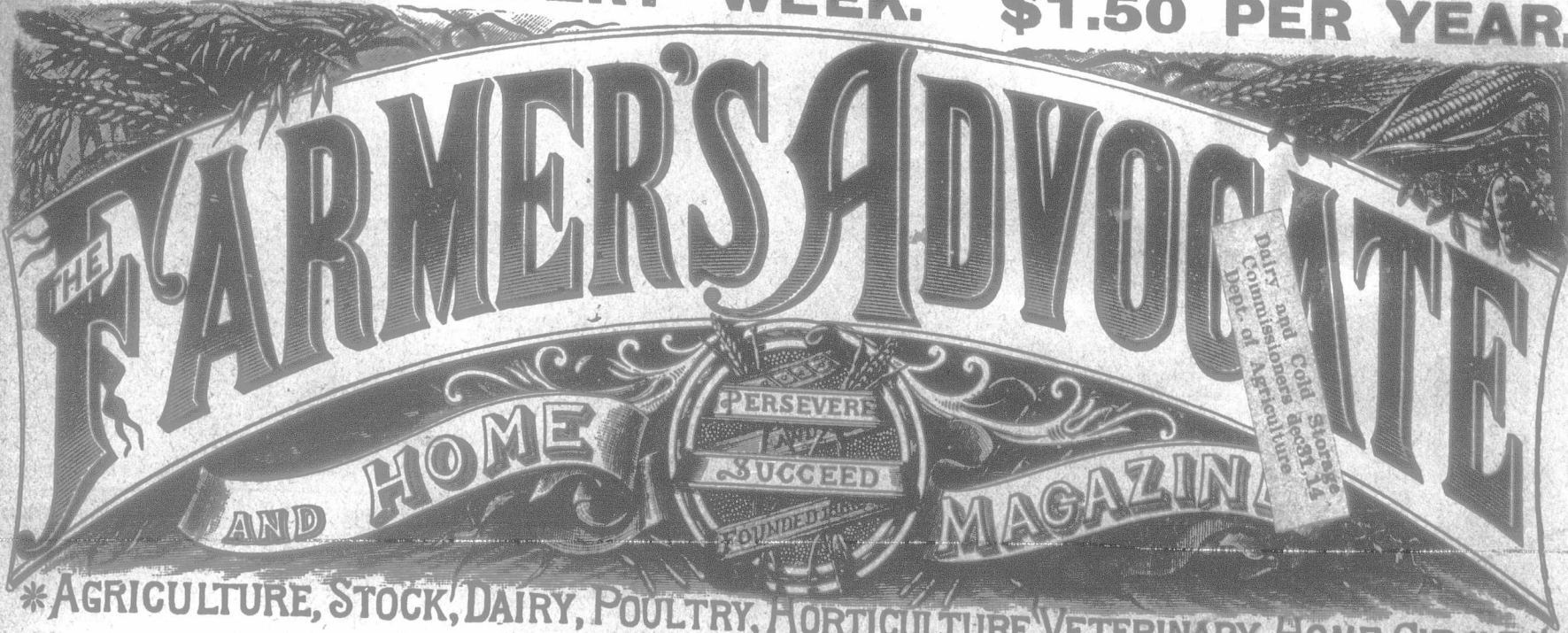


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AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

No. 1155

Free

We will give absolutely free for the asking to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new, revised books. This book tells how to feed all kinds of farm stock and poultry, and gives the common diseases with symptoms, what treatment to be given, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all manner of diseases of both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without using milk; explains fully all the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture.

FREE

Royal Purple Stock Specific

What we claim for our Royal Purple Stock Specific, the great farm animal conditioner and fattener:—

In conditioning and fattening horses you can do more in four weeks by using our Royal Purple Stock Specific than you could do in two months without it. You can fatten horses with this Stock Specific you have never been able to fatten before. Try it on the worst animal you have on your place.

A cow will gain from two to five lbs. of milk per day while in the stable by using our Stock Specific.

You can fatten steers a month earlier on the same feed by using this specific.

You can market pigs one month earlier and have larger and better pigs, thereby saving a month's labor and feed. One \$1.50 tin will be sufficient to develop six to eight pigs for market.

Commence using this Stock Specific with all your animals as soon as you take them up for winter, as it will make them digest the hard winter food properly in the beginning and a great deal less food will do them during the winter season.

After you have used this Stock Specific a short time you can keep your animals in just as good condition by using two-thirds the ordinary amount of fodder you would have to give them without it. A small quantity of this will keep your horses in first-class condition all during the winter season and bring them out fat and sleek for the farm work in the spring. In our book we publish 400 testimonials from people all over Canada who have used our stock and poultry remedies and foods.

Mr. Geo. Mapes, of Bondhead, says, "After experimenting with a great many stock foods I was convinced there was very little virtue in any of them but your dealer insisted on my trying Royal Purple Stock Specific, saying it was different from the others. I keep ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner and it is the best I have ever used."

Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says, "I am from Ontario. I have fed your Stock Specific in Brownsville. My cows, while using it made the largest average and tested five points over average at C. M. P., at Brownsville. I know you make the highest class conditioner on the market."

Dan. McEwan, the veteran trainer of fast horses, says, "I have used your Royal Purple Stock Specific continually for five years and in all that time I have never had a horse in my stable off his feed. I consider it the greatest conditioner on the market."

Malcolm Grey, of Komoka, says, "In regards to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific as directed, and sold them when six months, seven days old. They averaged 196 pounds. On the second lot I did not use any Royal Purple and when the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other.

We have fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific also with excellent results. I would not like to be without Royal Purple in the stable."

Put up in 25c. packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four 50c. packages.

"It's a Hen's Business to Lay—
It's Our Business to Make Her Lay."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is entirely different from our Stock Specific and will keep your birds healthy and vigorous. It will make them lay just as well in winter as in summer. We are safe in saying this Poultry Specific is now being used by 75 per cent. of the poultrymen in Canada who are in the poultry business to make it pay.

Jno. C. McKinley, of Kent Bridge, Ont., states, "Since using Royal Purple Poultry Specific my hens lay all winter, and in the spring are in fine condition. We are now fattening a bunch of chickens. They look to be much bigger, fatter and stronger than those we tried to fatten without the Specific. I cannot recommend it too highly."

Mr. Lyman A. Whitman, New Albany, N.S., states he has used three boxes of Poultry Specific commencing Jan. 15th. The egg production increased at once. He states he finds it of great value for young chickens and turkeys.

Mr. Faulds, of London, one of the largest "show bird" men in Canada, says, "While using Royal Purple Poultry Specific I have never had disease in my flock. I have cured absolutely at different times severe cases of roup with your Roup Cure on birds which I have imported."

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS
MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIAN CAPITAL

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is put up in 25c. and 50c. packages and \$1.50 tins. These tins contain four of the 50c. packages.

Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk.

Mrs. J. Cornett, of Lansdowne, Ont., states, "I have used your Royal Purple Calf Meal and I am convinced it is the best I have ever tried for calves. I have had trouble with other meals not agreeing with my calves but your Royal Purple seems to be satisfactory in every way."

Mr. S. M. Osborne, of Maxwell, Ont., tells us on Aug. 17th, that he has a calf four months old which weighed over 400 pounds, raised entirely on our Calf Meal.

100 lbs. for \$4.25 prepaid to any place in Canada east of Winnipeg.

We also manufacture the following high-class stock and poultry remedies:

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Will cure an ordinary cough in four days, break up and cure distemper in ten days.

Mr. Jno. Cartier, of Bothwell, writes us, "Last fall my father had a bad case of distemper in his stable. I bought a tin of Cough Cure and fed it according to directions. Inside of two weeks the distemper was completely cured. I am recommending it to my neighbors telling them what it has done for us."

50c. per tin, by mail 60c.

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Will cure all sorts of lameness, sprained tendons, etc. An excellent liniment for sore throats or rheumatism in people.

Mr. F. W. Moore, of Bradford, states, "I had a valuable horse go lame and tried several remedies, also employed a clever veterinary but it did not improve. Your agent in Bradford advised me to try Royal Purple Liniment. To my surprise one bottle effected a permanent cure."

8 ounce bottle 50c., by mail 65c.

Royal Purple Gail Cure

Will absolutely cure scratches, in four to five days, will cure all sorts of harness scalds and sores. You do not have to lay up your horse.

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Royal Purple Worm Specific

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Mr. Alex. Corbett, of New Waterford, N.S., writes stating he received a tin of our Worm Specific and it entirely removed the worms, fulfilling our every claim for it.

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Royal Purple Roup Specific

Will cure all the common diseases of poultry such as roup, pip, canker, swelled head, diphtheria and typhoid fever in fowl.

Mr. Gottfried Wein, of Crediton, Ont., states he had a large flock of turkeys last fall which commenced to die off three and four a day from roup and swelled head. He commenced using our Roup Cure and it not only saved the balance of his flock but it cured a great many of the birds that were already infected with the disease.

25c. per tin, by mail 30c.

Royal Purple Lice Killer

Will entirely exterminate the lice on stock and poultry. It is entirely different from any other lice killer on the market. Our book tells all about its manufacture.

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Royal Purple Disinfectant

We give you at least 50 per cent. more for your money than any other disinfectant on the market. We guarantee it to be as good as the best. Use this in connection with our Lice Killer and you can exterminate the lice on the woodwork and litter in your pens as well as on the animals and poultry.

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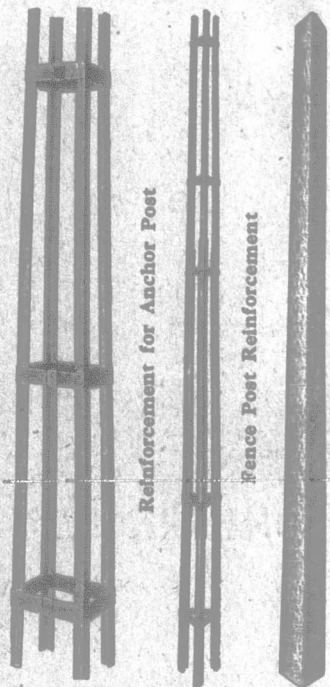
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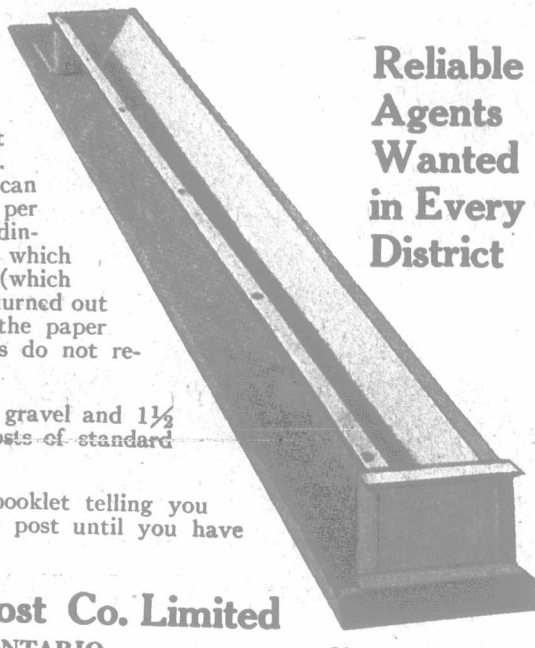
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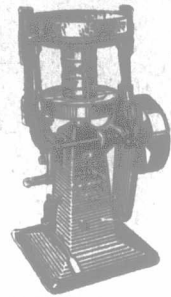
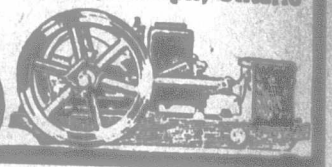
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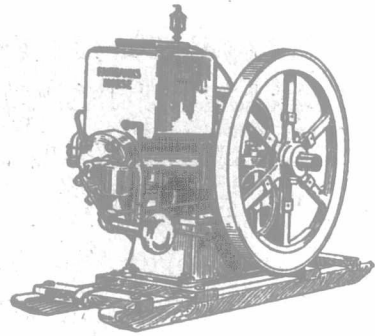
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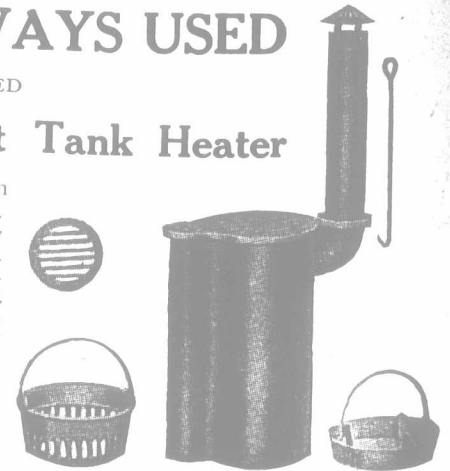
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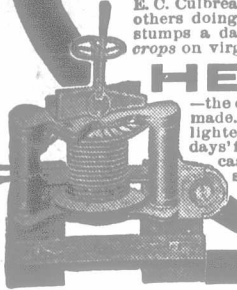

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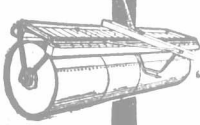
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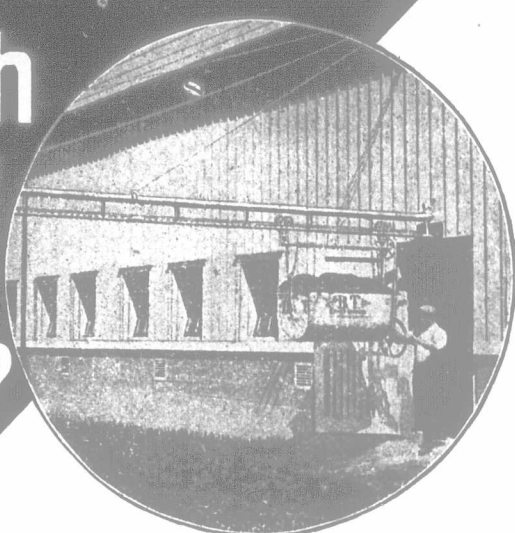
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Which way for you?



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It is no more necessary to endure all the dirty, tedious labor of cleaning your stable with a wheelbarrow than it is to cut your crops with a cradle. A BT Manure Carrier cleans the stable in a fraction of the time, without any heavy lifting, and make a far cleaner job at that. Run it out in a jiffy and dump on the pile. A small boy can do the work, he can push out the biggest loads and dump them in the wagon or sleigh or on the pile, because all the weight comes on the overhead track. Not a drop of liquid manure is wasted, for the

big wide-mouthed bucket lowers close to the gutter so you can scoop it all up. The water-tight bucket prevents dripping or slopping along the passage ways.

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Why It Runs Smoothly

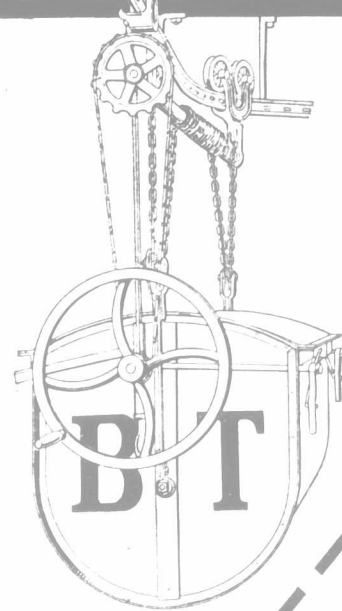
Every feature of the BT Carrier is designed to make it run smoothly and easily along the track. Wheels run one behind the other, so they will go around a curve without binding. The upper edge of the track is rounded to lessen friction and to prevent dirt or snow or ice collecting. You have a solid hand-wheel to push on, not the swaying bucket.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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1886

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Vol. XLIX

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 12, 1914.

No 1155

EDITORIAL.

Plow early, plow late; plow fast, but plow well.

Is the plowing all done? Only a few days remain.

The Allies are now on a fair way to Turkey for Christmas.

The more fall work that is completed the less spring work necessary.

Feed carefully, but well. Live stock should not be placed on war rations.

Try ridging up some of the heaviest of your land, and gain time in the spring.

If good pastures would be had in 1915, the heart should not be eaten out of them this autumn.

The farmer is growing the wheat, and his wife is knitting the socks. War has revived at least two industries.

Some old stables could be made less drafty by a few hours "patching up" before the extreme weather sets in.

It is time the feeding steers for early sale were on full rations. It seldom proves profitable to prolong fattening.

We are told that the war has developed into "butchery." What more or less is any war in which human lives go down in thousands.

Almost invariably the best results from feeding operations are had from a mixture of grains, rather than from heavy feeding on a single concentrate.

One essential to successful campaigning is that the soldier "keep cool." If the war is carried through the winter in Russian Poland, most of them will be cool all right.

If in need of a sire to head the herd, why not purchase an aged bull that has been tried and proven by a good breeder? There is less "chance" in his purchase than in buying a youngster.

The organized apple growers have had less trouble in disposing of their fruit than have individual growers. Organization on the proper basis wins, and the coming winter should see it make advancement.

It is time to organize the literary and debating societies, and to commence the activities of the farmer's club. Get started early in the season and make the best of the long winter evenings, and above all things discuss some subjects other than war.

Complaints are heard that young men from rural Canada are slow to enlist in Canada's fighting force, but it must not be overlooked that a large percentage of those enlisting from towns and cities were country bred and born, and leave parents still on the farm.

Selects and Rejects.

Up from the fields they came, from the highways and the byways, from the shop and from the factory, from the office and from the seats of learning; all were eager and resolute, all were anxious and willing. The bugle had sounded, the bulletin announced heavy casualties at the front; comrades had fallen, fellow countrymen had gone down fighting for their country's cause. More men were needed; the call had been sent out and driven home by the casualty list. Thousands were aroused and ready. They swarmed into the recruiting offices; all classes of men, all bent on doing what the country had for them to do. Most of them were accepted, for those who offered were strong and sturdy men. Some were rejected as physically unfit to withstand the rigors of a strenuous campaign against a strong enemy entrenched in a foreign country. The chosen are sent to the centers of mobilization, thoroughly drilled and instructed in the arts of war, and then when the great man's plans are ripe, slip quietly away to the front without noise or blare, and soon we read of great battles and long lists of killed and wounded. The flower of our manhood is being slain. The rejected return to their every day pursuits; not all are weaklings; many are fairly strong men with only minor defects, and men which, if a more urgent call were necessary, might be readily recruited. These men live and remain in productive enterprise because they are deemed unfit to fight a relentless foe. These men will be the progenitors of the coming race. While their big, strong, robust brothers in perfect health, have fallen on the battle-scarred fields of Northern Europe. The biggest, the strongest, and the stoutest, sound from their teeth to their toes, go to the battle and die, or are maimed for the rest of their days on the firing line. Those not strong enough for this—the small in stature, the near sighted, the man with carious teeth, the narrow chested, the weak hearted, the rheumatic, the dyspeptic, the man physically unfit is turned back to be the father of the future generation, and yet many, among them preachers and professors and other learned men, make bold to state that a great war causes the survival of the fittest, and is a biological necessity. How so?

The Mark and the Question Mark.

There seems to be suspicion in the minds of most stock breeders when an aged sire is offered for sale, either privately or in a sale ring. We have often seen sires proven good breeders and away beyond the average in type and conformation sacrificed at little more than beef prices, when youngsters only a few months old, in the bloom of calfhood, would sell for several times the price of the old standby. True, there is some danger that an older sire may be past his usefulness, but this is small compared with the risk in buying calves and young, untried and undeveloped bulls. Only a few days ago we saw a big, massive, thick-fleshed, four-year-old Short-horn bull, which as a youngster sold for \$900, fall to a bid of about one-quarter this amount. He is still active, and looks good for at least six years to come. His calves are among the best in the country. He had proven his worth, but the breeder had finished with him, owing to his heifers coming to breeding age. He went at a bargain, and scores of men needing a good bull sat by and watched him go. This is not the exception, it is the rule. It happens almost daily.

When a bull gets on the shady side of three years of age his forced-sale price drops suddenly, when in reality if he is active, sure, and has proven himself capable of getting the right kind of stock, he is worth more in a herd—far more than a calf. The old bull has made his mark; the calf is a question mark. Breeders agree that they prefer stock from a mature bull over that from an immature youngster, then why is it, we wonder, that more mature sires do not sell up to their real value? There is too much fear of the old bull, and the old sire in other classes of stock, and stockmen would do well to take more good chances on mature sires and fewer greater chances on unknown youngsters.

The Strongest Trenches.

As time draws on and the horrors of the great war are more and more impressed upon the people, it becomes evident that it is not men to go to the front that will be most in demand before the end is accomplished, but men to produce supplies for those on the firing line. There is no better slogan than "Business as usual"; there is no better policy than buying Canadian-made goods, but there is a better and a saner policy than without discrimination, exhorting and fairly driving the young men of Canada's rural population into the khaki-clad line by the hint that those who do not offer themselves are cowards, and not doing their duty to their country. There is no cowardice evidenced in the fact that Canadian farmers and farmer's sons are sticking to the land in this crisis. Far from it. How can the exhortation, to induce these men to go to France to fight, be reconciled with that so strongly pushed by the same platform orators and writers that the output of Canadian farms should be doubled in 1915? If all go to fight who will feed the fighters, and the women and children left behind them? Large numbers are needed on the firing line, but greater numbers by far are required to keep up industries and maintain and increase agricultural production. England expects every man will do his duty. The duty of most is to put forth their greatest effort in whatever line of endeavor engaged. If he is a farmer he should be a better and more progressive farmer than ever before. If he is a business man he should be more alert and keener for business than in past years. If he is a manufacturer he should push his business as never before. And above all each and every class should be optimistic. All this will help, but we wish to impress upon all our readers that the man who puts forth his best effort on his farm in this time is fighting a just, noble and heroic fight, and besides this his fight is necessary to the success of our arms. Investigation shows that on Ontario farms at the present time there is on an average only a little better than one man for every hundred acres of land, and our immigration authorities promise a shortage of farm labor again next spring. How can our farms send more men to the front and increase production? Their owners are now overworked. We must bear in mind that if Canada sends 100,000 men to the firing line this is only about seven per cent. of her male population between the age of 21 and 39. It is doubtful whether more than this number will be needed, but even if it were doubled it would only be a little over fourteen per cent. of the fittest of our men. It is readily seen that it is food, raiment, the necessaries of life, and accoutrements of war that are most needed. Chief of these is food.

The Farmer's Advocate

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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The farmer is the main producer of this, the most needed and most effective ammunition. His lines are none too strong now. He needs reinforcements badly, and cannot spare troops to strengthen other lines of defence. His must be made the strongest entrenchment of the British army, for upon him depends its very existence.

Organization Sells Apples.

This morning we received a call from a man who has been trying to purchase a car load of apples for shipment West. In reply to our question that he would find little trouble in securing this quantity in this year of a big crop and slow sale, he replied: "I had to approach no less than five different apple-growing associations before I found one which was not sold out." This does not look as though there was many apples right-handled going to waste, even this year. And what is more our friend informed us that the five associations had sold all their fruit in car lots at from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per barrel f. o. b. This is not a bad price at such a time. While these good sales have been made other orchards are still unpicked. The individual grower with poor market connections has found himself handicapped, and his are the apples that will rot or go to the evaporator at a few cents per cwt. It is just another demonstration of the results of organization. Organized fruit growers are not downhearted, and with their big crop and a fair price they have had a fair year. That is all they could expect. Others do not believe fruit growing profitable, because they are not fruit growers. They are simply farmers with fruit a neglected side line.

Dr. Sinclair, whose article on "The Farm and the City Farmer's-Son" appears in the present issue, is known to many of our readers as sometime Vice-Principal of the Ottawa Normal School, and until recently Head of the School for Teachers at Macdonald College. A year ago he decided to devote his entire time to the "Rural Problem," and spent last winter traveling in the United States investigating what has been done there in reference to the subject. He is now making a practical study of certain phases of country work.

The Farm and the City Farmer's-Son.

By S. B. Sinclair, Ph. D.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Under the heading, "Farm Squatters Not Wanted," a recent newspaper article, based on an editorial in "The Farmer's Advocate," emphasizes the inadvisability of city people going to the country as a refuge from the war storm, with the intention of returning to the city when the skies clear.

This is opportune. Any city man who knows nothing of farm life, and has no sympathy with the farmer or his work, and who thinks it the duty of the farmer to board him and his family during the winter while he "plays at farming," with the expectation of returning to the city and happiness when the present financial crisis is over, should be informed that, for him, the so-called "Back to the Land" experiment will quickly lead "Back to the City," after considerable loss to himself and annoyance to others.

There are, however, a large number of city people to whom the foregoing not only does not apply, but who might with pleasure and profit to all concerned return to the land in the present emergency.

Take a common example, that of the son of a farmer who, twenty years ago, had two sons and one hundred acres of land. The "Rural Movement" and the "Intensive Farming" agitation were not as yet in evidence in that neighborhood. It was the almost universal opinion, that one of the boys should stay on the farm and the other go to the city, and he went to the city because every one thought it the best thing to do. He has worked faithfully and successfully in his vocation, has always been proud of the fact that he was reared in the country, and, as far as practicable, has kept in touch with rural affairs. His wife was also brought up on the farm, and his children are intelligent and industrious.

He now finds that for, at least a year to come, he will be without work or income, and the cost of sustenance for himself and family is increasing alarmingly.

What can he do? To such an one idleness may mean death, for it is not work but worry that kills.

For the same cause his brother finds himself confronted by two opposing difficulties. On the one hand he is constantly told that it is of national importance that his farm be tilled so as to produce a double crop next year, and on the other hand he finds it almost impossible to secure any laborer worthy of his hire. He is advised by the Ontario Director of Immigration that "Farm help is to be so scarce next year that he better now make arrangements for hiring help on a yearly engagement."

Is it not possible, under such circumstances, for the patriotic but overburdened farmer to utilize the idle talent of his city brother who is already quite familiar with the farm, and would quickly find himself adjusted to the old conditions?

A few months ago, the writer of this article, after not having had hold of a plough handle for over twenty years, undertook to plough in a field which he had ploughed as a boy. At first he thought he had forgotten all about it, but in a very few minutes the forgotten habit began to assert itself. The Psychologists hold that in order to do anything well there must arise in the mind a pre-formed image of the way in which the thing feels before we begin to do it. It was interesting to note how the ability to anticipate the feeling of the plough handles when going through the next part of the furrow, grew rapidly until the old associations and co-ordinations had fully re-established themselves. It is quite one thing to learn how to farm, and quite another to re-learn after one may seem to have forgotten. With the onward march of agricultural science there are, no doubt, many kinds of farm work which are carried on in a new way. Notwithstanding this scientific advance, at least three-fourths of the work on an ordinary Ontario farm is done much as it was twenty years ago, and some of the modern methods are easily learned. The changes in housekeeping are largely adaptations from the city, presenting little difficulty to the city housekeeper.

Many farms are equipped with an additional house, and on many others the farm houses are large enough to accommodate an extra family, in such an emergency, during the entire year. On almost every farm it would be quite easy to make such adjustment from April 1st to November 1st, the period when such additional farm help is most required.

If the transfer is not made until spring, the idle time in the city can be profitably utilized in the public library reading the latest literature on horticulture, poultry raising, or other departments of farm work, which the farmer desires to

have developed, but to which he himself, owing to lack of time, has devoted but little attention.

Experience has taught (in such an undertaking) the wisdom of certain methods of procedure.

1. A written agreement at the beginning makes for subsequent harmony and good understanding.

2. It takes several weeks for one with the "house habit," accustomed to office or light indoor work, to become hardened to vigorous outdoor farm labor. Hence the farmer will find the work done at the beginning less satisfactory than that of the ordinary farm laborer. When the maximum of efficiency is reached, however, he will find it much more satisfactory.

3. If the city man and his family secure good health and a comfortable living for the time being, they have reason to be well content, even though they receive no other remuneration.

4. City and country have customs arising out of the special needs and conditions of each, customs which should be respected by all. Where a spirit of "give and take" prevails there results a friendly interchange of ideas, a gaining of new knowledge, and a widening of the horizon which cannot fail to be mutually helpful.

There will, no doubt, for both parties, be some disturbance of the even tenor of life, but it must be borne in mind that the experiment is undertaken as a solution of a pressing national problem of how to supply the need for greatly increased food production and conservation, and that in its successful carrying out it involves a practical patriotism second only to that of the soldier at the front. Canada at the present time is engaged in a warfare for the preservation of all that makes life best worth living, and there must be many sacrifices before the Kaiser, Krupp combination is put out of business.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

A unique little fish which is found on our Pacific coast is the Candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*). It derives its name from the fact that it is so oily that when dried and a wick passed through it, it can be burned as a candle. J. K. Lord, who was naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission, writes of the Candle-fish in 1866, as follows: "There is a fish, small in size, not larger than a Smelt, that is fat beyond all description, clad in glittering silver armor, and found on the coasts of British Columbia, Russian America, Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands, which is called by the natives Eudachon or Candle-fish. I have had both leisure and opportunity to make the fish's intimate acquaintance, and have noted how it is caught and cured."

"Picture my home—an Indian village on the north shore of British Columbia. The village is prettily situated on a rocky point of land, chosen, as all Indian villages are, with an eye to prevention of surprise from concealed foes. Rearward it is guarded by a steep hill, and it commands from the front the entrance to one of those long canals which resemble the fords of Norway, often running thirty or forty miles inland.

"The moon, near its full, creeps upward from behind the hills, stars one by one are lighted in the sky—not a cloud flecks the clear blue. The Indians are busy launching their canoes, preparing war against the Candle-fish, which they catch when they come to the surface to sport in the moonlight. As the rising moon now clears the shadow of the hills, her rays slant down on the green sea just rippled by the land breeze. And now, like a vast sheet of pearly nacre, we may see the glittering shoals of fish—the water seems alive with them. Out glides the dusky Indian fleet, the paddles plied by hands far too experienced to let a splash be heard.

"To catch them the Indians use a monster comb or rake, a piece of pine wood from six to eight feet long, made round for about two feet of its length, at the place for the hand grip; the rest is flat, thick at the back, but thinning to a sharp edge, into which are driven teeth about four inches long and an inch apart. These teeth are usually made of bone, but, when the Indian fishers can get sharp-pointed iron nails, they prefer them. One Indian sits in the stern of each canoe to paddle it along, keeping close to the shoal of fish; another, having the rounder part of the rake firmly fixed in both hands, stands with his face to the bow of the canoe, the teeth pointing sternwards. He then sweeps it through the glittering mass of fish, using all his force, and brings it to the surface teeth upwards, usually with a fish impaled, sometimes with three or four upon one tooth. The rake being brought into the canoe, a sharp rap on the back knocks the fish off, and then another sweep yields a similar catch. It is wonderful to see how rapidly an Indian will fill his canoe by this rude method of fishing. When they have heaped as much as this frail craft will carry safely, they paddle ashore, overturn them as the quickest way of discharging cargo, relaunch, and go back to rake up another

load. This labor goes on until the moon has set behind the mountain peaks, and the fish disappear, for it is their habit rarely to come to the surface except in the night.

"The next labor is that of the squaws, who have to do the curing, drying and oil-making. Seated in a circle they are busy stringing the fish. They do not gut or clean them in any way, but simply pass long smooth sticks through their eyes, skewering on each stick as many as it will hold. This done next follows the drying, which is generally done in the thick smoke at the top of the sheds. They soon dry and acquire a flavor of wood-smoke.

"When dry the Candle-fish are carefully packed in large frails made from cedar bark or rushes, then they are stowed away on high stages made of poles, like a rough scaffolding.

"I have never seen any fish half as fat and as good for winter food as these little Candle-fish. Some idea of their marvellous fatness may be gleaned from the fact that the Indians use them as lamps for lighting their lodges. The fish, when dried has a piece of rush-pith, or a strip from the inner bark of the Cypress tree (*Thuja gigantea*) drawn through it. It is then lighted and burns steadily until consumed.

"As soon as the Indians have stored away the full supply of food for the winter, all the fish subsequently taken are converted into oil. The fish reserved for oil-making are piled in heaps until partially decomposed. Five or six fires are blazing away, and in each fire are a number of large round pebbles, to be made very hot. By each fire are four large square boxes made from the trunk of the pine tree. A squaw carefully piles in each box a layer of fish about three deep, and covers them with cold water. She then puts five or six hot stones upon the layers of fish, and when the steam has cleared away carefully lays small pieces of wood over the stones; then more fish, more water, more stones, more layers of wood, and so on, until the box is filled. The oil-maker now takes all the liquid from this box and uses it over again instead of water in filling another box, and skims off the oil as it floats on the surface.

"Not only has nature given abundance of oil to the redskin, but she actually provides ready-made bottles to store it away in. The great seawrack, which grows to an immense size in these northern seas, has a hollow stalk expanded into a flask at the end. Cut into lengths of about three feet, these stalks are collected and kept wet until required for use."

Warning to Subscribers.

Of late we have been receiving a large number of questions and other communications from people who neglected to sign their names and give their addresses. It is one of the rules in our announcement each week that all communications to receive any attention must bear the full name and address of the writer. Any whose questions have not been answered will know the reason. Kindly, to save trouble and disappointment, sign all communications to this office.

