

NOVEMBER 11, 1915

LIGHT
No Money
PREPAID

You

and almost unheard of
I want you to take any
we have any right to
nce. We just want your
Mantle Lamps in your
free. That is the only
of the wonderful white

Responsible Party
Each Locality

end and distribute the Aladdin.
akes the agency will have the
ing the exclusive rights and
\$50.00 to \$300.00 per month,
e amount of time he can

With Rigs
Rig Money
ience Needed

rm home or small town nome
after trying. One farmer who
ng in his life before writes: "I
t seven days." Another who
30 days says: "I consider the
ncy proposition I have ever
agency work for 10 years."
posed of 34 lamps out of 31
others who are coining money
ngly.

in Six Weeks

copy of a letter written us
our enthusiastic farmer dis-
ade over \$2000 during spare
ters:

sell the Aladdin. It makes
s and it is easy to convince
est lamp on the market.
lamp as a demonstrator and
ough it has had pretty rough
and a half.
d Feb. 20 I sold about 275
anything that would sell
n."

credit Helps Him

Lexington, Jan. 22
er me one of the family, gen-
of credit made it possible for
nclosed please find order for
at under this plan I can han-
es up. So please consider me
locality.

Truly yours, L. H. WYSONG.

girl Wins Big Success

Brighton, Dec. 2
ved the lamps in good order—
I have disposed of my first
place I left a lamp the people
away. They all say, "The
at."
nt, MISS DELLA KOSTER.
s from one of our schoolgirl
ho sold four dozen lamps in a
ng her spare time when not
home duties.

distributor's prices
territory is taken.

Company
World

WINNIPEG

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

No. 1208

Rural Systems A Success

RURAL telephone systems have long since been proven a great convenience to the farmer in his domestic life. They have been proven a profitable business investment, too. The residents of any rural locality that is without telephone service are actually under a great handicap.

If your locality does not enjoy the benefits of telephone service, it is time some one got to work and stirred things up. Very likely you could get two or three other progressive farmers to assist you in forming an independent local telephone company or in getting your municipality to install a municipal telephone system. There are quite a number of new independent systems being organized to-day by local companies and municipalities. Your community should be numbered among them.

Write us for information about how to organize an independent telephone system. We have assisted others with valuable and reliable information, plans, estimates, etc. We can give you practical advice, and also save you money on almost all kinds of construction materials required in the building of an up-to-date system.



Every telephone in a separate case ready to go on the wall

Our telephones are strictly up-to-the-minute in design, and unsurpassed in quality of materials and workmanship. They are sold at very reasonable prices.

Write for copies of our latest telephone bulletins, Nos. 3 and 4. They are free to readers of this publication.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

261 Adelaide Street West, Toronto

Putting It Up To Page

Come to us when you want advice about Power on your farm. We are specialists on this subject, and our business is large enough to remove us from the petty consideration of immediate sales. In other words, we can afford to be frank, and we'll tell you freely if, after knowing the facts about your farm, we decide you cannot use one of our engines to advantage.

We must confess, however, that we've seen but few farms that wouldn't be the better for a little real power.

Now, please feel free to put it up to us. Write the Page Farm Power Information Bureau for the facts about Farm Power. Let Page experts tell you whether or not you need an engine; if needing one, what size engine to buy; and, having bought one, how to use it to best advantage.

Just clip out this ad. and send it to us, first marking an X opposite the use you are most likely to put an engine to on your farm—whether for

Pumping Water
Cream Separating
Running a Churn
Running an Ensilage Cutter
Running a Threshing Machine
Running a Power Saw
Helping in the Work Shop

Drilling Wells
Operating a Washing Machine
Filling a Silo
Handling Hay and Grain
Spraying the Orchard
Driving a Force Pump
Hoisting
Running a Cider Mill

Immediately we hear from you, the experts of our Free Information Bureau will get to work on your requirements and give you the necessary advice by return mail, free of charge, and without putting you under the slightest obligation.

If we decide that you need an engine, and if you decide to accept our advice, the next step will be to act on our special offer of a Free 30-days Trial of a Page Engine on your farm.

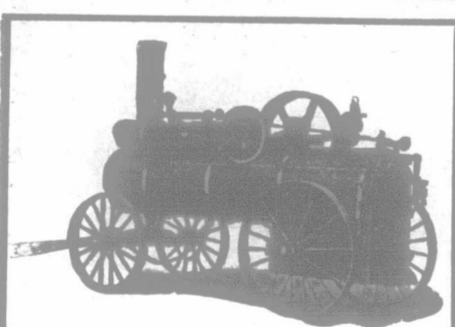
In the meantime, write:

FARM POWER INFORMATION BUREAU

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

1137 King Street, West, Toronto

Wire Fence, Concrete Reinforcement, Wood Saws, Farm Trucks, Feed Grinders, Pumping Outfits, Roofing, Marine Engines, Etc., Etc.



Rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines and Threshers

All sizes, for sale cheap. Complete threshing outfit, traction engine with cab, separator, wind stacker, \$875 in good operative conditions

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited
SEAFORTH, ONTARIO



MAKE YOUR BIKE A MOTORCYCLE

at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, \$35 and up.

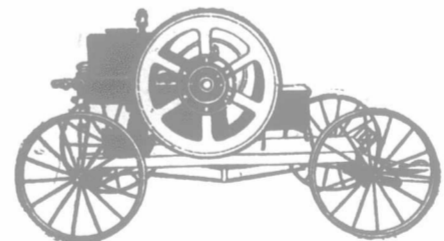
SHAW MANUFACTURING CO.
70 Dept. Galesburg, Kansas.



CUT THIS OUT

Farmer's Advocate Pen Coupon, Value 4c. Send this coupon with remittance of only \$1.72 direct to the Fleet Pen Co., 119 Fleet Street, London, England. In return you will receive by registered post, free of charge, a British-made 14ct. gold nibbed, self-filling, Fleet Fountain Pen, value \$1 (16s. 6d.). Further coupons, up to 13, will each count as 4c. off the price, so you may send 14 coupons and only \$1.72, saving whether you require a fine nib or a broad nib. This great offer is made to introduce the famous Fleet Pen to Canada. Over 100,000 have been sold in England. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms.

SAFETY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION



FOR EVERY POWER USER IF HE GETS A

GILSON "GOES - LIKE - SIXTY" ENGINE

MORE VALUE, MORE POWER, MORE SERVICE, MORE SATISFACTION.

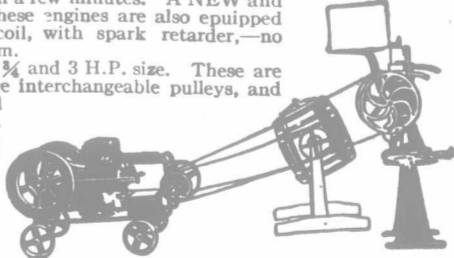
Does SERVICE, SAFETY and SATISFACTION mean nothing to you? Does money saved in repairs and expense bills, time, equipment, etc., mean anything to you? Get Gilson Facts and find out how the Gilson 60-speed and 100% Service Engines do the greatest variety of work—give the maximum satisfaction—are trouble proof and fool proof. Their scientific design makes them absolutely safe—they are approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters; no insurance troubles.

NEW FEATURES AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

The new Gilson 100% SERVICE ENGINES, 4 H.P. and upwards, are equipped with our new friction clutch pulley with 5 interchangeable rims, each of a different diameter. Change to the proper speed for every job in a few minutes. A NEW and EXCLUSIVE GILSON FEATURE. These engines are also equipped with a magneto, without batteries or coil, with spark retarder,—no cranking necessary. A child can start them.

We also make 60-SPEED engines in 1½ and 3 H.P. size. These are mounted on truck, with line shaft and five interchangeable pulleys, and pump-jack. Drop us a card to-day, and we will send you full descriptive literature. We are making special prices to the first purchasers of one of these engines in every locality. Write NOW. Agents Wanted.

GILSON MFG., CO., LTD.
2209 York St., Guelph, Ont.



FREE LAND

FOR THE SETTLER IN New Ontario

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable free, at a nominal cost, are calling for cultivation. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture
H.A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

Three Score and Four

64 years is a long time. A product that can hold the popularity of the entire Dominion for 64 years must be meritorious—dependable.

Eddy's Matches

have been the same good matches since 1851. Like Eddy's Fibre-ware and Eddy's Washboards, they are considered standard by all loyal Canadians under the "Made-in-Canada" banner.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

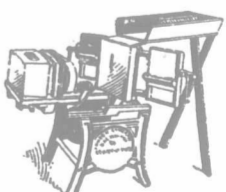
Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 60 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 80 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.



LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.
Dept. B, London, Ontario
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural method permanently restores natural speech. Graduates pupils everywhere. Write for free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
BERLIN, CANADA

Please Mention Advocate

Three Score and Four

4 years is a long time. A product that can hold the popularity of the entire Dominion for 64 years must be meritorious—dependable.

Eddy's Matches

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Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. Applicant may live within nine miles of his land on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required, where residence is performed in the

tain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along a homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Six months residence in each of three years for earning homestead patent; also 80 acres of cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be substituted for homestead patent, on certain conditions.

who has exhausted his homestead right may purchase a homestead in certain districts for \$3.00 per acre. Duties must be paid on a homestead, cultivate and erect a house worth \$300.

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W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

Build Silos, Dwellings, or any class of building from Concrete Block. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of Block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Send for Catalogue No. 3.

CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. Dept. B, London, Ontario Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery

HAMMERING

Our natural hammering overcomes positively. Our natural hammering permanently restores natural speech. Give us a trial everywhere. Write for free advice and literature.

ARNOTT INSTITUTE BERLIN, CANADA

Mention Advocate

SARNIA FENCE PRICES

Advance Dec. 15, 1915

ALL FULL No. 9 GAUGE WIRE
MADE IN CANADA

We are the last to advance our prices. Buy your next year's requirements at the prices listed below and save a large percentage of your fence money. In accordance with our usual custom, we are giving you an opportunity to buy before the prices advance. You no doubt realize that we are the only company who follow this practice.

SARNIA FENCE FIRST WHY?

When you invest a dollar in Sarnia Fence you not only make a good investment, but you show your appreciation of the service the Sarnia Fence Company did for the farmers of Canada when they broke up the old-time Fence Combine and reduced the price of wire fence to the farmers to nearly half. Figure how much we have saved you in dollars and cents in the last five years, and if you think we deserve your business let us have your next order.

PLEASE NOTE

The prices listed in the first column of this ad. are good up to Dec. 15. The second column will be effective after Dec. 15, 1915. This advance has been made necessary by the repeated advance in the price of steel. These prices are Freight Prepaid to any station in Old Ontario. Our guarantee applies on all fence sold. Read it.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market, and of full government gauge No. 9 wire.

WE SET THE PRICE, OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.

- 5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.** Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod.....
- 6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.** Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod 7½ lbs. Price per rod.....
- 7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE.** Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod.....
- 7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.** Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod 9 lbs. Price per rod.....
- 8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.** Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod.....
- 8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.** Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.....
- 9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.** Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.....
- 9-48-0S SPECIAL HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.** Has 9 line wires 48 inches high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 11 lbs.
- 9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.** Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....
- 10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE.** Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3¼, 3½, 4¼, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per rod 13¼ lbs. per rod.....

POULTRY FENCES

- 18-48-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE.** Has 18 line wires, 48 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 9, filling No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4, 4. Weight 12 lbs.....
- 21-60-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE.** Has 21 line wires, 60 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wires No. 9, filling No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Weight 14 lbs.....

FENCE ACCESSORIES

- WALK GATE 3½x48**.....
- FARM GATE, 12x48,**.....
- FARM GATE, 13x48,**.....
- FARM GATE, 14x48,**.....
- FARM GATE, 16x48,**.....
- STAPLE GALVANIZED, 1½ in. per box of 25 lbs.**.....
- BRACE WIRE, No. 9 Soft, per coil 25 lbs.**.....
- STRETCHER, All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer, the best stretcher made at any price**.....

PRICE Delivered at your station before Dec. 15

PRICE Delivered at your station after Dec. 15

PRICE

Sarnia Fence is sold direct from Factory to Farmer, cutting out all agents' commissions, dealers' profits and bad debts, and giving you our fence at first cost.

The enormous amount of material that passes daily through our factory has resulted in a most economical system of handling. We can handle our present large tonnage to a better advantage to-day than we could our small tonnage three years ago.

Combining these features—Our Direct Selling Policy—Our Low Cost of Manufacturing—Our Absolute Guarantee—and the fact that we are not connected in any way with a combine for the elimination of competition, we believe you will give us credit for being in a position to sell you the best fence it is possible to make at the lowest cost.

QUALITY

Sarnia Fence is the best known fence in the Dominion of Canada to-day, which is due largely to the fact that it has lived up to every claim we have made for it. From the first we have used a most rigid system of inspection that insures our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible.

We buy our wire on the open market of the world, and our business is of such a tremendous volume that we are in a position to demand the best. Our wire is galvanized to the highest possible standard, and is all full government gauge No. 9 wire.

20c.	21c.
23c.	25c.
26c.	28c.
27c.	29c.
32c.	34c.
34c.	36c.
34c.	36c.
34c.	36c.
37c.	39c.
40c.	43c.
42c.	44c.
48c.	51c.
\$2.50	\$2.60
3.75	4.00
4.00	4.25
4.25	4.50
4.75	5.00
.75	1.00
.75	.90
7.50	8.00

THE SARNIA FENCE CO., Limited, SARNIA, ONT.

Fence Put Up in 20, 30, 40 Rod Rolls Only

Is YOUR Barn "Pedlarized"?

FIRST of all—the Roof—is it shingled with "Oshawa" or "George" Shingles? No matter how strong the foundation, or how tight the walls, if the roof is not weather-tight, fireproof and permanent, the building is— or soon will be—worthless.

A Word About Ventilation

GOOD Ventilation is very important to the health of your stock, or the successful marketing of your crops. A poorly ventilated barn might easily cost you more than a new building. Proper ventilation demands that a large volume of air be kept constantly moving, but not too quickly, preventing dangerous and unnecessary draughts.

PEDLAR'S "Superior" BARN VENTILATOR

is storm-proof, bird-proof, durable, and prevents a downward current of air. It is made with a stationary cap, which is acted upon by the natural air currents, so as to produce a suction which draws up the impure

air. This impure air is replaced by pure, fresh air which enters through inlets in, or near, the floor, preventing the accumulation of hot air, vapors and gases which are, all too often, responsible for damage to stock or grain.

Write to-day for literature, and ask for Booklet "V.L.F."

Address nearest Branch.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE, Limited

(Established 1861)

Executive Office and Factories:

OSHAWA, ONT.

Branches: MONTREAL - OTTAWA - TORONTO - LONDON - WINNIPEG

5-5

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

DO you use fertilizer? If so, what does it cost you? Probably \$30.00 to \$35.00 per ton. SYDNEY BASIC SLAG costs \$20.00 per ton, and is giving at least as good results as any fertilizer on the market.

Is it not worth your while to investigate?

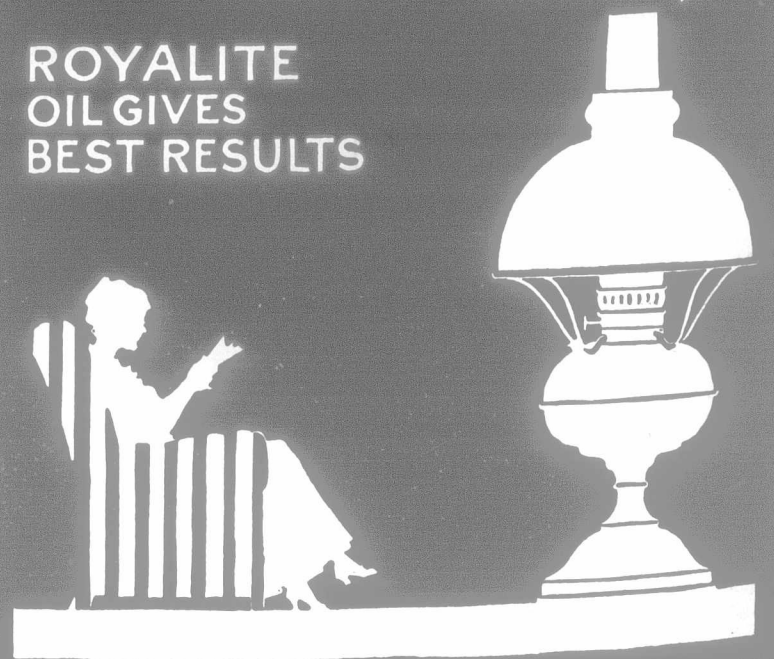
Send us your name and address and let our general sales agent call and tell you about SYDNEY BASIC SLAG.

The Cross Fertilizer Co.
LIMITED
SYDNEY - NOVA SCOTIA

most light -
no smoke - no smell

Rayo Lamps

ROYALITE
OIL GIVES
BEST RESULTS



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

FOUNDED 1866

alized"?
Oshawa" Galvanized
s have stood the test
Made in two distinct
660A and 660B, the
nawa" Shingle (size
" x 20") is ideal for
the average barn or
dwelling. The
"George" (size
24" x 24"),
for extra
large
roofs.

OR

fresh air which
floor, preventing
gases which are,
stock or grain.

ted

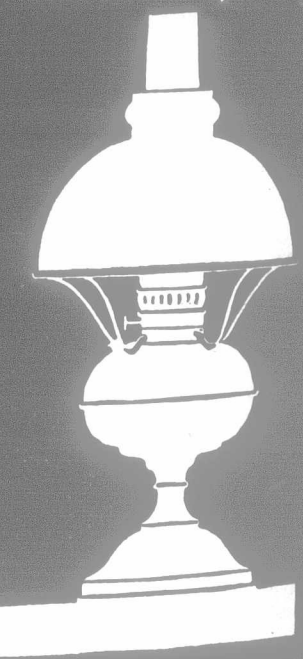
ONT.

WINNIPEG

5-5

no smell

Lamps



ention "The Farmer's Advocate."

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. L.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

No. 1208

EDITORIAL.

A fine fall partially made up for what the rain did to the farmer during the summer.

A Cabinet lasts about two weeks in Greece, where it seems to be always "time for a change."

An open fall should not mean that the cattle are compelled to forage all their feed until Christmas.

Many a buyer of feeding cattle is year by year being forced to the conclusion that it would be cheaper to raise the feeders.

Every farmer should plan to make the winter just as busy and profitable as the summer; and the way is by keeping live stock.

People are wondering if Kitchener's new army went with Kitchener. If so the Hun will surely run up against another impenetrable wall of steel.

If it has not already been attended to it is time to begin preparing for winter. Even Indian Summer cannot endure the north wind and the snow.

The horse seems to be in great demand everywhere but in Canada. Why not in Canada? Horses are needed for the war. Why not from Canada?

The makers of militarism are beginning to do their little part in keeping it alive. The other day the Krupps subscribed \$10,000,000 to the German war fund.

A prominent agricultural editor in the United States puts the average life of the man who retires from the farm to the city pavement at about four years. Retiring from the farm looks like suicide.

If you will need a hired man next year, unless he is going to enlist, you had better keep the one you had this year. It will not prove profitable this year to turn the hired man out for the winter.

It was a summer of bad weeds and, owing to wet harvest weather, it will be a winter of bad feeds. The careful feeder will win out all right, but the careless may be a good customer of the veterinary surgeon.

"Because of the war" many Canadians are not taking the interest they should in Canadian home affairs. We must not let the war news blind us to our responsibilities right here in Canada. The nation which best attends to business at home will the more quickly win the war.

Canada's new commission, called at first "A Commission on Natural Resources" is now termed in the press an "Economic Commission." Of one thing most farmers seem sure, in its appointment there was plenty of economy in so far as representatives of agriculture were concerned. If ever a commission was placed in the position of requiring to do something to justify its existence this one is, and the people look for results in government action upon a prompt report. There is a wide field.

Is the Day of the Tractor Dawning?

The first demonstration of tractor farming was held at the Ontario Agricultural College Farm, Guelph, in connection with the annual Provincial Plowing Match, November 5. Compared with previous plowing matches the number of people in attendance was several times greater than the best record of recent years. Whether or not it would be safe to say that all those over and above the average plowing match attendance came to see the tractors we are not prepared to say. There is a certain amount of sentiment connected with the Royal City and the Ontario Agricultural College which may have brought some, but doubtless many were there to see, for the first time, plowing being done by gas tractors, big and small, and the interest shown by the large crowd which followed each of the five tractors on the grounds back and forth across the field would bear out this contention. The tractor is not a new thing in Canadian agriculture, but it is a new thing in the agriculture of Eastern Canada, where fences which divide the country into small farms and the small farms into smaller fields do not permit of the long rounds so much to the advantage of tractor farming. However, inventive and mechanical genius, seeing the need of the Eastern farmer and working together, have evolved or are evolving horseless power which may yet do the bulk of the plowing and cultivating on at least the larger farms in Eastern Canada, if not on almost all farms. High prices for feed and an over-supply of scarcely saleable horses are beginning to cause the Eastern farmer to do some figuring in connection with the horse-power maintained by hay and oats on his farm, and the man with much work to do in the field as well as a great deal of barn work which requires power is beginning to consider the advisability of an engine to do this work. We do not mean by this that the horse is to be superseded on the farm, but we do mean that unless present indications fail the small, handy tractor is going to be in the near future a factor in Ontario and Eastern agriculture. We wish to lay emphasis on the handiness of this machine. Under present conditions of mixed farming which requires comparatively small fields and many fences the large tractor cannot be a big success in this part of the country. The place for it, if it has a place, is on the prairie, where nothing obstructs its extended way. The East must have a machine which can be used to plow and cultivate the land and can be quickly run into place to grind feed, fill silo, saw wood, and thresh if need be. It must not be big and awkward. It must be capable of being turned in a small space, comparatively light and not too expensive. It must be remembered that the Eastern farm is not a farm of thousands of acres, but of fifties, and hundreds and such farms, to be operated successfully, cannot carry too much overhead expense in implements and machinery. The big tractor received a severe set-back in the West largely because of the enormous cost of purchasing it with the large outfit which must go with it and the great expense of upkeep. We believe that manufacturers realize that the East, if it is to take up tractor farming, must be provided with a handy, small, comparatively low-priced, and yet durable and efficient engine, and we look for more of these in the near future. The problem of power for the farm is one of the live questions with the progressive farmer in Eastern Canada, and he is ready to purchase the minute he sees something

which will do the work he has to be done at a saving in expense to him. He wants a general-purpose tractor.

Limiting Canadian Lamb.

Breeders and feeders of sheep and lambs have noticed the change which has taken place in the market demands, especially for lamb, during the past few years. Two years ago, when the writer was visiting the large stock yards in Buffalo, N. Y., a prominent buyer on the Exchange remarked, regarding Canadian lambs, that they were altogether too heavy and that in preference to the Ontario 90-to-120-lb. lamb they would take the range lamb of 75 to 80 lbs. every time. A few weeks ago a representative of this paper visited the Union Stock Yards at Toronto and found the same conditions there. The lamb most in favor was one weighing, live weight, around 80 lbs. This condition of affairs presents a problem, not easily solvable, to the sheep breeder of the East. What is he going to do about it? The people in the city, according to the retail butcher, demand smaller lambs. We sometimes wonder whether or not the average consumer of lamb knows whether he gets his lamb chops or his leg of lamb from an 80-lb. lamb or from a 100-or-120-lb. lamb. We also wonder whether the retail butcher, in cutting up his lambs, charges a smaller price per lb. for the choice lamb from the heavier carcass than from that supplied his customers from the lean, light lamb, but this is apart from the question. The market demands a light lamb, how is the breeder of our recognized breeds of sheep and the man who prizes size, substance and weight, in his flock going to produce the real choice lamb that our commission men pay the highest prices for, namely the 80-lb. finished product?

