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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 10, 1918.

No. 1359

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NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS

Male citizens of the United States living in Canada of AGES 21-30, both inclusive, MUST REGISTER BY REGISTERED POST with the Registrar under the Military Service Act of the district in which they live, during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918; and such CITIZENS OF THE AGES 19, 20 AND 31-44, both inclusive, must so register during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING OCTOBER 12th, 1918. It must be emphasized that THIS INCLUDES AMERICANS LIVING IN CANADA OF THE ABOVE AGES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, and includes ALSO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SECURED DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION OR HAVE REGISTERED WITH AN AMERICAN CONSUL, or HAVE REGISTERED FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Registration letters may be handed to local Postmasters for despatch to the proper Registrar, under the Military Service Act.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.



NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917

MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS

Having in view the importance of leaving a sufficient number of men on those farms, which are actually contributing to the National Food Supply, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. ALL MEMBERS OF CLASS I POSSESSING EXEMPTION AS FARMERS which is expiring and WHO WISH TO REMAIN EXEMPT should communicate with the Registrars under the M.S.A., of their respective districts, REQUESTING AN EXTENSION IN TIME OF SUCH EXEMPTION. Questionnaires will thereupon be issued to these men by the Registrar and they will receive further exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof that they are contributing sufficiently to the National Food Supply.

2. In order to facilitate productive employment during the Winter months, MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS SHOULD APPLY TO THE REGISTRARS FOR PERMITS TO ENGAGE FOR THE WINTER IN SOME OCCUPATION OF NATIONAL INTEREST, SUCH AS LUMBERING, MUNITION WORK, ETC. Such permits will serve to enable exempted farmers to pursue other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on.

MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.

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G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Dividend Announcement

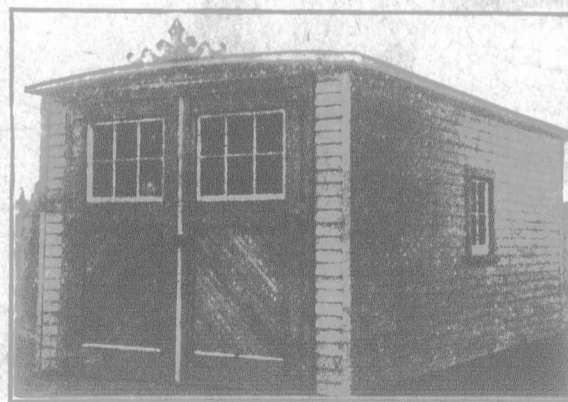
WAR conditions, with the added strain imposed on the funds of Life Insurance Companies through increased death claims, depreciation in the value of investment securities, etc., have set many policyholders wondering what the effect may be on the dividends payable under their policies.

It is with much gratification that the Directors of this Company inform the policyholders that the financial strength of the Company is such that, after making due provision for the added responsibilities arising out of the war, dividends may still be safely paid to policyholders on the same liberal scale as heretofore. It will, therefore, be a welcome announcement to the policyholders of the Company that, during the coming year, they will receive dividends on the same basis as in the past.

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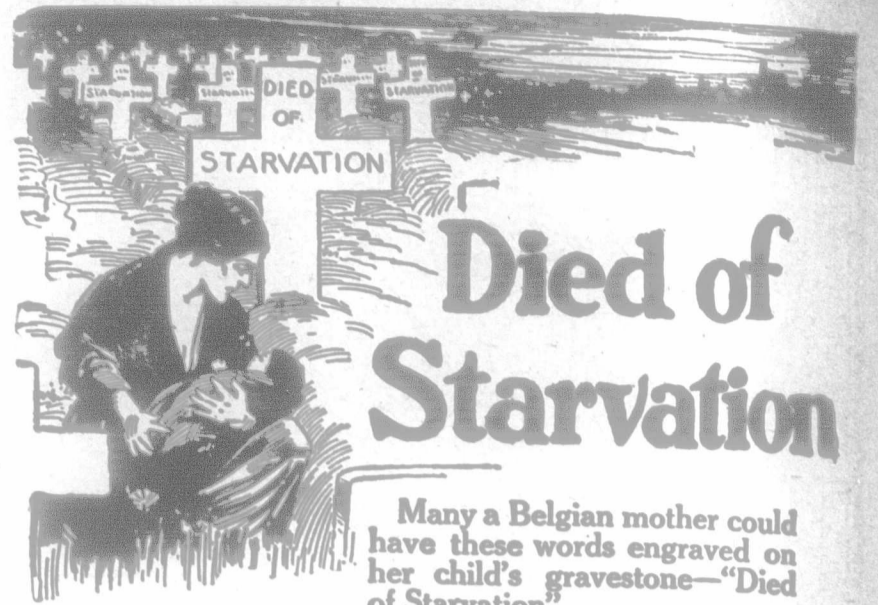
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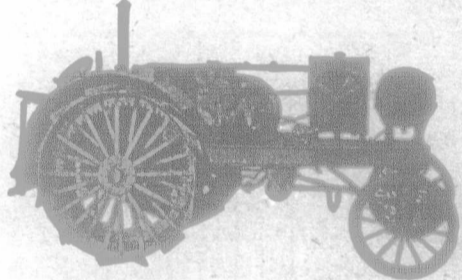
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A little more money for a great deal more wear

Extra Power, the highest priced belting ever offered to farmers, is easily the most economical belting to buy.

Remember that. It is not only a better belt—with the weight and grip that clings to the pulleys, a belt that saves you trouble and worry, but Extra Power *actually saves you money.*

To understand that, you must know what a belt really is, how it is made, what gives it strength and wear.

Belting is simply cotton and rubber.

The cotton is the strength of the belt.

The rubber is used to protect the cotton.

Without rubber protection the cotton would quickly fray out, wear, and rip apart. But well protected with fine rubber it wears like iron.

The expensive part of a belt is the cotton. Especially is this so to-day, for cotton costs three times as much now as before the war. Protected or unprotected it stands as the big item in the cost of a belt.

The difference between poor belts and Extra Power is entirely a matter of the quality of rubber used to protect the cotton, the quantity of rubber, and the care and skill used in applying it.

If you buy a poor belt *you buy expensive cotton*—And leave it unprotected or poorly protected.

Does that sound like good business?

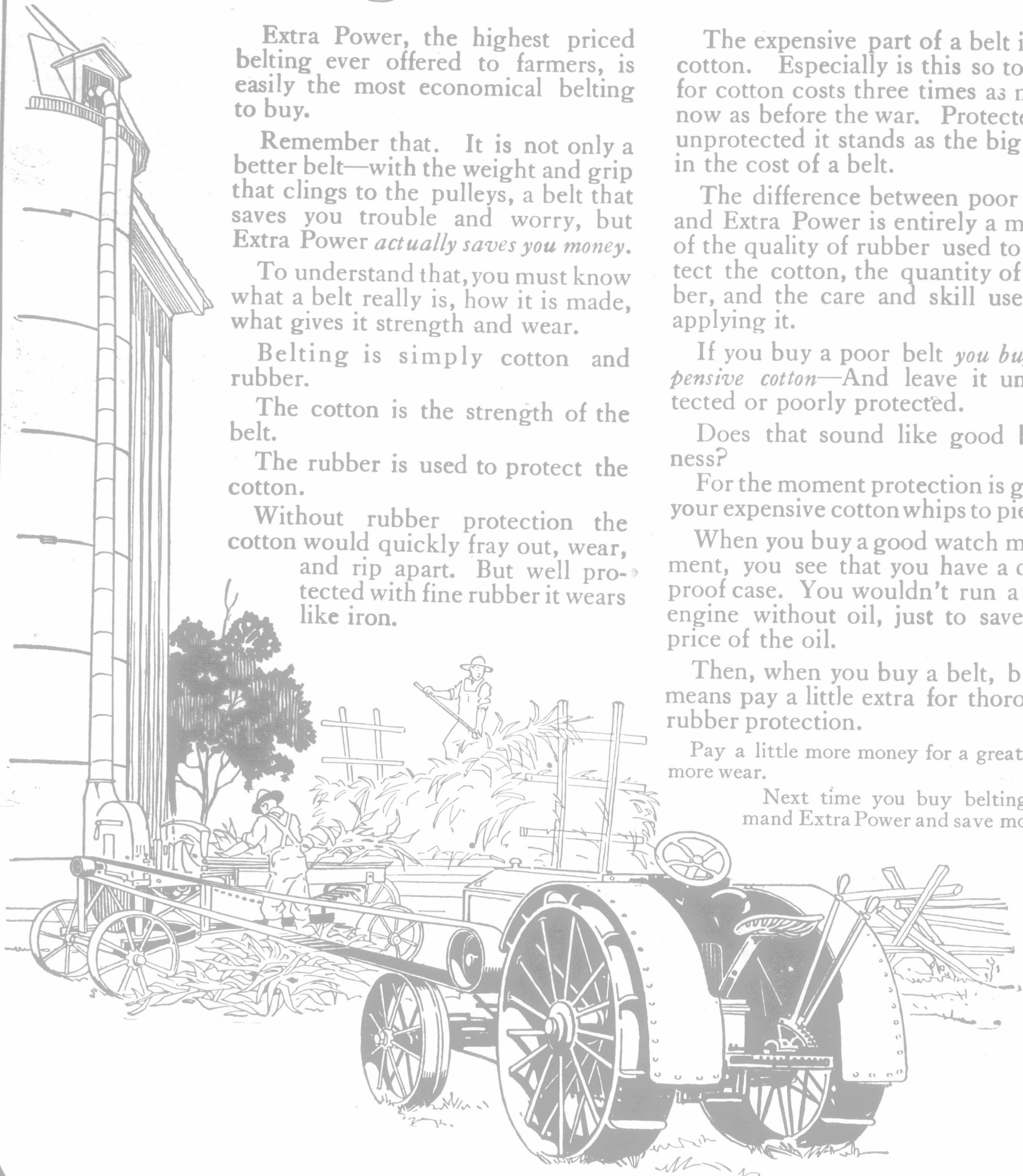
For the moment protection is gone, your expensive cotton whips to pieces.

When you buy a good watch movement, you see that you have a dust-proof case. You wouldn't run a fine engine without oil, just to save the price of the oil.

Then, when you buy a belt, by all means pay a little extra for thorough rubber protection.

Pay a little more money for a great deal more wear.

Next time you buy belting demand Extra Power and save money.



The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

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LIII

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 10, 1918.

1359

EDITORIAL.

The early hatched pullets should be in laying quarters now and beginning to pay for their board.

Put aside enough to make the first payment on a Victory Bond, then add to it and watch it grow.

While alfalfa can sometimes be pastured closely in the fall and still survive, it is a dangerous practice.

Sow oats or rye in the top layers when silo-filling is done. The growth seals the top and assists in the preservation of the contents.

We can say this for the Bulgarians, they were able to see they were wrong and furthermore to see what was coming before any other of their Allies.

The labor shortage is being felt more now than at any other time this season. It seems extremely difficult all over to secure extra hands for the rush.

The Provincial Plowing Match has grown into a big thing deserving of patronage. The event at Ottawa next week should draw from long distances.

Undoubtedly the finest colored apples are grown on sod. The most successful growers are the ones who get abundant color with fair size, and pack attractively.

Animals to be disposed of through auction sales this fall should be receiving special treatment now. It pays handsomely to have them up in condition and well fitted.

Too many light-weight, unfinished cattle are going to market. Too many cattle are going to the United States, and too few are going back on the farms of Ontario and Quebec to be fed.

Dairymen should keep thinking about the idea of a Provincial or Dominion Dairy Council. Too many organizations of this nature are brought to a head before the majority of those interested have given the matter a thought.

The United States has launched its Liberty Bond campaign with unprecedented vigor and enthusiasm. We in Canada should not be outclassed in this regard, and by saving and planning ahead we can meet with greater ease the demands which our coming Victory Loan issue will make upon us. It affords a splendid opportunity to do one's bit.

There can be no doubt that the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient by the American army, acting in conjunction with the French, had more than a local significance, for it places the Allied armies within fifteen miles of the great iron basin of Briey. It is stated that three-quarters of the steel used by Germany in this war is coming from this rich iron district, and without it the the Hurts would soon be helpless. A writer in the New York Times makes the following comment: "By the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871, Germany ran the frontier line so as to divide the iron area into two parts. Up to the time when Germany occupied it all, it gave her annually 21,000,000 tons out of her total production of 28,000,000. It gave France 15,000,000 tons out of a total production of 22,000,000. Since the autumn of 1914 Germany has been adding these 15,000,000 tons of ore to her 28,000,000 tons, and thus obtained 43,000,000 tons to which are added 6,000,000 tons extracted from the Luxemburg mines, making an annual total of 49,000,000 of which all but 7,000,000 come from the Bassin de Briey."

Avoid Undue Depreciation of Orchards.

During the last four years the war has demanded of the Canadian farmer a considerable revision of his normal farm operations. As a result of this some crops have suffered seriously because they could not be considered essential to victory. Among these crops fruit has been hit as hard as any and fruit-growers have shown no little appreciation of the national need in giving their plantings only the care that was essential and devoting much care and land to crops which formerly were not in their line.

The apple industry in Canada is a considerable one and the investment is heavy. Moreover, four or five years of neglect are more than sufficient to put an orchard in such a condition that another one or two years of good care are needed to bring it back to a satisfactory basis. It is undoubtedly patriotic to give as much attention to the essential crops as possible, but it is doubtful patriotism to allow the millions of dollars invested in apple orchards of 3, 4 or 5 acres or more, to depreciate through neglect. Past decades have witnessed the rise and fall of the apple industry because of a lack of stability. If we mistake not, the war has brought us dangerously near another period of depression, if it has not plunged us directly into it.

Notwithstanding the comparatively non-essential nature of fruit in war-time there is a fair return to be expected from a minimum amount of care judiciously given to the apple orchard. It is absolutely impossible to secure crops of apples of marketable quality without spraying or without feeding the trees. These two things are equally important and probably more important than any other operations. Cultivation can be entirely eliminated and pruning can be so cut down without permanent injury, that the slack season in winter will be sufficient to give all the pruning necessary. Removal of dead wood, crossed branches and a judicious thinning of the branches, to lighten the work of spraying in the busiest season, will not take much time per acre and will preserve the investment. Leasing the orchard will prove a money-saver if even this much care cannot be given by the owner. Spraying should ordinarily be given three times each season at least, but it need not if time is pressing. The first spray may sometimes be omitted safely and occasionally, the second, without serious deterioration in quality. It seems too bad, however, to see the thousands of farm orchards, from which the bulk of our crop comes in normal times, being sadly and frequently unnecessarily neglected. This is especially true where the grower has the necessary equipment. Let us keep the pendulum from swinging too far, especially where the orchard is of fair size.

The Trend of the Live-Stock Market.

The general trend of the live-stock market does not appear wholly satisfactory. A large number of light, unfinished cattle seemingly exists, and feeders are not inclined to hold until their offering is better finished. In the West, where a partial crop failure exists in many districts, there is a reasonable excuse for the heavy liquidation of light cattle, but the Ontario and Quebec farmers, we believe, would stand to profit by less haste. The Edmonton yards were recently crowded to capacity through a dearth of water in the country, and for divers reasons the offerings have been heavy at the three leading Western points. The influence of Western conditions is extending to the East, and last week 15 to 20 carloads of Western stuff enroute eastward gave buyers a better opportunity to dictate prices. Having in mind conditions as they exist, one would naturally come to the conclusion that a little more steadiness on the part of farmers in disposing of their cattle would be good policy. At any rate, this attitude on the part

of those having cattle to sell always strengthens the market where they dispose of their stock.

It might also be pointed out that last year between July 1 and September 19, 10,900 stockers and feeders were shipped from the Toronto stock yards to Ontario farmers; this year, during the same period, only 7,800 head of stockers and feeders went out into this Province for further feeding. On the other hand, 5,000 head, during the period in mention, were shipped to the United States as against 4,500 head last year. Ontario farmers' demand for feeders and stockers has apparently dropped thirty per cent. below that of last year, and our crops have been good.

A peculiar situation seems to exist in regard to hogs. For some weeks past the papers have been obliged to report hogs as selling on the Toronto stock yards at \$19.50, fed and watered. These are the buyers' quotations. On the other hand, we know of hogs being loaded over a hundred miles from Toronto at \$19.60 to the producer. This is not uncommon. There is something radically wrong when "f.o.b." prices exceed the "fed and watered" prices at the yards. Having in mind what has been going on, it also looks peculiar that abattoir buyers would make the statement that they expect to purchase hogs at \$18.25, f.o.b. In their scramble to purchase hogs they have allowed f.o.b. prices to exceed the \$19.50, fed and watered, quoted for some weeks at Toronto, and then in the face of all this to drop the price more than a dollar looks suspicious.

To our mind, the hog situation would stand looking into. Our Government is in possession of facts indicating what the demand is and what orders are being placed by the Imperial Government. The Dominion Swine Breeders' Association could render a service by making a canvass of the whole situation and using the information they acquire in the interests of the live-stock industry.

When the War Ends.

Everyone is anxious for the war to end, and the cessation cannot come any too soon, so long as the objective has been obtained. However, we should be able to do our part as the fight progresses (that is the great essential), and at the same time make preparations for the period immediately following the declaration of peace. It is customary for legislators to follow and act in accordance with public opinion. Seemingly they consider it their duty to mould into laws what the public demand. If the agitation is strong and endorsed by the majority, the delay is not pronounced but, on the other hand, if the demand is not very urgent a good bill may hang fire for some time even after it has been whipped into shape by the skilful law-makers. It is not laws we require, however, for this after-war period; it is a policy formulated in all fairness and one that will affect equitably and justly all industries and all classes. Neither can we afford to wait till the heroes return, for the army which has done so nobly should be brought back to their native country and absorbed into our national life without any of that unpleasantness which is sure to occur if we fail to prepare for them. For this reason we cannot afford to dilly-dally with this reconstruction policy as we might with laws in normal times.

Industrial life is organized already, but who is authorized to speak for Canadian agriculture? No one as yet. New and different demands will be made on our educational system, which is not easily changed. Commerce will be affected and should be ready to meet with these others, and all should be prepared to tackle this great question in such a way as to ensure a bright future for Canada. Capital and labor must get together. Agriculture and manufacturing, both paramount essentials, must understand each other better and perhaps combine to formulate an entirely new trade policy which in the end will be largely influenced by the

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,"
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1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

terms of the peace treaty. Protection must come largely through guarding our natural resources from outside exploitation, as has never been done before. Trade relations must be maintained so that we can freely trade the world over. With our natural resources guarded our opportunities should be unlimited. Tariffs, then, can not be set to meet the whims or ideas of any class; they must protect all. Tariffs must be considered from the effect they will have upon our export trade, which, we believe, may in the future assume proportions never dreamed of, providing we do not draw upon ourselves the enmity of other nations through an endeavor, by high tariffs, to practically exclude these nations from trading with us. Trade relations following the war will be one of the most delicate economic problems we will have to deal with and we may easily find ourselves outcasts in the trade world by adopting a policy that will have the appearance of extreme national selfishness.

Canada will commence a new era when the war ends, and we should be able to show greater development and growth than any other country. It is important that that growth be a healthy one. The need of the moment is a Canadian agricultural reconstruction association consisting of representative men who can meet with other branches of our national life and assist in formulating a policy so fair and so just to all classes that the uncertainties of the after-war period may be cleared up and a bright and prosperous future assured.

Selecting Breeding Ewes at the Stock Yards.

Anyone having in mind the purchase of breeding ewes on the Toronto or Montreal Stock Yards, will find it to their advantage in many ways in making that selection at an early date. Some ewes have been going to the shambles that should have gone to the breeding pens, and it is probable that at a later date the demand may make it more difficult to obtain good individuals. There is another advantage in having these ewes at home during this, the preliminary season to breeding. During October, if not earlier, the flock should be on extra good forage, or be receiving a little grain. It pays to have them in a thrifty, gaining condition during the mating season. It will be easier, too, to regulate the lambing season if the ewe flock is assembled at an early date where they will be receiving special preliminary care. Many farmers have taken advantage of the

free "Car-lot Policy" instituted by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Their representatives are still active at these Yards and willing to assist.

Inspiring False Hope.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Some weeks ago the newspapers reported Baron Shaughnessy as saying that, in his opinion, the War would be ended somewhere inside the next twelve months. He seemed so sure of it that his words were enough to put hope into the most pessimistic dyspeptic in the country. And the tendency in the case of the most of us was to take it for granted that His Lordship knew something of what he was talking about. We believe what we want to believe, if there's any chance of overlooking the facts. Baron Shaughnessy may be right and the war may possibly soon come to an end, but what facts does he give us in support of his statement, or prophecy? Not any, insofar as we have seen. It's just his "say so" and it is published all over the country. Baron Shaughnessy is a successful railroad man and the C. P. R. has kept on paying dividends since he took it in charge just as it had for many years before that time, but it doesn't seem probable that there is anything in the business of railroading that peculiarly fits a man for the position of war-prophet. Still, this is a fairly free country and we all have the right to give expression to our opinions so long as they are not likely to interfere with the Government's business and the carrying on of the War. His Lordship, having made a statement, any other man has an equal right to make his statement contradicting it. The fact that what he has to say is more or less guess-work doesn't count for any more in the one case than it did in the other. The expressing of an opinion or the giving of advice doesn't always indicate a knowledge of the subject. According to the old darkey the opposite may be nearer the truth. He said: "A man gives away on hisself by too much braggin'. When I hears a man tellin' 'bout how easy he kin drive a mule, I knows right off he ain't no reg'lar mule-driver."

So it may be the same with any of us that start in to tell how soon we're going to bring this war to a finish. It may be that "we ain't no reg'lar" soldiers.

A certain French magazine writer has been giving some figures to one of the New York dailies, lately on this subject of how long it is likely to take us to beat Germany. He says that in 1914 Germany had twenty possible and actual soldiers to every hundred of her population. This would mean a total of 13,600,000 fighting men at that time. Up to June 18 of this year the losses among them, according to a good authority, have been 4,800,000. About half a million wounded and sick are constantly in the hospitals, making a total of 5,300,000 out of action. Deducting these from the original number of 13,600,000 we have 8,300,000 left. But in the past four years Germany has recruited an additional army of 2,900,000, mostly from among those coming of military age. Those getting beyond the military age of normal times have, however, been retained in the army. So, according to the above figures, which are apparently reliable, it seems that we have still against us a Germany army of 11,200,000 men. Quite a mob to be disposed of in the comparatively short time of twelve months!

There is something else to be considered. The German military party will keep up the fight as long as they are in control and can drive a soldier into the field. They know what it means for them if they lose. There is no doubt that they would rather live in a state of continual warfare than to have to acknowledge themselves beaten. So we needn't waste our time thinking about the possibilities of a peace brought about in any other way than by beating them to a stand-still. It's hardly likely that we can point out to them the hopelessness of their cause and of getting them to realize it to the extent of laying down their arms a minute sooner than they think they have to. We have to win this war because we are better men than they are, as well as because we have a better cause to fight for. There is such a thing as physical degeneration in a nation's life as well as degeneration of the moral and mental nature; it's up to us to show Germany and the rest of the world that we are afflicted with neither one nor the other.

If it's going to take us several years yet to win this war isn't it better that we should realize it. We're surely not a lot of children that have to be coaxed along by the continual promise of victory in sight. What are we good for if we can't develop the patience that is willing to fight and endure till the end, be that end near at hand or far in the distance? Our men in France have a hundred times the hardship and suffering to put up with that we at home here know anything about, but according to all accounts they're putting up with it. And with no thought of quitting until perhaps they have to quit for good.

We all know the truth of the saying that "Hope deferred makes the heart sick" and if anything could bring about a heart-sick condition in our country it would be likely to be the continual predictions of "peace this year" or "peace next summer" and similar phrases that our newspapers periodically use as headlines for the purpose of "cheering us up."

Predicting peace won't bring it one minute sooner than it will come if we confine our whole attention to the other lines of endeavor that require, perhaps, a little more physical or mental effort.

We want our men that are at the head of affairs to be honest with us, and we should be honest with one another and with ourselves in regard to these matters. Nothing ever seems to be gained by hiding the truth, not, anyway, from those that should be able to stand it. And the most of the people of this country have given plenty of evidence of being able to do that.

If this war is teaching the world a lesson that she needed to learn and that, will in the end, help to further the progress of humanity, (as the majority of us now believe) we want to see it carried on to its logical conclusion and with no abortive peace measures or premature laying down of arms, such as came to Russia, with the result that is apparent to us all to-day.

Anyway we've had enough of those who, whatever their intention, are tending to slacken our efforts, in the one great purpose of winning this fight, by crying "peace, peace, where there is no peace," and holding out the temptation of present personal comfort rather than the ideal of future national welfare.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

Among the Vireos, the next commonest, after the Red-eye with which we dealt in our last article, is the Warbling Vireo.

This species is five inches in length. The upper parts are greenish with an ashy shade, this shade becoming deeper on the crown. The crown is bordered with a white line over the eye. The under parts are whitish with a faint yellowish, creamy or buffy tinge and the sides are shaded with olive. As may be seen from the above description the "identification mark" of this species is the white line over the eye and its lack of other conspicuous marks.

The Warbling Vireo is found as a summer resident from Nova Scotia to Alberta, being commonest in Ontario, particularly in central and southwestern Ontario. In western Alberta and British Columbia it is replaced by a very closely allied sub-species, known as the Western Warbling Vireo, which is common in the Rockies, and on the Coast.

The song of this species is soft and flowing and McIlwraith, the veteran ornithologist who gave us one of our earliest Canadian books on birds, most aptly compares it to "the murmuring of a hidden brook in the leafy month of June."

The Warbling Vireo is far more partial to the shade trees in cities and to orchards than to the forest. The nest is pensile, like the nests of all Vireos, being suspended by the rim in a fork. It is usually composed of bark strips, fine rootlets, wasp paper, paper and fine grass, but one nest which came under my observation was composed almost entirely of string. This particular bird evidently thought that it had found a building material of some value as the next year it came back and pulled the old nest to pieces, taking nearly all the string to weave into a new nest it was building in another tree. The nest is as a rule located at twenty-five feet or more from the ground.

The food of this species consists almost entirely of insects, and of these it eats a good many which are serious pests of the orchard.

The Warbling Vireo arrives in Ontario about May 8 and leaves about September 20. It winters in Mexico.

The Blue-headed Vireo is one of the handsomest of this family. It is olive-green above, the crown and sides of the head are a rather bright bluish-ash, and it has a white wing round the eye, and two conspicuous white wing-bars. It is pure white beneath with the sides washed with yellow.

This species is seen in the more southerly parts of Ontario and Quebec only as a migrant, but it breeds in the northern parts of these provinces and also in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba. It is the earliest of the Vireos to arrive, coming with the first of the Warblers at the end of April.

The song of the Blue-headed Vireo is very much like that of the Red-eye, but is a little more varied and always strikes me as being a trifle louder. It is, however, often mistaken for that of the Red-eye, and early records for the Red-eye, that is at the end of April or during the first week of May, are in all probability founded on this species.

The Cassin's Vireo, which resembles the Blue-headed very closely, but is blue-gray on the back, as well as on the head, is a common species in the Rockies and on the Coast.

A striking bird is the Yellow-throated Vireo. It is rich olive-green above, bright yellow on the throat and breast and abruptly white on the abdomen. It has a yellow line over the eye and a yellow ring round the eye.

This species has quite a wide distribution in Canada, being recorded from Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, but it is common only in parts of Southwestern Ontario.

The nest of this species is similar in location and general structure to that of the Red-eye, but the exterior is covered with lichens intertwined with the silk of spiders and caterpillars. Its song is much like that of the Red-eye but is even more deliberate and it also sometimes utters a mellow trill.

The Philadelphia Vireo resembles the Warbling Vireo very closely, but is yellower beneath. Its song, however, is like that of the Red-eye but is higher pitched. The distribution of this species is more to the north and west than most of the Vireos, as it is not found in the Maritime Provinces, and has been found breeding only about James Bay, near Ottawa, in northern Leeds, in Manitoba and in Alberta. It is a regular but not very common migrant in southern Ontario.

The White-eyed Vireo is a good deal like the Warbling Vireo, but the white iris and the white ring round the eye distinguish it at once on a close view. This species is very rare in Canada, as it is typically a bird of the southern and central States. It has been recorded in Canada, in each case only a single individual being seen, from St. John, N. B., Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Woodstock, Ont., Listowel, Ont., Toronto, Ont., and Mount Forest, Ont.

THE HORSE.

Stocking.

A tendency to swelling of the legs or "filling" generally called "stocking" exists in all horses under certain conditions. While the tendency is more marked in heavy horses, light ones are by no means exempt. Horses of any class that lack quality, those whose legs are inclined to be meaty and round, rather than hard and flat, are more predisposed than those of good quality. Of course, a swelling of the legs due to actual disease or injuries is frequently seen in all kinds and classes, but we refer to the condition when it occurs without apparent cause, and, while not generally considered serious, is liable to result in disease if it continues. It is due to sluggish circulation in the vessels of the extremities, but just why circulation in the limbs should become sluggish in so many cases is somewhat hard to understand.

Where horses that have been on pasture or at regular work are kept idle in the stable when the weather becomes cold, we conclude that the swelling is due to want of exercise, but the condition frequently occurs without appreciable cause. It is more common during the fall than at any other time, but in many cases persists during the winter. Some horses are so predisposed to it that it is almost impossible to prevent it without constant attention and care.

There are many predisposing causes. Some horses are congenitally predisposed on account of lack of quality as noted above. High feeding on grain and lack of exercise, either combined or singly, are predisposing causes, and on the other hand (paradoxical as it may appear) the opposite condition, viz., an insufficient supply of food, often has a like effect. It is not uncommon to notice a poorly-nourished horse, one out of condition generally, whose legs become filled during the night. Neither is it seldom that we notice a well-fed, well-nourished, well-cared-for horse in the same condition. When the abnormal condition is not the result of disease or injury, the swellings become dissipated on exercise.

The swellings, as before stated, are due to sluggish circulation. Exercise increases the circulation and the activity of the absorbents, hence the exudates that caused the filling are absorbed and carried away, thus reducing the enlargements.

While the condition may appear under well-ordered and apparently careful treatment, poor attention and faulty digestion are fertile causes. Horses whose bowels are somewhat constipated, though not sufficiently so to cause actual disease or visible distress, are prone to stock. Hence, preventive measures are advisable.