THE HORSE.

A good appetite helps to keep a horse in condition, and a variety of feeding stuffs keeps the appetite keen.

The horse with the flat, flinty bone and with a muscular, strongly-coupled body, ricks in well for city trade or on the farm. Breeders of that kind make sales

Good teamsters prefer to feed the bulk of the roughage at night. In this way the stomach of the laboring horse is not over worked during the time of heaviest toil.

A Word for the In-foal Mare.

A little thought for the in-foal mare is timely at this season. Working steadily on good rations she may be now, yet the winter is coming, and many will be interned in the stable with little to do for the winter months. When several horses are to hand, the owner does not feel like taking the brood mare out on the slippery roads or turning her in the icy fields. Moderate work or exercise is beneficial to the in-foal mare and should be provided, yet the attendant must needs be careful, for accidents are frequent and must be avoided. Work of the right kind should be provided, or exercise should take its place.

The rations for the mare can be regulated satisfactorily if other conditions are not always as desired. Usually the home-grown crops will compound in such a way that, with the addition of a little bran and oil cake meal, the feeding end of her attention may be well looked after. A grain ration consisting of five parts ground oats, two parts bran, two parts corn meal and one part oil cake meal by weight, will be difficult to im-

prove upon in most cases. If the mare is constipated bran mash should be fed occasionally, roots should be given, and a carrot or two at each noon feeding will tend to correct the trouble. On the other hand, if she is too loose, the bran and oil meal should be withheld, and this condition sometimes arises, especially when clover or alfalfa hay is fed. The mare in foal requires fodder rich in protein and mineral matter, and to supply these ingredients is the function of the bran and oil cake meal. Thoughtful attention during the winter and early spring will prevent many troubles during and subsequent to parturition.

Worms in Horses and Colts.

One of the most common ailments of colts and older horses is worms. Recently we saw a yearling colt, which has never thrived as it should have done, its coat being starey and the animal in low condition. It had been noticed to pass intestinal worms, but nothing had been done to relieve the trouble. We have had several enquiries of late regarding treatments for worms in horses.

In a weanling foal we would advise trying four drams each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix this and make it into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and after the last has been given purge with six ounces of raw linseed oil.

When worms appear in older horses the dose, of course, must be increased. For a mature animal take three ounces each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix into twenty-four powders as before, and give a powder every night and morning until the last has been given, after which purge with eight drams aloes and two drams of ginger. Feed bran only for twelve hours before and twenty-four hours after giving the purgative, and do not work the animal during this time.

If it is an in-foal mare that is suffering from worms, it is not wise to follow the powders with a harsh purgative, but feed bran only, and give in place of the aloes one and one-half pints raw linseed oil.

We have heard of good success being obtained by the feeding of small quantities of hardwood ashes in the oats. This is worth trying where the horse is not suffering badly from the effects of worms.

Other horsemen have claimed that by taking a plug of chewing tobacco and cutting it up in the feed of the animal they were able to relieve the trouble quickly. One thing is certain, that if the colts or older horses affected with these intestinal worms are not treated sooner or later, they go down in condition and require more feed to keep them up, and even then suffer considerably.

Get a Collar for the Stallion.

We have seen stallions over-exercised during the idle season, but we must confess that our experiences in that direction are rare. We know cases where they have been put into the harness and worked day after day on not too much grain, yet the general run of stallions are a bill of expense after the travelling season is over, for they are shut up in the box stall where their hair gets dull and dusty, their skin dry and their toes long. In other words they are allowed to go down physically, and the so-called rest is unprofitable recreation. There are many stallions not broken to harness, and if an aged horse it is unwise to attempt to train him to do work, but thousands of stallions after the season is over could be hitched beside a gelding and exercised in such a way as to benefit the horse, and mean a fair thing for the owner. Untrained sires should be ridden or led daily,

and a distance of five miles is not a bit too much. It is strong, husky colts that breeders want, and, as large a percentage of this kind cannot be sired by a stallion whose spring fitting consists of fat, as by a horse that is well muscled and hard. Furthermore, young stallions are liable to masturbate and contract other habits that will impair their certainty as a getter of colts when left too much to their own devices. Failing daily activity on the line, a horse will take considerable exercise in a large, open paddock. A horse that will work should have a collar on his neck, and be driven by a good teamster. Plowing, moving manure, hauling wood, gravel or building materials are common labors about a farm during fall and winter, and are such that a horse need not be over-done while engaged at them.

During the entire winter the stallion should receive rations that are muscle and frame builders, and strength restorers. This sounds like the advertisement for some condiment or condition powders, but it simply means such common feeding stuffs as mixed hay, bran, oats or chop, some corn and peas and roots. A winter-worked stallion, well fed, is in a position to take on flesh in the spring, to get slicked up, and to go to work properly. It is generally believed that much of the mortality in foals could be eliminated were they always sired by horses in proper condition. As a result of the agitation carried on by the owners of mares, and assisted by the farm press, the number of stallions imprisoned in a dark stall and uncared for during the winter, to be fattened in the spring and put on the road is materially lessened. There is still opportunity for improvement—get a collar for the stallion.

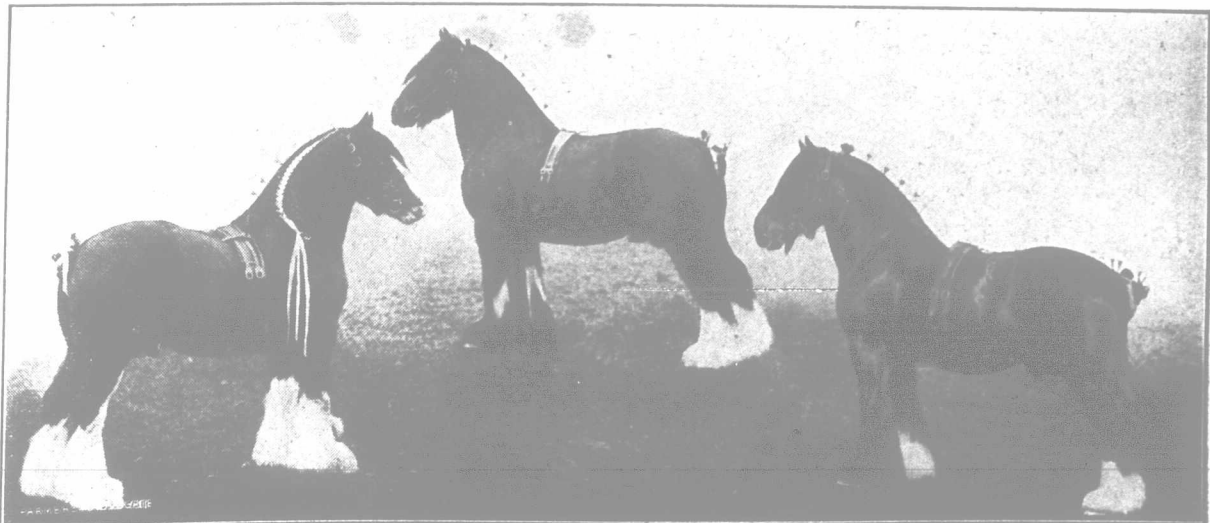
The Horse Breeding Outlook.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": One of the Canadian Trade Commissioners in Great Britain reports to the Minister of Trade and Commerce this week as follows:

The following note appears in the current issue of The Farmer and Stockbreeder. It is quoted here for the benefit of Canadian horse-breeders.

"The wholesale depletion, which British horse stock is undergoing to meet the requirements of the Army for the war, will profoundly affect the horse-breeding industry. The drain for military purposes has been, and continues to be, so great that it must take years before it can be made good again, especially as a consistent decline in the number of foals annually bred has been recorded during the last few years, so that only reduced contingents of three and two-year-olds and still smaller numbers of yearlings and foals are coming on. This great scarcity of horses, which will mean a correspondingly high level of values, must therefore necessarily give rise to a great revival in horse breeding, particularly the light-legged division, for it is primarily of this class of horse that the country is being denuded, though our stock of draft horses of all types, too, has been heavily drawn upon. In addition to the necessity for replenishing the supply of horses to meet the requirements of our home markets, it is to be anticipated that there will be a greatly increased demand on the part of buyers from foreign countries after the close of the war. Farmers and breeders will do well, therefore, to be alive to the improved prospects which it appears certain the raising of horses must hold out, at any rate within the more immediate future."

The same applies, though as yet, to a smaller extent, to Canada. The second contingent now being mobilized will require a large number of horses. It is, therefore, safe to say that by next spring there will be a scarcity of horses in Canada, particularly of the light-legged division, for "it is primarily of this class of horse that the country is being denuded." Should the



A Fine Trio of Shires.

double demand arise, as it surely will, from abroad, as well as at home, the necessity of replenishing our supply to meet these double requirements becomes apparent. The lesson then is: Breed your mares next spring, and breed them early. It is not too late to breed this fall for autumn colts next year.

Carlton Co., Ont.

J. A. MacDONALD.

LIVE STOCK

Foot and Mouth Disease Again.

There are few seasons now during which foot and mouth disease is not reported. Following a closed port to importations from Britain, the neighboring States of Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Illinois, find they are infected with the much-dreaded disease, and must pass stringent laws to protect their own stock and that of the other States of the Union. Although the mortality is not reported to be high in this malady, yet it is so contagious and unpleasant that stockmen dread anything resembling foot and mouth disease. Cattle, sheep and swine are most commonly attacked, yet it has been seen in horses, and man is not immune. Human epidemics usually arise out of the consumption of milk from infected animals, and during the outbreak in Berlin, Germany, in 1895, the celebrated pathologist, Virchow, unhesitatingly pronounced the trouble as foot and mouth disease among the citizens of the city.

The symptoms of the disease vary with the country and climate where the outbreaks occur. In Canada the appearance of the malady has been marked by a mild character and lack of vitality, as compared with outbreaks in the British Isles. This is due, no doubt, to the dry atmosphere of Canada, and the moist or humid conditions which exist in the Old Country. The general symptoms are usually a slight fever and lack of appetite, and these troubles may be quickly followed by eruptions of the mucous membrane of the mouth, the skin between the toes, and of the skin of the udder and teats. The eruption or pustules in the mouth may be on the lips, palate or tongue, and they soon burst, exposing a red, inflamed area and profuse and continued salivation follows, often glairy—like the white of an egg—and sometimes bloody. The pustules on the feet and udder are usually smaller than those in the mouth, and on breaking ulcers usually form and, in the feet, extend under the horn. From exposure to mud or filth further infection occurs, and the hoof may be entirely shed. Sheep in such a condition will often walk on their knees. In acute cases the disease may extend to the respiratory and digestive tracts, and death occurs in five or six days. The majority of cases, however, are mild and respond to proper treatment, and the animals recover in about two weeks.

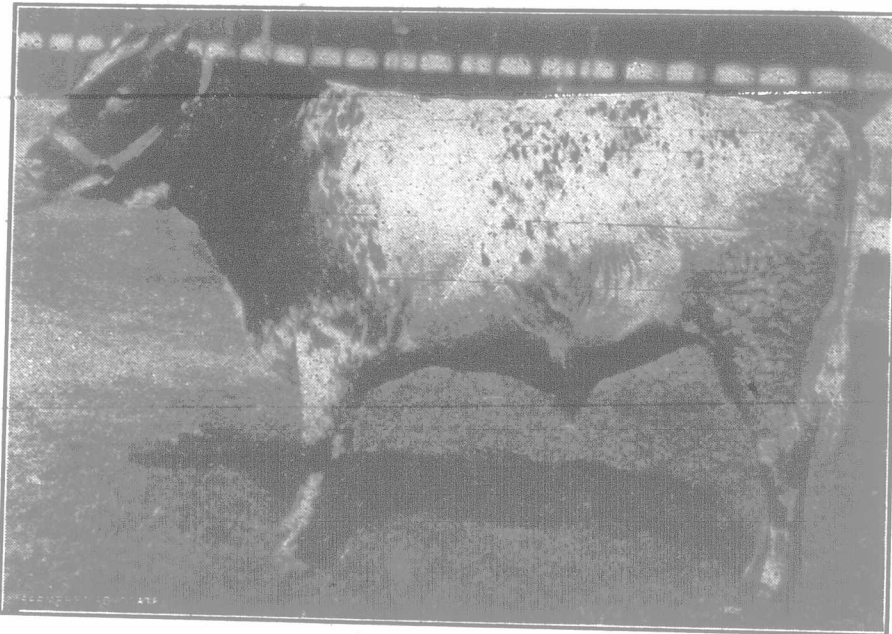
How the disease spreads is still a mystery. Scientists claim that it is due to a small germ or microbe, so small in fact that it cannot be seen with their most powerful microscopes. If this be true it is quite easy to believe that it might be transported from place to place by the most fragile medium. The spiders' webs or, "flying summers" as the Danes call them, which blow about so profusely in summer have been suspected of conveying the disease, while birds, insects, vermin and dogs are considered guilty of transmitting the trouble. Hay or bedding upon which diseased animals have lain or salivated is a pronounced carrier.

It has been found that man also disseminates the disease germs, and during the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in New York State in 1908 the appearance was considered due to a foreigner who secured work in the Stock Yards at Buffalo and probably carried the disease on his clothes. In England the disease has appeared in different parts of the country at much the same time, and when there was absolutely no interchange of stock between the different communities. This led veterinary departments to believe that all the initial outbreaks were due to a dissemination of the virus by birds, or even on currents of the atmosphere.

Stringent laws are always enacted when foot and mouth disease occurs, and the slaughter of infected stock with suspects in quarantine is found most practical and effective as a treatment. It is severe of course, but economical in the end. During a previous outbreak in the United States, which occurred in 1902, the Department destroyed 4,461 animals, compensating their owners to the extent of \$128,908.57. Again in 1908 the Secretary of Agriculture asked for \$500,000 to stamp out another appearance of this troublesome ailment of cattle. It is one of the worst diseases in the stall or feed run, and every assistance should be given the various departments in eradicating it from American fields and herds.

Buy Cottonseed Meal.

Reports have it that cottonseed meal is likely to be low in price the coming winter. Feeders will be glad to hear that there is one concentrate which is not going to soar out of all reason because of the war and other conditions. It is going to be no small problem to feed high-priced feeders on very dear grain and sell on a fluctuating market next spring and make very much profit. Over in the States, the source of most of the cottonseed meal which comes into Canada, feeders are depending upon getting this material at a lower price than usual. In fact it is said to be in the State of Minnesota abnormally low already, and if it is low in that State it is altogether likely that the price is not high in any part of the Union. With low prices there, lower prices will obtain here. In experiments carried

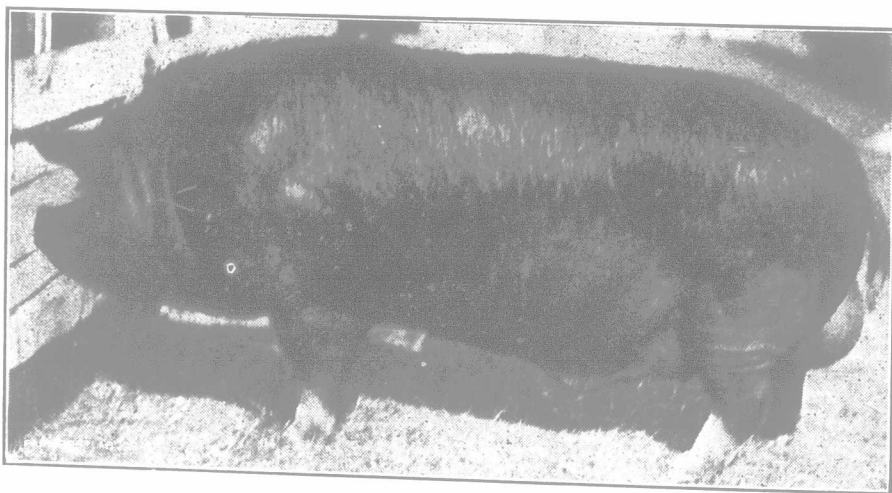


Spring Valley Leader.

Champion Shorthorn bull at Ottawa, 1914. Owned by Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.

on by H. R. Smith, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, it was found that cottonseed meal proved to be equivalent to linseed meal (oil meal) in feeding value, and practically double that of wheat bran.

The meal is very high in protein, and is especially valuable as a supplementary feed when corn or barley predominates in the ration with roughage other than clover or alfalfa hay. The feeder who has timothy or other grass hay this year, and has plenty of corn silage well cobbed, might do well to look into the price of cottonseed meal and use it to some extent in compounding his ration. It has been fed with excellent success in connection with corn and corn silage, and seems, according to experimenters, to offset in some degree the laxative effects of the latter. From one to four pounds of cottonseed meal per day fed to



Champion Berkshire Boar.

This hog won at London, 1914, for Adam Thomson, Shakespeare, Ont.

each steer will make a balanced ration with corn, barley and any coarse roughage other than clover and alfalfa. With either clover or alfalfa, both of which are relatively high in protein, the cottonseed meal should be reduced to about one-half the quantity. With cottonseed meal low in price many feeders who have not already tried it should make an effort to obtain some of this material, and begin by feeding in small quantities and watch results carefully.

People wonder how some of our platform orators can conscientiously contend that this war is a survival of the fittest, when only the best men are taken to the front, there to be killed and maimed, while the weaker remain at home as the fathers of future generations.

The Future of the Hog Market.

From a review of the hog situation in the past four or five years we are led to believe that the bearish condition of the market at the present time should have no tranquillizing effect upon the activities of the breeding industry this fall. True it is prices have reached a low level on our large markets, selling as low as \$7.15 to \$7.25, fed and watered. Several conditions have contributed to these circumstances but conditions in other parts of the world will in a short time, we believe neutralize this undesirable state of affairs at home and re-establish prices on a higher level. In retrospect we find that prices during the last four or five years have been low during the first part of November. Our reports recorded hogs as selling and for \$6.90 at country points. Our report for November 2, 1911, had it that hogs sold for \$6.15 to \$6.25 on the market and for \$5.75 to \$5.90 f.o.b. cars at country points. During the week previous to November 9, 1911, selects sold for \$6.30 to \$6.35. In November of 1912, they sold for \$7.65, but November of 1913, was more satisfying to raisers of hogs for during the first part of that month they maintained themselves on the nine-dollar level. An interesting feature in connection with these reports is that the week previous to Nov. 2, 1911, saw 10,520 hogs delivered to the Stock Yards, in Toronto, and prices ranged from \$6.15 to \$6.25. For the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1914, 12,171 hogs were delivered at Toronto, selling for \$7.50 and for \$7.15, f. o. b., country points and \$7.75 weighed off cars at the market.

In November of 1910, with only 7,096 receipts, prices were down at country points to \$6.90, practically identical with that prevailing during the first week of November this year after a receipt of over 12,000 at the market. This goes to show that prices can be maintained at the present time equal to those of a few years ago when only approximately half the amount of hogs were being handled.

The Canadian West is beginning to produce a large number, and their influence on our eastern market is beginning to be felt. This is something new in the live-stock-market conditions of Canada, but conditions in the European countries have taken a new turn and will neutralize, we believe, the heavy productions in Canada.

Readers who studied the article in our issue of Oct. 29th, by J. W. Flavelle, will bear in mind his statement about the wastage and heavy killings which have taken place in Denmark and Holland, and his agent in Europe predicts that next summer even will see a vast decrease in the amount of the output from these two countries. They have supplied England liberally with hog products, and with the falling off in that direction the British Isles may again turn to Canada for a quantity of our hams and dressed carcasses. In the past, after an ebb in values, prices have soared again to a satisfactory level, and we believe that with the altered European conditions which exist at the present time, prices will soon recover and make the enterprise as profitable to breeders as it has been in the past. Raisers of swine will be unwise at the present time to curtail their activities in any direction, for the outlook is such that prices will surely be restored to a normal and profitable basis.

The Toronto News sensibly observes that if the farmers of Canada will feed Great Britain they will do as valuable service as the soldiers who go into battle. What is urgently needed is an increased, capable contingent upon the land, and a re-adjustment of conditions relative to farming will promote that end.

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FARM.

Ridging Up.

Where the land is heavy clay and rather low-lying it is a good plan late in the fall, last thing after all the plowing is completed, to ridge some of this up and leave it so exposed throughout the winter. The value of ridging is that it allows the frost to get at the soil and disintegrating and rendering it in a much more friable condition than where it is run together and the frost has not the same opportunity to act. Besides this, one of the main advantages is that ridged soil dries far more quickly in the spring, and thus permits of earlier cultivation and earlier seeding, and experienced farmers know what each day in seeding means to the crop. Ridged soil may be worked down in the spring with the cultivator and harrow, and quickly put in condition for the crop. It is often possible to gain from three or four days to a week on a low piece of ground by this practice. It is worth while for this reason alone.

We would strongly advise readers having such land to try part of it ridged up this fall. A team working a ten-hour day will ridge from three and one-half to four acres. The ridging may be done with a double-mould-board plow, such as is used for making turnip or mangel rows or it may be done almost as well with an ordinary single plow, the process being simply cut and covering. The plowman must, of course, attend to his business if he desires the ridges to be thrown an even height and an even distance apart, and all the rows kept straight. It does not take long to cover an eight or ten-acre field in this way, and we feel sure that results will justify the labor and expense on low, heavy clay soil. Of course, well-drained, lighter up-land does not need this treatment to the same extent as the lower and heavier land, but many of the stiff clay-loam fields might be loosened up considerably and placed in a condition to be earlier sown by the practice.

Dangers of Late Pasturing.

It is the firm conviction of many stockmen and general farmers that late pasturing of the new seeding and even old pastures in the fall does more harm to the next year's growth than anything else which happens to it under general farm practice. It is quite a common sight in driving through the country to see large herds of cattle and sheep, even on after it has frozen up, being compelled to gain their living from pasturing. This is not fair to the grass, which must have at least some growth in the fall to protect the roots for the winter. Sheep, for instance, eat very closely, and take the grass and clover down almost to the root-heads. It is hard to estimate the extent of the damage done in this manner, but we have often noticed pastures which had been closely eaten off late in the fall previous, and which the following year produced very little grass or hay, as the case may be.

An eighteen-acre field came under our observation last year. A large flock of sheep ran on this field until nearly Christmas. The sheep did well, being fat and healthy, but the pasture was closely cropped. This year it came on late, and did not produce a good half crop of hay. The field was in good condition, and no doubt had the sheep been kept off it the fall previous, would have grown double the quantity that it did.

Besides this late pasturing is not always best for the stock. Sheep stand it much better than cattle, particularly milk cows. Where the cattle are kept out in fine weather they should be stabled inside and fed night and morning. This will maintain their condition, and will ease the strain on the pasture very materially. This is rather an important point, for every farmer requires good pasture and big crops of hay next year.

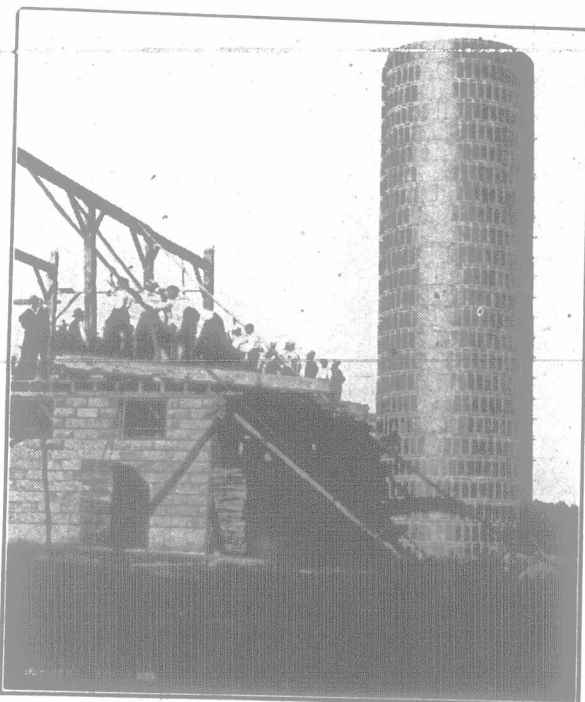
Select Seeds.

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" discussions of the seed problem for next year have been carried on. These referred mainly to roots, garden vegetable and flower seeds, but we would again draw attention of all readers to the fact that they are being urged on every side to produce more abundant crops next year than Canada has ever seen. To do this it is first necessary that nothing but the best seeds go into the ground next spring. It is none too early right now to begin selection. At thrashing time the cleanest and brightest portions of the crop from the best fields on the farm should have been kept separate in seed bins for the purpose. Late this fall or early this winter this seed should be cleaned and re-cleaned until nothing but the strongest, plumpest seed remains for next spring's seeding. This cleaning, if thorough, should remove all weed seeds and foreign material, and the right kind of start should be given the crop of 1915. It is not too early now to begin this work.

A Made-over New Barn and a New Silo.

In this issue we are illustrating an old-fashioned barn raising. Readers familiar with the new style of plank-frame barns and the lighter-framed barns which are being built, will notice particularly the large amount of timber used in the construction of this big barn. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that the material was on hand from an old barn. Other things we wished to illustrate were the height of the foundation. This is a particularly high foundation, with plenty of light. Notice the large windows, and how close they are together. Also a good feature is the root house under the barn approach. This is built of the same material as the barn foundation, namely, cement blocks.

The other illustration shows the men in pro-



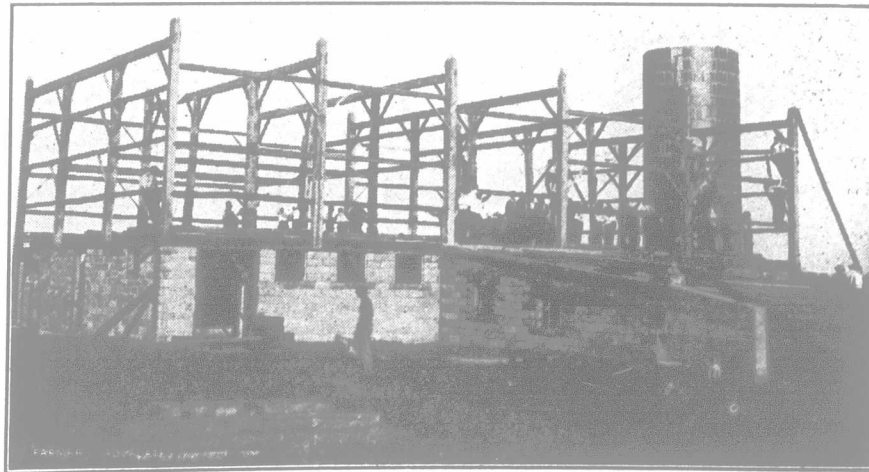
Raising a Bent.

A fine silo, all completed but roof.

cess of raising the second last bent, but we particularly wish to draw attention to the silo and its position. This silo is placed, as silos should be, where it is at all possible, on the sheltered side of the barn, being at the south end. This is a new type of silo in Canada, being only introduced into this country less than a couple of years ago. The silo is now completed with roof. It was in course of construction, all being finished but the roof at the time our photograph was taken.

The Farmer's Labor Income.

Some farmers look askance at the extension work carried on by the Agricultural Departments of our Governments. It may seem folly to a man with his farm well equipped with stock, buildings and implements, and the land well



An Old-fashioned Barn Raising.

drained, to have educators propounding new doctrine or even his own ideas around the rural communities, yet so many farms are poorly managed, so many farms are poorly worked, and so many working farmers are so poorly paid that any good government feels duty-bound to elevate the standing of its people.

From the United States Census of 1910 some surprising figures may be gleaned. From them we learn that the average income per farm amounts to only \$980. Out of this it pays \$340 for expenses, leaving an income of only \$640. From a commercial point of view we are obliged to deduct from this the interest on his

capital invested, and this at five per cent. on an average amounts to \$322. What is then left of the \$640 may truly be called the farmer's income, but it only amounts to \$318. A scanty amount for one year's hard labor of an enterprising family. Family labor other than that of the farmer himself gets small remuneration, but should they be recompensed according to the market value of labor the \$318 would look small after being drawn upon for such purposes. A Canadian census would probably expose similar incomes, but on the other hand the report of the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario reveals the fact that the money deposited by farmers in our banks will average about \$600 for each farmer in Ontario. There are then two classes of farmers; one making very satisfactory incomes, and another working for very meagre revenues. This must be true, for in some counties the deposits ran from \$700 to \$12,000 for each depositor. There are many then who cannot have surplus money, and many, we are sure, do not expend it in stock, buildings or implements. Returning again to United States conditions, we know that the labor income of many farmers is above the thousand dollar mark. If the average is only \$318, how small then must be the income of those who bring this average down. These latter are the kind that extension work must benefit, and if any farmer is on "easy street" he should not discourage the progressive movement, but he should throw himself into line and assist the up-building of the farming enterprise, and the labor income of that class that brings the average down.

THE DAIRY.

"The Butter Sticks"—Cause and Remedy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A number of buttermakers on the farm have trouble with the butter sticking to the churn, worker, ladles, and printer, and do not know how to remedy it. To have the butter sticking to everything it comes in contact with, is very annoying. Because of this sticking quality in butter, no kind of metal known at present is satisfactory for churns, workers, etc. We have had very nice looking churns sent to us for testing, that were nicely enameled and had every appearance of being the "coming churn," but when put to practical test, they failed in this one point—the butter would stick to them so much that it made the work of removing it so difficult, and the butter had such a greasy, mussy appearance after scraping it from the inside of the churn, that we were forced to report adversely on what looked to be a big improvement in material for a churn.

Up to the present wood is the only satisfactory material for manufacturing churns, ladles, etc., which come in contact with butter. But wood is not an ideal substance for dairy work, because of its comparatively short life. The continual wetting and drying of all dairy utensils makes favorable conditions for decay. Practically all dairy utensils last but a short time. We are still looking for something that will be ideal for the manufacture of dairy machinery and small

ware. The materials used chiefly are wood, tin and iron, but none of these are wholly satisfactory—wood rots quickly; tin and iron rust and cannot be used where butter comes in contact with these metals because of its adhesive or sticking quality. Recently clay has been tried for making churns, but clay products have to be made heavy in order to obtain strength; they are easily broken; and butter sticks to an earthenware churn, although some claim to be able to overcome this difficulty by greasing the inside of the churn before adding

the cream.

If some one asks why butter "sticks"? we can only answer that it does. We know this from practical experience, although we may not be able to satisfactorily explain this properly.

In order to prevent the butter sticking, we resort to a practice that is as old as churning, yet few understand the reason of the operation. As a result of experiment it has been found that water and butter—in fact all kinds of oily substances, have no affinity, or liking, for each other. We all know that it is practically impossible to mix oil and water, unless we resort to special measures. In the case of butter we

have the water held mechanically between the particles of butter, which water easily passes out of, and away from, the fat or butter oil, making what is known as "leaky butter" in the trade.

Wood is a porous substance—that is, it is full of pores or small openings. If a piece of wood be allowed to remain in water for some time it absorbs, or takes up water, by its soaking into the pores, and we speak of such as "water-logged" or "water-soaked." Advantage is taken of this property of wood to soak water, to prevent butter sticking. We fill the pores of the wood with water, and as we have seen that water and butter, which is a form of solid oil, have no liking for each other, the water keeps the butter away from the wood and thus it cannot stick.

When people are troubled with "sticking" it is because the wooden utensil has not been properly prepared; by which we mean, the pores of the wood have not been saturated with water. If we allowed the water and wood to be in contact with each other long enough, the utensil would become prepared of itself. But usually people are in a hurry when they commence to churn—it is something that must be "got out of the road" as quickly as possible. They "slap in" some half-warm water, give the churn a few turns, then add the cream and find that the butter sticks. More frequently, however, the trouble is greater with the worker, ladles and printer, because the pores of the churn become more or less soaked with buttermilk before the churning is completed.

As hot water is much more penetrating than cold water, or has greater soaking quality, this should be used for preparing wooden ware used in churning, but the utensils should be properly cooled before coming in contact with the cream or butter, otherwise the hot wood will melt the cream or butter and make it oily.

If cold water is used, and this is sometimes advisable in hot weather where it is difficult to keep the temperature low enough to make firm butter, some salt should be added to the water, and a stiff brush be used vigorously to cause the brine to go into the wood.

In a word, if we wish to prevent butter sticking to dairy utensils made of wood, the wood must be properly prepared by filling the pores with water—first hot and then cold. Where the butter sticks, the cause is improper preparation of the vessels. The buttermaker will save time and worry by preparing these utensils properly.

O. A. C.

H. H. DEAN.

The Richness of Cream for Butter-Making.

A question was recently asked in the New York Produce Review as to what richness of cream creamerymen prefer for butter-making: also the enquirer wanted to know the average test of farm-skimmed cream receipts. From the answers given by practical creamerymen in the United States it seems that around 30% and 35% is generally preferred. Some, however, run as high as 45%. The range was from 30 to 45%. Possibly about 35% would be the average cream desired by the creameryman in his business. A richer cream for butter-making is preferred because it gives a better body to the butter, is nicer to handle, and satisfies both creameryman and creamery patron to better advantage. One maker advised a 45% cream, because he held that when the cream cans and vat were rinsed and the cream pasteurized and a starter added it was thinned down enough to churn. A rich cream he also held saves ice and time in handling, and extra churning. He said it also saves more skimmed milk at home for the farmer to feed to calves, pigs and poultry. It saves extra cooling and extra hauling, and keeps sweet longer. Less fat is lost in the buttermilk from the rich than from the poor cream. Invariably the makers desire a rich cream, most of them stating from 35% to 40% or 35% to 45% fat. These factorymen have been instructing their patrons to separate a richer cream than they formerly did. One factory stated that two years ago the cream as sent in by patrons to their factory tested from 12 to 25% fat, but under their instructions to skim a richer cream it had risen to from 33% to 38%. Some are endeavoring to get the patrons to send a 40% cream throughout. Most of the makers have succeeded in inducing their patrons to skim a cream richer than 30%.

