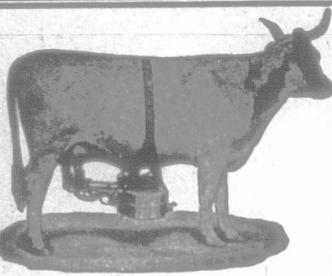
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has these advantages over other machines. Transparent celluloid milking tubes instead of rubber ones which harbor germs and are difficult to clean. Fall and teat cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The udder has no weight to carry. The pail cannot be knocked over and the teat-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up straw or fith. The OMEGA milks fast and milks clean.

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

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Sunny Acres Aberdeen-Angus
Home from the shows. Review both the Toronto and Ottawa reports in the Farmer's Advocate and note our winnings. We have young bulls of serviceable age that were winners, and others that were not exhibited. These are sired by one of our two herd sires—Elm Park Pat 8220 and Kinnaird Lad 7304. We invite correspondence and visitors are always welcome.

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

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Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus Cows
with calves at foot and bred again. Bulls of serviceable age, females all ages; a few Shearling Oxford Down ram lambs.
Alex. McKinney, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

thus prescribed could and should be acted upon by the Canadian Grain Inspection Department. The price fixed being the same on both sides of the line, and the type of wheat being the same it is evidently desirable that the inspection in the two countries should be as far as possible along the same lines. The matter of moisture content has been investigated by authorities in the United States, and the investigations have been conducted upon a very large scale. There is, therefore, a strong presumption in favor of the adoption of the percentages of moisture as enacted by the United States.

Export of Wheat to the United States.

The Board of Grain Supervisors are in harmony with the United States Grain Corporation in believing that the first call upon the surplus of wheat in Canada is from the European Allies, and the prices being fixed as they are, producers in Canada have nothing to lose by such regulation of exports to the United States as will result in very little wheat being shipped to the United States for consumption there. The understanding between the Board and the United States Grain Corporation is as follows: It may be advisable to permit a certain amount of Canadian wheat to be shipped to the United States in the common cause, but for all such shipments Mr. Barnes will take the responsibility. He must approve, he must purchase the wheat and distribute it, and the Board of Grain Supervisors, at his request, will permit the wheat to be exported; in a word, wheat shipments across the line either way must be subject to the approval and permission of the United States Grain Corporation and the Board of Grain Supervisors.

Shipments From Canadian Seaboard.

The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that no wheat should be shipped from the Canadian seaboard without permits from the Board, and that permits should only be given to shipments to the Wheat Export Company.

Shipments of Flour to the United States.

The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that the policy of the United States Food Controller in regard to flour should be adopted by the Food Controller in Canada, and also that shipments of flour from Canada into the United States and from the United States into Canada should be subject to the approval and permission of the Canadian Food Controller and the United States Food Controller.

Organization and Machinery.

To carry out the whole of the above policy in regard to the price of wheat and the distribution of it, a very considerable machinery would be required if it were necessary to create de novo an organization for that purpose. This would involve very considerable office space and a large staff. The Board of Grain Supervisors have carefully considered this matter and they have authorized the Executive to make an arrangement with two organizations, namely, the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association and the Winnipeg Clearing House, which organizations already do work of the kind that needs to be done and which could undertake the work needed to be done by the Board of Grain Supervisors at much less cost than if the Board created a new staff for the purpose. It is, therefore, the intention of the Board to ask the Right Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce to approve of arrangements along this line. The two organizations named have had much experience in doing this work, and as soon as arrangements have been perfected, a recommendation along this line will be sent to the Right Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The President of the Wheat Export Company considers that if the Allies are to absorb the carrying charges on wheat at country points along the lines of the plan indicated above, the Wheat Export Company should have the right to name one or two auditors of the accounts for carrying charges in order to protect themselves, and that these auditors be paid out of the general fund. The Board of Grain Supervisors consider that this is a reasonable request and they ask the approval of the Right Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce.—Robert Magill, Chairman of the Board.

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Conserve time, money and your horse's strength by using **RED TIP CALKS**
They will enable your horse to travel on slippery, icy roads and streets in absolute safety. They can be adjusted in a few minutes and make you ready for the road any time—day or night—eliminating danger and delay.
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OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Shropshire and Southdown Sheep
Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS
We have on hand one of the strongest lot of young bulls that we ever had in the stables. Strong in individuality and strong in breeding. Come and see them or write for particulars. We also have females, bred to our herd sire, **Newton Grand Champion, Imp.**
GEO. AMOS & SONS, 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R., MOFFAT, ONT.

Glengow Shorthorns
We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding, and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.
WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

OAKLAND---55 SHORTHORNS
A herd of feeders, breeders and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 18 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females, any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd.
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THE MANOR STOCK FARM---SHORTHORNS
Present Offering—A choice young red bull, fit for service in any herd. Write or come and see.
JOHN T. GIBSON DENFIELD, ONTARIO

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns
Herd headed by Escana Ringleader, one of the great sons of Right Sort, Imp. We are offering right good bulls of extra quality, ready for immediate service, and others coming on. Write your wants or come and see them. Intending purchasers will be met at Elora any time.
F. W. Ewing, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