When horses that have been at steady work and heavily fed on grain are changed to a period of partial or complete idleness, the grain ration should be greatly reduced, and some means should be taken, especially for the first few days, to give them some daily exercise. In other words, "violent change in food or habits should be avoided." On the other hand, when horses have been running on grass, or under other conditions getting little or no grain, and change of conditions renders it necessary to feed grain, the change should be gradually made. Whether horses be idle or at work care should be taken to keep their bowels in a reasonably laxative condition. We do not mean that a condition of semi-diarrhoea should be maintained. A protracted condition of this nature might produce the very trouble we are striving to avoid. Most of us have noticed that stocking is not so common in warm weather as in the fall and winter, even though horses are receiving practically the same treatment. This is largely accounted for by the fact that during the seasons when the grass is green, most horses, though not actually on pasture, in one way or another, get an occasional mouthful of grass, which has the laxative effect noted. During seasons when this laxative cannot be obtained a substitute should be provided, and this substitute should not be drugs. The too-common idea of teamsters and owners, that a periodical dose of medicine is necessary to keep the horses healthy is irrational and harmful. A healthy horse requires no drugs, hence the main point is to keep him healthy. Hay and oats, of course, are the foods principally depended upon to produce the necessary vigor, muscular, respiratory, and nervous energy, but something else is necessary to satisfy the appetite and digestion. This "something else" should

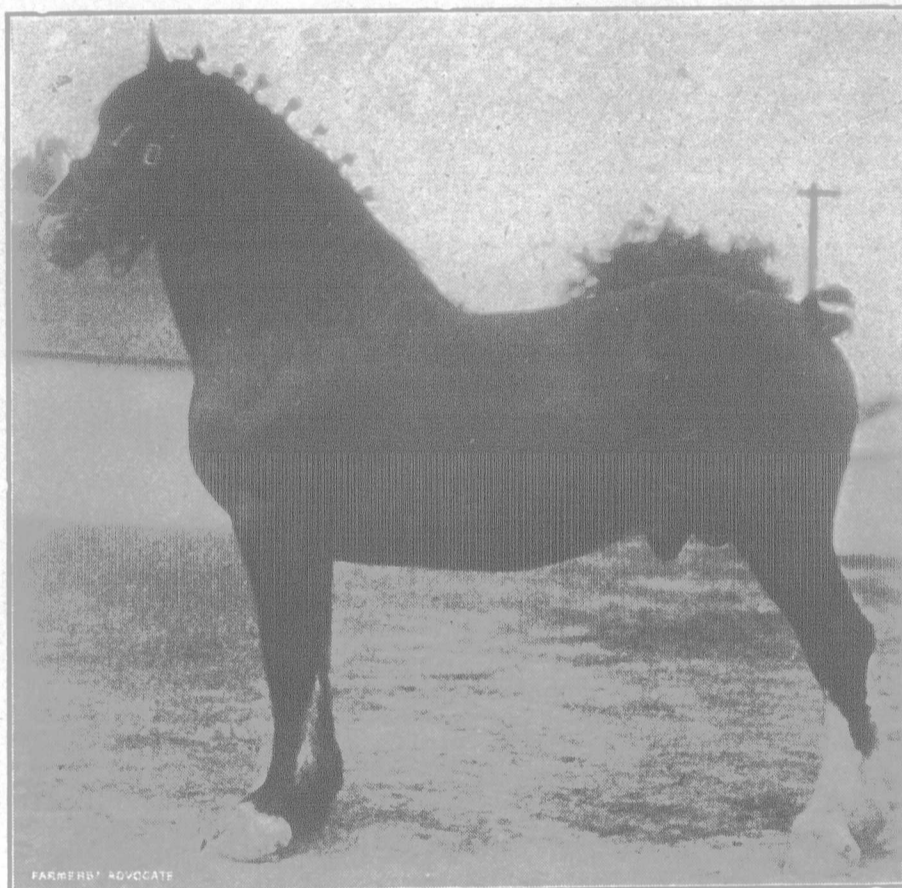
be both tasty and laxative, and should not be drugs. A few raw roots, as a couple of carrots, a mangle or turnip once daily, preferably at noon, can be recommended. If large quantities of roots are fed to working horses the laxative effects become too marked, and there are some horses which cannot be given them even in small quantities without that result; such horses, of course, must be treated accordingly. When roots cannot be procured, or in cases where they cannot be fed without unfavorable results, a feed of scalded bran twice weekly, a little linseed meal once daily or a little raw linseed oil mixed with the feed occasionally will give good results, or where it is not expedient to feed anything but hay and oats an occasional feed of boiled oats will probably answer the purpose.

In few words it is, in most cases, necessary to make some slight deviation from dry hay and oats in order to keep the bowels acting properly.

It may be hard to understand, and some will deny the fact, "that horses fed on rolled oats are not so liable to either digestive or leg trouble as those fed on whole oats," but such has been the experience of the writer, both as an owner of horses used solely for road or saddle purposes, and as a veterinarian in attending horses used for both light and heavy work.

A few words re curative treatment. When a horse has reached that stage when he "stocks" it is good practice to act upon both bowels and kidneys. A purgative of 6 to 10 drams of aloes (according to the size of the patient) and 2 drams ginger should be given. After the bowels have regained their normal condition a dessert spoonful of saltpetre should be given in damp feed or water once daily for 3 or 4 days to stimulate the kidneys, after which he should be fed as indicated and given regular exercise.

Hand-rubbing the legs frequently gives good results,



Lord Gray.

Sweepstakes Clydesdale stallion at the Western Fair for A. Erskine, Parkhill, Ont.

and if stocking persists, the application of woolen or other bandages that are slightly elastic, moderately tight, will tend to prevent the trouble. The bandages may remain, if necessary, all the time the horse stands in the stable. The slight pressure and warmth they supply stimulate the circulation and tend to prevent filling.

W.H.P.

LIVE STOCK.

It is a mistake to breed animals before they have attained a fair size and age.

It is reported that on April 30, 1918, New Zealand had 1,084,288 more sheep than on the corresponding date in 1917.

Our English correspondent writes that during July in the neighborhood of 744 sheep were purchased in Britain for export principally to Canada.

Hog feeders who have used the self-feeder claim that a self-fed pig will make a "hog" of himself more quickly and at less expense than if hand-fed.

The hogs pays a high return for dairy by-products and produces more marketable meat from the same amount of feed consumed than any other farm animal.

The country must depend on the grade stock for the bulk of its meat supply, but there should be an ever-increasing number of pure-breds kept on the average farm.

Rather than permit the ram to run with the flock during the breeding season, it is preferable to confine him to a pen or yard for all but a couple of hours each day.

Those who have been holding off purchasing feeders do not find the price receding much. In fact, market quotations for good feeders are considerably higher at time of writing than they were the first of September.

Those pigs with dry, rough hair and showing general unthriftiness, even though they possess avaricious appetites, may be affected with worms. If symptoms indicate the presence of worms fast the patients for twelve to eighteen hours and then give two to six teaspoonfuls (according to size) of a mixture of one part oil of turpentine to seven parts new milk.

City folk who agitate against the slaughtering of calves and lambs, in order that the future meat supply may be increased, show their ignorance of live-stock raising. The bulk of the calves which are being vealed would not make economical use of grain and roughage which would have to be fed to bring them to maturity. Feed is too high priced to feed to animals which do not give promise of making good use of it. Few calves that would make good breeding stock or feeders are going to the shambles.

The grade may have as good conformation as the pedigreed animal, but the value of the latter is increased owing to the fact that records of its ancestors have been kept. Characteristics of the ancestors will crop out in the progeny even beyond the third and fourth generation, and the deficiencies will appear as well as the good points. The nearer the ancestors of your breeding stock are to the ideal breed type and conformation the more likely is your present herd to throw animals of merit.

The Cattle of Wales.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have been in Wales looking over the cattle of the country. The "national" breed is now black—they are called Welsh Black Cattle—but there are other breeds, very akin to the Blacks, albeit they all spring from the same tap-root, to wit, the Wild Park Cattle of Druidical days—the Monks Cattle as they have been called, but the aboriginal White Cattle that are now being preserved in herds with a herd book society of their own, but which have since England was England and Wales was Wales been strictly and privately preserved in both a wild and a domesticated state. There are about thirty herds of White Park Cattle in Britain to-day. There is only one of them that is nearly wild—if not quite wild at times, i. e. that of Earl Tankerville, at Chillingham, on the borders of Northumberland. Time was when there were forty-five known herds and it is clearly proved by monastic records that every Monastery in Britain once had its wild white cattle, and any lady who prayed intently at the shrines and had her prayers answered—they were chiefly for a son and heir!—had to give the monks a white bull. Now, strange as it may sound, these white cattle were in the very foundation stone laying of the present Welsh Black cattle. Black calves (which were the cause of all kinds of superstitions and omens) were kept and bred from, and they gave us a Black breed in the fullness of time. These Blacks varied in their color schemes. They "renaged" to browns, and duns, and blacks and whites, i. e. blacks with a white dorsal stripe, but the Welshman, who is woefully fond of black, fixed on the black skin as the real type. Even our bonnie fighters, the Welsh Regiments, wear black—their officers having a "flash" or black tag pinned on at the back of their collars about where the stud goes. But, to return to the cattle, they are now black—as black as the Angus and should have no white, albeit it creeps in at the switch, (the end of the tail), in a few herds, and on the udder in others.

The Welsh Black Cattle Society is now some forty-five years old and its members are chiefly resident in the far North of the country and the far Southwest. For years they were divided but they came together in 1905, owing to a more settled uniformity in type having been reached by the respective breeders in North and South Wales. Undoubtedly dual-purpose the farmers of Wales are now paying more attention to milk recording and that is convincing them that in their own breed they possess a milker nearly as good as the Shorthorn, and a butcher's beast with quite as good a carcass as the "English national" breed. Once a Welsh cow won the championship for milk yields at the London Dairy Show. The flesh of these black cattle is characterized by an absence of excessive fat, being well grained.

The breed is healthy and vigorous, and their relative freedom from tuberculosis is testimony to the open air life they live, many herds of grown-ups being out practically all the winter. All calves born before March 1 are turned out early in June, and they remain out until November. Their ration during their first winter is oat straw chaff, pulped roots, and a little hay. On many hill farms the calves receive nothing but poor quality hay during their first winter. The rule is that Welsh cattle sold for stores receive no concentrated food of any kind when out at grass. Two and three-year-old bullocks are sold to the English Midlands where they are called "runts" and they are finished off on grass the following summer for the London market, having in the intervening winter an allowance of hay, morning and night, with or without cake.

When I was in South Wales I inspected the White Park Cattle owned by Captain A. S. Mathias, at Llangwarren, Letterston, Pembrokeshire, where some sixty

head are kept. They are a big beast, with fine, level, well and evenly laid on flesh, and the cows carry a very big udder with their teats well placed. Now those teats are black, but the udder is white. The cattle have four black feet, black rings round the eyes, with long, dark lashes, black noses, and a black end to their tails. The bulls' horns are straight but the cows' horns are upturned, being white to grey but tipped at the end with black. Captain Mathias' father, who formed the herd at Letterston, and another at Lamphey Court in the same County, took the notion that he could strengthen his Park Cattle by crossing them with white calves that came from Welsh Black cattle, as white calves do sometimes come, a reversion to their ancient white forefathers. To-day young Mathias has a fine, robust herd of cattle, as pretty as a picture, and an adornment to the sylvan settings of Wild Wales.

Hereford cattle are very popular on the borderlands of Wales, but it is noticeable that there is a fine line of distinction drawn as to crossing. The Welsh Black breed does not lend itself much to crossing, which is just as well, perhaps.

ALBION.

The Yorkshire Breed of Hogs.

Of the various breeds of swine the Yorkshire is undoubtedly the most popular in Canada. It is a large-framed, prolific, comparatively easy feeding breed, and is rivaled only by the Tamworth as a producer of the desirable bacon side. It is one of the largest representatives of the porcine tribe and as a rule carries a smooth shoulder, medium width of back, long side, and large but trim ham; all of which are ideal for the production of the famous "Wiltshire side" for which there is a great demand on both sides of the Atlantic.

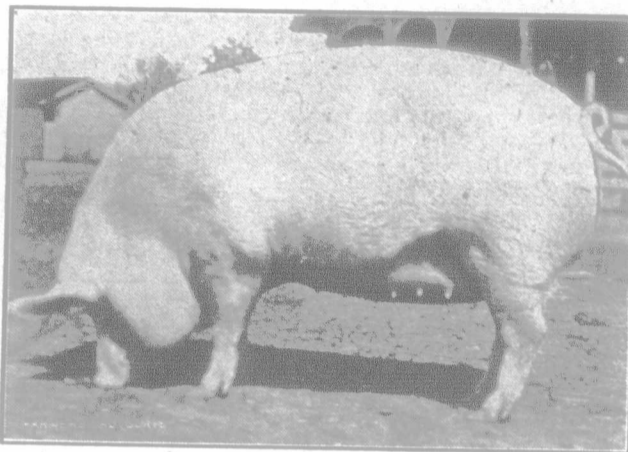
The Yorkshire was not always the trim, smooth, fine-quality animal that it is to-day. Its history dates back a century or more, and it is believed to be descended from a race of large, rough, coarse-boned, leggy animals. These pigs were common in Yorkshire County, in England, from which the breed evidently derived its name. Within the past century a great improvement has been worked on this large white breed of hogs. By crossing with pigs of finer bone and easy fattening propensities the size of the Yorkshire was somewhat reduced and quality added. The breed known as the White Leicester mated with the Yorkshire was the first step in improvement. The Small White breed of England is also believed to have been crossed with the Yorkshires, resulting in an improvement in quality and smoothness. By careful selection of breeding stock, Yorkshire breeders have established a type of hog that while large is a comparatively easy feeder and dresses out well. When around six months of age representatives of the breed will not show the same thickness of fat as some of the lard breeds, but then they should not be compared with the thick, fat breeds. Their forte is as a bacon producer, and the proportion of lean to fat in the carcass, together with the great length of side, make it particularly acceptable to the consumer. They furnish the quality of meat which is sought after in the most exclusive markets. Tests have shown that in economy of feeding it compares favorably with other breeds of swine.

The breed is widely distributed, being found in practically every stock-producing country. Yorkshires have gained a strong foothold in Canada, and occupy an important place in Denmark. In fact, in all bacon-producing countries the Yorkshire hog is firmly established. Mating a Yorkshire boar with a sow of the fat class produces progeny that grow rapidly and finish smoothly. The fixity of the breed character is shown by the white color invariably predominating. Yorkshire sows are noted for being prolific and good mothers. On pasture, or when pen fed on mixed grains, this breed gives good returns for feed consumed. While some individuals of the breed may be faulted for being somewhat leggy and narrow-chested, the breed as a whole has well-proportioned, smooth bodies with strong constitutions. As a result of one breeder having a somewhat different ideal from another, slightly different types of Yorkshires will be seen in the show-ring. However, size, smoothness and length are usually found

with this breed. Characteristics of the Yorkshire, as given in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, are as follows:

The head is medium long and should have but little upward curve. Some prefer a lengthy head, but modern ideas object to too much extension. A broad, strong underjaw is desired. The ears incline to be heavy and droop forward. They should be fine, of medium size, and be carried well upward and only slightly pointing forward. Loppy ears are objectionable. The body should have considerable length. The back is not broad like that of the Poland China, but should be of fair and uniform width with considerable depth, the sides being long and deep at the flanks, and full between shoulder and hip. The hams are not expected to be extremely fat and heavy, but should be of good size and thickness, with the thighs well carried down. Thin thighs and cow hocks are very common with this type of hog.

The color of the hair should always be white on every part of the body. Bluish or blackish spots occur occasionally on the skin under this white hair, and while objected to by fanciers, do not affect purity of breeding, neither do they disqualify registration. The skin should be pink and healthy.



A Type Yorkshire Sow.

Yorkshires commonly attain the weight of two hundred pounds at six months of age. This is about the weight desired by butchers and packers. As with other breeds there are litters which require seven or eight months' feeding to bring them to the above weight. Mature breeding animals weigh upwards of six hundred pounds, while instances are on record of ten and even twelve hundred pounds being attained. At exhibitions where there are classes for bacon hogs, representatives of the Yorkshire breed capture their share of the prizes.

Marketing Finished Stock.

Selecting or rearing and then feeding and finishing a steer, pig, or lamb is one thing—marketing is another. Some who are expert at picking out a good doer and estimating its weight are not able to carry that animal along to an economical and profitable finish. Others have the knack of feeding and even a comparatively plain animal thrives under their care. The marketing of the stock is one end of the live-stock business which must be watched and studied closely in order that the best price be secured. The bulk of the finished stock is marketed through the local drovers, some of whom work on a commission, while others buy and sell to the highest bidder on the market. At one time practically all the drovers followed the latter plan; the cheaper they could buy, the greater margin they obtained. Buying by the dollar rather than by the pound was also a common practice. To-day, however, the bulk of the stock is purchased by the pound and the stockmen following the markets as published in the press are able to demand a just price and all that commission houses will pay. Competition between drovers sometimes assists in raising the price five or ten cents per cwt.

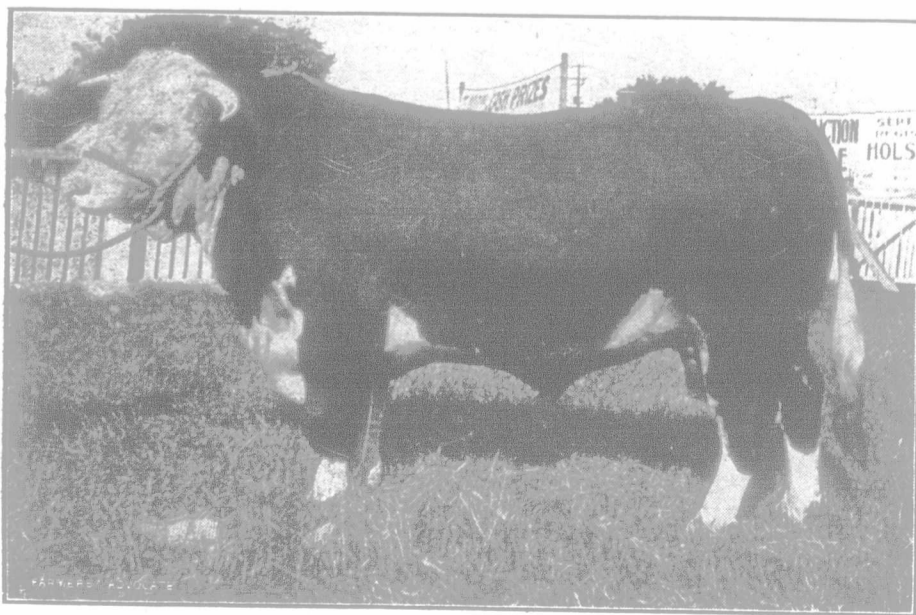
Some stockmen have found it to their advantage to ship their stock direct to a commission firm at Toronto, or other market centre. Sometimes they accompany the stock, but at other times they merely consign it. A number of farmers' clubs are making a practice of shipping live stock for their members. A club with a large membership is able to ship a carload or two of stock every week, or at least every two weeks. This is a line of business which is returning the members considerably more for their stock than they could secure through the dealer. At Paisley, live stock is shipped co-operatively and the Manager, Wallace Megraw, writes as follows regarding the organization, the shipping and selling of the stock:

"Our live-stock shipping club is as yet in its infancy, although up to the present it has proven to be a very hearty infant and gives promise of developing into what we trust will be a distinct boon to the raisers of live stock. The club is composed of the members of different farmers' clubs, having Paisley for their market centre. The president of each of three clubs is a member of the Board of Management. Our club joins with a like organization at Port Elgin, of which Duncan McKenzie is manager, in the making up of car lots for shipment. We started shipping hogs direct to the packer on an f. o. b. basis. This method has proven so satisfactory that we have continued and send forward shipments on the same day each week. In July when the supply of hogs was not quite sufficient to fill a car, we finished a load with fat sheep, selling them over long-distance telephone for a price equal to that on the open market. In August we shipped two loads of lambs in a like manner, netting the farmer 18½ to 20½ cents per pound, respectively. The price of the hogs and fat sheep gave a net price to the farmer in excess of anything offered by the local dealers. On August 30 we commenced shipping cattle to the Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

"Through our local paper the farmers in the community are made aware of when certain classes of stock are to be shipped; then we use the telephone a good deal. When the farmer brings in his stock we give him what is virtually an order on the bank, which gives the seller's name, the kind of stock, and the price per cwt., signed by the Manager, in exchange for the weigh ticket. These weigh tickets are then turned over to the bank, and they in turn issue a draft on the firm buying the stock. Besides selling stock, feed is purchased for the members at a considerable saving to them."

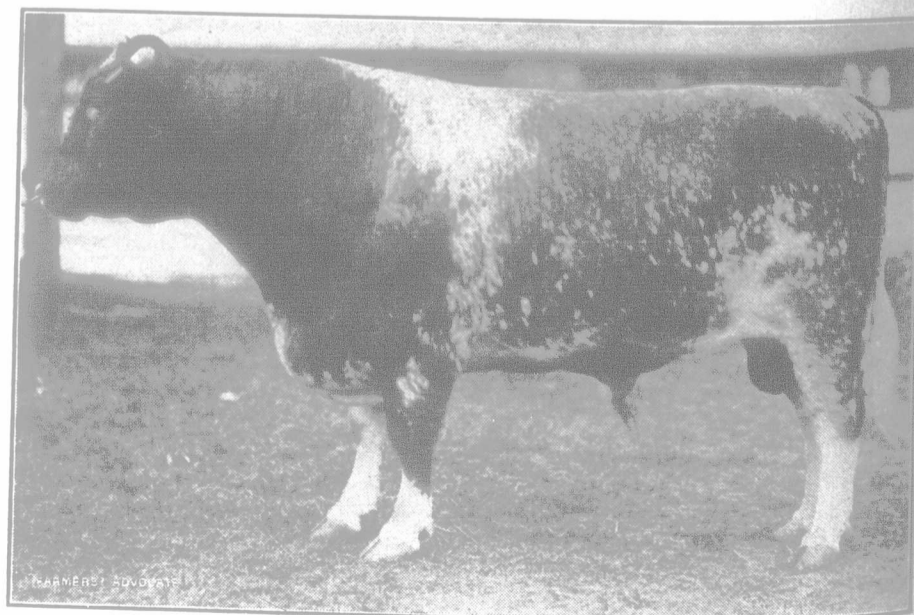
In more than one locality co-operative shipping is being carried on successfully. Packing houses and commission firms are, we understand, making a bid for this business, which facilitates the business of shipping. It is not necessary that the sales manager journey to the market with the stock, although it is advisable to do so occasionally in order that he get acquainted with the men he is dealing with. The arranging for the payment on day of shipment has been an obstacle with many shipping clubs. Stockmen prefer to have the cash on delivery of their goods, and many are willing to take slightly less for their stock in preference to waiting a week or more for returns. Drovers, buying on their own initiative or for a packing firm, have a line of credit and pay cash. If a co-operative selling club has credit it also can pay cash. The system followed by the Paisley club is simple and has proven highly satisfactory to the members.

Some hogs are worth considerable more than others, but yet the custom is for the drover to pay approximately the same price for all. The car lots are usually graded at the market and the price set accordingly, which may balance with what was paid at point of shipment, but if the majority of the shipment were choice the purchaser would stand to gain to that extent. The co-operative selling club could institute a system of grading at shipping point and pay according to quality. This, of course, would not please stockmen with inferior stuff and they might leave the club, but grading will tend towards improvement of quality. If the long, deep-bodied, trim bacon hog is worth more at the packing house than the thick, fat kind the producer who raises them should receive the extra price and vice versa. When produce is purchased on quality basis it will not take long for the majority of feeders to



Bonnie Ingleside 7th.

Champion Hereford bull at Ottawa for W. Readhead, Milton, Ont.



Belmont Beau.

Senior champion Shorthorn bull at London for T. E. and H. C. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

fall in line with the goods which command the highest market. If all the members of a club raised the one type of hog or the same class of cattle, purchasers would be attracted to the district with the resulting advance in price owing to competitive firms after the high-quality goods in quantity. If the dealer in the locality is not dealing squarely with the stockmen, it is always possible to co-operate and sell through their own manager to a packing house or commission firm. The producer is entitled to all the market will pay, and selling co-operatively is one way of obtaining this.

THE FARM.

Gasless Sundays.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As usual, following the lead of United States, the Dominion Government has proclaimed Sunday a gasless day until the ban is lifted. There is no doubt in the minds of anyone but the Government has the right to force the conservation of gasoline, food or any other substance needed in winning the war if it sees fit. The question might be asked, however, are the right means being taken to conserve the gas in this way. As in many other of the so-called patriotic movements the man above seems to be getting the best of the deal, and the man who really deserves the privileges is getting the dirty end of the stick.

It has been heard on many occasions during the past few weeks that the burden has been placed on the wrong shoulders again. The man who works in a shop all day, the farmer who works in the fields from dawn till sundown have no time for "joyriding" except on Sunday. They are working at their business, keeping the wheels of the country going when they are most needed to be kept going. Yet, the woman of leisure, the retired man of wealth who is spending the money which should be invested in war bonds and who is not lifting a finger to help the cause of the war, these are at liberty to ride

about in their cars every day in the week but Sunday and have no notice taken of them. Where is the sacrifice to them? Surely they have a right to share it with the fellow who foregoes his only day of recreation in order that gasoline may be saved for the Allies.

No one could be further from criticizing the Government's action in restricting the use of gasoline on Sunday than I, but from the opinions which I hear expressed on the subject on every hand, the only fault I find is that it did not go far enough in its measure. If there is a scarcity of gasoline why does not the Government cut down its consumption by restricting its use by law, just as it is more or less successfully restricting the use of white flour and sugar in our food? It would be incomparably easier to put the country on gasoline rations than on food rations. The farmer who owns a tractor has a right to more gasoline than the farmer who can afford a touring car but no tractor. There could be a system of rationing with tickets which would allow each man to buy the amount of gasoline really required by him, for his farm or business needs. A certain amount, according to the make of his machine, could be allowed for pleasure and emergencies. By this means the burden which at present is resting practically wholly on the farmers and the shop classes in the cities could be more equally divided and the right portion allotted to the place where it belongs.

However, instead of the complaints which were naturally expected to be heard, occasionally one hears suggestions which would indicate that the people are beginning to wonder why there were not always gasless Sundays. After all, the writer has heard it argued, have garages any more right to be open on Sundays than any other places of business? It is true such an innovation would, for a while at least, be the cause of many embarrassing situations such as joy riders being stranded in strange regions over Sundays on account of not being able to get repairs for their machines, but to the great majority of farmers it would cause no inconvenience, and on the other hand it would be a relief if it would in any way lessen the number of big city cars that come in flocks over his roads, transferring the dust to his neighboring fields.

Oxford County.

E. D. L.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Efficiency and Economy.

At the commencement of the war motorists were not called upon to change their habits to the slightest degree because there seemed to be an inexhaustible supply of material. At the present time, however, shortages in different stocks of automobile supplies are beginning to assert themselves. There is now some occasion to emphasize the necessity for saving fuel. There are a number of rules that must be observed and with most of them you are familiar. Do not use gasoline for cleansing purposes. Do not leave it in open vessels. Never allow your motor to run while the car is standing. These and forty other similar suggestions must occur to anyone of intelligence. We can emphasize one good additional idea that may not have appealed to you. When you are driving up a hill and find it necessary to keep the throttle wide open, you will save gasoline by dropping into second speed. Pushing the power plant to the extreme limit of its endurance burns up an excessive amount of fuel. This is particularly true when you are going up hill at slow speed. Furthermore an engine can be damaged to a considerable extent by continually putting severe strains upon it.

A great deal has been said and written about tire economy and most of our readers will by this time have observed the general principle of careful driving. We wish to point out, however, that the most wasteful thing a motorist can do is quick starting. It is not clever to jump a car off. You are not making any favorable impression with bystanders who know how to drive properly. Not only does such practise add tremendously to the wear and tear of the tires, but you will be extremely lucky if you do not strip a pinion. An interesting side-light on the pinion situation is the fact that this part at the present time is about as difficult to replace through regular trade channels as any other automobile part in existence. With some makes of cars the situation right now is very grave. Start your car very easily or you may otherwise find your machine laid up for a month or two.

Do not forget the spark control lever. Many drivers never give it anything but the slightest attention. They have gotten into the habit of starting the car with the lever retarded. Immediately upon their getting the machine into high gear they advance the control lever and then apparently forget its existence. Whenever the power plant has a tendency to struggle and knock, immediately retard the spark and the same practise should be carried out when accelerating. An automobile picks up speed with greater rapidity on a retarded spark than upon an advanced one. There is a personal equation about this odd thing that you will have to study out yourself. With a little thoughtfulness you should not find it difficult to determine just when your car operates with maximum ease. One thing is certain for you to work upon, the spark control lever should never be fully advanced unless you are upon a perfectly level road and running at a fairly high speed.

There is hardly any district lying out-of-doors that is not hilly to a certain extent. Every motorist goes down hill as much as he goes up and while the retarding of the spark is a good thing to remember in going uphill, one should also not forget to put a machine in neutral

when running down grade. While following this advice you permit the motor of the car to coast without turning the engine over. It is safe to say that the big majority of drivers hold the clutch down instead, but this act adds wear and tear to the rollers, ball-bearings or other devices in connection with the clutch throw-out. When at the bottom of the hill do not think that it is always necessary to go into low gear; remember that you are running at a considerable speed and you should avoid any unnecessary trouble by slipping into high.

Those who are interested in the gasoline situation and who love statistics will be interested to hear that on August 24, there were 645,000 barrels of gasoline in storage at American Atlantic coast points. The demand on that date was for 616,000 barrels. Immediate economical action was imperative. The first two gasless Sundays in the United States saved 413,000 barrels of gasoline. If this saving remains permanently effective for sometime the situation can be remedied, and from all present appearances the people are either too patriotic or too much afraid to operate their autos on the Lord's Day without Government sanction.

AUTO.

Making Induction Coil.

1. Please give full instructions for making a small induction coil and also directions for making condenser for same?

2. Will you tell me how to do hard and soft soldering and tools needed for same.

W. A. M.

1. Procure some soft iron wire about 1/32 inch in diameter. Cut this into pieces the length of the coil required.

2. Make a bundle of the pieces of iron wire from 1/4 to 1/2-inch in diameter. Bind these together, dip in shellac and bake. Repeat the dipping and baking till a good coating is formed over the bundle.

3. Make a spool of which the iron bundle shall form the central part. The end pieces may be of wood, ebonite or fibre.

4. Procure some coarse copper wire, 1/32 to 1/16 inch in diameter, well insulated, and bring one end out through the end of the spool, close to the iron core. Then wind wire on the spool making a neat coil. When one layer is completed wrap paper around the coil and wind back to the starting point with a second layer, bringing the end out through the end of the spool.

5. Procure very fine copper wire, about 1/100 to 1/200 inch in diameter, well insulated, and wind it outside the coarse wire, in layers, separating all layers by paper as described. There should be from 100 to 200 times as many turns of fine wire as of coarse.

6. Fasten the ends of the secondary (fine wire) to binding posts or terminals, and cover the coil with some protecting material.

7. Procure or construct an interrupter. It consists of a thin spring, to which is attached a piece of soft iron. When the interrupter is in place this iron is opposite and near the core. On the other side of the spring is fastened a piece of platinum (secured by riveting in a hole in the spring). The spring is fastened

Unique Method of Killing Ground-Hogs.

A unique method of destroying ground hogs is described by W. F. Patterson, of Wentworth County, Ontario, in a letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." He writes: "Having read in your paper of methods for killing ground hogs, and having tried almost all of them with various results, I enclose directions that may be of interest to those who have land infested with this pest. Attach one end of a piece of gas pipe, or old rubber hose, (the pipe will stand the heat better) to the exhaust pipe of an automobile, and place the other end in the hole, banking dirt around the pipe. If the den has another outlet, bank the other hole after the gas starts to come out, as it will drive the pure air out ahead of it. Five minutes will be long enough to run the engine, and after the pipe is taken out more dirt can be tramped into the small hole. This method will be found a positive cure, and a field can be rid of ground hogs in a short time."