It is claimed that thin cream is chiefly responsible for the abnormal loss of butterfat and low quality of butter, and hence low prices paid patrons for fat. The advent of the hand separator has caused the great changes in creamery work. Most dairymen separate the milk on the farm, as the cream does not sour as quickly as milk and deliveries need not be made as frequently, which means a great saving in cost of getting the butterfat from the farm to the creamery.

Four important reasons given why heavy cream means a better quality of butter are:

1. Heavy cream does not sour as quickly as thin cream.

2. Heavy cream means a smaller amount to be taken care of, hence it is likely to be thoroughly cooled and receive better care.

3. Heavy milk can be pasteurized in the creamery with less loss of fat in the buttermilk.

4. Heavy cream permits the use of a larger amount of a good starter.

It is more profitable to the creamery patron, because he receives a better price per pound for his butterfat, and because he retains a larger amount of wholesome skim-milk for feed. It is more profitable to the creamery, because it reduces the mechanical loss of butterfat, improves the quality of the butter by permitting the use of clean, highly-flavored starter, increases the capacity of the creamery, gives a larger overrun, thus reducing the cost of manufacture, and where the cream is pasteurized it prevents the abnormal loss of butterfat in churning.

Some of the best creameries in the United States to-day are following the policy of taking the percentage of butterfat into consideration in determining the price paid for the cream. Cream that is clean-flavored and testing over 30% butterfat receives top quotations, while cream testing less than 30 receives one or two cents less for butterfat. There is only one conclusion to arrive at from this investigation, and that is that for creamery-patron and for butter factory alike, the rich cream is preferable. Much more attention should be paid to a great many of the hand separators operated in the dairy, that the cream test be kept more uniform and be raised to a higher level.

Raising Calves for the Dairy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The problem in every section where the whole milk is sold off the farm is replenishing the dairy herd. At present the greatest question is that of acquiring cows of sufficient ability to keep the dairy herd up to a profitable producing standard. The result is that good milk cows of superior merit are high in price, and difficult to buy. There is only one way remaining. The dairyman must use good bulls, raise the heifer calves, develop the young heifers, and give the best of care and feed. To raise calves without milk is quite a difficult task. During the first three weeks of the calf's life it is quite, if not absolutely, impossible. The newly-born calf should be allowed to remain with the mother for the first two or three days. It is thus enabled to obtain the colostrum or first milk, which is so essential in starting the work of the digestive apparatus. This is of advantage to the mother also, to relieve the inflammation which is invariably present in the udder to a greater or lesser degree at freshening time. The increased use of milk separators in the dairy sections of the country has resulted in greater attention being paid to raising calves on skim-milk. It is well settled at this time that practically as large, strong and vigorous calves can be grown on skim-milk, supplemented by some suitable grain feed, as on whole milk, providing they are properly fed and cared for. There is no question but that whole milk is the normal food for calves, and when the cream or butter-fat is removed it becomes necessary to replace it in the calf ration with some equivalent, but cheaper form of food.

My method of raising calves is as follows: The calf is allowed to run with its mother the first three or four days of its life. It is then removed and left twenty-four hours without food, when it becomes hungry and is easily taught to drink. For a week thereafter it is fed whole milk at the rate of four pounds in the morning, two pounds at noon, and four pounds at night. The second week about the same amount of milk is given in two feeds, morning and night. Within two weeks after removal from the cow, skim-milk is gradually substituted for whole milk, at the rate of half a pint per feed, until the entire amount is skim-milk. About a month after the calf is taken from the cow it is receiving twelve to fourteen pounds of skim-milk; at two months, eighteen pounds, and finally reaches twenty-two to twenty-four pounds per day. The grain added to the ration is fed dry in boxes. The calves begin to eat grain when ten days or two weeks old. At first a handful is put into the calf's mouth as soon as it has finished drinking its milk, and it soon learns to eat with a relish from the feed boxes. A mixture of corn, oats, bran and oil meal in equal parts, supplemented with a small amount of corn silage, makes an excellent ration for young calves.

When the calves are ten days to two weeks old they will begin to nibble hay, and are thereafter fed all they can eat. The hay is given fresh twice daily.

Changes from dry hay to pasture must be made very gradually, or the calves are almost sure to have scours. This is done by turning them onto pasture for only a short time the first day and gradually increasing the period, or by mixing increased amounts of green feed with

their hay until they are getting about all they will eat. The greatest difficulty I have in raising calves is to contend with scours. The principal causes of this difficulty are overfeeding sour milk, feeding cold milk, using dirty milk pails, and irregularity in feeding. I watch very carefully the effect of the feed on the calves, and as soon as I see signs of scours the milk is reduced one-half or more, and gradually increased again as the calf is able to stand it.

A remedy that I have found to be successful is to give from one to two ounces of castor oil in the morning, and twenty drops of laudanum and a teaspoonful of dried blood. From the time milk ceases to be the main food for the calf until the heifer drops her first calf, at which time she becomes a cow regardless of age, the feeding of the animal should be with a view to nourishment and growth without accumulation of flesh. When pasturage is good, after the calf is six months old, there can be no better food; if grass is short or dry and growth slackens, then it is well to supplement with clover hay, wheat bran or oats. At other times let the food be mainly the coarser and more bulky kinds of forage. The digestive apparatus needs to be developed, and become accustomed to working up large quantities of food. A big belly may result, but no matter. If accompanied with a well-sprung rib, a strong back and loin, depth of flank and other marks of constitutional vigor, a big belly is to be desired, indicating capacity as a feeder and user of feeds. Give long forage, fodder or roughness the preference with young stock, and use grain sparingly as needed to balance the ration and promote growth and thrift.

N. Y.

J. P. FLETCHER.

THE APIARY.

Don't Neglect Preparations for Winter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a short time farmers will have their buildings, for the accommodation of live stock and poultry, prepared for the winter season if they have not done so already. As this is about the busiest time of the year on many farms, the apiary of the farmer beekeeper is very liable to be left to look after itself until everything is cared for. A few colonies of bees, in the estimation of some, are considered in much the same way as a flock of scrub hens that pass the winter in some old shed, roosting on the farm machinery. They don't contribute much to the farm income, and are left to shift for themselves.

Some years ago I bought a few colonies in old box hives merely to supply enough honey for table use. When winter came I packed them as I had been told by the former owner, and left them to take their chances. I happened to meet a farmer who had kept a small apiary for some time. I was anxious to secure some pointers about wintering, so I asked him about his methods of caring for them. He informed me that he "killed off" all his old colonies each fall, and merely kept a few swarms over winter. In this way he got what honey he needed. I did not trouble him for any more information. Let us hope that such barbarous methods will soon be heard of no more.

If fall feeding has not been done, colonies may even yet be fed stores on warm, bright days. Some beekeepers can tell by lifting a hive whether it contains sufficient honey to last all winter. I find it a safer plan for an amateur to weigh each hive separately. It only takes a short time to pull a wheelbarrow scales from the barn to the apiary, place it behind each row of hives, weigh them, and mark the weight plainly on the top. I first weigh a super full of empty combs with cover and bottom boards. The whole outfit weighed thirty-two or three pounds. I allow thirty-five pounds for the total weight, and try to feed enough to bring it up to eighty pounds. A colony that only occupies four or five frames had better be united with another weakling, as it is not safe to risk them.

After weighing, place the winter cases around the hives. The cases that hold four, two facing each way, are the best. I have always used long boxes holding three or four colonies. See that the bottom board is turned so that the shallow side is up, and be careful that the bottom of the hive is level with the opening in the case. Six inches long and three-quarters of an inch deep is a fair-sized opening. Place a board between the hive and the case, resting on the edges of the bottom board to form a "bridge" so that the bees can pass out with ease, and tight enough that no chaff can leak down to clog the entrance. When this is done I do whatever feeding is needed. Place an empty super on top of the brood chamber, fill some five-pound honey tins or sealers with sugar solution, mixed two pounds of sugar to one of water, cover with one or two thicknesses of cheesecloth and invert the frames. Buckwheat honey may be used, but it is not considered as good as the sugar. If the mixture is

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not too thick the bees will soon take it down. Twenty or twenty-five pounds may be fed in this way at once.

The packing should be placed around the hives before any hard frosts set in. One often sees a few colonies sitting under an apple tree with no covering, and the cold winds blowing in the entrance long after they should be snug for the winter. Farmer beekeepers are usually the worst offenders in this regard, as the regular apiarist does not neglect his fall work. Cut straw makes a satisfactory material for packing, as there is usually plenty of it on the farm. Dry leaves are equally good, but take too long to gather. Sawdust is too heavy and packs too closely. Packing should be four inches thick at the sides and a foot on top.

For a covering over the frames I have used burlap placed on lath or a tight board with a small opening in the centre. I don't know which is the better. I have kept ten or twelve colonies for some years, have always wintered on the summer stands, and my losses are usually from ten to fourteen per cent. This may be higher than for cellar wintering, but I think is the best way for the small beekeeper. The packing is left on until May 24th or later, as it helps to keep the brood chamber warm during the cold spring nights, thus preventing losses from chilled brood. Peterboro Co., Ont. C. S. B.

POULTRY.

Heroic Turkey Treatment.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Someone asked for a remedy, I think in one of your August numbers, for some Turkeys which had a disease causing quite large lumps to gather under their eyes and it was advised to isolate them from the rest of the flock which perhaps was a good idea. I had a pair of turkeys contract the same disease, January last, and it was with difficulty that they could eat enough to keep them living until spring, and as the warm weather came in the spring they grew somewhat better and layed a nest of eggs each and brought out a hatch of young turkeys and sometime afterwards the lumps began to grow larger again and all the while from the beginning they had a discharge from the nostrils and at times it was with difficulty they could breathe, and in September they grew so bad I thought they would die, so one fine day I thought I would do some experimenting although previous to this I had applied different liniments, but to no avail. I simply caught the turkeys, placed them between my knees and with a sharp pocket knife I split the lumps open and found a small amount of pus therein which I squeezed out, and afterwards washed with some lime-water which was convenient and in about two weeks I found that the incision had healed up and the lumps grew larger than before. I caught the turkey again and split open the lumps. This time I found quite a large amount of pus in them which had become dried to about the consistency of cheese and in appearance not unlike it. This I dug out clean with the point of my penknife. Afterwards I syringed the wounds out with about a 3 per cent. Carbolic Acid solution, and I have never touched her since. This last operation took place about one month ago. The lumps are gone and healed and she is the best looking bird in the flock of which I have about forty. I might just say that these turkeys have had free range and were allowed to run with the rest at will and no others are infected. Frontenac Co., Ont. D. J. DODD.

Short Course at Macdonald College.

The annual Short Course of three weeks in Poultry Raising will be held at Macdonald College, Feb. 16th to March 6th, 1915. This Short Course is adapted to meet the demand for practical experience and information on the various phases of poultry culture. The Short Course is of considerable value to all who are interested in poultry raising, and is of special service to those who are starting in the business. It is a Short Course intended to assist farmers, their wives and daughters as well as town's people. The poultry plant at the College gives good opportunity for the study of the practical side of the industry. The lecture course, which will supplement the practical work, will deal with the more important branches of the business. Students will be given an opportunity to take part in the discussion, and they will also be required to do practical work along the various lines. The Course will be full of up-to-date information, and should enable all interested to become familiar with the principles of poultry culture. Those who anticipate taking advantage of this free Course in poultry instruction may secure an announcement and further particulars by writing the Principal, Macdonald College, Que.

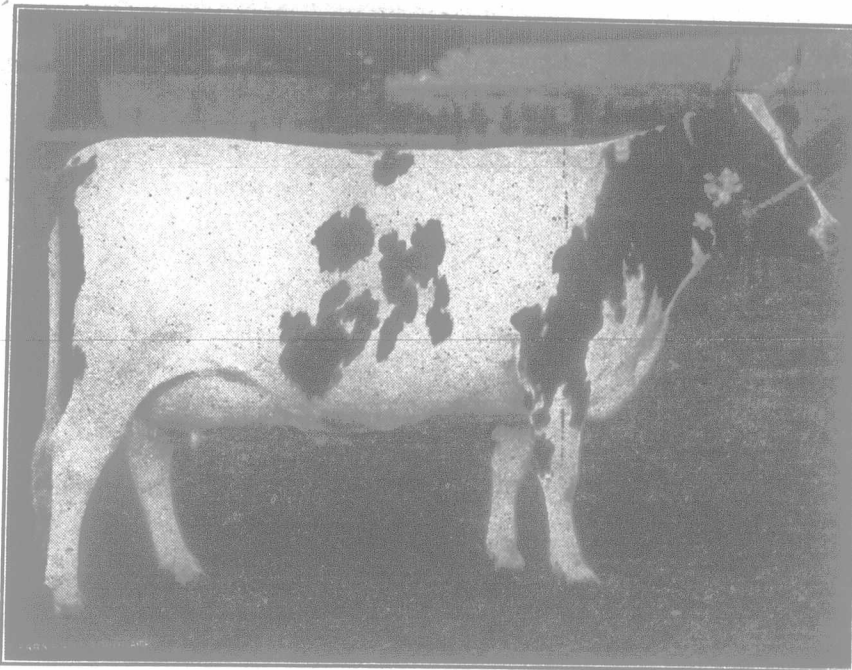
White Diarrhoea in Chickens.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With incubator-hatched chickens there is no disease more dreaded (I should say) than white diarrhoea. There does not appear to be any successful cure for it; and indeed many poultrymen of my acquaintance prefer to kill outright any affected birds. It is in cases like this that the old saw, "Prevention is better than cure" is particularly applicable. It is my intention, in this short article, to give a brief description of this scourge, and the best ways of fighting it. First of all, the disease is more common among incubator-hatched chickens, although it is by no means confined to them. The chief symptom is, as the name of the disease indicates, white diarrhoea.

The droppings are like sticky whitewash, and usually clog and paste up the vent. The chickens act in a sleepy, stupid manner, becoming weak and droopy. Usually the majority of affected birds die within the first six or seven days, and, in any case, nearly all the losses occur during the first ten days. Some chickens seem to make a recovery, but it is very rarely complete, and the birds are usually hopeless runts. Which means that they are not worth keeping alive.

The causes of white diarrhoea are several. First of them all comes eggs weak in germ vitality. This weakness may be due to several reasons. Breeding from immature stock, either male or female, is one of them. Using eggs from weak birds, or those that are too thin, or too fat, or even not properly fed, will cause it. Supposing, however, the germ vitality to be strong enough when the egg is laid, incubating stale eggs is a cause for diarrhoea. Never keep an egg intended for hatching purposes any longer than can be helped. Careless incubating, with too much heat during the period of incubation is another source of trouble. Dirty eggs, hatched in a dirty incubator, are almost certain to produce chicks that will develop diarrhoea.



Ayrshire Cow. Champion at the Highland Show, at Hawick, 1914.

The chief preventive treatment may be said to be cleanliness. Keep the incubators clean. After each hatch is out, thoroughly cleanse and overhaul the incubator. Use only clean eggs. If eggs are dirty, wash them in tepid water before putting them in the machines. Don't turn the eggs with dirty hands. Don't use too much heat during incubation. Try and hatch the eggs with as little heat as possible. For the first week, keep the temperature at 102 1/2 degrees, and for the second and third weeks keep as close to 103 as you can. After putting the eggs in the incubator, do not handle them for the first forty-eight hours. Keep the chickens comfortably warm at all times, but do not keep too many in one brooder. Any that are backward or weak should be killed. And be quite sure that the chick feed, or whatever you feed them is not musty or mouldy. Keep all drinking water perfectly clean. Musty food and foul water are both very important factors in white diarrhoea. B. C. H. C. HADDON.

Offering students an extra year standing at colleges and universities if they will join the colors cannot be expected to raise the standard of education. Canada has nearly 1,400,000 men between 21 and 39 years of age, and no small number of these are single men who will find themselves out of employment as the result of the struggle. After the war is over it will require the best trained brain power available to aid in repairing the damage done.

Poultry Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Get the hens into their winter quarters before the cold weather comes so they will be snug and warm if winter arrives without any warning.

Make friends with the hens. A tame hen will lay more eggs than a wild one that flies and runs every time you come into the pen.

A layer of tar-paper on the inside of the house does not cost much and keeps out cold drafts, and increases the comfort of the hens and the result is seen in an increased egg yield.

Wheat is dear this year, but some should be fed. Try some buckwheat and cracked peas. They are good.

If you get your oats for the horses rolled, try the hens on some. They like them and oats in this form make good feed and help keep the feed bill down.

What have you for green feed? The hens like cabbage, beets, mangels, apples or clover. The latter, either red or alfalfa can be fed dry or soaked or steamed. Try pouring boiling water on some when the weather is around zero. The hens like it hot and it warms them up.

Don't crowd too many hens into the house. Each hen requires four or five square feet of floor space. A few hens with plenty of room will pay better than double the number crowded into the same house. York Co., Ont. R. H. CROSBY.

FARM BULLETIN.

Birds and Worms.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed under the heading "Nature's Diary, by A. B. Klugh, M.A." that mention was made that certain birds destroyed army worms, and asking for information about other birds destroying said worms.

About fifteen or sixteen years ago we had a warm spring, which, no doubt, was favorable for the development of army worms. I had thoroughly underdrained a low-lying field which was in splendid condition for early seeding, and was pleased to see a fine crop of oats growing, which, when fully headed out, I considered or estimated would yield about 100 bushels per acre. One evening I thought that they had changed in appearance, and I walked through them to investigate. When it was getting dark I heard a ticking noise, and, while looking round me, saw large stout worms like caterpillars, but almost as tough as leather, creeping up the oat stalks and biting off the stems that held the oats; the ground being almost covered with oats. These army worms

were very shy and worked entirely in the dark, when the day birds could not get them; also, they only cut off the oats on lower part of stalk and not the top oats, and they also worked more through the middle part of the field and not much around the outside next fences, and in the daylight scarcely one worm could be seen, as they were hidden in the soft ground or under sods, clods of earth, or sticks. We had to cut the oats partly green to save them, and the worms cut the oats off very much when shocked up. We shovelled up and bagged loads of oats and chaff from under the shocks. About that time, we fortunately had a very heavy rain, which packed the clay ground down firmly, and when daylight came the army worms could not hide in the ground, and had to remain on the surface where the birds could get at them. Now, very few farmers can speak a good word for the "dear little English sparrows." Also, I saw in an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" lately, I think by A. B. Klugh, that cow birds were not useful, and at that time I felt like speaking a good word for them, but I wish to state when the army worms were on the ground in the day time the sparrows and cow birds came in thousands, and in a day or two not a live worm was to be seen, and the sparrows, those pugnacious birds, when they could not eat any more slaughtered them by thousands, and left them there, and I concluded that the English sparrows and cow birds are useful sometimes.

The worms which we had were nearly two inches long, broad across middle, and so tough

that if a person put his foot on one firmly on ordinary soil, it would creep on afterwards. I did not notice any other birds besides cow birds and sparrows destroying the worms.

Yours truly,
Wentworth Co., Ont. JAMES MARSHALL.

D. Brown & Sons' Shorthorn Sale.

There was a fairly large attendance at the big Shorthorn sale of Duncan Brown & Sons, at Shedden, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, many being present from considerable distances. The cattle were brought out in only fair field condition, and the prices realized again demonstrated that condition has a mighty influence on the length of the bidding and the willingness of buyers to pay the actual value. Many present thought the prices paid were generally an honest value, nevertheless many of the heifers were bought at prices that will be highly remunerative for their lucky purchasers. The 85 head sold for a total of \$3,802.50, an all-round average of \$108.65. Twenty-seven females sold for an average of \$113.33, and eight bulls for an average of \$92.81. Following are the prices paid for all those selling for \$100.00 and over, and their purchasers:

Cherry Bloom, 2nd, Walter Miller, Shedden	\$127.50
Cherry Red, W. H. Ford, Dutton	115.00
Gosy Meadow, W. J. Crowther, Welland	130.00
Spicy Beauty, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffatt	115.00
Scottish Rose 6th, J. D. Lock, St. Thomas	120.00
Scottish Rose 5th, R. Mitchell, Coldstream	160.00
Scottish Rose 7th, W. J. Crowther	125.00
Sead Weed 4th, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston	125.00
Strathallan F., W. Miller	155.00
Strathallan G., Langstaff Bros., Tupperville	122.50
Strathallan A. 2nd, E. J. Purcell, Wardsville	150.00
Strathallan A. 3rd, H. Forbes, Tupperville	150.00
Strathallan A. 4th, A. J. Fox, Harrow	165.00
Roan Daisy, C. Cattanach, Port Stanley	102.50
Strathallan B. 2nd, J. M. Gardhouse	127.50
Strathallan B. 3rd, W. H. Ford, Dutton	125.00
Sunbeam, W. J. Crowther	150.00
Rubertha, Langstaff Bros.	110.00
Scotch Helmet, G. E. Barclay, Poplar Hill	110.00
Strathallan King, Langstaff Bros.	185.00

A Scheme to Bring Laborer and Farmer Together.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have just read with interest your editorial on "Who Should Help the Unemployed" and while I endorse every word of it, yet there remains the other side of the question. There are unemployed, and what are we going to do about it? Because manufacturers and business men fail to do all they might to relieve the situation is scarcely a reason that we as farmers should not lift a hand. For a number of years a great deal of work has been left undone on many farms, because men were hard to get and harder to pay. Numbers of farmers could profitably employ a man for the winter if the man was willing to work for his board and a small wage and if he proved to be a fair worker, the farmer would be glad to keep him on for the summer at good wages. But the question is: how to bring the farmer and the unemployed man together. To my mind this is a most difficult question. A man might be sent from the city to a certain farmer. The farmer cannot have him board out as the city employer would do but must take the man in and make him one of the family. In two days the farmer might know that he simply couldn't have the fellow around, but what is he to do? Turn him out on the road or buy him a ticket and send him back to the city? He doesn't like to turn him adrift and he hasn't money to spend buying tickets, so perhaps he decides to put up with the fellow for some time. What is the result? He decides that this is the last time he will be caught in such a trap, and his neighbors also decide to steer clear of unemployed. Now suppose the government would take part of the risk. They could do it by dividing each township into sections and appointing some good, capable man to have charge of each section. This man could go to the farmer and say—"Here try one of these men for a few days, I'll call around to see you and if he suits we'll arrange wages, if not, I'll take him off your hands." The man in charge would need to be paid for his services and supplied with funds for the transfer of the men. If either the employer or the employee had any grievance he could call on the man in charge. I have no doubt that if the matter were taken up in the proper way, numbers of men and perhaps women too, could be placed in good homes for the winter.

I was also much interested in Peter McArthur's article, "A Warning." Mr. McArthur is undoubtedly right when he said "I do not care whether an election is forced by the Liberals or sprung by the Conservatives it could only be described as a combination of Peanut Politics and High Treason."
Renfrew Co., Ont. R. M. WARREN.

The London Dairy Show.

Evidently the Old Land has not become so excited over the war in Europe as some of the colonies and other countries farther removed from the scene of conflict. The London Dairy Show, recently held, is evidence of the fact that as far as agriculture is concerned, at least, "Business as usual" is being carried out in Great Britain. The entries at the show, considering the situation, were flattering indeed. There were 244 dairy cattle on exhibition; 209 entries in the milking and butter tests; 85 goats; 3,089 poultry; 2,288 pigeons; 301 cheese; 67 bacon and ham entries; 371 butter entries; 27 cream entries; 46 entries in skim-milk bread; 125 honey entries; 75 in the milkers' contests; 97 in the butter-making contest, and several entries in other classes. The first day of the show brought out a large crowd, and they were treated to a good exhibition. The war, it is claimed, has increased the call for home-produced food supplies in Britain, and has tended to sharpen up the cheese and butter-making industries of that country. It was considered very gratifying that 244 head of cattle came forward, this being only 42 head under the very large total of last year.



A Fine Fat Flock in Waiting.

There was a general uniform character of the classes, which was considered the feature of the show. Shorthorns contributed over 80 entries; Jerseys were 17 in number. There were 8 Guernseys, a few Holsteins, a few entries of Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns, some Red Polls and several cross breeds. Cheese and butter were among the strongest entries at the show. Janetta, the seven-year-old cow, got by Barrington Prince, was the best of the milking Shorthorns.

A Fall Chore.

By Peter McArthur.

I know that putting up stove-pipes is practically a forbidden subject in the editorial rooms of all self-respecting papers and magazines. Every would-be humorist seems to think that he can be funny about stove-pipes, if about nothing else. The subject has been done to death in verse, prose and pictures; but in spite of the attitude of weary editors, stove-pipes still have to be put up every fall, and the job furnishes entertainment to everyone except the poor wretch who is acting as chief engineer of the operations. I would not touch on so stale a subject were it not that I want to convey to the public an important piece of advice, quite serious advice without any joke or "catch" in it. When you are buying stove-pipes do not buy them in loose sections. Ask the hardware man to kindly put them together for you before you load them into the wagon. If he manages to put them together all right it is quite probable that you may be able to do the same. But if you buy pipes that are not put together there is always a danger of getting one or two in the batch that will wreck the peace of your home. I don't know how they make stove-pipes but I know that they vary in size, and a pipe that is the one hundredth part of an inch

too big for the pipe into which it is to fit might just as well be a foot too big. Properly made stove-pipes are made with mathematical exactness so that they fit one another easily and yet closely. The joints mustn't be loose, and if they are a shade too tight they are impossible. It is so easy to have them a shade off that you will find it a very good rule to let the hardware dealer have the first struggle with them. When he finds trouble he'll not stop to wrestle with it, but will lay aside the offending pipe and give you a proper one. This will make things easier for you, but it will prepare a terrible disaster for the careless man who will come along later and get a whole collection of the misfit pipes in single lengths. He will take them home and wrestle with them, and try to pry them together with table knives, and perhaps split some of them up the sides, and when he is just about at the point of explosion his wife will probably remark, "I don't see why you make so much fuss about putting up the stove-pipes. You must be trying to put them together wrong end to. When my father used to put together pipes they used to slip together just as easy, and he never used such dreadful language."

About this point the dreadful language will be increased in flow, and the poor exasperated man may say unforfeivable things about her father, simply because he doesn't know that the old gentleman was slick enough to make the hardware man fit the pipes together before he took them home. The man who does this can make the putting up of stove-pipes as quiet and soft spoken an affair as a Pink Tea. If this one little detail is attended to professional humorists will stop finding anything funny in our great annual task of pipe fitting.

Having succeeded in writing a serious and purposeful paragraph on the subject of putting up stove-pipes, I feel at liberty to make a few further remarks of a casual character.

There are a lot of people like myself who are too thrifty to buy new pipes every year. In the spring, when we take down the stoves they carry the pipes to the granary or drive shed and pile them carefully into the one corner of the building where there is a leak in the roof. When the fall comes we go cheerfully to get them, and after noting how rusty the pipes are we locate the hole in the roof and make up our minds to mend it—some time. Just what happens when we try to put together those rusty pipes I am not going to tell. You probably have a hot-tempered man in your own family, and you can find out all about it by watching him and listening to his lamentations. But I wish to address a word of serious advice to the innocent bystander who is always standing around when cranky pipes are being put together. When you notice that the man who is trying to get the pipes together is holding in his breath and is getting red in the face, it is no time to ask, sweetly, "Don't you think the other end would go in easier?" Men have been known to jump up in the air and trample the pipes quite flat as the only fitting reply to such a question. If you can't make yourself silent and unobtrusively useful by holding the end of a pipe or by passing thin table knives at critical moments you had better go out for a walk, and the farther you go the more you will please the man who is putting up the pipes. And if before starting for your walk you make a few remarks of the kind indicated, he will not care if you never come back. I find putting up stove-pipes a job that I want to do "in silence and alone." I have never yet found anyone who was able to give me any real assistance in fitting together the pipes, though they might be a great help when the fitted pipes were being placed between the stove and the chimney. I may as well say that I expect to put up stove pipes this afternoon, and I am writing these paragraphs before starting at the job. Later in the day I may be too much "hot up" to write anything that the editor would care to print.

P. S.—Two hours later. Quite calm, with a normal temperature and an even pulse I am sitting down to record the fact that the stove-pipes have been successfully fitted, put up and wired. I am inclined to think that the ease with which the work was done was largely due to the philosophical attitude acquired while writing on the subject in the forenoon. I am now able to

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add a little more wisdom that is based upon recent experience. Putting up stove-pipes is a matter of patient skill rather than brute strength. The strong man—that is the man who is too strong—is liable to make dents in the edges of the pipe that not even the most patient man can overcome. I have also observed that while at this work one can get about five times as much good advice as he needs, and not over one-fifth of the competent help he requires. I have also discovered that it is an excellent plan to smoke a pipe while at the job. As I always had both hands busy at the critical moments when the foolish remarks are always made, I couldn't open my mouth to "sass back" without breaking my pipe. Several times I came very near letting the pipe go in order to ease my feelings, but I remembered that only yesterday I paid for a new mouthpiece to replace one that had been broken in a previous fall. This checked me, and the pipes went up without a single unkind word being spoken.

The Provincial Plowing Match.

A better time and place could not have been chosen for this season's Provincial Plowing Match than at Sunnybrook Farm on Friday, November 6th. Major Kilgour's beautiful estate in the vicinity of Toronto provided the battleground for Ontario's stellar plowmen, while his hospitality left nothing to be desired for the comfort and convenience of the guests. On the whole the day was very favorable. The sky was overcast at times but not threatening, while the comfort afforded by a warm November day made it possible for a small army of men and women to watch the contest with pleasure. The Provincial Plowing Match was revived last year, and from appearances at Sunnybrook Farm on November 6th it will not be allowed to lapse into decadence again. Our Governments cannot yet be brought to realize the significance and importance of this event, but it is their custom to follow, not lead, and the Executive have not yet despaired of some assistance in the future.

Only the "stars" in the local matches came to the Provincial, thus making the contest a sweepstakes for the province. There again the highest award goes to the plowman who executes the best work, and he is proclaimed Ontario's Champion Plowman. Last season this honor went to Cameron Walkington, of King, Ontario. He repeated his good work this year, and now permanently retains the beautiful trophy donated by "Canadian Farm." The plowing in the major part of the classes was the old-fashioned high cut or ridge cut. The land is left well set up and exposed, and in years, before the advent of the drill for sowing grain, was considered the best method of plowing. The cone-shaped tops of the furrow would harrow down with the machinery then in vogue, leaving the grain sown similar to the drill system of the present time. The iron plow is best suited for this work, and the iron-muscled man is necessary to hold that antiquated crowding implement. It is good work, and furnishes a fair test of skill for the man with the eye, muscle and horsemanship to perform creditably, yet that manner of plowing is not adapted to general conditions now with all the improved implements we have for working down the land. The furrow is a narrow one, and we understand the contest with these to be an advocacy of good plowing generally, but not with this plow in particular.

Over thirty teams were seen in the field, and they were in the hands of men and boys ranging in age from sixteen years to four-score and two. It was a successful match in every respect, and the Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto, was pleased that his efforts and those of the Executive were so much appreciated and were so successful.

In the first class Cameron Walkington did superior work on his crown and body of the land, but the judges considered his finish not on a par with the rest of his work. It was the best plowed land, however, and he won. But Kennedy, Agincourt, put up the best finish, but went fourth in the class. Second and third places went to Chas. Clubine, Woodbridge, and Stanley Tyndale, Richmond Hill, respectively.

In the second class, open only to those who never won a first prize in the class prior to 1914, Clark Young, Hagerman, did the best work. Second came S. Baird, of Woburn, and third was W. L. Clark, Agincourt.

In the work with jointer plows Geo. Green, Rockwood, was given first place. His land was somewhat more skillfully commenced and finished, but David Trann, of Atha, the winner of second place, put up a ridge with good plowing in the body of the land, however, his grass furrows at the finish were a shade wide. Chas. Henderson, of Woburn had the third best work in this class.

The young men under eighteen years of age did good work. First prize was earned by Fred Hostrawser, of Woodhill. Second honors were awarded to Stanley Watson, of Agincourt, and third to Harvey Coatup, Ellesmere. Two boys under sixteen years of age competed. Jesse Richards, of King, Ontario, was awarded first place, and Hector Patterson, of Dollar, second. W. G. Warren, of Sunnybrook Farm, had the only rigging plow in the field. There is not much interest taken in this kind of plowing at a match. In the class for best team and equipment, the awards were as follows: First, W. G. Warren, Sunnybrook Farm; second, G. W. Piggott, Sunnybrook Farm; third, C. Wagstaff, Hagerman. Hector Patterson was presented with a silk flag by Mrs. Kilgour as youngest boy plowing in the match.