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

Gossip.**Douglas Brown & Son's Shorthorns.**

Ontario breeders of the correct dual-purpose type of pure-bred Shorthorns have, in the past few years, conceded much to the splendid herd, of upwards of 35 head, owned by Douglas Brown & Son of Bright, Ont., although founded on straight Scotch lines some fifteen years ago, from selections made principally from the Willowbanks herd of Caledonia, Ont. Mr. Brown has by careful selection and mating kept the herd well up to its original type. He has also developed a herd of mature cows that would make an exceptionally high average to-day if placed under Record of Performance rules. Up to the present, however, Mr. Brown has never entered any officially, but several in the past year have run well up to fifty pounds per day, without any special preparation. These dams are got by such good breeding bulls as Nonpareil Star, the Roan Lady bull; Nonpareil Victor, and the former herd sire, Royal Saxon. All three bulls are represented among the breeding females and are equally responsible for bringing the herd up to its present standard. There are also two 12-months bulls yet in the stables and these will be consigned to the London sale next week. They are both thick, mellow fellows, well grown and will be among the best things offered for the day. All of the younger things, including seven bulls from 2 to 8 months, are got by the present herd sire, British Pride, another Willowbank product, by Roan Chief (imp.) 60865. These seven calves with one exception are all nice red or roan and make up one of the choicest offerings ever seen at the farm. If any of our readers are looking for a combination of correct Shorthorn type and strong milk production they should keep these youngsters in mind, or if wanting a bull ready for service they should take note of the two catalogued for London and selling on Wednesday, November 7. Full particulars regarding the herd will gladly be furnished at all times. Address all correspondence to Douglas Brown & Son, Bright, Ont., R. R. No. 3.

THE CANADIAN SALE of 1917**125 SHORTHORNS**

75 Cows and Heifers with a number of calves at foot.

38 Young Bulls

The Greatest Shorthorn Event of the Year

FRASER HOUSE STABLES

London, Ont., Wednesday, November 7, 1917

INCREASE PRODUCTION—and also your profits by making selections from consignments to "The Greatest Shorthorn Sale of the Year". There will be cows with calves at foot, heifers safely bred and bulls ready for service. All carefully selected and sold under absolute guarantee. In this year's offering are "lots", sired by such noted herd bulls as Sea Foam, Blarney Stone, Royal Warrant, Imp., Roan Chief, Imp., Hillhead Chief, Imp., Choice Archer, Imp., Archer's Sultan, Clipper Minstrel, Clansman, Senator Lavender and others. Many of the pedigrees, too, are chock-full of Cruickshank, Duthie, Marr, Bruce, Anderson and Campbell breeding, making up not only the strongest lot of families we have ever offered, but the strongest lot individually as well. Come and make the crowd representative even if you don't buy. We want you with us on November 7th. We will make you comfortable.

Owing to the large number to be sold, the sale will start promptly at 12 o'clock, noon. Come on the evening of the 6th and look them over.

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MENTION THE "ADVOCATE"

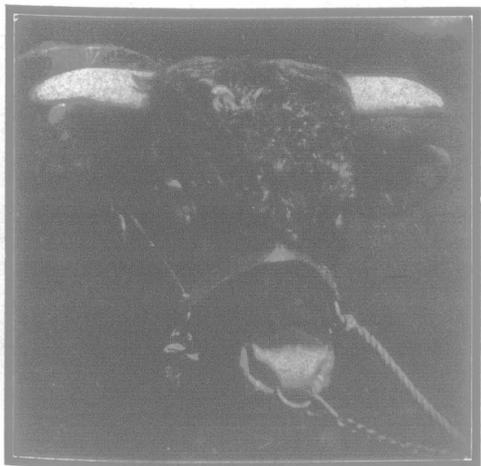
Gossip.**The London Sale of Shorthorns.**

Of the several consignment sales advertised in these columns to take place within the next few weeks, none will be more eagerly awaited than the great annual London sale of Shorthorns, to be held in the city of London, Ontario, on Wednesday, November 7. In all there will be 113 lots offered this year with which a number of calves at foot will bring the entire offering well up to 130 head. One-hundred and thirty head in a great one-half-day sale is not often scheduled to take place in Canada, and as they have all been drawn from many of the better herds of Western Ontario under very careful selection, the 1917 offering will be the most important one ever put up by the Club, and no doubt one of the strongest Canada will see staged this year. Of the 113 lots catalogued 38 are young bulls; mostly all are of serviceable age, and many of them are got by Ontario's best known sires. The manager, Harry Smith, has two good, thick herd headers got by the noted Springhurst sire, Blarney Stone. Kyle Bros. have a 1916 March calf, got by Royal Warrant (imp.), and another roan January calf by Imp. Braco. Wm. Waldie is consigning a year-old Roan Lady bull got by Hill Head Chief (imp.). F. McDonald & Son have a good Mina yearling got by a grandson of the great Whitehall Sultan. Wm. Hamilton has a 1916 roan December calf got by a son of Newton Ringleader (imp.) from a Cruickshank Lady Buckingham dam. G. & W. H. Nicholson have several that are all ready for heavy service and all got by their famous sire, Best Boy, and H. C. Robson has a good 11-months roan, got by a son of the good breeding bull Good Times by Prince of Fashion (imp.). This summary is of only a few of the bulls catalogued but from these it will be seen that they are one of the strongest lots any auction has brought out in some time; offering to both Canadian and American breeders a well chosen selection. In their array of females too, the management have once more been unusually successful. Individually, we understand they are quite up to any of the Club's former offerings; and running

THE ELGIN PURE-BRED BREEDERS'

SECOND ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE, TO BE HELD AT DURDLE FEED STABLE,
ELGIN STREET, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Thursday, November 8th, 1917

61 Shorthorns and Herefords

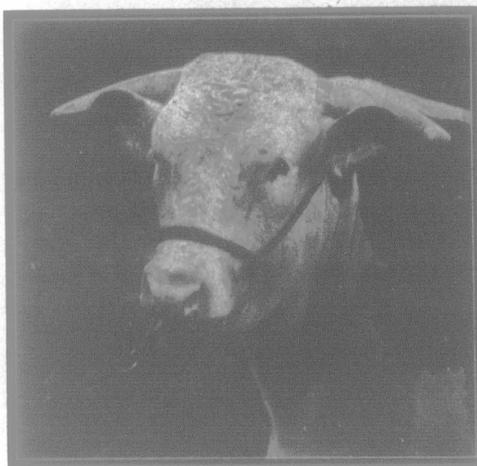
50
High-Class Shorthorns

11
Top-Notch Herefords

24 Bulls and 37 Females

with

Quality, Substance,
Character and
Pedigree



From thirteen of Elgin's most prominent herds. Families represented are Roan Lady, Kilblean Beauty, Crimson Flower, Lustre, Wedding Gift, Strathallan, Miss Ramsden.