A. T. Baty, of Middlesex County, Ontario, brings a testimonial to "The Farmer's Advocate" in favor of carbon bisulphide. He recently purchased 75 cents' worth (about one pound) with which he treated eighteen holes, and has enough left to do several more. His method of treatment was as follows: The ground was first inspected about the den and all exits discovered. In one case three holes were found leading to the same den, but in most cases only two exist. Mr. Baty treated both holes by taking a piece of cloth and allowing it to absorb about one tablespoonful of the carbon bisulphide. The rag was then poked into the hole with a stick, and the exit well filled with dirt and tramped down. If the ground hogs do not dig out, it is evidence that they have been destroyed. In one case, Mr. Baty found that the dirt had been pulled away from the outside, leading him to suppose that the ground hog was not in the den when the hole was treated.

Anyone using carbon bisulphide should constantly bear in mind that it is very inflammable, and should not be brought into contact with fire.

solidly to a binding post or block, to which one end of the primary wire is connected. Opposite the platinum is another post, through which there is a screw with a platinum point, so set that the two platinum contacts touch. This screw is adjustable so as to control the contact and the tension on the spring. To this post the other end of the primary is attached.

8. To make the condenser, procure some lead foil and some insulating paper. Cut the paper just the size of the condenser box under the coil. Cut the lead foil in sheets 1/4 inch narrower than the paper but about an inch longer. Lay two sheets of paper in the box. Then on top of them lay a sheet of lead foil letting one end hang out over the box, the other end lacking 1/4 inch of reaching the far end of the box. Thus there is a 1/4 inch margin on three sides of the sheet of lead foil. Now lay in two more sheets of paper very carefully so as not to disturb the lead foil already in place. Next lay in another sheet of lead foil in the same way, but let this one stick out over the other end of the box. Then two more layers of paper are put in and another lead foil placed the same as the first, then more paper, and the fourth lead foil placed the same as the second, and so on. The number of sheets in the condenser must be adapted to the size of the coil. Try 25 sheets on each end to begin with. When all the foils have been placed, fold the loose ends into the box, the odd numbers 1, 3, 5, etc., all touching, and the same for the even numbers. Then connect the one end of the condenser to one side of the interrupter, and the other end to the other side, close up the condenser securely, and the coil is complete. Be sure the bottom exerts sufficient pressure on the condenser to prevent the sheets of lead foil becoming misplaced.

Hard Soldering.

1. For hard soldering you will need the solder, some borax or borax paste, a gas jet, and a blow pipe.

2. If the borax is in lump grind it to a creamy paste by rubbing on a slate.

3. Clean the parts to be soldered thoroughly by scraping and then immediately cover with borax paste by using small brush. This coating will prevent the clean surfaces from oxidizing while other preparations and heating are going on.

4. Scrape the solder clean, cut off a small piece and immediately coat it with borax paste, and lay the solder on the parts to be soldered.

5. Using the blow pipe blow a flame on the solder and paste until the solder melts and flows to the proper place, guided of course by holding the parts in the proper position. It will take some time to become proficient as there are a number of fine points acquired only by practice, e. g. if the paste is heated too fast it boils and splutters and blows the pieces of solder away. Also the two parts should be heated to the same temperature, for if not the solder will run to the hotter part. Perhaps the best way to avoid both these difficulties is to pass the flame back and forth over the parts so as to heat up gradually and equally.

Soft Soldering.

1. Procure some muriatic (hydrochloric) acid and some zinc.

2. Put the zinc in the acid and let stand till effervescence ceases. This is called "cutting the acid."

3. Procure a "soldering iron" which is really made of copper. Heat the iron, and "tin" the point of it. This is done by dipping the hot iron in the cut acid, and rubbing it with some solder. The iron, of course, must be clean and smooth before this is done (use a file if necessary). Another way of tinning is to rub the point of the smooth, clean iron in sal ammoniac and then touch the solder to it.

4. Clean the place to be soldered. This may be done by scraping, filing, or brushing with a tinsmith's wire brush.

5. Put a little of the cut acid on the place to be soldered, get some solder on the hot iron and rub the iron on the place where soldering is required. Considerable heat is necessary, and if the first trial doesn't give sufficient heat try again. W. H. D.

THE DAIRY.

Protein and Dairy Feeds.

Notwithstanding the fact that dairy cows have been kept for hundreds of years and that milk has, during all this time, occupied a very prominent place in the human diet, modern dairymen shows some very radical changes from the practices of the early days. In Norway, we read, it used to be the practice to winter the cows on roughage made up of straw, leaves, moss and horse dung. In the summer the cattle were turned out on the mountain pastures and gave an annual milk yield of from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs., from which 25 or 50 lbs. of butter would be secured. Dairymen have, in recent times, taken advantage of the great basic fact of maternity in the life of the cow and through skill in feeding, assisted by the discoveries of science, have developed strains of heavy-yielding animals in each of the pure breeds, which are the marvel of all. The dairy cow has thus risen from a rather obscure place in the farm economy to one of paramount importance, particularly where there is a tendency for hand labor and feed to advance in price. Under such conditions the dairy cow proves her superior economy over other classes of stock and displaces the strictly meat-producing animals from the centre of the field. No farm animal can make such use of the great range of feeds grown on the farm, nor turn more quickly into money, the products of the fields.

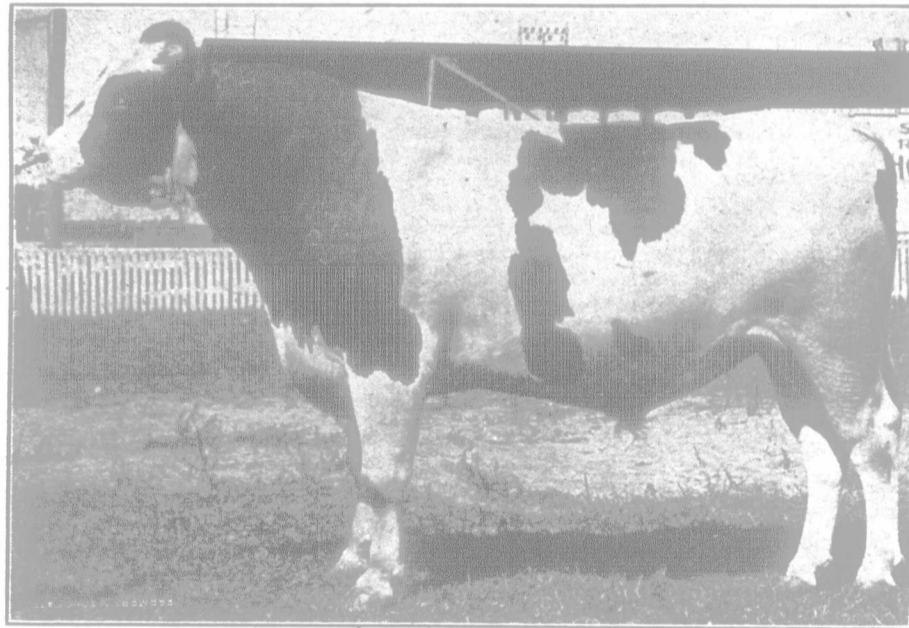
With this recognition of the dairy cow as a producer of human food, came a feeling that dairymen should study the needs of the cow's body in order to more intelligently provide the proper degree and quality of nourishment. Experience has taught the older dairymen that certain feeds are very much more valuable for milk production and that certain roughages need fewer supplementary feeds of a concentrated nature than others. These men do not pretend to know the difference between proteins and carbohydrates, or what part each plays in the animal system. Experience, however, is a hard taskmaster, and the younger men are beginning to ask whether there are any short cuts. Short cuts to experience have never yet been found, but sometimes previous knowledge enables one to gain experience more quickly. Because, therefore, protein is of such importance in the economy of the cow, let us see what has been found out regarding these highly nitrogenous substances, so important for growth and milk production.

Good dairy cows do not readily become fat or take on flesh during a lactation period. In fact, only about 47 per cent. of the cow's food is used for the support of her body, the remaining parts being used in converting food into milk and in the composition of the milk itself. About 29 per cent. of the cow's milk is used for this latter purpose. Eckles has shown that of 2,218 lbs. of dry matter appearing in the total yearly production of a cow giving 18,405 lbs. milk, 24.8% is protein substance. We have some idea of the fat that is present in milk, since it is so commonly separated as cream. The protein substance will, perhaps, be appreciated more readily than if we say that it amounted to 552 lbs. in 18,405 lbs. milk, whereas the fat amounted to 618 lbs. In addition to these substances there were 920 lbs. milk sugar, which is just as nutritious as cane sugar, and 120 lbs. of mineral matter. Moreover, when making up rations for dairy cows, scientific feeders commonly speak of "narrow" rations, and practical feeders of long experience well know that roughages such as clover and alfalfa hay and concentrates such as cottonseed meal are more valuable than many other feeds for milk production. The reason is that these feeds supply protein very economically, and it is important that a liberal protein supply be in the ration. The higher the proportion of protein in the ration the "narrower" it is said to be. Commonly, cows in milk do best where the nutritive ratio is about 1 to 6, that is,

one part of crude protein which is digestible, to 3 parts of carbohydrates and fats combined. The ration is then said to be "balanced," because it furnishes the different nutrients in proper proportion for milk production.

What is protein? In order to understand this one must remember that nitrogen is a very important plant food. Every farmer realizes how important and beneficial to growing plants nitrogenous fertilizers are. The nitrogen enters the plant for the most part through the roots and is joined with other minerals, starches and sugars to form very complex compounds called crude proteins. This is a general term including all the forms of nitrogenous matter in the plant. But only about 16 per cent. of these proteins is pure nitrogen; the remainder is carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, sulphur and sometimes phosphorus. Crude protein is made up of protein and amids. The latter are like blocks with which to build proteins, since they are soluble in the plant juices and can be carried to any place in the plant that they are needed. In this respect they are unlike proteins which are not always soluble and are more highly complex. When proteins break up, amids are again formed. Proteins are essential to life since they form the basis of all the protoplasm in the body cells, but all protein is not alike; in fact, there are thousands of different kinds. There are, for instance, 18 different kinds of acids which are common to proteins. Sometimes, as in the white of egg, all are present, and others, of lower feeding value, lack one or more of these acids. If the thousands of words in the English language are made up of only 26 letters, it is easy to imagine the numberless possible combinations of these 18 acids to form proteins.

The woody parts of plants possess little protein; most of it is found at the point of growth, as in seeds and leaves. Naturally then the seeds of plants when ground or fed whole possess a richness for animal feeds not to be expected of the stems or stalks. Similarly, plants like alfalfa, which have numerous leaves, are richer in protein than other plants whose leaf area is not so great. Besides having a natural advantage in this regard from the fact that it is a legume and can gather nitrogen from the air with the help of bacteria, well-cured alfalfa is preserved more nearly in a natural state and the rich protein substances more abundant in it.



Avondale Segis Pontiac Korndyke.

First prize two-year-old and champion Holstein bull at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1918. Owned by Cummings & Gooselin, Cummings Bridge, Ont.

In consequence of the fact that all life changes in the plant are made through its protein compounds, this matter has much interest for the feeder of dairy cattle. All of the acids mentioned above are required for the formation of protein tissues, such as muscles, tendons, etc., and if some feeds lack certain of these acids, the feeder should combine them with feeds that will supply the deficiency. Experience teaches the feeder what feeds completely supply the needs of the animal body. It is well known, for example, that skim-milk is a good food and quite nitrogenous. Since the milk proteins resemble those of the body more than do those of corn, it is not surprising to know that 66.2 per cent. of the nitrogen in skim-milk was retained for growth in the body of pigs as compared with 23 per cent. of the nitrogen in corn and 17 per cent. of the nitrogen in linseed meal. Linseed meal and corn combined, however, are much better than corn alone, indicating that both are not deficient in the same acids. These instances are given, not to imply that a feeder need be a graduate student in chemistry to feed successfully, but to show that since proteins are so important in dairy feeding operations, the feeder should watch carefully to see that the feeds provided supply all that is wanted in order to get full value in the milk pail for all that is spent for concentrates and protein-rich feeds.

It is not always the fault of the market if the herd of dairy cows does not pay. The milk may be going through a channel which returns less than the butter-fat can be sold for in another way, and the full value of the skim-milk may not be secured. The latter product alone is worth in the neighborhood of fifty cents per hundred pounds.

Farm Butter-Making.

Although the creamery has become a factor of great importance in the dairy development of the country, still according to the 1917 report of the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, 150,000,000 pounds of butter, or 67 per cent. of the total was made on farms. The greater part of this was produced on farms where fewer than ten cows are kept. The quality of farm-made butter varies from the poorest to the best. The average quality, however, is far below that made in the creameries. This is due largely to the fact that little attention is given to having proper utensils and facilities, on account of the small amount of cream available on most farms. Lack of interest and of knowledge as to the proper methods also affects the quality of the product. When proper facilities are provided and the right methods are followed, the quality of butter made on the farm may easily be superior to that made in the average creamery. To do this, it is necessary to have sufficient cream to make it possible to churn at least twice and preferably three times each week.

It is very desirable, but, of course, not absolutely necessary, to have a separate room arranged for butter making. Sometimes a basement room, if it is well ventilated and lighted, can be utilized with advantage. A concrete floor provided with a drain saves a great deal of labor in cleaning apparatus. Some means of cooling, either ice or an abundance of very cold water, is indispensable.

What is Good Butter?

Butter that has the qualities which make it satisfactory to the consumer always sells readily. While there is some variation in individual taste, the general market demands the same quality everywhere. The following is the common score card for judging butter:

Flavor.....	45
Body.....	25
Color.....	15
Salt.....	10
Package.....	5
	100

The proper flavor is hard to describe, but may be said to be a pure butter taste and odor. It should be entirely free from any other taste, such as might be described as rancid, stale or strong. The flavor of the butter, whether it be good or bad, in at least nine cases out of ten, is produced during the souring, or ripening of the cream. There are a few exceptions to this rule. A few feeds, such as onions, turnips, or new rye pasture, will give a taste to butter. In a few cases, butter made from the milk of a cow near the end of her milking period has a slightly objectionable taste.

Body, color, salt and package may be said to depend upon mechanical conditions. They are entirely under the control of the buttermaker, provided suitable facilities are at hand. Faults in these qualities are not to be attributed to the feed, breed or season of the year.

The body should be waxy and firm, but not brittle or salvy. It should not stick to the knife when cut, neither should it crumble. Proper body results from having the churning temperature right, stopping the churning at the right stage, and working the butter the proper amount.

The color should be that of butter produced by cows on pasture. During the season when dry feed is used, a sufficient amount of vegetable coloring should be added to the cream to give the proper shade of yellow. The most common defects in color are having it too high, or too low, or having a streaky or uneven color known as mottles. The latter condition is due to uneven distribution of the salt, a result of insufficient working.

The salt should be sufficient, so that a person eating the butter does not notice either a deficiency or an excess. In addition to too heavy or too light salting, the most common fault is gritty or undissolved salt.

The amount of water left in butter is somewhat variable. The usual rule is to estimate that a given number of pounds of butter-fat will give one-sixth more pounds of butter.

Separation of Cream.

In certain localities, it is the practice to churn the whole milk, but this results in an unnecessary loss of butter-fat in the buttermilk. Until recent years, cream has been secured entirely by allowing it to rise to the top of the milk. Since the introduction of the cream separator, about 1885, the separator method has become more and more general.

The most efficient gravity method consists in using a narrow deep can in ice water, or very cold spring or well water, and skimming the cream at the end of 12 or 15 hours. A widely used, but very inefficient way of securing cream is the shallow-pan system, which consists in placing the milk in pans and crocks not over four inches deep, and keeping it at a moderate temperature. The cream is then skimmed from the surface at the end of 24 or 36 hours. By use of the deep-setting method it is possible to recover about 90 per cent. of the cream. By the shallow-pan method from 75 to 80 per cent. is recovered.

The centrifugal cream separator is now practical where five or more cows are kept, although it is often used for even a smaller number. The separator makes it possible to recover about 98 per cent. of the butter-fat, and to obtain the cream in a condition that makes it possible to produce the highest grade of butter. It also results in a considerable saving of labor, and the skim-milk is the best possible condition for feeding to calves.

Ripening of Cream.

This subject requires considerable attention since the market value of the butter is largely controlled by

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... tions to this rule.
... r new rye pasture,
... few cases, butter
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... be said to depend
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... but not brittle or
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the cream ripening. Cream should not be held too long. When churned, it should have a pure, sharp, sour taste with no objectionable taste, such as bitter, rancid or stale. Cream ripening is due to the development of bacteria.

If the butter is not made every day, and the cream is to be held for one or two days, it should be cooled to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, as soon as the separation is completed, and kept at that temperature until the cream is ready to be ripened.

The ripening of cream for buttermaking can be compared to setting bread for baking. Good bread could not be made as every housewife knows, by setting the bread on three successive nights and then mixing all together on the fourth day, and baking. Good bread would not be accepted if it were made in such a way, and yet this plan is the very same as to allow the cream to sour of its own accord on two or three successive days, and then mixing the batches of sour cream together in order to make high-grade butter.

In order to get a uniform ripening of cream, a starter should be added.

In order to ripen cream under average farm conditions the temperature of the cream, which has been stored below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and this should not be more than two days old, should be raised to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and then mixed with the fresh separator cream, which has been reduced to the same temperature. Starter may be added if desired. This temperature should be kept as uniformly as possible from 8 to 12 hours, or until the cream has become sour enough for churning. It is very essential to stir the cream at intervals of about half an hour, in order to develop the flavor uniformly, and keep the cream smooth and free from lumps. The bacteria will grow best in the milk or the part which remains at the bottom. This portion will become over-ripe, while the rich portion, or top, will not have as great a development, if frequent stirring is not practiced. When cream has been ripened sufficiently, it will become thick, with a glistening appearance and have a mild acid flavor.

Temperature for Churning.

No definite temperature can be given governing all conditions. The best rule is to use such temperature as is necessary to get the cream to churn within 30 to 45 minutes. Quicker churning means soft butter, or too much loss in the buttermilk. Longer churning is of no advantage. When cows are on pasture, a temperature of from 52 to 56 degrees Fahrenheit is usually found best, while under dry-fed conditions 58 to 64 degrees Fahrenheit is more suitable.

A thermometer should always be used in bringing the cream to the proper churning temperature. Guessing at the temperature often means poor quality of butter and much waste of time. The churn should not be over one-third full, and the cream should have about 25 to 30 per cent. of fat for the best results. Difficulty in churning is generally to be attributed to having the temperature too low, the cream too thin, or the churn too full. At times, trouble that cannot be attributed to these causes is experienced. This occurs when the cream is from cows far advanced in the stage of lactation and generally during the season when dry feeds are fed

exclusively. Under these conditions the fat itself is hard, the fat globules small, and the amount of casein in the milk large. All these conditions combine to make churning difficult. If a cream separator is in use, the trouble may be partly removed by mixing the cream while still sweet with three or four times its volume of warm water and running this mixture through the separator. This affects the flavor of the butter somewhat, but makes the churning easier by removing part of the casein.

Churns and Churning.

For farm use, nothing is better than the ordinary barrel churn without any inside fixtures. Large farm dairies can advantageously use a small-sized combined churn and worker. The cream should be strained into the churn through a wire or hair strainer to remove particles or curd, which if not removed show as white specks in the butter. If butter color is used, it should be added to the cream in the churn. The churn should be stopped when the butter granules are about the size of kernels of corn, or a little smaller in thin cream.

The buttermilk is drained off through a strainer. The butter is next washed to remove the remainder of the buttermilk, by adding as much water as there was buttermilk. This should be at a temperature of 50 or 56 degrees Fahrenheit.

Salting and Working.

After washing, the butter is placed on the worker, and the salt distributed over it. The worker and the ladles used are previously put to soak in hot water, then thoroughly cooled in cold water before using, to prevent the butter from sticking to them. The amount of salt may vary some with the market, but usually three-quarters of an ounce per pound of butter is the amount preferred. The butter is next worked to distribute the salt and to make the butter into a compact mass. If there is trouble in getting the salt dissolved, the butter may be allowed to stand a few hours in a cool place after the working is partly done. A second working is then given. The working should be done slowly and mostly by pressure rather than by sliding the ladle, or working utensil over the butter. The working should stop when the salt is all dissolved, and the body of the butter compact and waxy. Observation of the condition of the butter and of the time required is the best way to learn the proper stage at which to stop working. Overworking makes the butter sticky and soft in texture, underworking results in mottled butter.

Package.

When butter is placed on the market, the package is of great importance. It should be neat and attractive and of proper size. The rectangular one-pound prints meet with the most favor everywhere. They should be wrapped in good parchment paper, which may be purchased in the proper size, 8 x 11 inches, at very low cost. When butter is shipped or handled in quantities, it is also well to use a paraffined paper box over the parchment paper, known as a carton, which protects the butter. To secure and retain a good retail trade requires a uniformly high quality of butter and a constant supply during the year.

HORTICULTURE.

Extensive Apple Growing.

Ontario is a Province that is well and favorably known with regard to apple culture, and although the war has depressed the apple industry to a very marked extent, there are still to be found, here and there, over the Province, men who have consistently stayed by the industry during the four years of war which have just closed. These men are still producing fruit of good quality and placing it upon the market in an attractive and creditable form. To do this requires a faith in the industry that not every apple-grower possesses, and the fact that it is being done implies a knowledge of cultural methods that can be economically applied in war time, and a working understanding of market conditions and requirements.

The name of J. C. Harris has been well and favorably known among apple growers for the past decade or more. Those who have had opportunity to study the quality of fruit and the attractiveness of the packs put upon

the market from various parts of the Province will agree that Mr. Harris occupies a place not far from the top. Not only is this Oxford County apple grower a good grower, but he is an extensive grower as well. There are perhaps three or four men in the Province of Ontario who operate, and in some cases own, orchards aggregating more than 100 acres. There a number of other orchards between 50 and 100 acres in size. From orchards of this large size down to the farm orchard which one finds so universally throughout the length and breadth of Ontario the numbers of orchards rapidly increase as the size of the orchard decreases. Mr. Harris' claim to be rated among the extensive apple growers in Ontario arises from the fact that he is a very large renter of small orchards. At his home place, which is situated in the heart of a dairy district in Oxford County, there are several orchards of bearing age and one at least which will begin production within the next year or two. In addition to these orchards, there are about twenty-five others within a radius of six or seven miles, for the most part, which Mr. Harris handles on either a rent or share basis. This year his crop estimate is between nine and ten thousand boxes, in addition to about 5,500 barrels of packed fruit. This, it can readily be seen, means the product from a large number of acres.

Just previous to our visit to the home orchard, which was made about two weeks ago, the Provincial Government had made an agreement with Mr. Harris whereby he was to supply about 8,000 boxes of apples, which are to be sent overseas to supply the troops. This order is to be made up of various varieties, some of the quantities of each being approximately as follows: Baldwins, 2,500 boxes; Greenings, 2,500; Starks, 1,000; Tolman Sweet, 500; Hubbardston's Nonsuch, 500; Kings, 300, and Blenheim, 300, in addition to some other varieties supplied in smaller quantities.

From the list just given it will be seen that Mr. Harris grows a splendid selection of the better varieties. Another variety which is especially grown by Mr. Harris is the Northern Spy, but, on account of their very tender skin, these are not being shipped overseas, according to Mr. Harris. Blenheim, Hubbardston, King and Tolman Sweet are all varieties possessing a widespread reputation for high quality. The King particularly is a variety which would be grown much more extensively than it is were it not for its shy-bearing character. In the case of Mr. Harris, however, the King seems to be very successful and the apples are coloring up in splendid shape. Stark is a variety which is very popular with some growers, but is very often classed almost with Ben Davis because of its usual dull color and only fair quality. The Starks in Mr. Harris' orchard, however, are a decided exception to the general rule. It would be very difficult to find apples of any variety commonly grown in Ontario which possess a deeper and more perfect coloring. The trees are very heavily laden and the fruit is uniform in size and coloring. These Starks seem to be a different strain from those commonly found over the Province. According to the owner, all came from two trees which were planted in mistake for some other variety. Scions from these trees were taken and a large number of other trees grafted to this variety, which for a long time was considered to be a Baldwin. It might easily be mistaken for a Baldwin were it not for its shape and smooth skin. At the same time it is a surprise to find that it is Stark, although the shape and general appearance, except for the density of coloring, show true Stark characteristics.

Oustside of the orchards the remainder of the farm is managed by Mr. Harris' son, but Mr. Harris himself devotes his time largely to the orchards since he has always had a natural liking for apple growing. At the time of our visit Mr. Harris was very busy visiting his different orchards and overseeing the packing of the fruit for overseas. During the short time he was able to give us, however, it was very interesting to learn the way in which his extensive apple business was started. As previously mentioned, when a young lad on his father's farm, Mr. Harris was always interested in the orchard and, finally, when he took over the farm, he was able to give it more attention than was usual. The first definite bent toward apple growing on a large scale was made in 1894. Previous to this time \$300 was the largest sum that had ever been received from the orchard in any one year. In 1894 Mr. Harris cared for the orchard as well as he knew which included spraying



A Uniform Sample of Stark in the Orchard of J. C. Harris.



Loading Packed Boxes for the Western Market.

five times, a very unusual procedure at that time. One day when he was riding a binder in the oat field, two apple buyers sought him out and enquired what he wanted for the crop of apples. He stated that he hardly knew, but mentioned a price per barrel. They immediately made it known that they wanted to buy by the lump and wanted to close the deal that afternoon. Being somewhat green in the matter of selling apples and not having looked over the crop carefully for some days, Mr. Harris told them if they would name a figure he would tell them whether he would sell or not. Very much to his surprise they offered him \$600, when he would gladly have sold for \$400. This set him thinking and he came to the conclusion that they should be good judges of apple crops and would probably not offer at first what they were willing to pay. He then agreed to sell for \$700 and the deal was completed with a \$50 deposit.

Since that time many orchards have been cared for by Mr. Harris, and he finds it a very profitable business. One orchard which he leased, and which was forty acres in size, gave him one year a \$7,000 crop, with an expenditure of about \$3,000. Another orchard this year gave him a crop worth \$1,200 for an expenditure of very little more than \$200. This orchard is taken on shares, the owner sharing half the expenses and half the profits. This method of operating apple orchards Mr. Harris finds very satisfactory, since he is able to secure a good return for his ability to grow apples and the owner is also able to get a good revenue from his orchard. One other point that has no small amount to do with Mr. Harris' success in leasing orchards is the fact that he prefers orchards that are not too large. This is because, in such cases, the owner is willing to supply plenty of manure and feeding the trees is one of the two important cultural operations emphasized by Mr. Harris. Spraying is the other point about which particular care is taken. Three sprays are given regularly each year and these are what are commonly known as the second, third and fourth apple sprays, applied just as the blossoms are showing pink, after the blossoms have fallen, and again about two weeks later, depending upon the season. Mr. Harris also believes that it is quite possible to spray so that much of the crop will be destroyed, and, although he is a strong believer in spraying, he also believes that very great care is needed. In fact, he says that he is just beginning to find out how to spray, in spite of twenty or more years' experience.

The secret of much of the high color seen in these orchards is the fact that they are all grown in sod. Some years ago Mr. Harris was a strong exponent of cultivation for the apple orchard. He has, however, come to the belief that good crops of medium-sized apples with much better coloring can be secured if the trees are grown in sod, instead of under clean cultivation and, while frankly admitting that he is losing in size by leaving his trees in sod, does not object so long as the fruit does not get too small. In fact, Mr. Harris says that the fruit in one or two of his orchards is noticeably smaller than several years ago when he was practicing clean cultivation, but labor conditions are so acute at the present time and the value of color on fruit is so marked that he is quite prepared to leave his trees in sod. Certainly the evidence of good color is to be found in the home orchard, where Kings, Greenings, Seeks, and Starks possess most excellent color for the variety.

We were able to spend a very interesting time watching the fruit, as it was brought from the orchard, being packed into boxes at the central packing house. All the fruit from the other orchards is brought to this packing house for final packing, after having been first run over the grading table in the orchard and packed in barrels. Fruit from the home orchard is run over the table in the orchard and drawn to the packing house in boxes, the culls having been taken out in the orchard and all the best being left for final grading during the packing process. The packing house was certainly a very busy place. Wagon-loads of fruit were constantly coming in from the home orchard and stacks of barrels were piled up from out-lying orchards waiting to be put into boxes. Twelve women were busy at three tables doing the actual box packing, under the supervision of one of their number. Two men were required to keep them supplied with fruit and to take away the packed boxes. Another man was busy pressing and nailing the finished packages.

The women, for the most part, were not what one might call experienced packers. The supervisor was probably the most expert and had been packing apples for eight years or more. She had the day previous packed fifty-three boxes, in addition to looking after the other packers. This took considerable time as we could readily see. Another of the packers was able to average fifty boxes per day, but for the most part the average was between thirty-five and forty. The packing was being paid for at the rate of five cents per box, and there seemed no scarcity of help, although, as Mr. Harris said, if it were not for the women from the nearby town, some of whom had no need to work and who turned over their earnings to the Red Cross, there would have been great difficulty in getting the fruit put up.

Not all of the fruit was for overseas that was being packed at the time of our visit. Some straight commercial consignments were being taken to the station by the teams that day. Mr. Harris finds a ready market for large quantities of fruit in the Western markets, and is able to secure good prices for his product. A visit to men of Mr. Harris' type and men who have the faith in the fruit industry that he has, is always inspiring and particularly so at this time when to the casual observer the whole industry is more or less stagnant. It would be hard to say to what Mr. Harris owes his success; probably, in the first place, there was a natural liking for apple growing, and his first experience in 1894 no

doubt taught him that it paid to grow good fruit. Added to this, there is probably the fact that Mr. Harris realizes that spraying and pruning are absolutely essential to the growing of fruit of good quality. If more of our fruit men with apple orchards would place equal importance upon these two cultural operations, we feel confident that our Ontario fruit would soon abundantly justify the contention that we can grow as good or better apples than anywhere else on the North-American continent.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Peace Proposal.

There is rejoicing as we go to press over the prospects of peace and the attitude of the Central Powers, but at the same time a deep-seated suspicion exists that Germany is only parrying with her successful enemy. At time of writing the United States has said nothing officially in regard to the proposal, and the enthusiasm which led to monster demonstrations on Sunday, when the first news came through, has subsided. So far as can be learned, the Press of Britain, France and the United States have all vigorously opposed any consideration of the matter until Germany surrenders and lays down her arms as Bulgaria has done. President Wilson's peace terms are accepted by Germany as a basis for negotiation only. Wilson never meant them as anything other than the outline for a peace agreement, and as such Germany does not accept them. The French Press terms it "A white-flag trick" and urges the people to go on to victory, saying "The cornered beast draws in its claws and offers the Entente its blood-stained paw." The Americans declare "No Potsdam peace," and a glance at the Western front indicates that Germany is seeking some agreement before her now retreating armies are completely vanquished. Ere this reaches our readers something more definite will, no doubt, be announced, and at this we are obliged to leave it. It is well, however, to keep a record of President Wilson's 14 points enumerated in his proposal to Congress on January 8 last. These are reproduced as follows:

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of the good-will of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from her interests, and of their intelligence and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interests of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relation of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule

should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish population, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenants.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

Quebec Ayrshire Sale.