A Good Start.

The crown put up by Cameron Walkington, who won the championship at the Provincial Plowing Match. The body of his land lies at the right of the crown.

Milk Trials at London Dairy Show.

With war not 100 miles away, as the crow flies, thousands of country folk wended their way to London at the end of October to see the 39th annual show held by the British Dairy Farmers' Association—and a rare good show it was, too.

To practical dairy people the best part of the show is never seen on the surface, that is the milking trials which extended over two days, and the results of which are announced late on the final day. They give the students of breeds much pause for thought. The champion cow to come through these trials was a Red Poll, no less, K. M. Clark's Sudbourne Minnie, whose victory caused much rejoicing in the Eastern Anglia, which is to-day an armed camp of territorials—waiting for "the day"!

The Red Poll had calved 19 days prior to the show, and she gave on two mornings 34.1 and 38.5 pounds of milk, and on two evenings 31.2 and 33.4 pounds, or an average each morning of 36.3, and each night of 32.3. Her butter-fat percentages were very good, to wit 3.46 and 3.74. She won the majority of the trophies offered. She earned 144.9 points. Next best record was made by R. H. Hobbs & Sons' pedigree Shorthorn cow Rose 44th. She had been calved 38 days, and gave the famous yield of 40.2 pounds morning and 32.7 pounds in the evening, but her butter-fat per centages were not so great; being 3 per cent. and 3.42 per cent. Her full points were 144.8.

Leading non-pedigree Shorthorn cow was Sam S. Raingill's Liberty, who had been calved 31 days, and her yield was 29.4 pounds in the morning and 27.4 pounds in the evening, giving a percentage of butter-fat of 4.84 and 5.72, this latter being the highest of anything in the show. Winning Jersey was J. H. Smith Barry's Heywood Bluebell, calved 154 days back. Her yield of milk was 21.8 pounds morning and 19.7 pounds evening, with the excellent butter-fat percentage of 4.99 and 5.58. Best of the Guernseys was A. W. Bailey-Hawkin's Merton Dairymaid 5th, who gave the richest milk of any cow in the show. Her average pounds of milk were 22.3 in the morning and 18.4 at night, but her butter-fat came out at 5.11 and 5.62 respectively. Let me add that the winning goat gave an average daily yield of 5.7 pounds of milk.

The Jersey butter test was won by J. H. Smith-Barry's Marionette, whose milk yield was

42 pounds 2 ounces, and whose butter yielded 2 pounds 6 1/2 ounces. The premier Shorthorn was J. Moffatt's Daisy Della 9th, who gave 55 pounds 5 ounces of milk and 3 pounds of butter. The Guernsey, Merton Dairymaid 5th, gave 40 pounds 10 ounces of milk and 2 pounds 6 ounces of butter. A South Devon cow, Hilda 3rd, yielded 57 pounds 6 ounces of milk and 2 pounds 5 ounces butter.

In the class wherein the stock were judged by their looks, the non-pedigree Shorthorns made a brave display. Cumberland and North Lancashire breeders prevailed. Samuel Sanday won with his great pedigree cow Janetta. She was followed by Hobb's Rose 44th, who came so near to winning the milking trial championship. Lord Rothschild won in Shorthorn heifers with Prospect, a well-grown sort but rather plain.

There were 3,081 exhibits in live poultry, and a fine show of birds trussed and made ready for the table. The Marchioness of Londonderry took the lion's share of the medals. Her ladyship is just as much at home in breeding poultry as she is in raising milking Shorthorns or high-mettled Thoroughbreds for the turf. London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

The Chicago International Canceled.

Owing to the rapid spread of the dread foot and mouth disease in the United States and the infection and closing of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, it has been deemed advisable by the Directors to call off the great International Exhibition to have been held at Chicago Nov. 28th to Dec. 5th. The following letter from B. H. Heide, Secretary of the big show, tells of the action:

"At a special meeting of the Directors of the International Live Stock Exposition, held to-day to consider the question of abandoning the usual December Show, it was the unanimous opinion of all present that under the unfortunate conditions now existing, in relation to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease, that the exhibition cannot and should not be undertaken, and formal action to that effect was had.

"It is not considered probable that the various traffic restrictions now in force will be removed in time to permit of the shipment of animals prepared for exhibition, and moreover, much as the Directors regret the necessity for their action, they do not feel that the Association would be justified in inviting large numbers of visitors to the Yards at a time when every effort is being put forth by all parties concerned to uphold the hands of the authorities in promptly quelling all outbreaks of the infectious disease.

"This action is all the more regrettable at this time, for the reason that the Show for 1914 was of particularly brilliant promise, entries far exceeding all previous exhibitions of this, the world's greatest show of well-bred live stock."

Foot and Mouth in Ten States.

Foot and mouth disease has spread very rapidly in the United States. Ten States, viz., Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Massachusetts are report at time of writing, November 9th, as infected, and any importation of stock from these States to Canada is prohibited.

HORTICULTURE.

Commercial Fertilizers With Potatoes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the season the writer conducted an experiment with home-mixed commercial fertilizers, and the results are so striking they may be of interest to your readers. One acre was included in the test. The soil, which is a sandy loam, was twice plowed in the fall of 1913, receiving during the winter an application of fifteen tons of barnyard manure, and thorough cultivation in the spring. One-third of the acre was left as a check plot, received no fertilizers. The second third was given an application of 180 lbs. sulphate of potash, 390 lbs. of acid phosphate and 135 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre. The remaining plot received the same amounts of acid phosphate and nitrate of soda as plot 2, the sulphate of potash being omitted. The potash and phosphatic materials were applied about the middle of April, and the nitrate in June, when

the plants were showing nicely. From the time the plants became well established the difference between the plot which received the complete mixture and either of the other plots became more and more noticeable. The results at harvesting were as follows: unfertilized yield, 149½ bushels; complete fertilizers yielded, 225 bushels; incomplete fertilizers yielded, 161 bushels.

The incomplete fertilizer, costing \$7.56 per acre, increased the yield only eleven and one-half bushels, which if valued at 50 cents per bushel, would amount to \$5.75, thus showing a loss of \$1.81, while the complete mixture, costing \$12.24 per acre, increased the yield by seventy-five and one-half bushels, worth \$37.75, leaving a profit of \$25.51 after deducting the cost of the fertilizers. Not in quantity alone did the complete fertilizer demonstrate its superiority, the difference in the quality of the potatoes being quite as striking, for while the tubers on the two other plots did not show more than 60 per cent. free from scab, fully 90 per cent. of those grown under the balanced formula were entirely free. This was no doubt due to the greater vigor of the plants. Simcoe Co., Ont. W. J. GALBRAITH.

Storing Vegetables.

Many a time and oft nice vegetables deteriorate through the winter on account of improper storing. It is claimed that plants, like animals, are subject to certain activities within themselves, and when the product of a plant is stored away, apparently dormant, there are still the processes of life going on within its cells. This results in a diminution of the quantity and sometimes of the quality of the product, consequently one should aim at conditions that will, so far as possible, curtail waste through activities of life, decomposition or evaporation. But what are these conditions? Generally speaking, it is a dry, dark, well-ventilated store room maintained at a temperature as near freezing as possible without reaching the fatal 32 degrees Fahrenheit. From 33 to 35 degrees is advocated for many kinds of vegetables but not for all, because there is no place more convenient to keep parsnips than right in the ground where they grew. In the spring they should be lifted before growth begins, else the preparation they make to produce foliage and seed that summer may render them indigestible and unwholesome.

Pitting is frequently more indulged in, because they may be taken out at anytime when the demand is keenest. Pitting is not to be despised as a means of keeping vegetables over winter, for the contact with the soil maintains a freshness about them that warm, ill-ventilated cellars cannot equal.

Some controversy has arisen as to how potatoes should be stored, whether in the light or in the dark. The consensus of opinion, however, favors absence of light for the tuber, and a temperature varying from 33 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit. Dryness and good ventilation are requisites to successful storage especially in a cellar, and in order to arrive at this, under difficult circumstances, some have been obliged to put a temporary slat floor in the bin, allowing from four to six inches of air space beneath it. When the depth of the pile exceeds five feet little flues might be erected here and there through the bin to carry off the impure or over-laden atmosphere around the potatoes. If the outlet be made of narrow pieces of boards it will be easy to construct it so the air can get into it from all sides, and by connecting it with the false floor a current of air will rise from beneath upwards, drawing with it the contaminated air about the tubers. If inside quarters are not always available they may be pitted by putting about fifty bushels in a heap, and covering it over with some straw and a little earth to keep them dry. A few tiles should be left sticking up through the top to allow ventilation, but as cold weather sets in and they cease to sweat a foot of soil may be thrown on them and furthermore covered on the outside with some coarse manure to hold the snow and keep out frost. Turnips are more often preserved in this way, but with a large quantity it is expedient to dig slightly into the ground, say to the depth of two or three feet, if the drainage is efficient. They, too, require ventilation at first, but less earth thrown upon them than in the case of potatoes will suffice. The protecting cover should be put on gradually as the severity of the cold increases. As, in the case of all kinds of vegetables, it only encourages waste to pit or store a diseased or affected product. Infection is extremely contagious in storage, and since there are so many diseases that affect crops it is time well spent in sorting over the crop or discarding altogether an infected tuber or root. Such things as potatoes bearing symptoms of dry rot should be fed to the stock,

for this is a means of utilizing the tuber and sparing a large part of the stored product from infection.

The cabbage crop often presents a problem. They are bulky and require attention to their condition while in storage. Generally speaking, they must be kept cold and moist, but never allowed to get warm or wet. They may be kept, in a small way, with the heads buried in sand in the cellar or even healed in by the roots. The surplus may also be pitted outside. The general practice is to remove the loose outside leaves, leave the stumps on and set them together, roots up, in a trench. They are then covered with from six inches to a foot of soil and mulch enough to prevent hard freezing. However, if they are frozen in the pit it will not injure them materially so long as they are allowed to thaw out in the ground.

Beets and carrots will usually keep well in a cold, dark cellar, but the latter crop should not be allowed to ripen too much, for they sprout badly when mature. To keep best carrots should be growing when harvested. Both these roots, however, are prone to wilt, and a covering of sand or loam is a nice preventative for this trouble. When the warm weather comes with approaching spring they will have to be watched, for the soil will encourage growth, and they may have to be removed from it.

Ontario Apples in the West.

An Alberta subscriber writes as follows re Ontario apples:

"It has been on my mind to speak about the apple industry in Ontario. Having lived in the city of Edmonton for two and one-half years I have noticed that the Ontario apple is not properly graded in shipping to the West. I bought a barrel of No. 1 Spies, and they were very inferior after the top was taken off, and the Snows were not fit to be seen. Now, what we want is quality. The British Columbia apple has good appearance, but the Ontario apple has the better flavor. Now, if you can impress upon the growers the great importance of getting a first-class sample, the West should be a good place to market them, for the Ontario apple has the better flavor, but growers will have to get busy to compare with B. C. apples in sample and appearance."

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

At the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Nov. 9, receipts were 174 cars, comprising 3,077 cattle, 968 hogs, 1,986 sheep and lambs, 170 calves, and 400 horses. Trade slow, owing to the U. S. embargo on all cattle. In fact, trade in the forenoon was practically at a standstill for cattle. Heavy steers were quoted at \$7.75 to \$8; good steers and heifers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$6 to \$6.25; cows, \$3 to \$6.75; bulls, \$5 to \$6.75; feeders, \$5.75 to \$6.50; stockers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers, \$50 to \$95; calves, \$4 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$2.50 to \$6; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.12½. Hogs, \$7.15 f. o. b. cars; \$7.50 fed and watered, and \$7.75 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	55	538	593
Cattle	905	8,178	9,083
Hogs	480	9,435	9,915
Sheep	1,202	6,086	7,288
Calves	85	955	1,040
Horses	—	874	874

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	61	782	843
Cattle	1,247	14,660	15,907
Hogs	151	7,792	7,943
Sheep	984	10,569	11,553
Calves	53	1,142	1,195
Horses	—	54	54

The combined receipts at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 250 carloads, 6,824 cattle, 4,265 sheep and lambs, and 155 calves, and an increase of 1,972 hogs and 820 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Live-stock deliveries for the past week were heavy, especially for cattle. The quality of the cattle offered as fat was far from what it should be, considering

that for the past two months pastures, as a rule, have been good. Not more than four or five choice loads of cattle have been offered during the past week. The bulk of the cattle coming on the market was composed of canner cows and bologna bulls, for which there has been an excellent demand, at prices hitherto unknown on the Toronto markets since the American Civil War. These classes have sold better accordingly than any other. The highest price paid for choice heavy steers was \$8.75, bought for the New York market, to be shipped there alive. Another load sold at \$8.35, which is from 40c. to \$1 per cwt. higher than has been paid on this market for several weeks. The cause of this sudden rise was on account of the Buffalo and Chicago markets having been quarantined, and no cattle can be shipped alive from either of these markets.

Stockers and Feeders.—The market for stockers also has been affected, but adversely. Many stockers and feeders have been shipped to both Chicago and Buffalo, where they have been sold, to be distributed through many States of the Union. Prices have declined in the past two days from 75c. to \$1 per cwt. Choice steers sold at \$6 to \$6.25, and a few at \$6.50; good steers, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, \$4 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for milkers and springers has been greater than the supply, which has caused the market to be strong all week. Prices ranged from \$60 to as high as \$115, for a very choice, high-grade Holstein springer, with promising milking qualities. The bulk of sales ranged between \$70 and \$95.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were light. Choice veal calves, new-milk fed, were in demand, as they always are, but all other classes were easier, as deliveries of fowl have been heavy, and prices quite reasonable. Choice veal calves, \$10 to \$11; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$8 to \$8.50; common, \$6.50 to \$7.50; inferior, \$3 to \$5.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were lib-

eral the early part of last week, and prices remained firm, but at the latter end receipts were not as heavy, hence prices were firmer for the lambs and steady for the sheep. Sheep, ewes sold at \$5 to \$5.75; culled and rams, \$2.50 to \$4; choice ewe and wether lambs sold at \$7.60 to \$7.80, and \$8 was again paid for one extra choice lot of black-faces.

Hogs.—At the beginning of the week hogs were plentiful, upwards of 20,000 having arrived from the Northwest. At the latter end of the week prices became firmer, and sold at \$7.65 weighed off cars; \$7.40 fed and watered, and \$7 f. o. b. cars at country points.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

The horse market was dull all last week, there being few horses of any class sold. The only sales reported were for the British Army, prices for which were unchanged from those given the previous week.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.08 to \$1.10; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, new, \$1.23½, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.20½.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 48c. to 50c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, old, 61½c.; No. 3, 61c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 84c. to 86c. Peas.—No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.25, outside. Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 80c. to 82c., track, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c., Toronto.

Barley.—For malting, 66c. to 69c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 66c. to 68c., outside. Rolled Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$2.95 to \$3.15.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$6.60; second patents, \$6.10; in cotton, 10c. more. Ontario, 90-per-cent, winter-wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.70, Toronto freights.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$23 to \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$26 to \$27; middlings, \$28 to \$30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 85c. by the case; cold-storage, 28c. to 29c. Cheese.—New, large, 15c.; twins, 16c. Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.50; primes, \$3.

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

Poultry.—Turkeys per lb., 14c.; spring ducks, 11c. to 13c.; hens, 7c. to 10c.; spring chickens, live weight, 10c. to 12c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2, 13c.; city butcher hides, 14c. to 14½c.; country hides, cured, 15c. to 16½c.; green, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins and pelts, 75c. to \$1; calf skins, 16c.; horse hair, per lb., 45c. to 50c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; tal-low, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c. Wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool, washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, 10c. to 20c. per basket; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch; citrons, 4c. to 5c. each; cranberries, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel, and \$2.50 per box; grapes, Canadian, 15c. to 18c. per six-quart basket; grapefruit, Florida, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per case; limes, \$1.25 per hundred; lemons, \$4 to \$4.50 per case; oranges, Florida, \$2.75 to \$3; California, \$3 to \$3.65; pears, 25c. to 40c. for 11-quart basket; choice Duchess pears, 65c. per basket; quinces, 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket. Vegetables—Beets, 60c. per bag; beans, 40c. per basket; cabbages, 25c. to 40c. per dozen; carrots, 60c. per bag; celery, Canadian, 15c. to

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers Invented
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at All Branches

40c. per dozen; cauliflower, 50c. to 75c. per dozen; cucumbers, hot-house production, \$1.85 per dozen; lettuce, 20c. per dozen; Boston head, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; parsnips, 25c. per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The cattle market was not very active, and the tendency towards strength, which has been a feature for so many years, was entirely absent. On the other hand, there is a feeling among butchers and drovers that any changes which take place are likely to be on the down-grade rather than otherwise. All sorts of explanations are offered for this situation, but the principal cause is, in all probability, the decreased purchasing power of the community. Meat has gone to such a price that consumers are finding substitutes, more particularly now that a considerable proportion are out of employment, and many others have had their wages cut. The choicest steers offered sold at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb., while fine stock could be had at 7 1/4c., and good from this price down to 6 1/2c. per lb. Medium ranged from 6c. to 6 1/2c., and common down to 4 1/2c. Butchers' cows and bulls ranged from 5 1/2c. up to 6c. per lb., and sometimes 6 1/2c., while canning stock was available as low as 3 1/2c. per lb. There was a very fair demand for lambs, and sales of good Ontario stock were made at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per lb., while Quebec lambs sold at 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb. Ewe sheep were available from 4 1/2c. to 5c., and bucks and culls at 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c. There was a moderate supply of calves, and prices showed practically no change, being from \$5 to \$6 for common, and up to \$20 for the choicest. Live hogs were fairly steady, and sales took place at 8c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars. The tone of the market for hogs was rather easy.

Horses.—The market for horses was very dull, although a few changed hands. Very good horses could be had at \$125 to \$200. Dealers quoted heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$225 to \$300 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$150 to \$200 each. Lighter horses ranged from \$125 to \$150. Broken-down, old animals, ranged from \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage horses sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The weather continued mild, and, as is frequently the case under these conditions, the demand for dressed hogs was not especially active, and the tone of the market not at all firm. Prices were fractionally lower than the previous week, and abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs could be had at 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. per lb. Outside of this there was little or no change in the market.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was slightly lower and prices were 60c. per bag, carloads, ex track, single bags being 75c. to 80c.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in 80c. was 60c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 9c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 15c. to 17c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15c., and strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The egg market attracted more attention than any other section of the produce market. During last week it would appear that an export trade had developed, and this, together with light supplies, had the effect of causing prices

to advance. Strictly fresh stock could not be had at less than 38c. to 40c. per dozen, while selected cold-storage stock sold at slightly higher prices than the previous week, at 30c. to 31c. per dozen. No. 1 cold-storage stock was quoted at 28c. to 29c., and No. 2 at 24c. to 25c. per dozen.

Butter.—Prices of creamery showed no change last week, but demand was good. Choice stock was quoted at 27 1/2c. to 28c. per lb. here, while fine was 26 1/2c. to 27 1/2c., and seconds, 26 1/2c. Manitoba dairy was 24c. to 25c., and Western dairy, 25c. to 26c. per lb.

Cheese.—There was practically no change in the market for cheese. Finest Western sold here at 15 1/2c. to 15 3/4c. per lb., and finest Eastern, 15 1/2c. to 15 3/4c. for white or colored. Under grades were quoted around 15c. per lb.

Grain.—Demand for oats continued good, and prices advanced again. Canadian Western were quoted at 59c. to 60c. per bushel for No. 3; 59c. for No. 1 feed, and 57c. to 57 1/2c. for No. 2 feed ex store. Ontario malting barley, 75c. to 76 1/2c. per bushel; Manitoba rejected, 67 1/2c. Argentine corn, 84c. ex store.

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

Millfeed.—Prices were undoubtedly lower as indicated recently would be the case. Bran was \$23 to \$24 per ton; shorts, \$25 to \$26 in bags; middlings, including bags, \$28 to \$29. Mouille was scarce and dear, at \$25 per ton for pure, and \$31 for mixed, these prices being higher than the previous week.

Hay.—The hay market was steady to firmer. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal ex track, \$19.50 to \$20 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$19.50, and No. 2, \$18 per ton.

Hides.—Beef hides were steady, at 15c., 16c. and 17c., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1 respectively. Lamb skins were \$1 each, and horse hides ranged from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1 1/2c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6 1/2c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH OUTBREAK.

Cattle.—The quarantine of the Buffalo yards was not in effect last week until after the opening day of the week, which usually brings the largest receipts. On Monday there were around 250 loads, or 6,250 head, approximately twenty loads of which were hold-overs from the week before. Something like twenty loads of shipping steers, very few of which were on the desirable order. Canada supplied about twenty loads of all grades. In the shipping steer line, best sold from \$8.50 to \$9. The butchering steer line showed a more desirable class of steers, three or four loads of yearlings selling from \$9 to \$9.50. Very few desirable kinds of heifers in loads. Large supply of killing cows of all grades. Stockers and feeders were only in moderate supply, bulls were none too plentiful, and a very light number of milkers and springers were offered. Generally speaking, it was a 15c. to 25c. higher market on all fat cattle, stockers and feeders ruling strong. Milkers and springers looked a full \$5 per head higher. After Monday there was little offered, and receipts had to be disposed of to local packers, prices generally on cattle being lower. On Thursday, the yards were ordered closed in order that they might be cleaned and disinfected. A force of 700 men was placed on the work. Indications are that the general quarantine, including the States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Wisconsin, that it will be some weeks before the trade will get back to a normal condition. Chicago is regarded as being especially infectious, a number of infected foot-and-mouth cases having been discovered. No case was found on the Buffalo yards, but cattle having to be passed through here and shipped to points in New York State were discovered with the disease. The last appearance of the foot-and-mouth disease was six years ago, and it cost the Federal Government something like \$300,000 to eradicate it. The present outbreak shows that it covers a much larger area, and the indications are that it will cost

the Government many times the expenditure of six years ago. The present outbreak was first discovered in the vicinity of Niles, Mich., October 18, and investigation showed it to extend south into the northern border of Indiana; consequently a Federal quarantine was placed on the counties of Barrien and Cass in the State of Michigan, and the counties of La Porte and St. Joseph in the State of Indiana. Before the disease was discovered, it appears that the contagion was carried to a large number of farms in that district by skimmed milk taken from the creameries and fed to the hogs on the farms, with the result that approximately 180 farm herds became affected. In nearly every case the hogs were first found to be diseased, and the contagion eventually spread to the cattle on the farms. During this time a few carloads of hogs were shipped from this area to the Chicago Stock-yards, by which means it is thought the disease was carried back from the Chicago Stock yards to Lanawee and Monroe Counties in the south-eastern corner of Michigan. Up to date, eight shipments of cattle from the Chicago Stock-yards, between the dates of Oct. 17 and Oct. 28, inclusive, were found to have developed foot-and-mouth disease, after their arrival in the south-eastern part of Michigan, which is approximately 150 miles from the original outbreak in that State. Investigation also shows that the infection has been carried from the Chicago Stock-yards to several herds in central points of Illinois. About the same time that these shipments were sent to Michigan and Illinois, other shipments of feeder cattle from the Chicago Stock-yards were sent to points in Indiana and Ohio.

Up to last Friday the Federal Government had quarantined the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and Wisconsin. No live stock from those States at that time could be moved inter-state. In New York State four counties were quarantined by the State Department of Agriculture, and Commissioner Huson announced at a meeting held at Buffalo last Friday, that he would regard stock-yards in Canada, including Toronto, Montreal, Bridgeburg, and Montrose, as having been exposed, and that he would place a ban on the Dominion until such time as these yards were cleaned and disinfected. This will prohibit the entrance of Canadian cattle into New York State. Inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. B. E. Wende, wired the directing veterinary of the Dominion of Canada that he regarded these yards as having been exposed, and should be cleaned and disinfected, if Canadian cattle were to be received into the United States. At this writing no reply has been received from the Canadian authorities, but it is presumed here that officials of the Dominion will be as quick to use precaution as has the States, and will in every way co-operate with the United States officials. Unless Commissioner Huson's order is modified, no Canadian cattle can come into the State of New York, either for Buffalo on through bill to the eastern points, like New York, Boston, and other points.

Hogs.—Only two real market days the past week, yards after Tuesday being quarantined by the Federal Government on account of the worst epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease yet known in the United States. Monday's supply the past week was 22,400 head, and it was generally a one-price deal of \$7.70 for all grades except pigs, latter kinds selling mostly at \$7.50. Tuesday's market was very excited, prices jumping thirty to fifty cents over Monday, all grades, including pigs, selling generally at \$8, with a few decks reaching \$8.05 and \$8.10. What little stuff arrived Wednesday and Thursday had to go for immediate slaughter, and most sales were made at \$8, with the pigs and roughs out, pigs going mostly at \$7.25, with roughs at \$7. Receipts the past week numbered 28,480 head, as against 42,880 head the previous week, and 49,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—On the opening day the past week, top lambs sold generally at \$8.25, with culls brought up to \$8.25 to \$8.50, with culls bringing up to \$7.50. Wednesday and Thursday, with no outside competition, eastern buyers being unable to ship, the packers

Safely invest in the 4 1/2% Debentures of The HURON and ERIE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

442 Richmond St. and 4-5 Market Square LONDON, ONTARIO

took advantage of the situation, and in the lambs division they got tops at \$8, with culls from \$7 down. Wethers the fore part of the week were quoted up to \$6, with ewes from \$5.50, and Wednesday's and Thursday's prices on sheep were from a quarter to fifty cents lower. Receipts the past week totaled 22,200 head, as against 34,600 head for the week before, and 48,200 head a year ago.

Calves.—Market the past week opened with tops selling up to \$11.50, Tuesday nothing brought above \$11, while on Wednesday and Thursday the best could not be quoted above \$10.50. Culls generally \$9 down, and common to good grassers \$4.25 to \$6, it taking real good grassers to bring above \$5.50. Receipts the past week totaled 1,125 head, being against 1,900 head the previous week, and 2,325 head a year ago.

Chicago.

There are no quotations from this market this week, as it has been closed for a period of at least ten days owing to the serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, and it may be necessary to increase the time of quarantine in order that dread trouble, which is spreading rapidly over the States of the Union, may be finally stamped out.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, 14 1/2c. and 14 11-16c.; Stirling, 14 11-16c.; New York, N. Y., white specials, 16 1/2c., colored 15c. to 15 1/2c., white average fancy 14 1/2c. to 15c., colored 14 1/2c. to 14 3/4c., skins 13c. to 13 1/2c.; Utica, N. Y., 13 1/2c.; Montreal, finest Westerns 15 1/2c. to 15 3/4c., finest Easterns 15 1/2c. to 15 3/4c.; London bid 14c. to 14 1/2c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 13 1/2c.

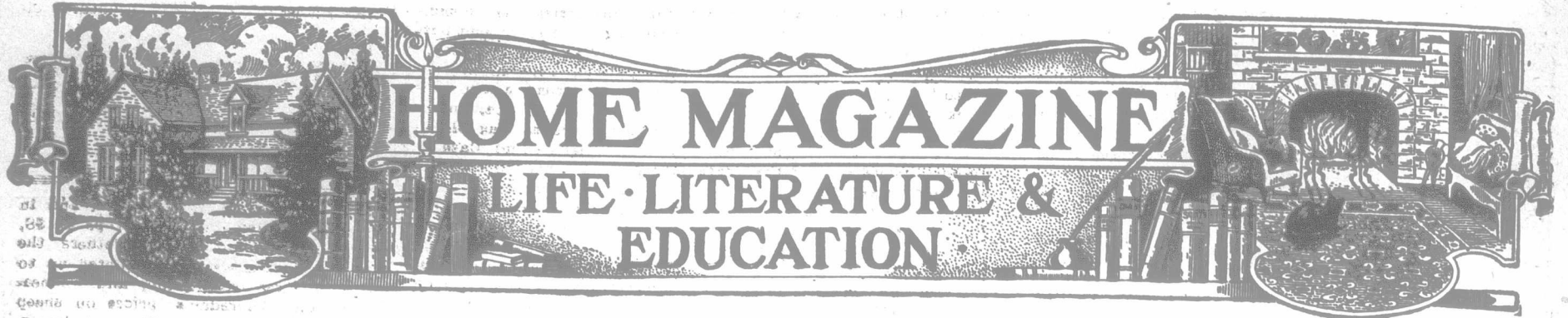
Gossip.

BEAVER HILL ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Beaver Hill herd was started twelve years ago by the selection of Sama, sire was Gus (imp.), and Mayflower of Tweedhill 5th, whose dam was Mayflower 18th (imp.). These cows, as well as others that have been added since, have been bred to such sires as College Monarch, whose sire was Prince of Boston, and Elm Park Ringleader 7th, whose sire was Lord Val, a famous prizewinner in his day. The present stock bull is Glenmar Lad, whose sire is Elm Park Wizard. He is proving himself a great sire by the fine, even bunch of calves he has left. The herd numbers twenty-five head, of which there are nine coming in about the New Year. A number of young bulls fit for service and heifers all ages are offered as per advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, which seems to have been hanging fire for some time, has distributed the prize list, and announces that there will be business as usual. Quite a substantial increase is noted in all departments. In horses, the prizes for Clydesdales and Shires have been increased, and in Percherons, two classes have been provided for mares. One for two-year-old or under, and one for three-year-old or over. Formerly, mares of all ages competed for the same prizes. In Hackneys and Standard-breds, while the classification is the same as formerly, substantial increases have been made in the prizes offered. In Thoroughbreds, two classes have been provided for mares instead of one as formerly. In both beef and dairy cattle a generous increase has been made in the prize money offered. One of the most important being, that classes are provided for both seniors and juniors in the yearling and calf classes for grade steers. If you are interested, and have not received a prize list, write the Secretary for one.



The Great World-Drama.

Is this the fifth act of the great World-Play,
Or but the Prologue to its Acts and Scenes?
Who knows what the stupendous Drama means
For whose performance blood and tears must pay?
Is the War lust in man so deep implanted
That nothing can pluck out its evil root?
Must the war-drum for ever still lute?
Will the Marsellaise of peace be never chanted?
Say not that War has elements of good,
And cures the ills bred by the reign of peace.
'Tis false; there is no saving power in blood,
And every evil doth with war increase:
As well declare the burning lava-flood
That all destroys makes all contention cease!
Bertram Dobell, in T. P's Weekly.

Women's Institute Convention, Ottawa.

THE FIRST WOMEN'S INSTITUTE CONVENTION OF EASTERN ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondent.)

There was an appreciative, delighted expression on the faces of the 150 delegates who attended the W. I. Convention, held at Ottawa last week. It was a look that plainly said, "Things have been brought our way and we are glad of it, and determined to make this, our first convention, such a success that we'll have one each year." And so they did, for it was conceded by many of the old members that a better convention of its kind had never been held, even in Toronto. It was a wise and happy thought on the part of our good Superintendent, Mr. Putnam, to split up the big annual convention and hold three—one in Ottawa, one in Toronto, and one in London.

With so much that is really interesting and profitable still fresh in our minds, it seems a pity that much will of necessity have to remain untold, of what we heard, owing to each of the three mental banquets having to have a share in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

At the four sessions the following ladies respectively presided: Mrs. Geo. Clark, Manotick; Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Athens; Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Pakenham, and Mrs. D. C. McDougal, Maxville.

The hearty singing of our National songs was a feature of the gatherings. The most interesting part, and from which the most practical good could be derived, was the giving of the reports of the Institutes represented.

It was not short of astonishing the variety and amount of work the individual Institute had accomplished during the past year. Halls built, pianos, without number, purchased for public institutions, parks planned, streets lighted, large donations of money, clothing, fruit, jams, vegetables, etc., sent to hospitals, children's shelters, and like worthy establishments, prizes awarded at fairs—for essays, map drawing, seed collections by school children, dressing rooms built for boys and girls at bathing beaches, girls' sewing clubs organized, open air skating rink made, installed drinking fountains in schools, inaugurated a civic clean-up day—these are but a few of the activities that the ladies mentioned in their report—but the

one note struck by every representative present had in it the clarion call—not "To Arms" but "To Work"—and they had gotten to work in real earnest and are keeping at it—collecting and raising by many new and unique methods large sums of money for the Patriotic Fund. Knitting and sewing as hard as accustomed busy fingers can fly; having weekly sewing circles, and even giving up the pre-arranged interesting monthly programs that the time might be de-

most excellent paper on The Place of the Institute in the Community.

It had demonstrated its worth to the community by its phenomenal growth in its 17 years of existence, by now numbering 850 branches, with a membership of 30,000. The woman in the home has been developed by the Institute; her view-of-life broadened; her social sphere enlarged, and her responsibility, not only as a wife and mother but as a citizen, made more apparent. The In-

stitute has been a potent factor in developing an interest in the rural school and bringing about needed reforms.

Sir J. M. Gibson, K. C. M. G., and Dr. J. W. Robertson, spoke at the evening session on the War Problem, and our share in helping to relieve the awful distress.