THE GET OF SUCH GREAT SIRES AS Trout Creek Wonder, Bonnie Brae 21, Bonnie Brae 3, Albany Jr., and others of equal popularity are strongly represented in this offering.

Catalogue gives full particulars and can be had for the asking.

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DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS

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

W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

Mardella Shorthorns

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

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R. 3, Ont.

A GOOD SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE

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

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

Plaster Hill Shorthorns

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

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

Glenfoyle Shorthorns

Present Offering—Choice young cows and heifers. Young bulls of the best dual-purpose families; also four females of Scotch breeding for sale. Prices right.

STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.

When writing please mention this paper.

NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS

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

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

Welland District Shorthorn Breeders' Club

are still offering young bulls of serviceable age, and a few breeding females.

Chas. Gainer, Secretary, Box 607, Welland, Ont. A. E. Howell, President, Fenwick, Ont.

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Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times.

J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

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

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONTARIO

Maple Shade Farm—SHORTHORNS

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

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

IRVINGDALE SHORTHORNS

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

JNO. WATT & SON, ELORA, ONTARIO

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

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

Write for anything in Shorthorns and Shropshires. One hour from Toronto.

SHORTHORNS

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

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

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

Blairgowrie Shorthorns and Shropshires

I have 25 imported shearing rams as well as a number of Canadian-bred ones. These are a rare, good lot, priced right. Can also spare a few more ram and ewe lambs (Canadian-bred.) Usual offering in Shorthorns.

JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT. Myrtle Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

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

over the pedigrees one sees a wealth of Duthie, Anderson, Cruickshank, Marr, Bruce and Campbell breeding. These are gets of such noted bulls as Senator Lavender, Clipper Minstrel, Masterpiece, Clansman, as well as most of the sires mentioned in the review of the young bulls given above. With the exception those that are selling with the smaller calves at foot, nearly every female of breeding age will be well along in calf, or in any event safely bred. All females offered, as the bulls, are guaranteed by the Club to be regular breeders, and those that have attended the sales in the past, know the officers have made this a ruling that in all cases must be enforced. This, in itself, makes London a safe place to buy and for the rest, one needs only to be present on Nov. 7 to see that the entire offering will deserve your patronage. Catalogues may be had on application to Harry Smith, Hay, Ont.

Gossip.

Irvingdale Shorthorns.

There is perhaps no pure-bred Shorthorn herd in the Dominion that has, in the past, furnished more herd sires to the better herds throughout Canada and the United States than has the half-century-old Irvingdale herd owned by Jno. Watt & Son of Elora, Ont. Being among the foundation herds of Shorthorns in Canada, and one that in the early days set up a standard that even in these modern times it is hard to follow, we naturally look for something special when visiting the Irvingdale herd of to-day and as evidenced by a day spent at the farm recently, one is not to be disappointed. The senior sire, Gainford Select, a Kilblean Beauty bull got by the champion Gainford Marquis (imp.), has from those great old foundation cows, left some choice things. They show a combination of depth and character that will command attention everywhere and places Gainford Select in a favorable position with the best Canadian sires of to-day. His three sons now advertised are all of serviceable age and should not remain in the stables long. There are also two other younger sons and they too are further evidence of Gainford Select's worth as a sire. All five calves mentioned are for sale as is also their sire, he being replaced now by the junior herd sire, Marquis Supreme. The latter is also a son of Gainford Marquis and is recognized as one of the most promising sons of the noted champion has ever sired. He is a thick, evenly-fleshed youngster, much the same in style, character and color as his sire and has for dam, Sultan's Fancy, a daughter of Whitehall Sultan and Proud Fancy (imp.). The latter was got by the great bull, Pride of Morning, thus giving the junior sire at Irvingdale three top crosses which take in the champions of three countries. Messrs. Watt & Son expect much from this young sire and personally we know of no other young sire that should have brighter prospects. We will await with interest the results of his mating with the good Irvingdale females of Collynie, Missie, Brawith Bud, English Lady, Duchess and Emmeline breeding. Four Gainford Marquis heifers, also in the herd and every one of strong show calibre, will also be bred to Marquis Supreme. Every one interested in the breed will no doubt show considerable interest in the results of this mating. Full particulars regarding the herd and present offering will be gladly furnished by Messrs. Watt at all times. Mention the Advocate when writing.

Benjamin Birdie, the famous jockey, was taken suddenly ill, and the trainer advised him to visit a doctor in the town. "He'll put you right in a jiffy," he said. The same evening he found Benjamin lying curled up in the stables, kicking his legs about in agony. "Hello, Benny! Haven't you been to the doctor?" "Yes." "Well, didn't he do you any good?" "I didn't go in. When I got to his house there was a brass plate on his door—"Dr. Kurem. Ten to one—I wasn't going to monkey with a long shot like that!"