Some good prices were secured at the recent Ayrshire dispersion sale, held at Waterloo, Que., September 25, when 54 head brought a total of \$10,310 at Old Homestead Stock Farm. The 54 head sold averaged \$191. Sixteen females, three years and over, averaged \$297; 15 two-year-old heifers brought an average of \$111, and 13 heifer calves averaged \$77. Only three bulls were sold, the high price for the sale being secured for Chief of Willowmoor, a four-year-old, purchased by Hector Gordon, Howick, Que., for \$1,950. The highest priced female was Betsy of Sunnybrook, selling to B. J. Taylor, of Ayers Cliff, Que., for \$650. Nearly all of the animals sold, except those purchased by Mr. Gordon, will remain in the Eastern Townships. The number of people at the sale was very satisfactory, considering the most unfavorable weather conditions which had been experienced for three weeks previous to the sale. The following is a list of individual sales, where the purchase price was \$100 or more:

Cows.	
Stonehouse Snowdrop's Best, J. E. Jackson, Brome, Que.	105
Stonehouse Bircy, B. J. Taylor, Ayers Cliff, Que.	300
Lady Menie 2nd, B. J. Taylor	375
Heatherbell of Menie 2nd, H. Strange, Farnham, Que.	160
Hazeldean, B. J. Taylor	460
Betsy of Sunnybrook, B. J. Taylor	650
Bonny of Sunnybrook, O. Perkins, West Bolton, Que.	125
Wardend Princess Patricia, B. J. Taylor	500
Dairy Queen of Wardend, B. J. Taylor	125
Duchess of Wardend, B. J. Taylor	500
Eileen of Wardend, B. J. Taylor	185
Bonnie Lassie of Burnbrae, Chas. Wilkins, East Farnham	410
Mischief of Bonnymeade, H. Strange	175
Snowflake Old Homestead, B. J. Taylor	225
Old Homestead Beauty 2nd, B. J. Taylor	300
O. H. Bircy 2nd, B. J. Taylor	160
Two-year-old Heifers.	
O. H. Snowflake 2nd, B. J. Taylor	100
O. H. Betsy 2nd, H. Gordon	200
O. H. Rose, H. Gordon	100
O. H. Daisy, J. Johnston, Brome, Que.	225
O. H. Patricia, Wm. Beattie, W. Brome	120
Onyx of the Rocks, Dr. Irwin	120
Heifer Calves of 1915.	
O. H. Hazel, Dr. Irwin	100
O. H. Eileen 3rd, Dr. Irwin	160
O. H. Hetherbell 2nd, Dr. Irwin	100
O. H. Daisy 2nd, Dr. Irwin	160
O. H. Bonnie 4th, Dr. Irwin	110
Bulls.	
Chief of Willowmoor, (4 years), H. Gordon	1,950
Old Homestead Chief 18th, (6 months), H. Gordon	500

Prospects Good For Successful Plowing Match.

At the end of last week 80 plowmen had already entered the competition to be held in connection with the International Plowing Match, Tractor and Farm Machinery Demonstration, at Ottawa, October 16 to 18. The Department of Indian Affairs have arranged for the transportation of Indian plowmen from the different Reserves. The largest entry ever made in Canada of tractors and farm machinery at an event of this kind has already been received, and the Executive have made elaborate arrangements for facilitating the unloading and loading of these heavy implements. Arrangements have also been made with the hotels in Ottawa for ample and suitable accommodation. Plowmen residing within a radius of 25 miles from Ottawa, who enter, will pay their own transportation charges; those coming from a radius between 25 and 100 miles will have 50 per cent. of the freight charges on teams and plows refunded by the Association, while 75 per cent. of these charges will be paid to those entering from a radius of over 100 miles. Surely the 1918 Plowing Match will surpass any of its predecessors.

New Apiarist for Ontario.

Prof. Yates, formerly of Amherst, Mass., has been appointed to fill the position left vacant in Ontario by the resignation of Morley Pettit, who for some years was Provincial Apiarist and in charge of the apiculture work at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Prof. Yates comes highly recommended, having had valuable experience through his connections with the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending October 3

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 Oct. 3	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 26	Week Ending Oct. 3	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 26	Week Ending Oct. 3	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 26	Week Ending Oct. 3	Same Week 1917	Week Ending Sept. 26
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	8,456	8,702	8,524	\$14.25	\$11.00	\$15.25	650	590	760	\$17.50	\$16.00	\$17.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,126	1,850	2,167	13.00	10.50	13.25	986	693	924	16.00	14.00	15.50
Montreal (East End)	2,603	2,466	2,462	13.00	10.50	13.25	655	557	1,240	16.00	14.00	15.50
Winnipeg	17,227	11,196	13,575	14.00	11.00	15.00	363	526	384	12.00	10.00	12.00
Calgary	6,131	2,972	3,817	14.00	10.25	13.50						
Edmonton	2,623	1,376	1,748	13.25	8.75	13.50	130	81	81	9.00	9.00	7.75

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Cattle prices received a rather severe set back at the Yards during the week, and the ten thousand head on sale met with a slow demand at prices ruling lower on all grades of cattle. Attracted by the high prices paid for choice cattle the previous week, the week's offerings included many loads of good heavy steers; these proved to be very slow sellers. The quotations were perhaps about 50 cents lower on Monday followed by a further decline of 25 cents on Tuesday and Wednesday, and many loads of heavy cattle that were in the pens Monday remained unsold until Wednesday and Thursday. One load for which \$14.50 was the top bid on Monday secured a bid of only \$13.50 on Thursday, while another load for which \$13.50 was bid on Monday sold on Thursday at \$12.50; these sales are a fair indication of the extent of the decline in prices. Medium cattle suffered more severely than did choice killers and with Buffalo prices also ruling lower export outlet was closed and drovers had no alternative but to accept the reduction. The hopeful war situation undoubtedly affected the prices adversely and this coupled with heavy deliveries of cattle from Western Canada to local abattoirs sent the prices tumbling downward. Further heavy shipments of western cattle are anticipated during the next few weeks, and it is doubtful if prices will recover much before next December. The best sales of heavy cattle were made on Monday when two extra good loads of thirteen hundred pounds average sold at \$14.50, a few head at \$15.25, and other loads from \$14 to \$14.75. In the class for steers from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, one load averaging eleven hundred pounds each sold on Monday at \$14.25, another load of eleven hundred and twenty-five pounds at \$14.10, while other sales were made at \$13.25 to \$14. For choice light steers and heifers under ten hundred pounds weight, \$12.50 was about the top price paid on Monday, while from \$11 to \$12 was the range for the balance of the week; medium butchers within these weights sold from \$9.50 to \$10, and common from \$8 to \$9. Cows and bulls ruled lower in price in sympathy with the reductions on other grades of cattle, those of choice quality realizing from \$9.50 to \$10.25, and a few selling at \$10.50, while medium cows sold from \$8 to \$8.75, and common from \$6.50 to \$7.50. Bologna bulls were in fair demand from \$7 to \$8. Stockers and feeders were in good demand, and total shipments to Ontario farmers for the week will probably reach eighteen hundred head or within two hundred of the previous week's shipments. Good feeders sold from \$10 to \$11, and good stockers at \$9 to \$9.25. A nice load of western yearling heifers of about seven hundred pounds each sold at \$8.90 per hundred. Common eastern stockers were selling from \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred. Canners and cutters were in demand at \$5.25 to 6.25 per hundred. Calves were about steady with the exception of those of heavy and of coarse quality which were ruling a little lower. Lambs suffered a decline about equal to that of cattle, and with the exception of a few lambs that sold on Monday

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)				MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	269	\$14.21	\$13.50-\$14.75	\$15.50					
STEERS good	646	13.75	12.75-14.00	14.25	98	\$12.25	\$12.00-\$13.00	\$13.00	
1,000-1,200 common	103	12.00	11.00-12.50	12.50					
STEERS good	638	12.06	11.25-12.50	12.75	162	11.00	10.50-12.50	12.50	
700-1,000 common	1,149	9.25	8.75-9.75	10.50	236	8.75	7.75-10.00	10.00	
HEIFERS good	636	12.24	11.00-12.75	13.00	17	10.00	9.50-11.00	11.00	
fair	319	9.80	9.00-10.25	10.50	70	9.00	8.50-9.50	9.50	
common	325	8.25	7.75-8.75	9.00	295	7.75	7.00-8.50	8.50	
Cows good	638	9.74	9.00-10.25	10.50	56	9.25	9.00-10.25	10.25	
common	1,073	7.70	7.00-8.00	8.50	205	7.75	7.00-8.25	8.50	
BULLS good	63	9.63	9.00-10.25	10.50	2	9.00	9.00-	9.00	
common	293	7.51	7.00-8.25	9.50	631	7.00	6.40-7.50	8.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	537	5.74	5.25-6.25	6.25	306	5.75	5.00-6.50	6.50	
OXEN	13				8	12.50	10.00-14.00	14.00	
CALVES veal	637	15.00	14.00-16.50	17.50	161	12.50	12.00-16.00	16.00	
grass	13	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	825	6.75	6.00-7.50	7.50	
STOCKERS good	872	9.53	9.00-10.00	10.00					
450-800 fair	724	8.84	7.50-9.00	9.25					
FEEDERS good	133	11.00	10.75-11.50	11.50					
800-1,000 fair	25	10.50	10.00-10.75	10.75					
HOGS selects	6,099	19.45	19.25-19.75	19.75	1,164	19.60	19.50-19.75	19.75	
heavy									
(fed and watered) lights	508	18.33	17.25-19.50	19.50	394	19.00	18.00-19.50	19.50	
sows	211	17.82	17.00-19.50	19.50	89	16.60	16.50-16.75	16.75	
stags	6	15.50	15.50-	15.50	8				
LAMBS good	6,693	16.32	16.00-16.75	16.75	1,346	15.50	15.00-16.00	16.00	
common	495	14.88	14.00-15.50	15.50	1,822	14.00	13.75-14.50	14.50	
SHEEP heavy	148	12.38	11.00-13.50	13.50					
light	349	14.27	13.00-15.50	16.50	141	12.25	12.00-12.50	12.50	
common	142	10.12	8.00-12.00	12.00	330	10.50	10.50-	11.00	

morning at \$17 to \$17.25. The top price for the week was about \$16.50 on straight lots or a decline of about \$1 from the previous week's prices. The market closed on Thursday with quotation steady at this level. Breeding sheep are selling from \$14.50 to \$16.50 per hundred or almost equal to the lambs. They are meeting a fair inquiry at this range. Hog prices remain somewhat irregular comparing fed and watered prices and "f. o. b." prices country points. The fed and watered quotation given out this week was \$19.25 while a few decks went to local butchers at \$19.50. Hogs continue to be bought "f. o. b." in the country at prices about equal to that of fed and watered stock. The buyers endeavor to overcome this in certain instances by buying loads at a flat figure, allowing sows and heavies to grade in with selects. Of the disposition for the week ending September 26, Canadian packing houses purchased 405 calves, 3,200 heavy steers, 1,731 butcher cattle, 187 stockers, 103 feeders, 60 hogs, 104 sheep and 4,935 lambs. Local butchers purchased 375 calves, 250 steers, 200 butcher cattle, 527 hogs and 1,200 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 31 calves, 12 milch cows, 787 stockers, 686 feeders, 127 sheep and 510 lambs. Shipments to United States points were 29 calves, 21

canners and cutters, 126 butcher cattle, 490 stockers, 41 feeders, 4 hogs, 201 sheep and 635 lambs. The total receipts from January 1 to September 26, inclusive were: 198,939 cattle, 46,588 calves, 247,800 hogs and 63,969 sheep; compared with 200,430 cattle, 38,792 calves, 342,759 hogs and 73,570 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917. Montreal. Under continued heavy receipts of stock the market for cattle of good quality remains quite firm. The best load offered during the week sold at \$13 per hundred. While the steers in this load averaged only about ten hundred and sixty pounds, the finish was choice. A number of loads of heavier weights, but not as well finished, sold from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per hundred. Quite a lot of common quality steers of light weights were offered. These weighed from six hundred to seven hundred and fifty pounds and sold from \$7.75 to \$8 per hundred; steers weighing from eight hundred to nine hundred and fifty pounds sold from \$9 to \$9.50 per hundred. Few good cows were offered; those on hand sold from \$9.25 to \$10.25, while most of the sales of cows of fair quality were made around \$9. Common grades of cows and light heifers

suffered a decline ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred. The average price of bulls of light weights and common quality was off 15 cents, compared with the previous week's prices, while the average prices on bulls of weights ranging from eight hundred pounds up were off from 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred, this class selling mostly at \$7.25. One choice ox sold at \$14, while other sales were made down to \$10 per hundred. Choice veal calves sold as high as \$16 per hundred and down to \$9. Grass calves were lower in value, those of common quality selling at \$6.50. While the receipts of lambs were slightly over fourteen hundred head fewer than those of the previous week, the absence of outside buyers and the lower quotations from other markets, caused a decline in prices of 75 cents to \$1.25 per hundred on lambs and from 50 cents to 75 cents on sheep. There were wide variations in the prices paid for hogs during the week, due to the varying percentages of light weight hogs in the loads offered. Straight loads of select hogs sold at \$20 per hundred off car weights. Short run and loads containing a sprinkling of light hogs sold at \$19.75, off car weights. Small lots of light hogs were hard to dispose of. Sows sold at \$3 below these prices.

re Sale.

at the recent Ayrshire Que., September 25, \$10,310 at Old Home sold averaged \$191. ver, averaged \$297; 15 average of \$111, and Only three bulls were being secured for Chief purchased by Hector. The highest priced selling to B. J. Taylor, early all of the animals Mr. Gordon, will re- The number of people considering the most which had been ex- us to the sale. The s, where the purchase

E. Jackson, \$ 105
 rs Cliff, Que., 300
 375
 nge, Farnham, 160
 460
 650
 , West Bolton, 125
 Taylor, 500
 aylor, 125
 500
 185
 Wilkins, East 410
 ge, 175
 aylor, 225
 Taylor, 300
 160
 ers. 100
 200
 100
 225
 rme, 120
 120
 1915. 100
 160
 100
 160
 110
 Gordon, 1,950
 hs), H. Gordon 500

Successful ch.

owmen had already d in connection with Tractor and Farm awa, October 16 to affairs have arranged owmen from the dif- try ever made in inery at an event of l, and the Executive s for facilitating the e heavy implements. e with the hotels in ommodation. Plow- miles from Ottawa, nsportation charges; n 25 and 100 miles at charges on teams iation, while 75 per id to those entering . Surely the 1918 its predecessors.

Ontario.

st, Mass., has been acant in Ontario by who for some years ge of the apiculture l College, Guelph. ended, having had onnections with the ass.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid up	12,911,700
Reserve Funds	14,564,000
Total Assets	321,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

ACCOUNTS OF FARMERS INVITED
SALE NOTES COLLECTED.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
AT ALL BRANCHES.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition for the week ending September 26, Canadian packing houses purchased 579 calves, 204 canners and cutters, 704 bulls, 1,211 butcher cattle, 2,277 hogs and 2,788 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 202 calves. Shipments to United States points were made up of 133 calves, 42 stockers and 1,270 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 26, inclusive, were: 35,018 cattle, 55,681 calves, 52,638 hogs and 31,344 sheep; compared with 33,539 cattle, 47,056 calves, 67,136 hogs and 39,755 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition for the week ending September 26, Canadian packing houses purchased 602 calves, 2,283 butcher cattle, 1,372 hogs and 1,803 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 639 calves and 1,733 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to September 26, inclusive, were: 33,249 cattle, 4,228 calves, 33,464 hogs and 24,723 sheep; compared with 47,091 cattle, 39,105 calves, 41,014 hogs and 33,181 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Winnipeg.

The run of cattle during the week was large, consisting of seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty-seven being about four hundred above the record established the previous week. The market opened slow and draggy on Friday while heavy receipts over the week end caused a drop in price on Monday's trading. On Tuesday and Wednesday trading was brisk at the new levels, and with light receipts on hand the following day prices were slightly higher. Heavy shipments were made east and south during the week. The quality of the cattle on sale was inferior to that of the offerings of the previous week and few heavy steers went over the scales until the last market of the week. During the week seven steers averaging twelve hundred and thirty pounds sold at \$13.50; nineteen steers from Saskatchewan averaging twelve hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$14; nineteen steers from Manitoba averaging twelve hundred and sixty-five pounds sold at \$13.50; and thirteen steers from Wilkie, Manitoba, averaging fifteen hundred pounds were weighed up at \$13. A few loads of medium quality stock within these weights sold around \$12 per hundred. Very few loads of cattle of good quality and weighing between ten hundred and twelve hundred pounds were sold. Of the sales made, twenty steers from Wadena, Saskatchewan, averaging eleven hundred and fifty head were weighed up at \$12.50; fifteen head from Prince Albert, averaging eleven hundred sold at \$12.25, while most of the sales of cattle within these weights were made between \$10 and \$11. Trading in stockers and feeders picked up considerably owing to the sales being made at lower prices than those of the previous week. Demand from the south and east was much better, shipments being particularly heavy to the south. Also a number of good breeding heifers went to the west during the week. Although the demand for stocker cattle of any description is at present extremely poor, the inquiry is expected to improve after freeze up. Of good stockers ranging from 450 to 800 lbs. there were 2,143 on the market.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance



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WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

The average price for these was \$8.38. The price range for the bulk of sales was \$8 to \$8.75, while \$9.25 was the top price paid. There was also 1,675 fair stockers in this category; \$7.01 was the average price of same; \$8 was the top price and \$6.50 to \$7.75 was the price range for the bulk of sales. Among the feeders weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs. there were 657 which graded good; \$9.91 was the average price; \$9.25 to \$10.50 was the price range for bulk of sales, and \$11.50 was the top price. In this same department 419 head graded fair, and realized an average price of \$7.86. The price range for the bulk of sales was \$7.25 to \$8.50, and the top price was \$9.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle trade dropped in prices from a big quarter to half a dollar last week, and the decline reached almost every class of cattle. Killers report that the beef trade has been very bad; in addition, the supply of medium and common cattle have been running heavily at all markets, the west being largely supplied with the rangers and the result has been more cattle than could be absorbed by the normal demand. Of the liberal supply at Buffalo the past week, pretty close to a hundred loads came out of Canada, and the best shipping steers were from across the border, not of the high-class kinds, however. A very few real choice butchering steers and heifers brought a fairly decent price, but the trade on the general run of butchering stuff was very weak and slow. Stockers and feeders sold a full half dollar lower, as much of a decline was noted on most bulls, and excepting a few of the fancy dairy cows, which sold steady, this end of the trade ruled weak, dairies having difficulty in obtaining feed and showing little disposition to take on more dairy cows. Offerings for the week totaled 7,025 head, as against 7,125 for the previous week, and as compared with 6,225 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17.50 to \$18; fair to good, \$16.75 to \$17; plain and medium, \$13.25 to \$14; coarse and common, \$11 to \$12.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$16.25 to \$16.65; fair to good, \$14.50 to \$15.50; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice, heavy \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good, \$14 to \$15; best handy, \$14.50 to \$15; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$13 to \$15.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.50 to \$10.50; common to fair, \$8 to \$9; best stockers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7 to \$8.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; in car loads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—All marketing points showed lower prices on the opening day of last week. Monday's run at Buffalo was 65 cars, and values on good hogs were off 15 cents from the previous week's close, while pigs were held steady. Top was \$20.45, bulk moved at \$20.35, and pigs landed mostly at \$20. Tuesday's trade was steady; Wednesday light hogs were steady, with heavies lower, latter kinds selling at \$20.25, top for light grades being \$20.40, and Thursday nothing sold above

\$20.25, with pigs ranging on down to \$19.50. Friday prices showed a break of 75 cents. Top was down to \$19.60, bulk sold at \$19.50 and pigs landed mostly at \$19. Roughs, \$16.25 to \$16.75, and stags, \$12 to \$14.50. Receipts for the past week were 24,000 head, as compared with 17,270 head for the week previous, and 16,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, October 7, consisted of 254 cars, 4,701 cattle, 448 calves, 1,333 hogs, 2,620 sheep and lambs. Slow market; all classes of butchers' cattle sold at prices 25 cents to 50 cents lower. Milch cows and springers steady. Stockers and feeders 50 cents lower. Sheep and calves steady; lambs firm. Hogs, \$19.25, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario (basis in store Montreal). No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.27; No. 2 spring, \$2.26; No. 3 spring, \$2.22. Manitoba wheat (in store, Fort William, (not including tax).—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 84c.; No. 3 C. W., 80¼c.

Oats.—Ontario, (new crop) according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 76c. to 78c.; No. 3 white, 75c. to 77c.

Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal.

American corn (track, Toronto)—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, nominal.

Barley (according to freights outside)—new crop, malting, \$1.08 to \$1.13.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—nominal.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment). War quality, (old crop), \$10.75, Montreal and Toronto. Manitoba flour, Toronto, new crop, \$11.35.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$21; mixed, per ton, \$18 to \$19.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$36.40; shorts, per ton, \$41.40.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 13½c.; calf skins, green, flat, 30c.; veal kip, 22c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 15c. to 17c.; green, 12c. to 13c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solid, in barrels, No. 1, 15c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—The butter market firmed slightly during the past week, selling as follows on the wholesales: Creamery, fresh made pound squares, 52c. to 53c. per lb.; creamery, cut solids, lb., 50c. to 51c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. per lb.

Oleomargarine, 33c. per lb.
Eggs.—New-laid eggs also firmed slight-

Every farmer who desires to do business with

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is always assured of a courteous reception by local managers. And their object is to assist the farmer in a legitimate way, to make his land and stock more productive.

ly, selling as follows, wholesale: New-laid selects, 60c. per dozen; cold storage, 50c. to 51c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, 26c. per lb.; twins, 26½c. per lb.

Honey.—Honey prices also advanced on the wholesales, being quoted as follows: 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, 28c. per lb.; comb sections, 30c. to 40c. each.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts are gradually becoming lighter on the wholesale fruit market and the quality of the bulk of the offerings is very poor: Choice quality fruits continuing to command high prices.

Apples.—Better quality barrel apples are beginning to come in ranging from \$4 to \$6 per bbl. according to variety and grade.

Grapes.—Prices weakened slightly, selling at 35c. to 40c. per 6-qt. flat, and 45c. to 60c. per 6-qt. leno.

Peaches were not very good quality, selling at 30c. to 85c. per 6 qts. and 50c. to \$1.50 per 11 qts.

Pears.—Keiffers brought from 50c. to 85c. per 11 qts.; others at 75c. to \$1.25 per 11 qts.; choice Anjous \$1 per 6-qt. lenos.

Plums sold at 50c. to 90c. per 6 qts. and \$1 to \$1.50 per 11 qts.; prunes at \$1.25 per 6-qt. leno.

Potatoes declined and then firmed, selling at \$2.35 to \$2.50 per bag.

Montreal.

Dressed Hogs.—Practically no change took place during the week in the market for dressed hogs, although the cost of live was rather lower. Abattoir fresh-killed hogs were quoted at 28½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The potatoes arriving are not of a quality to give assurance of a liberal supply of first class stock. Prices were high for this time of year, ranging around \$2.50 per bag of 90 lbs. in a wholesale way, with 80-lb. bags at about \$2.25. This makes it look as though potatoes would be high this year.

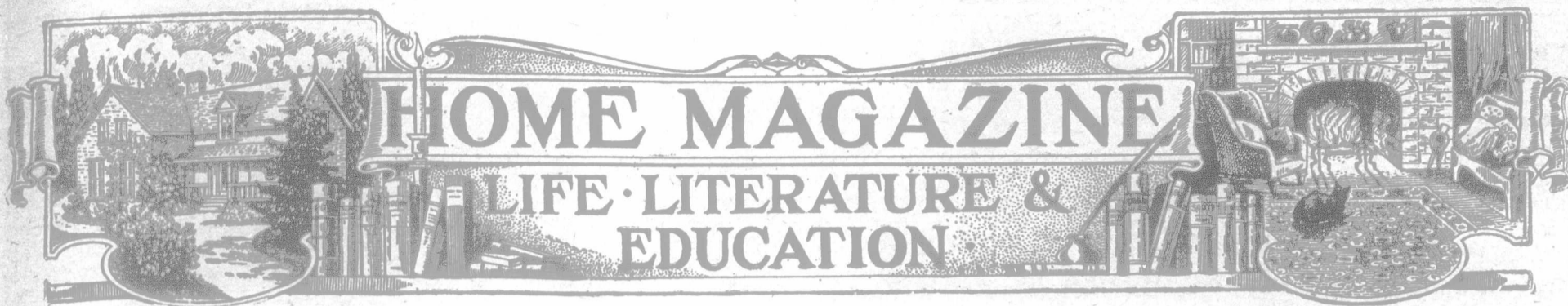
Butter.—The trade was quite a little disturbed during the past week by the commandeering of supplies, and the fixing of prices by the Commission. These prices were 46½c. for No. 1 creamery; 46c. for No. 2; and 45c. for No. 3. In the local market, sales took place as high as 50c. per lb. in a wholesale way, though quotations ranged generally from 48c. to 49c. for finest, with fine at 47c. to 48c.; and dairies at 38c. to 42c.

Grain.—Prices of oats continued steady, with car lots of No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 feed, at 97½c.; No. 1 feed, 96c.; No. 2 feed, 89c.; Ontario No. 3 white, 91c.; No. 3, 90c. Corn was fairly steady, with No. 2 yellow American at \$1.75; No. 3, \$1.68; No. 4, \$1.63; and sample, \$1.25 to \$1.50, ex-store. Ontario extra No. 3 barley was \$1.33; No. 3, \$1.31; Manitoba No. 3, \$1.29; and No. 4, \$1.24 per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—New Manitoba spring wheat flour Government standard was steady at \$11.50 per barrel, in bags, ex-track; and \$11.65 to city bakers; with 10c. per barrel off, for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was \$11.60 in new cotton bags. Barley flour was lower at \$11 per barrel, in bags, with Graham at \$11.50; Government standard corn flour \$10 to \$10.30; rye flour and pat flour and white corn flour \$12.

Millfeed.—Bran was steady at \$37.25; shorts \$42.25; ex-track, in car lots. Pure grain mouille, \$68; barley feed, \$62 to \$63; feed cornmeal, \$66; mixed mouille, \$55.

Continued on page 1646



October.

Now, when the summer flowers are past and dead,
When from the earth's wild bosom, brown, and bare,
No trillium lifts its head,
When in the hollows where the violets were,
Purple, and white, and fair,
Only a few brown leaves are falling now,
The wind shakes from the bough:

Now, when the tiger-lily's flame no more
Burns in the long, lush grasses on the hill,
And by the river shore
The smoky trail of asters, lingering still,
Thins, and the air grows chill,
Ere the first feathery snow-flakes that anon
Fall softly and are gone:

O let us leave this dull and dusty street,
The noise, and heat, and turmoil of the town,
For country waysides sweet,
Lanes, where the nuts are clustering, plump, and brown,
Hedges blackberries crown;
Come, ere the shivering blasts of winter blow,
Let us make haste and go.
NORAH M. HOLLAND, in University Magazine.

A Thanksgiving Prayer.

For toil that is a medicine for woe,
For strength that grows with every lifted cross,
For thorns, since with each thorn a rose did grow,
For gain that I have wrongly reckoned loss,
For ignorance, where it were harm to know,—
Teach me to thank Thee, Lord.

For cups of honeyed pleasure Thou didst spill
Before their foam had quenched my purer sense;
For that my soul has power to struggle still,
Though panting in the trappings of pretense;
And for mistakes that saved from greater ill,—
Teach me to thank Thee, Lord.

That Thou dost ravel out the tinselled thread
Of my poor work I thought so bravely done;
That Thou dost show me every flimsy shred
In the thin coat of honor I have spun,
And pluck'st the slender garland from my head,—
Teach me to thank Thee, Lord.

For ills averted, all unseen by me,
For darkened days that healed my dazzled eyes,
For suffering which brought a company
Of gentle ministers in stern disguise;
For weariness, which made me lean on Thee,—
Teach me to thank Thee, Lord.

For chalice of tears that Thou dost pour,
For unrequited love and wounded pride;
If they but tempt my lonesome heart the more
To seek the faithful shelter of Thy side;
For homelessness, which drives me to Thy door,—
Teach me to thank Thee, Lord.
May Riley Smith.

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)
Vevey, Switz., July 14, 1918.

In the days of *La Grippe Espagnole*.
YESTERDAY I went on a jam-hunt. In these butterless, cheeseless, sugarless days "going for jam" is one of our most exciting distractions. Jam is our substitute for butter. Fortunately, there are no jamless days yet, but the price has soared and we spread it thinner than we used to.

A bit ahead of me on the street I saw Miss Harrison tripping along with the black bag under her arm with which she camouflages her jam-jar. This bag is a recent acquisition of hers, the result of deep thought, following a series of unpleasantly sticky experiences connected with the buying of jam. Miss Harrison is a tall, angular Australian lady of uncertain age, a dreamy, absent-minded, nervous sort of person, with literary proclivities, who lives in this hotel. The accidents were due partly to her absent-mindedness and partly to the careless (or economical) habit the shop keepers here have, of wrapping the paper around the jam-jar and leaving the ends exposed. Sometimes the jar slips out and lands on the pavement. This happened once to Miss Harrison to her great embarrassment just as she was passing the *hotel d'Angleterre*, now filled with French internes. Three or four of them gallantly rushed to the rescue, but there wasn't anything to

she places around her neck, so that in case her mind should wander and the jar slip from her grasp, the sudden tug on the ribbon would warn her of danger.

This plan works fairly well as a rule, but there are times when it fails, as the other day for instance, when she was standing at the newspaper kiosk reading the war bulletins of the French victories. She became so absorbed in the news that she forgot all about the bag until it suddenly dropped, the jerk pulling her head forward with such force that her eye-glasses flew off and hit a man who was standing next her right on the nose, which irritated him exceedingly. But Miss H. said she was glad of it, as he was a German.

Miss H. always has to be explained to strangers, her actions being so erratic that she is always either misunderstood or taken for a lunatic.

To go back to the beginning, I saw her ahead of me on the street. Her movements were more erratic than usual. She seemed agitated. She crossed and recrossed the street hurriedly every few minutes. She glanced furtively this way and that. When she reached *Entre deux villes*, the little park which separates Vevey from La Tour, she hesitated, apparently not being able to decide which way to go, but finally branched off towards the quai.

I wondered what she had been reading, as her actions are always closely connected with her books. Sometimes she

der! Most of them have been languishing in German camps for four years.

I noticed that Miss H. avoided the benches that were occupied; and walked—or rather zig-zagged along, sometimes in the shade, sometimes in the blazing sunshine. Suddenly she darted swiftly down a side street and I lost sight of her, but came across her a few minutes later skurrying along in the middle of the street near the shop where we buy jam.

We met in the shop. She was very preoccupied and had a strong odor of eucalyptus. She kept her handkerchief to her nose all the time she was in there. We walked home together, going, by her request, by the back streets.

When I mentioned the post-office, and said I was going in there a minute, she implored me in the most agitated manner not to.

"It's the most dangerous place in town," she said, "it's full of them."

"Full of them!" I repeated, mystified. "Yes! microbes! Keep away from every place where people congregate, all sorts of people go to the post-office—it's reeking with bacteria, absolutely reeking. If you go in there you'll be sure to get it. And then every one in the hotel will catch it. It's absolute suicide to go in there. I have just been reading—(Ah! that was it. I knew she had been reading something), a most hair-raising article in the *Journal de Geneve* about the Grippe—how horribly contagious it is, how fatal, and what precautions we should take. Do you keep an anti-grippe tablet in your mouth when you go into shops?"