Dr. Malony, Health Inspector, outlined the important work of his office, and asked the ladies not to be diffident in calling for assistance when sanitary conditions needed looking after. He said it was a grand and noble thing to help the sick, but a much better thing to prevent people from getting sick.

Miss Jean Cameron Smith, of Powassan, threw much light on the urgent need for medical inspection, and the statistics she presented would convince any rational being of the necessity for having the health of each child attending school inspected by a qualified nurse

or a doctor. In Simcoe County, where conditions are perhaps better than the average, out of 1,277 inspected children only 171 were entirely free from defect, 608 needed medical treatment, 957 dental attention. If we are working for better heredity we must care for the child. Physical health is really more necessary than mental development, for without the former it is difficult to attain the latter.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto, carries an inspiration with her which enthralls others to greater effort, and her talk on "The Girl in the Home," was full of thought.

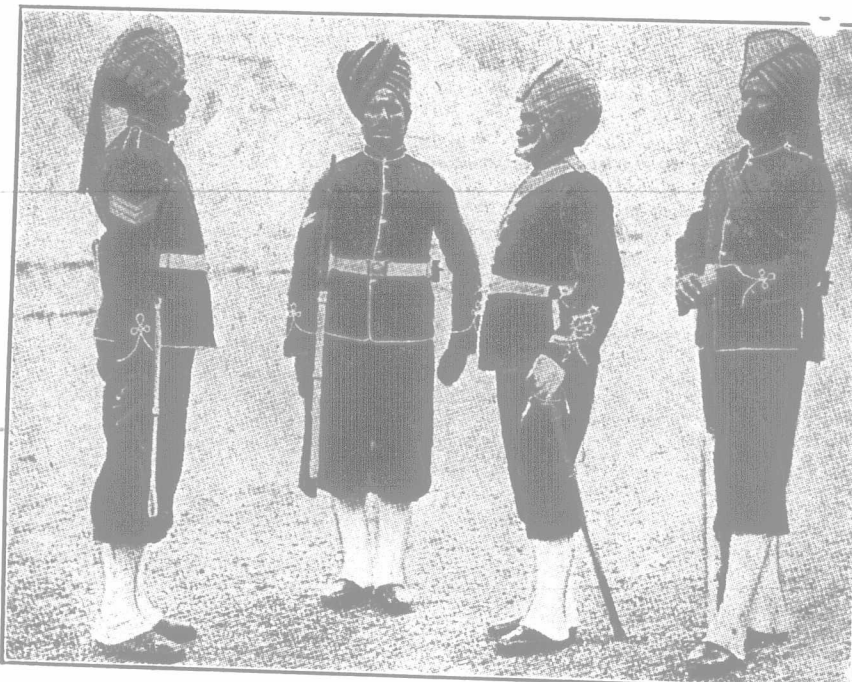
The girl is our biggest investment. We may do our work with hand and brain, but it is only half done if we do not provide for the carrying on of the work. The Doctor is getting on to be more an advocate of early marriage, and lamented that the having children was really in this present day an expensive luxury, but everything should be done to make it as easy as possible, for the country will be more in need than ever of good, Canadian-born citizens. The girl should be scientifically trained in all that is modern and good, in house keeping, and urged the giving of diplomas to qualified household help, so that their social status might be raised. She spoke of the pamphlet just published by the Department on "Best Foods for War Tissue."

Mrs. H. W. Parsons, sincere and inspiring in her address, gave an inspiring talk on "The Social Life and Education of the Girl." The girl should be safeguarded in her early years, yet every girl should have the opportunity of self support. The mother has much to do in placing her daughter in the proper social environment, but too often the girl is left to drift where she chooses, and select her own companions, and the after results is frequently most disappointing to the parents—the pioneer in the movement.

Mrs. Laura Rose Stephen Huntingdon, Que., gave the closing address, taking as her theme "My Country, My District, My Home." Canada, she said, comprised the one-fifteenth part of the area of the earth, and nearly one-third (30%) of the area of the British Empire. For variety and extent of resources; scenic beauty, and climate it was excelled by no country.

"I am content with Canada, and ask no fairer land than has been given me. No greater joy, no more inspiring task than to uphold and share its destiny." Our district should be our pride. We should strive to have the best and cleanest highways, the prettiest lawns and gardens, public buildings modern and sanitary, and get out and work for these things.

Then the home—the dearest, sweetest spot of all the rest, the spot of earth supremely blest. Everything within one's means should be provided to make the home comfortable and convenient. It is little short of a disgrace for a person to have a good bank account and yet no inside toilet if he has one.

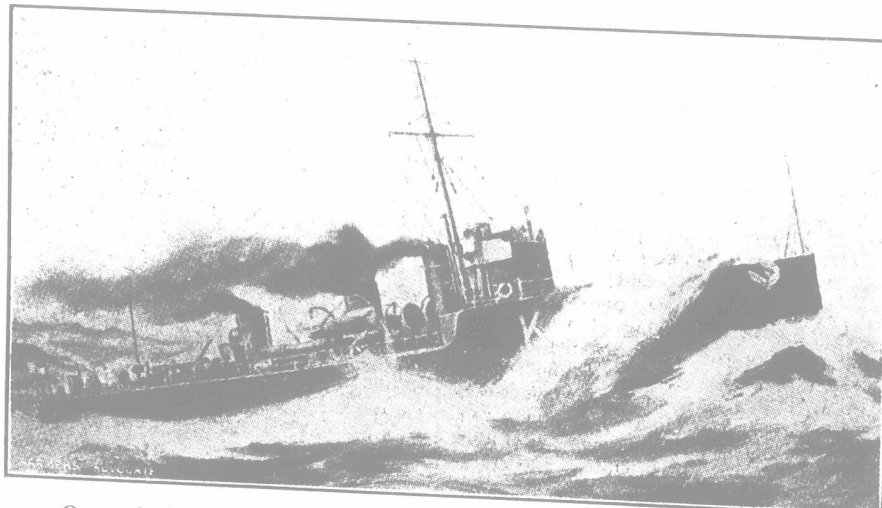


Officers and Men of Sikh Regiment.
British subjects fighting with the Allies.

voted to work for the needy and oppressed. The work in the aggregate that the Women's Institute of Ontario has been able to accomplish in the past two months has opened the public eye as nothing else could. Mr. Noel Marshall, Chairman Executive Committee Canadian Red Cross Society, said he had to confess that he knew nothing whatever of the Women's Institute before the war broke out, but they have

calling for assistance when sanitary conditions needed looking after. He said it was a grand and noble thing to help the sick, but a much better thing to prevent people from getting sick.

Miss Jean Cameron Smith, of Powassan, threw much light on the urgent need for medical inspection, and the statistics she presented would convince any rational being of the necessity for having the health of each child attending school inspected by a qualified nurse



One of the Eighty-five Destroyers in the British Home Fleet.
From "The Great War" magazine.

In a most tangible manner made every Canadian citizen realize their great helpful strength and sincere patriotism. The Institutes of Ontario alone have sent in \$5,000 for the hospital ship, and \$19,000 to the Red Cross Society Fund, besides hundreds of bales of clothing and other useful articles. As some one said, it would almost seem as though the Institute had been created to help in this, the Nation's great hour of need.

Miss E. McGee, Chesterville, gave a

Be the posi along and can out the militi of pa so m that every barr It's militi marc autor ing leav arlop with ing hotel stati fixed The and-s Germ and v ticular In f Betwe five went requi to the reduce practi ber of The as cle tional bow a Ever ment time is kept in den ca form, to his This is able to In two soldier climbin quite t With It is n have fever, streets where small two or one is voiced so ste boy is uniform the hat cigar b from bi band is organ a are no epidemic the bo would r man rul The o ly along minute some lit who wa Quick a ground I me, and but I di When and see Switzerl position and can seems to escape t bombs of I see tha towering of the m ring the safe in th Bern is city tour

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 26, 1914.

Bern is alive—very much alive. After the silent streets of Interlaken it is positively thrilling to elbow one's way along the crowded streets of Bern. The town is humming with life and activity, and fairly swarming with soldiers. One can hardly step outside the door without running into a uniform. Bern being the capital of the country is also the military headquarters. On the outskirts of the city are huge barracks and parade grounds, but just now there are so many thousands of extra soldiers here that they are quartered all over town; every school-house seems to be a barracks.

It's quite exciting to see so much military life. Troops are continually marching through the streets; military automobiles and motor-cycles are dashing around town at break-neck speed, leaving clouds of dust behind them; aeroplanes are flying over our heads with a deafening roar; drums are beating and bugles are sounding; all the hotels, public buildings, bridges, and stations are guarded by sentries with fixed bayonette.

The Swiss soldiers have not the spick-and-span, factory-made appearance of the German soldiers, but they look sturdy and vigorous, and the officers are a particularly fine-looking set of men.

In Switzerland every man is a soldier. Between the ages of twenty and thirty-five military service is compulsory, twenty-six days of active service being required every year. From this time up to the age of forty-five the time limit is reduced, but every man is obliged to practice target shooting a certain number of days every year.

The Swiss are wonderful marksmen, as clever with their rifles as their national hero, William Tell, was with his bow and arrow.

Every man keeps his military equipment in his own house, and, as at any time it is liable to be inspected, it is kept in perfect condition. When a sudden call to arms comes he dons his uniform, shoulders his rifle, says good-bye to his family, and is ready to march. This is the reason the Swiss army was able to mobilize last August so quickly in twenty-four hours.

Some one remarked that the Swiss soldiers all marched as if they were climbing up a mountain. But that is quite the natural gait in Switzerland.

With so much of the war spirit abroad it is no wonder that the boys of Bern have caught the sword-and-cocked-hat fever, and are drilling daily in the streets with such furious energy. Go where you will, you will find all the small boys playing soldier. Wherever two or three boys are gathered together one is sure to be a fierce-looking, loud-voiced general; one a captain, not quite so stern in appearance; and the third boy is the company. The unprovoked uniforms are killing funny. Usually the hat is of newspaper, the knapsack a cigar box, and the gun and sword made from bits of wood. The fife and drum band is usually represented by a mouth-organ and a dish-pan. Even the girls are not exempt from the military epidemic; sometimes they even drill with the boys. That is something that would never happen in Germany where man rules supreme.

The other day I was walking peacefully along the sidewalk and stopped a minute in front of a yard to watch some little girls drilling. One of them who was carrying a toy gun saw me. Quick as a flash she dropped to the ground full length, levelled her gun at me, and fired. I suppose I was killed, but I didn't feel any different.

When I look at the map of Europe and see what a little flyspeck of a place Switzerland is, and what a dangerous position it occupies—war drums beating and cannons roaring all around it—it seems to me as if we could not possibly escape the deadly bullets and bursting bombs of the fighting nations; but when I see that gigantic barrier of snow-peaks towering into the sky, and when I think of the myriads of other mountains that ring the country round—I feel pretty safe in this little Swiss Republic.

Bern is certainly a surprise. It is a city tourists usually skip, or give but a

few hours—just enough time to see the bears. Before I came here all I knew about Bern was that it was the capital of Switzerland, and had a famous view of the Bernese Alps, and an equally famous bear-pit.

We were obliged to come to Bern to get our passports to England; we expected to move on in three days—that was six weeks ago.

We were here two weeks before we caught even a glimpse of the world-renowned view of the Alps. A dense ball of haze concealed the mountains completely. Once in awhile the haze would thin a little, and the spectral Alps would dimly show behind the veil. Then one glorious day the mists cleared

the hottest place in Bern; on a cold day it is the coldest; and on a windy day it is the windiest; but in spite of these drawbacks it has one glorious feature—the view—the marvellous view of the Bernese Oberland.

The fountains are one of the unique features of Bern. The main street, which is long and straight and which changes its name as often as an American divorce, is punctuated with fountains its entire length. They are curious and interesting rather than beautiful, but they make a gay bit of color on the street, as they are all highly colored and bespattered with gilt and banked up with masses of brilliant flowers. Even the plainest fountains in

the family washing is done on the street, and hung up to dry on the public squares and along the banks of the river. Judging by the amount of scrubbing done, every day in the week is a Monday.

And now about the bears.

The bears of Bern are celebrated in song and verse and history. The bear is the heraldic emblem of the city. He is omnipresent; he guards the portals of doorways, swings in the breeze on flags, and is found in almost every shop window in town in some form or other. He is a very popular wood-carving; he is used by the jewellers in decorative forms, and also by the booksellers and leather merchants. I have even seen him done in pink sugar on a cake in a baker's window.

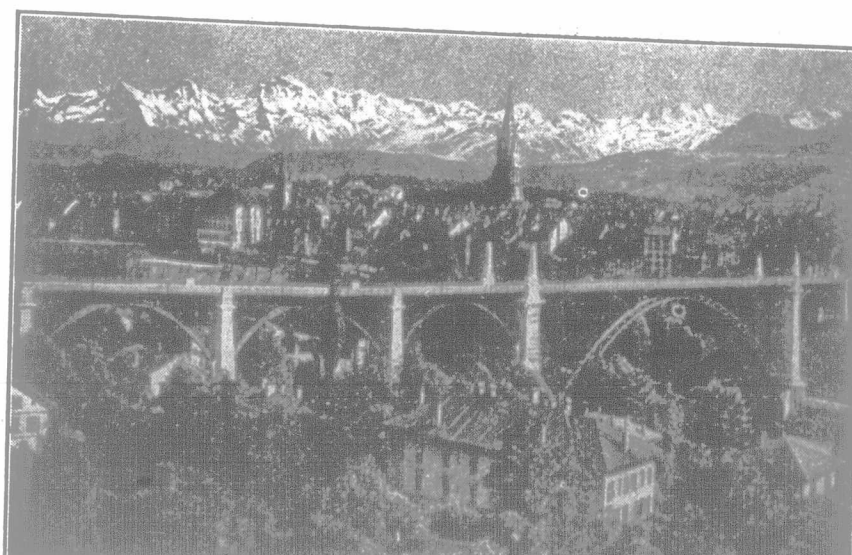
The origin of the Bern bear goes away back to 1513, when some victorious Swiss warriors returned from a war. In the procession was a little bear on a chain—one of the trophies of the war. From that day to this the bear-pit has been one of the "sights" of Bern, and the bears of to-day are the descendants of that little bear that was led through the city gates four hundred years ago.

The present bear-pit is just on the edge of the town, and from dew (I should say foggy) morn till eve is surrounded by a giggling crowd of children, some of them as old as seventy. All day long those bears eat carrots. Why carrots I know not, but carrots it is. Perhaps because they are cheap. A prodigiously fat, red-faced, thin-haired old dame has a carrot stand just inside the pit. She looks as if she had been sitting in the same chair selling carrots for a hundred years or so. For a few centimes one can buy a bunch of carrots and have dead loads of fun. The bears perform all sorts of funny antics; they dance, jump, roll, walk on their hind legs, and by their ridiculous actions keep the onlookers in shrieks of laughter. Each bear has a little specialty of its own, by which it hopes to win carrots. The most amusing one of the lot danced a jig on its hind legs, then bowed its head and folded its front paws together in the attitude of prayer, and grunted out a sound that seemed to bear a striking resemblance to Amen. That bear was the champion carrot winner.

One of the special features of Bern is the Lauben (arcades). One can walk all around the inner town dryshod and umbrellaless on the wettest and stormiest of days. Wet weather is no bar to pedestrianism in Bern. Under the Lauben are cellars where the market people keep their belongings, such as stands, awnings, etc., and very early in the morning on market days the things are dragged out and erected along the side of the street, so that the town becomes one continuous mart.

Market day is the time to see the dogs at work, for in Bern, dogs are beasts of burden as well as horses. They are used for pulling small carts around, although some of the small carts have enormously big and heavy loads. The man or woman piloting the cart works as hard as the dogs. Usually there are two dogs harnessed to each cart, but sometimes only one. As Bern is a very hilly place the poor dogs have to strain every muscle in pulling their loads up hill, but they seem to understand the art of relaxation, for, just as soon as the order is given to halt, they throw themselves down on the road and go sound asleep. Sometimes they sleep a long time while their owner is going from house to house delivering milk—whatever else his load happens to be. The dogs seem to like their work and take it quite seriously, ignoring all wayside distractions during business hours. But once in awhile racial instinct interferes with routine work and acquired intelligence. One day I saw it in operation. The cause was—a cat.

At the time of the fatal encounter the dog was going down a steep, curving hill. He went a good deal faster after he saw the cat. He tore over these cobble stones with murder in his heart, and the milk cans rattled behind him like artillery wagons. The owner raced after the cart, waving his arms wildly, and yelling like a Comanche Indian; the children tagged along at his heels, also yelling; the people in all the houses along the street rushed to the windows



Bern and the Alps.

away. It was just as if a vast stage curtain had rolled up and revealed a new world. There they stood—the white-crested giants of the Bernese Oberland. Miles and miles distant they were, but so dazzling white, and so colossal, that they dwarfed all the intervening world. And then the Alpine glow! That wonderful coloring that tips the mountain peaks at sunset time, when, above a shadowy world, the pink peaks soar into a dim sky, gleam like brilliant jewels for a brief time, then quickly fade and disappear in the blackness of night.

The river Aare whirls round Bern in the shape of the letter V; the old part of Bern is inside the V, and is called the inner town; the modern city spreads

the poorest districts are dreams of floral beauty. But the figures which ornament them and give them their names are sometimes horribly grotesque. For instance, the Ogre fountain. This is topped by a big-headed, repulsive man-creature who is engaged in the pleasing act of eating a little child. Dangling from his belt are a number of other little children, evidently destined for a like fate. Charming subject! Saints and Madonnas seem to be conspicuous for their absence as decorative additions to the fountains of Bern. Biblical characters are also scarce. Moses and Samson being the only two honored with pedestals. But there is a Bagpiper fountain, a Ropemaker fountain, a Post-



Swiss Soldiers Transporting Heavy Guns Over the Snow Mountains.

out like a fan over the neighboring hills. The banks of the Aare are very high and steep, and the different parts of the city connected by enormous bridges. In fact, one is seldom out of sight of a bridge in Bern, and never out of sight of a fountain.

The Kornhaus bridge, over which we passed many times a day, is the newest and biggest of them all. It is tremendously high—157 feet above the river, (a fine place for suicides), and very long—388 yards across. It is one of the busiest spots in Bern; street-cars and wagons rumble over it all day long, and there is a never-ending procession of people crossing it. On a hot day it is

runner fountain, and, of course, a Bear fountain. And, speaking about bears—but I must finish about the fountains first.

In olden times they were the newspapers of the town—a sort of gossip exchange. In the morning the maids went with their pails for water and dallied to hear the latest news; in the afternoon every fountain was a public laundry, as all the household washing was done on the street; in the evenings the fountains were the favorite gathering places of the young people—a sort of courting and love-making center for the Romeos and Juliets of the village. Even now in the old part of the town

and doors to find out the cause of the fearful uproar.

Headed by the cat, the procession rounded the curve in the road, and I lost sight of them. I don't like to think what happened when the man and the dog finally met, but I feel sure that by that time the milk was cheese, and that the cat was sitting on the edge of an adjacent roof, looking down and grinning.

I haven't said a thing about the Swiss National Exposition which is going on just now in Bern, and which is a great success in spite of the European war. It's the only thing to go to, so everybody goes. After one has been there one comes away with the impression that Switzerland is the biggest and most prosperous country on earth.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Hedged With Thorns.

Therefore, behold, I will hedge up thy way with thorns. . . . I will also cause all her mirth to cease, her feast days, her new moons, and her sabbaths, and all her solemn feasts. And I will destroy her vines and her fig trees.—Hosea. ii.: 6, 12.

I cannot say
Beneath the pressure of life's cares to-day,
I joy in these;
But I can say
That I had rather walk this rugged way
If Him it please.

"I cannot feel
That all is well, when darkening clouds
conceal
The shining sun;
But then I know
God lives and loves; and say, since it
is so,
"Thy Will be done."

"I do not see
Why God should even permit some things
to be.
When He is Love;
But I can see
Though often dimly through the mystery,
His hand above."

I always try to write cheerfully, carrying out my chosen name of "Hope" by reminding you (and myself) that the darkest hour is a promise of the dawn, and that desolation of winter will blossom out in the joyousness of spring. The sad text with which I have headed our talk to-day is no exception to this rule. Taken from its context, it seems to declare nothing but the wrath of God, but if you read the whole chapter you will see that it is a declaration of marvellous love. God's people had been unfaithful, deserting Him as a bad wife deserts her husband, and running after other gods. Instead of casting her off in His anger, God made the way she had chosen difficult and painful. When she tried to run after her lovers she found the way hedged with thorns. She had refused to thank God for bountiful harvests; so He taught her, by famine, the painful lesson that the way of wickedness leads to misery. Then—when she repented of her disloyalty and turned from the hard way of the transgressors—He was ready to embrace her again as in the days of her youth, when she had gladly plighted her troth to Him. In that glad day of reconciliation, He says: "I will break the bow and the sword and the battle out of the earth . . . and I will betroth thee unto Me for ever."

Now, would it not have shown less love and more wrath if God had allowed His people to go along a pleasant, easy way to destruction? The way of sin leads to death; it destroys purity, honor, love, peace and joy in each miserable soul that chooses it. Because God loves us He sometimes breaks roughly through our selfish, complacent ease, which was lulling our souls to sleep so comfortably. There has always been suffering in the world, but in times of peace we could shut our eyes and ears to it—perhaps thanking God for our own comparative escape from it, and turning our backs in-

differently as if it were no concern of ours. Now the thunder of cannon has awakened us from our selfish dream—and let us remember that selfishness is a deadly cancer, secretly eating away the heart, if unchecked by God.

We have discovered that we are linked together in numberless ways, so that the sin of those who provoked this war has brought trouble upon multitudes of innocent people in all lands. The misery is the direct result of the sin, although—because we are organically lined together—the sin of a few is visited on many. I don't profess to understand this, but it has always been so. When Achan secretly appropriated treasure which God claimed as His own, the army of Israel found that their Great Ally was not fighting on its side, and the result was defeat before Ai. One traitor within the camp can do terrible harm to any

peace on the earth, it will not be by hatred towards other nations nor by vaingloriously praising ourselves. We have plenty of sins to confess. Like Israel of old, we have forgotten God, in the wild scramble of money-getting, in the foolish desire for expensive clothes and magnificent houses, in the childish wasting of precious years to no good purpose. We have bowed down before the gods of Wealth, Fashion, Comfort, Fame, and Public Opinion. Instead of heaping furious blame on our foes, let us humbly confess our own sins. Then—when we have cast out the beam from our own eye—we shall be able to see more clearly how we may help our brother to overcome his blindness.

We are commanded by our Master to love our enemies and pray for them. "How is it possible," some people ask, "to carry on this war to a finish and

"It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day, how long;
Faint not, fight on! To-morrow comes the song.
Be strong!" HOPE.

A Thank-offering.

Dear Miss Farncomb,—Enclosed please find a little thank offering to be used as you see best. One whom you help in Hope's Quiet Hour.

L. M.
The above letter (with \$2 enclosed) has just reached me. I will spend it on food for three very needy families in my neighborhood. Many thanks to the kindly giver. HOPE.

Daily Prayers.

One of our readers has suggested that the people living in the country, who have not the opportunity of joining in the special services which are held so frequently in cities and towns, should pray in the family circle "for those who have gone so bravely to fight for us." If all the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" would use one or more of the following prayers daily, we could do more than any of us know to establish righteousness and peace on a sure and sound basis. Ever since the war began we have used one or more of these prayers in our family worship, night and morning. In accordance with "Reader's" suggestion, I now pass them on to you.

"Almighty GOD, Who alone canst order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men; assuage, we beseech Thee, the horrors of the war which Thou hast permitted to break forth, and set its bounds which it shall not pass. In Thy gracious Providence so overrule the course of events that our present anxieties may be relieved, and that the day may speedily come in which nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. Pour down upon us, and upon all nations, the Spirit of Peace, through JESUS Christ our Lord. Amen."

"O, Thou strong Father of all nations, draw all Thy great Family together with an increasing sense of our common blood and destiny, that peace may come on earth at last, and we may rejoice in a brotherhood of the nations. Grant this for the sake of Thy Son, Who is the Elder Brother of us all, JESUS Christ our Lord. Amen."

"O, Almighty Lord God, King of all kings, we commend to Thy Fatherly goodness the men who, as soldiers or sailors, are serving this nation on land or sea, beseeching Thee to take into Thine own hand both them and the cause wherein their king and country sent them. Be Thou their tower of strength in the midst of the dangers of earthly warfare. Make all bold through death or life to put their trust in Thee, Who art the only Giver of all victory, and canst save by many or by few, through JESUS Christ our Lord. Amen."

"O, GOD, the Father of all men, break, we pray Thee, the spell of the enchantments that make the nations drunk with the lust of battle. Grant us a quiet and steadfast mind in the midst of danger and anxiety. Strengthen our sense of justice and our regard for the equal worth of other peoples and races. Give wisdom and right judgment to the rulers of all the nations, so that this war may result in a real and lasting peace, through JESUS Christ our Lord. Amen."

I asked the members of a Bible Class to use one of these prayers daily, as near noon hour as possible. Will you join hands in the great circle of prayer? HOPE.

As It Goes.—Some nations were fighting fiercely.

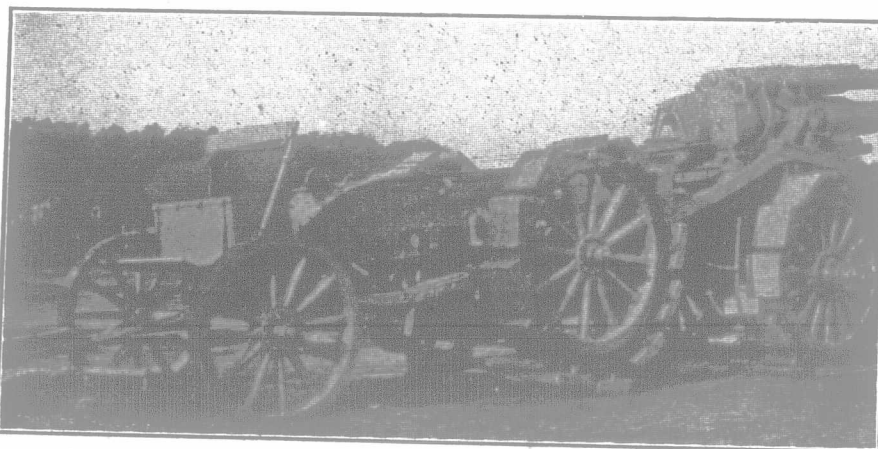
"Why are you fighting so?" inquired the bystanders, moved at length to curiosity.

"To save civilization!" replied the nations severally.

Here a dragged figure rose from the mire under the feet of the combatants and limped lamely away.

"And who are you?" asked the bystanders, with a disposition to get to the bottom of the matter.

"Don't speak to me—I'm civilization!" the figure made answer, somewhat pettishly.—New York Evening Post.



The New Type of German Siege Guns.

Fitted with "caterpillar" wheels, which enable it to be hauled over rough ground despite its enormous weight.—From "The World's Work."

army. We know how anxiously the leaders of neutral nations try to prevent any act which may be like a match in a powder magazine.

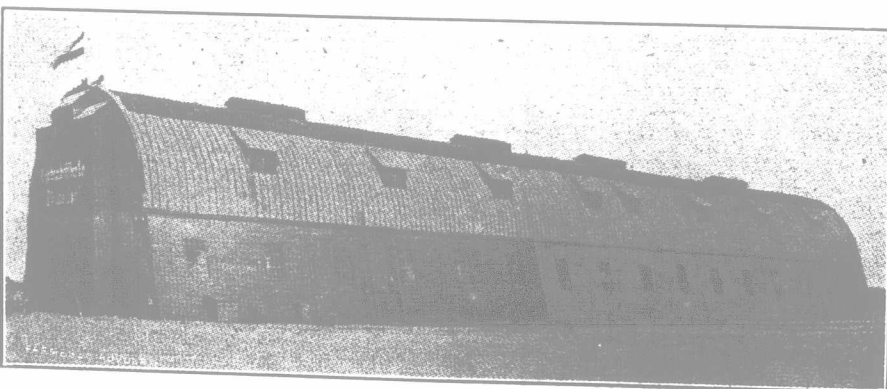
As we all profit by good laws, though we have done nothing to make or enforce them, so we all suffer when evil is reigning. If no suffering resulted from evil, it would grow worse and worse, until perhaps it might be impossible to block its progress. If this war is really the most terrible in history, it can only be because the evil working secretly beneath the surface, had become awful in its might.

When the sin of Achan brought defeat on Israel, the shame and sorrow of defeat brought leaders and people low on their faces before God. His sin was acknowledged as theirs, and its consequences aroused in them humble repentance for their personal and national sins.

yet be Christians?" I would ask in return: "How can we—if we be Christians—permit violence and cruelty to rage in the world without doing our best to stop it?"

Because God loved His people He made their path of sin painful and dangerous. He hedged the way with thorns and changed their feasting into mourning. They could not at first see any love in the disciples. Probably our enemies also cannot see that we seek their good, as well as the good of the whole earth, when we refuse to let them trample unhindered on weaker nations. Well, let them call us hypocrites if they will. That is a small matter if only we are able to present our cause with a clear conscience before God.

Let us obey our Lord's command and pray for our foes—pray that the time may soon come when we can again clasp



A Zepplin Shed.

We cannot understand why God allows terrible sorrow to enter the lives of many of His faithful servants, but it is no new thing in history. Read the latter part of Hebrews xi. Read the stories of the martyrs. Read the story of our Lord's death. Sin brings sorrow and pain in its train, its bombs destroy the earthly prosperity of many innocent victims. Sin is always an evil, and in time the sorrow it brings helps to work out its own cure. The covetousness of some men causes overcrowding and uncleanness among others. As a result infectious diseases break out, and the public conscience is aroused by the common danger to improve conditions. We are closely linked together as an Empire, as we are learning in this time of the Empire's danger. If we are to do our share, as members of the Empire, in establishing a righteous and lasting

their hands as comrades and march side by side under the banner of Christ, Who is their Prince as well as ours. "Father forgive them," was His prayer for those who tortured Him. Forgiveness could only follow repentance, therefore He was praying that they might see and hate their sins. He is our Example,—are we walking in His steps?

We do not know how long this storm will last, but even the worst storm cannot go on for ever. Listen to the words of Ezekiel.

"Thus saith the Lord GOD: In the day that I shall have cleansed you from all your iniquities . . . they shall say, This land that was desolate is become like the garden of Eden. . . . I the LORD build the ruined places, and plant that that was desolate: I the LORD have spoken it, and I will do it."

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The most used morning good mail-order stores' an

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The Windrow.

The moving-picture machine is being used more and more extensively for selling goods, thus supplementing the usual mail-order department of departmental stores and manufactories.

The Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, founded a year ago by Miss L. B. Durand and Miss Helen Merrill, now numbers over 200 members, and will soon hold its annual meeting. Ten thousand posters appealing to the public to protect the birds have been published, and are being distributed throughout Ontario.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is issuing an urgent appeal for warm flannel garments, especially shirts and socks, for use in Europe. Money or goods intended for Red Cross work should be sent to the Treasurer, Canadian Red Cross Central Committee, 77 King St. East, Toronto, Ont., or to the local committees wherever a branch of the Society is established.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding has written a poem to be sung to the tune of 'God Save the King.' At this time it is well to recognize in song the new and true unity of the Empire in action. Any fault that we find with it is its length. People cannot memorize nine verses. Therefore we suggest that the three following verses should be used wherever possible on public occasions:

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King.
From Thee all blessings flow,
On him Thy grace bestow,
Guard him from every foe,
God save the King.

Grant us sweet peace, O Lord;
The ploughshare, not the sword,
We fain would wield.
If, through man's lust for power,
Dark war clouds o'er us lower,
Be with us in that hour,
A strength and shield.

Not Motherland alone,
Loyal to King and Throne,
Thy blessing craves.
Vast lands beyond the seas
Repeat the earnest pleas,
Where proudly in the breeze
His banner waves.

There lies a true patriotism, and we hope that it will be sung in all the Dominions and at home.—T. P.'s Weekly.

The Rockefeller Foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for the relief of non-combatants in the various countries affected by the war. Millions of dollars are at the disposal of the "Foundation."

News of the Week

On November 7th The fortress of Tsingtau, in the German colony in China, surrendered to the Japanese and British.

During the week the British vessel "Good Hope" was sunk, and the "Mouth" driven ashore in an encounter with German vessels off the coast of Chile. The fact that the enemy possessed guns of longer range is blamed for the disaster.

The allied troops are still holding along the whole front of the battle line in Europe. During the past fortnight the Belgians and French, aided by the fire from British vessels, effectually beat the German forces back from their attempt to reach Dunkirk, and there is now a lull in that part of the war zone, the heavy fighting being transferred to the district between Ypres and south-eastward into France, where the British and French are massed, the British chiefly at Armentieres, near Lille, and the French about Ypres. It is believed that the Germans will now attempt to reach Calais, and heavy reinforcements

are being added to their lines. In the East, repeated successes are reported from the Russians, who have now entered East Prussia and are still pushing through Poland towards Berlin. . . . On the other hand, the Germans still hold Ostend and the Belgian coast towards Holland. They are mounting large guns at Ostend, facing seawards, and, it is believed, are transforming Zee Brugge into a base for destroyers and submarines. . . . So far, the entrance of Turkey among the combatants has not greatly affected the course of the war; the Allied fleets have destroyed two forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles, and the Russians have captured several towns in Armenia, where even the women are arming. The Turks, on the other hand, have seized all the vessels belonging to the Allies in the harbor of Smyrna.