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UNION MADE
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Record HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada of the 46-lb. bull, Ormsby Jane King, only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale. Also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and 2 great grandams average 38.4 lbs. butter in 8 days. Eleven bull calves of lesser note and females all ages.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Manor Farm Holsteins

Those wishing a young sire from high-record dams and sired by King Seg's Pontiac Posch will do well to write for pedigree and prices before buying elsewhere.

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CLARKSON ONTARIO

Willowlee Holsteins

A few bulls left, 4 months old; dams, 65 lbs. of milk a day. \$50.00, delivered.
A. MIGHT, R. R. No. 6, Brampton, Ontario

Horse and Cattle Notes From England.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
The Suffolk Punch horse is riding on the crest wave of popularity. A Suffolk farmer, W. J. Catchpole, has sold his stud of forty-six Suffolks for the excellent aggregate of 4,373 gs. This number included eight geldings which averaged £71 5s., the best being two four-year-olds, which made 100 gs. each to Mr. Crowhurst, Canterbury. Twenty-two mares and fillies averaged £132, the highest figure being 220 gs. for a three-year-old, Freston Queenie by Darsham Sheik, purchased by a Norfolk farmer, H. Mason, Irstead, Near Wroxham.

E. R. and A. Debenham, who are building up a big stud of Suffolks in Dorsetshire, were ready purchasers.

At a sale of Suffolks at Mendlesham, twenty-two head of farm workers were dispersed on behalf of the Executors of the late F. W. Traylen for a general average of £145. Two mares bought five years ago for 60 gs. each were now sold with their progeny for £1,477. One of the mares, Matchett, six years, by Flowton Togo, made 300 gs.; her first foal, a three-year-old, reached 195 gs., her second 140 gs., her third 60 gs., and her fourth at foot 46 gs. The other mare made 180 gs.

As I recorded in a recent letter, at Sexton, Grimwade and Beck's sale of Shires the fine price of 530 gs. was paid for J. G. Williams' brown colt foal, sire by Champion's Goalkeeper, and out of Halstead Duchess VII by Redlynch Forest King, and so straining back on his dam's side to Menestrel. Halstead Duchess VII is the winner of innumerable prizes and is the dam of Pendley Duchess, the Royal and London winning filly, C. T. Hoare, Bignell Park, Bicester, was the plucky buyer. J. G. Williams had a very good sale, for E. Thompson Doncaster, paid 290 gs. for the Tring-bred bay colt by Champion's Clansman, out of Bell Queen Mary, a Ratcliffe Conquering King mare, and herself a second-prize winner in London. Mr. Measures paid 300 gs. for another Tring-bred colt foal, which we believe was by Marden John.

Pedigree cattle men are hoping their stocks will not have to be reduced. When Mr. Prothero, in the spring, and Lord Rhondda some few weeks ago, said that to reduce the strain on shipping we must reduce the stocks of our commercial cattle, etc., they advocated what farmers have been working for for a hundred years, and which they had at last within their grasp—the early maturity which decreases the stock of holding cattle. Cattle are now brought into market at from eighteen months to two years old—the present writer has seen more than one this year, that at the age of twelve months weighed 40 imperial stones. In the days of Culley few steers were fed out till they were well on the way to four years old, if they were not four years old all out. It is an undoubted fact that the present early maturity has been obtained by careful and scientific breeding, in other words, by the breeding of pedigree stock, which is so scornfully spoken of by the ignorant. So great has been the progress made that there seems no reason why, in a few years of normal work, two-year-olds should not be the outside limit for killing steers, with, of course, a few exceptions, such as we always meet with. And if this happens, what a lot of valuable food will be let loose for other purposes than merely keeping cattle alive. So important is the question from an economical standpoint that no stone should be left unturned to keep our pedigree herds at the highest state of efficiency, for the call on them will come suddenly, and be urgent.

Sir J. R. G. Cotterell, Bt., Garnons, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hereford, has had the misfortune to lose, through an accident, his celebrated Hereford bull, Purple King. Purple King was never shown, but was a bull, of great scale and quality, with particularly good hindquarters, and a great stock-getter.

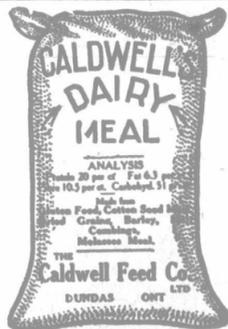
A Shorthorn bull, Red Viscount, bred by the Irishman, the Right Hon. F. Wrench, which took first prize in his class and the championship of the yard at the Royal Dublin Society's spring shows of this year, and was afterwards sold for 500 gs. to Mr. James Sidney, has just been resold in the Argentine for over £2,000 sterling. This is another triumph for Mr. Wrench's noted sire Red Baron.

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Your Cows Will Give More Milk If Fed Our Dairy Meal

This is because it is a meal prepared solely for producing milk. It is high in its protein content and the other necessary ingredients are mixed to form a perfectly balanced meal. Nothing is missing—therefore it brings your cows up to their maximum flow of milk. Change off from your ordinary meal and try Caldwell's for two weeks. You will get better results. Order a quantity to-day from your feedman.

Give it a Trial and be Convinced



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Makers also of Molasses Dairy Meal. Cream Substitute Calf Meal, Hog Feeds, Molasses Horse Feed and Poultry Feeds of all kinds.

STANDARD FEEDS

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease) a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. We have young bulls for sale whose two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average as high as 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days; another whose two nearest dams are both 100-lb. cows; and one ready for service from a 41-lb. sire and an 18,000-lb. two-year-old dam. Send for our BOOK OF BULLS. A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) JEFFERSON, ONT.