When the buyer of sheep for breeding purposes goes into a flock of any of the recognized breeds to look for lambs for breeding purposes, does he ever pick the 75-and-80-lb. class of lamb? No! He is looking for the lamb, which, in the fall, will weigh from 115 to 130 lbs., and he does not hesitate to call the light lamb a scrub and advise the breeder to let the butcher have it. These big, growthy lambs usually grow into large, square, heavy sheep and go on and produce more lambs which in the fall will weigh like they, themselves, did well over the 100-lb. mark. The market calls this heavy lamb a cull, the breeder calls the light lamb a cull. From the viewpoint of sheep breeding the breeder is right, and must always remain so, but the breeder of any class of stock cannot ignore market demands. It is all very well to say that the bulk of the rams bred in pure-bred flocks in the East go West to be used on range flocks of small ewes where they produce the light lamb required, but do they? and then what about the breeding flocks at home in Ontario? The good grade flocks of sheep in this Province are composed of big, strong ewes, which, when mated with a pure-bred ram of their breed, will produce a lamb which will go away over the 75-or-80-lb. mark in the fall. There is no way out of it, the breeders of sheep in the East must either deteriorate their flocks and bring them down in weight to a point which no breeder would consider safe and in the interests of sheep breeding, or they must go on producing the heavy sheep, and to the mind of the expert breeder the best sheep, and take for him the smaller price per lb. on the market. In the end we believe the breeder will be ahead to produce

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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the heavy sheep at the reduced price rather than attempt to produce the light sheep which tops the market in price per lb. Our breeds cannot be so reduced in weight per individual animal to meet this demand without permanently injuring them constitutionally and in point of conformation.

We have talked with several sheep breeders on this very question, and most of them, particularly those producing the heavier breeds of sheep, have decided that for themselves, at least, the policy will be to produce the heavy lamb and take the smaller price. We have written others of the important sheep men in the country and publish here a reply from one of them:

"In acknowledgement of your letter I beg to state that the lamb carcass which commands the top price has been assuming within recent years more and more a weight from 35 to 45 pounds. Consumers have been demanding a carcass of this proportion probably due to the reason that they find this size represents 'real lamb.' Lambs can be brought up to this weight and still retain a goodly portion of the lamb fat, which beyond it they most generally lose.

"The demands of the market in this respect will compel the sheepraiser to dispose of his lambs earlier, and to do so vary his breeding season to meet the requirements. I do not think it need react against the production of the larger breeds, since they are used almost exclusively for winter lambs. In the latter case, the lambs are sent to the shambles when they are from 10 to 14 weeks old, and it has been found by long experience that a more delicate carcass, in higher favor with the consumer, is obtained than where smaller and less rapidly maturing types of sheep are used. In other words, the baby fat still remains with the large breeds, which gives the carcass a fuller and better appearance and makes the flesh more tender."

We cannot agree with all this writer states with regard to the sheep industry. It is impossible for all breeders to sell their lambs as outlined in his letter. There is only one breeding season, the fall, for the heavy breeds of sheep and even though the ewes be bred very late the lambs, on luxuriant Ontario pasture, will exceed the market demand so far as weight is concerned the

following fall. Besides, the best lamb is not the lamb that is growing rapidly but one which has reached a certain stage of maturity, so far as growth is concerned, and is fat. We do not think that the sheep raiser can overcome the difficulty by disposing of his lambs early. If he does so there will be a market glut at certain times of the year and a scarcity of lamb on the market during the remainder of the time, which will prove unprofitable to the majority of sheep breeders. We cannot agree, either, that most of the lambs from the majority of the heavy breeds in Ontario and the East are sent to the shambles at from 10 to 14 weeks old. This is the hot-house lamb business, which, owing to the fact that the demand is limited in Canada up to the present has never been developed on a large scale in this country.

Here is what another says:

"Lamb and mutton have never been in popular demand in Canada as compared with beef or even pork. In Ontario, at least, the very large majority of sheep and lambs which find their way to market are of the white-faced, long-wooled variety. Would it be safe then to draw the inference that sheep of this type are not the kind to encourage the consumption of this kind of meat, than which there is none better, if we are served with the right kind?"

"Let us look to England, London and the Smithfield market. They have been breeding sheep and eating sheep a great many more years than we in Canada have. The British sheep breeder has been catering to a very particular market, to an Englishman, who appreciates good meat and knows it when he tastes it. The highest-priced mutton on this market is the Scotch Black Face Mountain sheep. This is a very small, lean sheep just about as far removed from the heavy, fat sheep as it is possible to get. I would not say from this that Canadian breeders should all try to go into this breed of sheep, for their special condition of climate and feed makes this breed desirable more than others, rather than of their popularity on the London market. Some years ago in this Province there existed a very brisk trade in Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters to the Western States where range conditions prevailed. These were taken over there to cross on the Merino ewes for the purpose of producing a heavy fleece and a marketable type of lamb, for Merino lamb and mutton can stand some improvement before it is called desirable. One of the results of this trade has been the starting of small flocks of these breeds all over this Province for the purpose of supplying that trade and naturally a large number of these rams found their way into Ontario grade flocks with the inevitable result that these are now well-graded, long-wool flocks and the lambs, when ready for market, are not only too heavy in weight but what is worse are fat in proportion to lean and strong in flavor and coarse in the grain of their flesh. In England these breeds are scarcely kept for selling on grade flocks but are used for crossing purposes or sold for export to be used for crossing purposes. Other types are at a premium on the market and thus there is no encouragement to breed along those lines. I have been asked to suggest some scheme or campaign to encourage the Ontario farmer to go out of the heavy sheep into the lighter breeds. I suggested that the price be spread sufficiently to show him that one type was more profitable than the other. And I think that this would be the easiest and most practical way to educate the average farmer. Butchers will have to pay for what they want, if they get it, and if this course is followed out then the farmer will require to change from one type to the other."

The only criticism we have to offer of the foregoing letter is that it is not only the long-wool breeds that are too heavy, but the Down breeds and their grades are also too heavy for the present-day market demands. One breed may be a little nearer the butcher's weight than another but the fact is that all of our best-known and most highly-priced breeds, long-wools and short-wools, at present produce lambs, which, at saleable age, are away above the weight which the butcher sets as the best weight for lambs. It is not a question of breeds to our mind but a question for every sheep breeder regardless of his breed to take into consideration. Judges at fairs, put the red ribbons on the sheep and the lamb which has size, substance, weight and quality. Whoever saw an 80-lb. lamb win in our best shows, and who wants to see it, as far as breeding classes are concerned? Even our market classes of wethers never contain lambs so light. Butchers will pay very high prices per lb. for a wether which is good enough to win at such shows as the Guelph Winter Fair, or the

Chicago International Exhibition and, at the same time when buying lambs in the country, they object to weight and fat, while their prize lamb may weigh 140 lbs. and be loaded with fat. We have not solved the problem and we do not see that the breeder of pure-bred sheep is justified in attempting to fine down his sheep to a point which will meet with the butcher's approval. We would soon have nothing but miserable culls and we should not like to see the day, that, from the breeder's standpoint, a good lamb was an 80-lb. lamb. It seems to us that if the choice lamb for the market will continue to weigh not more than 80 lbs., it must continue to be produced from an inferior class of grade range ewes mated with good rams from the pure-bred flocks, and the Ontario farmer, who owns a grade flock of sheep or even a pure-bred flock from which many head go each year to the butcher, is on much safer ground to continue to produce what is recognized by breeders as good lambs of their breed.

What About Free Wheat?

During the past few weeks Canadian papers, daily and weekly, have been giving prominence to a discussion on the question of free wheat, meaning duty-free wheat between Canada and the United States. During the time that this discussion has been going on the best grades of wheat have been selling on the leading United States markets at several cents per bushel higher than on corresponding Canadian markets. The records of the past few years show that the wheat market in Minneapolis has been from five to six cents a bushel higher than the wheat market of Winnipeg. There has been even a greater spread in price, at times, between these two markets since the 1915 crop began to be harvested. If ever the Canadian farmer deserved and needed all he can get out of his crop it is this year. All kinds of business, with the exception, of course, of the munitions and war orders trade, is depending upon the money which the farmer will have to spend this winter. It has been estimated that free wheat would mean at least \$15,000,000 extra in the pockets of Western farmers this season, and so far the arguments against it seem to lack convincing proof. Of course, the big millers would not like to see Canadian wheat going across the border to be milled, but all that would be necessary would be for them to pay the price to which the American and Canadian markets would level up and they would get all the wheat they wanted, and, judging from the financial reports of some of the biggest Canadian milling industries for their last financial year they could well afford to pay a few cents more per bushel for wheat. One of the companies last year made earnings of over 55 per cent. on the common stock, and all of them made very satisfactory earnings.

It is also a matter of extreme importance to the Western farmer that he get the best market possible for his "tough" or "smutty" wheat. It is upon transactions in grain that some of the milling companies make their biggest profits. One company last year cleared over a million dollars on these transactions alone. The tough wheat is a better price on the United States market than it is on Canadian markets.

The Canadian transcontinental railways, of course, claim that free wheat would divert trade to the south rather than over their railroads to the east. If this proved to be the case would it not be, in so far as the farmer is concerned, a pretty good argument for free wheat, because the wheat would certainly not go south unless a bigger price was paid for it? What would more likely happen would be that the price of wheat on the Canadian market and on the United States market would level up and the Canadian farmer would get a few cents per bushel more for his millions of bushels of this crop which would mean in the end millions of dollars to the Canadian producer, while the Canadian railways would continue to carry the bulk of the wheat crop east. The transportation companies should still get about all the wheat they could well accommodate on the eastern haul to Fort William.

It is not the United States Government that

shoe—especially at the toe, where the pounding takes place—is a help. A fairly blocky foot with thrush should be allowed to wear the shoe to the thickness of a sixpence, nailing once or more to keep it on rather than replacing with a new one. "Removes" may be necessary, as the foot is disposed to grow over the shoe, a state of things more generally described as having grown in, or gone in, and a danger while it lasts, because corns are frequently induced by the heel of the shoe pressing on the angle between the bar and the wall. The bar, it should be remembered, is the crust turned round at an acute angle, and this bar should not be cut away when shoeing. The reason for letting thrushy feet wear the shoes thin is to give opportunity for frog pressure, which pressure or natural bearing is the best of all treatment, even though the animal at first goes feelingly on a decayed frog.

Horses with corns already formed need to be shod with a heel laid off or sprung from the extreme end, so as to have no bearing, but allow of such expansion as takes place in the heels of the normal foot. When sidebones give trouble the shoe should be thick and the outside extend beyond the border. A bar shoe helps in many instances, as it does when ringbone is the cause of lameness. A cankered foot needs pressure by packing with tow and tar, but this must only be done when lameness is not too palpable, or the owner and driver will be deemed cruel for working a horse in such a state. It is the best thing for the horse, but we have to accept our limitations, even against our judgment or greater knowledge.

In all cases of overshot joints, the calkin or the wedge heel is a help. One often meets with cases in which the owner, and sometimes the farrier, have arrived at the opposite conclusion, but the practical test of putting on a high-heeled shoe will soon convince anyone in doubt.

Horse Market Stronger.

The rapidly improving situation in the iron and steel trade, and in manufactures in general, has already been responsible for a marked improvement in the demand and prices for heavy horses. Good, sound geldings, weighing over 1,700 pounds, have averaged around \$300 per head recently, even in lots numbering from six to ten head, and demand for the good ones is steadily increasing.

Well-informed market men estimate, from a knowledge of horses already exported, that approximately half a million horses have already been sold (from the United States) on war orders. The value of these is close to one hundred million dollars, and the demand seems greater than ever. Buyers are scouring the country in every conceivable district, in the United States, and even in northwest Canada. Every effort is being made to buy as cheaply as possible, but artillery horses promise to cost more before the war is over. Fully ninety per cent. of the artillery horses are sired by draft stallions, out of small mares, and the demand for draft stallions is gaining in consequence, especially on the Western ranges. Ranchmen have been able to obtain much higher prices there for their grade drafters, than for any of their light horses, and the lesson has been driven home in dollars and cents.

All breeds of draft horses in Europe have been heavily drawn on for war purposes, and the Belgian breed has been practically destroyed. Percherons have also suffered, for the need for horses on guns and transports has been so great that virtually all available horses have been taken by the army. M. Miteau, foreman for one of America's importers, who is a very reliable observer, travelled all through the Perche district in July and August of this year, and reports that all horses three years old or over, except the most valuable stud stallions or mares nursing foals, have been commandeered, and that it would not be possible to find two hundred stallions suitable for export to America, even if exportation were allowed. This drives home, most forcefully, the fact that American horsemen must depend on the produce of American studs for draft sires, for many years to come. Exports to foreign countries will unquestionably occur before we have any more importations.

American-bred horses have been brought forward this year as never before, exceeding in type and size those of previous years. The champion mare at the Iowa State Fair, and the Grand Champion mare and Reserve Grand Champion stallion, at the Panama Pacific Exposition were all American bred, and came from three separate studs, located in Illinois, Iowa and Virginia respectively,—again bearing testimony to the wide distribution of good Percherons in the United States.

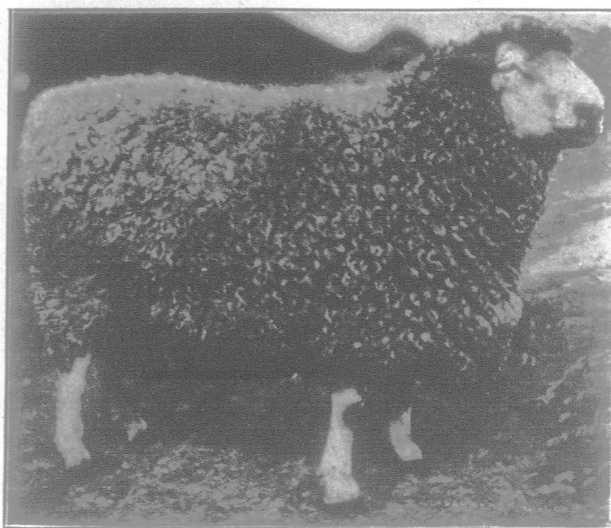
More than seven thousand American-bred Percherons have already been recorded by the Percheron Society of America, and the fiscal year is not yet closed. Transfers show an increasing activity in the sale of Percherons in all sections, especially in yearling and two-year-old stallions.

The most important development in the past eight months has been seen in the marked preference given to colts that have been so liberally fed

as to permit of full development. Such colts have sold readily at prices that have left a handsome profit to the breeder. Half-starved or stunted colts have met with slow sale and at low prices.

It is to be regretted that so few breeders feed their weanling, yearling and two-year-olds enough of the right kind of feed. Many believe they feed enough, when as a matter of fact they are not furnishing half what the colts ought to have.

The horses already referred to as winners of championships in our largest shows, against the best of imported horses, never knew what it was to be hungry from the time they were foaled. Oats, bran, blue-grass pasture and alfalfa hay fur-



Lincoln Ram.

A winner at Toronto for Jos. Linden, Denfield, Ont.

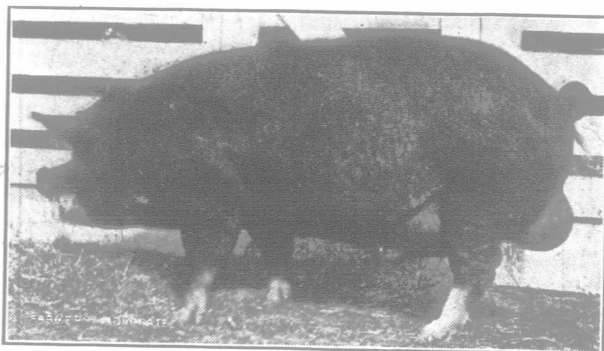
nished most of the ration, and the colts had all they would eat up clean.

[Note.—The foregoing from a letter from Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the Percheron Society of America, should interest Canadian horsemen. While prices in Canada have been low and the market has been very draggy the United States has been partially cleaned out of surplus horses. Eventually Canadian horsemen must reap some benefit of this condition. If this letter is any criterion to go by it is a good time to feed colts well and prepare for better times in the horse business.—Editor.]

LIVE STOCK.

The Cost of a Pound of Gain.

In the world of manufacturing competition has accomplished one thing. It has induced the heads of the various departments of each plant to pay special attention to the cost of producing the article, and thus meet the competitor, not by cutting prices, which manufacturers consider a breach of faith, but by increasing the efficiency of the plant and the employees. No unit that enters into the labor or the material is too insignificant to consider. Prices are usually left on a remunerative basis and profits must accrue from maximum efficiency. Were there more at-



Berkshire Boar.

Champion at Toronto for H. A. Dolson, Norval, Ont.

attention to the details about the stockman's work profits might be enhanced. Efficiency should be the watchword here as in the mill or factory. Efficiency put into force by fattening animals at the proper age, giving them the proper rations, and handling them in such a way as to produce gains at the least possible cost. The average cost of a pound of gain on the various kinds of live stock will be given in this article, the data came from the reports of experiment stations and actual feeders of cattle, sheep and swine.

Not only is it interesting to know approximately what one pound of gain will cost on a certain class of stock, but it is of considerable value to know what class of stock will make the cheapest gains, so upon this datum plan one may build up an enterprise appropriate for the

local conditions and environments of the business.

FATTENING CATTLE.

Perhaps the cost of gain in cattle is influenced as much by age as any other one factor. A calf may increase one pound in weight at the cost of 5 cents, and yet at the age of three or four years require from 10 to 11 lbs. of grain to produce 1 lb. of gain, at a cost of 10 or 12 cents. When packers and butchers ask for and demand small cattle they are establishing a trade in young animals that will benefit the stock farmer. The packer is not doing this out of love or sympathy for the farmer; he is working for his own interests and happily the change is in harmony with profitable rearing and feeding. To show the influence which the age of a steer has upon its ability to gain or fatten we herewith submit a table which indicates in as brief a form as possible the results of several tests. In the reports of 1900-1904 of the Central Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Grisdale gives the result of four winters' work with steers. The accompanying table is a resume of the findings.

RATE AND COST OF GAIN WITH STEERS.

	Av. weight at beginning	Av. daily gain	Av. cost of 100 lbs. gain
	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Calves	397	1.8	\$4.22
Yearlings	883	1.6	5.81
2-yr-olds	1,011	1.8	5.62
3-yr-olds	1,226	1.7	6.36

The cost of 100 lbs. gain at that time might not be applicable now and in fact it is not, but the relative costs for the different ages of the cattle are as true to-day as they were ten, twenty or even fifty years ago.

The length of the feeding period has much to do with the cost of gain. Georgeson of the Kansas Station found that increases at the end of a six-months' feeding period were much more expensive than at the beginning. The following table is valuable in that it states the amount of grain required to which any feeder can affix prices and count the costs.

Period	Grain for 100 lbs. gain	Increase of feed required per cent
	Lbs.	
Up to 56 days	730	—
Up to 84 days	807	10
Up to 112 days	840	15
Up to 140 days	901	23
Up to 168 days	927	27
Up to 182 days	1,000	37

These figures indicate the increases required to produce a pound of gain upon steers throughout a six-months' feeding period. The amounts of grain required to produce these gains are quite applicable to general feeding at the present time, and may act as a basis upon which to estimate the cost of a pound of gain.

During the winter of 1913-14 at Purdue several lots of steers were fed and actual figures in every detail are to hand. One lot of steers consumed for each pound of gain 5.5 lbs. shelled corn, 1.2 lbs. cottonseed meal, 1.15 lbs. clover hay and 9.83 lbs. corn silage. Each pound of increase in this lot cost 10 1/2 cents. Another lot ate for each pound of gain 5.54 lbs. shelled corn, 1.21 lbs. cottonseed meal, .45 lbs. oat straw and 10.3 lbs. corn silage. A pound of gain in this case cost 10 1/2 cents. Still another lot which received alfalfa hay in addition to the fodder already mentioned except oat straw, made gains at a cost of 11 1/2 cents per pound.

At "Weldwood" five steers were fed from November 17, 1913, to March 3, 1914. They weighed in at a total weight of 4,950 lbs. and went to the butcher in March at a weight of 6,127 lbs. At the latter weighing the steers were comparatively empty, that being stipulated in the agreement of sale. This represents a total gain of 1,177 lbs., 235 2-5 lbs. per steer in 3 1/2 months, or 2.2 lbs. each per day. They were fed hay, silage, roots, chop (oats and barley) and some oil cake. During the feeding period the steers consumed approximately 4,020 lbs. of chop, 663 lbs. of oil cake, 15,900 lbs. silage, 11,180 lbs. of roots and 3,400 lbs. of hay. Valuing these at market prices each pound of gain cost 12 cents. Even at this price the feeding was carried on at a profit, for it was estimated after considering the cost of the feeders that a gain of \$27.72 per steer was made. These cattle were not pampered in any way but were fed as they would be on almost any farm where feeding is practiced.

We have dwelt rather lengthily upon the cost of feeding cattle, and the tests go to show that it costs from 10 to 12 cents to produce a pound of gain. Farmers sometimes take the contract of feeding cattle for 10 cents per pound increase. With young cattle it may be done profitably even at the present price of feed stuffs and roughage, but it is a very careful feeder who can make gains any cheaper on fattening steers.

ons and environments of the busi-

FATTENING CATTLE.

cost of gain in cattle is influenced as any other one factor. A calf one pound in weight at the cost of 10 to 11 lbs. of grain to produce 1 lb. at a cost of 10 or 12 cents. When butchers ask for and demand small establishing a trade in young animals will benefit the stock farmer. The doing this out of love or sympathy for; he is working for his own benefit. The change is in harmony with the age of a steer has upon its or fatten we herewith submit a table which gives the result of four years' experience. The accompanying table is the findings.

COST OF GAIN WITH STEERS.

Av. weight at beginning	Av. daily gain	Av. cost of 100 lbs. gain
Lbs. 397	Lbs. 1.8	\$4.22
883	1.6	5.31
1,011	1.8	5.62
1,226	1.7	6.36

100 lbs. gain at that time might be now and in fact it is not, but the costs for the different ages of the steers to-day as they were ten or fifty years ago.

of the feeding period has much to do with the cost of gain. Georgeson of the University of Minnesota found that increases at the end of the feeding period were much more than at the beginning. The following table in that it states the amount required to which any feeder can affix the costs.

Days	Grain for 100 lbs. gain	Increase of feed required per cent
30 days	730	—
60 days	807	10
90 days	840	15
120 days	901	23
150 days	927	27
180 days	1,000	37

to indicate the increases required to produce a pound of gain upon steers throughout the feeding period. The amounts of grain to produce these gains are quite different from the present time, as a basis upon which to estimate the cost of gain.

Winter of 1913-14 at Purdue several steers were fed and actual figures in every detail. One lot of steers consumed 5.5 lbs. shelled corn, 1.2 lbs. meal, 1.15 lbs. clover hay and 1.15 lbs. silage. Each pound of increase in weight cost 10 cents. Another lot ate for gain 5.54 lbs. shelled corn, 1.21 lbs. meal, .45 lbs. oat straw and 10.3 lbs. chop. A pound of gain in this case cost 10 cents. Still another lot which received in addition to the fodder already fed oat straw, made gains at a cost of 10 cents per pound.

Another lot of five steers were fed from March 1, 1913, to March 3, 1914. They gained a total weight of 4,950 lbs. and the latter weighing the steers were empty, that being stipulated in the contract of sale. This represents a total gain of 235 2-5 lbs. per steer in 3 1/2 months, each per day. They were fed 10 lbs. chop (oats and barley) and 10 lbs. silage.