"No."
"You should. And keep eucalyptus on your handkerchief and sniff it when you are near people. Don't go near enough to people to get their breath. That's one of the ways it spreads. And if you have the slightest ache any place, go to bed at once and send for the doctor. It comes in so many forms you never can be sure."

She took a tablet and a sniff and continued.

"And don't go near those Belgian internes. They've all got it."

"Who said so?"

"I don't know. They look like it. They've got it in all the prisoners' camps in Germany. There are some of them now," she said excitedly, referring to three Belgian internes in the distance. She insisted on crossing the street to avoid meeting them. She couldn't talk of anything but the epidemic. I did not wonder she looked tired when she related all the precautionary measures she was taking. Gargling and washing her hands forty times a day with a disinfectant, sniffing disinfectant up her nose, keeping tablets in her mouth and eucalyptus on her handkerchief. She had even scrubbed everything in her room—dishes, oil-cloth, door knobs, etc., with a disinfectant, everything that the chambermaid was likely to touch—"those chambermaids," she said. "You can't tell where they have been, or who they have been talking to—some of those Grippy Belgians probably."

On the way home something happened which threw her into a spasm of fright. Just as we were turning a corner where there was a high hedge, we met a man—a man of dubious cleanliness. And he sneezed. Not a gentle sneeze, but one of those volcanic disturbances one hears sometimes in church.

"Mercy on us!" shrieked Miss H., bolting out into the roadway. "He's got it. I'm sure of it. It often starts that way. One isn't safe any place."

She took another tablet and held her eucalyptus-soaked handkerchief to her nose. Although there wasn't a person in sight, she insisted on keeping to the middle of the road.

"It's much safer," she said.

We made a detour to escape passing a laundry.

"Laundries," she declared, "are perfect



"She became so absorbed in the news that she forgot all about the bag until it suddenly dropped—"

rescue. The culminating tragedy, however, was the day when, in shifting the jar from one hand to the other, she inadvertently turned it upside down, and being in a specially preoccupied state of mind that morning, did not realize the calamity till she reached home and found her skirt all jam and the jar empty. After that harrowing experience she decided something must be done, and after much cogitation hit upon the idea of a bag with a safety ribbon. This ribbon

becomes so absorbed in the characters—real or fictitious—that she frequently uses their words and gestures without realizing it.

There were not many people in the quai that morning, it being warm and sultry and glarey, but the benches under the trees along the promenade were occupied, mostly by the newly arrived Belgian internes, who are the most ragged, dejected, saffron-hued, sick-looking lot we have yet seen here. "No won-

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nests of microbes. I never pass one. The fumes—you know, are dangerous. They are full of them. (I suppose she meant microbes).

"And don't go near any of those new guests at the hotel," she warned me. "You can't tell where they came from. That new man—they say he's a Serb. He may be, but he looks sick, and my opinion is he's just getting over it. Don't go near him. It's dangerous. You might get his breath. That's the greatest danger—getting their breath."

She took a few minutes to get hers, and then she broke out afresh.

"I'm going to ask the head waitress to take that golden-rod out of the dining-room. It's irritating to the tubes—the pollen, you know. And if your tubes once get inflamed—it's hopeless. You are as good as dead. You can't escape. And please don't go up in the elevator. That new elevator boy, heaven only knows where he came from—probably from a house where they have it."

Poor Miss Harrison!
Some people suffer more than they have to, and she is that sort.

August 1st.

THE national holiday—the fourth we have spent in Switzerland. I hope it will be the last. I'll never be able to get the moss off me if I have to stay here another year. If Aunt Julia hadn't been so afraid of submarines we would have been back in Canada long ago. But we seem to get wedged in tighter every year. I think we shall all be buried here, judging from present prospects.

No celebration this year—no bands, no processions, no excursions, no anything—except the traditional ringing of bells at 9 p.m., and the mountain fires. It was rumored that there would be no fires of joy this year, owing to the high price of wood, but they blazed forth at the customary hour on the customary heights just the same.

We went up on the roof to see them, and lingered till the last fire died out. It was a beautiful night, warm, clear and cloudless—just the sort of a night to watch the distant fires.

August 2nd.

RAIN, rain, all day long—a cold, drenching rain, which brought out goose-flesh and sweaters. So sudden are the changes in this Alpine land.

These are doleful days in Switzerland. It was depressing enough before the epidemic broke out, but since then we have been living a life of almost monastic seclusion. Owing to the virulent character the Grippe has assumed, the Government has ordered the closing of all places of amusement such as cinemas, theatres, and also of the schools and churches. Public meetings are prohibited unless held in the open air. People are advised to stay in the open air as much as possible, and to avoid trams, trains, boats, etc. The streets are watered with some awful-smelling disinfectant; bowls of disinfectant are placed on the counters in the shops. Eucalyptus has superseded violet as a perfume for handkerchiefs. Many people carry little bags of anti-grippe powder suspended from their necks. Every day the papers give full reports of the epidemic, and also columns of advice. We are told what to do and what not to do. On the grippe comes suddenly and in various forms; we must be prepared for anything. When in doubt, stay in bed and send for the doctor (if you can get one). In Vevey half of them are ill and the rest ready to drop from exhaustion. They make as many as 60 visits a day. There was such a shortage of nurses that the doctors called for volunteers. These volunteers go from house to house, working under the doctors' orders. In the isolation hospital there are 115 cases—28 of them being Tommies. One of the Tommies died. The British motor school here is closed for the present on account of the epidemic. In the old part of the town it is in nearly every house. One day there were sixteen funerals. The public are not allowed to attend funerals because of the contagious character of the disease. It is said that the bodies of those who die from it turn as black as ebony.

On the frontier the epidemic has been raging among the Swiss soldiers. Fifteen thousand have had it, and over three hundred have died. In the closely-populated cities there have been many deaths. In Bern over 200.

Strange to say, there has not been a single case among the employees of the

SAVE

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is a typical Sellers-Gough bargain—designed right here in the largest exclusive fur house in the Empire. It is 38 inches in length, made from skins of first quality; has a deep shawl collar and cuffs; muskrat-covered buttons; lined with splendid quality silk. Like every other item shown in our catalogue, we guarantee this coat to please you absolutely or we will return your money at once. It is No. 468 in the catalogue. It is of the newest and smartest style. We buy the skins and materials. We design and make it up in our own factory; we will sell direct to you. Hence **\$95.50** Send Post Card Today for FREE Catalogue No. A3

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tobacco factory in Vevey. Snuffing up tobacco is said to be the best preventative. Fortunately for us this hotel offers many advantages for the retired life we are now obliged to lead.

In spite of all precautions the Grippe is spreading rapidly. We seldom go outside the hotel grounds now, unless it is absolutely necessary. Sometimes in the cool of the evening we take country walks. Everything seems to have stopped. Switzerland is quarantined. No more passports are being issued.

We seem to do nothing these days except gargle, and wash, and sniff, and watch for symptoms. Well, yes—we have another occupation, but I'll have to tell about it later.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Consecrated Service.

Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the LORD?—1 Chron. :29-5.

Dr. Ritchie, of Nottingham, says that the battle-front shows how elemental prayer is in the heart of man:

"It is the homing-instinct of the soul. How often one has heard the confession: 'We all pray in the trenches'. So that the question is, indeed, not why should a man pray? but why does man pray? In the depths and in the heights man's heart seeks God; he needs to be taught to walk with Him along the flats of the common day."

We read in Rev. 7 of a great multitude, clothed in white robes,—those who have fought bravely for God on earth, and are now always in His Presence. They do not settle down to a life of inglorious response, but "serve Him day and night in His temple." That is willing and consecrated service—the glad service of love.

When our Lord was accused of dishonoring the Jewish holy day by healing a helpless man, He answered calmly: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." May we not reverently echo that saying?



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When our Father is content to give up His watchful service, and let the birds, cattle and men feed themselves; when He allows the grass of the field to make its own green robe, when He ceases to paint the wayside flower and light the evening star then—it may be—that templeservice, which now goes on unceasingly day and night, may fail.

We pray every day that the Father's Will may be done on "earth" as it is done in "heaven". Then, perhaps, we are distressed when a young life is called to higher service. We say, "he was cut off in his prime, just when he was about to begin his life-work" Do we really think his usefulness is over, that his life-work is done? Is that unceasing service of God in heaven a waste of time? Do you prefer to stay on earth because your days are filled with pleasant and useful work here, and you are afraid of being a kind of "parlor boarder" when the message is brought: "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." In the first paradise there was plenty of healthful farm-work to be done, when Adam was put into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it, when our first parents were "blessed" with the blessing of strenuous endeavor: 'Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.' As if that were not sufficient occupation to keep mankind happily busy, God placed under the care of Adam and his descendants all cereals and fruit-bearing trees. Before sin laid a heavy hand on toil, men were invited to work with the Creator as cattle-farmers, grain-producers and horticulturists. It is the same God Who gives us our work on earth Who is served day and night in His Temple above. Do you think He blesses us with the wholesome gift of work here, only to offer us dull and unsatisfying idleness there? Those who are privileged to enter the City which needs no local temple,—because God Himself, by His Presence has made every part of it a Holy of Holies,—will "rest", indeed, and yet "His servants shall serve Him."—Rev. 22 :3. It was after our Lord's victorious Resurrection that He made a fire on the shore and got an early breakfast for seven cold and weary fishermen. He is still the Fellow-Worker of every faithful servant; and His promise to gird Himself, and make them sit down to meat while He waits upon them (S. Luke 12 :37) does not imply that He will consider that service "drudgery". Rather, it is part of the "joy" of their Lord, which they are invited to share. I don't know how you feel about it; but if I thought it would be necessary (in the life beyond death) "to do nothing for ever and ever," I would infinitely rather stay here. Work, for which one is fitted, is a delight to any healthy person here—why should we

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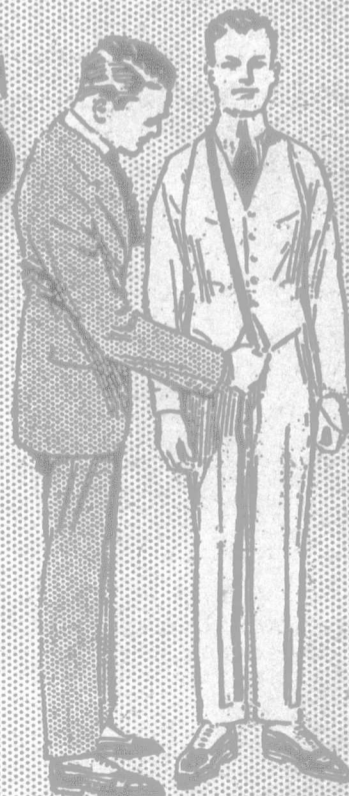
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expect to have entirely opposite tastes there?

Whether there or here we can be inspired by the glad certainty—

"The LORD Himself hath need of us; On! till the fight be won; And the King's words shall thrill the heart: 'Servant of God, well done!'"

"In the depths and in the heights man's heart seeks God; he needs to be taught to walk with Him along the flats of the common day." The truth is that when we are consciously walking with God there are no "flats" and no "common" days.

The white-robed conqueror St. John saw, in his brief vision of the activities of the Life Beyond, were unceasingly—"day and night"—offering to God consecrated service. They worked always in His Temple—and His Presence was their Temple, "for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the TEMPLE" of the Holy City.

The young prophet, Zechariah, looking with eager hope at the City which was to be (though Jerusalem was at that time a desolate ruin) said exultantly: "In that day shall there be upon the bells of the horses, HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD; and the pots in the Lord's house shall be like the bowls before the altar." Then, as if that were not enough, he saw a more glorious truth still, and good tidings of great joy rang out: "Yea, every pot in Jerusalem and in Judah shall be holiness unto the Lord of hosts," he exclaimed in amazement.

Yes, those who wash pots in an earthly kitchen can see—if they have eyes of faith—that their service is consecrated, that the pots are like the golden bowls before the altar, and that upon each one is engraved "holiness unto the Lord." We know how enthusiastically great ladies toiled in the military hospitals, glad to be able to help. If they could not nurse the wounded, they felt it a privilege to be allowed to scrub floors or wash dishes. Do you think they imagined that such work was "drudgery"? They saw it transfigured, and glorified in the humblest tasks; as Mary of Bethany must have rejoiced if she were permitted to wash the tired and dusty feet of her



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Lord, as well as to pour out her costly ointment upon His head.

When Jacob had seen a ladder, crowded with angels, set upon the earth, with the top of it reaching to heaven, he at once realized that the spot was holy, being "the house of God and the gate of heaven." It was holy because the LORD was in that place. He can make any spot on earth a Holy of Holies—and He is here!

The Samaritan woman imagined that only in Mount Gerizim could God and His people find a house of meeting; and she defiantly upheld the traditions of her people, though naturally expecting that the travel-weary Jew, sitting on Jacob's well, would instantly declare that Jerusalem was the only place for a Temple. To her great surprise she was told that God had holy temples wherever any true worshippers were found. St. Paul told the Christians at Corinth that they were the temple of God. A temple is a place where God meets His people. He makes His home not only in heaven but in the heart of him that is of a contrite and humble spirit (Isa. 57:15). Though His people may be scattered among the countries, He says: "Yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come."—Ezek. 11:16.

Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord? He also can serve as a priest in the temple, even though the temple may look to mortal eyes like a stable. Think of the glory of that little village stable where our Royal Brother was born!

Our hearts were thrilled when we read in the papers that Nazareth had been taken from the Turks. Why are we interested in that little village, so far away? Because there the Master of the world veiled His glory and laid a consecrating hand on all honest toil—what He has touched is no longer "common."

Is your work apparently "common"? Then do it reverently, as a priest who serves God in His Temple; and you will be admitted to the society of those who work with and for the Carpenter of Nazareth. Consecrated, willing service is a shining gift which you can, unashamed place in His hand. It is your high privilege to be ordained to serve; for "the world does not owe any man a living, but every man owes the world a life."

"I ask no ease from restful toil;
My toil is rest!
Who at the Master's table serves
Is also guest.
For toil is rest, refection sweet,
When toil is love,
And work itself its own reward
Here as above.
For there His servants shall Him serve,
And serving rest,
Conveying blessings but to find
Themselves most blest.
Lord deeper here the love which there
Thou perfectest."
DORA FARNCOMB.

For The Needy.

A parcel of secondhand clothing, sent by Mrs. H., a reader in New Brunswick, to the Advocate Office, was distributed among the needy families in London.

It was too large a parcel to be forwarded to me—indeed, parcels cannot be forwarded without additional expense; but I am sure the warm clothing has been appreciated by those who received it. Four beautiful scrapbooks, sent by M. R. Pickering, Ont., have gone to the Hospital for Sick Children.

I am always glad to do my part in passing on your gifts; but my new home is only a little flat, so large bales of clothing cannot find space here.
DORA FARNCOMB,
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The Fashions.

When sending your orders for patterns to us, please cut out the picture of the pattern you want and enclose it. Also cut out the following blank, fill it in carefully and address to "Pattern Department, Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

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Number of pattern.....
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

Allow a week or ten days in which to receive pattern.

2640-2616—A Pretty Costume.
Waist 2640 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The Skirt 2616 is cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It will require about 6 1/4 yards of 40-inch material for the entire dress for a 38-inch size. Width at lower edge of skirt is about 2 yards, with plaits drawn out. Two separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.

2633—A Smart Junior Suit.
Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 5 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2408—Ladies' House Dress.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 5 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 1/2 yards at the foot. Price, 10 cents.

2613—Here is a Popular Suit for Your Small Boy.
Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 3 3/8 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2631—Ladies' Dress in Tunic Style.
Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2639—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 3 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2623—A Cool, Practical and Comfortable Apron.
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium

requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2637—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 will require 4 1/4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



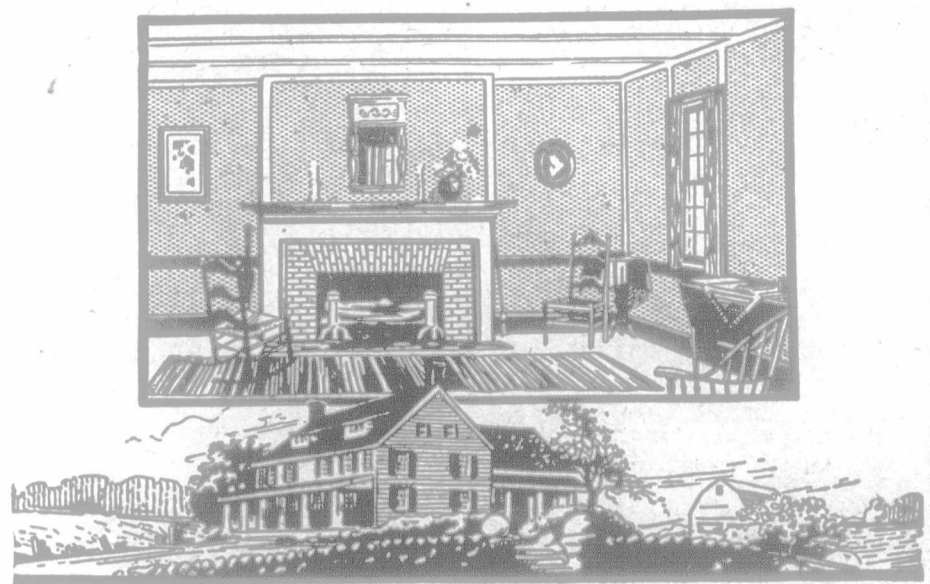
2614—A Comfortable Work Uniform.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. The Cap, cut in Medium head size, will require 1/8 yard. Price, 10 cents.

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Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 will require 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

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Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2632—Girls' Dress.
Cut in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.

2643-2618—Ladies' Costume.
Waist 2643 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2618 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 2 3/8 yards of 36-inch material for the waist, and 5 yards of 36-inch material for the skirt. The skirt measures 2 yards at the foot. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.



Build More Comfort into the Farm Home

Your farming success entitles you to more home comforts and conveniences.

That's what a man works for after all, so why not have these good things now? Why let the home get run down just at the time when you'll enjoy it most?

Start Now Building More Comforts into Your Home

Think of the old cracked and tumble-down walls and ceilings first. You can get rid of this most glaring difficulty by covering them all with Beaver Board and making new rooms out of the old ones.

This done, you'll feel like tackling other things because the building of new rooms with this substantial building material is accomplished so easily, you can do the whole thing yourself.

Do you know that you can saw Beaver Board just like any other kind of lumber? The only difference is, you'll never strike a knot, crack or blemish in the big Beaver Board panels.

You can nail it right over unsightly papered and plastered walls or to the studding of new houses or new partitions.

As a matter of fact, Beaver Board is lumber—nothing but lumber. It's built up of the pure clean fibre of the spruce tree into the big flawless panels. Beaver Board is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than lath and plaster—it's sound-resisting too.

The heading of this advertisement is the title of a book that will help you do the thing it suggests. Just write for a copy—you'll be well repaid. We'll send you an actual piece of Beaver Board too.

THE BEAVER COMPANY, Limited
210 Wall Street, Beaverdale, Ottawa, Ont.
Plants at Ottawa and Thorold, Ont.

Most Lumber and Building Supply dealers carry Beaver Board. Write us for the name of your nearest dealer.

BEAVER BOARD
FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS



The **BEEMAN GARDEN TRACTOR**

THE small farmer's tractor is here—the only practical

tractor for the man who has one to twenty acres under cultivation. It saves time, labor and money—and increases production.

The Beeman Garden Tractor can be operated by a boy, is easier to handle than the old fashioned hand plow, and will plow, harrow or cultivate 12 acres in three days. It operates five hours as a tractor on one gallon of gasoline—seven hours as a 4 H.P. engine to drive farm machinery.

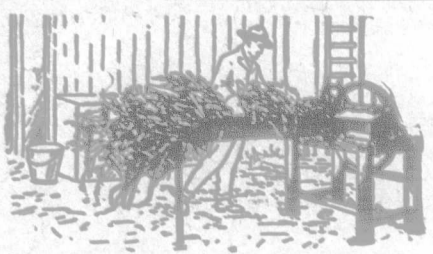
The Beeman is only 17 inches wide and will cultivate closely planted rowed crops without injury to growth. It is the practical tractor for the market gardener, orchardist, vineyardist or fruit grower and a convenience for the man who owns a big tractor.

It performs all the work of a large tractor, will go where a horse cannot and costs but \$285.00 F.O.B. Factory.

Investigate it. Write our nearest office today.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
Makers of the famous "Z" Engine
Montreal - Toronto - St. John, N. B. 102

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



Hand or Power Feed Cutters

No farmer should be without a feed cutter, and nearly every farmer realizes that he could save tons of good feed if he had one. Write for our catalogue and prices to-day.

Peter Hamilton feed cutters are easy running and will stand the hardest kind of work.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.
Peterboro, Ont.


FARMERS, ATTENTION!
Have you a stallion or other horse with itchy legs, main or tail, and you want to cure it, send to me for my

M'ANGE CURE
Warranted to cure in two applications. Two quarts sent prepaid to any address for \$1.00, with full instructions for using.
DR. A. WATSON, V.S., Cobourg, Ontario

OXFORD DOWN
Present offering: a few choice ewe and ram lambs. Prices reasonable.
Archie Campbell R.R. No. 1, Newbury, Ont.

Harness Must Be Dependable

Harness that breaks under strain is a risk to life and limb and besides, it takes time and money to repair it. Get Harness that is "dependable," that holds together and keeps in fine condition under all reasonable circumstances. **IMPERIAL-BRAND HARNESSES** is guaranteed free from defect in material or workmanship. We have been in the harness business for 52 years and our goods have always given unqualified satisfaction. Your dealer sells it; if he doesn't, write direct to us—we can supply you promptly. We are manufacturers and can offer a big assortment at attractive prices. Express delivery charges paid at our end.



Special Offer

Our "Buggy Special," No. 104, is a big seller. It is thoroughly **STRONG, HIGH GRADE AND FINE-LOOKING.** We particularize on this and have put extra value into it. Select leather of good weight. Single strap Breast Collar, raised layers; strong Traces; Breeching has side, back and hip straps; Saddle has patent leather skirts and jockeys, padded, leather linings and flexible tree and 1 in. swinging shaft bearers; Lines 1 in. with russet hand parts; Trimmings heavily nicked. Solid Nickel, \$2. extra. Genuine hard rubber \$4, extra. Express prepaid to any station on receipt of price. Guaranteed satisfactory or goods may be returned. Order now.

\$28

Samuel Trees & Co., Ltd
Established 1866. 48 Wellington St. E., Toronto

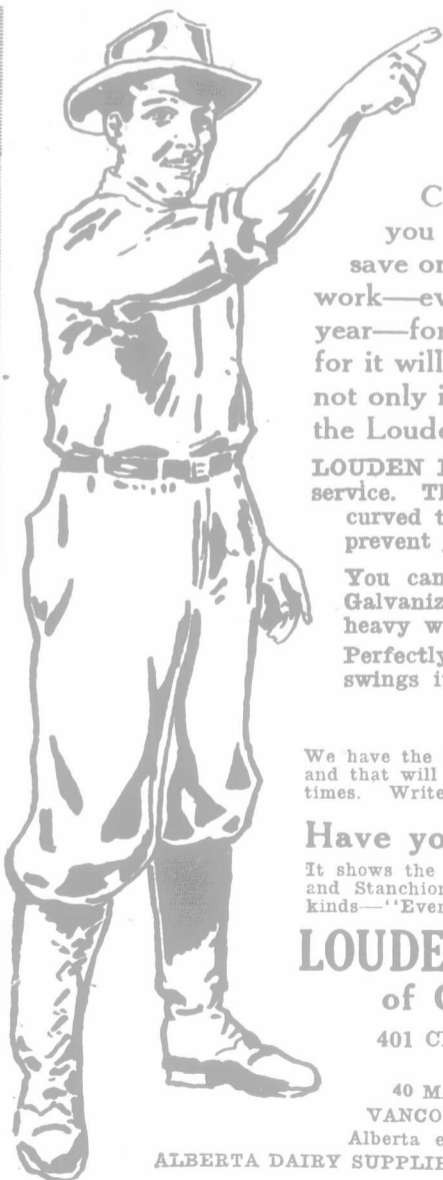


EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

Write for pamphlet of our special Protection and Savings Policy. We will not send our agents to see you unless requested.
Head Office: Toronto, Canada

LOUDEN

LITTER CARRIERS SAVE ONE-HALF THE BARN WORK

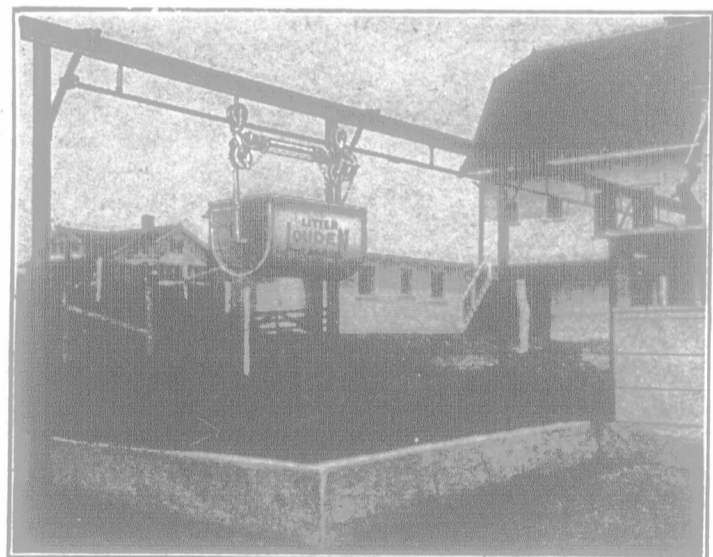


Meet your present labor shortage by installing a Louden Litter Carrier. With it you can actually save one-half your barn work—every day in the year—for years to come for it will last as long as the barn stands. Think what that means to you, not only in the saving of hired help, but in the satisfaction of knowing that the Louden Carrier will always be on the job doing its work satisfactorily.

LOUDEN LITTER CARRIERS are built for ease of operation, convenience and long service. The gear is hung on Swivel Jointed Trucks, making it just as easy to run on curved track as on straight. The track wheels are set as far apart as possible to prevent jumping and jerking, and are roller bearing with 7/8" Tempered Steel Axles.

You can't overload a Louden Litter Carrier box. It is constructed of heavy Galvanized Steel, reinforced with angle iron—has few parts, and is made for heavy work.

Perfectly balanced—it dumps easily and a slight touch with the fork or shovel, swings it back into latched position.



BUILT TO FIT ANY BARN OR PURSE

We have the outfit that exactly suits your barn, and that will pay for itself over and over many times. Write us what size and style of barn you have, the number and kind of stock, etc. We will be pleased to advise you as to your needs and exact costs of same.

Have you seen OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE?

It shows the complete line of Louden Barn Equipment, including Litter and Feed Carriers, Stalls and Stanchions, Hay Tools, Horse Stable Equipment, Cupolas, Water Bowls, Animal Pens of all kinds—"Everything for the Barn." Sent free on request.

LOUDEN Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited

401 CRIMEA ST., GUELPH, ONT.
Branches at
40 MARTIN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.
VANCOUVER, B.C., ST. JOHN, N.B.

Alberta enquirers write:
ALBERTA DAIRY SUPPLIES, LTD., EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd.,
401 Crimea St., Guelph, Ont.
Please send, postpaid, books on lines checked below:

Hay Tools. Barn Plans.
 Stalls and Stanchions. Horse Stable Fittings.
 Feed and Litter Carriers.

Name
Town..... Province..... 40

2614
2643
2618
2621
2615
2446
2636
2632
2379

2615—A Simple Style.
Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 3/8 yards of 44-inch material for the coat, and 5/8 yard for the cap. Price, 10 cents.

2636—Misses' Dress.
Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is 2 1/2 yards, with plaits drawn out. Price, 10 cents

2379—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 4 3/8 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

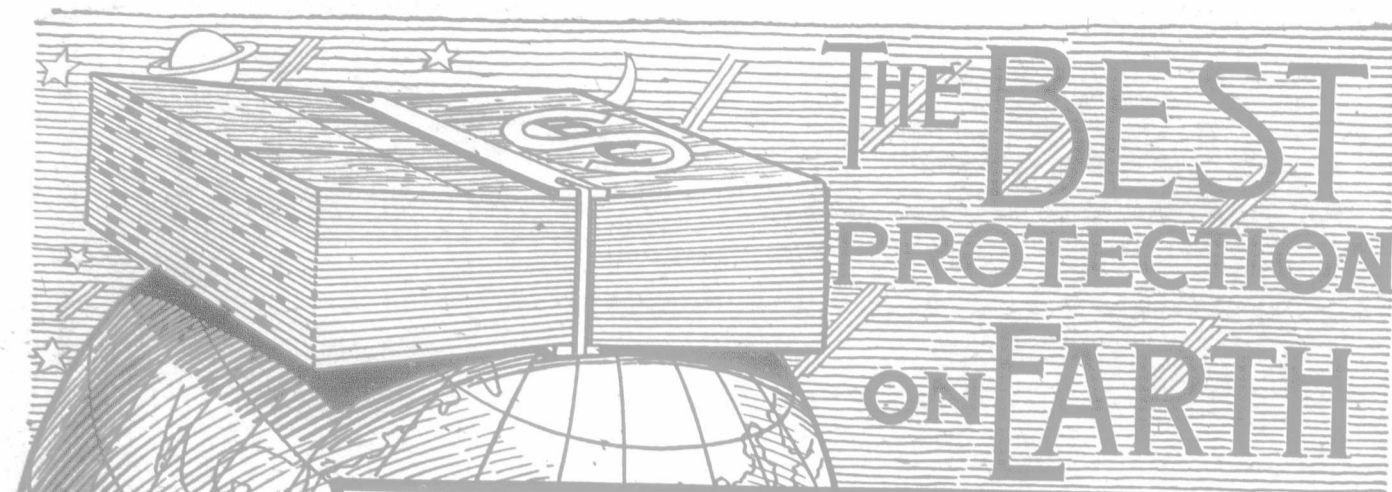
The Dollar Chain

For the soldiers and all who are suffering because of the war.
Contributions from Sept 27th to Oct. 5th:
Mrs. Geo. H. Ridley, \$2; "Scotia", London, Ont., \$1; A Friend, Langton, Ont., \$5.50; "Toronto", \$2.
Previously acknowledged.....\$5,634.50

Total to Oct. 5th.....\$5,645.00

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

For the "Salvation Army Rescue Home and Orphanage."
"One who is interested", \$1.
Note: This Home, which is doing splendid work, only asks for \$70. Will all who are in sympathy kindly take note. The "Orphanage" by the way, was donated by a merchant of London in memory of his son who was killed in the war. There are numbers of soldiers' orphans in it, and money is required for its upkeep.



BRITISH COLUMBIA REDCEDAR SHINGLES

(Trademarked)

Red Cedar is the ideal roofing product—light in weight—decay-resisting even in the dampest climates—weather-defying under most extreme conditions.

The best Red Cedar in the world grows in the great forests of the Canadian Pacific slope of British Columbia. That's what our shingles are made from.

Stored in every shingle is a generation of forest life—natural oils that defy decay—solid texture that resists shock and all attacks of weather.