ROYCROFT FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The home of Het Loo Pieterje, the world's record junior two-year-old, and Mildred Pieterje Abbekerk, the world's milk record four-year-old. Records were both made on the farm this year and we have young bulls of the same breeding. Get your next herd sire from a herd that is best by test. Regarding individuality—pay "Roycroft" a visit and see for yourself. Take Yonge Street cars from North Toronto.

W. L. SHAW, Newmarket, Ont.

Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.

Present offerings are 4 grandsons of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and high-testing, large-producing R. of P. dams of Korndyke and Aaggie DeKol breeding. Born during April and May, 1917. Apply to Superintendent.

SUNNYBROOK FARM OFFERINGS

A few choice yearling bulls and heifers. Fine individuals, beautifully marked and highly strained in the blood of the world's record cattle.

1. Clydesdale stallion, "Coming Star". Fine type, excellent breeding. Rising 5 yrs. Write for particulars.

JOS. KILGOUR, EGLINTON. Toronto Phones: Bel. 184, Adel. 3900.

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 50 heifers and young bulls to offer by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Phone 7165

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Stock for sale, all ages, from choice, high-testing dams—75 head to choose from. Our special offering is a few choice heifers, due to freshen in September or October. Personal inspection is invited.

GRIESBACH BROS. L.-D. Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

175 head to choose from. Special offering—bulls from one month to one year old.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN Grandsons of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. ST. GEORGE, ONT. Visitors always welcome

MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS
Fine quality, type, heavy-producing Holsteins—forty head to choose from. The females are sired by Idaline's Paul Veeman and King Seg's Pieterje, and are in calf to FINDERNE King May Payne. Two bull calves, about ready for service, sired by the latter bull and out of heavy-producing cows, for immediate sale. Females in milk have made high records and sires used have the backing and are proving good. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome. **H. C. HOLTBY, GLANWORTH, ONT.**

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Just now we are offering our two junior herd bulls, aged 2 and 3 yrs. Individually as good as their breeding; sired by King Lyons Hengerveld and King Lyons Colantha. Personal inspection is invited.

J. Mogk & Son, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

TWENTY-FIVE HOLSTEIN FEMALES

The first I have ever offered. I am away over-stocked and am offering females for the first time. I have over eighty head. Come and make your selection—one or twenty-five. The best-bred lot of cattle in Ontario. I also have five young bulls.

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Your money can earn 5% just as easily as 3% if you invest it in the debentures of the Standard Reliance Mtg. Corp.

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TWENTY FIVE YEARS BREEDING
Registered Jerseys and Berkshires

We have bred over one half the world's Jersey Champions, for large yearly production, at the pail. We bred and have in service, the two grand Champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description, and prices.

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Young bulls for sale (out of R.O.P. dams) from one to fifteen months old; tracing closely to the world's champions, Garclough May Mischief and Jean Armour.

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A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams imported and Canadian bred.

SIRE: Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp) 35758 many times grand champion.

Fairfield Mains Triumph (Imp) 51137, a son of the noted Hobbsland Perfect Piece.

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WRITE **W.F. STEPHEN, Secretary**
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'N
Box 508, Huntingdon, Que.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

We have at present the strongest lot of young bulls we ever offered—one by Hobbsland Masterpiece, one by Sunnyside Matchless, and the others by our present herd sire, Sunnyside Masterpiece.

Jno. W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.

D. M. WATT

For imported or Canadian-bred Ayrshires, bulls or females, get my prices. My importations win wherever shown. Write me for one animal or a carload. **St. Louis Station, Que.**

JAS. B. ROSS, MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

For high-producing show-bred AYRSHIRES Herd headed by Snow King 47376, first-prize two-year bull at Toronto, 1917. Write me also for anything in Yorkshires.

Meadowvale P.O., Streetsville Station

This year, up to the present, Uruguay has been the biggest customer for Hereford pedigree cattle, no less than 114 having been exported to that country. Brazil comes next with 104, then Rhodesia 65, South Africa 35, Argentine 15, Australia 5, New Zealand 5, and Falkland Islands 2—a total of 345. These figures are up to the 26th of September, and before the year closes, no doubt considerable additions will be made. Truly a healthy state of affairs, having regard to the state of the shipping, high freightage, and insurance charges. ALBION.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Curing Pork.
What is the best method to cut up pork and how can it be cured for home use?

2. Can you or some of your readers tell me the amount of dye required to dye a knitted woolen yarn sweater? C. G. Ans.—1. There are different ways in which the carcass may be cut up; one method is to half the carcass and remove the back bone and ribs; the legs are removed, then the shoulder and hams cut off leaving the sides to be cut into three or four pieces. The surplus fat should be trimmed from the hams and shoulders and some may be cut from the sides to render for lard. Meat from legs and head is made into head cheese. There are different recipes for curing meat. To salt-dry, hams and shoulders are usually rubbed with 4 pounds of salt, 1½ pounds of brown sugar and 2 ounces of pulverized saltpetre for every 100 pounds of meat. It should be applied three times for hams and shoulders, rubbing it well in, at intervals of about a week. Some make a brine of 8 pounds of salt, 4 pounds of brown sugar, 2 ounces of pulverized saltpetre, dissolved in 4 gallons of water. The meat is placed in a cask and the mixture poured over it adding sufficient water to cover. After six weeks it is taken out of the brine and then smoked. Side meat may be treated as follows: Rub the meat well with salt and brown sugar, about ¼ pound of the latter to 1 pound of the former, and pack in a barrel for three or four days. The meat is then taken out and the salt scraped off the outside; the rind is removed and the meat sliced and fried, just as it would be for the table only it is not cooked quite as much as if it were to be eaten at the time. It is then packed in large crocks or lard pails and the lard which is fried out of it is poured over it. When the crock or pail is filled a plate should be placed on top to keep the meat down in the fat until it gets cold. Lard is then poured over the top to make it air-tight. The meat is cooked a little more before using.