During the feeding period they consumed approximately 4,020 lbs. of chop, 15,900 lbs. silage, 11,130 lbs. of hay. Valuing the prices each pound of gain cost at this price the feeding was profitable, for it was estimated after the cost of the feeders that a gain of 10 cents per pound was made. These cattle were fed in any way but were fed as they are most any farm where feeding is done.

It rather lengthily upon the cost of gain and the tests go to show that it costs 12 cents to produce a pound of gain sometimes take the contract of 10 cents per pound increase. It may be done profitably even with the price of feed stuffs and roughage. A very careful feeder who can make a profit on fattening steers.

FEEDING SWINE.

The age of growing or fattening swine is also an influential factor in regulating the amount of feed required. At the Ontario Agricultural College Prof. Day obtained the results which are compiled in the following table, from actual tests there.

Live weight of hogs.	Meal required for 100 lbs. increase.
Lbs. 54 to 82	Lbs. 310
85 to 115	375
115 to 148	438
148 to 170	455

These figures show very clearly that the cost of production steadily increases as the hog becomes older, but investigators have found the same to be true. Prof. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" tabulates some interesting results from experiments with a large number of swine which probably were more of the fat-hog type than those used by Prof. Day. Following are important items from his report:

Weight of animals.	Feed eaten daily per 100 lbs. in weight.	Feed for 100 lbs. gain.
Lbs. 15 to 50	Lbs. 5.95	Lbs. 293
50 to 100	4.32	400
100 to 150	3.75	437
150 to 200	3.43	482
200 to 250	2.91	498
250 to 300	2.74	511
300 to 350	2.35	535

Although the hog eats less for its weight as it becomes older and heavier yet the meal consumed for each 100 pounds of gain gradually increases. Prof. Day's work shows that a hog weighing between 148 and 170 lbs., which represents the weights during the finishing period, will require in the neighborhood of 455 pounds of meal for each 100 pounds of gain. If clover or alfalfa hay, roots or potatoes can be used as a substitute for meal during any stage of the pig's development it should decrease the cost of production. A mixture of salt, charcoal, air-slaked lime, bone meal and wood ashes kept in a convenient place for the swine will help to keep their systems balanced and in a healthy condition, thus making gains more easy and cheaper.

GAINS IN SHEEP.

Many tests have been conducted with sheep and lambs to ascertain the amounts of grain required to produce a pound of increase in live weight. Considerable depends upon the character of the animal, how it was fed previously and what grain was used at the time of the test. The following table epitomizes the findings of many trials in the United States and elsewhere, mentioning the number of stations which conducted work along the same lines and the average of their results.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS STATIONS.

Kind of grain	No. of stations	Average amount of feed for 100 lbs. gain.	
		Lbs. grain	Lbs. hay
Corn	4	506	350
Corn	4	429	478
Wheat	5	475	583
Oats	3	423	744
Barley	5	390	639
Wheat screenings	4	488	567

Both the hay and grain can be reduced by an intelligent feeding of roots and corn silage. These latter roughages are very useful in the feeding pens and can be used to good advantage. A mixture of oats, cracked peas, corn and oil cake would probably be superior to any one of the grains mentioned when fed alone.

Did it ever strike you as strange that when pigs are cheap you want to sell every brood sow on the place and go entirely out of pigs, whereas the very moment pigs soar to the highest level, and you have none, you start out to buy brood sows? And you are only one of thousands. The time to sell is when everyone wants to buy and the time to buy is when all are anxious to sell.

A Provincial Plowing Match revived interest in the straight and narrow furrow, but it also converted some to a belief in the handy tractor which, as they did it at Guelph, seemed to plow acres while the skilled plowman, with his narrow, iron plow, turned only furrows. Scarcity of labor demands speed in plowing as in other things, but it should always be well done.

The Veterinary Profession—Its Importance, Influence and Progress.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

He was a veterinarian of the old school and to find out what was the matter he went around the animal here, there and everywhere and thumped it in no ungentle way. He couldn't tell from the symptoms, but could only know from whether the animal flinched or not. If the animal had sufficient hardiness not to flinch it was all right, but if, on the other hand, it shivered and all but dropped, then the seat of the disease had been ascertained. This is no imaginary illustration but what others as well as myself have often witnessed. Doctors will tell you that the reason infants frequently die is because the practitioners do not know the seat of the trouble. Another case, going from the animal to human kind. A child was very sick. He was ten years old and not so sick that he couldn't tell the region of his pain. A physician of experience was called in because he had attended the child before in a sick children's hospital. He was a fashionable physician. He said to the mother, "Be a little rougher with the boy, it's largely a case of nerves. He is petted too much." Within a week the boy was dead. Why, because that physician did not really know what was the matter. That boy could talk and the symptoms were apparently visible. No thumps were required. How much more does the veterinarian who has next to nothing to guide him require knowledge, and the animals we devour are at the very seat of our existence? Isn't it possible that we may eat poison every day and get it through our meat in absolute ignorance? A suggestion that this may be so—and both these illustrations are from actual knowledge and capable of instant proof—is established by an incident that occurred recently at Toronto's municipal abattoir. Five animals were brought in for inspection. Four passed but the fifth had ulcers. The owner while willing to sacrifice the visibly diseased part, pleaded hard to be allowed to retain the remainder. The in-

pector declared that the animal was polluted from head to tail. Had he consented to the proposition of the owner who can say how many seeds of disease would have been sown?

if slowly, but certainly, coming to its own, that is coming to the time when it will be recognized as a difficult and applied science with unascertained possibilities, which is the foundation of all medicine—the knowledge that is possible beyond. The scope of matters relative to veterinarians really exceeds imagination. If flies can circulate all manner of diseases, and not enter the stomach, what can poisons that come into contact with the tender membranes of that organ accomplish? Do not these considerations signify and emphasize the importance of the veterinary profession? So far for argument. Now for the things that are being done to bring this all-important profession to its own.

FEDERAL GRANT TO COLLEGES.

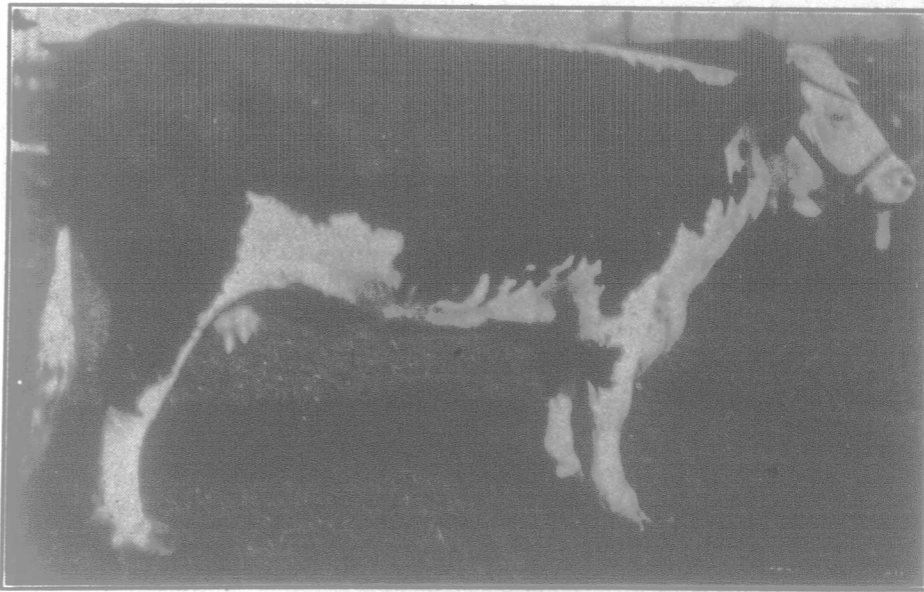
Under the Agricultural Instruction Act, introduced and passed by the present Minister of Agriculture, in the allotment of ten million dollars for the encouragement and development of instruction in agriculture extended over a term of years, it is especially provided that \$20,000 shall be set aside for the encouragement and aid of the veterinary colleges. It is provision apart from what might be done with other sections or divisions of the grant, and, therefore, is a recognition in itself of the importance of the subject. It is not a great sum in proportion to the whole, but it is a good deal, not so much in the amount as in the recognition compared to what has gone before. For more than half a century, yes, for sixty years, veterinary education has progressed in Canada with little more than tacit recognition. Dr. Andrew Smith, founded and prosecuted the veterinary college to success, not by official countenance and support, but by shrewd business sense and appreciation of importance. He built a college out of practically nothing and by persistent patience succeeded in gaining what from the first his heart desired—official support and cognizance of a branch of education that is inextricably concerned with the welfare not exclusively of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but also with that of the nation. The gathering of three students before one master was the beginning of veterinary instruction in Canada.

IN TIMES OF YORE.

It is hard to believe, but it is the truth that until the advent of Dr. Andrew Smith, then plain Mr. Smith, some fifty or sixty years ago, veterinary knowledge or experience was virtually unknown in this country. If the animal had an ailment that might infect thousands it could go unheeded and few cared. Human beings could have illimitable complaints and the last origin that would be imagined would be the meat they consumed. In recent years the situation has changed. Both the provincial and federal governments have conceded the matter their careful consideration. Municipal health officers have also given the subject attention. They have prescribed all kinds of rules for the inspection of stables between hours, but they have left the other hours to take care of themselves, with the result that slaughterers of animals can in cases wait until the inspector has left and then pursue their own sweet will. At the Toronto City Abattoir and at the reputable abattoirs of course this is impossible, although it is a question whether every city, town, village and township should not have a law providing that any animal slaughtered without prior, as well as subsequent, official inspection should subject the butcher to a severe penalty.

LIMITED INSTRUCTION.

Important as the subject is there are up to the present but two veterinary colleges or schools in Canada. The time may be near at hand when at least first aid for animals will be taught in rural schools by the side of other agricultural subjects—for veterinary knowledge to a large extent belongs to agriculture—and the elements of the science find a place in the curriculum of every agricultural college. At present, however, education of the kind is confined almost entirely to the Ontario Veterinary College situated to the north of University Avenue, Toronto, and the school of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science at Montreal. In passing it might be pardonable to suggest that this is a subject—knowledge of the care and treatment of suffering animals—that should commend itself a great deal more than it does to the various humane so-



Perfection Lass.

Champion Hereford female at the Western Fair, London, 1915. Owned by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

pector declared that the animal was polluted from head to tail. Had he consented to the proposition of the owner who can say how many seeds of disease would have been sown?

NECESSITY OF KNOWLEDGE.

The foregoing will indicate not only the importance of expert veterinary inspection, but also the absolute necessity of veterinary knowledge. It will go some distance in suggesting that veterinary experience and information are almost as necessary to the welfare of the nation as knowledge of the human anatomy and of human ailments. The tree is dependent on the roots and the roots are dependent upon the matter that furnishes them nourishment. Hence in a nutshell the value of veterinary science and the proof that that science requires all the attention and careful and profound study that the care of humanity needs. The veterinarian has but superficial and surface evidence to guide him. The doctor of human ills in the case of infants has also his knowledge only to help him in his diagnosis. So far as the incidental conditions are concerned the cases are analogous. In his treatment of infectious and contagious diseases the physician has results to aid him, but how many, not only infants, but children, are sacrificed, because the doctor doesn't know? Because he has no prior information, and the veterinarian is up against that sort of thing all the time, no matter what the age of the animal may be.

PROGRESS OF THE PROFESSION.

The veterinary profession, however, is surely,

cieties in the land. It certainly appears a part of the errand of mercy that it is their purpose to develop and encourage.

VETERINARY HISTORY.

In other countries as well as in Canada, the veterinary art has an interesting history. Up nearly to the end of the eighteenth century even in Britain, but little attention had been given to the subject. In 1791 the first veterinary college was established. This was at Camden Town, London, and the institution is still doing good work. Nearly three-quarters of a century later, or to be exact after 74 years had elapsed, the Albert Veterinary College, named out of regard for the memory of the Prince Consort, Albert of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, who had died four years previously and who had been the first of royalty to manifest active interest in the profession, was established. Shortly afterwards the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons received august recognition and by sovereign mandate obtained permission to use the distinguishing prefix to its title. At the same time Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or F. R. C. V. S., which the late Dr. Andrew Smith possessed, became an honor much sought after but that comparatively few attained. Thus at last in the Old Land itself did the veterinary calling receive some part of the dignity and recognition that it richly deserved. Prior, however, to this consummation a college had been established at Edinburgh and it was from there that the founder of the Ontario Veterinary College, and for 46 years its principal, graduated and came to Canada. In 1861, Hon. Adam Ferguson, then president of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and George Buckland, Professor of Agriculture at Toronto University, went to the Scottish capital and supported by the provincial government of the day made the young graduate an offer which he accepted.

SMALL BEGINNINGS BUT GOOD ENDINGS.

The beginnings of the Ontario Veterinary College were small, as they have been of many things worth while. In 1862 there were but three students. This year—that is 1914-15—there were 232, rather fewer than in some previous years, for the reason that the students of veterinarianism have not been behind their fellows in other educational institutions in offering their services on the field of battle to their country and the Empire. Upwards of a hundred have gone and as a consequence the average of 275 for each of the previous five years dwindled to some extent, but not sufficiently to disprove the statement that, had affairs been normal, the college would now be experiencing the greatest numerical success in students it had ever achieved. In 1908 Dr. Andrew Smith, who died two years later, found his health failing and resigned. The Provincial Department of Agriculture then took immediate control of the College and appointed Dr. E. A. A. Grange, a gentleman of wide experience, to the principalship. Up to this happening only a two-year course was required of students before offering themselves for graduation. With the new order of things a three-year course was decided upon. Not only had the College up to that time attracted an attendance from every part of the Dominion but also largely from the United States because of the two-year course.

NEW PREMISES.

With the addition of another year the attendance from abroad lessened, but the number of Canadians greatly increased and from being less than half of the total of students became better than three-fourths. Up to the commencement of the 1914-15 term the work of the College had been prosecuted in a building erected on the site on Temperance St., Toronto, where fifty-three years ago its foundation was laid, and from whence had graduated upwards of three thousand students, some of whom gained continental celebrity. In the autumn of 1914 a handsome and commodious new structure, previously described in "The Farmer's Advocate," erected by the Ontario Government at a cost of \$250,000, on University Avenue, in close proximity to Toronto University, with which the veterinary college is affiliated, was occupied. Simultaneously with the taking over of the college by the Department of Agriculture, the two degrees of Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Doctor of Veterinary Science were created. At the same time a stringent act came into force penalizing anybody representing himself as a veterinary surgeon who had not graduated from the college in a fine of not less than \$25 and of not more than \$100.

IN QUEBEC ALSO.

In the Province of Quebec, too, veterinary education in recent years has made great advancement. Before 1886 Dr. Charles McEachran conducted a veterinary school in Montreal. In that year and for six years the late Dr. Daubigny delivered lectures in the French language in the McGill Veterinary School, and for one year at a veterinary school affiliated with Victoria University. In 1893 the legislature of Quebec passed an act consolidating these two schools and creating The School of Comparative Medicine and

Veterinary Science, which became affiliated with Laval University and is still so affiliated. In 1899 it came under the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture, and from that time the trend has been constantly upward and onward. Up to 1913 the lectures were given at Laval University and the clinical demonstrations at the old establishment founded by Mr. Daubigny. In that year a fine new building, especially erected on Demonigny Street, was taken into possession. One of the provisions of the charter is that the Quebec Minister of Agriculture, or the provincial government, shall have the privilege of sending 25 students to the school who shall receive tuition free. Dr. E. P. Lachapelle is president, Dr. F. T. Daubigny, son of the original founder, director, and Dr. A. Dauthy, treasurer.

Between the foregoing two institutions the \$20,000 grant from the Federal Government previously spoken of is divided annually according to the number of students, and under the term embodied in The Agricultural Instruction Act of the Dominion.

THE GENERAL STATUS.

And now a few words as to the general status of the live-stock interests in connection with the work of the Veterinary Director General. For information on this point we will turn to the report of the Federal Commission of Agriculture on the first year's working of the aforementioned Agricultural Instruction Act. After quoting figures showing that the estimated value of the live stock in Canada in January, 1914, was \$659,308,222, embracing 2,947,738 horses, 2,673,286 milch cows, 3,363,531 other cattle, 2,058,045 sheep and 3,434,261 swine. Dr. C. C. James says: "The Department of Agriculture of Canada is charged with two lines of work known generally as the 'Health of Animals' and 'Meat Inspection,' both of which are under the control of the Veterinary Director-General. In the carrying out of this federal work, which is increasing from year to year, men with special training are required. It is desirable that these men be trained in Canada. To meet these demands it is necessary that our Canadian Veterinary colleges be well manned and adequately equipped. The work that lies before graduates, apart from private and corporate practice will be appreciated when it is stated that to the end of the year with which the report deals, 36 veterinary surgeons had been appointed in connection with the Contagious Diseases Division, and 27 for meat inspection. At the close of 1913 no fewer than 93 veterinary specialists were engaged at abattoirs and canning plants. In addition there is a staff of 25 and more lay inspectors. When it is stated that the total killing in one year amounts to upwards of three million animals and that nearly a million pounds of flesh were condemned besides thousands of hogs and other stock ordered to be slaughtered to check the spread of disease, some idea will be reached of the value and importance of the veterinary profession."

H. J. P. GOOD.

Profit In Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having kept an account of the feed that ten pigs fed recently consumed, I am in a position to give the net gain.

On August 6 I bought ten pigs weighing 1,050 lbs. or an average of 105 lbs. each. These pigs were put in a pen and kept clean with plenty of bedding, and fed on barley and wheat ground very finely, and were sold October 5. During this time they ate 20 bushels of wheat and 90 bushels of barley. Valuing the wheat at one dollar a bushel and the barley at 50 cents a bushel, the cost of feeding them was \$65 or \$6.50 each. The pigs were bought at 9 cents per pound, a total of \$94.50 or \$9.45 each, and when sold these pigs weighed 2,300 lbs., a total gain of 1,250 lbs. or an average gain of 125 lbs. each. The price was \$9.50 per cwt and the pigs realized \$218.50, or an average of \$12.40 each more than was paid for them. As the feed cost \$65 they left a total gain of \$59 or an average of \$5.90 each. In addition to the grain these pigs got some skim-milk and what green corn and mangels they would eat, but the manure would surely pay for this.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

MIDDLESEX FARMER

Did it ever occur to you that, after all, there are only a few good brood sows produced in comparison to the large numbers of pigs farrowed or even the large numbers of sows kept for breeding purposes. The real good sow farrows and raises from ten to thirteen pigs her first litter and keeps it up twice a year for several years, and these litters have few or no "runts." True, the average is lower, but it is so because too many sows produce smaller litters and among them several scrubby pigs. The moral is, when you get a good sow do not sell her the first time pork drops.

FARM.

A Good Season Makes Glengarry Optimistic.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It may interest you or some of your readers to hear about crop conditions, weather, etc., during the past season throughout the County of Glengarry and surrounding district.

From the disappearance of the snow in the spring the weather has been favorable for almost every kind of farm crop that is grown in this part of the Province. For a short time in July it was somewhat dry and corn was slightly affected, but rain came before any damage was done. After that until corn was harvested and the potatoes were in the cellar the weather conditions were almost perfect. Never too much rain but always enough to keep things growing. During the past few weeks, however, the showers have been so few and of such short duration that the fall plowing has been accomplished with great difficulty. In fact a great deal still remains to be done, although some farmers have been using three-horse teams on their single-furrow plows in an attempt to get the work completed. With this exception there has been nothing to complain of in the line of weather. Wheat is not grown to any great extent in this end of the Province, but those who put in a few acres in the hope of getting fancy war prices for it, were at least rewarded by a good yield of fine quality grain. Oats are the main grain crop here and the yield was above the average. Some report ninety bushels to the acre, but due allowance should be made for war-time optimism in these cases, doubtless. At all events the yield was satisfactory and of fine appearance and quality, owing partly to the favorable weather at harvest time. Barley, though grown to but a limited extent, is also turning out well.

Field roots and potatoes are a fair crop. The latter are remarkably free from rot. The season was possibly slightly too dry to expect the best returns in these lines.

Corn, here as elsewhere, is becoming the mainstay of the dairy farmer. A much larger percentage than usual went into silos this fall, as farmers are as ready as any class to take hold of a proposition that may, and often does, pay fifty per cent. on the investment. The corn crop was good and many silos were filled the second and third time.

Hay was a moderately good crop and the demand at present from buyers for the foreign market is very keen.

Pastures have been quite up to the average, especially during the latter part of the season. This combined with the high prices paid for dairy products has brought in a steady cash return that has made the season a profitable one to the man engaged in mixed farming. As a matter of fact this is the only line of farming that receives much attention in Glengarry. I am aware that the above reads like the report of a dyed-in-the-wool optimist, but the fact is that on looking back over the past twenty years or more I fail to remember any year in which conditions were so favorable and crops so uniformly good. Farmers hereabouts should at least be able to do their share in keeping backbone in our army in France for another year, if feeding the boys and their horses will do it.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

J. E. M.

Finish The Plowing.

Not in several decades has it been so important that farmers get their plowing done in the fall as is the case this year. Besides the fact that a big acreage will be necessary next year to insure plenty of foodstuffs for the Empire it is imperative that the water-logged, run-together soil be turned up this autumn so that the frost can get in its work of pulverization ready for the spring cultivation. Never did we see so hard land, in Western Ontario at least, plow so hard, as it is now doing and turn over in such large, hard chunks. If this land were left until next spring to be plowed much the same condition would face the plowman, and it would be next to impossible to work it down to anything like a suitable seedbed for the grain. Besides, a great deal of the grain owing to this extra spring work would go into the ground late and farmers know from experience what a loss it is to them when they are compelled to sow their crops days or weeks later than the land is ready for them. Sod is plowing very good this fall, much better in fact than stubble ground or even root and corn land. It is getting very late in the season and in some districts frost may have stopped the plow before this reaches our readers, but wherever the plow will run and work is yet to be done we would advise all possible speed that as much of the land may be turned over this fall as possible. From the appearance of the soil being plowed it is almost imperative, if a good crop is to be grown next year, that the land be

FOUNDED 1866

FARM.

Season Makes Glengarry Optimistic.

Farmer's Advocate":
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 surrounding district.

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fall plowed. Put on the double plows with
 three or four-horse teams and make a final spurt
 to finish all the fields.

Was This the First Silo in Canada?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Re "Enquirer" desiring information as to
 when the first silo was constructed in Canada.
 About thirty-two or three years ago my father,
 Truman Culham, built the first silo in this part
 of the country. It was constructed by building
 a stone wall around one corner of the stable in
 the basement of the barn, making a silo 18 feet
 by 20 feet and 7 feet high. But he found that
 it had too large a surface for feeding off in the
 winter, so after two years he remodeled it by
 making one 10 feet by 20 feet and 17 feet high.
 Then four or five years after two more neighbors
 built silos on much the same plan.

Peel Co., Ont.

JOS. CULHAM.

THE DAIRY.

Non-Pedigree Shorthorn's Great Performance.

The non-pedigree Dairy Shorthorn of England
 achieved a wonderful performance in the tests at
 the London Dairy Show wherein she gained all
 the bauls that were offered for both milk yield
 and butter test. The cows which did this were
 Sam Raingill's Liberty and Lizzie in the milking
 trials, and Lizzie and Liberty in the butter tests.
 Now, judged on inspection they stood very poor
 chances for prize getting, for the simple reason
 that they are giant-framed and big-uddered cows
 that are not at all pretty, i. e., they do not
 boast what the show critic likes to call a com-
 bination of substance with quality. They are,
 however, all substance, but they are milkers any-
 one can see and their butter-fat is some fat too.
 They are non-pedigree cattle, i. e., they have no
 herdbook ancestry. They are picked up in the
 cattle market yards of Cheshire and Cumberland
 by Raingill who has an unerring eye for the right
 type. They are just the sort to evolve a new
 stud or rather herdbook upon, and rare founda-
 tion dams they must make.