The Red Cedar Shingles made by B. C. manufacturers are the best on earth. Every shingle is "straight grain"—"strictly clear"—"free from sap"—and manufactured under grading rules that give you a perfect roof.

Send today for our Shingle Booklet—tells you all about Shingles and Shingle Roofing—how to lay it under various conditions for best results—a handbook every man owning buildings or planning to build should have. Free on request.



Issued by The Publicity Section of
THE SHINGLE AGENCY
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
STANDARD BANK
BUILDING.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Allies, and their withdrawal from the war, advances against the Austrians and Turks in the East are almost a walk-over. Uskub has been entered by the French, and Gen. D'Esperay announces that very soon a blow will be directed against Constantinople. Albania is being rapidly evacuated by the Austrians, with the Italians fiercely following at their heels. In Palestine Allenby's troops have taken the city of Damascus, securing 7,000 prisoners.

—Since the above was written Germany—under pressure, it is said, of Austria—has sent a note to Washington, through the Government of Switzerland, asking for an armistice, with the aim of bringing about an end to the War on the 14 peace terms previously stated by President Wilson. At time of going to press the reply the Allies will give is not definitely known, but may be announced before this reaches its readers. In the meantime the Allies continue to smash forward on the Western front.

According to the estimate of the Colonial Gazette there are in the vicinity of Archangel in Northern Russia 20,000 British, French, American and Serbian soldiers, assisted by 7,000 Russian and Finnish volunteers.

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 Chautauqua Courses.

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends—Before it is crowded out of my mind by more immediate things, I want to talk with you a little while about the Chautauqua courses.

Many years ago I first heard about them, and wished I could avail myself of them, but at the time connected them altogether with the summer school at Chautauqua, N. Y., which, by the way, is still very much in existence.

Subsequently I learned that the courses were not confined to that one spot on Chautauqua Lake, but were radiated out to every part of the United States, even the farm-folk flocking in from five, ten and even twenty miles, in buggies and motor-cars, to attend the meetings. Then I wished, very much, that we could have something similar in Canada, and was very much delighted when a quite famous lecturer from New York who chanced to come over here on a lecturing tour assured me that, on con-

dition of my giving publicity in our paper, he would send a man "inside of two weeks", who would set the "Chautauqua" going here. Perhaps the lecturer was merely being polite—he was surely a politician in the making—at all events I heard no more of him nor of the man he was going to send, and so again my dreams of a Chautauqua for Canada had to simmer.—All this time I had connected the courses solely with lectures.

My next enthusiasm in regard to the matter came with meeting a young girl with glorious red hair and a still more glorious voice, who had been travelling about with a Chautauqua troupe for over two years. She told me much about the music worked in with the courses.

"Why can't we have Chautauquas in Canada!" I exclaimed. "You Americans have us trimmed to a finish" (that was very slangy, I know) "when it comes to getting hold of such things and pushing them."

THAT was two years ago. This year—was it because the war has drawn us and our neighbors over the border closer together?—the Chautauqua really arrived in Canada.

When I was away up in the country for my holidays almost the first thing I heard was that it was "on" in a neighboring town. One night we motored in, and found the huge tent—so large that it requires 350 tent pegs to anchor it down

—filled to capacity. We were fortunate enough to hear, that night, Dr. Bohn's lecture on "The Mind of Germany," remarkable for its psychological insights.—But then why should not Dr. Bohn understand? He is a German by birth, his father having left Germany, on a quest for liberty, and come to America in 1849.

Other items on the programme were some solos by a very good baritone, some violin selections by a pretty as well as talented violiniste, and two piano solos by a young woman who vibrated with music from the top of her pretty head to the very tips of her wonderful fingers.

"Hurrah!" thought I, "the Chautauqua has really come to Canada! Heretofore country folk have often rebelled at being shut away from the privileges so open to city folk.—Here this blessed Chautauqua has come to bring those privileges to their very doors!"

—For one short week, it is true, yet that means something; and I have not the slightest doubt in the world but that when the public demands it, the one week will be extended to many in a year.

I could not find it possible to attend all the lectures that week, and was sorry to miss Col. Russell H. Conwell's famous lecture on "Acres of Diamonds", which, according to a writer in a recent issue of *Journal of Education*, "has probably set more people a-thinking about missed opportunities than any other one thing that anyone has said or written in half a century." The famous "Ben Greet" Shakespearean players I had heard before, and knew what a treat they were to all privileged to see their acting in that incomparably funny comedy, "Comedy of Errors."

Upon the whole, considering the talent, we were not surprised to hear that the big, airy tent was "jammed" for every session, or meeting, or performance, or whatever it should be called—during the entire week.

The manager, moreover, said that similar audiences had greeted the artists in every town in Western Ontario so far visited, and that every place had signed up for a return of the Chautauqua next year.

AFTER that the company came to this city—but, as ill-luck would have it for me, during Fair-week in Toronto, when I had to be away.

—And now I'm going to "tell something on" London and vicinity:—the audiences in this place were smaller than those at any other point in Ontario hitherto reached! I don't know what was the reason of that. Perhaps the particulars hadn't been advertised enough,—perhaps the lines of pretty little pennants in red, blue, green and yellow, inscribed with the mystic word "Chautauqua" and hung liberally about the streets were not sufficient to enlist the curiosity of Londoners. Somehow the people didn't seem to understand.—A policeman on the main corner told someone the pennants were up to advertise "some Italian show"; a woman who had been a school-teacher thought it was "some sort of religious sect."—One was surprised to find such lack of understanding on the part of London citizens. However, next year will be better.

NOW the point I'm getting at is this: Next year the Chautauqua will come to you. When it does remember that it is bringing to you just such entertainment and instruction as city folk pay high prices to hear. It gives them to you most reasonably,—\$2.00 for a ticket that covers all the meetings;—if you only go one night you have to pay 75 cents. Save your pennies and buy a course ticket; you will not miss them and you will be glad afterwards.

Many times the Home Department of this paper has urged for Canada University Extension—as it is carried on from Wisconsin University in the United States. The Chautauqua is somewhat—a very little, it is true—along the same line. Perhaps it will open the way to the other too. JUNIA.

War-Time Cookery.

(Suggestions from the Food Controller's Office.)

Cornmeal Griddle Cakes.—One cup milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup cornmeal, 2 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 egg. Add the beaten egg to the milk and add to dry materials, well mixed.

Cornmeal Muffins.—One cup sour



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN WANTS position on farm. Will hire for 17 months. Good milker. Will Richardson, Waukesha, Ont.

EXCHANGE—HOUSE VALUED \$7,000.00 in Montreal suburb, for farm with stock preferred. C. Hood, 75 Ballantyne Ave., Montreal W.

EXPERIENCED MAN, SINGLE, DESIRES job as working manager on well equipped farm. Good references. Free 7th October. Box L, "Farmer's Advocate", London.

FARM FOREMAN—WANTED A MARRIED man to take charge of my 200-acre farm, situated at Whitby, Ontario. Must be accustomed to mixed farming. I supply a furnished home, wood, vegetables, milk, butter and fruit. Send me full particulars regarding your age, experience, wages per year, add time you can commence work. E. E. Wallace, 100 Stanley St., Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE BEAVER RIVER Valley, Euphrasia Township, Grey County; 100 acres, mostly cleared. Five acres good bearing orchard; well watered; frame buildings. W. H. Thurston, Flesherton, or A. D. Thurston, 46 Geoffrey St., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—100-ACRE FARM, NEW BARNs and stables, hog pens, hen house, silo, lots of water, frame house with natural gas for light and heat, soil clay loam, school across the road, church 1/2 mile, 2 miles to Port Stanley railway, 2 miles milk powder factory, 3 miles to cheese factory, 8 miles to London. This is a No. 1 dairy farm. Owing to sickness owner compelled to sell. \$4,000 cash, remainder on mortgage 6 1/2%. Apply box "W", Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—FINE 80-ACRE FARM, TWO miles from St. Thomas post office. For particulars and price, address D. E. Mains, R. No. 8, St. Thomas.

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDINGS first-class land, tiled; plenty of water and timber. F. H. Orris, Springfield, Ont.

HERDSMAN WANTED FOR FARM AT Downsview, near Toronto. Shorthorn cattle. Either single or married man. Apply with references to T. A. Russell, 1209, King Street, West, Toronto.

PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM MAN. Wages \$600 per year with board. Commencing Oct. or Nov., comfortable place, good hours, good milker and teamster; milking machine used. Give references. Box T Farmer's Advocate, London Ont.



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

GEESE FOR SALE—TWO GEESSE ONE GANDER. (white) Last year they raised 27, this year 25. Reason for selling, no one to look after them. Price \$15. Also some pure-bred white wyandotte cockerels from prize-winning stock. All by Martin and Saunders stock. Price \$4. Esra Stock R. No. 6, Woodstock, Ont.

40 BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK YEARLING HENS, 200 egg line \$5.00 pair; cockerels for late fall delivery. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville, Ont.

WANTED

Dressed Poultry

WALLERS, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto. Write for price list.

Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50, 20 years to pay. Loans to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

G. A. Muddiman, Land Agent, C.P.R. Montreal, P.Q.

milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 3/8 cup cornmeal, 1 to 2 tablespoons fat, 1 to 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Mix milk, egg and melted fat, then add dry ingredients, well mixed.

Brown Bread.—Two cups Graham flour, 1 cup white flour, 1/2 cup molasses, 1 1/4 cups sweet milk, 3/4 teaspoon soda, 1 1/2 teaspoons salt. Sift the flour, salt and soda well. Add the molasses and milk mixed together. Pour into well greased moulds and steam steadily about 3 hours.

Oatmeal Muffins.—One cup cooked oatmeal, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 cup milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons melted dripping, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Mix and sift flour, sugar, salt and baking powder. Add half the milk and the egg well beaten. Mix the remainder of the milk with the cooked oatmeal and add to the dry ingredients. Beat thoroughly, then add melted dripping. Bake in greased gem pans.

Cream of Celery Soup. Cook 3 cups celery cut into bits, until tender. Drain and save the water. Make a soup using half milk and half this water, adding for every pint of liquid 1 tablespoon butter or substitute rubbed with 1 tablespoon flour, and salt, pepper and celery salt to taste. If you like a thick soup add the cooked celery cubes and some mashed potatoes.

Carrots With Cheese.—Clean and dice the carrots and cook in boiling salted water till tender. Drain and put in a baking dish. Make a white sauce of 2 tablespoons flour or substitute, 2 tablespoons fat, 1 cup milk and vegetable water, salt and pepper to season. Add 2 tablespoons grated cheese, and as soon as the cheese is melted remove from the fire and pour over the carrots. Shake a little cheese over the top and brown in the oven. Parsnips, celery, turnips, vegetable marrow, artichokes, peas or beans may be cooked the same way.

Onion Soup.—Four cups milk, 1 tablespoon butter or substitute, 1 tablespoon corn flour, 1 cup chopped onion, 1 cup mashed potato, pepper and salt to taste. Simmer all on top of the stove until ready. A cupful of chopped celery may be added if liked. Serve for supper with biscuits.

Potato Cakes.—One lb. cold mashed potatoes, 1/4 cup fine oatmeal, 1/4 cup barley flour, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon each of salt and baking powder, a little water if needed. Mix well the flour, meal, salt and baking powder. Work in the potatoes thoroughly and rub in the butter. Add just enough water to bind all together stiffly so that it will not crumble. Roll out to 1/4 inch in thickness, cut in squares, place two two together with a light rub of butter between, and bake on a greased tin in a quick oven for 10 minutes, or until nicely browned. Serve very hot with butter.

Artichokes.—Wash and peel very carefully, dropping into cold water to which a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice have been added to preserve the color. When all are done drop into boiling salted water and cook until done, but do not over-cook. Drain, cover with a good milk sauce and serve very hot with meat at dinner.

Steamed Squash.—Cut the squash in pieces, remove stringy portion and seeds, then pare. Steam hard for 30 minutes or until soft. Mash, season with butter salt and pepper. If lacking in sweetness add a little sugar.

The Scrap Bag.

Broken Shoe Lace.

When the tin has become broken off your shoe-lace, so that it is hard to get it through the holes, put a little mucilage or paste on the broken end and twist it to a point, then let dry.

Fireless for Bread Raising.

A fireless cooker is excellent for raising small batches of bread in cold weather. When necessary heat the radiator a little. Of course only a cooker of the largest size is of much use for this purpose. A home-made cooker made of an old trunk or box filled with hay or straw and padded with woollen material may, however, be made to do duty, but the vessel containing the bread must be deep enough to prevent the sponge from running over the top. In very cold weather a few hot bricks



Start Your Moulded Hens to Laying



THE world is calling for more poultry and more eggs. Everybody must speed up—it's a patriotic duty. Now's the time to get ready for regular fall and winter laying.



Will start your pullets and moulted hens to laying promptly

Remember, going through the moult is like going through a long spell of sickness. The egg organs become dormant, but why let nature bide its own time to revive the egg organs? Feed a tonic.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains Nux Vomica and Quassia—tonics that promote digestion, that tone up the dormant egg organs. It has iron for the blood, and internal antiseptics. This combination will keep your whole flock healthy and start your pullets and moulted hens to laying.

IMPORTANT: If your hens are not yet over the moult, supply them with Pan-a-ce-a daily to give them strength and vitality to force out the old quills and grow new feathers. Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock—a penny's worth for each hen to start with. There is a package for all sizes of flocks.

You have no chances to take. The dealer in your town who sells Pan-a-ce-a will refund your money if it does not do as we claim. 35c, 85c and \$1.75 packages. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50. 100-lb. drum, \$14.00.

Dr. HESS Stock Tonic

Keeps Hogs Healthy Drives Out the Worms

Dr. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Hens Mould and Lay When Fed Our Way

Feed your hens Royal Purple Poultry Specific and it will shorten the moulting period. It will keep your hens in the "pink" of condition, and supply the nourishment for forming new feathers. This is very important if you want eggs during the winter months.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Our specific contains all the necessary food elements to keep poultry healthy and greatly assists them in digesting the other foods they eat.

Hens generally start laying in about one week after you start feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific. Hundreds of our customers have written us to this effect.

If your hens are in poor condition, moulting or not laying as you think they should, start feeding our Poultry Specific.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific will enable you to fatten your cockerels and old hens in two-thirds the time it would ordinarily take. Order a supply at once from our dealer in your town or direct from us.

Sold in large and small packages.

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

FREE BOOK

Our 80-page book describes the common diseases of Poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses and feed fowl properly. Also how to raise calves without milk.

A Water System Before Cold Weather



KITCHEN

Will you water the stock outside when the mercury is at zero and the snow so deep it is almost impossible to get around?

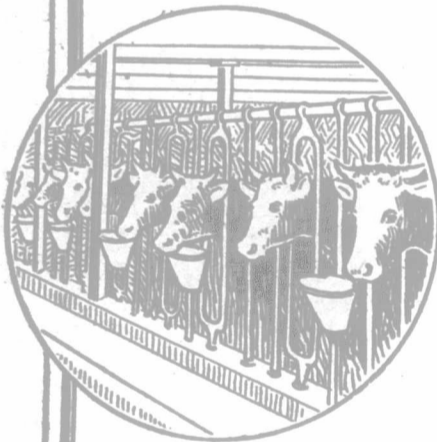
Will your wife suffer every inconvenience and endanger her health by going from a hot kitchen to an outside pump every time she wants a pail of water?

Not if you prepare by installing an

Empire ^{Water} _{Supply} System

which will provide hot and cold water in the house, the barn, or anywhere about the place. Running water for the stock and a tap always handy make housework and chores agreeable tasks.

Write for Booklet, telling how we meet your particular needs.

BATH
ROOM

BARN

The EMPIRE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Factory:
London, Ontario

Branch Office and Warehouse:
119 Adelaide Street, W.
Toronto, Ontario

covered with woollen material may be put into the box.

Use for Old Newspapers.

If you have more old newspapers than you can use for the many purposes for which old newspapers are useful, damp them, then twist into tight rolls and dry. They will make very good kindling for either stove or furnace.

When Sugar is Scarce.

All kinds of fruit may be canned absolutely without sugar, and sweetened at the time of using, when sugar may be more plentiful. There are still tomatoes, squash, apples, grapes, plums and late pears which may be put up in this way, if necessary to prevent their spoiling. Squash and pumpkins should be given three boilings as described some time ago in these columns. Corn syrup, honey and molasses may replace sugar if one quarter more is used, but half syrup and half sugar give better results than all syrup. When making cakes, etc., corn syrup may be used, but with 1 cupful of syrup use a quarter of a cup less of liquid.

Avoiding the "Flu."

While influenza is epidemic it is well to keep away from crowds—no matter where they congregate. Also one must avoid chills, wet feet or anything provocative of colds. Keeping the body built up by nutritious food will help. Gargling the throat morning and night with an antiseptic wash will help greatly, as will also snuffing up some of the wash into the nose, morning and night. For this purpose the doctors recommend listerine and water, but even warm salty water is of use. If taken with the disease a doctor should be consulted at once and his directions implicitly followed.

Gossip.

The Fallis Sale of Shorthorns.

In the advertising columns of this issue will be found the notice regarding the sale of the Elm Grove herd of pure-bred Shorthorns owned by Jas. R. Fallis, of Brampton, Ont. The sale which will be held at the farm on Wednesday, Oct. 23, will include 60 head, the entire herd, which compress 20 cows with calves at foot, about 15 one and two-year-heifers, 4 young bulls and the herd sire. From present indications this should prove one of the most important Shorthorn sales of

NOTICE TO Stallion Owners

Inspection of Stallions Commences
OCTOBER 16th, 1918

The stallion enrolment report containing route of stallion inspectors has been mailed to owners of enrolled horses. Any owner of stallions who has not received a report should write at once to the Secretary.

R. W. WADE, Secretary,
Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto

CRATE FATTENED POULTRY

We are open to handle large quantities of crate fattened poultry of all kinds; highest market prices paid according to quality. Write us for prices.

HENRY GATEHOUSE & SONS, 344 Dorchester St. W., Montreal.

the year as the offering as seen by a representative of this paper recently contains much that as breeding propositions should commend them to all. The twenty cows selling, each have a this season's calf also listed, and the majority of them are again well along in calf to the service of several of Ontario's strongest herd sires. They include such cows as Golden Drop 19th, a big, thick, six-year-old cow got by Scotch Pride (imp.), and out of a Golden Drop dam by the Dean Willis sire, Bapton Chancellor. This cow was a championship winner at both Toronto and Ottawa as a calf and has a 9-month's roan show heifer selling, got by the great Right Sort which is one of the best things in the sale. She is well along in calf again to this year's Toronto's grand champion, Lancaster Lord. Broadhooks Lass (imp.), a red four-year-old, by the good breeding Scottish sire, Leonard of Cluny, was one of the best things from the Dryden-Miller sale last spring. Augusta Butterfly, first at Toronto in the dual-purpose class this year brings in a little variation with an R. O. P. record of 7,100 lbs. of 4 per cent. milk in 300 days. That she has size and conformation will be remembered by many who were at the ring side, and she also has a calf by her side. While these are only a few of the stronger cows listed, space will not permit a further description of individual ones; although there are many more that are well deserving. The tribes they represent, however, are all mentioned in the advertising copy referred to above and among them may be found the breed's strongest. The younger breeding females are also of much the same breeding and like the mature cows a large percentage will be selling, within a very few months of calving. With very few exceptions all are bred to the herd sire, Broadhooks Stamford, a son of Broadhook's Golden Fame (imp.), which is also selling. Catalogues listing the entire 60 head may be had by applying direct to Mr. Fallis and mentioning this paper.

Sale Dates.

October 15, 1918.—Robt. Currie & Son, Florence, Ont.—Shorthorns.
Oct. 23, 1918.—Jas. Fallis, Brampton, Ont.—Shorthorns.
Oct. 29, 1918.—Alex. Shaw, Lakeside, Ont.—Holsteins.

Oct. 31, 1918.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Sale of Purebred Live Stock.

Nov. 6, 1918.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale, London, Ont.—Shorthorns. Harry Smith, Hay, Sec'y.

Nov. 20, 1918.—Fred E. Hilliker, R. R. No. 2, Norwich, Ont.—Holsteins.

Nov. 27, 1918.—London District Holstein Breeders' Club, London, Ont., Sec. Fred Bodkin.

Dec. 3, 1918.—Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Ont.—Holsteins, sale at Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Dec. 11, 1918.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein Breeders' Club, W. C. Houck, Sec., sale at Dunnville.

Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, W. E. Thomson, Sec.

Dec. 13, 1918.—Ontario Hereford Breeders Assoc., Guelph, Ont., Sec. Jas. Page.

Dec. 18, 1918.—Brant District Holstein Breeders' Club, Brantford, N. P. Sager, Sec.

Markets

Continued from page 1636

Chicago.

Hogs.—Day's top, \$19.45; few above \$19.20. Butchers', \$18.85 to \$19.20; light, \$18.50 to \$19; packing, \$18 to \$18.65; rough, \$17.50 to \$18; pigs, good to choice, \$15.75 to \$17.75.

Cattle.—Beef cattle, good choice and prime, \$15.25 to \$19.60; common and medium, \$10 to \$15.25; butchers' stock, cows and heifers, \$7.35 to \$13.75; canners and cutters, \$6.50 to \$7.60; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$10.75 to \$13.75; inferior, common and medium, \$7.75 to \$10.35; veal calves, good and choice, \$18 to \$18.75.

Sheep.—Lambs, choice and prime, \$15.75 to \$16.50; medium and good, \$13.75 to \$15.75; culls, \$8 to \$12; ewes, choice and prime, \$10 to \$10.50; medium and good, \$10.10 to \$11; culls, \$3.50 to \$7.

Cheese Markets.

New York, specials, 32c.; average run, 31c. to 31½c.; Montreal, finest easterns, 24c. to 24½c.; Mont Joli, Que., 24 3/16c.

SOMETHING YOU WILL LIKE



WARM, STYLISH SET OF BLACK WOLF one of the very special values offered, fine silky jet black fur which will give real service. SCARF is wide on shoulders trimmed with head, tail and paws as shown, MUFF is large, roomy and warm, trimmed as shown, saten lined, silk poplin ends and wrist ring, scarf lined with silk poplin. A rich dressy set at a very moderate price.
 M 898. Price Per Set Delivered..... \$25.90



STYLISH COAT OF NORTH-ERN MUSKRAT made from the finest selected skins, length 50 inches, cut full and roomy, finished with full belt. Note the deep sailor collar and the handsome reverse border effect on the skirt. Lined with guaranteed satin Venetian. MUFF to match, cut in reverse effect to match border on coat. Sizes 34 to 44.
 M 712, Coat Delivered..... \$155.00
 M 713, Muff Delivered..... \$2.60

Snappy—up to date—of course—but more than everything else, in every HALLAM Fur Garment there is sterling quality, which means long wear.

You see HALLAM buys the Raw Furs direct from the Trappers for Cash, and every skin is carefully inspected—sorted and matched.

Then Hallam selects the best and most suitable skins, makes them up into the famous *Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments* and sells them by mail direct to you for cash.

With over 32 years' Experience in the fur business, we are able to select and guarantee the Skins used in Hallam Furs and to give unexcelled values for the money.

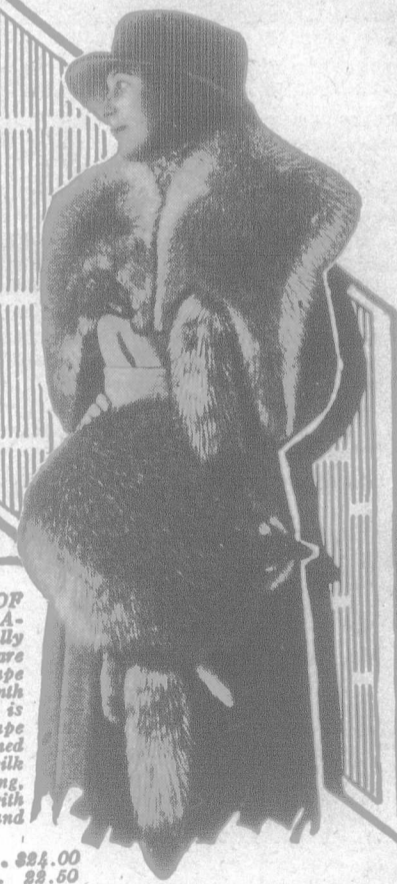
And how easy for you—simply look through HALLAM'S Fur Fashion Book, select the articles you think you like and send the order to us by mail; no time wasted—no noise—no waiting in a busy store—no bother—and no urging by an anxious sales clerk—then by return you receive your furs—the whole family can examine them in your own home without interference—and at your leisure.

If you like them "Nuff-Sed," but if you are not satisfied for any reason, simply send the goods back and we return your money in full at once, as this is our *Positive Guarantee* under which all HALLAM FURS are sold.

You Cannot Lose—be up to date, BUY YOUR FURS BY MAIL FROM HALLAM

It is easier—more pleasant—and cheaper.

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FREE Hallam's 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Coats—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs—photographed on real living people—thus you see how the furs actually appear—it also gives a lot of valuable information about Fur fashions, and what leaders of fashion will be wearing.

Everyone should see this BOOK, it shows Fur Coats from \$36.00 up to \$550.00 and Fur Sets from \$6.50 to \$300.00.

The articles shown here are all taken from this Fur Fashion Book and will be promptly sent on receipt of money.

Thousands of pleased people from all parts of Canada, who have purchased Hallam's guaranteed Furs by mail, bear testimony to the wonderful values given.

As we are the only firm in Canada selling Furs exclusively by mail and direct from "Trapper to Wearer" you save all the middlemen's profits when you buy Hallam's guaranteed Furs.

Write to-day for YOUR copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

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 206 Hallam Building. TORONTO

DURABLE, WARM COAT OF MANCHURIAN FUR, 60 inches long, made from jet black glossy, full-furred skins. It is very full and roomy and just the garment for hard wear and warmth combined. Lined with farmer's satin, finished with pouch pocket, fastening with large crocheted buttons. Deep storm collar and lapels, deep cuffs on sleeves. Sizes 34 to 46. MUFF to match in barrel shape trimmed with head and tail, satin cuff and ring.
 M 730, Coat Delivered..... \$45.00
 M 731, Muff Delivered..... 8.50

HANDSOME SET OF NATURAL GREY CANADIAN WOLF, beautifully soft full-furred skins are used. Scarf is in wide cape effect, giving great warmth and protection. MUFF is in the new "Canteen" shape roomy and warm, lined throughout with grey silk poplin, muff has wrist ring, silk cuffs, etc., trimmed with natural heads, tails and paws.
 M 868, Scarf Delivered .. \$24.00
 M 867, Muff Delivered .. \$2.50

Clean and Repair Poultry House Early.

The old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," is quite applicable to the poultry keeper at this time of year says C. E. Brown, poultry man, Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston. Early attention to the matter of cleaning and repairing the chicken-house is important as it often means the difference between profit and loss at the end of the season.

The first task to perform when beginning to clean and repair the poultry

house should be to clean the interior thoroughly. The walls, ceilings, floors and nests should be scraped and brushed and a good coat of whitewash applied. If the floors are of earth, at least two inches of the surface soil should be removed and replaced with fresh earth or sand. If they are of concrete construction they should be washed and scraped. All cracks and crevices, especially about the roosting quarters, should receive a liberal coat of whitewash. If this work is faithfully performed the poultry keeper should be relieved of considerable worry over the comfort of his fowls the coming winter.

The next task to undertake should be the necessary repairs to windows and doors and to the interior fixtures. It is of vital importance to the health of fowls that all broken doors and window-lights be repaired before the first cold snap arrives. Drafts due to carelessness in this respect are almost always fatal to chickens, and such diseases as croup and pneumonia are often contracted as a direct result. Let us remember the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and see if the next rainy day cannot be used to good advantage by spending it at the poultry house.

A Good Offering of Rams.

John Miller, Claremont, Ont., writes "The Farmer's Advocate" regarding his offering in sheep, as follows: The imported rams I am offering are a very fine lot; large and well woolled. They were bred by Ed. Nock; T. S. Simon and C. & W. Kellock. I am sure it would pay any man with 20 ewes or more to invest in one of these rams at the price I am asking. I also have some extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ram lambs, and a few good home-bred yearling rams to sell, and ewes all ages. All at reasonable prices."



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Scratches and Stocking

Are prevalent in cold weather irregular work and overfeed induces both. A system tonic and blood purifier, such as

FLEMING'S TONIC HEAVE REMEDY will prevent these troubles and when developed, with Fleming's Veterinary Healing Oil will quickly cure them. Per box, \$1.

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THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 for free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

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DR. PAGE'S SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavin, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded.

Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00.

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IMPORTED HACKNEY PONIES

Good pair, 13 1/4 hands, brown mares, 7 and 11, match admirably, and extra good show pair, one by Torchfire, the other London Winner. Offered at low figure.

A. C. HARDY, Brockville, Ont.

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Sussex, N. B.

Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Ringworm.

1. What is the best method of ridding my stables of ringworm?
 2. Would it be wise to build a concrete silo on the north side of the barn? Would the silage freeze more there than on the south side? W. J. F.
- Ans.—1. One of the best treatments for ringworm on the stock is to soften the scurf with sweet oil and then apply daily until cured tincture of iodine. To rid the parasite from the stable the premises should be thoroughly cleaned and then sprayed with lime-wash to which has been added a five-per-cent. solution of crude carbolic acid.

Feeds for a Horse.

What feed do you advise for fattening a horse quickly? H. N.

Ans.—Good quality hay, along with oats fed according to the amount of work done, is as good a ration as you can feed. An occasional feed of boiled oats, to which may be added a little flax seed, is also recommended. A good deal depends on the care the animal is given. He should be groomed regularly and thoroughly. The following tonic may be given: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Give a teaspoonful three times daily.

Mare Unsatisfactory.

A sold a mare to B for \$190, but nothing was said about guaranteeing the mare sound in every way. In a couple of days B returns the mare to A, claiming that she was a wind-sucker, and wants A to take her back or give him \$50. Can B compel A to do this? D. D. W.

Ans.—B would not have a very strong case. We are led to believe that he had every opportunity of seeing the mare before purchasing and examining her for himself. If A had guaranteed her to be sound in every way and free from vice, B might have a case against him.

Lice on Pigs.

What will kill lice on pigs? S. E. T.

Ans.—The quarters should be thoroughly disinfected, or else remove the pigs to non-infected quarters. Boil two ounces of stavesacre seed in a gallon of vinegar for two hours, add vinegar to make up to a gallon. Dress the animals with this. A five per cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics applied to the backs of the animals very often gives results. Applying a little ordinary oil to the backs and sides of the animals may also prove effective in destroying the vermin.

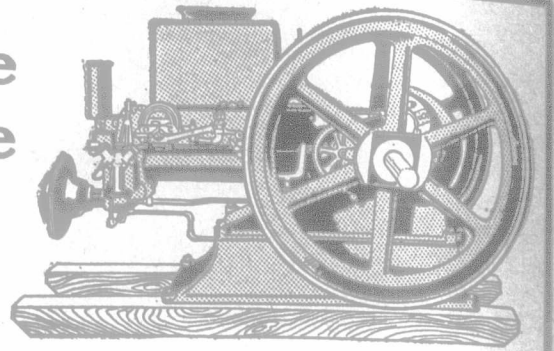
Couldn't Be Done But He Did It.