2. We cannot give the amount of dye required as it will depend somewhat on the quality of the dye. Full directions for using and the amount of material it will require usually given on every package of dye.

Veterinary.

Sprung Hock.
Fifteen-year-old horse suddenly went lame last July. The hock joint swelled. I treated it without results and then turned on pasture for 4 weeks. Pus ran until a couple of days ago and then the opening healed, but he is still lame. Will he be worth wintering?

2. Is straw containing smut dust safe to feed to stock? J. G. Ans.—This is called "Sprung Hock". It occurs suddenly, usually the result of a sprain. He should be kept as quiet as possible. If very lame place in slings. Lance abscesses as they appear and flush out the cavities twice daily until healed with a 5 per cent solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic acid. After all are healed the lameness should disappear and the enlargement can usually be reduced some by rubbing well once daily with a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 oz. each of alcohol and glycerine.

As some cases result fatally and others recover it is not possible for us to say definitely what will be the result in this case, but as the injury occurred so long ago, it is probable that he will make, at least a partial recovery.

2. Straw containing smut dust may be fed in limited quantities to cattle with reasonable impunity, but is very unsafe for horses. V.

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YOU simply cannot get more engine value per dollar than you get when you buy either of these engines. They are oil engines built to use kerosene and other cheaper fuel as well as gasoline.

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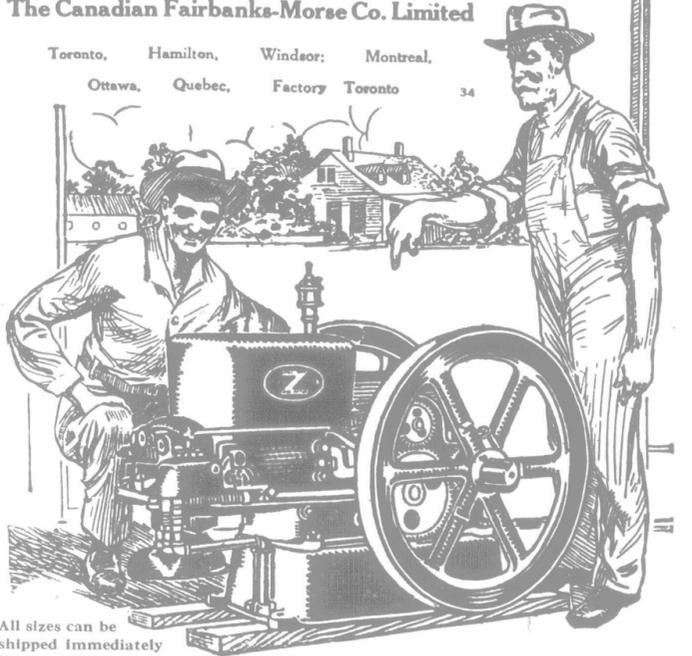
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FREE Hallam's Trappers' Guide—86 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—36 pages; illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices.

Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.



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Three young bulls, fit for service; sons of Hillside Peter Pan and R. O. P. dams. These were winners at Toronto and London. A few young sows and boars of good quality and priced right.

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Herd Sires, Netherton King Theodore, Imp. and Humeshaugh Invincible, Grand Champion London, 1917. Our herd at present holds the Canadian records for both milk and butter in the two-year, the three-year and the mature classes. Let us tell you about the daughters of Netherton King Theodore. We have sons of both bulls for sale—all have R.O.P. dams. Visitors met at Hamilton by appointment A. S. Turner & Son (3 miles from Hamilton) Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

HILLHOUSE AYRSHIRES—F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

Headed by Burnside Lucky Master Swell, a combination of blood so hard to equal, being of the Masterpiece and Lucky Girl families, a combination which means quality, production and constitution. Ninety head to select from. Special offering—20 yearling heifers and 3 bulls. Inspection invited.

GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES

We are offering three choice bulls of breeding age, sired by Fairview Milkman, and a few females. Also Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. **Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ont.**

WOODVIEW FARM CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

JERSEYS The foundation of this herd is made up of very high-class cows, imported from the Island of Jersey, most of them in the Record of Performance, and while we have, at all times, a few mature cows for sale, we make a specialty of in-calf heifers and young bulls. Write us your wants, or better still, come and see the herd. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

Young BRAMPTON JERSEYS Bulls

For the next fortnight we are making a special offering of young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

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For size, quality and breeding, our Oxfords cannot be excelled. Our flock has won the Chicago championship yearly, since 1910 and the championships at all the leading fairs of Canada since the flock was established, in 1879.

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Public Auction

at the old original Summerhill Farm, two and one-half miles from Teeswater, Ont.

Monday, November 5, '17 Sale will commence at 1 o'clock.

consisting of 100 first-class grade ewes in good condition, also some choice registered Oxford ewes; all will be sold without reserve. A number of registered Oxford rams will be sold private.

Terms: 6 months' credit on approved joint notes at 6% per annum; 3% off for cash.

Peter Arkell & Co., Proprietors. JOHN PURVIS, AUCTIONEER.

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Southdown Rams for sale

We have still a choice lot which we are offering for quick sale at reasonable prices. These include the sire of the 1st prize pen of lambs at Toronto and Ottawa this fall. Also one pair of choice Oxford Ram Lambs.

For description and prices write: HAMPTON BROS., Bell Phone, R. R. 3, Fergus, Ont.

REG. LINCOLN SHEEP

Rams and Ewes C. A. POWELL, ETTRICK, R. R. No. 1, Ont. Lot 14, Con. 6, London Township, 4 miles from London.