To come to the cows, the champion milk
 yielder of the Show was Raingill's Liberty, which
 had been 38 days in milk and whose morning's
 milk averaged 36 pounds and evening's milk 31
 pounds. Her percentage of butter-fat was 3.92

in the mornings and 4.48 in the evenings. Her
 solids other than fat were 9.10 per cent. in the
 morning and 9.26 per cent. in the evening. Her
 total points earned by the score card were 149.5,
 and she left all the rest standing still. Next to
 her stood her companion Lizzie, which was 40
 days in milk and gave 27 pounds of milk each
 time she was milked. Her morning's butter-fat
 percentage was 6.22 and evening's 4.91. She was
 beaten in solids other than fat. I might have
 added that Liberty as well as winning four cups
 and a medal, took another trophy for sheer
 weight of milk, which was 67.9 pounds, her aver-
 age daily yield at the Show. The quality of
 milk was good in each case.

In registered pedigree Shorthorn cows first
 award and cup fell to R. L. Mond's Marian 4th;
 she was 16 days in milk and averaged 32 pounds
 of milk in the mornings and 27 in the evenings,
 giving a butter-fat percentage of 3.51 in each
 case. Her solids were 9.69 per cent. The Short-
 horn heifer King's Thorpe Barrington, (F. H.
 Thornton's) won her class by giving a butter-fat
 percentage of 4.51 in the mornings and 4.37 in
 the evenings.

The Lincoln Red heroine was John Even's
 Ruby Spot XI., but she only yielded 29 pounds
 of milk in the morning and 24 in the evening.
 Her butter-fat percentages were 3.02 and 3.91,
 morning and evening respectively.

In Jersey cows Smith-Barry's Marionette
 trotted out butter-fat percentages of 4.91 and
 5.13 and won her class.

The best Guernsey cow was J. F. Remnant's
 Treacle III., and her butter-fat percentages were
 4.92 and 5.02. K. M. Clark's Red Poll cow,
 Sudbourne Queen, did her 3.25 and 2.53 of but-
 ter-fat percentages, and Leeke and Long's Red
 Poll heifer Brightwell Queen 3.75 and 3.98. A.
 & J. Brown's winning Holstein cow, Hedges
 Flower, gave percentages of 2.94 and 4.16.

THE BUTTER TESTS.

In the Shorthorn butter tests—open to pedi-
 gree and non-pedigree stock—the first prize and
 cup fell to Sam Raingill's non-pedigree cow
 Lizzie, calved in 1910, and herself calved the last
 offspring on Sept. 10. Hence she had been 40
 days in milk when this butter-fat test was held,
 and her milk yields were morning 24 lbs. 3 oz.,
 and evening 24 lbs. 2 oz., or a total of 48 lbs.
 5 oz., by no means a big volume, but her but-
 ter-fat yield won her the honors because it came
 out at 2 lbs. 15½ ounces, and her ratio of pounds
 milk to pounds butter was the fine one of 16.27.
 She was awarded 47.50 points for butter and
 romped home streets ahead of the rest. Her run-

ner-up strangely enough was her non-pedigree
 herd companion, Raingill's Liberty, which had
 been 38 days in milk and yielded the wonderful
 aggregate of 69 lbs. 11 oz. of milk at two
 sittings, i. e., 37 lbs. 13 oz. in the morning and
 31 lbs. 14 oz. in the evening. Her butter yield
 was one of 2 lbs. 11½ oz. and her ratio of milk
 to butter 25.78. She was awarded 43.25 points
 for butter and stood a capital second for the
 class. The pedigree Shorthorns were beaten to
 a standstill this time.

The winning Jersey was J. H. Smith-Barry's
 Marionette, which was 177 days in milk and
 yielded 40 pounds 2 oz. of milk that gave 2
 lbs. 5 oz. of butter or a ratio of milk to butter
 of 17.35. Marionette well deserved her gold
 medal, and her herd companion Mammett with a
 milk yield of 36 pounds 7 oz. gave 2 lbs. 1½ oz.
 of butter.

First prize in any other breed went to H. F.
 Plumtre's Rossey 11th, a Guernsey cow in milk
 94 days and yielding 30 lbs. 13 oz. of milk at
 two milkings. Her butter yield was 1 lb. 18½
 oz. and her ratio of milk to butter worked out at
 16.85. The Guernsey beat all sorts from South
 Devons to Holsteins.

London, Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

HORTICULTURE.

Attend conventions; they ward off rust and
 keep the grower up to date.

Burn the old foliage and refuse which lies
 about the garden. Insects usually winter in such
 quarters.

Some people sit down and think, while others
 just sit down. A fruit or vegetable grower must
 belong to the thinking fraternity in these strenu-
 ous times.

If a man intends to plant an orchard next
 spring he should look ahead ten or fifteen years
 and seriously consider the proper varieties to set.
 In such deliberations take the market into con-
 sideration.

Vegetable growers like fruit growers must
 spray. It becomes more difficult year by year to
 do things in an easy, natural way, but the man
 who perseveres must succeed, and increased prices
 will reward him for the struggle.

Ontario Vegetable Growers Meet at Toronto

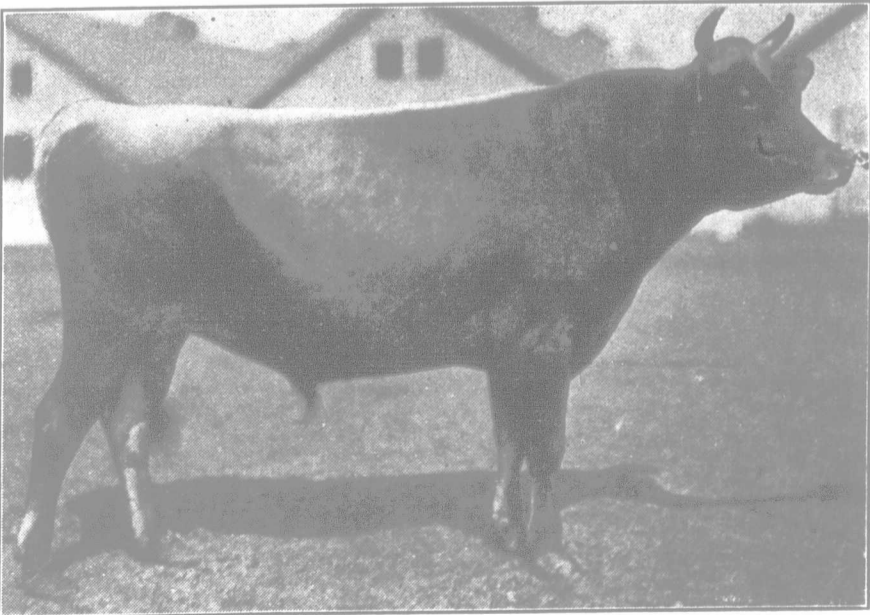
At the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on
 Tuesday, November 9, 1915, the Vegetable Grow-
 ers' Association of Ontario met in annual conven-
 tion. Practical growers discussed problems which
 had arisen during the past year and with which
 they might have to struggle during the coming
 season. With this was mingled the words and
 advice of experimentalists, resulting in what the
 delegates expressed as a successful convention.
 One speaker in particular very nicely explained
 the relationship existing between the vegetable
 growers and the scientists. The man from the
 garden who is growing a product from which he
 must make a living discusses with the investi-
 gators all problems which arise. This co-ming-
 ling of ideas and thoughts is working out very
 satisfactorily for the Ontario Vegetable Growers'
 Association. The Convention was continued on
 into the evening and during the day many ad-
 dresses were read to the Convention. Space will
 not permit of a detailed report of all these
 papers. The best that can be done is to isolate
 the salient points and paragraphs and present
 them to our readers.

The President, F. F. Reeves, of Humber Bay,
 summed up the results of the past season in the
 following words: "Extraordinary weather caused
 many sleepless nights among vegetable growers
 during the earlier part of the season. The heavy
 spring frosts caused considerable damage to early
 vegetables, particularly the early tomato crop of
 the Leamington District. Continued wet weather
 from the second of July until the last week of
 August made it practically impossible to carry
 on the necessary operations of cultivation. Many
 gardens suffered severely from the continued
 drenchings of rain which had not been equalled in
 twenty-five years. However, a spirit of optimism
 is to be found in the vegetable growing fraternity
 at this time. We are all thankful to have plenty
 to live on with a little to spare, and we are glad
 to know that over one million pounds of desic-
 cated vegetables have been sent or are in the
 course of preparation for the troops and sailors
 of the Allies." Mr. Reeves stated that prices
 had on the average been 25 per cent. lower than
 in the past few years, yet he also pointed out
 that they had been considerably lower in the last
 twenty-five years than they are at present. The

question of shipping packages for vegetables was
 also referred to by the President, and he advised
 that some action be taken to gather information
 and in course of time standardize as far as possi-
 ble, the shipping carriers.

The Secretary-Treasurer, J. Lockie Wilson,
 Toronto, explained the standing of the Associa-
 tion as far as financial matters and membership

ing exhibitions. In connection with this point
 the Secretary and delegates discussed the ad-
 visability of throwing down the bars and allow-
 ing all competitors in the local branches to com-
 pete at these exhibitions. It has been found
 that a crop which won in the field test might de-
 teriorate to such an extent before the date of
 the exhibition that it was impossible to obtain a
 satisfactory sample for



Brampton Rochette's Heir.

Yearling Jersey bull and junior champion, Toronto, 1915, for B. H. Bull & Son,
 Brampton.

were concerned; he also read interesting reports
 from the local branches. During the year new
 branches were organized as follows: Clinton and
 Louth, Lincoln and Welland, and St. Williams.
 During the year the field crop competition among
 vegetable growers embraced four vegetables, name-
 ly, tomatoes, celery, onions and early potatoes.
 The five prize-winners in the fields in each district
 were allowed to compete at Ontario's three lead-

ing exhibitions. In connection with this point
 the Secretary and delegates discussed the ad-
 visability of throwing down the bars and allow-
 ing all competitors in the local branches to com-
 pete at these exhibitions. It has been found
 that a crop which won in the field test might de-
 teriorate to such an extent before the date of
 the exhibition that it was impossible to obtain a
 satisfactory sample for
 the fair, while on the
 other hand many fields
 which would not win in
 the field test would pro-
 vide excellent samples
 for exhibition. This,
 of course, will come before
 the executive committee,
 but the delegates present
 expressed themselves in
 favor of such a move.

WORK OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The work which has
 been carried on for the
 past season at the Cen-
 tral Experimental Farm,
 Ottawa, was explained
 to the Convention by A.
 J. Logsdale. Their chief
 efforts upon which they
 were prepared to report
 were along the lines of
 producing vegetable seed,
 and in this connection
 special attention was
 paid to the amount of
 seed that might be pro-
 duced. The crops that
 were tried the past
 season in these experimental plots were
 beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery,
 leeks, onions and parsnips. Of these the cauliflow-
 er was the only one that failed to produce
 seed. A longer season of growth than is possi-
 ble at Ottawa was required to produce cauliflower
 seed. In one test where an effort was made to
 keep the seed pure by maturing it under a light
 grade of factory cotton it was found that though

several crops including celery, parsnips, and carrots matured seed satisfactorily under this covering, the total production of seed was considerably less than that produced by plants grown without cotton covering. Certain crops, particularly cabbage, produced no seed at all when covered, yet produced a fair crop of good seed when grown in the open. Conclusions arising out of this test were that the pollen of cabbage is in particular carried from plant to plant by insects and not by the wind. Growing outside at Ottawa beet plants produced 6 1/2 ounces of seed each, cabbage produced 2 ounces per plant, celery produced 1 1/2 ounces per plant, carrots 1.1-3 ounces per plant. Celery seed, especially Paris Golden Yellow, Mr. Logsdale said, was quoted at between \$20 and \$30 a pound. Such is only a sample of the present market quotations of many kinds of vegetable seeds, and judging from their experimental work he was of the opinion that there was an excellent opportunity for many with a good practical knowledge of market gardening to initiate and ultimately build up an exceedingly profitable business in home-seed production.

The Vineland Experiment Station under the directorship of F. M. Clement has for the past season been conducting experiments which are of interest to vegetable growers. With tomatoes six different varieties have been tested and thirty-six crosses were made in all. The first crosses exceeded the yield of the pure strains by 26.2 bushels per acre. Cucumbers were also tested under glass. The aim of the test was to show to what extent cucumbers would set fruit without pollination. Varieties of the White Spine type did set some fruit, but to insure fruit in quantity Mr. Clement declared the blossoms should be fertilized. Under a system of irrigation asparagus was tested. The watered plants gave an increase of 33.1 per cent. more than the unwatered in quantity.

The speaker declared that 55,000 acres were planted annually in Ontario to garden crops, yet up to the present time little interest has been taken by breeders and specialists in the improvement of seed. As at the Ontario Agricultural College and Central Experimental Farm work was being conducted at Vineland along the lines of seed production and improvement. The results of much of this work had not yet been tabulated but it will appear in the report of that station.

The work at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was explained by J. E. Britton. Seed production also claimed considerable attention there. In a small way they have been producing and testing out seeds from the following crops: Celery, lettuce, beets, carrots, cabbage, onions, and asparagus. At the College the Denia onion has given considerable satisfaction. During the past season seeds of this variety were sown in flats on January 20 and kept in the lettuce house. As the plants grew over 3 1/2 inches they were clipped back. On April 13 they were placed in the cold frame, and on April 28 they were set out in the garden in rows 20 inches apart and 3 inches apart in the row. On September 14 the crop was harvested and weighed. The yield per acre was 737 1/2 bushels.

In connection with the botanical department it was found that a large number of spores of celery blight wintered over on the celery seed, yet experiments did not prove that these spores would produce the disease the following season. Results of tests with beets, carrots, cabbage, lettuce and asparagus were also explained by Mr. Britton.

The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has recently been conducting important experiments in the control of such serious pests to the market gardener, as the cutworm, root maggots, locusts, etc. Results of this work were compiled in a paper by Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist. As a remedy for cutworms a poisoned bait made of 20 lbs. bran, 1 lb. Paris green, 2 quarts molasses, the juice of three oranges or lemons, and 3 1/2 gallons water, was found very serviceable. A very thorough description of this work, however, appears in a bulletin on "Cutworms and their Control" which may be procured by addressing the Publication Branch, Ottawa. In the case of root maggots good results had been obtained from the use of the felt tarred paper discs.

TOMATO BLIGHT.

During 1914-15 growers of tomatoes under glass experienced some difficulty with what has been commonly termed "tomato blight." Prof. D. H. Jones, of the Ontario Agricultural College, discussed this trouble from several viewpoints. From observations of the disease made in houses near Hamilton and Toronto Prof. Jones described the pest somewhat as follows:

The lesions or marks of the disease may apparently show first on any part of the plant. If it occurs when the plant is young it is most serious, for the plants then usually become stunted. The leaves affected curl up. Little if any fruit is produced and this is of inferior quality, for the plant may dwindle and die. Lesions or marks of the disease on the fruit appear to begin as small indentations of the epidermis. They may occur on any part of the surface. A number

of lesions may appear on the same fruit and as they develop they frequently grow together. Young lesions are yellowish in color and later usually become brown and opaque. They have somewhat the appearance of a burn or scald. Lesions on the stems and small leaf branches appear as brown shrunken areas. They may occur on any part, numerous or few. The lesions on the foliage are very like those described for the fruit. They become dark brown in color, dry and spread until much or all of the leaf is involved. They appear first on the younger growth.

Experiments with this disease and efforts to determine the exact cause have not yet resulted in supplying the investigators with any complete information nor has it suggested to them the most efficacious way of combating it. Where seedlings and plants are grown in steamed soil no infection took place, but where seedlings were grown in unsteamed soil and transplanted to steamed soil one out of six showed the disease. As yet no micro-organisms, bacterial or fungoid responsible for the disease have been discovered present in plant tissue, but it appears the steaming of the soil must be beneficial. Prof. Jones discussed the disease very exhaustively and summed up by saying, "so far as we can determine up to the present it appears as a physiological trouble in the plant tissue induced by some factor in the soil, possibly an injurious chemical reaction which enters the plant system through the roots." Further developments, in the study of this disease will no doubt bring out more interesting results.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

Perhaps no branch of farming requires such a liberal use of manure and commercial fertilizer as does market gardening. This important branch of the gardener's work was treated in a lengthy paper by B. Leslie Emslie, of the Chemical Division, C. E. F., Ottawa. Mr. Emslie first made it plain that barnyard manures are necessary and commercial fertilizers should be used as an adjunct to these. The speaker stated that a ton of fresh horse and cow manure from animals well fed, and bedded with straw to hold the liquid excreta, gives the following average figures per ton: nitrogen, 10 lbs.; phosphoric acid, 5 lbs.; potash, 10 lbs. All the various commercial fertilizers were explained as well as the manner and proportions in which they should be applied. It was further stated that any soil which contained less than 5 per cent. lime may be said to require liming. Discussion brought out the fact that vegetable growers find they can get along without an extensive use of potassic fertilizers, particularly on the majority of their crops. Potatoes and tomatoes use a considerable quantity of potash, yet if the land is well manured and contains sufficient lime, the soil will probably give up the potash to produce good crops.

REPORT OF THE SPECIALIST.

S. C. Johnston, has been retained as "Vegetable Specialist" by the Dept. of Agriculture and his duties have been to experiment along various lines that may bring valuable information to market gardeners. His report to the Commission was lengthy but contained considerable information. The work in connection with celery blight had been conducted throughout the past summer. The preventive used was the well-known preparation called Bordeaux Mixture. Mr. Johnston said in connection with this, "results this year have been uniformly good." Onion blight has become serious and some experimental work has been conducted in connection with this. However, there are yet features of the work which require further study, before definite methods can be dictated. Lettuce diseases also are being studied. Mr. Johnston was able to procure from some growers the actual costs of producing one-quarter acre of onions, and the same area of potatoes. Without going into details figures as supplied by these growers show that the cost of production of one-quarter acre of onions amounted to \$16.60, while a like area of potatoes grown on an intensive scale cost \$11.20.

A successful gardener, Thos. Delworth, who for many years has been connected with the Association led the discussion on the advisability of an irrigation system. Mr. Delworth declared that the whole matter hinged upon the varieties of crops to be grown, the markets to which the gardener must cater and the business ability of the gardener himself. The speaker has a considerable area under irrigation at the present time, and by this time next year intends to complete the system over his entire acreage. He has found it profitable and thought others also would under similar circumstances.

C. W. Waid, of Lansing, Mich., delivered a paper upon problems which arise in green-house work. The soil, growing young plants, ventilation and watering, and diseases were all treated in this paper. Howard W. Selby, of Philadelphia, discussed markets and problems in marketing as they arise both in this country and the United States. In his business they had developed from the careless bulk form of handling produce to the neat type of package in which they receive a better price for their goods.

POULTRY.

Another Good Record.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Adding to the discussion which has been going on in "The Farmer's Advocate" with reference to the egg-laying propensities of farm flocks, I may say that we began the winter of 1914-1915 with 18 hens, 12 Plymouth Rock pullets and 6 old hens of another breed. They started to lay November 22, and laid 100 eggs up to the last of December, 149 in January, 182 in February, 302 in March, 371 in April, 322 in May, 296 in June, 245 in July, 158 in August, 163 in September, 127 in October, a total of 2,419.

In the winter one old hen died, in the spring another died, leaving 12 pullets and 4 old hens. In August I sold the old hens. About the first of September one of the pullets got killed, leaving me only 11 hens. They laid over 201 dozen eggs from November 22, 1914, to October 31, 1915, (and are still laying) which brought in \$43.60. I bought eggs for hatching this year and raised 33 chickens. The feed for hens and chickens for the year from November 1 to November 1 cost \$25.30, leaving a balance of \$18.30. Grey Co., Ont. J. McM.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Future of Canada.

By Peter McArthur.

The recent utterances of Armand Lavergne regarding recruiting are of interest chiefly on account of the revelations they cause in other directions. It is very unlikely that his opposition to enlistment will retard it to any noticeable extent, but the fact that his remarks are regarded as disloyal has revealed clearly the hollowness of the political truce that is supposed to exist at the present time. The press has been unanimous in condemning his speech, but the importance of that fact is overlooked in the eagerness with which the organs of both parties are trying to prove that the ebullient Nationalist is the ally of the other fellows. If the leaders of either party could prove that Lavergne was speaking under the auspices of the other party their delight in fastening such a stain on their opponents would make them forget entirely their wrath against him for what he said. It is with the political aspect of his speech that the party papers are concerned and not with its effect on the war. This indicates clearly what we may expect as soon as an election is held. Although both Liberals and Conservatives are doing battle for Canada in the trenches and showing themselves equally loyal in death our political poison gas fighters are planning to have wordy battles as to which party of stay-at-homes is most loyal. In their railroad, banking and other policies both have been disloyal to Canada and perhaps by the time an election comes there may be enough true Canadian spirit developed to make them face this fact.

To-day I read several recruiting speeches that were somewhat fully reported in the papers and was struck by the fact that no appeal was made to the loyalty of Canadians to Canada. All the most eloquent phrases and sentences were devoted to the Empire. No doubt many people will claim that this is entirely fitting and they are entitled to their opinion. My sole objection is that it is not the strongest form in which the appeal could be made. Those of us who are born of the soil have a warm affection for Canada. No matter where we may wander Canada is our home-land and to it cling all the tender memories of childhood. Even though our political vision may have sufficient scope to enable us to realize the greatness of the Empire, and our relation to it our attachment is bound to be intellectual rather than emotional. With Canada it is different. We have learned to love Canada and danger to her touches our hearts rather than our heads. We do not stop to reason where her fate is involved. To-day Canada is menaced and it is no disgrace for us to realize that first, for when we stop to plan what to do in her defence we see clearly that our safety lies in giving undivided support to the Empire. The end is the same but the result would be greater if our duty to Canada were emphasized instead of our duty to the Empire. Tennyson, one of the wisest and greatest of English poets, has sung that

"He is the true cosmopolite
Who loves his native country best."

We can best acquit ourselves as one of the constituent nations of the Empire by giving the fullest play to our love of Canada.

There are many sound reasons why Canada should be given the fullest possible place in our thoughts at the present time. Although our interests may seem to be merged into those of the

Empire there distinct-Canada On behalf of the menous respo as Canadians. hall, as I hav sponsibilities tion and after Not only will increased but by absorbing-int soldiers who v must be pensic pendent on the cannot be met crosity but by all the people In addition the mote the emigr soldiers to Ca cated from a C no young couni tion as we sha to organize int the American s Army of the Re have an overwh complications perenced durin But whatever p them as Canada direction. Our merged into t the war our pr The greatest eff to stand more we have in th have a sturdy us to do our w For this reason once begin to p unity and natio do our work as the Empire, and to cultivate the It is rapidly be of Canada shoul attention as the be prepared for forced upon us.

The Lond

The sale of li House Stables, 10, by the West Co., was indeed A large number ered and in a sh London, acting of live-stock. Shorthorns was coming from son herds of Weste contributed Shon G. Auld, G. & W son, J. T. Gibb Harry Fairbairn, & Sons, E. Smith, Wm. & Sons, W. Holsteins, E. Berkshire swine tributed eight I horns from the I for a total of \$5

Toronto

Receipts at the West Toronto, from 13, to Monday, N 110 cars, comprin hogs, 3,723 sheep a and 1,885 horses in tive and steady; heavy steers, \$7. butchers', \$7 to \$7.75; medium, \$6.15 to \$6.75; cows, \$3.25 to \$6.75; feeders, \$3.25 to \$6; calves, \$4 to \$10. \$6.50; lambs, \$8.50 to \$8.75 to \$8.90, fed

REVIEW OF LAST

The total receipts City and Union Sto week were:

Cars
Cattle
Hogs
Sheep
Calves
Horses

The total receipts two markets for the of 1914 were:

POULTRY.