Written Ten Years Ago.

Very often the poets are truly prophets of the time in which they write. In looking over a little volume, entitled "War Melodies and Other Songs," published in 1904 by Morley L. Swart, son of a Middlesex Co., Ont., farmer, we noticed the following lines under the heading "War." Reading the second stanza imparts an almost uncanny feeling in its terribly realistic forecast of the recent destruction of the British cruiser "Hawke" and other battle ships a short time ago:—

"Roar of a hundred cannon and the tramp of ten thousand feet,
Piles of corpses and rivers of blood where hostile armies meet,
Death where men charge to victory or feel the sting of defeat.

"Swift torpedo-boats speeding on under the cover of night,
Silently, stealthily nearing the foe, then the torpedo's flight,
And the battleship with five hundred souls goes down and out of sight.

"Blare of trumpets and waving of banners, and ringing shouts and cheers,
But back of it all the hidden sorrows, the agony and tears,
Back of it all the fierce brutality, passion on that blights and sears.

"Hate and bitterness, pain and anguish, crying of little ones,
Sad disconsolated wives and mothers who mourn for husbands and sons,
Lying disfigured, maimed and bleeding, slain by the deadly guns.

"O when shall the needless slaughter, O when shall the conflicts cease?
O when shall the weary nations from War's burdens find release?
O when shall men heed the teachings of the lowly Price of Peace?"

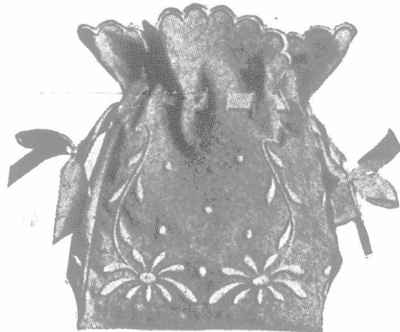
Royalty was on a visit to Doncaster. An old Yorkshire woman had gone on the course for the sole purpose of seeing England's greatest, and she called out excitedly: "Which is the king? Which is the king?" "There he is," said some one near. "That's him with the handkerchief in his hand." "Ah!" gasped the old lady, a touch of reverent awe in her tone. Just then His Majesty, who had a cold in his head, performed a commonplace little operation. "Goodness me!" the old lady exclaimed aghast, "he—he blows his own nose!"

The Ingle Nook.

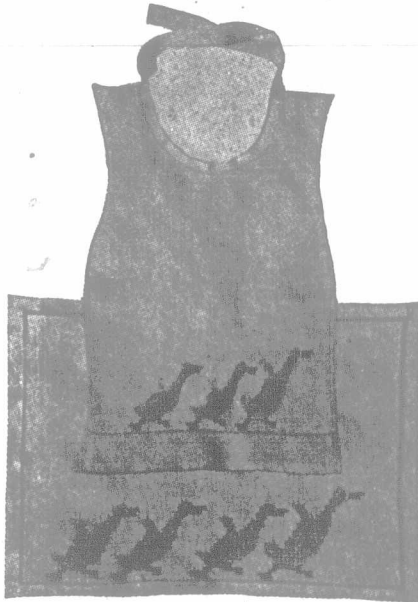
[Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope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

Christmas Gifts.

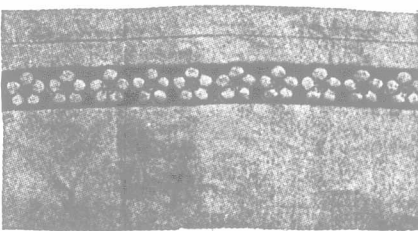
Honestly, I do not think anyone should bother much about making Christmas Gifts this year; the Red Cross surely should demand every stitch that can be



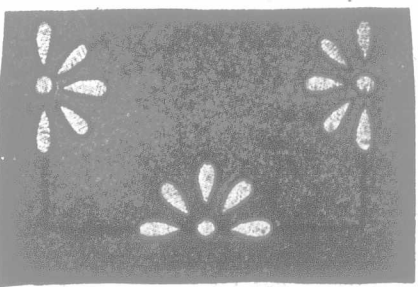
Work-bag, four-sided.



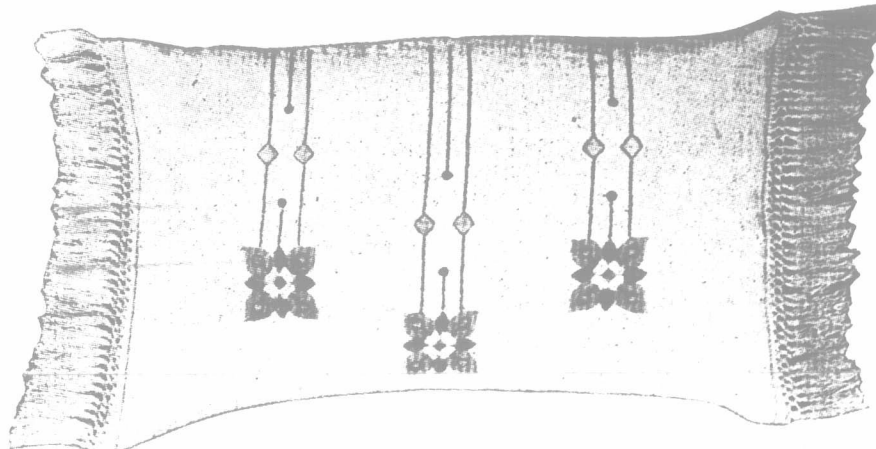
Bib and child's tray-cloth done in cross-stitch.



Guest-towel, background darned in with blue.



For card-case, table-cover, etc.



Cushion Cover made of crash or brown linen.



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We will ship your parcel within one day of the time we receive your order. **WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES** on every article catalogued, to your nearest Post Office. A post card will bring our big catalogue to you free.
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The Pride of Youth is a clear skin. Wrinkles give the appearance of age even in youth.
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enables you to retain and regain your youthful looks, removing lines and wrinkles, restoring withered skin and feeding the tissues.
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Send us 5 cents, to help pay postage, packing, etc., and we will send you prepaid a sample box of Princess Skin Food, together with our new Beauty Book, entitled "For Appearance Sake," which describes our method of removing superfluous hair by electrolysis and contains many hints on the care of the hair, complexion, etc.
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Please send me Booklet and sample box of Princess Skin Food as advertised in Farmer's Advocate. I enclose 5c.
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From All Causes, Head Noises and Other Ear Troubles Easily and Permanently Relieved!



Thousands who were formerly deaf, now hear distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them. Their life of loneliness has ended and all is now joy and sunshine. The impaired or lacking portions of their ear drums have been reinforced by simple little devices, scientifically constructed for that special purpose.
Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
often called "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the case or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearers and out of sight when worn.
What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. Write today for our FREE 168 page Book on Deafness, containing you full particulars.
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Ask for Bulb Catalogue.
100 mixed Tulips - 90c. | Postpaid.
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Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Up-to-date Women Use Diamond Dyes

It is the best dressed women in every community who use DIAMOND DYES.



Mustard Color Suit Dyed Dark Blue.

DIAMOND DYE enthusiasts never wear clothes which have lost their fresh, bright look. As soon as any gown or suit begins to lose its original beauty they re-color it — often making the fabric look better than when new.

Miss Mary Murray writes:

"My last year's suit was a light mustard color. When I took it out this fall and looked it over I thought that I would like to have another color. I talked to some of my friends about taking it to a dye house, and one of them said: 'Why don't you dye it with DIAMOND DYES?' I thought I would try my hand at it, and dyed it a dark blue.

"I bought a white pique vestee with collar attached to wear with it."

Diamond Dyes

"A child can use them." Simply dissolve the dye and boil the material in the colored water.

Miss Constance White writes:

"I had a very nice light green suit, of which I was very fond.

"At dinner one night a clumsy waiter spilled some soup on it. I did my best to clean it with gasoline, but without success. I was about to discard the suit when my cousin asked me why I did not dye it with DIAMOND DYES. My cousin always looks so sweet, that I thought if she used DIAMOND DYES it would pay me to do so; so I went to the druggist and purchased some black DIAMOND DYES for wool or silk.

"The photograph which I enclose will show how well DIAMOND DYES did their work. Of course, the taffeta trimming is new, and I have been wearing a white linen collar with it. I think it is very pretty, and like the suit better than when I bought it."

Truth About Dyes for Home Use

Light Green Suit Dyed Black.

There are two classes of fabrics—Animal Fibre Fabrics and Vegetable Fibre Fabrics.

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabric with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabric equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color Animal Fibre Fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods to color Vegetable Fibre Fabrics so that you may obtain the Very Best results on EVERY fabric.

Diamond Dyes Sell at 10 cents per Package Valuable Book and Samples Free

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
200 Mountain Street, Montreal, Canada

put in. However, to suit the wishes of those who will do fancywork, whatever betide, I am inserting this time designs for a few quickly and easily-made "notions." Patterns are not sold for these, but the designs are so simple that anyone can draw them off on the material with a lead-pencil. JUNIA.

Jane Addams.

(Concluded.)

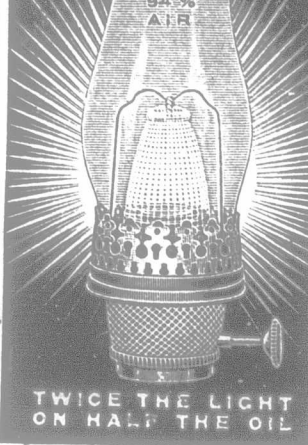
In last issue, the visit of Mr. W. T. Stead to Hull House was briefly referred to. Miss Addams writes of it thus: "I can vividly recall his visits to Hull House, some of them between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, when he would come in wet and hungry from an investigation of the levee district (the occasion was during the period of depression after the World's Fair) and, while he was drinking hot chocolate before an open fire, would relate in one of his curious monologues, his experience as an out-of-door laborer, standing in line without an overcoat for two hours in the sleet, that he might have a chance to sweep the streets; or his adventures with a crook, who mistook him for one of his own kind, and offered him a place as an agent for a gambling-house, which he promptly accepted."

It was after this investigation at first hand that Mr. Stead wrote his scathing indictment, "If Christ Came to Chicago." Earnest, erratic, brilliant, humanitarian Stead—Not contented only to write, he called a huge mass-meeting, which developed into the Civic Federation. It is interesting to note that Miss Addams was one of the committee of five appointed to carry out the suggestions made at the meeting, the first acted upon being to take measures to deal with the unemployed. Incidentally, it may be noted that the establishment of a relief station at Hull House was one of the results of the agitation, an institution that brought the settlement into a new swirl of action. "We early found ourselves spending many hours in efforts to secure support for deserted women, insurance for bewildered widows, damages for injured operators, furniture from the clutches of the installment stores."

The dealings of Hull House were not always, however, with the sordid poor,—and just here one cannot refrain from quoting a passage that throws some light upon a class of people as interesting, perhaps, as any in the world. "I cannot close this chapter," says Miss Addams, "without a reference to that gallant company of men and women among whom my acquaintance is so large, who are fairly indifferent to starvation itself because of their preoccupation with higher ends. Among them are visionaries and enthusiasts, unsuccessful artists, writers and reformers. For many years at Hull House, we knew a well-bred German woman who was completely absorbed in the experiment of expressing musical phrases and melodies by means of colors. Because she was small and deformed, she stowed herself into her trunk every night, where she slept on a canvas stretched hammock-wise from the four corners, and her food was of the meagerest; nevertheless, if a visitor left an offering upon her table, it was largely spent for apparatus or delicately-colored silk floss with which to pursue the fascinating experiment. . . . Another sadly-crippled old woman, the widow of a sea captain, although living almost exclusively upon malted milk tablets as affording a cheap form of prepared food, was always eager to talk of the beautiful illuminated manuscripts she had sought out in her travels, and to show specimens of her own work as an illuminator. . . . Still another of these impressive old women was an inveterate inventor. Although she had seen prosperous days in England, when we knew her, she subsisted largely upon the samples given away at the demonstration counters of the department stores, and on bits of food which she cooked on a coal stove in the furnace of the apartment house whose basement back-room she occupied. Although her inventions were not practicable, various experts to whom they were submitted always pro-

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10 Days FREE—Send No Money



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

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

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

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Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Coal Oil Lamps in the World

WANTED AND PET STOCK

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situation 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.

BUSH FARM for sale, one hundred and twenty-seven acres, no stone, heavy timbered with hardwood, hemlock, cedar, pine, seven miles from station. Must be sold within two weeks. Box 2, Hepworth, Ont.

FARM for sale by auction—150 acres, more or less, in Whitechurch Township. Will be sold at Mansion House, Stouffville, Ont., on Nov. 19, 11 a.m. Farm 3 miles from Stouffville. Good brick, 10-room dwelling, frame barns and stables, flowing well, good orchard, 16 acres timber, 10 acres seed. Possession April 1st, 1915. Write L. Baker, Executive, Stouffville, Ont.

SCOTCHMAN, married, desired situation in Canada, desires situation. Accustomed to working with horses and used to all kinds of farm work. Can furnish references. Box G, Farmer's Advocate, London.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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 advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

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WANTED—New Laid Eggs. Highest price paid for strictly fresh supply. J. D. Arsenault, 142 Sanguinet St., Montreal.

nounced them suggestive and ingenious. "These indomitable souls," concludes Miss Addams, "are but three out of many whom I might instance to prove that those who are handicapped in the race for life's goods sometimes play a magnificent trick upon the jade, life herself, by ceasing to know whether or not they possess any of her tawdry goods and chattels."

More and more Miss Addams and her helpers became interested in, and identified with, problems connected with labor, hence it is not astonishing to find that a "Working People's Social Science Club," organized at Hull House in 1890, drifted into somewhat socialistic discussions, which received a great impetus after a visit from the famous Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty." Naturally the holding of such meetings caused a great deal of criticism of the institution among people of a certain class, but Miss Addams paid no at-

tention, believing that the discussions should be continued.

In their visiting in connection with sweatshop problems, the young women at Hull House found children, for six weeks before Christmas, working in a candy factory from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. in one place a little girl of four was found pulling out basting threads through the long hours of a working day. Because of such revelations, Hull House entered vigorously into a fight against the sweating system, with its long hours and under pay, and so effective was the representation from that quarter that when the first factory inspector was appointed, Mrs. Kelly of the institution was given the position. Another member afterwards became a general organizer for the American Federation of Labor. Miss Addams herself served on the "Citizens' Arbitration Committee," chosen to bring order out of chaos during the big Pullman strike; but this was only one of the committees and deputations that took advantage of the sound common sense and broad experience of this wonderful woman. Nor has any committee ever had reason to regret the numbering within it of one of the women of Hull House. Peculiar have been the facilities at that institution for seeing both sides of any public question, while nothing short of unusual merit has ever succeeded to place anyone upon its staff. Nevertheless, from the beginning, and while ever upon the side of arbitration, Hull House has always been regarded in any trouble as on the side of labor. "When 'Labor' is in disgrace," says Miss Addams, with a smile, "we are always regarded as belonging to it."

Space cannot here be taken to tell with any detail of the industries, basket-weaving, embroidering, etc., set afloat by Hull House; of its textile department, which has developed into a self-supporting industry; of its placing aid Italian and German farmers upon small holdings where they have made good; of its fight—successfully won—to secure clean streets and a sanitary disposal of garbage in "the ward"; of its campaign against flies, and its war upon unhealthy tenement houses; of its establishment of public baths, and securing of better street-paving; of its opening of a fine music-school with excellent concerts to which the best artists in the city have contributed; of its educational moving-picture theater and dramatic art society recognized "as a vehicle of self-expression for the teeming young life all about us."—At this point it is interesting to note that plays of the very highest order have been given at Hull House by the young people of "The Ward."—Greek plays by the Greeks, plays by Shaw, Ibsen and Galsworthy, by the other members of the Art Society. For the production of these plays, a fine theater has been built in connection with the institution, the walls and stage scenery of which have all been painted by gifted souls connected in one way or another with the institution.

College extension classes have been a feature of late years, with a summer school at Rockford College, to which many of the club members go during their "holidays." In connection with the classes, lectures are given by University Professors and others, at Hull House, and often as many as 750 workmen are in attendance. . . . Associated with the College Extension classes are

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technical classes in a variety of trades taught by skilled mechanics.

What all of these avenues of uplift and interest must mean to the people of "The Ward," whose lives, otherwise, would be a veritable Sahara of drudgery and monotony, may well be imagined.

One cannot close a sketch of the life and work of Miss Addams, so far as she has revealed them in "Twenty Years at Hull House," without touching upon a most interesting episode of her life, a visit to Count Tolstoi at his home at Yasnaya Polyana.

From the very beginning of her study of social conditions Miss Addams appears to have been fascinated by the reasoning of the eminent Russian, but the immediate reason of her decision to visit him was the reading of his "What To Do," almost simultaneously with that of another book, Walter Wyckoff's account of his vain attempt to find work in Chicago during the hard times following the World's Fair.

Together she and Miss Smith set out, pausing on the way in London, where they came into communication with Keir Hardie and John Burns, were entertained by Karl Marx's daughter at a reception which she gave in honor of the famous German Socialist, Herr Liebknecht, and also by the famous Octavia Hill, friend of John Ruskin, who "with pardonable pride, showed us the Red Cross Square with its cottages, marvellously picturesque and comfortable, on two sides, and on the third a public hall and common drawing-room for the use of all the tenants.

"The entire impression received in England," she notes, "of research, of scholarship, of organized public spirit, was in marked contrast to the impressions of my next visit in 1900, when the South African war had absorbed the enthusiasm of the nation, and the wrongs at the heart of the Empire were disregarded and neglected."

At Nijni-Novgorod the two travellers arrived just in time for the famous Russian Fair, "on the very edge of a civilization so remote and eastern that the merchants brought their curious goods upon the backs of camels or on strange craft riding at anchor on the broad Volga."

"But even here," she continues, "our letter of introduction to Korolenko, the novelist, brought us to a realization of that strange mingling of a remote past and a self-conscious present, which Russia presents on every hand. This same contrast was also shown by the pilgrims trudging on pious errands to monasteries, to tombs, and to the Holy Land itself, with their bleeding feet bound in rags and thrust into bast sandals, and, on the other hand, by the revolutionists, even then advocating a Republic, which should obtain, not only in political, but also in industrial affairs."

In Moscow they met Mr. Aylmer Maude, translator of Tolstoi's works, and, later, biographer of him, who very kindly accompanied them to Yasnaya Polyana, and introduced them to the famous old Russian, recommending them by a glowing description of Hull House and its work.

Rather disconcerting, however, was the reception,—so disconcerting that it must have occasioned many a laugh afterwards between Miss Addams and Miss Smith.

"Tolstoi, standing by clad in his peasant garb, listened gravely to Mr. Maude's peroration," says Miss Addams, "but, glancing distrustfully at the sleeves

of my travelling gown which, unfortunately, at that season were monstrous in size, he took hold of an edge, and pulling out one sieve to an interminable breadth, said quite simply that 'there was enough stuff on one arm to make a frock for a little girl,' and asked me directly if I did not find such a dress a 'barrier to the people.' I was too disconcerted to make a very clear explanation, although I tried to say that, monstrous as my sleeves were, they did not compare in size with those of the working girls in Chicago, and that nothing would more effectively separate me from 'the people' than a cotton blouse following the simple lines of the human form."

As might be expected, the Countess Tolstoi tried to smooth things over, "But neither the Countess nor any other friend was on hand," continues Miss Addams, "to help me out of my predicament later when I was asked who 'fed' me, and how did I obtain 'shelter?' Upon my reply that a farm a hundred miles from Chicago supplied me with the necessaries of life, I fairly anticipated the next scathing question, 'So you are an absentee landlord? Do you think you will help the people more by adding yourself to the crowded city than you would by tilling your own soil?' This new sense of discomfort over the failure to till my own soil was increased when Tolstoi's second daughter appeared at the five o'clock tea-table, set under the trees, coming straight from the harvest field where she had been working with a group of peasants since five o'clock in the morning, taking the place of a peasant woman who had burned her foot."

There are women who would have been made repellent and vindictive by such a reception. Not so Miss Addams of the great soul. Even throughout this gridironing, and partly perhaps because of it, she realized all the more the greatness of the man, and, it may be, something of the justice of his point of view, and it is with a tender touch that she tells of sitting in the garden with the Tolstois that night,—a wonderful night,—with visitors from England, Germany and America, who had come to learn from this grand old Russian. "It seemed to me then," she says, "that we were all attracted by this sermon of the deed, because Tolstoi had made the one supreme personal effort, one might almost say the one frantic personal effort—to put himself into right relations with the humblest people."

That night, she tells, the Tolstoi family were much interested in the fate of a young Russian who had come to Tolstoi, as a schoolmaster, to obtain a copy of "Life," which had been interdicted by the censor. "He had been found with it and exiled to Siberia. Subsequently Tolstoi wrote to the papers that it was unfair to exile the disciple while permitting him, the teacher, to be at large, but Russia never found it expedient to lay hands on Tolstoi."

One would like to take space to tell of all the "forward" movements with which Miss Addams has been associated—to secure the municipal enfranchisement of women, juvenile protective association, public baths, better street paving, settlements on behalf of education, the international peace movement, and many others. She says, "I acted as chairman of the federation of a hundred women's organizations"—but this already extended account must come to a close. One would like to tell of the many misunderstandings in regard to her that arose, causing her more than once to be branded as revolutionary, even anarchistic, simply because she undertook to investigate from time to time, from the standpoint of the "under dog." But it is not possible here to say more. May I urge those who are interested enough to wish to know more of this remarkable woman,—of the work she has done, and still continues to do in her great home city, Chicago,—to secure her book, "Twenty Years at Hull House." It has been a pleasure and an inspiration to me to read it; it cannot be less to you.

Dear Junia,—Please may I draw my chair up to have a little chat with you? Would you explain to me the Royal Victoria Order of Nurses? Also is the Victoria Hospital of London, Ont., a



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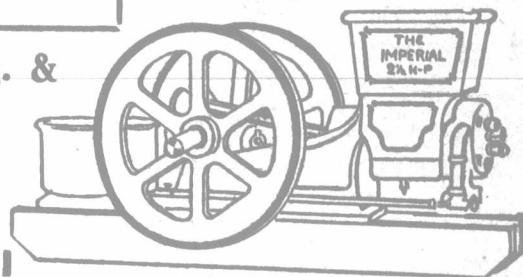
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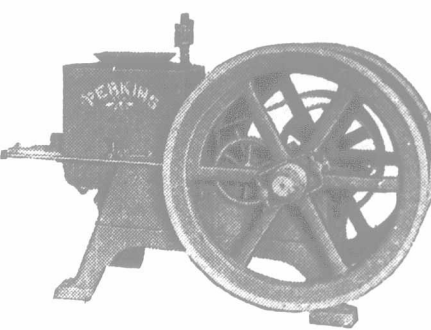


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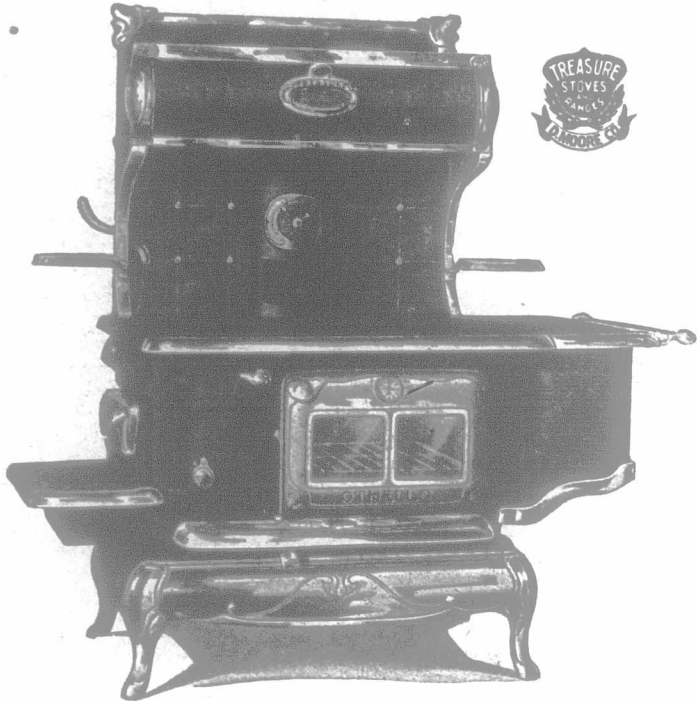
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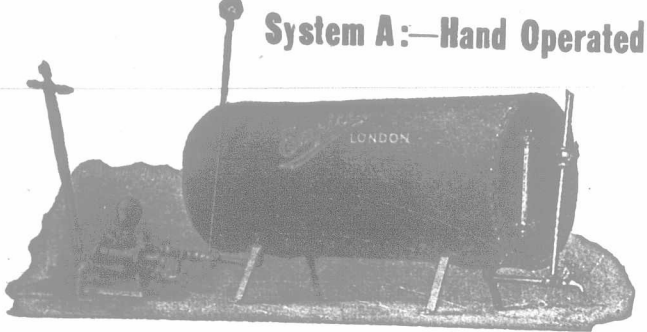
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The Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., is not an Anglican institution; it is non-sectarian. For all information in regard to it write to the Superintendent, "Victoria Hospital, Ottawa Ave., London, Ont.," will find her.

Things to Eat.

Beef Stew.—Cut the meat from a 6-lb. aitch bone, and cut it in 1½-inch cubes. Sprinkle the cubes with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and fry until brown, as quickly as possible. Now put the meat in a kettle, rinse out the frying-pan with a cupful of boiling water and add. Put in any remaining bits of fat and the bones sawed in pieces. Cover with boiling water, bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes, then simmer about 3 hours. An hour before serving add half an onion sliced, a small turnip and carrot cut in cubes, and salt and pepper to taste. Wash and pare enough potatoes to make 4 cupfuls when sliced. Soak the slices in cold water for 30 minutes, drain, and cook in boiling salted water for 6 minutes. Drain again and add to the stew 15 minutes before taking from the fire. Remove bones and large pieces of fat, then skim. Thicken with a ¼ cup flour mixed with a little water. Serve surrounded by dumplings.

Dumplings.—Mix and sift 2 cups flour, 4 (level) teaspoons baking-powder and ½ teaspoon salt. Work in 2 teaspoons butter with the tops of the fingers, and add ½ cup milk, gradually mixing to a dough with a knife. Make into small biscuits, place in a buttered steamer, put over a pot of boiling water, cover closely, and steam 12 or 15 minutes. If about 2 tablespoons more milk are added the dumplings may be dropped by spoonfuls on top of the stew, from which some of the liquid has been removed, and cooked there, the stewpot being closely covered.

Pumpkin Pie.—Mix two-thirds cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon ginger and ½ teaspoon salt, and add 1½ cups of steamed and strained pumpkin, 2 eggs slightly beaten, 1½ cups milk, ½ cup cream. Bake in one crust.

Black Bean Soup.—Wash 1 pint black beans, cover with cold water, and soak over night. In the morning drain, add 3 quarts boiling water and ½ onion chopped. Cook slowly until the beans are very tender, then put through a sieve or vegetable press, add more water if necessary, and season. Melt 1 level tablespoon of butter, mix it with 2 tablespoons (level) flour and add to the soup, cook and stir until thick and smooth. Just before serving add 3 hard-boiled eggs, sliced, a sliced lemon (if liked) and ½ cupful minced cooked ham. Serve with bits of buttered toast. This is very nourishing, and with a salad or fruit and bread and butter will make a well-balanced meal.

Princess Potatoes.—Wash and pare, cut in ½-inch slices crosswise, and cut in cubes enough potatoes to make 3 cupfuls. Cook in boiling salted water until soft, and drain. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour and mix, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, 1 cup milk. Bring to the boiling point, and season with ½ teaspoon salt and a little pepper. Add 1 teaspoon beef extract, ½ tablespoon lemon juice, 1 teaspoonful chopped onion, and 1 tablespoon butter, bit by bit. Add the potato cubes, bring to boiling point, and turn into a hot vegetable dish.

Apple Cranberry Charlotte.—Butter a baking dish. Trim the crust from 6 or 8 slices of bread, and cut it into small pieces. Spread each slice thickly with butter. Line the dish with bread, buttered side against the dish. Fill the center with 4 to 6 apples, pared, cored and quartered; add ½ cup cranberries, ½ cups brown sugar, ½ level teaspoon cinnamon, and 2 tablespoons hot water. Cover the top with bread, buttered side

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out, and bake in a slow oven until the apples are soft and the bread a glossy brown. If the oven is very hot cover the dish part of the time. Turn out carefully, and serve with hard sauce.

Virginia Baked Ham.—Select a small lean ham, wash thoroughly, sprinkle with soda, scrubbing all over the surface, rinse in cold water and place in a kettle with 6 cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon celery seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cinnamon, 10 peppercorns, 1 quart sweet cider. Cover with boiling water and simmer until tender for 4 or 5 hours. Remove from the water, take off skin, sprinkle with sugar and brush over with beaten egg; then cover with rolled breadcrumbs. Stick in cloves at even intervals, and place in the oven to brown. Serve with currant jelly.

Manchester Pudding.—Grease a pudding dish and put 2 cups strawberry jam in, covering with 1 quart of boiling milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint breadcrumbs, 6 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 3 eggs beaten stiff, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Mocha Filling.—One tablespoon butter, 1 cup powdered sugar. Mix until perfectly creamed, then add 2 teaspoons cocoa, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 2 tablespoons very strong, hot coffee. Mix all thoroughly for 5 minutes.

The Scrap Bag.

BROWNING CRACKER AND BREAD-CRUMBS.

Most cooks who prepare escallops or other dishes that are supposed to be finished with a top layer of browned crumbs usually spread the crumbs over the top, then dot with bits of butter and place in the oven. The result is very uneven browning. Instead try mixing the crumbs with melted butter before spreading them on. The result will delight you.

WASHING VELVET.

Little boys' velvet coats, etc., can be washed very nicely by sousing them about in very soapy water, rubbing out very soiled places with a small brush. Do not wring, but hang on the line dripping wet.

CLEANING POLISHED KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Wash them frequently with warm water in which a little soda has been dissolved, scald with clean water and give a good sun bath.

PEELING ONIONS.

To peel onions without bringing tears to the eyes, put them in a deep pan and pour boiling water over them. By the time you can bear your hands in the water the skins will slip off easily. Should any still present difficulty hold them well under the warm water while peeling.

TO CORN BEEF.

Make a brine of salt and cold water strong enough to bear up a potato. Add a pinch of saltpetre, but this must be used sparingly, as it makes the beef hard. Two ounces saltpetre will be enough for a barrel of beef. Lay the beef in the brine, turning it occasionally, for 2 or 3 weeks. If it is liked spiced add a quantity of allspice, cloves, etc., to the brine. This will keep beef nicely during fall, winter and spring. If it is to be kept through hot summer weather the brine should be boiled down well before it is put on.

Our Serial Story.
PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

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Chapter XVIII.

As the weeks rolled by, two questions constantly rose in Ruth's mind: Why had he not wanted her to thank him?

—and what had he meant by—"And is that all?"

Her other admirers—and there had been many in her Maryland home—had never behaved like this. Was it because they liked her better than she liked them? The fact was—and she might as well admit it once for all—that Jack did not like her at all, he really disliked her, and only his loyalty to her father and that inborn courtesy which made him polite to every woman he met—young or old—prevented his betraying himself. She tried to suggest something like this to Miss Felicia, but that good woman had only said: "Men are queer, my dear, and these Southerners are the queerest of them all. They are so chivalrous that at times they get tiresome. Breen is no better than the rest of them." This had ended it with Miss Felicia. Nor would she ever mention his name to her again. Jack was not tiresome; on the contrary, he was the soul of honor and as brave as he could be—a conclusion quite as illogical as that of her would-be adviser.

If she could only have seen Peter, the poor child thought,—Peter understood—just as some women not as old as her aunt would have understood. Dear Uncle Peter! He had told her once what Jack had said about her—how beautiful he thought her and how he loved her devotion to her father. Jack must have said it, for Uncle Peter never spoke anything but the exact truth. Then why had Jack, and everything else, changed so cruelly? she would say—talking to herself, sometimes aloud. For the ring had gone from his voice and the tenderness from his touch. Not that he ever was tender, not that she wanted him to be, for that matter; and then she would shut her door and throw herself on her bed in an agony of tears—pleading a headache or fatigue that she might escape her father's inquiry, and often his anxious glance.

The only ray of light that had pierced her troubled heart—and this only flashed for a brief moment—was the glimpse she had had of Jack's mind when he and her father first met. The boy had called to inquire after his Chief's health and for any instructions he might wish to give, when MacFarlane, hearing the young hero's voice in the hall below, hurried down to greet him. Ruth was leaning over the banister at the time and saw all that passed. Once within reach MacFarlane strode up to Jack, and with the look on his face of a man who had at last found the son he had been hunting for all his life, laid his hand on the lad's shoulder.