For sale—Fifty pure Shropshire ram and ewe lambs from \$15 to \$20, each; also young, breeding ewes, of fine quality and pure Jersey and Ayrshire cattle. H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm Knowlton, Que.

Tower Farm Oxfords

Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable. E. Barbour & Sons, R. R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

Cloverdale Shropshires and Berkshires—40 shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes, an exceptionally choice lot; true to type and well grown; nearly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16 Imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong offering, including sows just bred. C. J. LANG, Burketon, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

30 YEARLING RAMS—12 YEARLING EWES W. H. PUGH, MYRTLE STATION, R. R. 1 Farm 2 miles from Claremont.

Elm View Oxford Downs

Fifteen yearling rams and ewes including Winter Fair prize ram; 50 ram lambs and 25 ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. Visit or write. Bruce A. McKinnon, Hillsburg, Ont.

Forest Mills Farm

HORNED DORSET SHEEP A fine lot of ram lambs and shearing rams for sale. M. M. TODD, R. R. 3 GALT, ONT.

FOR SALE

Six registered Oxford Down ram lambs, and forty Oxford Down ewes, registered and unregistered. All healthy and clean—for sale. DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, SHEDDEN, ONT.

Home-Grown Field Root Seed Gives Best Results.

One of the reasons why root seed growing has not been practised to any extent in Canada before, is the rather widely spread idea that Canadian climatic conditions are not as favorable to the production of high-class seed as are the conditions in those European countries upon which Canada has relied in the past for her seed supply.

Experiments, conducted the last few years by the Experimental Farms System all over the Dominion, most conclusively prove that Canadian grown seed in no respect is inferior to imported seed. On the contrary, it produces better crops than does imported seed.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel seed, raised at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1915, produced a root crop in 1916 which averaged, when tested at nine of the Dominion Experimental Stations, over two and four-fifths tons more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety.

Yellow Intermediate mangel seed, originated at Ottawa, was tested at seven Experimental Stations and produced, on the average, 3 tons 750 pounds more roots to the acre than imported seed; seed of the same variety raised at Charlottetown, P. E. I., tested at six Stations yielded an average of one ton and three quarters to the acre in excess of imported seed.

Danish Sludstrup Mangel seed, raised at Agassiz, B. C.; Kentville, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I., respectively, was leading with on the average, about half a ton to the acre in comparative tests with imported seed of the same variety, conducted on a number of Stations.

Kangaroo Swede turnip seed, raised at Fredericton, N. B. and tested at five Experimental Stations in Eastern Canada gave an average yield of two tons and three quarters in excess of the imported seed, grown in comparison with it.

It is rather obvious, from these figures, that there is no foundation whatsoever for the conception that European-grown seed of field roots is superior to Canadian grown. On the contrary, the figures furnish a strong argument in favor of Canadian-grown seed being used in preference to imported seed.

Under the circumstances there seems no reason why Canada should, in the future, rely on foreign countries for her root seed supply. There is an opening, now, for a new agricultural industry and, indeed, it is believed that the development and firm establishment of that industry will bring unthought-of advantages to Canadian farming in general. Experimental Farms Note.

"It is hard," said a melancholy gentleman, "to lose one's relatives." "Hard!" snorted a gentleman of wealth. "Hard! It is impossible!"

"Backbone"

"I read the big dailies, but for reliable information I go to The Farmer's Advocate". (Name on request).

"Your editorial staff are men with backbone enough to speak up for the farmer and demand his rights". (Name on request.)

The above are extracts from two letters received from subscribers. We're glad to receive such letters. It shows that our readers appreciate our firm attitude in their behalf. It shows they are alive to the situation and know that this paper is out to battle for their interests, without fear or favor, year in, year out, asking nothing at the hands of cliques, parties or moneyed interests, refusing to be bought, flattered or frightened.

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Questions and Answers, Miscellaneous.

Handling a Crop of Sorghum.

Will sorghum spoil if put in the silo? Would salt prevent it from spoiling? I have a field of sorghum which is badly frozen. Would there be much danger of the cattle bloating if they were turned in the field to eat it off? A. C. A.

Ans.—Sorghum is not a good crop to ensile. It contains such a high percentage of saccharine matter that the proper fermentations relative to preservation do not take place. We doubt the advisability of using salt. There would not be much danger of the cattle bloating if turned in a field of sorghum where the moisture is largely gone from the leaves, owing to frost. We believe a more profitable way of handling the crop would be to cut it and allow it to dry in the field and then store it in the barn to be used as fodder for stock in the early part of the winter.

Warts.

I have a heifer coming two years old which is developing a number of rough warts, mostly on her neck. There are a few on other parts of her body. What is the cause and how can they be removed? R. L.

Ans.—Warts are epithelial excrescences and some animals are particularly predisposed to them. In some cases they appear without any apparent cause; in fact the appearance of the growths cannot be prevented. The daily application of butter of antimony or other caustic may eventually remove them. Those with constricted necks may be cut off with a knife or pair of shears and the raw surface dressed with an antiseptic until healed. Where the warts attain a considerable size they may be dissected out and the wound dressed until healed with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Some claim that the daily application of castor oil will result in their removal.

Tussock Moth.

Under separate cover I am sending two moths which I found eating the leaves of my apple trees. Can you name them? What are their habits? When is the proper time to spray for them? Are they a pest? C. H.

Ans.—The correspondent speaks of enclosing a few moths found eating the leaves of the apple trees. I suppose he means of course a few larvae. The parcel forwarded when it reached me had only two cocoons containing pupae, the larvae having pupated on the way.