Good Record.

Advocate:
Discussion which has been going on in the Advocate with reference to the statistics of farm flocks. I may say that the winter of 1914-1915 with the Rock pullets and 6 old hens. They started to lay and laid 100 eggs up to the last of January, 182 in February, April, 322 in May, 296 in June, 158 in August, 163 in October, a total of 2,419. One old hen died, in the spring 12 pullets and 4 old hens. About the first of the pullets got killed, leaving them 201 dozen (laying) which brought in \$22, 1914, to October 31, 1915, for hatching this year. The feed for hens and chickens from November 1 to November 15, 1915, was \$13.30. J. McM.

BULLETIN.

of Canada.

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Empire there was never a time when a spirit of distinct Canadian nationality was so necessary. On behalf of the Empire we are assuming tremendous responsibilities that we must finally face as Canadians. Of course, it is in our own behalf, as I have pointed out above, but our responsibilities are assumed under imperial direction and after the war we must face them alone. Not only will our financial burdens be greatly increased but we must solve the problem of absorbing into the civilian population the soldiers who will return from the war. There must be pensions for the disabled and for all dependent on those who fall in battle. This need cannot be met by a spontaneous outburst of generosity but by a sustained policy that will involve all the people for at least a generation to come. In addition there is a movement on foot to promote the emigration of Great Britain's disbanded soldiers to Canada that will need to be considered from a Canadian point of view. Probably no young country ever had such a soldier population as we shall after the war, and if they decide to organize into a Grand Army of the Empire as the American soldiers organized into the Grand Army of the Republic after the civil war we shall have an overwhelming soldier vote that may cause complications such as the United States experienced during its period of re-construction. But whatever problems may arise we must face them as Canadians and without imperial aid or direction. Our problems at the present time are merged into those of the Empire, but after the war our problems will be entirely our own. The greatest effect of the war will be to force us to stand more completely on our own feet than we have in the past and to do this we must have a sturdy Canadian spirit that will enable us to do our work from a national point of view. For this reason it is essential that we should at once begin to promote a sentiment of Canadian unity and nationality. From now on we must do our work as a self-sustaining nation within the Empire, and it is high time that we began to cultivate the qualities and powers of a nation. It is rapidly becoming imperative that the future of Canada should receive as full a measure of our attention as the future of the Empire. We must be prepared for our national tasks before they are forced upon us.

The London Sale of Live Stock.

The sale of live stock conducted at the Fraser House Stables, London, Ont., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, by the Western Ontario Consignments Sale Co., was indeed a boost for that organization. A large number of breeders and stockmen gathered and in a short time Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, acting as auctioneer, sold \$6,474 worth of live-stock. The bidding, particularly on the Shorthorns was keen. The offering was good, coming from some of the leading and well-known herds of Western Ontario. The breeders who contributed Shorthorns to the sale were A. F. & G. Auld, G. & W. H. Nicholson, R. & S. Nicholson, J. T. Gibson, Herb Lee, T. E. Robson, Harry Fairbairn, John Ratcliffe, Geo. E. Lindsay & Sons, E. Brien & Sons, Harry Smith, Wm. Waldie and Mungo McNabb & Sons. W. C. Bryant brought out five Holsteins. E. Brien & Sons contributed some Berkshire swine, and R. S. Robson & Sons, contributed eight Lincoln ewes. Thirty-nine Shorthorns from the herds previously mentioned sold for a total of \$5,710, or an average of \$146.41.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, from Saturday, November 13, to Monday, November 15, numbered 310 cars, comprising 4,398 cattle, 1,310 hogs, 3,723 sheep and lambs, 272 calves, and 1,885 horses in transit. Market active and steady. Quality fair. Choice heavy steers, \$7.40 to \$7.85; choice butchers', \$7 to \$7.30; good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.15 to \$6; common, \$5.50 to \$6; cows, \$3.25 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.75; feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.90; stockers, \$5 to \$6; milkers, \$70 to \$100; calves, \$4 to \$10.25. Sheep, \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, \$8.50 to \$9.25. Hogs, \$8.75 to \$8.90, fed.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets show an increase of 29 carloads and 55 calves, but a decrease of 4,559 cattle, 1,626 hogs, 1,352 sheep and lambs, and 1,060 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Monday's opening market, with 5,000 cattle in the pen, dragged along for the whole day at 15c. to 25c. drop for butchers' steers and heifers. This condition prevailed for the week, but the close showed a stronger tone, as good grades were scarce at the end. Choice heavy steers, fit to export, sold at \$7.40 to \$7.70, and good to choice butchers' at \$6.60 to \$7.20. Butcher cows got a bad deal from start to finish, and weakened 25c. to 35c. It takes a real choice cow to go above 6c. per lb. Canners, however, have regained strength, and are firm, at \$3.40 to \$3.85. Bulls were well placed throughout, and anything of fair to good quality was good money to the shipper. Feeder bulls for distillery keep, weighing around 1,000 lbs., were

The highest bid was for the bull Corsican 5th, a dark roan, not yet a year old, contributed by R. & S. Nicholson. S. R. McVitty, of Muncey, bought this bull for \$250. The highest price paid for a cow was \$225, the fourteen-months-old Avere 19th from the same herd as Corsican 5th, which also went to S. R. McVitty. These 39 head of Shorthorns sold quickly and at good prices. In this offering of 39 head were fourteen young bulls. All except three sold for \$100 or over, and the fourteen averaged \$142.50. There was a good demand for young bulls at this sale.

One Berkshire boar sold for \$20, and another for \$15. A Berkshire sow sold for \$35. The eight Lincoln ewes went to John Graham, Ailsa Craig, for \$114, or an average of \$14.25. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over with the purchasers' names:

SHORTHORNS.

Table listing various Shorthorn animals and their prices, including Kilblean Beauty 25th, R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Moss Rose 3rd, W. W. Scott, Highgate, etc.

HOLSTEINS.

Table listing Holstein animals and their prices, including Matilda Bell, W. H. Shore, Glanworth, Natalie De Kol, W. H. Shore, etc.

Fat Record Broken.

The Holstein-Friesian cow Duchess Skylark Ormsby 124514 has broken all records for fat production by producing in 365 consecutive days 27,761.7 lbs. milk containing 1,205.09 lbs. fat. She freshened at 5 years, 8 days old. Her sire was Sir Ormsby Skylark 47010, and her dam Oakhurst Duchess Clothilde 106988.

New York Horse Show.

At the thirtieth annual National Horse Show, held last week in Madison Square Gardens, New York, N. Y., Canadian exhibitors scored in some important events, while animals that had been purchased from Canada in the past won some of the best prizes. Perhaps the most spectacular win was that accomplished by Major Joseph Kilgour's hunt team. This trio from the Sunnybrook farm at Islington, Ont., was closely followed by three horses from Virginia. So close was the competition that a second trial was requested, in which the Canadian horses cleared the fences with only a couple of minor touches. Major Kilgour's Peg O' My Heart was also a very popular jumper. This animal was a favorite throughout the entire Show but lost the MacLay cup for hunters, where a chestnut mare, Myo, proved superior. Crow & Murray, of Toronto, were also exhibitors at this event where they won considerable money. In the high jump which concluded the programme Crow & Murray's Aviator was a strong contestant. However, Skyscraper purchased from the stables of Hon. Clifford Sifton last year defeated Confidence also a horse purchased in Canada and one noted for his ability to clear the bars when placed well up in the air. Aviator was third. The four medals donated by the Canadian Hackney Horse Society were all won by United States entries. Bobbie Burns was one stallion to win a Canadian medal thus donated. He is from Land o' Burns which Clarence H. McKay showed some years ago with signal success. Bobbie Burns is a three-year-old and also carried off the blue ribbon in the class for Hackney pony stallions. He was also a favorite in other competition. This show honored Canada this year by appointing Lady Beck, of London, Ont., to judge the unlocked saddle classes where she acquitted herself with credit and to the satisfaction of the National Horse Show Association.

To Our Advertisers.

If you have not already sent in the necessary copy and instructions as to space required for your advertisement in our coming Christmas issue to be published Dec. 9, (our 50th Anniversary Number), please do so before 23rd inst., as the first forms will be going to press then and we desire to give, as far as possible, proper classification and location. This special issue will certainly be a most admirable advertising medium owing to its extraordinary value to our readers as a book for future reference, and we advise you not to miss it.

The Order under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," of date the 9th day of September, 1915, as amended by Order of date the 28th day of October, 1915, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

(34) Pure-bred poultry for breeding or exhibition is permitted to enter Canada when accompanied by the affidavit of the owner that it has come from an establishment not included in a closed area under federal quarantine.

"Canadian exhibitors will be permitted to return their poultry to Canada after exhibiting at United States shows, provided the show is not held in a closed area under federal quarantine."

Dated at Ottawa this ninth day of November, 1915. (Sgd.) GEO. F. O'HALLORAN.

in demand, up to \$5.50. Stockers and feeders were inclined to be slow, only the heavy feeders holding up their values, and \$6.80 is the top price for a straight load. Yearlings were the next best in order, but were 15c. under previous quotations. Common to medium kinds had no outlet and were weak, at prices listed. Farmer buyers were not in evidence, and the trade was mostly speculative outside of a large order for 850 to 950-lb. breedy steers. These were marketable at \$6.40 to \$6.75. Forward springers and milk cows were in demand from many distant points, and dealers were paying extravagant prices. Good cows were valued at \$80 to \$100, and about one dozen grade Shorthorn and Holstein cows were traded between \$100 and \$120. Late springers were very drabby, at \$25 per head less than quoted for good cows in the other classes. Lambs of good quality and light weight were very active in an advanced market, and went at \$9 to \$9.25. Heavy lambs kept steady until the last day, but many buyers favoring light sheep caused the heavy lambs to lose 25c., and they were slow, at \$8.50 to \$8.75. As anticipated, light sheep were firm, at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Calves, with the veal trade locally poor, were away below their high place of two weeks ago; only a select

calf will go over 10c. for the butcher trade. Heavy, fat calves, have only a limited demand from 6c. to 7c. per lb., and grassers have no sale, at 4c. to 4 1/2c., except to speculative buyers. Hogs were quoted by the packers at \$8.75 on Monday, but light consignments and some outside buying brought some shippers up to \$8.85 and \$8.90. Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.40 to \$7.70; choice butchers' cattle, \$6.85 to \$7.20; good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$6.15 to \$6.40; common, \$5.50 to \$6; light steers and heifers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; choice cows, \$5.75 to \$6; good cows, \$5.40 to \$5.65; medium cows, \$4.90 to \$5.25; common cows, \$4.25 to \$4.75; canners and cutters, \$3.25 to \$4.50; good to choice bulls in demand, at \$6 to \$6.50; heavy bulls, \$5 to \$6; light bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Stockers and Feeders.—Choice feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$6.50 to \$6.80; good feeders, 850 to 900 lbs., at \$6.15 to \$6.40; good stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.75; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.25; common stocker steers and heifers, at \$4.50 to \$5; yearlings, 600 to 650 lbs., at \$5.50 to \$6.35; feeder bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.50. Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers were in strong demand, and sold at \$90 to \$105 each;

good at \$70 to \$85; common and medium cows, at \$45 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice veal calves sold at \$9.75 to \$10.25; good calves sold at \$7.75 to \$8.75; medium, \$6.25 to \$7.25; common calves, \$5 to \$5.75; grass calves, \$4 to \$4.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light sheep firm, and in demand, at \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50; lambs, \$3.50 to \$8.75 for heavy; \$9 to \$9.25 for light; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.75.

Hogs.—Selects, \$8.75 to \$8.90 fed and watered. Fifty cents is being deducted for heavy, fat hogs, and thin, light hogs; \$2.50 off for sows, and \$4 off for stags, from prices paid for selects.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, per car lot, 97c. to 99c.; sprouted and tough, 92c. to 97c.; sprouted, smutty and tough, 75c. to 88c., according to sample. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.12½, track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, \$1.09½, prompt shipment.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 3 white, 89c. to 40c., according to freights outside; commercial oats, 88c. to 39c.; No. 2 Canada Western, 48c., track, lake ports.

Rye.—No. 1 commercial, 88c. to 90c.; tough rye, 75c. to 88c., according to sample.

Buckwheat.—Nominal, car lots, 78c. to 80c.

Barley.—Ontario, good malting, 56c. to 60c.; feed barley, 47c. to 52c., according to freights outside.

American Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 74c., track, Toronto.

Canadian Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 73c., track, Toronto.

Peas.—Sample peas, \$1.25 to \$1.75, according to sample.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, 90-per-cent. patents, \$4.10 to \$4.40, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags, prompt shipment. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$5.85; second patents, \$5.35 in jute; strong bakers', \$5.15 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14, track, Toronto, per ton.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$6.50, track, Toronto.

Bran.—\$21 in bags, delivered, Montreal freight; shorts, \$23 delivered, Montreal freight; middlings, \$23 delivered, Montreal freight; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.45, Montreal freight.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices remained stationary during the past week. Creamery pound squares, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 31c.; separator dairy, 29c. to 30c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs advanced slightly on the wholesales, selling at 45c. to 50c. per dozen, cold-storage eggs remaining stationary, at 30c. to 33c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 17c.; twins, 17½c. per lb.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. and 11c. per pound; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.40 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$4; hand-picked, \$4.25 per bushel.

Potatoes.—Ontario, per bag, car lot, \$1.10 to \$1.15; New Brunswick, per bag, car lot, \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Poultry.—Remained stationary in price during the past week. Live-weight prices: Chickens, 12c. per lb.; ducks, 11c. per lb.; fowl, 8c. to 11c. per lb.; turkeys, 16c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, cured, 17c.; country hides, part cured, 16c.; country hides, green, 15c.; calf skins, per lb., 18c.; kip skins, per lb., 16c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$2; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.20 to \$1.35; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Wool, combings, washed, per lb., 38c.; wool, washed, fine, per lb., 40c.; wool, unwashed, fine, per lb., 33c.; wool, unwashed, coarse, per lb., 30c.; rejections, per lb., 30c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, 20c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket, \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel; bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bunch; cranberries, \$8.75 to \$9 per barrel; grape fruit, Jamaica, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case; Porto Rico, \$4 to \$5 per case; grapes, Tokay, \$2.15 to \$2.25 per case; Malaga, \$5.50 to \$8 per keg; Canadian, 15c. to 25c. per 6-quart basket; lemons, California,

\$4 to \$4.50 per case; Verdill, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; limes, \$1.50 per hundred; oranges, Jamaica, \$3.75 per case; late Valencias, \$3.50 to \$5.75 per case; pineapples, Porto Rico, \$4 per case; beets, 60c. per bag; pears, imported, \$4 per case; Canadians, Kieffers, 20c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; Buerre D'Anjous, 40c. to 50c. per 11-quart basket; cabbage, 40c. per dozen; carrots, 65c. to 75c. per bag; celery, 15c. to 40c. per dozen; British Columbia, \$4 to \$4.50 per crate; Thedford, \$3.75 to \$4 per case; corn, 10c. to 12c. per dozen; cucumbers, hot-house, \$1 to \$1.50, and \$2 to \$2.25 per dozen; eggplant, imported, 25c. each; onions, 25c. to 30c. per 11-quart basket; \$1.25 to \$1.35 per 75-lb. sack; Spanish onions, \$1.75 and \$4.50 per case; parsnips, 65c. to 85c. per bag; peppers, green, imported, 75c. per basket; sweet potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25 per hamper; tomatoes, 11-quart baskets, \$1; imported, \$3.50 to \$4 per case; turnips, 35c. to 45c. per bag; potatoes, New Brunswicks, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag; Ontarios and Quebecs, \$1.15 per bag.

Buñalo.

Cattle.—Canada contributed largely to the supply here last week, and the proportion of shipping steers from the Dominion was very large, there being in the hundred and twenty-five loads, something like seventy-five to eighty loads of steers suitable for the Eastern demand. There was a sameness about these shipping steers, however, which made the trade bad. They were mostly of medium weight, running from twelve to thirteen hundred, and in most cases lacked finish. Eastern killers wanted the choice grades, and the result was that they were not especially anxious to take these in-between kinds, unless they could get them at reduced values, and this they did, taking off mostly a quarter, as compared with the week before, and in some cases, as much as forty to fifty cents was pruned from the previous week's prices. Best Canadians ranged from \$8 to \$8.20, but choice to prime native steers were quoted from \$9.25 to \$9.50. These grass Canadians have been coming very plentiful of late, and at all of the markets there is an abundance of just these grades, but not enough of the grain-fed, prime, weighty steers, which are commanding attention and landing at good prices. In the butchering line, a few choice handy grades sold at about steady prices, but a medium class of cows and steers ruled lower by a dime to fifteen cents. Best handy-weight steers and heifers mixed, sold at \$8. Butchering cattle appear to be selling really higher than better-weight kinds, in comparison. Some big, hony, coarse steers, sold down to \$6.80 to \$6.90, and were hard to move at that.

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.25 to \$9.50; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9; plain, \$7.50 to \$8; very coarse and common, \$6.75 to \$7.25; best Canadians, \$8 to \$8.20; fair to good, \$7.35 to \$7.75; medium and plain, \$6.75 to \$7.25.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy, \$7.50 to \$8; common to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; light, thin, \$5 to \$5.50; yearlings, prime, \$8 to \$9; yearlings, common to good, \$7 to \$7.75.

Cows and Heifers.—Prime, weighty heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; best handy butcher heifers, \$7 to \$7.25; common to good, \$5.75 to \$6.60; best heavy, fat cows, \$6 to \$6.25; best butchering cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium to good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.35.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50; sausage, \$5.50 to \$6.25; light bulls, \$4.50 to \$5; oxen, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$6.75 to \$7; common to good, \$6 to \$6.50; best stockers, 6.50 to \$6.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; good yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$90 to \$100; in carloads, \$65 to \$75; medium to fair, in small \$55 to \$65; in carloads, \$50 to \$60; common, \$30 to \$45.

Hogs.—A little reaction was had in the trade on the opening day of the past week. However, it was short-lived, and before the week was out prices struck another new low level for the season. Monday a few scattering sales on some

good weight hogs were made at \$7.40 and \$7.50, but most of the offerings were light, averaging from 150 to 180, and the bulk of the crop moved at \$7.25, with pigs landing at \$7.

Calves.—The past week started with top veals selling at \$11 and \$11.50; Tuesday's and Wednesday's trade was steady; Thursday tops sold at \$11.50—and \$11.75, with a few at \$12, and Friday tops ranged from \$11.50 to \$12, bulk going at the latter figure. Cull grades \$9.50 down.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The market for live stock promises to be firm for some time to come, if shipments to the United States could bring about this result. Americans are taking the stock away by the carload as soon as available, and fully 100 carloads went across in ten days. In addition to this, the cooler weather has had a good effect on consumption in the local market, so that there is no difficulty in selling everything offered.

Choice steers were quoted at 7½c. down to 7c., although the bulk of the trading was in stock averaging around 6c. Good steers sold at 5½c to 6½c. per lb.

Butchers' cows and bulls sold generally from 4½c. to 6c., according to quality, while canning stock sold at 3c. to nearly 3½c. for cows, and 3½c. to 4½c. for bulls. Sheep and lambs were in good demand, and Ontario lambs sold at 8½c. to 9c., and Quebecs at 8½c. to 8¾c., while sheep sold at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. Calves were in good demand, and milk-fed stock sold at 7c. to 8c. per lb., grass-fed stock being 3c. to 6c. per lb. There was a rather easier tone to the hog market, but prices showed little change, being 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—There was rather more demand for horses during the week, but the turnover even at that was not large. The supply was light and prices were steady, being as follows: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225; small horses, \$100 to \$150 each; culls, \$50 to \$75, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a good demand here for dressed hogs, and the market held steady, being 13c. to 13½c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock.

Potatoes.—There was an advance during the week in the price of potatoes, and prices were probably higher than at any time the last year. Carloads of Green Mountains were quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag of 90 lbs., ex track, and of Quebec stock at 95c. to \$1. In a smaller way, dealers add about 10c. to these figures.

Honey and Syrup.—There was a seasonable demand for both these lines. Prices were steady, at 14c. to 14½c. per lb. for white-clover comb honey, and 3c. less for brown, white extracted being 11½c. to 12c., and brown extracted 10c., buckwheat honey being 8c. to 8½c. per lb. Maple syrup sold at 90c. to 95c. per 8-lb. tin; \$1.05 for 10-lb. tins; \$1.45 for 12-lb. tins, and 12½c. per lb. for sugar.

Eggs.—The production of eggs throughout the country decreases gradually as the temperature falls, and receipts are falling off from week to week. Prices showed little change, being 42c. per dozen for fresh-laid; 33c. for selected; 30c. for No. 1 candled, and 26c. for No. 2 candled. High prices naturally affect demand.

Butter.—This market was fairly high, but not exceptionally so. Purchases of choicest creamery were being made at 32c. to 32½c., in a wholesale way, while fine was 31½c. to 31¾c., and seconds around 31c. Dairy butter was in good demand at 26c. to 27c. per lb.

Cheese.—An export demand for cheese has appeared, and with the falling off in the make throughout the country, the price has advanced. Finest colored cheese was quoted at 16½c. to 17c. per lb., white being about 1c. to 1c. below these prices. Finest Eastern cheese was 16½c., and undergrades were 15c. to 15½c. per lb.

Grain.—The wheat market continued to

fluctuate from hour to hour, in accordance with the influences of the market. The market for oats shows a firmer disposition. Demand has improved, and sales of No. 2 white, Ontario and Quebec oats, were being made at 46c. to 46½c.; No. 3 white, 45c. to 45½c., and No. 4 white, 44c. to 44½c. per bushel, ex store. There was a good demand for American corn, and car lots were sold at 74c. to 74½c. per bushel, old No. 2 yellow being 77½c. to 78c.

Flour.—The market was unchanged at the previous week's advance. Manitoba first patents were \$5.95; seconds \$5.45, and strong bakers' \$5.25 per barrel, in bags. Ontario patents were \$5.80, and straight rollers \$5.10 to \$5.20 per barrel in wood, the latter being \$2.45 per bag.

Millfeed.—There was some enquiry from the United States for bran, but the local market held steady, at \$21 per ton, shorts being \$23, middlings \$29 to \$30, pure grain mouille \$32, and mixed \$30 per ton in bags.

Hay.—The market for baled hay held steady, at \$19 per ton for No. 1; \$18.50 for extra good No. 2; \$17.50 to \$18 for No. 2, and \$15.50 and \$16.50 per ton, extract.

Hides.—Prices were the same as for previous week, save that lamb skins were five cents higher, at \$1.55 each.

Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 17c.; finest Easterns, 16½c.; New York, specials, 16c.; average fancy, 15½c.; fresh specials, 15½c.; average fancy, 15½c.; Utica, N.Y., 14½c.; Lindsay, 16½c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 16c.; Perth, 16½c.; Iroquois, 15½c.; Picton, 15 15-16c.; Cornwall, 16½c.; Kemptville, 15½c.; Belleville, 16 3-16c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6 to \$10.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$8.20; calves, \$6.75 to \$10.85.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.15 to \$7.05; mixed, \$6.25 to \$7.25; heavy, \$6.20 to \$7.80; rough, \$6.20 to \$6.45; pigs, \$4 to \$6.20; bulk of sales, \$6.50 to \$7.05.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.85 to \$6.25; lambs, native, \$7 to \$9.30.

Gossip.