Somebody said that "it couldn't be done," But he, with a chuckle, replied That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one Who wouldn't say so till he tried. So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin On his face. If he worried he hid it; He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done—AND HE DID IT.

—Inland Printer.

Clifford Nicholson, of Horkstow Manor, Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, England writes that the Lincoln ram selling for 700 guineas at the Lincoln Ram Sale, held early in September, was sired by his famous stud ram, Barff Laughton Blue Cap. This ram is still in service in this famous Horkstow Manor flock of "all Dudding Blood". From this flock have gone out breeding stock which have done much good in various sheep-raising countries. The 700 guineas for a single ram is an indication of his quality and of the breeding.

The True Kerosene Engine



Designed specially for kerosene—not merely adapted.

IT'S a thoroughbred through and through, the real kerosene Engine, not adapted. The Renfrew works like a thoroughbred; it gets the last kick of power out of coal oil because it is designed right. If you have waited for the real kerosene engine with economy of fuel cost, along with maximum power and simplicity wait no longer, get the

Renfrew Kerosene Engine

Remember that kerosene (coal oil) must be vaporized and got into the combustion chamber hot, or it will condense—not so with gasoline. So the Renfrew is designed with an extremely short route for the vapor to travel from the mixer. It gets in quick, and hot—and that means extra power. The Renfrew gets maximum efficiency from coal oil.

Starting—See in picture the three handy needle valve controls (gasoline for starting, kerosene, and water for scouring). They are close together, saving a lot of fussing. The Renfrew is the handiest starter ever invented.

Running—The Renfrew changes in quickest time from the gasoline (for starting) to the kerosene. Adjustments are simply done when the controls are close together. The two extra heavy fly wheels mean steady smooth running. The Renfrew is throttle valve type; fuel supply is perfectly controlled by our specially designed sensitive governor.

Power—The Renfrew is oversized; this means more power than its rated horse power—and more value for your money.

Write for Catalogue—The Renfrew made in sizes from 3 to 14 h.p. on skids, truck or wagon, all fully described in our illustrated catalogue, free on request. Write for it to-day.

For Running the Cream Separator, Pump or Grindstone

Renfrew Jr.
1 1/2 h.p.
Gasoline Engine

Equipped with special pulley to counteract the high speed of engine. Pulley turns at only 65 R.M.P. making an ideal arrangement for operating the slow running machines.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited
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Eastern Branch, Sussex, N.B.
Other lines: Happy Farmer Tractor, Renfrew Cream Separator, Farmers' 2000 lb. Truck Scales.



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Stifel's Indigo Cloth, for men, and Miss Stifel Indigo Cloth, for women.

Remember, it's the CLOTH in your overalls that gives the wear.

Ask for overalls made of LOOK FOR THE BOOT on back of the cloth to be the genuine.

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The Maples Hereford Farms

Where size, bone quality and rich breeding count. Headed by Clayton Donald (own brother to Perfection Fairfax) and High Ideal, last year's Junior Champion. For Sale—choice young cows, some with calves at foot and others in calf. Also some good two-year-old heifers in calf to above sires and open; and a few choice bull calves, and one good farmer's bull, 15 months a tried breeder.

W. H. & J. S. Hunter Proprietors Orangeville, Ont.
BROOKDALE FARM HEREFORDS
Having purchased the old-established herd of Mr. Thos. Skippon, I can offer some good values in females, cows with calves by side and bred again. A few good open heifers left.

W. READHEAD MILTON, ONT.



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A HALTER is as strong as its weakest part.

The "Giant" has no weak parts. It is made of durable harness leather and strong, hard rope. The shank goes into, and forms part of, the halter. No horse can pull out of it—your hardest "puller" can't break it.

Roomy fitting around the nose, permitting it to be slipped easily over a horse's head. Weighs less than two pounds.

Ask your dealer for the "Giant" Halter. If he can't supply you, order direct. Prices: Regular Weight, prepaid, \$1.40 (or \$1.50 West of Fort William). Extra Heavy weight, prepaid \$1.75 (or \$2.00 West of Fort William).



BREAKING A COLT. is hard enough—but breaking a "Classic" Colt Halter is impossible. Don't let your colt get the habit of breaking his halter, or you will have constant trouble with him. The "Classic" halter is made for colts up to 1 year. Strong, durable leather and 1/2" rope. Try it on the frisky ones.

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MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Edgerton, Kent, England, Exporters of **PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK** of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

FOR SALE

Two registered Percheron stallions, two and three years old. Owner obliged to sell. Account ill health. Apply P. N. Brown, 589 Homewood Ave., Peterboro, Ontario

ELM PARK, ABERDEEN-ANGUS

From 1893 to 1918 inclusive our herd has been shown at Toronto and other large Canadian shows from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Edmonton, Alta., and have during these years won more prizes than any competitor. Our herd now numbers over 80 head and we never had a better lot of bulls and females for sale.

JAMES BOWMAN, Box 14, Guelph.

SUNNY ACRES Aberdeen-Angus

Present offering: 15 young bulls, 5 to 10 months; also 6 breeding females.

G. C. CHANNON

P. O. and 'Phone Oakwood, Ont. Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies SHOW FLOCKS

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

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS MEADOWDALE FARM, Forest, Ont.

ALONZO MATTHEWS, H. FRALEIGH Manager Proprietor

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE Fine young bull "Grape Grange Abbot" coming two, from sire which took 1st prize at Toronto and Ottawa. Price \$225. Also heifers. Apply A. Dinsmore Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg Ont. 1 1/2 Miles from Thornbury, G. T. R.

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus and Oxfords

Cows with calves at foot. Females all ages. Bulls of serviceable age. Ram lambs and a few shearling ewes.

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

For Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Also Dorset-Horned Sheep, apply

Valmer Bartlett, R.R. 2, Canfield, Ont.

Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns—Missie, Mysie,

Miss Ramsden and Lavinia cows in calf for sale. Shropshires—Usual offering by our imp. ram. **JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont.** Bell 'phone. Solina, C.N.R.; Bowmanville, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

The Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines.

In last week's issue of the Advocate we published an article by R. J. Tolley, of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, on the Efficient Operation of the Threshing Machine. The following is a continuation of the article by the same writer. Undoubtedly there is considerable loss of grain at times, due to carelessness in setting and handling the machine. Mr. Tolley gives information which should be of value to old threshers as well as those operating a machine for the first time.

The most essential thing in setting a separator for threshing is to get it level. Here again, the thresherman should not guess, but should have a good spirit level and use it at every setting. To do its best work the machine must be as nearly level as possible from side to side, and it is generally conceded best to have it level lengthwise, although a few inches difference in level between the front and rear ends is not likely to be detrimental. If the machine is set on soft ground, one or two of the wheels may sink further into the ground than the others after it has been standing for a short time, and the operator should not forget to watch this point.

A very slight difference in level between the two sides of the separator will make the shafts all run against the bearings on the lower side and have a tendency to cause them to heat. It will also cause the grain constantly to work toward the low side of the separator and make it more difficult for the cleaning mechanism to do good work. Even if the machine is set on a barn floor, it should be leveled carefully, for barn floors are rarely precisely level, and the weight of the separator may make it sag in weak places.

The main drive belt should hang loosely over the pulleys, with just enough tension to keep it running smoothly. If it is too tight, it will have a tendency to pull the separator out of place and will put unnecessary strain on the cylinder shaft and boxings and possibly make them heat or pull the cylinder out of line so that the teeth will not run true.

When threshing in the open, it is well to pay attention to the direction of the wind, if there is any choice in the direction in which the machine is to be set. It is much more pleasant for the men working at the machine if it can be set so that the wind blows the dust and chaff away from them. If a steam engine is used, the setting should be such also that sparks will be carried away from the separator and straw stack.

The separator should always be blocked solidly to prevent vibration as much as possible, and to prevent the belt from pulling the machine forward. It will frequently save some time if blocks of the right size and shape for this purpose are selected or prepared before the threshing starts, and carried with the machine from place to place. Worn-out or broken plowshares make excellent blocks.

Cylinder and Concaves.

The problem in adjusting the cylinder and concaves is to get them placed in proper relation to each other, with the right number and arrangement of teeth in the concaves for the grain that is being threshed. The adjustment should be such as thoroughly to loosen all the grain from the heads without cracking it or breaking up the straw into such fine pieces that the separation will be difficult.

It is essential that the cylinder and concaves be adjusted so that each tooth is at all times equally distant from the two between which it is passing, and that the concaves be kept close enough to the cylinder that unthreshed heads cannot get through. The first thing in adjusting the cylinder is to see that the shaft is aligned properly, that is, that one end is not farther forward than the other. There is a constant tendency for the end of the shaft to which the main drive pulley is attached to pull forward, and at the same time force the other end back. The next step is to take up any superfluous end play. Some provision for regulating end play is found on all machines. The space that must be left to prevent friction on the end of the shaft and consequent heating is from one thirty-second to one sixty-fourth of an inch, or just enough to allow the shaft to run freely. Any more play than is absolutely necessary, should

Sale of 30 High-class **SHORTHORNS**

5 Young Bulls and 25 Females

AT FLORENCE, ONTARIO,

Tuesday, October 15, 1918

AT 1.30 P. M.

This offering is one of the most select small herds in Western Ontario. Every animal offered will be found a straight breeder's proposition, and some of the cows are extra good milkers. The following families are represented: Clippers, Kilblean Beautys, Stamfords, Claras, Minas, Clementinas, Jealousys, and included are

THREE GRANDDAUGHTERS OF THE GREAT RIGHT SORT IMPORTED.

This is a choice lot of cattle which breeders should not overlook, for there are many individuals among it which would look well in any herd.

In addition to the splendid Shorthorn offering there will be sold a number of good horses, hogs, sheep, grain, implements, and seed corn.

The sale will be held on the farm, four miles north of Florence. Parties coming by C. P. R., or G. T. R., to Bothwell, will be met on morning of the sale and dinner will be served. Catalogues are now ready and will be mailed on request.

Robt. Currie & Son, Florence, Ont.

Capt. T. E. Robson and Geo. E. Brown, Auctioneers.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For Sale—A number of young bulls of a year old and under from imported dams and sire. They have the advantage of long continued specialized breeding under skillful English experience to combine milk and meat. Such a bull will increase the usefulness of your herd. Also For Sale—English Large Black Pigs—A great breed, good growers and thrifty. Write or visit farm.

F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, Lynnore Stock Farm Brantford, Ont.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Burnfoot Champion =108945= and his sire's dam was champion mature cow of Canada for three years. Cows with calf at foot for sale. They are of same family as Buttercup =111906=, which holds the R.O.F record in 3-year-old class. **GEO. W. CARTER, Eldora, Ontario**

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM Scotch Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Herd established in 1840. Herd headed by the great breeding bulls, Gainford Eclipse =103055= and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd =120741=. Extra choice bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a few Oxford Ram Lambs. **Duncan Brown & Sons, M.C.R. or P.M. Shedden, 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.**

SPRUCE GLEN FARM Herd headed by Nonpareil Ramsden =101081= and Royal Blood =77521=. At present we have nothing to sell but we have some very good ones coming on. **James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario.**

SALEM SHORTHORNS 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.**

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS Five Bulls For Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve-months white calf; by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct., G. T. R. **BURLINGTON, ONT. J. F. MITCHELL, Limited**

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid. **Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.**

1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918 Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022=; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well-bred heifer will do well to write to. **JOHN WATT & SON, (G. T. R. & C. P. R.) R. R. 3, Elora, Ont.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS Herd headed by Dominator 10629; cows with records up to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls ready for service for sale. Heifers and cows for inspection. **Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.**

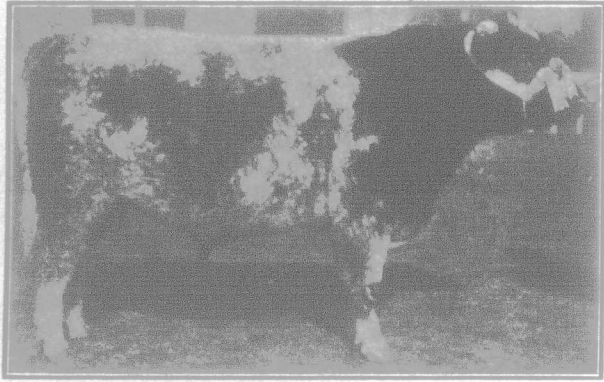
Important Clearing Sale Of 60 High-class Shorthorns 60

20 cows with calves at foot. 15 young heifers safely bred. 5 great young bulls—all herd sire material.

THE ENTIRE ELM GROVE HERD

Selling at the farm near

Brampton, Ont., Wednesday, October 23, '18



CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.
Please mention "The Advocate."

In this offering, which is nearly all pure Scotch or Scotch-topped, are twenty thick, good, young cows each with a calf by her side, and all carrying the strongest of pedigrees. The calves are by such well-known sires as Braemar Champion (imp.), the great Right Sort (imp.), Broadhook's Stamford by Broadhook's Golden Fame (imp.), and others. The families are Butterfly, Broadhooks, Golden Drop, Villiage Girl, Missie, Clementina, etc. The younger females include a large number of two-year heifers of the same families, the majority of which are well along in calf to the herd sire, Broadhook's Stamford, who is also listed. The young bulls catalogued are also of much the same breeding and include a lot of strong herd sire material. The offering throughout is one of the most attractive of the year, and there is positively no reserve. **MAKE YOUR APPLICATION FOR CATALOGUE EARLY.**

Brampton is only 21 miles from Toronto; G. T. R. and C. P. R. All trains will be met on sale day.

JAS. FALLIS, Prop., Elm Grove Farm, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Flintstone Farm

Breeders of

**Milking Shorthorn Cattle,
Belgian Draft Horses
Berkshire Swine.**

We offer animals that will raise herds to a level of war-time efficiency. Bull calves from \$125 up.

DALTON
Massachusetts

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call. **Thos. Graham, R. R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns

I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHARLES GRAHAM - Port Perry, Ont.

GLENFOLK DUAL - PURPOSE SHORTHORNS.—Eight bulls from 6 to 14 months. Big kinds, with quality. Also choice selection of females. Those of breeding age bred to College Duke. Prices easy. **Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

Evergreen Hill R.O.P. Shorthorns

Offering two, ten month bulls by St. Clare; also pure-bred Cotswold lambs, both sexes.

S. W. JACKSON, R. R. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in ages up to nine months, and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. **Douglas Brown, Bright, Ont., R. R. 3, Ayr Station, C. P. R.**

Locharbar Stock Farm

has some choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls and females of different ages for sale.

D. A. Graham, R. R. No. 4, Parkhill, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires.—We still have a few extra well covered shearing rams. Also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs. Prices right. We can supply young bulls or heifers, both of which are from high-record dams. **P. CHRISTIE & SON, Port Perry, Ont.**

Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns

We have sold nearly all the females we have to spare but still have several good, young bulls of serviceable age all of which are sired by the R.O.P. sire St. Clare. They are priced to sell. We are also pricing a number of registered Dutch Belted cows and heifers.

LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.

SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner

THOS. McVITTIE, Manager.

Imported Scotch Shorthorns.—A dozen very desirable bulls for sale now. Half of these are imported and will head good herds. Females, imported and home-bred. Collynie Ringleader, bred by Mr. Duthie, heads our herd. Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington Jct. is only half mile from farm. **J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.**

Shorthorns Landed Home.—My new importation of 60 head will be at home to visitors June 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Wimple, etc. Make your selection early. **GEO. ISAAC (All Railroads, Bell 'Phone) Cobourg, Ont.**

Spring Valley Shorthorns.—Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females. **KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont., ('Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)**

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Ten bulls, from 8 to 20 months of age, of the good kind. Also must sell about 25 females before winter. They are the prolific kind and all registered and priced at about half their value to move them. Crown Jewel 42nd. still heads this herd. **JOHN ELDER, HENSALL, ONTARIO.**

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1918

Shorthorns and Leicester sheep; 4 shearling rams and a few lambs on offer. **CHARLOTTE SMITH, (Lucan Crossing one Mile) CLANDEBOYE, R. R. 1, Ont.**

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848 The great show and breeding bull, Browndale =80112 =, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of Leicester rams, mostly from imp. ewes. **JAMES DOUGLAS CALEDONIA, ONTARIO**

NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS

We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers, Best Boy =85552 = and Browndale Winner =106217 =. Write or come and see. **R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario**

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kilblean Beauties Matchless, Mysies, Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford =95959 =, a Toronto winner. Present offering—one young bull and several heifers and cows. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN, R. R. 1, ONT. Erin Station, C.P.R., L.-D. Phone**

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS

Present offering, 20 young bulls sired by such bulls as (Imp.) Right Sort, (Imp.) Loyal Scot and Belmont Beau; also cows and heifers bred to (Imp.) Newton Grand Champion, some with calves at foot. Inspection invited. **Geo. Amos & Sons (Farm 11 miles east Guelph, C.P.R.) Moffat, Ontario**

CREEKSIDE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gay Monarch 79611; dam Sally 8th imp., and sire, the great Gold Sultan 75411. My present offering of young bulls includes several 7 to 14 months' youngsters, all thick mellow well-grown fellows—reds and roans—and priced right. Can also supply females in most any numbers. **Geo. Ferguson, Elora Station, C.P.R., G. T. R.—Salem, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE

Four richly-bred Lavinia females for sale. Grand lot of bull calves sired by Lochiel (Imp.) for next fall's business. Also nice bunch of Shropshire lambs, sired by Miller ram. Come and see them. **Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont. 2½ miles from Brooklin, G. T. R.; 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.**

Shorthorns

Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head.

A. G. FARROW (between Toronto and Hamilton), Oakville, Ont.

not be tolerated, as it allows the cylinder teeth to get too close to the concave teeth on one side and correspondingly far away on the other. The distance between the cylinder and concave teeth when properly adjusted is generally not much over an eighth of an inch. It is easily seen that a very little end play will cause cracking on the grain on the one side and allow un-sheathed heads to pass through on the other. For the same reason, it is important that all the teeth in both the cylinder and concaves be kept straight. There should always be wrenches in the tool box for straightening any which get out of line.

When the teeth become much worn, more power is required to separate properly, and they will not thresh as clean as new ones. It will always be money well invested to keep good teeth in the machine. It is a difficult matter to keep the teeth right, especially when they are new, and the cylinder and concaves should be constantly watched and all teeth tightened as soon as they show any signs of becoming loose. When a tooth runs loose for any length of time, it wears the hole in which it fits and may make it impossible to keep any tooth straight and tight in that hole hereafter.

On account of the great weight of the cylinder and the high speed at which it runs, it must be kept in very nearly perfect balance if the machine is to run smoothly. Running the cylinder out of balance has a tendency to heat the bearings and to flatten that side of the journal which receives the strain. The vibrations caused by an unbalanced cylinder are felt all over the machine and tend to loosen the entire framework. Putting a few new teeth into a cylinder may throw it out of balance, because the new teeth are heavier than those remaining in the cylinder. This can be remedied in large measure by replacing at one time all old teeth which are worn to any extent. Another way the cylinder may be thrown out of balance is by the loss of some of its teeth.

Rebalancing a cylinder is a rather difficult task, and an inexperienced person can scarcely expect to do it satisfactorily unless he has good tools and shop facilities and some experienced help. A separator owner usually should be able to obtain the services of some one in the neighborhood who has had experience in this work.

The number of teeth to use in the concaves depends on the kind and condition of the grain, the kind of teeth furnished, the speed of the cylinder, and other things peculiar to each make of machine. On account of this the thresherman should follow the instructions on this point which come with his machine. In general, however, he should not use any more teeth than are necessary to thresh the grain from the heads, because the more teeth he uses the greater will be the power required to do the work. Too many teeth break the straw into fine pieces which drop through the straw rack upon the grain pan and conveyor, and make separation and cleaning difficult. In threshing the grain from the heads, increasing the speed of the cylinder has much the same effect as putting in more concave teeth. High speed is likely to crack the grain, however.

As before stated, the speed of the machine depends on the speed of the cylinder, and the cylinder speed cannot be increased more than a few per cent. without impairing the efficiency of the remainder of the machine. Many companies furnish special concaves or teeth for grains which are difficult to thresh. They should always be used if they are available. They make clean work possible without speeding up the machine to the point where it ceases to do efficient separation.

When two concaves full of teeth are necessary, it is generally conceded to be best to place one concave in the rear, and one in front, with a blank between. If the straw is so dry and brittle that it does not feed easily, the cylinder can be given more "draw" by placing the blank in front. If either concave is not completely filled with teeth, placing the one with the fewer teeth in front may be sufficient.

The concaves are generally made of cast iron. They are strong enough to withstand the strain of any amount of grain going through, but if any foreign substance such as a heavy piece of wood or a stone is thrown into the machine it is better for them to break. Then no further damage is done. Such accidents will occur occasionally in spite of the greatest care and precaution, and it is a good practice always to keep on hand

flows the cylinder the concave teeth ending far away from the center between the teeth when properly set not much over an inch easily seen that a cause cracking on the cylinder and allow un- through on the reason, it is im- eth in both the be kept straight. wrenches in the g any which get

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a rather difficult ed person can it satisfactorily ed shop facilities p. A separator ble to obtain n the neighbor- in this work. use in the con- and condition teeth furnished, and other things f machine. On sherman should on this point ine. In general, any more teeth resh the grain the more teeth be the power k. Too many nto fine pieces traw rack upon yor, and make difficult. In the heads, n- e cylinder has utting in more ed is likely to

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BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES
Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

FEEDS!

Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Digestive Tankage, Wheat Screenings, Corn, Cracked Corn, Beef and Bone Scrap, Grit Shell, Charcoal, etc., etc.

Ask for price on car lots of Linseed Oil Cake Meal.

We are buyers of Hay, Straw, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Mixed Grain, Potatoes, etc., car lots or less.

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CRAMPSEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Road, Toronto

Clearing Sale of entire herd Cedar Hedge Stock Farm **HOLSTEINS**

Tuesday, October, 29, 1918

50 IN NUMBER, OF WHICH 47 ARE FEMALES, all except one are under 6 years of age. There are 9 half-sisters of Queen Butter Baroness, 16 grand-daughters of old Brookbank Butter Baron. All the females that are of breeding age are in calf to Lyons Segis' Champion three-quarter brother to May Echo Sylvia. Some due to freshen soon. All have been bred on the farm from four sires. This is one of the best herds in the county of Oxford and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. A splendid opportunity to improve one's herd.

Sale will be held at the farm one mile west and two miles south of Lakeside C.P.R. Morning and noon trains will be met.

Terms: 12 months' credit on approved paper. Parties from a distance must furnish satisfactory references. 5% off for cash.

Sale will commence 1 P.M.
ALEX. SHAW, Lakeside, Ontario
Proprietor
T. MERRITT MOORE - - Auctioneer

Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.
R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

Please mention this paper

an extra concave filled with teeth. If an extra concave is at hand, it can be put into the machine, the damaged and broken teeth in the cylinder straightened or replaced, and the machine be ready to proceed in a few minutes, while at best a delay of several hours will ensue if the parts must be purchased.

For the same reason a supply of new teeth should be carried, together with the hammer and wrenches necessary for removing the broken ones and placing the new ones.

One should never try to examine the cylinder and concaves or make any repairs to them if the engine is belted to the separator unless he is absolutely sure that there is no danger of the engine being started by accident or carelessness. It would be safest, of course, to throw the main belt off the pulley.

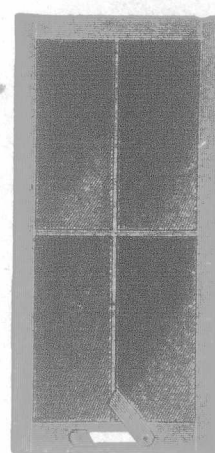
Feeding.

A large majority of the threshing machines of the country are now equipped with self-feeders. It is a mistake, however, to assume that because the feeding is done mechanically the feeder will always deliver the unthreshed grain to the cylinder in the proper manner when the bundles are pitched on promiscuously and at irregular intervals. The governor which controls the feeder should be adjusted so that it will stop feeding as quickly as possible when the speed is reduced below normal. By all means it should be adjusted to act more quickly than the governor on the engine. If a reduction in the speed of the cylinder does not stop the feeder before the engine governor acts, the speed will pick up again and the bundles will continue to move into the machine without giving the separator time to clear itself of the overload which originally reduced the speed. Since it takes some overload and consequent reduction in speed to cause the governor to act, the grain which is in the machine when the speed is reduced will go on through before the speed can pick up again, and there is almost sure to be some waste. The feeders on some machines are provided also with a straw governor designed to stop the bundle conveyor without stopping the remainder of the feeder when too many bundles are moving to the machine in a bunch. When properly adjusted it prevents any more unthreshed grain moving up to the machine until such bunches have been thinned out and fed through the cylinder. Like the speed governor, it must be kept carefully adjusted if it is to operate quickly when it is needed.

The bundles should be pitched on one at a time, with the heads toward the machine, and the distance between bundles should be as nearly uniform as possible. In bundle-threshing, the centre, or dividing board, should nearly always be used to keep the bundles from piling up in the centre of the carrier. If one man on each side of the machine cannot pitch bundles in the proper manner fast enough to keep the machine supplied, it will usually be better to supply extra pitchers than to have two men pitch two or more bundles at a time without any regard to the way they fall on the conveyor. It is hard work to keep the bundles going into the machine in a steady stream, with the heads all pointing in the right direction, but unless this done, it is impossible for the machine to do its best work.

On most self-feeders there is provision for changing the speed of feeding with reference to the speed of the cylinder. This should be kept in mind and the feeder adjusted to feed slowly when the straw is tough or when other conditions will not allow fast threshing. A higher speed may be given to it when conditions are good, so as to keep the machine working to capacity at all times.

There are still many threshing machines not equipped with self-feeders. If hand feeding is to be done most efficiently, the feeder must have had considerable experience and practice. Good feeding is an art. The bundles must be spread out to go into the cylinder evenly and with just the proper frequency if the straw is to be evenly distributed in the separator. The more the straw is divided and spread out on the feeding table, the less is the power required to force it through the cylinder. This should be borne in mind, especially in feeding small machines when the amount of power is limited. Another important thing to remember is not to feed any grain into the machine when it is not running at the proper speed. It is possible to feed so fast as to reduce the speed to a point where good threshing will be impossible, and after the speed is



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Keep cold winds out. Enjoy comfort without wasting valuable fuel. We make windows complete to suit your openings. Get our prices to-day before cold weather sets in. Ask for price list of Storm Windows.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed

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HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

HILLCREST HENGERVELD ORMSBY

Choice Holstein Bull, winner of 3rd prize in class of 15 at Toronto in 1915. He is the son of Hillcrest Ormsby De Kol, the son of a 39,000-lb. cow whose 2 daughters sold for \$7,300, at auction, has a 29-lb. 3-year-old sister and is out of a 20-lb. daughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld's son whose dam and maternal sister sold for \$3,500. The former being Canada's first 100-lb. cow. If sold before Oct. 23rd, price \$500.00

WM. MANNING & SONS Woodville, Ont.

33-lb. Grandsons of Lulu Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lulu Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room

D. B. TRACEY (Hamilton House Farms) COBOURG, ONT.

HET LOO PIETERTJE

THE \$12,750 HEIFER

Sold at the great Milwaukee Sale, was only one of the many daughters we have of our senior sire Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo. We also have sons—brothers to this world's champion heifer; and for the next few weeks, these, along with several other young bulls of serviceable age, are priced exceptionally low. Let us hear from you if interested—at once.

W. L. Shaw, Roycroft Farm, Farm on Yonge St., Toronto & York Radial 1 1/2 hours from Toronto, New Market, Ont.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrage. Apply to Superintendent.

Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - **Jefferson, Ontario**
Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are from good record dams.

Choice bull calves at present to offer — average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter in seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville **Clarkson, Ont.**
Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Cows for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN Bell 'phone. **ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO**

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. **J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.**

Cloverlea Dairy Farm Holsteins

Present offering consists of three choice young bulls ready for service. Will be priced right for quick sale. For price and particulars apply to **GRIESBACH BROS., COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO**

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM . . . Registered Holsteins

Just now we are offering one choice yearling bull, ready for heavy service. The records of his five nearest dams average over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days, and over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day. We have also some high-record bull calves, including one whose dam and sire's dam have records that average 37.66 lbs. butter in 7 days and 127 lbs. of milk in 1 day. **A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont.** Bell Phone 48-8

My Present Offering of HOLSTEIN BULLS

8 months and younger from Sir Gelsche Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and officially tested cows. Write for prices and full particulars. **Norval Station, Ont.**
Thos. L. Leslie, Alluvialdale Farm.

ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

With only one exception every female in our herd averages around 4% in all of our Record of Performance work, and every mature cow in the herd has been, or is, running. Write us regarding both our 7-day and yearly record work. Our present offering in young bulls can not be duplicated in Ontario at the prices we are asking. **Jas. G. Currie & Son (Oxford County) Ingersoll, Ont.**

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

from R.O.P. champions and dams and sisters of R.O.P. champions, sired by Canary Hartog and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the dam of two champions in 7- and 30-day tests. We invite inspection and will meet prospective buyers at G.T.R. or C.P.R. stations—Woodstock or Ingersoll. **Walburn Rivers & Sons, (Phone 343 L Ingersoll, Independent Line) R. R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**

Riverside Holsteins---Choice Bulls

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited. **J. W. RICHARDSON** CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

Greater Production at Lower Cost

PRICES for your products are bound to stay up for years to come. Get a Happy Farmer Tractor. With it you can plow up far more land, and at less cost than you can with horses. You save labor besides. Certainly you can make a handsome return on your investment by getting a lot of land plowed now.

As the tractor saves its initial cost eventually, why not sell some horses and secure your tractor now? Can you afford less than the very best? Can you afford to go on losing money? The

12 h.p. at Draw Bar **Happy Farmer** 24 h.p. at Belt
Model F TRACTOR

stands for the highest economy and efficiency yet attained. It is the three wheel, light type. Fuel cost is not eaten up in pulling a big, cumbersome, weighty machine around; more is used for power at the draw bar or pulley than in other machines.

Happy Farmer weighs only 3,700 lbs., and it doesn't pack the soil, yet it is heavy enough to pull three fourteen-inch bottoms; 88% of this weight is carried on the tractor wheels—precious little power is lost, you see. It develops 2,000 lbs. at the drawbar. Compare that with any other same size machine.

And Happy Farmer burns cheap coal-oil. More work can be done, gallon for gallon, with a perfect kerosene burning engine than one that burns gasoline. And the Happy Farmer Engine is just that—a perfect kerosene engine, built for kerosene, not adapted. It is the

only engine with our special form of fuel intake. It gets the vaporized kerosene into the combustion chamber hot, without a chance of recondensation. That means perfect consumption and maximum power.

Happy Farmer earns its title as the most efficient, handiest, most economical tractor ever constructed. It earns it in the field. Imagine turning sharp corners with the ordinary tractor! You can do so (both to right or to left) with the Happy Farmer; you can run your furrows to the fence, leaving no unplowed corners to be done with the horses; you don't bother about steering or the spark, for the front wheel does the steering. The Atwater-Kent ignition regulates the spark—you watch the plows. That is efficiency!