From an examination of these pupae it is almost certain that the insects were the common hairy caterpillars which are being found all over the Province this fall. There are several species of this. One is grayish or nearly white, with a row of black, short tufts of hair down the back. This is usually called the Hickory Tussock Moth Caterpillar. Another one is pale yellow, or better, olive color. This is the most common species this year. This species may be called the Olive Tussock because of its olive-colored hair, if one wishes. I believe there is no well-known common name for it. There is a third one known as the Spotted Tussock, which has conspicuous, bright yellow hair on most of the body and black areas or tufts especially along the back and at each end. All three of these species of caterpillars are characterized by having, especially at each end, long, thin tufts or pencils of hairs. From this fact they get the name "Tussock", because the word Tussock means "tufted"; but none of them are the true Tussock Moths whose larvae trouble the city trees so much. The latter have long disappeared, in fact, they practically disappeared by the end of August, whereas the caterpillars of these three species which I have just described are still to be found in considerable numbers.

The fact that these hairy caterpillars occur so late in the year prevents their doing much damage. They may eat a great deal of foliage, it is true, but the foliage is usually nearly ready to drop or would in any case soon be killed by the frost. I do not consider that spraying would pay. In the case of flowers, the caterpillars might be hand picked. It is quite probable that these pests will not be troublesome again next year, as the natural enemies which have hitherto kept them in check will likely be sufficiently strong to do so again next year.

L. CAESAR.

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Smiles.

A hint for lovers.—It is a rule in friendship, when distrust enters in at the foregate, love goes out at the postern.—James Howell.

Wife: "The paper says that nitrates are higher."
Hub: "What do we care? We never telegraph anywhere."

A lawyer died in an American provincial town, and fellow-lawyers wrote over his grave:

"Here lies a lawyer and an honest man."
Not long after, the governor of the province visited the town, and among other places inspected the cemetery. When he came to the lawyer's grave he stopped, read the inscription and turning to the head inspector, said:

"Look here, my friend. We wink at a good many things in this province, but I do object to your burying two men in one grave."

Uncle Joe Cannon, according to the Ladies' Home Journal, is a great lover of green corn. One day he took one of his Illinois farmer constituents to dinner with him in Washington. Cannon made his dinner on green corn, eating seven ears. The farmer asked him how much board cost at the Willard. Cannon replied: "Six dollars a day."
"Well, Joe," said the constituent, "don't you think it would be cheaper for you to board at a livery stable?"

Misplaced Sympathy.—A Jersey man of a benevolent turn of mind encountered a small boy in his neighborhood, who gave evidence of having emerged but lately from a severe battle.

"I am sorry," said the man, "to see that you have a black eye, Sammy."

Whereupon Sammy retorted: "You go home and be sorry for your own little boy—he's got two!"

In No Hurry to Fly.—"John, you ought to get in the aviation service," a York man told a negro last week. "You are a good mechanic and would come in handy in an aeroplane. How would you like to fly among the clouds a mile high and drop a few bombs down on the Germans?"

"I ain't in no special hurry to fly, Cap," the negro answered. "When wese up 'bout a mile high, s'pose de engine stopped and de white man told me to git out an' crank?"

Thesquire's pretty daughter (examining the village school): "Now, children, can you tell me what a miracle is?" The children looked at one another but remained silent. "Can no one answer this question?" the new curate asked, who was standing behind the squire's daughter. A little girl was suddenly struck with a brilliant idea. She held up her hand excitedly. "Well, Nellie?" the squire's daughter asked, smiling approval. "Please, miss", the small child replied, breathlessly, "mother says 'twill be a miracle if you don't marry the new curate."

One of the latest stories in regard to the "gentleman ranker" in the British army is reported by the Tatler. An officer who superintended the receipt of a large and varied stock of stores felt the need of a clerk, and told the sergeant major to hunt up one from among the men. The sergeant major could not find a man who "pleaded guilty" to being a clerk, but he eventually singled out a sober-looking private and took him before the officer.

"Are you a clerk?" demanded the captain.

"No sir," replied the man.

"Do you know anything about figures?" asked the captain sourly.

"I can do a bit," replied the man modestly.

"A bit!" snarled the officer. "Is that the best man you can find?" said he to the sergeant major.

"Yes, sir," said that worthy.

"Well," growled the captain, "I suppose I'll have to put up with him!"

Turning to the private he snapped, "What were you in civilian life?"

"Professor of mathematics at — College, sir!" was the reply.

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References—Any Bank.

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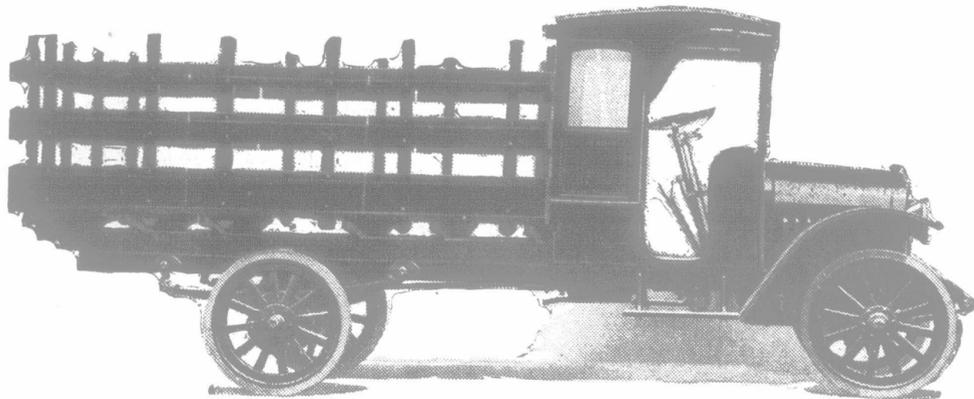


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