Anyone who has to do with an automobile or gasoline engine can obtain exhaustive information regarding them from Dyke's Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopædia. The advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

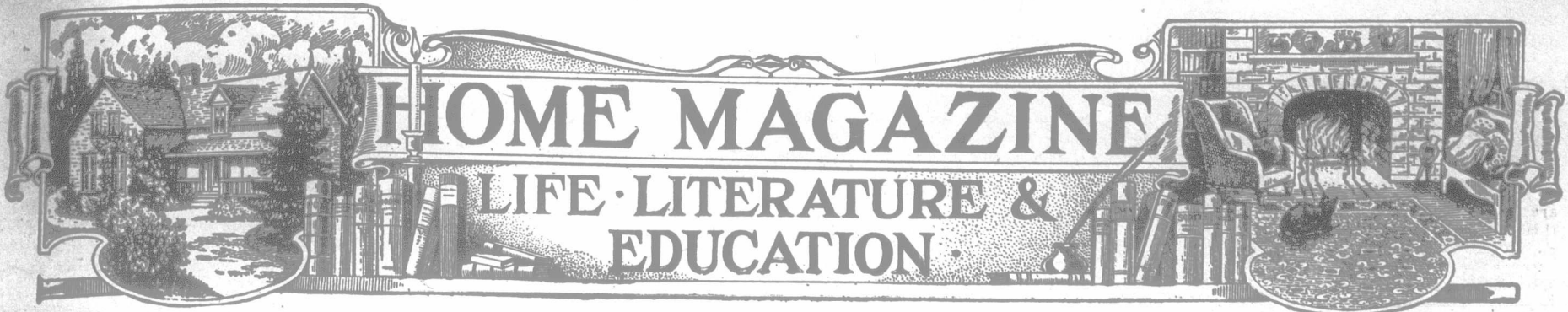
Trade Topics.

SINGLE RATES TO WINTER FAIR.
Round-trip tickets will be issued from all stations in Ontario; Kingston, Harrowsmith, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew, and West, but not west of Azilda, for one-way ordinary first-class fare, good going December 3 to 9, inclusive; return limit December 11, 1915. Judges and exhibitors who hold standard certificates signed by R. W. Wade, Secretary, may secure round-trip tickets at one-way ordinary first-class fare, good going December 1 to 9, inclusive; return limit December 13, 1915. No tickets will be sold at less fare than 25 cents, except where the ordinary round-trip fare is less, in which case one month round-trip fare will apply.

MARKED CATALOGUES OF WINTER FAIR.

All those intending to exhibit stock at the coming Winter Fair should bear in mind that entries should be mailed not later than Friday, the 19th inst. The Winter Fair promises this year to be the best yet, notwithstanding difficulties which arose some time ago between the Military Authorities and the Fair Board. This year will be an innovation in the form of a marked catalogue of the prizewinners sent out by the management of the Show, and official. The Board has published 1,000 extra catalogues, which, when the Show is over, will be marked as to prizewinners, and sold at a nominal price to all those desiring the same. Stockmen, and those interested in the various exhibits catalogued at this Show, will prize such a marked catalogue, which will contain all the entries, with their standing.

FOUNDED 1866



ate from hour to hour, in accord with the influences of the market. Demand has improved, and market for oats shows a firmer disposition. No. 2 white, Ontario and Quebec were being made at 46c. to 46½c.; No. 3 white, 45c. to 45½c., and No. 4, 44c. to 44½c. per bushel, ex store. There was a good demand for American and car lots were sold at 74c. to 78c. per bushel, old No. 2 yellow being to 78c.

ur.—The market was unchanged at previous week's advance. Manitoba patents were \$5.95; seconds \$5.45, strong bakers' \$5.25 per barrel, in Ontario patents were \$5.80, and light rollers \$5.10 to \$5.20 per barrel, the latter being \$2.45 per bag.

lfeed.—There was some enquiry from United States for bran, but the local set held steady, at \$21 per ton, being \$23, middlings \$29 to \$30, grain mouille \$32, and mixed \$30 on in bags.

y.—The market for baled hay held steady, at \$19 per ton for No. 1; \$18.50 extra good No. 2; \$17.50 to \$18 for No. 3, and \$15.50 and \$16.50 per ton, extra.

es.—Prices were the same as for previous week, save that lamb skins were higher, at \$1.55 each.

Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest Westerns, 17c.; finest Vermonts, 16½c.; New York, specials, average fancy, 15½c.; fresh specials, average fancy, 15½c.; Utica, N.Y., Lindsay, 16½c.; St. Hyacinthe, 16c.; Perth, 16½c.; Iroquois, 15½c.; Cornwall, 16½c.; Belleville, 16 3/8-16c.

Chicago.

Beef.—Beef, \$6 to \$10.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.20; calves, \$6.75 to \$8.85.
Pigs.—Light, \$6.15 to \$7.05; mixed, \$6.25 to \$7.25; heavy, \$6.20 to \$7.80; heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.45; pigs, \$4 to \$6.20; of sales, \$6.50 to \$7.05.
Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$5.85 to \$6.25; lambs, native, \$7 to \$9.80.

Gossip.

one who has to do with an automobile gasoline engine can obtain extensive information regarding them from the Automobile and Gasoline Engine Encyclopedia. The advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.

Trade Topics.

FAIR RATES TO WINTER FAIR.—Round-trip tickets will be issued from stations in Ontario; Kingston, Hamilton, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew, and others, but not west of Azilda, for one-way first-class fare, good going from Oct. 3 to 9, inclusive; return limit Oct. 11, 1915. Judges and exhibitors who hold standard certificates issued by R. W. Wade, Secretary, may obtain round-trip tickets at one-way first-class fare, good going December 9, inclusive; return limit December 15. No tickets will be sold at less than 25 cents, except where the round-trip fare is less, in which case the month round-trip fare will apply.

WINTER CATALOGUES OF WINTER FAIR.

Those intending to exhibit stock at the Winter Fair should bear in mind that entries should be mailed not later than Friday, the 19th inst. The Fair promises this year to be the best yet, notwithstanding difficulties that arose some time ago between the Fair Board and the prize committees. A marked catalogue of the prizes sent out by the management of the fair, and official. The Board has published 1,000 extra catalogues, which, when the Show is over, will be marked as to prizewinners, and sold at a nominal price to all those desiring the same. Stockmen, and those interested in the various exhibits catalogued at this Show, will prize such a catalogue, which will contain all entries, with their standing.

No sun, no moon,
No morn, no noon,
No dawn, no dusk, no proper time of day.
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member,
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruit, no flowers, no leaves, no birds—
November! —Thomas Hood.

Expeditional.

By C. W. Brodribb, in London Times.

Troops to our England true
Faring to Flanders,
God be with all of you
And your commanders.

Clear be the sky o'erhead,
Light be the landing:
Not till the work is sped
Be your disbanding.

On the old battle-ground
Where fought your fathers,
Faithful shall ye be found
When the storm gathers.

Fending a little friend
Weak but unshaken—
Quick! there's no time to spend
Or the fort's taken.

Though he defy his foes,
He may go under.
Quick! ere the battle close
Speed with your thunder.

He hath his all at stake:
More can have no man.
Quick! ere the barrier break
On to the foeman.

Troops to this England true
And your commanders,
God be with all of you
Fighting in Flanders.

The Boys At Home.

By Buddug Wynne Roberts.

There are boys, and boys! There are boys of angelic countenance, whose clothes are always immaculate, whose teeth are brushed regularly night and morning, who never put their elbows through their jackets or on the table at meal-times, who walk sedately on the king's highways, who have far too much consideration for their digestive organs to indulge in peanuts or candy, who are, in fact, all that can possibly be required by the most proper of grown-up sisters. These we meet sometimes: at them we wonder as at a phenomenon or a freak of nature. But we scarcely consider them as boys. They are creatures "too bright and good for human nature; daily food." Human nature being as yet far from attaining perfection's dizzy heights, is not at home in the presence of these prodigies, and turns with relief to their opposites—those riotous, turbulent young animals who are never still, never out of a scrape, always hungry, who bang the doors and break the windows, and plague the cats, who are devoid of all proper respect for best clothes and of veneration for those in authority, and yet are withal very lovable.

The world would, after all, be a very slow place, were some Pied Piper one day to lure with his music all the boys from our homes, leaving us to enjoy peace and order, with no rent garments to darn, no damaged limbs to bandage, no chaotic rooms to straighten, no neck and ears and teeth to inspect.

There has been a great deal written, and more said, during the last few years on the relation of the girl to the home, and the part she should bear in the home-life, but somehow the boy has been left almost entirely out of that question.

Yet, after all, the boy is as much a member of the family as the girl, and as such should have his share of the privileges and responsibilities, differing in kind and degree, of course, but suited to his sex and his capabilities.

A woman, being the home-keeper, must necessarily be the home-maker, but that fact does not relieve a man from all responsibility beyond that of finding the necessary funds. Yet in home after home, the men, young and old, are treated, and insist upon being treated as paying guests. The husband, having delivered over the allowance for the week or month, feels that he has done all that can be expected of him, and therefore desires to be waited upon hand and foot by the women. Does he want a glass of water? Then Mary must fetch it for him. Does the fire need stoking? Then the wife may attend to it. Naturally enough the sons imitate him, and often exaggerate his attitude, with the result that the women are virtually slaves to the men; the girls to the boys.

Fortunately that type of domestic tyrant is fast becoming extinct. Men have become more considerate and women more independent. In the majority of homes nowadays the really heavy work has been taken over by the men and boys. Usually the tending of the furnace, the carrying of coal and the chopping of wood, together with general household repairs, is willingly undertaken by the stronger sex. And this is as it should be. But I would have the reform carried still further. One hears much to-day of the women's movements, and the claim of women to have equal rights with men. We have seen, too, ridiculous cartoons of the father doing the housework and caring for weeping infants whilst the mother is at business—the outcome of some imagination run riot. However, the woman's movement is a fact, and must be reckoned with even in the home. A woman will never expect or allow a man to take over work that is definitely feminine. She never demands to change places with him, but merely to have equal standing. But in a home there is much work which is not by nature of an eminently feminine nature. There is no reason why sweeping a floor, or washing dishes, or cooking a meal, should be considered woman's work any more than managing a business concern or compounding chemicals, man's work,—it is all merely a matter of tradition and education.

There is no substantial reason why these lively, noisy boys, should not have some of their surplus energy directed into channels which will make them more helpful at home, and at the same time more efficient, all-round handy men,—why, for instance, the boys, as well as the girls, should not learn to cook simple, nourishing dishes, to sew on their own buttons, to darn their own stockings, to wash and iron their own garments, to make their own beds and tidy their rooms. Baden-Powell has given instructions that a Boy Scout, a member of that splendid, world-wide organization which has indicated its worth during the present war, "must be able to light a fire and make a cook-place with a few bricks or logs, and cook the following dishes: Irish stew, vegetables, omelette, rice pudding; make tea, coffee or cocoa; mix dough and bake bread in an oven; carve properly, and hand plates and dishes correctly to people at table," in order to qualify for his cook's badge. He must be able to paint a door or bath, whitewash a ceiling, repair gas-fittings, tap-washers, sash-lines, window and door fastenings, replace gas-mantles and electric-light bulbs, hang pictures and curtains, repair blinds, fix curtains and blind fixtures, lay carpets, mend clothing and uphol-

stery, do small furniture and china repairs, and sharpen knives," for his handy-man's badge, and so on for the various other badges. And the Scouts are quite as proud of these badges for "girl's work," if not prouder, than they are of those which they have gained for other accomplishments. In fact, a healthy rivalry is created between the boys and girls, and the boys are none the less "boys" for all that.

It may be that a boy who has learnt all these elementary domestic arts may never have need to put them into practice at home, but the knowledge is not, therefore, wasted upon him. Every boy loves to camp out in the summer-time, to cast aside the garment of conventionality and the bonds of civilization for a time, and live a free, wild, untrammelled life, and then, at least, his knowledge will prove of value to him, and maybe will, raise him tenfold in the prestige of his companions. There may not be beds to make nor clothes to wash, nor doors to paint, but there will always be meals to cook and refractory fires to manage. "A hungry man is an angry man," even more so is a hungry boy a grumpy boy, and it bodes ill for the joy of the campers if the fire won't light, or the steak burns to a cinder, or the potatoes are not cooked.

Moreover, a boy who has experienced the cussedness of fires, the monotony of dish-washing three times a day and seven days a week, or the watchfulness needed to catch the bread before it burns, or the milk before it boils over, will not be so ready to carp at the inefficiency of women, or to complain when dinner is three and a quarter minutes late. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Finally, accidents will happen, and emergencies will crop up. Mothers are not always well, nor sisters always on the spot. If a lad has only "learnt how," he will rejoice when occasion arises in displaying his prowess, in serving dainty meals for the family, or delicacies for the invalid, or in keeping the house spick and span and comfortable out of school hours. We have none of us any desire to perform work which we do not understand, yet a boy is often expected to take some share in making the household wheels run smoothly without any previous instruction whatever, and we wonder that "Jack is disagreeable," or "Tom won't lend a hand!"

"But think of the trouble of teaching them! I can't bear men about the kitchen; they're so clumsy," and so on, are the ever-ready excuses. Of course they're clumsy. So would a woman be in handling a typewriter for the first time. They need careful and patient teaching, but very soon they get the knack and become deft in handling basins and glasses and spoons, that seemed at first to have a weird way of slipping out of their hands. And surely it is worth while.

The Christmas Birds.

At Christmas time the presents fly, Like birds against a leaden sky; And some are swallows swift and bold And some are orioles of gold. And some are wrens and some are jays. Or doves in mottled blues and grays. While some I'm sadly forced to say Seem very like to birds of prey.
At Christmas time the presents fly Like birds, twist low estate and high. Kindred and friends and neighbors speed Them on their way, and blest, indeed, Their mission, when unselfish each Some phase of Christlike love shall teach. But gifts that seek return, say I, Are very like to birds of prey.
—Lalia Mitchell.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Hold the Train.

"Madam, we miss the train at B—"
"But—can't you make it, sir?" she gasped.
"Impossible! It leaves at three, and we are there a quarter past."
"Is there no way? Oh, tell me then, are you a Christian?" "I am not."
"And are there none among the men—Who run the train?" "No,—I forgot—I think the fellow over here, oiling the engine, claims to be."
She threw upon the engineer
A fair face, white with agony.
"Are you a Christian?" "Yes, I am."
"Then, O sir, won't you pray with me. All the long way, that God will stay, That God will hold the train at B—"
"Twill do no good; it's due at three, and—"
"Yes, but God can hold the train:
My dying child is calling me,
And I must see her face again.
Oh, won't you pray?" "I will!" a nod
Emphatic, as he takes his place.
When Christians grasp the hand of God
They grasp the power that rules the rod.
Out from the station swept the train,
On time. It swept past wood andlea,
The engineer, with cheeks aflame,
Prayed, "O Lord, hold the train at B—"
Then flung the throttle wide, and like
Some giant monster of the plain,
With panting side and mighty strides,
Past hill and valley swept the train.
A half, a minute, two are gained.
Along those burnished lines of steel
His glances leap, each nerve is strained,
And still he prays with fervent zeal.
Heart, hand and brain, with one accord,
Work while his prayer ascends to heaven—
"Just hold the train eight minutes,
Lord,
And I'll make up the other seven."
With rush and roar, through meadow lands,
Past cottage home and green hillsides,
The panting thing obeys his hands,
And speeds along with giant strides.
They say an accident delayed
The train a little while, but He
Who listened while His children prayed,
In answer, He held the train at B—
—Anon.

A Cure for Anxiety.

The Lord is at hand. In nothing be anxious; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus.—Phil. iv.: 6, 7, R. V.

The world may explain such an incident as the one described in "Hold the Train" as simply a "coincidence." Of course, if God always gave us everything we asked, at once, prayer would soon become simply a magical charm, and we should be injured instead of helped by it. If everyone could get everything he wanted, without effort on his own part or the need of trustful patience, we should soon become like spoiled children, and faith would die for want of exercise. Instead of expressing faith in God, we should express faith in our own judgment. The sick man naturally wants to avoid pain, so he prays for instant recovery. If he really has faith in God's wisdom he will always place as a found-

dation to his prayer: "Not my will, but Thine be done." Then, if the swift recovery does not come, he will know that he must earnestly try to master the lessons which pain can teach him.

But is it any use to pray for temporal blessings at all? If they are good for us will not God give them, and if they are bad for us will He not withhold them, regardless of our short-sighted petitions?

It might seem so, if God Himself had not told us to pray for earthly blessings. Look at our text. The cure for anxiety—a much-needed cure to-day—is to remember the nearness of our God and to tell Him our needs. Thankfully and trustfully we are to talk over our affairs with Him. Every morning our first glad thoughts should be about His love. We should thankfully take from His hand everything He sends—the troubles may be turned into joys, if recognized as gifts from the Divine Lover. He wants His beloved to grow beautiful in spirit. Shall we not thank Him for His training and restraining?

But He wants us to make our requests known, even though we trust to His wisdom. We are not only permitted, but commanded, to pray for earthly blessings. When our Lord warned His disciples of the awful horrors of the siege of Jerusalem, He said: "Pray ye that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the Sabbath day . . . for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened." If the siege of Jerusalem could be shortened as a result of prayer, may not this war be shortened in the same way? We make too many mistakes to be able to think that our judgment is infallible, but let us make our requests known unto God, praying day and night for a righteous and lasting peace.

"But I have prayed for peace thousands of times, and the war seems no nearer the end," many people may say. Yes—so have I—but that is where faith comes in. Faith grows stronger the longer we trust God. Do you remember how our Lord seemed deaf to the earnest prayer of a poor woman who pleaded with Him for her afflicted daughter? He is never inattentive to our prayers, though He is often "silent in His love." Prayer is never useless, though we sometimes grow discouraged. Our Lord gave us the parable of the "unjust judge" in order to teach men "always to pray, and not to faint. . . . Shall not God avenge His own elect, which cry day and night to Him, though He bear long with them." He is well pleased when we are like the woman of Tyre and Sidon, who would not accept His apparent refusal. He is pleased if we ask, as she did, persistently but humbly,—then our prayers will bring down blessings far greater than we asked or thought.

In the poem given above, the engineer did his very best to win the race against time, praying just as hard as if God were to do all. So it was with Nehemiah, when he set himself, in spite of many enemies, to rebuild the wall of Jerusalem. "We made our prayer unto our God," he says, "and set a watch against them day and night." There is a great deal of work being done for our soldiers, let us mix prayer with the work and so make it a mighty power for good. W. J. Carey declares that the spiritual atmosphere of many churches is like that of a museum. "There are many churches which are dead. You know it when you get the door opened." There is a sort of smell of spiritual death. A weary old woman, who looks at you resentfully, dusts drearily. Nobody is praying, and you cannot see why they should. It isn't a home. How can I explain the subtle difference? Seriously, I believe that prayer is an influence that lingers in the places of prayer. . . . That is where your little band of saints comes in. They infect the church with the spirit of prayer.

I remember once hearing Bishop Lawrence say that he was sure the uplifting influence of Bishop Brent was still helping his old church in Boston, years after he had taken up new work at the other side of the world. It is well for a congregation to have working members, but it is still better to have members who pray as well as work.

St. Paul's remedy for anxiety is not only to be used on occasions. He says that in "everything" we are to make our wishes known to God. All the little vexations, which are irritating us and

driving away the peace which is so precious, must be talked over with our Friend. The great anxieties are brought to Him because we feel our need of His help, but what of the trifling worries which make lines of discontent on the face and spoil the happy tones of the voice!

If you find yourself giving way to anxiety about some threatening trouble or difficulty, be sure you try St. Paul's tested remedy. Shut the world out of the temple of your soul. Kneel—in spirit, at least—before the Prince of Peace. Tell Him exactly what it is that troubles you. Ask Him to do what He sees is best,—then leave the matter in His hands. Cast all your anxieties on Him, "for He careth for you." Why need you be anxious about results when God cares? The prophet Micah, describing the everlasting King Who shall come out of Bethlehem, says: "This man shall be the peace" when the enemy shall invade the land. This Man is our Peace—even in the midst of war. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee: because he trusteth in Thee."

DORA FARNCOMB.

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.]

Women's Institute Convention, London.

(Continued.)

Evening Session, Nov. 3rd.

The afternoon session was closed by a talk on the War, given by Dr. Helen McMurchy, Toronto,—first, a resume of the year's events, then a recruiting oration. She urged the women to make the very best use of every resource that can be impressed to help the Empire; advised thrift, that something may be laid aside for the war loan, should one be asked; and made an appeal for a money contribution to be applied to the purchase of an aeroplane, "The Canada," which is now under construction.

Afterwards, Mrs. H. A. Boomer, President of the London Branch of the National Council of Women, presented greetings from that body.

The events of the evening session were speeches by Mr. A. McLaren, B. S. A., O. A. C., Guelph, and Mr. Peter McArthur.

Mr. McLaren spoke on "Community Building and Community Builders." A man with a message, he certainly succeeded in arousing enthusiasm for the object which he presented, and there must have been few among the women who listened who did not go home with a profound conviction that, henceforth, they must do more towards the work of elevating their respective communities. After all, communities are the units—the important units—that make up the nation and build up the nation's welfare.

Beginning with the pioneer home and its resourcefulness and sufficiency unto itself, the speaker went on to show the different conditions of the present day. We have reached a time of specialization, and even the farmer must specialize on one or two products. The home itself is no longer a little, independent, self-centered kingdom; it has been, by force of circumstances, projected out into the great world with its combines and other machinery.

To cope with the new order a number of new organizations have sprung up, but danger lies in the possibility that these may consider themselves as ends rather than as means to an end. Our industrial system has forgotten the home. The farmer has been swept into it, and often when work is to be done on his own commercial center, the farm, forgets the child for the sake of the work, keeping him home to help, and never considering the break thereby into his educational training. . . . The school, too, has drawn away from the home, and, like a sausage-machine whose business is to turn out sausages of even size and length, is too much given to trying to

turn out a uniform product, measured by examinations. This obtains all the way from the public school to the University, whence the student often graduates "up in the clouds without a parachute to bring him back." All the way through the youth has not been trained in the very things he needs for his life. . . . Nor have church and state been guiltless. The church, in arguments over creed and doctrine, has lost sight of the average working-man, and communities have been burdened with over-churching; while the state has too often become a great machine for personal and selfish gain.

All of these organizations should recognize that they are but means to an end, and our task is to get all of them to work together for the building up of home and the knitting of homes into communities. Women's Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, and all similar institutions, should be great community-builders. The boundaries of every rural community are social. In each there should be a social center, a place which shall be a home for the Women's Institute, Y. M. C. A., and other useful bodies. This may be a church, school, or township or lodge hall. In Annan (?) has recently been opened a "community hall." . . . In the second place, there should be a definite community ideal, and, he believed, a community church. In the future, too, he thought there might be a business center to which the farmers could send all of their products for disposal. A consolidated school would be the national outcome, for better efficiency, of such a community, with clubs for recreation (a very necessary feature), and a federation for general community improvement of all existing organizations.

"Kill every superfluous organization in your community," advised the speaker, but make those that do exist work. "Use patience, and love, and suggestion" in attaining this end. Enlist the help of teachers and preachers, but do not hand over all the offices to them; develop local leadership in everyone, "a task for everyone, and everyone to his task." Nearly everyone has had experience enough in something to make his advice on it worth while; see that everyone has a chance to contribute what he knows for the public welfare.

EVERY interest in the community must be kept in mind, and the need of EVERY person, "pagan or Christian, black, or white, or yellow."

Mr. McLaren concluded by a direct appeal to the delegates to go home and undertake community work, stirring up, first of all, a community spirit. "Develop the team-spirit," he advised. "Hold a series of community events until people get acquainted with one another and are anxious to help one another." The Agricultural College at Guelph, he said, will be glad to assist in the work if notified; will send men to organize community surveys, to help in conferences, and in getting up programmes for lyceum courses, debating clubs, ploughing-matches, etc. The Department will also help by correspondence. "Our work is rural," concluded Mr. McLaren. "We want to work with the people whose lives are centered in agriculture."