"I think we understand each other, Breen,—don't we?" he said simply, his voice breaking.

"I think so, sir," answered Jack, his own eyes aglow, as their hands met.

Nothing else had followed. There was no outburst. Both were men; in the broadest and strongest sense each had weighed the other. The eyes and the quivering lips and the lingering hand-clasp told the rest.

A sudden light broke in on Ruth. Her father's quiet words, and his rescuer's direct answer came as a revelation. Jack, then, did want to be thanked! Yes, but not by her! Why was it? Why had he not understood? And why had he made her suffer, and what had she done to deserve it?

If Jack suspected any of these heart-aches and misgivings, no one would have surmised it. He came and went as usual, passing an hour in the morning and an hour at night with his Chief, until he had entirely recovered his strength—bringing with him the records of the work; the number of feet drilled in a day; cost of maintenance; cubic contents of dump; extent and slope and angles of "fill"—all the matters which since his promotion (Jack now had Bolton's place) came under his immediate supervision. Nor had any word passed between himself and Ruth, other than the merest commonplace. He was cheery, buoyant, always ready to help,—always at her service if she took the train for New York or stayed after dark at a neighbor's house, when he would insist on bringing her home, no matter how late he had been up the night before.

If the truth were known he neither suspected nor could he be made believe

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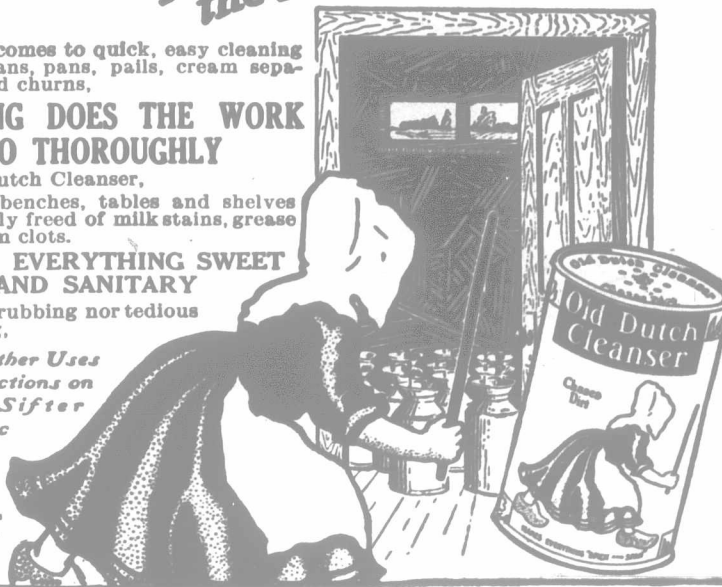
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that Ruth had any troubles. The facts were that he had given her all his heart and had been ready to lay himself at her feet, that being the accepted term in his mental vocabulary—and she would have none of him. She had let him understand so—rebuffed him—not once, but every time he had tried to broach the subject of his devotion;—once in the Genesee arbor, and again on that morning when he had really crawled to her side because he could no longer live without seeing her. The main thing to do now was to accept the situation: to do his work; look after his employer's interests, read, study, run over whenever he could to see Peter—and these were never-to-be-forgotten cases in the desert of his despair—and above all never to forget that he owed a duty to Miss Ruth in which no personal wish of his own could ever find a place. She was alone and without an escort except her father, who was often so absorbed in his work, or so tired at night, as to be of little help to her. Moreover, his Chief had, in a way, added his daughter's care to his other duties. "Can't you take Ruth to-night?" or "I wish you'd meet her at the ferry," or "if you are going to that dinner in New York, at so-and-so's, would you mind calling for her—" etc., etc. Don't start, dear reader. These two came of a breed where the night key and the daughter go together and where a chaperon would be as useless as a policeman locked inside a bank vault.

And so the boy struggled on, growing in bodily strength and mental experience, still the hero among the men for his heroic rescue of the "Boss"—a reputation which he never lost; making friends every day both in the village and in New York and keeping them; absorbed in his slender library, and living within his means, which small as they were, now gave him two rooms at Mrs. Hick's,—one of which he had fitted up as a little sitting-room and in which Ruth had poured the first cup of tea, her father and some of the village people being guests.

His one secret—and it was his only one—he kept locked in his heart, even from Peter. Why worry the dear old fellow, he had said to himself a dozen times, since nothing would ever come of it.

While all this had been going on in the house of MacFarlane, much more astonishing things had been developing in the house of Breen.

The second Mukton Lode scoop,—the one so deftly handled the night of Arthur Breen's dinner to the directors,—had somehow struck a snag in the scooping with the result that most of the "scoopings" had been spilled over the edge there to be gathered up by the gamins of the Street, instead of being hived in the strong boxes of the scoopers. Some of the habitues in the orchestra chairs in Breen's office had cursed loud and deep when they saw their margins melt away; and one or two of the directors had broken into open revolt, charging Breen with the fiasco, but most of the others had held their peace. It was better to crawl away into the tall grass there to nurse their wounds than to give the enemy a list of the killed and wounded. Now and then an outsider—one who had watched the battle from afar—saw more of the fight than the contestants themselves. Among them was Garry Minett.

"You heard how Mason, the Chicago man, cussed the Mukton gang, didn't you?" he had shouted to a friend one night at the Magnolia—"Oh, listen! boys. They set up a job on him,—he's a countryman, you know a poor little countryman—from a small village called Chicago—he's got three millions, remember, all in hard cash. Nice quiet motherly old gentleman is Mr. Mason,—but he wouldn't melt in his mouth. Went into Mukton with every dollar he had—so kind of Mr. Breen to let him in,—yes, put him down for 2,000 shares more. Then Breen & Co. began to hoist her up—five points—ten points—twenty points. At the end of the week they had without knowing it, bought every share of Mason's stock." Here Garry roared, as did the others within hearing. "And they've got it yet. Next day the bottom dropped out. Some of them heard Mason laugh all the way to the bank. He's cleaned up half a million and gone back home—so afraid his mother would spank him for being out late o' nights without his nurse," and



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THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

again Garry's laugh rang out with such force and earnestness that the glasses on Biffy's table clinked in response.

This financial setback, while it had injured, for the time, Arthur Breen's reputation for being "up and dressed," had not, to any appreciable extent, curtailed his expenditures or narrowed the area of his social domain. Mrs. Breen's dinners and entertainments had been as frequent and as exclusive, and Miss Corinne had continued to run the gamut of the gayest and best patronized functions without, the Scribe is pained to admit, bringing home with her for good and all both her cotillion favors and the gentleman who had bestowed them. Her little wren-like head had moved from side to side, and she had sung her sweetest and prettiest, but somehow, when the song was over and the crumbs all eaten (and there were often two dinners a week and at least one dance), off went the male birds to other and more captivating roosts.

Mrs. Breen, of course, raved when Corinne at last opened the door of her cage for Garry,—went to bed, in fact, for the day, to accentuate her despair and mark her near approach to death because of it—a piece of inconsistency she could well have spared herself, knowing Corinne as she had, from the day of her birth, and remembering as she must have done, her own escapade with the almost penniless young army officer who afterward became Corinne's father.

Breen did not rave; Breen rather liked it. Garry had no money, it is true, except what he could earn,—neither had Corinne. Garry seemed to do as he darned pleased,—so did Corinne,—Garry had no mother,—neither had Corinne so far as yielding to any authority was concerned. "Yes,—let 'em marry,—good thing—begin at the bottom round and work up—" all of which meant that the honorable banker was delighted over the prospect of considerable more freedom for himself and considerable less expense in the household.

And so the wedding had taken place with all the necessary trimmings; awning over the carpeted sidewalk; four policemen on the curb; detectives in the front and up the staircase and in the front bedroom where the jewels were exposed (all the directors of the Mukton Lode were represented); crowds lining the sidewalk; mob outside the church door—mob inside the church door and clear up to the altar; flowers, palms, special choir, wife little bank-notes to the boys and a big bank-note to the leader; checks for the ranking clergyman and the two assistant clergymen, not forgetting crisp bills for the sexton and the janitor and the policemen and the detectives and everybody else who could hold out a hand and not be locked up in jail for highway robbery. Yes, a most fashionable and a most distinguished and a most exclusive wedding—there was no mistake about that.

No one had ever seen anything like it before; some hoped they never would again, so great was the crush in the drawing-room. And not only in the drawing-room, but over every square inch of the house for that matter, from the front door where Parkins's assistant (an extra man from Delmonico's) shouted out—"Third floor back for the gentlemen and second floor front for the ladies"—to the innermost recesses of the library made over into a banquet hall, where that great functionary himself was pouring champagne into batteries of tumblers as if it were so much water, and distributing cuts of cold salmon and portions of terrapin with the prodigality of a charity committee serving a picnic.

And then the heartaches over the cards that never came; and the presents that were never sent, and the wraif of the relations who got below the ribbon in the church and the airs of the strangers who got above it; and the tears over the costly dresses that did not arrive in time and the chagrin over those they had to wear or stay at home—and the heat and the jam and tear and squeeze—and the aftermath of wet glasses on inlaid tables and fine-spun table-cloths burnt into holes with careless cigarettes; and the little puddles of tea cream on the Turkish rugs and silk divans and the broken glass and smashed china!—No—there never had been such a wedding!

This over, Corinne and Garry had gone to housekeeping in a dear little flat, to which we may be sure Jack was rarely ever invited (he had only received "cards" to the church, an invitation which he had religiously accepted, standing at the door so he could bow to them both as they passed)—the two, I say, had gone to a dear little flat—so dear, in fact, that before the year was out Garry's finances were in such a deplorable condition that the lease could not be renewed, and another and a cheaper nest had to be sought for.

It was at this time that the new church to be built at Corklesville needed an architect—a fact which Jack communicated to Garry. Then it happened that with the aid of MacFarlane and Holker Morris the commission was finally awarded to that "rising young genius who had so justly distinguished himself in the atelier of America's greatest architect—Holker Morris"—all of which Garry wrote himself and had inserted in the country paper, he having called upon the editor for that very purpose. This service—and it came at a most critical time in the young man's affairs—the Scribe is glad to say, Garry, with his old-time generous spirit suddenly revived, graciously acknowledged, thanking Jack fearfully and with meaning in his voice, as well as MacFarlane—not forgetting Ruth, to whom he sent a mass of roses as big as a bandbox.

The gaining of this church building—the largest and most important given the young architect since he had left Morris's protection and guidance—decided Garry to give up at once his expensive quarters in New York and move to Corklesville. So far as any help from the house of Breen was concerned, all hope had ended with the expensive and much-advertised wedding (a shrewd financial move, really, for a firm selling shady securities). Corinne had cooed, wept, and then succumbed into an illness, but Breen had only replied: "No, let 'em paddle their own canoe."

This is why the sign "To Let," on one of the new houses built by the Elm Crest Land and Improvement Company—old Tom Corlye who owned the market garden farms that gave the village of Corklesville its name, would have laughed himself sore had he been alive—was ripped off and various teams loaded with all sorts of furniture, some very expensive and showy and some quite the contrary—especially that belonging to the servants' rooms—were backed up to the newly-finished porch with its second coat of paint still wet, and their contents duly distributed upstairs and downstairs and in my lady Corinne's chamber.

"Got to put on the brakes, old man," Garry had said one day to Jack. The boy had heard of the expected change in the architect's finances before the villa was rented, and so Garry's confidential communication was not news to him.

"Been up to look at one of those new houses. Regular bird-cage, but we can get along. Besides, this town is going to grow and I'm going to help it along. They are all dead out here—embalmed, some of them—but dead." Here he opened the pamphlet of the company—"See this house—an hour from New York; high ground; view of the harbor—(all a lie, Jack, but it goes all the same); sewers, running water, gas (lot of the last,—most of it in the prospectus). It's called Elm Crest—beautiful, isn't it,—and not a stump within half a mile."

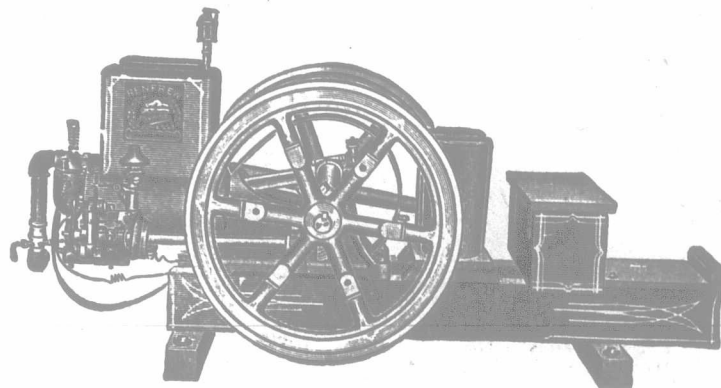
Jack always remembered the interview. That Garry should help along anything that he took an interest in was quite in the line of his ambition and ability. Minott was as "smart as a steel trap," Holker Morris had always said of him, "and a wonderful fellow among the men. He can get anything out of them; he would really make a good politician. His handling of the Corn Exchange showed that."

And so it was not surprising,—not to Jack,—that when a new village councilman was to be elected, Garry should have secured votes enough to be included among the number. Nor was it at all wonderful that after taking his seat he should have been placed in charge of the village funds so far as the expenditures for contract work went. The prestige of Morris's office settled all doubts as to his fitness in construction;

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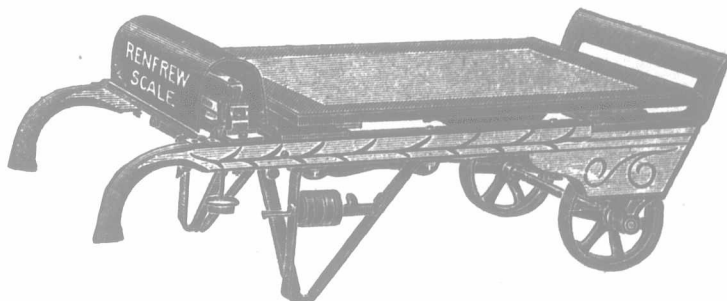
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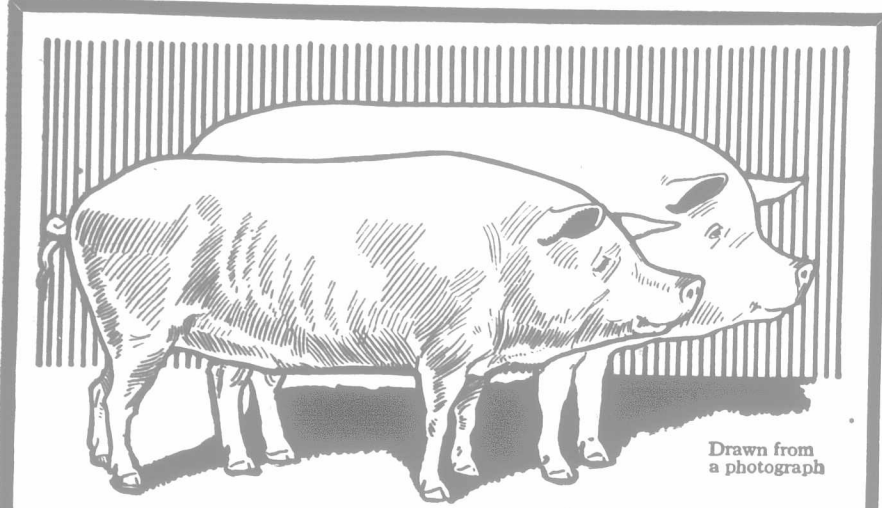
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and the splendor of the wedding—there could still be seen posted in the houses of the workmen the newspaper cuts showing the bride and groom leaving the church—silenced all opposition to "our fellow townsman's" financial responsibility, even when that opposition was led by so prominent a ward heeler as Mr. Patrick McGowan, who had planned to get the position himself—and who became Garry's arch enemy thereafter.

In these financial and political advancements Corinne helped but little. None of the village people interested her, nor did she put herself out in the least to be polite to them. Ruth had called and had brought her hands full of roses—and so had her father. Garry had continued to thank them both for their good word to the church wardens—and he himself now and then spent an evening at MacFarlane's house without Corinne, who generally pleaded illness; but the little flame of friendship which had flashed after their arrival in Corklesville had died down again.

This had gone on until the acquaintance had practically ended, except when they met on the trains or in crossing the ferry. Then again, Ruth and her father lived at one end of the village known as Corklesville, and Garry and Corinne lived at the other end, known as Elm Crest, the connecting link being the railroad, a fact which Jack had told Garry with a suggestive laugh, made them always turn their backs on each other when they parted to go to their respective homes, to which Garry would reply that it was an outrage and that he was coming up that very night—all of which he failed to do when the proposed visit was talked over with Corinne.

None of this affected Jack. He would greet Corinne as affectionately and cordially as he had ever done. He had taken her measure years before, but that made no difference to him, he never forgetting that she was his uncle's nominal daughter; that they had been sheltered by the same roof and that she therefore in a way belonged to his people. Moreover; he realized that like himself, she had been compelled to give up many of the luxuries and surroundings to which she had been accustomed and which she loved,—worthless now to Jack in his freedom, but still precious to her. This in itself was enough to bespeak his sympathy. Not that she valued it;—she rather sniffed at it.

"I wish Jack wouldn't stand with his hat off until I get aboard the train," she had told Garry one day shortly after their arrival.—"he makes me so conspicuous. And he wears such queer clothes. He was in his slouch hat and rough flannel shirt and high boots the other day and looked like a tramp."

"Better not laugh at Jack, Cory," Garry had replied; "you'll be taking your own hat off to him one of these days; we all shall. Arthur Breen missed it when he let him go. Jack's queer about some things, but he's a thoroughbred and he's got brains!"

"He insulted Mr. Breen in his own house, that's why he let him go," snapped Corinne. The idea of her ever taking off her hat, even figuratively, to John Breen, was not to be brooked,—not for an instant.

"Yes, that's one way of looking at it, Cory, but I tell you if Arthur Breen had had Jack with him these last few months—ever since he left him, in fact,—and had listened once in a while to what Jack thought was fair and square, the firm of A. B. & Co. would have a better hold on things than they've got now; and he wouldn't have dropped that million either. The cards don't always come up the right way, even when they're stacked."

"It just served my stepfather right for not giving us some of it, and I'm glad he lost it," Corinne rejoined, her anger rising again. "I have never forgiven him for not making me an allowance after I married, and I never will. He could, at least, have continued the one he always gave me."

Garry winked sententiously, and remarked in reply that he might be making the distinguished money-bags an allowance himself one of these fine days, and he could if some of the things he was counting on came out top side up; but Corinne's opinions did not change either toward Jack or her stepfather.

(To be continued.)

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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.

Making Cider Vinegar.

Would you publish, in your enquirer's corner, the process for making cider vinegar, stating what may be added to the cider to help it to make vinegar?

Ans.—This was fully explained on page 1768 of our October 8th issue.

Cow or Heifer.

A has a three or four-year-old registered Burham heifer, which would have had a calf this summer for the first time, but she lost the calf some time last winter, and he nearly lost her at the same time, but she has never given milk. Now, the question is, is she a cow or is she not? He entered her as a cow and got first prize on her, but the prize is not yet paid, as it was protested, and we do not know whether to pay it or not.

J. K. L.

Ans.—This is a question to be decided by the Directors of the Fair Association. If she is four years old, we should say she is a dry cow, and should be either shown in a dry-cow class or in a fat class.

Stumping Powder.

I have four acres of choice land upon which stands some scattered trees, also some green stumps. Would like to prepare same for potatoes next year if I could get it cleared up. I have seen stumping powder advertised, but never saw it used. Can you give me any information on the subject, cost, etc.?

FARMER.

Ans.—We had a demonstration of the use of stumping powder at Weldwood two years ago, and since have used some of the material to blow out stumps and stone. With a sharp bar, punch holes in the ground at an angle directly under the stones and stumps and insert the charge. Light the fuse and get to a safe distance, and the stump or stone is soon out. It requires more material to make a clean job of green stumps than it does of dry stumps or big boulders. Write the Canadian Explosives Co., Ltd., of Montreal, for full particulars.

Feeding Fish—Tarring Silo.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Dear Sir,—In answer to the query made by A. D. in your issue of October 22nd re feeding fish, I would suggest the following: As fresh water fish, especially trout, depend to a certain extent on flies, worms, and various species of insects for food, A. D. had better obtain a supply of ants' eggs, dried flies, and other fish foods which are sold in packages by many bird stores. Fish worms are a good feed, and a good way to secure a supply is when ploughing, a boy following the plow with a can will be able to gather a good supply. These can be buried in a barrel full of soil and placed in the cellar, and can be dug out of the soil as required. If it is intended to keep a winter supply, the soil must be well watered occasionally. Minced suet and small pieces of unsalted pork fat are also fed in many aquariums.

Also, one of your readers was enquiring the way to tar the inside of a cement silo. The following process, if properly carried out, gives every satisfaction. First wash the walls of the silo, and when quite dry the tar can be applied. Before using the tar it should be heated till it assumes a thin liquid appearance. The tar should be applied with a wad of rag, preferably a woollen one, instead of a brush, as the former applies more evenly. The tarring should commence at the top, working downwards. After the first coat is thoroughly dry, a second one consisting of a much thinner and lighter application should be again applied, this time with a cotton-rag wad, after an interval of five or six days. To thin the tar out for the second coat, a small proportion of linseed oil mixed with it and then heated is generally used with good results.

ERNEST W. SHAW.

Halton Co., Ont.

On a Pedestal

Those things we value most highly, as symbolizing the best in Art, in Science or in Literature, are fittingly placed upon a pedestal, where we can look up to them.

Figuratively speaking, we also place upon the pedestal of our imagination, those high ideals, those lofty aspirations, by which, in our more thoughtful moments, we would wish to guide our conduct.

Among those guiding principles, why not place upon a pedestal of its own, an ideal that may be better described as "Canada First," rather than "Made in Canada."

The "Made in Canada" movement stands for far more than mere commercial patriotism. Pride of country, pride of national resources, pride of national accomplishment in the realms of literature, art and science, pride of virile citizenship, and pride of national destiny, are all embraced within the broad sweep of this deep seated and soul stirring movement.

Future generations will look back to 1914 as an epoch marking year in Canada's history if you, in common with all her citizens, will only resolve, from this day forward, to be guided by the motto

"CANADA FIRST"

11A

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Poultry House.

We would like to know if you could send us plans and quantity of lumber, etc., for a poultry-house, to hold 100 hens?

C. B.

Ans.—We can do no better than recommend the 20 by 20 foot house, recommended by Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. C. This house is 4 feet 6 inches high at the north, and 3 feet to the south, with a 2-foot opening the entire length of the building. A large window goes in the west end, and a door in the east end. We have a new house of this style at Weldwood, and shall describe it in a future issue. We added four feet to the length, and have a four-foot passage along the east end into which our nests slide, permitting the gathering of the eggs without going in with the hens. Our house also has a row of lights to the south along the roof. Write Prof. Graham for his bulletin, Farm Poultry, and watch "The Farmer's Advocate" for description of our house.

Gossip.

The report of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, has just been issued. This report deals with the progress of dairying, the expanding home market, the export trade, the importation of New Zealand butter, and the work of the Finch and Brome Dairy Stations, of the extension of markets division, of the fruits division, and of the division of cold storage. In the appendices, of which there are eight, the reports of the chiefs of the various divisions are given. These include many details illustrative not only of their work, but of the progress being made in dairying, marketing, storing, and shipping of fruit. This report, which is issued as Sessional Paper No. 15a, is a volume of 112 pages. Copies are available upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

For yourself be only careful that you are true.—Edward Carpenter.
The great crime against a nation is its own degradation.—George Russell, (A.E.)

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Two highly-bred stallions for sale, one an Imported Clydesdale, Registered, sound, big and a sure foal getter 5 years old; other, standard-bred Mahogany Bay, weight 1250, gotten by Mamshut 205, handsome and a great stock horse, 5 years, Registered, will sell reasonable. Apply: **J. F. OWENS, Stonefield, Que.**

Clydesdales and Shorthorns—Young stallions of superior quality; certain winners at the big shows. Young bulls and some heifers bred from cows milking up to 52 lbs. a day. Come and see them. **PETER CHRISTIE & SON**, Manchester P.O., Ont. Port Perry Station

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 Choice, young Bulls fit for service. Females all ages, for sale. **Alex. McKinney**, R.R. No. 2, Erin, Co. Wellington, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Leg Trouble.
 Colt has eczema in legs. The legs are covered with greasy spots to the hocks, and above these joints they are covered with scales. I have used zinc ointment, but it is too greasy. **M. McT.**

Ans.—Make a solution of corrosive sublimate 20 grains to a quart of water. Heat this to about 140 degrees Fahr., and rub well into the legs twice daily. Purgé him with 1 pint raw linseed oil, and feed on laxative food. **V.**

Chronic Cough.
 Mare has had a cold all summer. She coughed and discharged from nostrils. The discharge has ceased, but she still coughs, especially in the morning when eating her food. **P. C.**

Ans.—Chronic coughs are hard to treat. If she has not developed heaves, the following treatment will probably be effective: Give her every morning before feeding, 1 dram powdered opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 20 grains digitalis, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer as a ball, or dissolve in warm water and give as a drench. **V.**

Unthrifty Cow.
 Cow has been falling in flesh for four months, and she has semi-dia rhea. She eats well. **H. J. F.**

Ans.—The symptoms indicate disease of the liver, probably tubercular. If she be tubercular nothing can be done. The only means of diagnosis is the tuberculin test, applied by a veterinarian. If she be not tubercular, treatment should be successful. Mix equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica, and give her a heap of tablets once three times daily. Add to her drinking water one-quarter of its bulk of lime water. If this does not check diarrhea, give her two ounces laudanum and one half ounce each of catechu and prepared chalk in a quart of cold water every five or six hours until diarrhea ceases. **V.**

Miscellaneous.

1. In a herd of 16 milch cows I have 4 that have been bred several times, and I am not sure that they are in calf.
2. Some of my cows chew bones, sticks, etc.
3. Old cow seems to have strained her back. She has difficulty in rising, and appears to have little use of her hind limbs.
4. Horse has bad cold. He coughs, and there is a discharge from his nostrils. **E. A. McE.**

Ans.—1. There is probably closure of the entrance to the wombs. When a cow is in oestrus, oil hand and arm and insert through vulva and vagina until the fingers reach the neck of the womb, then, with a rotary motion of the fingers, dilate the opening until your finger can be readily passed through. In some cases the fingers have not sufficient power, when it is necessary to get a veterinarian to use an instrument. Breed in one hour after operating.

2. Allow free access to salt, feed liberally on bran, and give two drams calcium phosphate three times daily until the habit ceases.
3. This is partial paralysis, and a recovery is doubtful. Purgé with 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger, and follow up with 2 drams nux vomica three times daily.
4. Rub throat well with mustard mixed with equal parts warm water and oil of turpentine, and wrap well with woolen bandages and keep well wrapped. Give him 2 drams chlorate of potassium and 30 grains quinine three times daily. **V.**

Miscellaneous.

Stone Drain.
 How can I put in stone drain, using stone instead of tile for underdraining, and how will tile compare for price and durability? **H. O.**

Ans.—We would not advise a stone drain at all in this age. The drains are more effective, and, in the end, cheaper than stone drains. Get in touch with some tile manufacturer and get prices.

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How? By using CALDWELL'S STOCK FEEDS. These guaranteed high-quality feeds have raised many a dairyman's margin of profit. We print and publish the analysis of each product, besides guaranteeing the ingredients to the Government.

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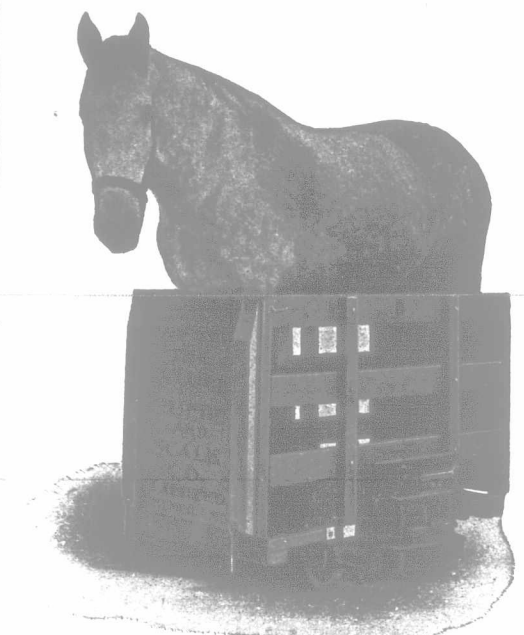
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SHIRES, SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS
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Royal Oak Clydesdales Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (4 with Canadian Bred, 1 Canadian Bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to secure a good brood mare G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M.C. Ry. L-D. Phone, Ridgeway

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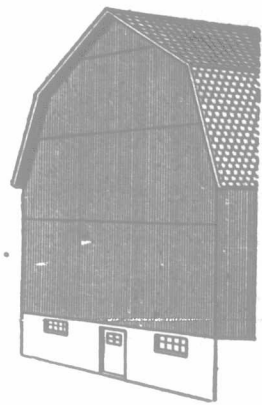
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Capacity of Corn Crib.

How many bushels of corn on cob will a crib hold, 12 feet long by 6½ feet high and 4 feet wide at floor and 6 feet wide at plate?

F. S. J.

Ans.—About 300 bushels, level full of cobs.

Cow Pox.

What is the matter with my cows? Last spring a two-year-old heifer, after freshening, took a scab on her udder just above and close to the teats. When I pulled it off the place discharged bloody matter. As her udder was badly caloused at the time, we thought that that was the cause of the trouble, and paid no attention to it, but it spread through the whole herd. They will get better and take it again, and so it has continued ever since. Some fresh cows just now are taking it again. The trouble seems to be just in the skin, not deeply seated. Some of our neighbors say it is the real cow pox.

H. B.

Ans.—It is more than likely that the trouble is cow pox. Great care is necessary to prevent its spread. Separate infected cows from the healthy end of the herd. Milkers spread the disease on hands, clothes, etc. Great care is necessary. Dress the affected parts three times daily with the following: Boracic acid, four drams; carbolic acid, twenty drops, vaseline, two ounces.

Silage—Feeding Pigs.

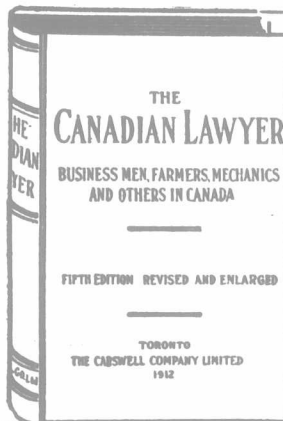
1. Can good silage be made of well-glazed corn after it has stood a few weeks in good, upright shocks? If so, would you wet it, or otherwise treat it differently from the ordinary way?

2. How can pigs be most easily fed in a 5½-acre field, in which there is a good supply of water and plenty of shelter. The soil is light and stoney, but should be rich, as it has been grazed for many years. Do you think fall wheat or rye would be profitable if it had been sown in time? Will artichokes amount to anything the first season? Does alfalfa stand any length of time for pig pasture?

FRESHIE.

Ans.—1. Fairly good silage can be made from ripe corn after being in the shock. We re-filled our silo this year at Weldwood with this kind of corn, and added to it a stream of water running in the cutting-box. It seems to be good silage, and the cattle are eating it readily.

2. Rye would doubtless give considerable early feed. If you can get a good catch of alfalfa, and do not pasture it too closely, it would give a large amount of good feed. Red clover is also valuable as a pig pasture. Artichokes may be planted in late fall or early in the spring, and are ready to feed about the middle of September. Hogs are generally turned in to help themselves.



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OR

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Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from ten months to two years of age, for sale; every one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning strains. Only one bull left—a Red, 18 months old.
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Prices: In ton lots, \$1.50 per 100
 ½ ton lots, \$1.55 per 100
 f.o.b. Toronto, 500-lb. lots, \$1.60 per 100

Terms:—Cash with order.

Crampsey & Kelly
 DOVERCOURT RD., TORONTO

FOR BEEF, MILK, BUTTER-ANIMALS NEED PROTEIN! CHEAPLY SUPPLIED FROM

OWL BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL

GUARANTEED FULL 41% PROTEIN
 NOT BASIS 41%—THERE'S A DIFFERENCE

OUR BOOKLET "SCIENCE OF FEEDING" FREE ON REQUEST

F.W. BRODE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Sustain the Payroll.

The circular message of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—"Keep Factories Running"—means that for the sake of prosperity the wheels should be kept going and the payrolls sustained. It expresses the truth that the basic fact about prosperity is the payroll. It says nothing about profits or dividends. It recognizes the dynamic efficiency of one thing only—the wages of labor. It is a set aggressive purpose to maintain in a state of earning efficiency the hundreds of thousands of men who depend on the factories of Canada for their livelihood. But unless the people who buy spend their money for goods made in Canada, the payrolls can't be maintained.