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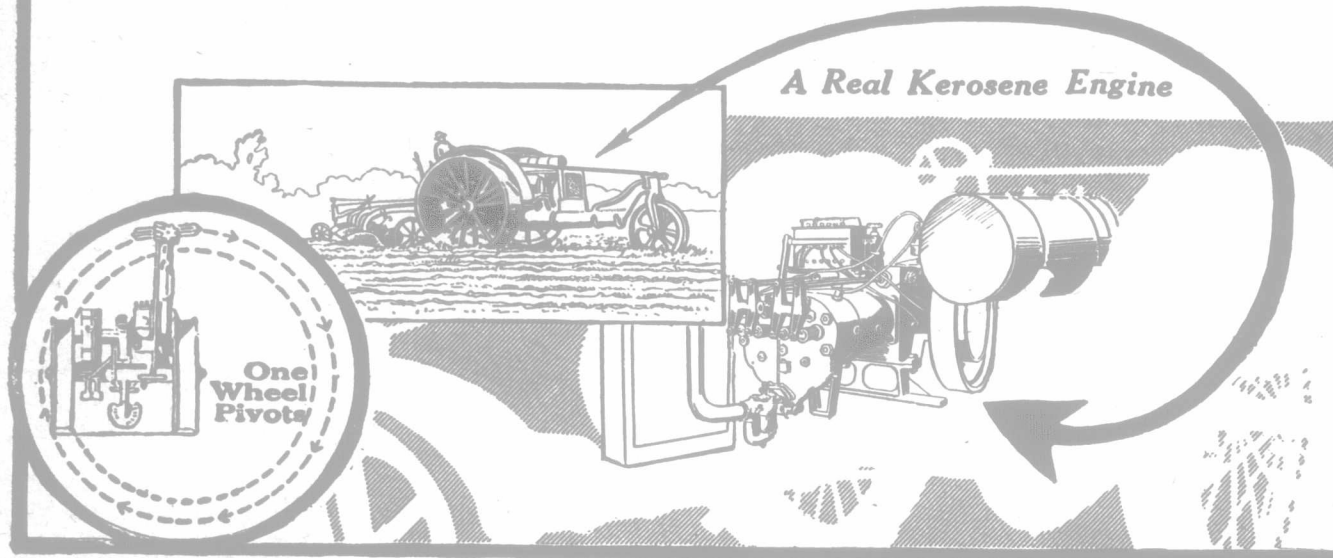
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Lass Fontain's Perfection

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JERSEYS

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Jno. Pringle, Prop. and heifers. Priced right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

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I have a strong offering at present of bull calves out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney", "Primrose of Orkney" and "Lenore 2nd." Yearling heifers bred to our imported sire, "Dunlop Corolla". Attractive prices quoted for immediate sale. Inspection solicited.

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For a half-century Glenhurst Ayrshires have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. Our famous Flos family has produced dozens of 60 and 65-lb.-a-day cows, many on twice-a-day milking. We have young bulls up to twelve months, and females all ages. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. JAS. BENNING, Summerstown, G.T.R.; Williamstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.

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down, it will not pick up until the rate of feeding is slackened. A good feeder will know the speed of the machine at all times, and will stop feeding the moment anything about the machine goes wrong.

There is sometimes a tendency to crowd a machine to the limit and keep it overloaded most of the time. This is especially true of large custom machines. While both the operator of such a machine and the owners of the grain to be threshed naturally are desirous of finishing each job quickly, the attempt to get as much grain as possible into the machine, combined with more or less irregular feeding which is almost sure to accompany it, will certainly result in a considerable waste of grain. The value of grain thus wasted may easily more than offset any saving in time effected by speeding up the operation of the machine beyond its normal capacity.

Curing Tobacco.

Since the bulk of tobacco grown in Canada outside of the flue and fire-cured districts of Kent and Essex Counties is air cured, this method of curing is very important. The White Burley Gold Seal, Gold Leaf, Connecticut and Havana Seed Leafs, and Comstock are all air cured.

The first requirement for good curing is that the tobacco be harvested when ripe. The fully ripe leaf is very rich in starch, and one of the important changes in curing is the disappearance of this starch which is consumed largely by the living portion of the leaf itself. If the leaf is killed by bruising, rapid drying, or heating too high there is no means of removing this starch and the tobacco is harsh, lifeless and "strawy."

The full development of the yellow color marks the end of the first period of curing. In practice the most favorable temperature for the first stage of curing lies between 70 and 100 per cent. Fahrenheit, and the relative humidity should be about 85 per cent.

The second stage of curing is the change in color from yellow to brown or red, which is a process of oxidation, and does not take place till the cells of the leaf are dead. When this stage is reached the air in the barn should no longer be kept moist, plenty of ventilation should be provided, and the leaf should be allowed to dry rather rapidly. It is desirable to prevent the tobacco from becoming very moist after curing and before taking down.

House burn or pole sweat is to be looked for during periods of prolonged wet and warm or fairly warm weather. The only remedy for this disease is to control the humidity or moisture content in the barn. The best means is to have numerous small charcoal fires in special burners on the floor of the barn. The fires should be small and frequent and care exercised in their use. The results are very satisfactory and profitable.

If the weather is very dry the barn should be kept closed during the day, and open at night. If the weather is cool have the doors and ventilators open during the day and closed at night. On foggy days the barn should be closed both day and night.

The prime requisite for air-curing tobacco properly is to have a good barn, and to have it well ventilated. With poorly constructed sheds a grower has no control over unfavorable weather conditions, and the tobacco may be considerably damaged and its value greatly reduced. A well-ventilated barn could be built for an amount of money equal to that lost by some curing sheds in three or four crops. Such a barn need not be expensive.—Experimental Farms Note.

French Live Stock on the Decline.

According to the Minnesota University Farm Press News the United States Food Administration has called the attention of the staff at University Farm to the large decrease in live stock in France since the beginning of the war. In cattle this decrease amounted to 2,599,000 up to December 1917, in sheep the decrease amounted to 6,238,000 head, in hogs to 2,869,000 head. In the period since owing to the food shortage there has been a still further shrinkage.

Figures like these indicate that there will be a large and insistent demand for live stock from this country for the remaining period of the war and for the years immediately following.

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We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and breeding stock we have ever offered.

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I am offering for sale 30 imported Shropshire rams, also home-bred rams and ewes, all at reasonable prices.

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Shropshires Shearling rams, also ram lambs got by imported ram Buttar 600; also a few E. E. Luton St. Thomas Shorthorns. Ontario Phone 704 R-4
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I am offering a lot of good ram lambs, a number of shearlings and also have some good shearling ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Leicesters and Shorthorns—A grand lot of shearlings and lambs for sale this season. Also a few Shorthorn bulls and helpers. Good individuals and choice breeding.
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For sale—5 choice ram lambs, bred from champion stock. Write:
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Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Spots on Hen's Body.

We recently killed a two-year-old hen which appeared healthy in every way, except that under the skin there were small white spots about the size of a flax seed. Is this a disease? Was the hen fit to eat?
W. C.

Ans.—We cannot tell from the description of the white spots, just what was the trouble. We doubt if it was a disease, but could not say definitely without examining the bird. While the meat may have been perfectly good and safe for consumption, one would not care to eat it if any signs of disease were shown.

Raspberry Cane Borer.

An insect about one-sixteenth of an inch long has apparently been responsible for killing off a number of my raspberry canes. A ring is cut around the cane near the top and about half an inch lower another ring is cut. Between these rings a hole is made to the centre of the cane and the larvæ bore down through the cane, causing its death.
H. P.

Ans.—This is the work of the raspberry cane borer. The only practical method of controlling this enemy of the raspberry cane is to cut off and destroy the wilted parts. Care must be taken to cut well below the lower girdle.

Ringling a Bull.

What is the best method of putting a ring in a bull's nose?
M. S.

Ans.—With a young animal this operation is not very difficult. The animal should be made secure, and by the use of some sharp instrument a hole can be made in the thinnest part of the wall separating the two nostrils. By placing the thumb and finger in the animal's nose the thinnest spot can easily be ascertained. We have seen the hole made with the tine of a fork, but this is rather a crude instrument to use. Three-eighths inch round iron brought to a sharp point makes a very good instrument. Some heat the iron and sear the wound, although we do not think that this is necessary. We have found that the instrument used for puncturing an animal in cases of excessive bloot is very handy for this work. This is a piece of iron with a sharp, three-cornered point and a wooden handle. A piece of metal fits over the iron. The nose is pierced with the sharp point, then it is drawn out leaving the tube in the nose. The end of the ring is inserted in the end of the tube and is pushed through as the tube is withdrawn. We have found the animal to suffer very little inconvenience or pain when this instrument is used.

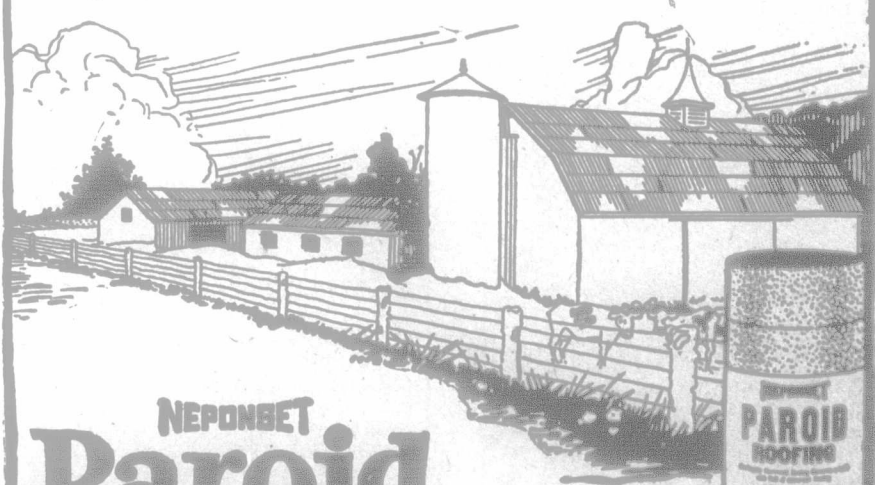
Weaning a Colt.

I am weaning a colt. What is the quickest way to dry the milk of the dam and build her up for hard work? How much grain should I feed the colt?
J. J. C.

Ans.—It is customary to wean a colt at from four to six month of age depending on the condition of the foal. If the mare is needed for work the colt may be weaned at an earlier age, provided attention is given it. The foal should be accustomed to grain before it is taken away from the dam. Crushed oats, a little bran and linseed meal, together with good clover hay make a favorable ration for the colt. As a rule a colt will start nibbling these feeds when four or five weeks old. He may not eat very much at that age, but as he grows older the amount fed should be increased. If this is done the colt will receive no set back at the time of weaning. When parting the dam and foal, keep them well separated. The grain ration of the mare should be reduced until she is dried off. For a few days a little milk should be drawn from the udder occasionally. The amount of grain to feed the colt will depend somewhat on its size. A colt will take three or four quarts of oats and bran a day, and considerable hay. The amount of grain to feed the mare will depend on the work which she is doing. If she has not been heavily grained, start light and gradually increase until she is getting four or five quarts of good oats three times a day when doing heavy work. A little bran or oil cake can advisedly be fed along with the oats. An occasional feed of boiled oats is also good for the working horse.

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Present offering: 100 yearling rams and 50 yearling ewes. Orders taken for ram and ewe lambs for later delivery. All bred from our own importations. Prices reasonable. Communicate to:
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Phone at present under name of T. Reg. Arkell

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We have an unusually choice lot of shearling rams of both breeds to offer as flock headers and for show purposes.
Inspection and correspondence invited.
LARKIN FARMS (Please mention Farmer's Advocate) QUEENSTON, ONT.

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Present offering—A select lot of yearling and ram lambs, which are rich in the blood of the leading English breeders including Hobbs, Brassey, Horlick and Stilgor.
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H. E. WILLIAMS, SUNNYLEA FARM, KNOWLTON, P. Q.

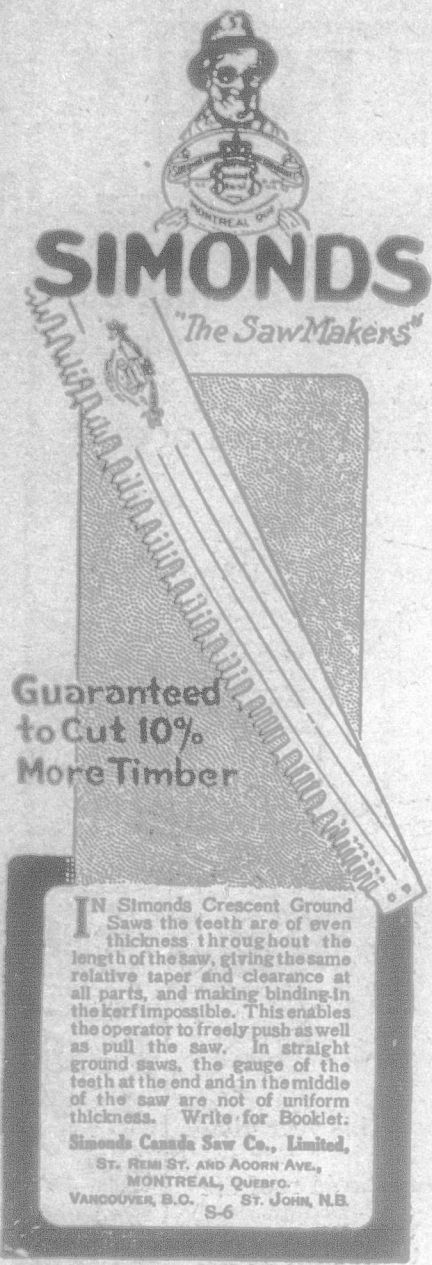
SHROPSHIRE
I have a choice offering of shearling rams well covered and true to type; also a number of ram lambs bred by Dryden 2244.
ALEX. GRAY, R. R. No. 2, Claremont, Ont.

130 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE SHEARLING EWES
I have 130 imported Shropshire Shearling ewes, and 25 shearling rams. These are the best possible to procure in Britain and from the best breeders. Will be pleased to quote prices in lots to suit the buyer. Will A. Dryden, Brooklin Ont. Co. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R.

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Leicester sheep, Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs. Seven good shearling Leicester Rams; also Ram and Ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.
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Lakeview Yorkshires—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me.

JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

A choice lot of

Poland China and Chester White swine, bred from winning stock. Pairs not akin. Prices easy. Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont

Duroc Jerseys For quick sale, 30 September boars. Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, years 1916, 1917, 1918. Visitors welcome. For further particulars, write: CULBERT MALOTT, R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right.

JOHN WEIR & SON, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

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Young sows bred for Sept. farrow and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write: John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario

LINCOLNS and Shearling rams, also ram lambs, YORKSHIRES bred from imported sire; heavy shearers and well covered. A few choice sows, weight 190 lbs. Ready to breed. Prices moderate. NEIL STEVENSON, St. Pauls, Perth Co., Ont.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Partial Paralysis.

Colt when a month old seemed to be paralyzed in the hind legs. After running around it would become stiff and in some cases fall down. At other times stand still for a few minutes and then walk off apparently all right. It is getting worse and sometimes cannot rise.

J. McF.

Ans.—This is due to a diseased condition of the spinal cord. A recovery is doubtful. In some cases a spontaneous cure takes place. Keep it as quiet as possible in a comfortable box stall. Feed on laxative food, and if the bowels become even slightly constipated at any time give about 4 oz. of raw linseed oil. Give it 8 grains of nux vomica 3 times daily.

V.

Unthrifty Horse.

We have a five-year-old gelding that was in good condition until the spring of 1917, when we put him in a four-horse team and worked him occasionally. He began to go down in flesh. We turned him out on pasture for the summer and had the veterinarian dress his teeth. He remained rather thin all winter, but had a very good coat of hair in the spring. He is getting thinner all the time and apparently has no life. He does not seem to have a very good appetite. I fed him oats, bran, shorts and oil cake. What is the trouble and what remedy do you advise? I treated him for worms.

G. E. TALCOTT, Colborne, R. R. 2.

Ans.—Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda and give him a heaped tablespoonful 3 times daily. Feed liberally on good hay, rolled oats, bran and a little oil cake, and give a couple of carrots or a mangle each day at noon. Do not feed any more shorts. Give him regular exercise or light work. Unless he is affected with some chronic, incurable disease of some of the internal organs he should improve gradually.

V.

Scrotal Hernia—Lumps Under Skin.

My year-old boar has a lump that looks like a rupture on one side of his scrotum.

1. Will this injure him for breeding?
2. Can he be successfully castrated and what would be the best time to operate?

3. Last summer two of my cows had lumps under the skin of their legs, and now they have them on their necks and shoulders. Some seem loose under the skin and some appear to adhere to the flesh. One lump on the knee was the size of an egg. It broke and discharged matter but the lump remains.

A. R. W.

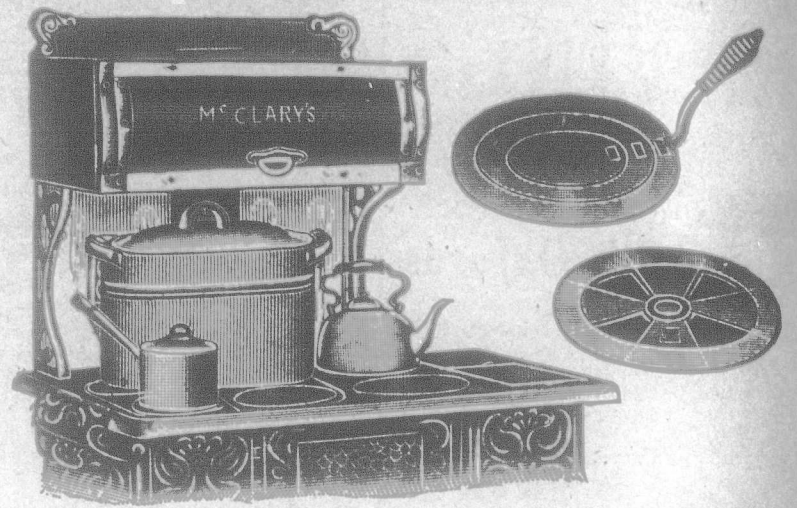
Ans.—1. This doubtless is a rupture. Unless it becomes so large that it will interfere with his action it should not affect his breeding.

2. A veterinarian can operate. Any time before real cold weather will be favorable.

3. The symptoms indicate tubercular tumors in the lymphatic glands and muscles. If this be the case neither the milk nor flesh is fit for consumption. It will be well to have the cows examined, and if necessary tested with tuberculin by a veterinarian, as it is not possible to make a definite diagnosis from the symptoms given.

V.

On Tuesday, October 29, the public will have an opportunity of securing high-quality, heavy-producing Holsteins at their own price. Alex. Shaw, of Lakeside, proprietor of Cedar Hedge Stock Farm, is holding a clearing sale of his entire herd on that date. Forty-seven of the fifty individuals offered are females and are practically all young animals. A number of them are half-sisters to Queen Butter Baroness, and others are granddaughters of Brookbank Butter Baron. The females of breeding age are in calf to Lyons Segis Champion and many of them are due to freshen soon. This is a particularly good herd of cows capable of making high records. If in need of foundation stock, or of animals to strengthen the herd, it will be to your interest to attend this sale. For further particulars consult the advertisement appearing in The Farmer's Advocate, or write Alex. Shaw, Lakeside.



The Pandora's Top

Three-quarters of your rangework is done on the top of the range.

So the Pandora Range top has been designed to perform as many duties, simultaneously, as it is possible for a range to do.

The Pandora flue system gives you five holes in the top upon which you can boil. The six-hole top is made with two interchangeable sections.

On wash day this enables you to set the boiler on the far side and cook dinner on three front holes.

There is a reducing cover for smaller sized pots.

Also a check cover to hold the fire in at night.

And then when the work is cleared away, by one gentle rub with a cloth you instantly restore the burnished brilliance of the top—less work by half than even the "lick and a promise" you used to give the old style, rough and rattling cast iron covers that would not shine without black-lead and a backache.

"The Magic of the Pandora"—Booklet Free

This is one of the many features of the Pandora Range described in "The Magic of the Pandora," a little booklet full of information that every woman will want before she buys a range. Write for it to the nearest McClary Branch.

McClary's Pandora Range

London St. John, N.B. Toronto Hamilton Montreal Calgary Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver Saskatoon

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

Berkshire Pigs

Large size, choicely-bred sows in pig; boars and gilts. Can supply pairs not akin; also dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale.

Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., - - J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires

Have a choice offering of young boars and sows 3 and 4 months old, also a yearling sow bred to farrow in November. Priced right.

G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.

Yorkshire Hogs

of best winning strains. Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.

T. A. KING, Milton, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for fall pigs. Six litters of excellent bacon type to choose from. WELWOOD FARM - - - FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London, and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT. Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets. In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners. W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Featherston's Yorkshires—The Pine Grove Herd I have the choicest lot of young sows of breeding age that were ever on the farm. A few are already bred. Also have 10 young litters. Prices reasonable. J. K. FEATHERSTON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

Gossip.

The Currie Shorthorn Sale.

The offering of thirty high-class Shorthorns which Robert Currie & Son, of Florence, Ontario, will sell on Tuesday, October 15, is worthy of serious consideration. Breeders should look for those three granddaughters of the great Right Sort, and some of the extra good milkers in the herd will likely be purchased at a reasonable figure considering the great demand for this kind of cattle. There are twenty-five females in the offering and five young bulls, representing some of the leading Scotch families. The sale will be held four miles north of Florence, and intending purchasers will be met at Bothwell on the morning of the sale. Dinner will be served at the farm. Horses, hogs, grain and implements will also be sold. Catalogues will be mailed on request, and any further information can be obtained by writing Robert Currie & Son, Florence, Ontario.

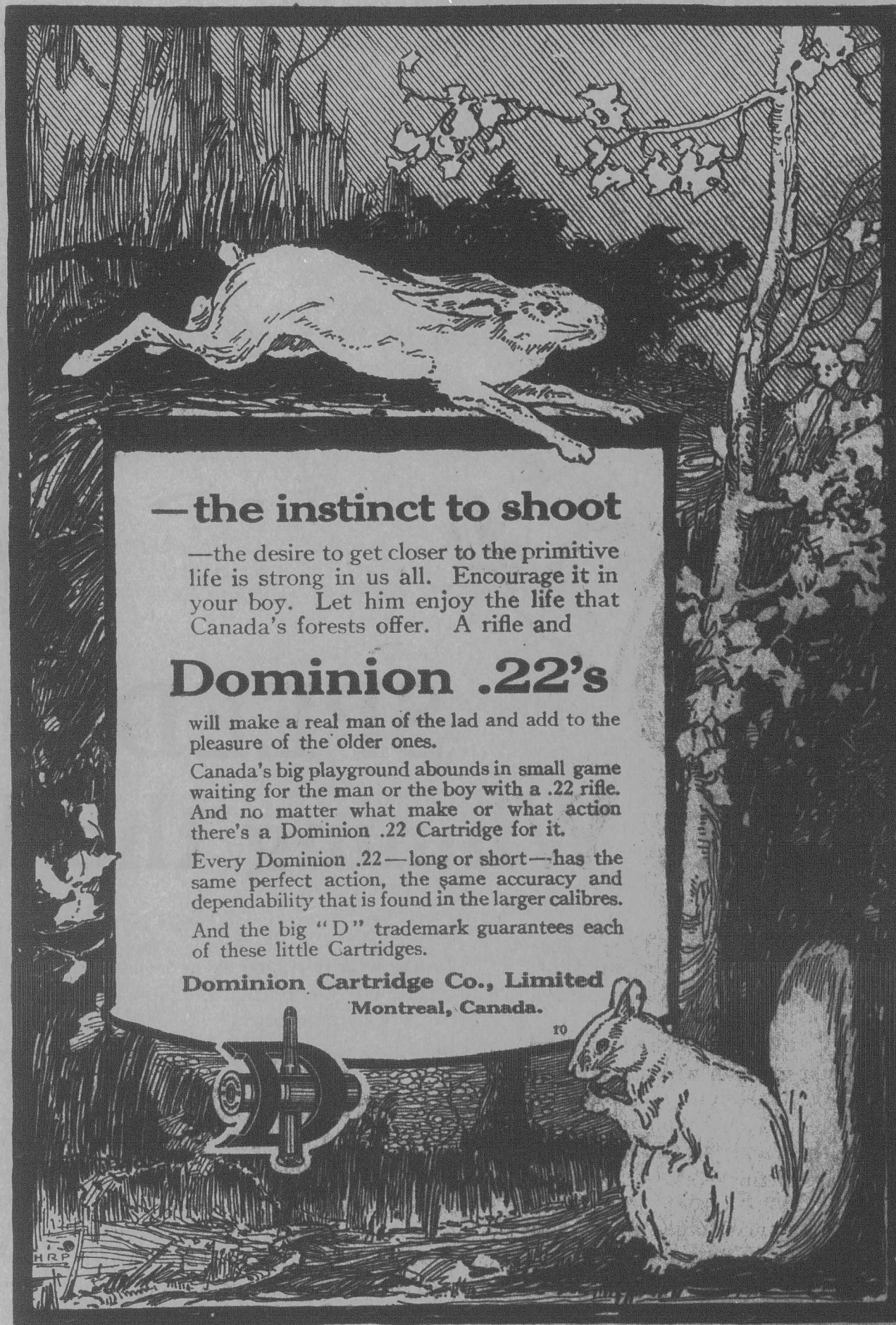
Peter Christie & Son's Shorthorns.

Of the scores of live stock breeders who use the advertising columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" annually to dispose of their surplus stock none are more widely or more favorably known than Peter Christie & Son, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Shropshire sheep at Manchester, Ontario. The Shorthorn herd, which is at present headed by the big, thick, well-fleshed, three-year-old Diamond-bred bull, Sittyton Hero, was founded in the early eighties and as seen recently by a representative of this paper shows the result of careful handling and intelligent mating. The herd sire, already mentioned, is unquestionably one of the strongest sires ever used in the herd. His get which includes all of the 1917-18 calves on the farm are as even and well-balanced a lot as one could wish to find in a day's travel through any district and among them are several young bulls all worthy of placing at the top of strong herds. All are from Messrs. Christie's own breeding cows and these it will be remembered are not only cows that have both size and breeding but in many instances also have exceptionally good, private and semi-official records for milk production as well. They represent such families as Wedding Gifts, Miss Ramsden's, Beautys, Mayflowers, etc., and bring in much that is both pure Scotch and Scotch-topped which should be pleasing to those who insist on having a combination of milk along with this breeding. In Clydesdales there are the usual number of good brood mares all of which are mothering a this-season's foal. The Shropshires, too, are up to their usual strength, but the present offering here is confined solely to a limited number of good shearing rams and this year's lot of ram and ewe lambs.

Getting Rid of the Slackers

The fate of 3,000,000 "slacker" hens in northern Minnesota was decided at a meeting at University Farm a few days ago. At that time representatives of the United States department of agriculture and of the agricultural extension division of the University decided upon the extermination of the non-productive hens of northern Minnesota, which means about 25 per cent. of the hen population, or a total of 3,000,000 birds. A verdict of slackerism was returned against these birds because they produce less than they consume, and the court sitting in judgment declared that it would be good business to kill the hens for human food and save the feed which they have normally consumed, thus effecting a very considerable food conservation in two days.

A novelist said at a Bar Harbor tea: "It is incredible what some women will spend to get into society. A Western millionaire's wife came to New York, took a house in Fifth Avenue and gave a ball of great magnificence. "When her husband totalled up the bills he winced and said: "My, Maria, these here bills total up to \$30,000." "It costs money, dearie," said the wife, "to get into society." "Umph," said the millionaire, "it don't seem to me that we're gettin' into society as much as soci-ty is getting into us."



—the instinct to shoot

—the desire to get closer to the primitive life is strong in us all. Encourage it in your boy. Let him enjoy the life that Canada's forests offer. A rifle and

Dominion .22's

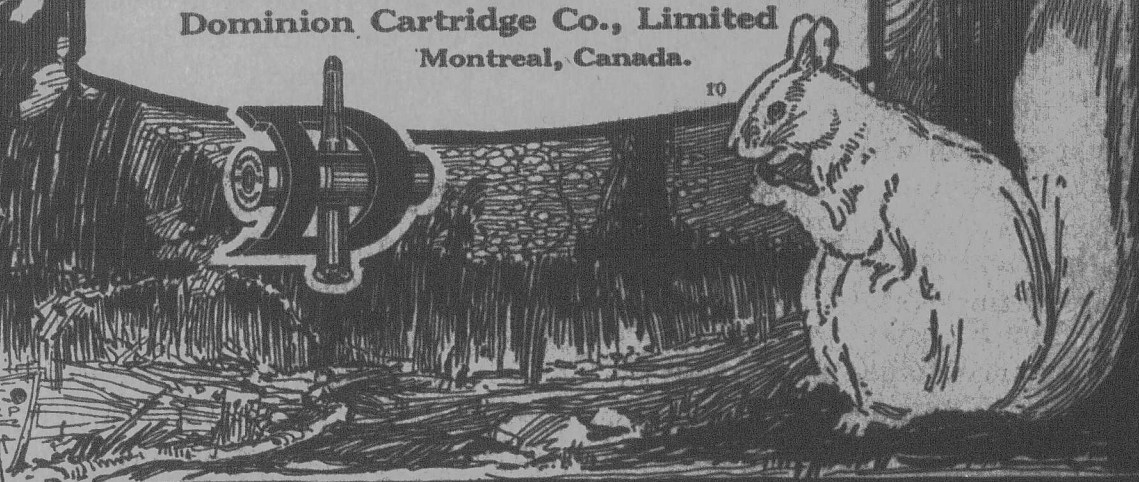
will make a real man of the lad and add to the pleasure of the older ones.

Canada's big playground abounds in small game waiting for the man or the boy with a .22 rifle. And no matter what make or what action there's a Dominion .22 Cartridge for it.

Every Dominion .22—long or short—has the same perfect action, the same accuracy and dependability that is found in the larger calibres.

And the big "D" trademark guarantees each of these little Cartridges.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited
Montreal, Canada.



There is BIG MONEY IN TRAPPING when you ship your RAW FURS to John Hallam Limited 731 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET THE PRESTON CAR & COACH CO. LIMITED 87 DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA

Cream Wanted We supply cans. We pay express charges. We remit daily and guarantee highest market prices. For prompt service ship your cream to us. Mutual Dairy & Creamery 743 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.



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It is hurry to train, hurry to fight,
hurry to feed and supply our armies.

Victory, and lives spared, depend
upon the *speed* with which our work
is done.

Upon the Canadian farmers falls a
giant share of this work.

The demand continues to increase
calling for the utilization of the most
efficient time saving and production
increasing methods.

The value of the motor car to
farmers cannot be measured in dollars.

It has won its place as a necessity
together with the reaper, the plow and
other work implements.

The economy, steady performance,
and all 'round usefulness and complete
satisfaction of the Overland Model 90
car has earned the universal esteem
of Canadian farmers.

Overland cars everywhere are help-
ing their owners speed up the work of
a country at war, dependably, thrift-
ily, saving time and economizing man-
power, alike for the captains of in-
dustry, the workers in industry, and
for the farmers, large and small, and
the farm workers.

Everywhere lines of communica-
tion between the great agricultural
sections and the great industrial cen-
ters are being kept open by time-
saving, man-saving Overlands.

We want every Overland built and
delivered during the war to contrib-
ute its share to Canada's war-speed.

And speed is winning the war.

Five Points of Overland Superiority:

*Appearance, Performance,
Comfort, Service and Price*

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The Thrift Car

Light Four Model 90 Touring Car Model 90 Sedan
Model 85-4 Touring Car

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