[Now, what offer could be better? It is surely "up to" the rural people of Ontario to take advantage of it.—Ed.]

Mr. Peter McArthur, who is well known throughout Canada by his writings, began in his usual humorous way, and told something of his own experience in community-work. One element which he had found a clog in carrying out such work is the spirit of suspicion. People need to realize that things may be done unselfishly. He considered bad roads a deterrent in many places; a split-log drag might do a good deal in developing the community spirit.

Before coming to the meeting he had procured a copy of the Women's Institute Report, and had been somewhat aghast to find the "intellectual aloofness" of the subjects dealt with by the women, things that in his most daring moments he "would not tackle." In the development of the community spirit, however, we may begin with the things nearest to us. Astronomy shows few things more wonderful than the dewdrop. Human nature is always and everywhere much the same. He had been reading Plutarch's Lives lately, and had been struck with that fact; Numa Pompilius, were he alive to-day, might be editor of

The Globe, and Alcibiades might be Sir Clifford Sifton.

Passing on to the body of his subject, the larger Canada, Mr. McArthur noted that the important thing in dealing with life is the view we assume towards it. The women have been doing a great work since the war began, but in centering on the Empire we must not forget Canada. There is need for a more unselfish Canadianism than we have yet known. By strengthening Canada to the utmost we can best serve the Empire. As a student of the pioneer history of the Dominion, he had been impressed with this,—that our land is reserved for a great destiny, and this seems all the more clear to-day when the sons of the pioneers are "looming heroic" in the knightliest cause for which men ever fought.

Ex-Mayor Graham, of London, followed, with greetings from the Middlesex Patriotic Society, congratulating the Institute on what it has already done, and pleading for still more funds and recruits to assist in the war. He answered, very concisely a number of questions whose answers were: (1) Money for invalid chairs should be sent to the Old Country rather than expended here. By doing this, time and trouble may be saved. (2) Yarn at \$1.20 per lb. (but subject to change in price) can be bought directly from the Red Cross by members. (3) Night-shirts for the hospitals may be made of flannelette, those for the surgical wards must be of cotton. (4) In sending boxes to the front the weight should not be over 11 lbs. Boxes should be of wood, covered with canvas, with a linen label. He stated that boxes to prisoners in Germany were delivered safely.

Rev. Mr. Norwood, in moving a vote of thanks, took occasion to remark that he believed that, when the war is over, North America will become the great world's center for thought, beauty, and art. This is something to work for and live for.

Thursday Sessions Nov. 4th

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Two very important and splendidly-delivered addresses marked the morning of the Thursday session, one by Dr. Hill, of the Institute of Public Health, London, and the other by Dr. Annie Backus, of Aylmer.

Dr. Hill, who carried his audience with him from the start, spoke on "What the New Public Health Means in the Home." Humorously he put to rout a number of superstitions in regard to health which should have vanished with the Dark Ages, but which, curiously enough, still persist; among them these: that gold wedding-rings will remove styes; that green apples produce colic; that copper wire will prevent rheumatism, and red flannel diphtheria—"Don't find fault with the Government," he said, "because it hasn't sent every soldier to the front with a red flannel around his neck and a copper wire around his waist"; that backache indicates kidney disease; that cold weather is healthy because it freezes up germs; that stagnant water is bad; that grape-seeds cause appendicitis; that pickles sour the milk of a nursing mother; and that dead bodies produce pestilence.

Another bad fallacy is that general high health protects against infectious disease. If this were true, only weaklings would fall victims to disease, but we find that this does not follow; at any hospital it is well known that disease picks out a general average.—And so Dr. Hill worked up to what is really his mission in life: to teach that it is PERSONAL CONTACT with infected people that spreads illness, and that by proper isolation, when necessary, of all such people, and proper care in regard to the personal cleanliness that puts to fight INVISIBLE dirt, disease may be largely stamped out from this disease-ridden old world. Infectious diseases among the soldiers, he pointed out, are more dreaded by those who "know," than the shells of the enemy.

Dirt on a boy's hands, he remarked, the clean dirt of the soil, is not to be feared. In fact, he thought it a crime against human nature to make a boy scrub his hands too much. But it is the disease-dirts, that do not show, that are to be guarded against, mouth-sprays, for instance, that are ejected by laughing, coughing, etc., and other discharges from the body. There are 1,500 kinds

of germs known only 75 may do be found in the son, crowds spr absolutely safe Hill remarked ladies should all of which it the person att maledy should away from othe Germs from t hands, yet som ing the hands, a handkerchief, taught to wash coming from the be done to estab do away with t discharges from on the hands. mitted in this w the attendant a after every time

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DUTIES OF DIS Mrs. Courts, of T helpfully on the that the aim of a officers should be, evolution of the w should be the duty to gather the bran foster a strong d the standard all a should visit the bra sulding the conveni and her aim should to impose her aut and good business a feature of every me also urged that eco the home that great needs might be ava that expenditure on diminished.

THE HEALTH

Dr. Backus began ing that never in world was it more in the child than at the the fields of Europe the dead of the phys be replaced. Durin conditions in Englan to those of to-day from the mines and commerce was ch taking the places of wages; we owe it to Mr. Lloyd George th to-day being paid. great man though he that child-labor be c the factories going, a dren were chained whipped to keep t working hours of fro ing to 8.30 at night, ed, and Shaftesbury

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Graham, of London, followed, things from the Middlesex Patriotic Society, congratulating the Institution that it has already done, and for still more funds and re-assist in the war. He answered concisely a number of questions, which drew from him the following answers, among many others: (1) Children do not "have to have" measles, whooping-cough, etc. Protect them from exposure. The time will come when it will be thought just as dis-creditable for a child to be attacked by any of them as it now is for him to have lice and nits in his hair. Whooping-cough, he noted, kills more young children than measles or scarlet fever. (2) To protect against these diseases in the schools the teacher should keep tab and send suspicious cases home. The parents should uphold the teacher in this, not "jump on her for it." (3) The incubation period—the time from when a germ begins until symptoms are apparent—is 10 days for measles, 5 days for scarlet fever, and 2 weeks for typhoid. (4) Children may be helped to take care of themselves by teaching them to be careful about the transfer of mouth-spray and discharges on hands. There should be basins and sanitary (not roller) towels in every school. But the infected child must be kept away from school until the necessary time for safety has elapsed. It is impossible, however, for everything to be done by such training. We should have a thorough health inspection. At present there are only 7 inspectors in Ontario; we need 125, one for every 5,000 school children and 20,000 people. (4) After having measles, children should not be permitted to go out for three weeks at least, possibly longer. Scaling has nothing to do with the spread of the disease. It is nose, throat, and in the case of scarlet fever, ear discharges, that must be watched.

Thursday Sessions Nov. 4th
PUBLIC HEALTH.

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of germs known in the world, of which only 75 may do harm. Many of these may be found in the mouth. For this reason, crowds spread disease. "To be absolutely safe at five-o'clock tea, Dr. Hill remarked with a twinkle, "all the ladies should wear respirators."—From all of which it was to be judged that the person attacked by cold or other malady should be kind enough to keep away from other people until cured.

Germs from the mouth get on to the hands, yet some people, without cleansing the hands, will cut bread after using a handkerchief. Children should be taught to wash their hands always after coming from the toilet, and so much will be done to establish a practice that will do away with the spread of disease by discharges from the bladder and bowels on the hands. Typhoid fever is transmitted in this way very frequently, hence the attendant should wash her hands after every time she touches the patient.

Dr. Hill was literally bombarded with questions, which drew from him the following answers, among many others:

(1) Children do not "have to have" measles, whooping-cough, etc. Protect them from exposure. The time will come when it will be thought just as dis-creditable for a child to be attacked by any of them as it now is for him to have lice and nits in his hair. Whooping-cough, he noted, kills more young children than measles or scarlet fever. (2) To protect against these diseases in the schools the teacher should keep tab and send suspicious cases home. The parents should uphold the teacher in this, not "jump on her for it." (3) The incubation period—the time from when a germ begins until symptoms are apparent—is 10 days for measles, 5 days for scarlet fever, and 2 weeks for typhoid. (4) Children may be helped to take care of themselves by teaching them to be careful about the transfer of mouth-spray and discharges on hands. There should be basins and sanitary (not roller) towels in every school. But the infected child must be kept away from school until the necessary time for safety has elapsed. It is impossible, however, for everything to be done by such training. We should have a thorough health inspection. At present there are only 7 inspectors in Ontario; we need 125, one for every 5,000 school children and 20,000 people. (4) After having measles, children should not be permitted to go out for three weeks at least, possibly longer. Scaling has nothing to do with the spread of the disease. It is nose, throat, and in the case of scarlet fever, ear discharges, that must be watched.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Mrs. Coutts, of Thamesville, spoke very helpfully on the above subject, noting that the aim of all Institutes and all officers should be, first and foremost, the evolution of the women themselves. It should be the duty of the District Officer to gather the branches into a unit and foster a strong district spirit, raising the standard all along the line. She should visit the branches often, first consulting the convenience of its members, and her aim should be to co-operate, not to impose her authority. Punctuality and good business methods should be a feature of every meeting. Mrs. Coutts also urged that economy be followed in the home that greater resources for war-needs might be available. She advised that expenditure on imported things be diminished.

THE HEALTHY CHILD.

Dr. Backus began her address by noting that never in the history of the world was it more important to consider the child than at the present time, when the fields of Europe are scattered with the dead of the physically fit who must be replaced. During the Napoleonic wars conditions in England were very similar to those of to-day. Men were taken from the mines and factories to serve, and commerce was checked. Women were taking the places of men, but at lower wages; we owe it to Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. Lloyd George that equal wages are to-day being paid. It was John Bright, great man though he was, who suggested that child-labor be called upon to keep the factories going, and even little children were chained to machines and whipped to keep them at work, with working hours of from 5.30 in the morning to 8.30 at night. Southey protested, and Shaftesbury spoke against the

practice in Parliament; but it was the collapse of the children that brought a measure of relief; there was not room in the cemeteries for the numbers of the dead. As a result the day was shortened to 10 hours, and the age of girls working in mines was limited. Finally a law was passed prohibiting the working of girls in mines.

That was the price England paid for victory in the Napoleonic war. War is always hard on women and children. Similar things occurred during the American Civil War, and even to-day the United States is not quite free from child-slavery. In England to-day, however, the women get enough wages to keep the children at home, and whatever happens, we in Canada do not intend that the children shall suffer.

Now, in order that the child shall be healthy it should be properly born. Nature eternally struggles for the child's health, and usually the little one is born healthy, but as a rule the better the constitution of the parents the better that of the child. . . In the second place the environment is important. What of the sanitation about the home?—food, ventilation, drainage, clothing?

For the first few months the child should spend its time chiefly in eating and sleeping. Keep the air pure, and don't make the mistake of thinking that cold air is pure air. Avoid trying to force "intellectual displays" on the part of the child. Don't fuss over it; it will be all the healthier and happier if left alone.

Don't make the mistake of bringing up boys and girls differently; there are the same instincts in both. If a girl wants hammer and nails, don't poke a doll into her hands. From the day of birth a girl is usually taught repression. If she wants a jackknife she is given a thimble; if she wants a sleigh she is given a cradle with a doll in it; and if she wants a bicycle she is given a—loket and chain! (Laughter.) "I believe," said Dr. Backus, "that the whole secret of the wasting physical vitality of the race dates back to when we began that pernicious idea that girls must be brought up differently from boys." We women are slaves to fashion. We are taught from the time we peep that we must always do just what other people wish us to. We cannot rightly develop our own personality.

Let nature have a great deal to do with the physical development of the child until puberty. We can only have strong women if we have strong girls. The speaker had talked with Russian women who said that in Russia, among the working people, there is no difference between the strength of women and men; it is all a matter of education of the muscles.

Teach children about the care of themselves. Fresh air is cheap; so are pure drinking water and ventilated bedrooms. Food should be nourishing, and the most nourishing are the cheapest in the end. Good butter and milk are among the best. Keep the children growing; visit the schools and see that conditions there are sanitary.

In reply to various questions, Dr. Backus said: (1) That schools should be compelled to have sanitary drinking apparatus. (2) That adenoids should be removed as soon as possible, as they hinder the breathing passages and make children stupid. (3) That large tonsils should be removed. Tonsils are abnormal and a breeding-ground for germs. They often cause rheumatism and headaches.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

During the afternoon Mrs. Somerville, of London, gave a very illuminating talk on the work of the Red Cross and Canadian War Contingent Association, with an enumeration of the contributions in cash and great numbers of bales and barrels of supplies sent out by the London branches. She advised the use of Buttrick Red Cross patterns in making garments for the front. Socks in unlimited quantities are still needed, scarfs in limited quantities, about one for every ten pairs of socks. Also are needed Balaclava caps, fingerless mittens, day shirts, handkerchiefs, small towels, etc., with money, and yet more money, for a host of necessities. The paper used for scrap-books for the soldiers may be carbon-gray. Day shirts should be of gray flannel with neckbands; those sent by the Red Cross for hospital use should have

detachable collars. In reply to a question, Mrs. Somerville said that the yarn for socks should not be too coarse, as hard socks hurt the feet of the soldiers; also every pair should be thoroughly washed. Factory cotton, not too heavy, is the material used for surgical shirts.

After an address by Mrs. J. G. Edwards, Lobo, on the work of girls in the Institute, Miss Watson, of the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, told something of the work that is being done there by way of sending out "loan collections" to give help to members of the Women's Institute in getting up papers, programmes, etc. She also outlined a plan for carrying Macdonald Institute work right out into the country. This has already been done in one place, where a successful three-months course in domestic science is now in progress, a class of 22 girls, of whom 17 are farmers' daughters, availing themselves of the privilege. The Department provides equipment and teachers, and reasonable fees are charged to cover expenses.

Mrs. Reid, of London, spoke briefly on the establishment of "Traveler's Aid" women at stations, for the protection of young girls and assistance to mothers with babies, and old people; and Miss K. MacIntosh, of Parkhill, read resolutions of the Committees, and also a vote of thanks to all who had contributed in making the Convention of Western Ontario for 1915 the great success that it had assuredly been.

Next week something will be given from Ontario's last and biggest Women's Institute Convention, held at Toronto, November 10th, 11th and 12th.

JUNIA.

RED CROSS NURSE QUERY.

Dear Junia,—I would like to train for a Red Cross nurse. I have no hospital training of any kind, but have heard of others that went for a few months' training and then were ready for the front, having no hospital training before. Would like if you could tell me how or where to find out particulars concerning such. Am 20 years of age, and have only a full public-school education.

DAISY.

Would advise you to apply to any hospital superintendent for information. I do not think there is any place in Canada where a few months' training would be considered sufficient for a nurse sent to the front. Only the best are taken, so far as I know, and there are hundreds of names on the waiting list.

BOOK AND RECITATION QUERIES.

Farmer's Lassie, asks where books on vocal culture can be purchased, and Miss M. F. wishes to know where "The Ordeal" can be got. Does she mean a portion of the play of that name? In reply to both of these, and to all others who wish to buy books, we would say to write to the largest bookstore in your nearest city, or to the T. Eaton book department. It is the business of these places to supply customers, and they will do the best they can for you.

Re The Jam Shower.

Mrs. Somerville, of the London Branch of the C. W. C. A., tells me that so much jam is now on hand that, until further notice, no more will be required. Our contributors have done splendidly, and are heartily thanked for their good work. They will now be able to concentrate on socks and other necessities.

Making Fruit Cake.

A writer in Suburban Life gives a few hints on baking fruit cake which are worth passing on. She finds it best, she says, to mix the cake the day before it is baked, thus preventing hurry and making it possible to bake the cake in the forenoon. Of course, this could not be done with layer-cake, or any cake in which baking powder or soda are used, on account of the effervescence and evaporation which would take place. She finds it a good plan to mix all the spices together and then sift them with the flour, and she invariably adds some pepper, claiming that it gives a piquancy to the cake that no other spice can give.

In several other respects, also, her method is somewhat unique. Instead of

butter alone, half butter and half lard are used for shortening, this method giving an agreeable flakiness instead of the sogginess of an all-butter cake. The fruit also is prepared by pouring a little hot water over it, and letting it stand on the back of the stove until the water is absorbed. It is then well dried and mixed with the flour, after it is measured.

It should be remembered, she continues, that a large fruit cake must be baked very slowly, about five hours, in a very moderate oven. To obviate the danger of scorching, several methods are resorted to. (1) The tin is lined with several sheets of buttered paper. (2) It is lined with a thin dough made exactly like baking-powder biscuits, and a sheet of this is placed over the batter. The dough is said to adhere to the cake, absorbing its color and flavors, and in no way detracting from its appearance. (3) White pasteboard corset boxes lined with heavy paper, well greased, are used instead of the pans. Buttered paper should be laid over the top and the lid placed on. The result is a finely-baked cake, with an even crust all over, and of a fine shape for cutting into slices. (4) The cake-pan is set in a slightly larger one that can be kept partly-full of water, a method considered by many to be better than the dry method. (5) The cake may be steamed three or four hours, according to the size of the loaf, and then put into a fairly hot oven for half an hour.

The cake should be allowed to become perfectly cold before taking it from the pan. Then it should be wrapped in a cloth wet with brandy, then in a waxed paper, and put away in a stone crock (covered) to ripen.

Fruit cake needs no icing, but if icing be preferred, it should be made and put on a very short time before serving, and upon that portion only which is to be used. Otherwise it is almost sure to be discolored and unattractive looking.

RECIPES FOR CHRISTMAS CAKE.

The following recipes have most excellent recommendation, as they are those given at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph:

Christmas Cake.—One lb. raisins, 1 1/2 lbs. currants, 1/2 lb. mixed peel, 1/2 lb. figs chopped, 1/2 lb. sugar, 1/2 lb. butter, 6 eggs, 1/2 cup syrup, 1/2 lb. flour, 1/2 lb. almonds, spices to taste. Bake in a very moderate oven.

Pound Cake.—One lb. sugar, 1 lb. butter, 12 ounces peel or 1/2 lb. almonds and 1/2 lb. candied cherries, 9 eggs, 1 1/2 lbs. pastry flour.

Seasonable Cookery.

Oatmeal Bread.—Four cups fine oatmeal, 8 cups boiling water, 1 cup molasses, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 yeast cake, flour to make a stiff batter. Over the oatmeal pour the boiling water and let stand until cool, then add the yeast-cake blended in a little lukewarm water, molasses, salt, and enough flour to make a stiff batter. Knead with a little flour, let rise, then mould into loaves. Let rise again, then bake for one hour. This will make eight loaves.

Bran Bread.—Two cups bran, 2 cups flour, 2 cups sour milk, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Sift the flour, add bran, sugar, raisins and salt. Mix the soda with the sour milk, then pour into the dry ingredients and mix. Turn into a buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Spider Corn Bread.—Three-quarters cup corn meal, 1/2 cup flour, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 egg, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 1/2 cup sour milk, 2 tablespoons butter. Into a basin sift the corn meal, flour, sugar, salt and soda; add the egg, well beaten, and all of the milk. Melt the butter in a small frying-pan, turn in the mixture, and pour an extra cup of sweet milk over it without stirring. Bake for 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

Boston Brown Bread.—One cup flour, 1 cup corn meal, 2 cups Graham flour, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup molasses, 1 1/2 teaspoons soda. Dissolve the soda in a little hot water, add the molasses and beat well, then add the salt, egg well beaten, sweet milk, baking powder and flour, and beat again. Add the sour milk, corn meal and

Graham flour and beat again. Steam in a tightly-covered steamer for three hours, then bake for twenty minutes.

Cranberry Pie.—Line a deep pie-plate with good crust. Stew 1 quart cranberries with 2½ cups water, then rub through a colander, add the 2 cups sugar and boil for 15 minutes. When cool, pour into the pie, criss-cross, with strips of pastry, and bake.

Sausage Rolls.—Into a mixing-bowl sift 1 cup pastry flour and a pinch of salt. Cut up one-third cup chilled lard and toss in the flour until well mixed. Add about one-sixth of a cup of water and make to a stiff paste. Roll out the paste. Skin the sausages and encase them in squares of the dough. Brush with beaten egg, and bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

Boiled Beef with Horseradish Sauce.—Take 4 lbs. round or top sirloin, 1 quart water, salt and pepper, chopped parsley, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, and 1 tablespoon horseradish. Wipe the meat and tie into shape if necessary. Put in a pan, add the water and bring slowly to boiling-point. Cook, covered, very slowly for twenty minutes, season with salt and pepper, then keep on back of stove, scarcely simmering, for six hours. It may cook all day, and be re-heated for next day's dinner. At serving-time, blend the butter and flour together, add 2 cups of the water in which the meat was cooked, and stir until boiling. Cook two or three minutes, add the horseradish, and pour over the round of beef. Sprinkle a little chopped parsley over the top and serve. This is a good fireless-cooker recipe.

Finnan haddie.—(If you wish to economize, the eggs may be omitted in this recipe.) Cut a two-inch cube of fat salt pork in small dice and try out; then drain. Put two tablespoonfuls of the pork fat in saucepan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cupful rich milk. Bring to the boiling point and add one cupful flaked cooked finnan haddie, the pork scraps, yolks of two eggs slightly beaten, and one and one-half cupfuls one-half-inch potato cubes which have been cooked in boiling salted water until soft, then drained. Season with salt and pepper, and heat.

Beet Relish (a new and delicious accompaniment to cold, sliced meat).—Chop cold, cooked beets; there should be one cupful. Add three tablespoonfuls bottled horseradish, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, two teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, and one teaspoonful salt.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Scald one quart of milk in a double boiler. Add five tablespoonfuls of granulated Indian meal gradually, while stirring constantly, and cook fifteen minutes; add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, three-fourths teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of ginger, and two eggs, well beaten. Turn into a buttered dish, add one cupful of cold milk; bake one hour.

Oatmeal Muffins.—Put two cupfuls of uncooked oatmeal in bowl, pour over one and one-half cupfuls sour milk, cover and let stand over night. In the morning add one-third cupful sugar, one-fourth cupful melted butter, one egg well beaten, one teaspoonful soda, one-half teaspoonful salt, and one cupful flour. Beat thoroughly, place in buttered hot iron gem pans; bake in a hot oven twenty minutes.

The Scrap Bag.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

Begin Christmas shopping early, and scatter it over the weeks preceding Christmas Day. If everyone would do this, thousands of clerks overworked to the breaking-point during the last days of rush would be thankful.

WINTER VEGETABLES.

Carrots, turnips, beets, etc., will keep best if packed in dry earth or sand. Celery may be kept in the same way, the heads being stood up between two boards propped edgewise, and the interstices filled with earth or sand. Onions keep very well on shelves or in loose net bags hung in a dry place. If one has time to wrap choice apples in paper they keep better. All winter vegetables and fruit should be looked over frequently,

and those showing the slightest sign of decay removed. Rot is a disease that spreads.

WINTER PERILS.

The following has been taken from a bulletin issued by the Department of Public Health, Toronto:

"With the approach of the coming winter months, a word to wise parents in regard to communicable diseases, if heeded, might prove of great value in preventing unnecessary loss of life and the spread of these preventable diseases. During the summer, when children spend their days in the open, the incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria is much less than during the inclement months, when so many are brought together in the schools and in their own homes. The cold, damp weather, lowers a child's resistance to such an extent that he is a prey to germs which ordinarily would be thrown off, and his close contact with his fellows makes him a source of danger to many others.