The merchants of this country need the dollars of the workmen. Cut off the wages of labor and you close the doors of business. Keep wages going at full strength and the buying power of the country stays up. Buy the products of Canadian factories and you help keep up the payrolls, and to insure your own income. Buy foreign goods and you work against your own safety. The going factory is usually conditioned on the home market for goods made in the country. If its products are bought by the Canadian people, a Canadian factory can keep up its payroll. If not, it must shut down, lay off hands, or reduce wages.

As believers in practical economy combined with patriotism, we can't practice the principle of self-preservation unless we buy goods made in Canada and keep the wheels of the great organism, symbolized by smokestacks and power-houses, running as near as possible to a peak load.

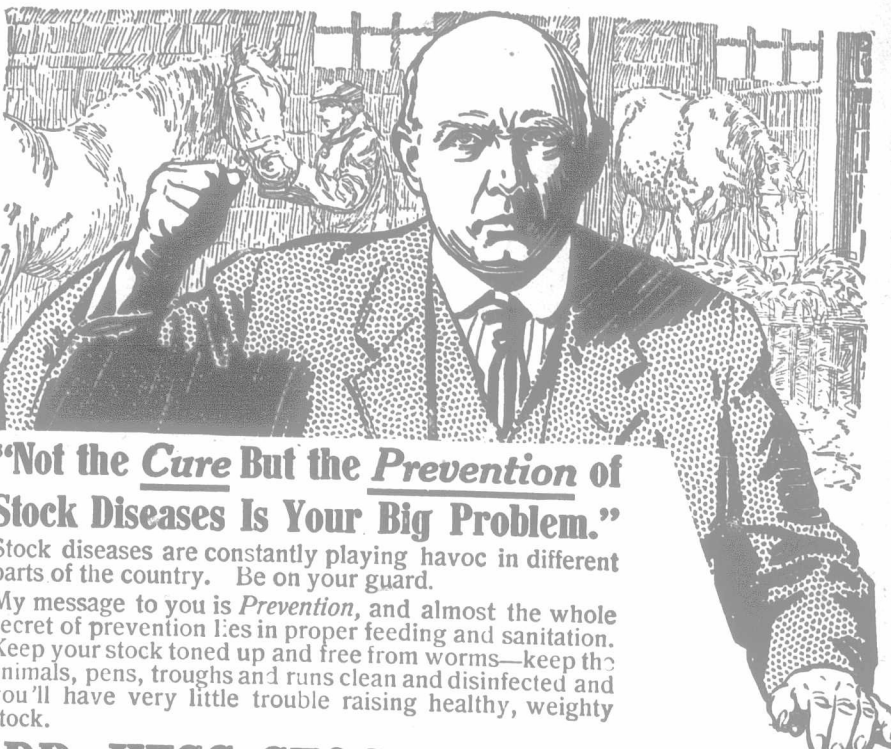
It's the going factory and the sustained payroll that keep the country united in a time of dislocation caused by a world war. It's the dollars of Canadians spent for goods made in Canada that guarantee the going factory, the sustained payroll, and a new era of prosperity to the whole country. And it's everybody's business, from the financial magnate to the man with the dinner-pail, to see that the dollars of Canada are spent for this practical, patriotic purpose.

Gossip.

A. MITTFELDHDT'S PERCHERONS AND HOLSTEINS.

Percheron horses and Holstein cattle are the specialties in pure-bred stock at the Beaver-Creek Farm of Mr. Albert Mittfehldt, of Elcho P. O., in Lincoln County. The foundation in the breeding of Percherons was laid by the purchase of the two big quality mares, Imp. Glancine and Imp. Galipette, the former a black and the latter a gray. St. Charles 2nd, a black five-year-old stallion, by Imp. St. Charles and Grey Naptian, a gray two-year-old, by Imp. Distinque, are both sons of Imp. Glancine. The younger one is a colt of great scale and the best of underpinning. He will make a ton horse, and a good one. The older one is not so large. These horses are for sale or exchange, as Mr. Mittfehldt wants a horse he can breed all his mares to. He is also offering for sale a choice yearling filly and a filly foal, full sisters by St. Charles 2nd, and out of imported dam. The Holsteins are up to a high standard as producers, although none of them have ever been officially tested. Their average milk yield, on ordinary field care and feed, is 60 lbs. a day, which is no measure of their capacity. The younger ones are the get of the big, producing-bred bull, Riverside Sir Auggie De Boer, and his heifers are now being bred to the grandly-bred Riverside Koradyke Calamity. In Holsteins for sale are a number of mature cows with a private test of 12,000 and 13,000 lbs. of milk a year. Yearling daughters of those cows, and others just as good, also several young bulls about nine months old. These are attractive buying.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., in making change in his advertisement, which can be seen in another column, states that he has a few Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale. He reports his herd was never in better shape and at the time of his writing all except the bulls were enjoying the open field, getting their winter coats, and are in strong condition.



"Not the Cure But the Prevention of Stock Diseases Is Your Big Problem."

Stock diseases are constantly playing havoc in different parts of the country. Be on your guard.

My message to you is *Prevention*, and almost the whole secret of prevention lies in proper feeding and sanitation. Keep your stock toned up and free from worms—keep the animals, pens, troughs and runs clean and disinfected and you'll have very little trouble raising healthy, weighty stock.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC
 Makes Stock Healthy and Expels Worms

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
 Destroys Germs—Deodorizes—Cures Skin Diseases

These two preparations are the result of my lifetime experience as a doctor of veterinary science, a doctor of medicine and successful stock raiser. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will put your animals in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy and expel the worms. Contains *tonics* to aid digestion and appetite; *blood builders* to enrich and tone up the blood; *laxatives* for regulating the bowels and *vermifuges* to expel worms.

Sanitation has been my constant message to you for many, many years, through the agricultural press, as being an absolute necessity for the prevention of disease.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant destroys disease germs, foul odors, and is an effective remedy for parasitic skin diseases. For cleansing hog-pens, stables, barns, outhouses, sinks, drains, troughs, garbage cans, etc. Sprinkle it around the poultryhouses—use it wherever there are foul odors, filth, lice, scab, sheep ticks, mange, etc. It is non-poisonous and non-irritating; always uniform in strength and one gallon makes 75 to 100 gallons of solution.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will put your animals in a thriving condition, make the ailing ones healthy, and expel the worms—that Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant will destroy foul odors and disease germs, prevent and cure skin ailments and keep your premises clean and sweet smelling—that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your stock, and if these preparations do not do as I claim, return the empty packages and my dealer will refund your money.

The above dependable and scientific preparations are never peddled—sold only by reputable dealers whom you know. I save you peddler's wagon, team and travelling expenses, as these prices prove: Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, 25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. sack, \$7.00; smaller packages in proportion (duty paid). Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is sold in pint bottles, quart and gallon cans, also in barrels.

I have a book about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant that you may have for the asking.

GILBERT HESS
 Doctor of Veterinary Science
 Doctor of Medicine

Dr. Hess Poutry Pan-a-ce-a

A splendid poultry tonic that shortens the moulting period. It gives the moulting hen vitality to force out the old quills, grow new feathers and get back on the job laying eggs all winter. It tones up the dormant egg organs and makes hens lay. Also helps chicks grow. Economical to use—a penny's worth is enough for 50 fowl per day. 1½ lbs. 50¢; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 25-lb. pail \$7.50 (duty paid). Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all far a stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks and dust bath. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy 51 tin-top cans. 1 lb. 35¢; 3 lbs. 85¢ (duty paid). 1 guarantee it.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

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

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

SHORTHORNS Scotch Bates and Booth, yes, we have them pure Scotch, pure Booth and Scotch-topped Bates. Young bulls of either strain. One particularly good two-year-old Booth bull, ideal dairy type.

Geo. E. Morden & Son, Oakville, Ontario

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorn and Leicester Sheep. Herd Cruickbank Butterfly Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imported sires and dams.

James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares

Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require.

Bell Phone, Burlington Jct., G.T.R. ½ mile. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario**

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that were a year old in Sept., and are offering females of all ages; have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =. One stallion three years old, a big, good quality horse, and some choice fillies, all from imported stock.

A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Long-distance Phone Strathroy, Ontario

Poplar Hall Shorthorns If you want a herd header of the highest possible individuality and richest possible breeding, visit our farm, sired by the great Uppermill Omega Imp.; we have C. Butter fays and Lovelys, Marr Roan Ladys and Cinderillas, from 7 to 18 mos. of age.

Miller Bros., Brougham, Ont. Claremont C.P.R., Pickering G.T.R., Greenburn C.N.O., Sts.

IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS

Herd is headed by Gainford Select (a son of the great Gainford Marquis). A number young bulls of choice breeding and out of good milking strains. Also a few heifers.

J. WATT & SON, Elora Station, SALEM, ONTARIO

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Imp. Loyal Scot. Have for sale, 10 high-class young bulls of herd-heading quality and several of the milking type. Also females of the leading families. Consult us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO
 Farm 11 miles east of Guelph; C.P.R., ½ mile from station.

NOVEMBER

COTTON SEED MEAL

Good Luck

H. PR...

Also de...

SH...

3 bulls from both in quality, healthy, sappy 10 heifers a lines, prices Stewart

SI...

Three bulls, with their heifers

J. T. GIBSON

Spring...

Herd headed by Newton R. Ramsden & KYLE BROS.

OAK...

Choice bulls A sweepstake 5 years. H are for sale. JNO. ELDE

Morriston Bred from A choice lot young sows bulls and heifers from choice

For sale—O 31270. He bull, four y If in John McLe

Young bulls quality, heavy also the imp. Thos. Grub

Shortho and heifers of 500. Also ch ANDREW C



Protein (the nitrogenous matter) is the most valuable and necessary element in all animal foods. It builds up the flesh and keeps it in general healthy condition.

The food that contains more protein than any other is

"MAPLE LEAF" OIL CAKE MEAL
(Fine ground or nutted)

This meal is made by the old process, and is guaranteed pure and unadulterated. Read this analysis:

Dr. J. T. Donald, Analytical Chemist and Assayer 318 Lagache Street, West, Montreal, March 10, 1914

Certificate of Analysis (Laboratory No. 61793)

Of 1 sample of Oil Cake Meal marked "MAPLE LEAF."

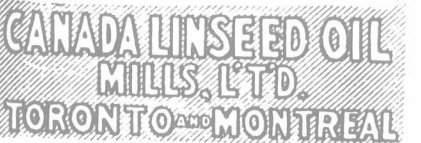
Received from Messrs. Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited.

This sample contains:

P.rotein (fish formers)	Per cent.
Oil (fat formers)	38.28
Carbo-hydrates (fat formers)	6.45
	33.8
	77.91

These figures show that this Cake is a cattle food of very high grade. The large percentage of Protein and Alkalioids, the fish-forming matter, is a notable feature in Oil C. Meal.

(Signed) J. T. DONALD, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government.



Cotton Seed Meal

\$31.50 per ton. F.O.B. Forest, Ont.

Good Luck Brand Guaranteed 41% Protein. Cash Must Accompany Order.

H. PRALEIGH, Box 1, FOREST, ONT. Also dealer in Flax Seed and Linseed Meal.

SHORTHORNS

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

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONTARIO Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

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

INO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONT.

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

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

John McLean & Son :: Rodney, Ontario

SHORTHORNS

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

Shorthorns and Swine—Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Barbed Wire Fencing—Trespassing Turkeys.

1. Is it legal to put up a barbed wire on a line fence which is an old rail one?
2. If A puts a barbed wire on the top of a line fence and B cuts a portion off, can A prosecute B?
3. A had some turkeys in the summer, and on one occasion they went into one of B's fields. B put his dog on them and it killed 12 young turkeys. Can A collect damages?

Ontario.
Ans.—1. So much depends upon the line-fencing by-laws of the local municipality that we must refer you to your Township Clerk for the desired information.

2. Yes.
3. Yes; assuming that A is in a position to prove conclusively the facts stated.

Transplanting Young Fruit Trees.

We have some small cherry and plum trees from four to six feet in height which we want to move to our orchard. Would it be all right to do so this fall, or would in the spring be better? Could you give us any information as to how to do this work?

Ans.—Trees of this size could be moved very conveniently either in fall or in the spring. There is one advantage, however, when moved in the fall, which is that the ground around them becomes firm, and the rootlets take a hold much more quickly in the spring than when set out during the latter-mentioned season. In taking them up leave quite a few roots on them, but the more cut ends of roots there are the greater system of fibrous roots will develop next spring. Where they are not being moved any great distance, it would be wise to be careful, and leave as much earth upon them as possible. If this be done, the trees will suffer very little check. It is not absolutely necessary, however, for all the nursery stock sent out by the large nurseries in the spring have the roots entirely bared of earth, and they dry out considerably, yet the greater majority of them grow.

Lame Hens.

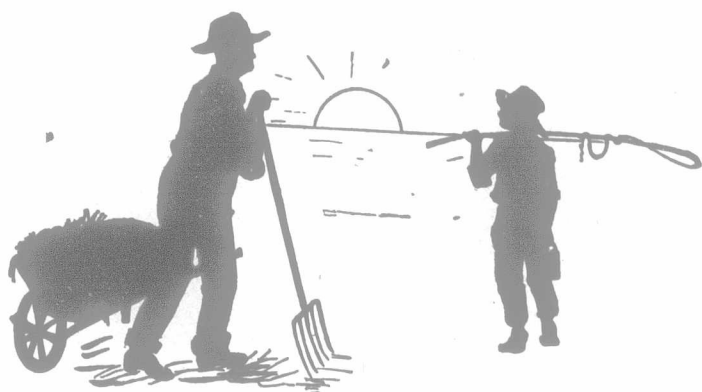
1. I have lost quite a number of hens this year with some sort of lame disease. They gradually become worse until they die. What is the cause of the disease?
2. Is there any cure?
3. Are certain breeds of chickens more likely to have it than others? It is principally Black Orpingtons I have lost.
4. If they are killed when the lameness is first noticed, are they fit to eat?

Ans.—1. Your description leads us to believe that your poultry is suffering from tuberculosis. It is quite common to see them affected by lameness, usually in the right leg. It might be rheumatism, but death would not come very quickly were rheumatism of the legs the only trouble. The prevalence of tuberculosis, and its manner of rendering the fowl lame, lead us to believe that it is the cause of the trouble, yet to make sure it would be well to send a diseased bird to the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

2. There is practically no cure for an affected bird. Prevention is the only source of relief.

3. We have never heard that any breed of chickens is more likely to be immune from this disease than any other.

4. If lameness appears, it is quite likely that evidences of the disease would be noticed on the birds. These would be a paleness of the comb, and sometimes a lack of appetite, yet often they eat well even to the end. An examination would probably show the liver or other internal organs pitted over with slightly raised white spots, which contain the tubercular germs. When these symptoms are in evidence, the birds would not be fit for consumption. Renovation of the old runs, and, if possible, changing the birds to new quarters, would be wise. Isolate all suspected birds, and thoroughly disinfect the house and quarters.



"Hello, Tommy! Chores done already?"
"Yep! Aint you seen our new Litter Carrier? It's a cinch—You should write to Dillon's for their book—same as Dad did."

You can if you work hard enough, and if you have the time and patience, keep stables perfectly clean with the help of fork, broom and wheel barrow.

But those were ways of twenty years ago—before labor was so high and hard to get.

Stable Cleaning by the Dillon Method can be cut down to less than half the time, and a quarter the labor formerly required,

Your man's time is valuable—then cut down the time he spends cleaning the stables.

Your stock is valuable—then give them cleaner and healthier surroundings.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself. Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON
11 Mill St. South, Oshawa, Ont.



We have a full line of

BULLS AND FEMALES

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

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

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns—We are offering Proud Monarch No. 78792 for sale, as we have a number of his heifers of breeding age. He is sound and right in every way, and any one wanting a right good sire would do well to come and see him. He is a bull of outstanding merit. To see him is to make you wish you owned him. Also young bulls and heifers that will please the most exacting buyers. L.-D. Phone. F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.


SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females.

GEO. GIER & SON :: WALDEMAR, R.R. No. 1, ONT. I. D. Phone

Maple Grange Shorthorns Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

HINMAN
THE UNIVERSAL MILKER




Has a **POSITIVE RELEASE** at the end of each stroke.

NO PARTIAL VACUUM to hold on the cups; thus the blood **FLOWS BACK NATURALLY** through the udder, it is not **SQUEEZED BACK**.

PRICE \$50.00 PER UNIT.

H. F. BAILEY & SON
Sole Manufacturers for Canada
Galt, Ont., Can.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street - Toronto, Ont.

Woodbine Holsteins

Young bulls and bull calves, sired by Duke Beauty Pieterje; sire's dam's record 32.52 lbs. butter, and his two granddams are each 30-lb. cows, with 30-lb. daughter with 30-lb. granddaughter. Three generations of 30-lb. cows. If you want a bull that will prove his value as a sire, write—
A. KENNEDY & SON, R.R. No. 2, Paris, Ont.
Stations: Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada

Application for registry, transfer and membership; as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association.

W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

2 Yearling Holstein Bulls 2

and several younger females, all ages; cows in R. O. P. and R. O. M. Will sell half interest or all of our own herd. Sire and show bull, "King Fayne Segis Clothide," five years old.
R. M. HOLTBY,
Phone. R.R. No. 4, Port Perry, Ont.
Manchester and Myrtle Stations.

Maple Grove Holsteins

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

The Maple Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable.
R. W. WALKER,
R.R. No. 4, Port Perry.
Myrtle Station, C.P.R., Manchester G.T.R.
R.R. No. 5. WALBURN RIVERS
Ingersoll, Ont.

Thirty Holstein Cows

for sale, \$70 and up for choice high-grade cows, good colors, five years and over, from one of the best working herds in the country. Registered cows from \$100 up. All cows served by high-class bull. Dispensing herd.
GLENORA STOCK FARM, RODNEY, ONT.

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

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE—I have three very choice registered Jersey bulls, from 6 to 10 months old, from imported sire, and from dams that are great producers. Prices very reasonable. Write:
CHAS. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO

Labelling Butter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the past few weeks, produce firms in Toronto, doubtless with the best intentions but without authority from this Department, have been sending the following notice to their correspondents in the country:

IMPORTANT BUTTER NOTICE.
All butter in packages or wrapped in parchment paper must in future be labelled "Dairy" or "Creamery."

This means no butter can be bought or sold in plain wrappers or in unbranded packages. No butter can be sold or bought under brand of "Separator." The word "Dairy" or "Creamery" must appear on wrapper or package.

Failing to comply with the above Government Act, you are liable to a fine of \$10 to \$30 for each offence.

For further information, write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and ask for copy of the Dairy Industry Act, 1914, Bulletin No. 42.

The information in the above notice is not quite correct. The regulations made under the authority of the Dairy Industry Act, 1914, came into force on September 1st, and provide that when dairy butter is put up in blocks, squares or prints, and wrapped in parchment paper, the paper shall be printed or branded with the words "Dairy Butter," in letters at least one-quarter inch square, in addition to any other wording that the butter-maker may desire to use. There is nothing in the law or regulations to prevent the use of the word "Separator" in addition to the words "Dairy Butter," but no such grade of butter as "Separator" is recognized by the law. The Butter Act of 1903 defined only two grades, namely, "Dairy" and "Creamery." The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 defines a third grade as "Whey" butter. Butter-makers may use any form of printing or branding, including the words "Dairy Butter," which is not insistent with the definition of dairy butter. Butter in rolls, crocks or tubs is not required to be branded. Dairy butter in 56-pound boxes must also be branded "Dairy Butter."

The underlying principle of this legislation is protection to the consumer, the honest butter-maker, and the honest trader. The whole object of the law is to prevent misrepresentation. No reasonable practice is interfered with.

I would suggest the following forms as suitable for the printing of dairy-butter wrappers:

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER.
MADE BY
MRS. JOHN DOE,
ROSE BANK FARM, DOEVILLE,
ONTARIO.

or;
CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER.
Made from Separator Cream,
BY MRS. JOHN DOE,
ROSE BANK FARM, DOEVILLE,
ONTARIO.

The full text of "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914," and the regulations made thereunder, are published as Bulletin No. 42, Dairy and Cold-storage Series, which may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, or to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner.

At the third annual sale of Shorthorns from the recently-founded herd of the Edgcote Shorthorn Company, Messrs. Wallace & Gresson, Banbury, Oxford, England, 65 young cattle averaged \$340. The highest price realized for a bull was 260 guineas, about \$1,300, paid by Dean Willis, for the dark-roan Edgcote Storm Prince, by the Duthie bull, Snowstorm. The next best price was 250 guineas, paid on account of Earl Manvers, for the roan March calf, Edgcote Martial Law, by Collynie Marshall. Thirty-nine bulls averaged \$410, and 47 heifers averaged \$240, the highest price for a heifer being 125 guineas for the August yearling, Cloe, a red Clipper, own sister to the 900-guinea bull, Ascott Clipper, chief stock bull at Edgcote.

IDEAL STOCK FOOD

Will not be found wanting, its many users are more than pleased and they have good reason for so expressing themselves. First, our foods are made from pure, wholesome ingredients. Secondly, they do not contain Black Antimony or any other poisonous drugs. Thirdly, we hold the highest analysis of any food or preparation on the market to-day. Ideal Stock Food will surely increase both quantity and quality of milk (which is very important to dairymen). It will raise calves, colts or young pigs. It will be found a good conditioner. Try it on your horse.

See what one of Canada's important breeders has to say.

Columbus, Ont., Sept. 30th, 1914.
Dear Sirs.—After having given your IDEAL STOCK FOOD a trial on some of our calves we have much pleasure in saying that we can recommend it highly to those wishing to make the most of feeding Young Stock. Yours truly,
A. J. HOWDEN & CO., Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle.

Protein 27.50—Analysis of Ideal Stock Food—Fat 11.02

Our Poultry Food is a sure winner. See what Mr. Moore says. This gentleman is a widely-known breeder of fowls, having sold birds as high as \$450.00 for one bird, and his business extends from coast to coast. Ideal Poultry Food will do just the same for you.

Hamilton, Oct. 3rd, 1914.
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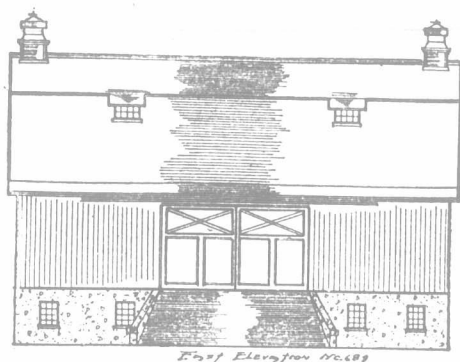
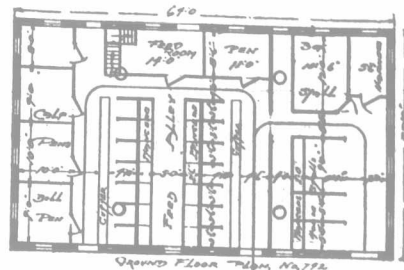
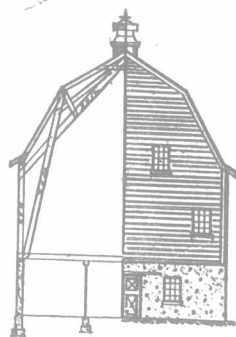
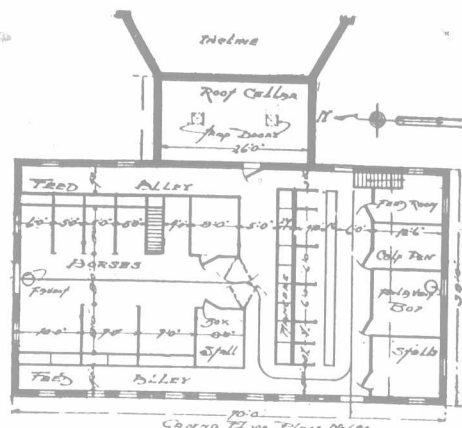
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4

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Re-filling Silo—Colt Lame.

1. Would you advise refilling a silo when corn has been stooked in field for four weeks, and corn is not very well matured? Silo is 26 x 14 feet, octagonal in shape. Would the better feeding value of the silage so obtained more than recompense you for the extra labor and expense in refilling the silo?

2. Colt three years old became contracted in the front hoof and went lame. The shoes were removed and the hoof well greased, and after four weeks the lameness disappeared. Would it be all right to shoe him again and start driving him, or would the lameness appear again if such were done?

A. R. M.

Ans.—1. Our silo at Weldwood settled about ten feet after the first filling, and we filled it again. We consider the enhanced value of the corn through ensiling will recompense for the trouble, but the main thing is a convenient way of storing the extra feed. Your corn being stooked for some time will not have any great depreciating effect. Allow a stream of water about the size of a lead pencil, or perhaps a little more, to run on to the corn as it is going through the knives, and it will contain about the right percentage of moisture. Throw off the spoiled silage from the top before re-filling.

2. We cannot say definitely, that lameness will reappear when the colt is shod again, yet it appears very much as though the shoes were the cause of the

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trouble, since upon their removal the horse recovered, and a reappearance of the contraction may result when the shoes are placed back on the horse again. This contraction of the hoof is liable to result in navicular disease if allowed to go to any great length. This will be harder to cure. The contraction in this case likely results from the heels not being used. When a horse is shod so the heels do not support any weight, contraction is likely to result. We would advise leaving the shoes off if possible, and encouraging the growth of the hoof. The best way to do is to give him a long rest and blister the coronet every two weeks. Take two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof; tie so that he cannot bite the parts; rub well with this mixture once daily for two applications and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil; turn in a box stall now and oil every day until the scale comes off, then blister again, and every four weeks afterwards all winter. In a young horse, we consider it advisable to take some precautions, else in a very short time he might have to go in that class which sells from \$40 to \$80 each.

Holidays for Hired Man.

Let me know how many holidays a hired man can claim. A. M. A.

Ans.—A hired man can claim, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, all Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and any other day or days officially proclaimed public holidays. This is, of course, subject to doing necessary chores.

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cattle at Large.

I have a farm in New Ontario, township unorganized, and fencing almost impossible owing to bush fires. Am constantly bothered by neighbors' cattle and horses. Can I claim for damage done, and have I got to fence?
Ontario.

Ans.—You cannot recover such damages unless the animals have broken through or jumped over a fence then being in reasonably good repair, and of the height of at least four and one-half feet.

Re Trout Feeding.

In reply to your correspondent's query re feeding fish, let me remind him that all salmonidae inhabiting waters contiguous to the Atlantic require no food if of breeding age during the fall and early winter. If the fish be immature, a food consisting of from 50 to 60 per cent. protein, and not more than 2 per cent. fat, should be given. Such a food is usually to be found in disiccated dried codfish (offal), and obtained from the fishing stations on the Atlantic coast. This being difficult to get, rearing fish on a large scale, I should advise your correspondent to try small rations of chopped sheep's and pig's liver. Your correspondent should be careful to see there is plenty of mollusc life, e. g., fresh-water snails, to clean up foral and other decomposing organic matter when feeding meat, otherwise he may be troubled with disease.

J. B. FEILDING,

Late President British Fish Breeders' Association.

Water Power.

1. How can I find the power of water? Would say the fall is 10 feet high and 30 feet wide. How may horse-power would this give, and what kind of water-wheel would give the most power? I prefer the upright. What size should the wheel be?

2. How much to run a medium-sized sawmill and edger?

3. Could you give me an address where the water-wheel could be purchased?
F. W. S.

Ans.—1. To find the horse-power of water proceed as follows: Multiply the weight of water which flows in a second by the height it falls and divide by 550 e. g., if in the case given there were 1 cubic foot, weighing 62.5 pounds, which is about 6 1/2 gallons falling 10 feet, the power would be 62.5 x 10 / 550 = 1.136 h.-p. But a water-wheel would not get this much out of it, indeed only a out of this, or .852 h.-p. As it is not possible to use the whole 10 feet of fall, this would be reduced a little more, to probably .750, i. e., 3/4 h.-p. for one cubic foot of water per second. As the query does not give the quantity of water flowing, it is impossible to calculate the power of the entire falls. You should need to get an engineer to measure the flow unless you can do it yourself. When you know the number of cubic feet per second, multiply that by 1/2, and you have approximately the power it is possible to develop from the fall. There is not very much difference in the efficiency of various kinds of wheels, so you will be losing nothing in power by using the type of wheel you prefer. From the meagre information given, it is difficult to figure out the size of wheel you will need. However, we can suppose a case and work from that. Let us suppose the supply of water is rapid enough to make it run 6 inches deep at the end of the flume. If the flume was 1 foot wide, this would mean about 3 cubic feet per second. Then, for a wheel 8 feet in diameter, 1 foot wide, with 24 buckets 1 foot deep, the power developed would be about 2 h.-p. If the wheel was made 2 feet wide, it would develop 4 h.-p., and so on.

2. The term "medium sawmill and edger" is too indefinite to enable one to advise as to the power required. You had better get in touch with some maker of sawmill equipment, state the kind and capacity of equipment you want, and have them advise as to the power required.

3. Upright water-wheels, by which we presume you mean "over-shot" wheels, are usually built where they are to be used.
W. H. D.

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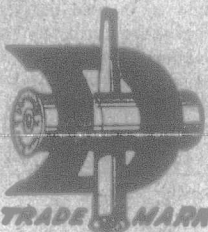
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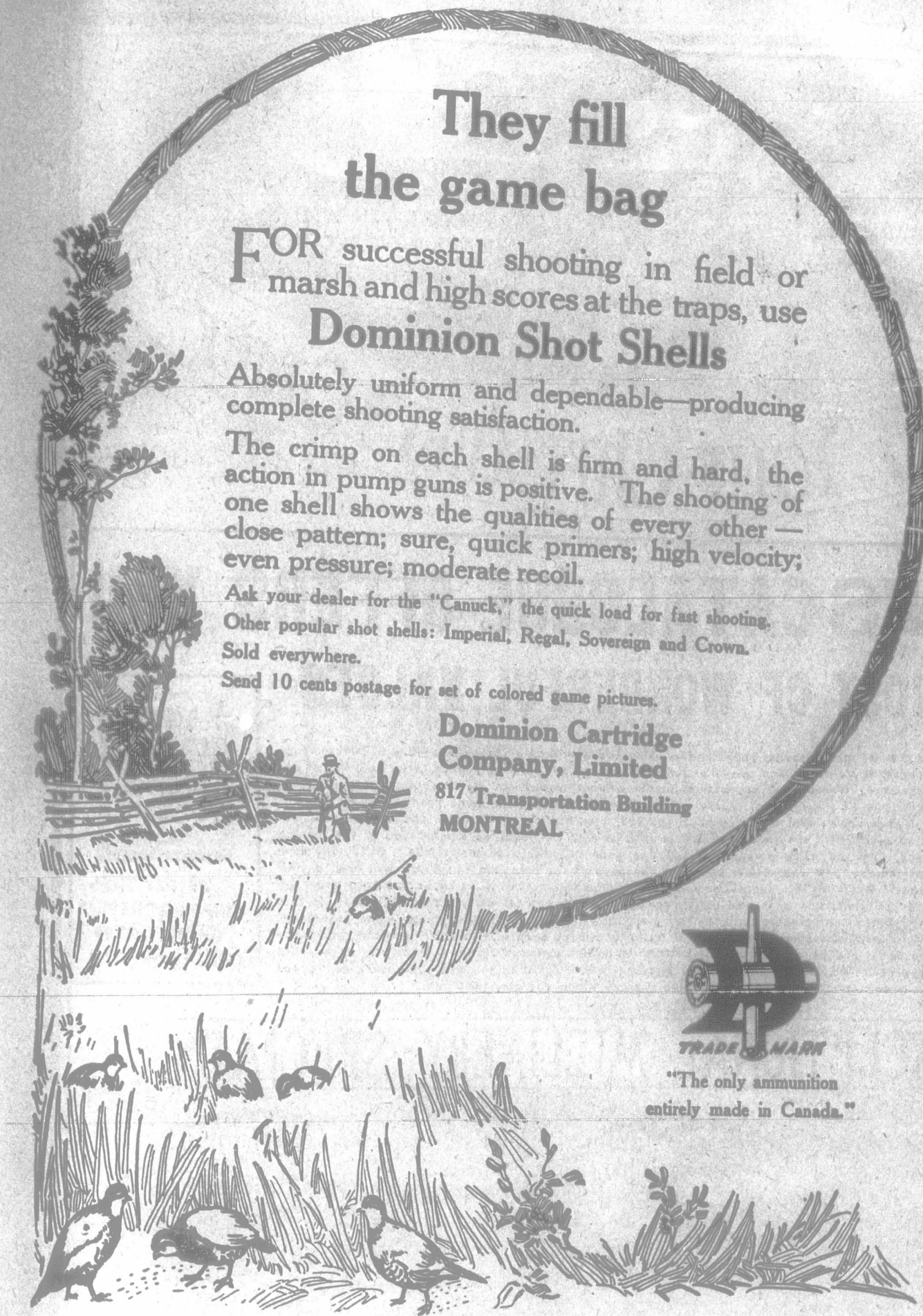
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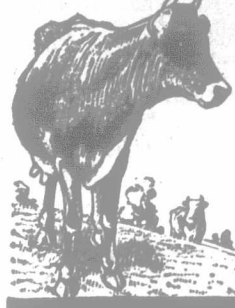
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