"We urge the parents to watch closely the health of every child, and not at any cost to regard lightly a complaint of sore throat. Such a complaint should be immediately attended to by a physician, and regarded and treated as diphtheria until proven otherwise. If this were universally done, there would be few or no deaths from this disease, and no life-long regrets by parents who may have done their utmost in their own but ineffective way. Call a physician, have antitoxin administered early, and you will have little to fear. Pitiful scenes are witnessed in the admitting room of the Isolation Hospital when children, ill beyond human aid, are brought by their mothers, who will tell how they have stayed up night after night applying home remedies, but admitting that they had neglected to call a physician until the last minute. This is 'Mothers' Love,' but it does not cure diphtheria; in fact, it may in many instances be the direct cause of death. Remember that the early administration of antitoxin means life, and that delay is dangerous."

The Windrow.

A special literature for the army is being printed in London, "broadsheets" containing a variety of selections in poetry and prose, with illustrations.

Mrs. Mildred Johnston Landone some time ago offered a prize of \$150 for the best design for a woman's costume that would be suitable to wear at any time and on any occasion. The result has been "the Polymuriel," a dress that is suitable for business, but can be transformed by a few accessories into an evening dress. The model is being perfected, but whether women will take up with anything that savors so of the uniform remains to be seen. The prizewinner was Miss Jessie Rosefield, an illustrator of costumes for dressmakers and magazines.

Count Luigi Cadorna, leader of the Italian forces, has been a soldier for practically all his life, and he is now sixty-five years of age. Since the war started he has worked day and night. He is said to be a man of great calmness and ability.

The St. Louis Star is authority for the statement that one hundred and twenty-one horses, valued at \$21,200, had to be destroyed at the Ried-Bowman ranch, July 10, because of poisoning due to cuts inflicted, during a stampede, by barbed-wire fences. This is a good place to quote the words of an Idaho clergyman upon this subject. The words are authentic, for they were sent us last month by a friend who took them from his sermon on Humane Sunday:

"The inventor of barbed wire ought to have to slide down a chute a mile long made of it, and repeat the process, till he said he was sorry for every big-legged and starved-up cow and horse, dead colt and calf that has suffered from this instrument of torture."—Our Dumb Animals.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who has been made Commander of London's Air Defences, was born in 1853, entered the navy at the age of 13, and was knighted in 1913. He is something of an inventor, having given to his country the night-signalling apparatus of the navy, besides various important appliances for fire control and heavy artillery. For some time he held the position of "Inspector of Target Practice."

A correspondent of the London Times, writing of "Birds in the Firing Line," tells the sad story of how death often results from concussion:

Though the birds soon grow indifferent to the noise of firing, there is much evidence that they are keenly sensitive to the impact of big air-waves. When the Zeppelins paid their first visit to Norfolk in January, the birds, always most susceptible to alarm after nightfall, were roused from their slumber and began a most singular and insistent clamor. Pheasants, blackbirds, all kinds, seemed to join in it, and this sudden outcry of scared birds was heard in places so far away from the Zeppelins' line of travel that the human ear would not catch the sound of the big engines at all. Some unusual disturbance of the atmosphere appealed to the more delicate senses of the birds, though man's nerves were not finely enough tuned to respond to it. And now and then, in that firing line where they sing and play so fearlessly, the little friends of our soldiers, the robins and the others, have to pay the penalty that is inseparable from sensibility too keenly set. It hardly ever happens that they are struck by bullet or shrapnel, but what does occur is that they come within the area of violent air vibration caused by a bursting shell, and suffer death by the concussion.

It is generally conceded by the student of history that the Parsees always possessed a peculiar fondness for dogs. The ancestors of the Parsee, it has been alleged, cherished at the very dawn of civilization such a love and reverence for the dog as the warmest of modern enthusiasts would scarcely dare to express.

In certain fragments which scholars consider to be the most ancient parts of the Zendavesta, the dog is granted equality with man. In the rules for burial we read: "The corpse of a dog or a man," and in the criminal code we find "The murder of a dog or a man." The significance of these expressions is shown in the Vendidad, the book of ritual. The prophet Zarathustra is thus addressed: "The dog I have made self-clothed and self-shod; watchful, wakeful, and sharp-toothed; born to take his food from man and to watch over man's goods. If a shepherd's dog or a house dog is there, pass by the dwelling of a believer." To give bad food to a dog was as wicked as the same action towards a guest; to give him hard bones or food too hot was a sin. The civil penalty in the case of a shepherd's dog was 200 stripes. Killing one of these was punishable with 800 stripes. In sickness or madness a dog was to be treated "like one of the faithful," and if the disease was incurable, men were required "to put a collar on him and tie him up to a post lest he come to harm." If a litter be born, it was provided that the householder shall feed them and the mother for six months; should any die by neglect he was liable to a charge of wilful murder. Even the ownerless dog was required to be treated with respect, just as was "a holy wanderer," or a begging monk. Finally it was laid down in the sacred book that if a man or a dog died in a house, the building must be pulled down to get out the corpse in the event of there being any difficulty in performing the rites of burial while it remained inside.

Such absolute equality of treatment of a man and a dog is difficult to realize, and it is certain that no scholar has offered any explanation of the singular code; but the first law of Zoroaster's creed was absolute truthfulness, as evil was considered to be the spirit of lying, and as a dog is the impersonation of truthfulness, he came to be revered as a symbol—"Our Dumb Animals."

The tallest dam in the world—the famous Arrowrock Dam—has recently been completed in Idaho. The reservoir

is 20 miles long, and, at the dam, over 200 feet deep. Over 530,000 cubic yards of concrete were required in construction, and the total height from base to summit is 351 feet. The structure will be used for irrigating 240,000 acres of land.

Owing to the war, which has shut off many drug-supplies, the price is going steadily up. Among those affected in price are senna leaves, Egyptian figs, quinine, camomile, licorice, cod-liver oil, olive oil, Russian cantharides, and permanganate of potash.

Barbed wire, which proved such a failure for fences for stock, is very much to the fore for making barricades in the European war. It was invented by an American army officer, Colonel Elbridge, but the first use of it for military operation was by the Boers. It was afterwards used by both Russian and Japanese in the war in Manchuria. To-day the entanglements are usually charged with electric currents, and so are very destructive. Shell-fire has been found the best method of destroying them, but even then the coiled debris often forms an impassable barrier to advancing troops. Barbed wire costs about half a cent a foot, hence the enormous cost of the many miles of it in Europe may be imagined.

"Grave misgivings are expressed in many quarters (of the United States) because the process of fusion in the American 'melting-pot' seems to have been reversed rather than advanced by the heat of the European conflagration. Since the war has been in progress certain organs and organizations, claiming to speak for large sections of our citizenry of foreign extraction, have at times used language and advocated action provocative of the suspicion that their Americanism was outweighed in the balance by their European sympathies and affiliations. In denouncing this 'menace of the hyphen,' President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt find themselves on common ground."—Literary Digest. So serious does this suspicion seem to German-American citizens with business interests in the country, that twenty-four of them—New York business and professional men—have recently started a movement calling upon American citizens of foreign birth to come forth and declare themselves for America absolutely.

The mere giving of money entails so little sacrifice in comparison to what many have done, that these final words of The Evening Post bring the matter nearer home:

"It is in the personal service of hundreds of devoted men and women that our country has shown the genuineness of its sympathy and its humanity. The physicians who crossed the ocean to risk their lives in the midst of war and pestilence, the nurses who have ministered to and succored the wounded, and, last, but far from least, the men who have devoted their great ability and tireless energy to the vitally important work of organizing and directing works of charity and relief—for these representatives of what is best in America no words of praise can be too high. . . . The devotion of the expert skill of these men gives one a peculiar thrill of pleasure. And when they tell us—as does Mr. Hoover in his recent report on the work of the Commission—that there is imperative need of a continued flow of help, if the women and children and helpless men that have been rescued are to be kept alive through the dark days still to come, shall the rest of us begrudge the trivial sacrifice of a few dollars, to back up the splendid labor which is their contribution to the good work?"

WANDERLUST.

"They tell me you've lost your hired man."
"Yep, best farm hand I ever had."
"Sho! What wuz th' matter?"
"Nothin'. John's a German, you know, and these here Germans hev what they call the wanderlust. It's some thin' thet keeps 'em movin' from one place to t'other, an' don't let 'em stay long anywheres."
"That's queer, ain't it? How long had John been with you?"
"Only eleven years."

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"Yep, best farm hand I ever had."
"Sho! What wuz th' matter?"
"Nothin'. John's a German, you know, and these here Germans hev what they call the wanderlust. It's some-thing that keeps 'em movin' from one place to t'other, an' don't let 'em stay anywheres."
"That's queer, ain't it? How long did John been with you?"
"Only eleven years."

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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

Name
Post Office.....
County.....
Province.....
Number of pattern.....
Age (if child or misses' pattern).....
Measurement—Waist, Bust,
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....



8690 Dressing Jacket, 34 to 44 bust.



8783 One-Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



8790 (With Basting Line and Added Seam—Elastic) Blouse with Overskirt, 34 to 40 bust.

The Bloodless Sportsman.

I go a-gunning, but take no gun;
I fish without a pole;
And I bag good game, and catch such fish
As suits a sportsman's soul;
For the choicest game that the forest holds
And the best fish of the brook
Are never brought down with a rifle shot
And are never caught with a hook.

I bob for fish by the forest brook,
I hunt for game in the trees,
For bigger birds that wing the air,
Or fish that swim the seas.
A rodless Walton of the brooks,
A bloodless sportsman, I—
I hunt for the thoughts that throng the woods,
The dreams that haunt the sky.

The woods were made for the hunters of dreams,
The brooks for the fishers of song;
To the hunters who hunt for the gunless game
The streams and the woods belong.
There are thoughts that moan from the soul of the pine,
And thoughts in a flower bell curled;
And the thoughts that are blown with the scent of the fern
Are as new and as old as the world.

Ho, away! for the hunt in the fern-scented wood
Till the going down of the sun;
There is plenty of game still left in the woods
For the hunter who has no gun.
Ho, away! for the fish by the moss-bordered brook
That flows through the velvety sod;
There are plenty of fish still left in the streams
For the angler who has no rod.
—Sam Walter Foss.

News of the Week

Booker T. Washington died on Sunday.
If necessary, conscription will be put in force in Great Britain after November 30th.
Winston Churchill has resigned from the British Cabinet to go into the fighting lines in France. He holds the rank of Major in the Oxford Yeomanry.
At time of going to press there is no greatly important news from the war. The main Serbian army is now concen-

trating about Metrovitz, and the plan of the enemy seems to be to try to drive them into Montenegro and so cut off the possibility of their joining with the Allies in Southern Macedonia. The Allies, however, are not at a standstill. The French are said to be driving the Bulgars back near Veles, while Italy, anticipating an Austrian drive towards Albania, seems about to give direct assistance in the Balkans; already one of her cruisers, the Piedmonte, has bombarded Dedeagatch on the Aegean Sea. The attitude of Greece still remains uncertain, notwithstanding the fact that the new Government declares its intention of remaining neutral. . . . Along the Russian line the Germans have failed, so far, in reaching Riga or Dvinsk, and in the south General Ivanoff continues successful, having taken during the last five weeks, it is reported, 130,000 prisoners. . . . Along the west front the ceaseless artillery duel goes on, but no great battles have been fought during the week.

The Beaver Circle

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

The Goldfish.

I teased and teased to have a fish,
And now they've let me have my wish,—
It is a dreadful thing to say,—
I wish they'd take my fish away.
I thought of course I'd love a pet,
But oh! he is so cold and wet
And slidy-slippery to feel,
And 'most as squirmy as an eel.
The day I spilled him on the mat,
And scrambled for him with the cat,
Each time I saved his life, he'd try
His best to get away and die!
Just as I'd get him fast, he'd flop
So hard I'd have to let him drop
And grab for him again—until
All of a sudden he was still!
So still I thought he must be dead—
I guess it was a faint, instead.
I truly like to watch him swim,
But for his starey eyes. They're dim
And not quite live, and seem to see
Things they don't like at all in me.
Oh, dear! Why can't I like my fish?
He glitters in his big, deep dish,
And swirls his tail, or stirs a fin,
And breathes the water out and in;
His lovely scales are shiny bright,
But—well, I know you'd have a fright,
Just as your eyes were 'most shut tight,
To hear queer plopping sounds at night!
I guess your heart would jump and stop
All in the dark to hear "Ker-plop!"
Of course, I'd know in just a wink
What 't was, when I had stopped to think—
Only—a person doesn't stop:
"Mo-ther!!!" I yell; and he goes
"Plo-p-p-p!"
I'm talking "trade" with Betty Babbitt—
One fish for halves in her brown rabbit.
—Ethel Parton.

As Good as "Sheppy."

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We enjoy reading Peter McArthur's interesting letters, especially when he tells about Sheppy.
We, too, have an intelligent dog that watches for the mail-man. Every afternoon Frisk lies in the lane and sleeps with one eye open and both ears listening. About half-past three or four o'clock he sits up with all faculties alert, and he is the first one to see the mail-man's horse come over the hill. Off he trots up the road to meet him; and we have never known him to make a mistake, although sometimes we are not quite sure that it is he.
Frisk jumps up between the wheels and gets the mail in his mouth and waits until the mail-man passes, then comes trotting in quite proudly with the mail. He growls a little, and makes out he does not want us to take it from him, but finally he surrenders the mail with a wag of his tail, then lies down with a contented sigh and sleeps soundly, knowing he has done his duty, or else he goes off to the field with the men.
We never taught him to bring the mail, but he is very fond of carrying things, and it is his human desire to help which prompts him to do it. Sometimes the

mail-man does not give him the papers unless he knows we are at home. Then Frisk gets quite cross, and barks and bites at the wheels for quite a distance down the road.
One day we were busy and did not think of the mail. One of us happened to look around and saw Frisk lying asleep by the doorstep with the papers under his nose.
Another day he was in a hurry to get to the men, so just dropped the mail at the back door and ran off.
I think, like Peter McArthur, there are a great many traits of human character found in the dumb animals.
A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box

Dear Beavers,—I quite agree with Ida Thompson about this war. I was just thinking we little Beavers could do something to help those poor, suffering soldiers, fighting their best for us. Just think what a hard, unhappy Christmas they will have in the trenches. Now, I think if those Beavers that want to help them would put some of their Christmas candy, apples, or some little present in a box, and perhaps Puck would be so kind as to send it to them if we send him the box. It is likely they would be quite glad to get them, and it will remind them that even "the little Canadian girls" have some pity for them. I do so wish I were big enough to go and nurse them, but I will have to wait. I will close, hoping that everybody will have a merry Christmas.
JEAN ANDERSON (age 11).
Winchester, Ont.

I will be very glad to take any boxes of candy sent to me over to the Red Cross. But it must be very nice candy, and very daintily put up in clean boxes.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my fourth letter to the Circle. It is quite a while since I wrote my last letter. We have another teacher in our school this year; her name is Miss E. Horn; I like her pretty well. I tried for the Senior Fourth at holidays, but I did not pass, so I am in the Junior Fourth Class again, and expect to pass into the Senior Fourth at Christmas. We are through threshing, and we sent a grist of spring wheat over to the mill already. We have our potatoes up now, and there were quite a few rotten ones; also frozen ones. We have our mangels and all our roots in except the turnips, and they are all pulled.

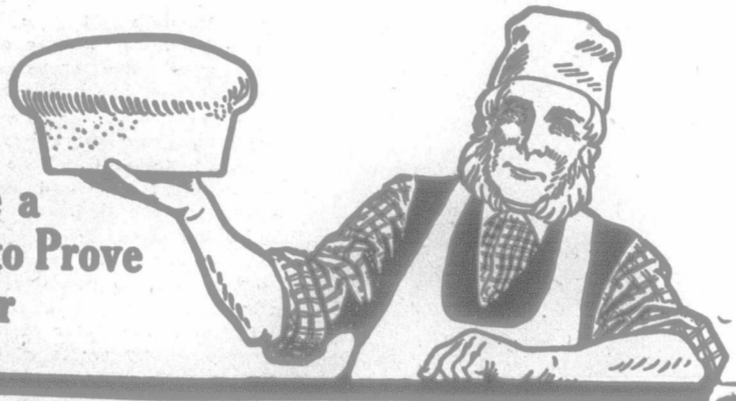
We have another horse now; her name is Nell. We traded the horse we had before. We haven't any buggy, but have a cutter. We saddle around on Nell's back. There has been pretty strong winds for the last few weeks, and sometimes the water is low and other times it is high. My father shot five ducks this year with a shot-gun, and they all tasted pretty good.

The war is going on yet. Quite a few Canadian soldiers have gone from this place to the war, and I guess most of them will not come back again.

My brother has a violin, and he is starting to take music lessons on it. I can play it a little bit by ear. Hoping the w.-p. b. is not hungry when this letter arrives, and wishing the Circle success, I will close.
THOMAS E. NOTT (age 12, Jr. IV).
MacLennan, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been an interested reader of your Circle, but have never picked up courage enough to write. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and likes it fine. I live on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. I go to school every day. We have about one mile to walk. I am in the Senior Fourth Class. My teacher's name is Mr. Cochran; we all like him fine. I have three sisters and one brother. They are all older than I am but one. Well, as my letter is getting rather long I will close with a riddle.
There is a girl who works in a candy store in Boston who is six feet nine inches tall and wears a number nine shoe. What do you think she weighs? Ans.—She weighs candy.
I hope my letter will escape the w.-p. basket.
ZITA CAIN (age 13 years).
Queensville, Ont.

Give Me a
Chance to Prove
My Flour



Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread.

With every bag of Cream of the West flour there goes a guarantee. That guarantee means that we believe Cream of the West to be the best bread flour on the market. If your bread doesn't beat any that you baked before, if it fails to rise or doesn't give extra satisfaction in every way, we will pay you back your money on return of the unused portion of the bag. Read the following prices on flours and cereals direct to the farmers.

GUARANTEED FLOURS Per 98-lb. bag.

Cream of the West Flour (for bread).....	\$3.15
Toronto's Pride (for bread).....	2.95
Queen City Flour (blended for all purposes).....	2.90
Monarch Flour (makes delicious pastry).....	2.80

CEREALS

Cream of the West Wheatlets (per 6-lb. bag)....	.25
Norwegian Rolled Oats (per 90-lb. bag).....	2.90
Bob-o'-Link Cornmeal (per 98-lb. bag).....	2.40

FEEDS Per 100-lb. Bag.

"Bullrush" Bran.....	1.20
"Bullrush" Middlings.....	1.30
Extra White Middlings.....	1.45
"Tower" Feed Flour.....	1.85
Whole Manitoba Oats.....	1.80
"Bullrush" Crushed Oats.....	1.85
"Sunset" Crushed Oats.....	1.70
Manitoba Feed Barley.....	1.85
Barley Meal.....	1.90
Geneva Feed (crushed corn, oats and barley)....	1.85
Oil Cake Meal (old process, ground fine).....	2.15
Chopped Oats.....	1.85
Feed Wheat.....	1.65
Whole Corn.....	2.15
Cracked Corn.....	2.15
Feed Corn Meal.....	1.65

Prices on Ton Lots: We cannot make any reduction on above prices, even if you purchase five or ten tons. The only reduction from the above prices would be on carload orders.

Terms Cash with Order: Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to five bags, buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over five bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, east of Sudbury and South of North Bay. West of Sudbury and New Ontario, add 15 cents per bag. Prices are subject to market changes.

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With every purchase from us of not less than three bags of Campbell's flour (any brand) you will get from us a free copy of "Ye Old Miller's Household Book." Add 10c. to your remittance to cover postage and wrapping of book. This is one of the most remarkably complete and helpful household volumes ever prepared. The 1000 recipes alone are worth the regular price of the book (\$1.00).

The recipes cover every kind of cookery from soup to dessert—from the simplest to the most elaborate dishes. Every recipe is dependable and not too expensive or troublesome to prepare. They always come out right. Full instructions are given to carve meats and game with many graphic illustrations. And in addition there is a big medical department in this wonderful book that should be in every home. It tells in simplest language how to deal with almost every common malady. You must get this book—read how simple it is to get it free.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO

The Campbell Flour Mills Company
LIMITED
(WEST) TORONTO ONTARIO

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your interesting Circle, although I have been a silent reader of the Beavers' letters for a long time. My brother has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and we all like it fine. I live on a farm about fourteen miles from Owen Sound. Right across the road from our house is a high rock, which is covered with trees and shrubs. It is very pretty, both in winter and summer. There is a very deep crevice, into which one can walk. Many people come from different parts of the country to see it.

I am not going to school now. I went to the Collegiate Institute in Owen Sound for a year. It seems funny not to be going back to school any more.

We have not threshed yet. All the people around here are just getting their threshing done now. Isn't it late for that?

Well, Puck, I think I will close for this time. Wishing the Circle every success, and hoping I have left enough room for the other Beavers, I remain a new Beaver.

MARY DUGGAN (age 16).

P. S.—I would like if some girls of my age would write to me.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Belgian Relief; (2) Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Red Cross Supplies.

Contributions for the week from Nov. 5th to Nov. 12th are as follows:

M. Patterson, Caledonia, R. 4, \$5.00; Kenneth Denoon, Three Rivers, Que., \$2.00; "B.," \$1.00.

Amount previously acknowledged.....\$1,897.25

Total to Nov. 12th.....\$1,905.25

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

THE JAM SHOWER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A crate, six jars, has been received from Mrs. W. Cowan, Mosboro, Ont.

Also a barrel, 29 quarts, from the ladies of St. Patrick's Church, Saintsbury, Ont.—Mrs. Tom Hodgins, Mrs. Phin. Hunter, Miss Alice Hunter, Mrs. Henry Hodgins, Mrs. Wm. Turner, Mrs. Frank Davis, Miss Beila Davis, Miss Margaret Quinton, Mrs. Aaron Davis, Mrs. Will Davis, Mrs. Richard Hodgins, Mrs. William Hodgins, Mrs. Alex. McDonald, Mrs. Wm. Davis, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Atkinson, Mrs. Fred. Davis, Mrs. Freeman Dobbs, Mrs. Wes. Culbert, Mrs. Phin. Dickens, Mrs. Nassau Davis, Mrs. John Odgen, Mrs. Alf. Dickens.

Again we thank, very heartily, all those who have contributed so splendidly to the jam shower for our soldiers at the front.

We are advised from headquarters of the C. W. C. A. that, as so much fruit has been received from many sources, no more will be required until further notice is given.

Now, please help with money contributions, will you not? Every little counts. Even 25 cents will be acceptable in our Chain. Antiseptics, medicines, bandages, invalid chairs, and surgical appliances of all sorts are still continually needed.

Packing Parcels for Soldiers at the Front.

From the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

The public is urged to exercise every care in packing parcels for the troops, as careful packing is absolutely essential to ensure delivery of the parcels in good order.

Parcels sent abroad require a higher standard of packing than is necessary in the Canadian Parcel Post, and this applies with even greater force to parcels for the troops. Those which are inadequately packed run great risk of damage or loss of contents.

Thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, and thin, wooden boxes, should not be used; nor does a single sheet of ordinary brown paper afford sufficient protection. The following forms of packing are recommended:

I.—Strong, double-cardboard boxes, preferably those made of corrugated cardboard, and having lids which completely enclose the sides of the boxes.

II.—Strong, wooden boxes.

III.—Several folds of stout packing paper.

IV.—Additional security is afforded by an outer covering of linen, calico, or canvas, which should be securely sewn up.

The address of the parcel should be written in ink on the cover, preferably in two places.

The address of the sender of the parcel should also be stated in order that it may be returned if undeliverable. The contents of the parcel should be stated in writing on the cover.

In the case of parcels sent to the Mediterranean Force, they should be very strongly packed. They should be as nearly round as possible, and well padded with shavings, crumpled paper, or similar protective material. The outer covering should consist of strong linen, calico, or canvas, and should be securely sewn up.

The use of wooden or metal boxes with square corners is undesirable, as parcels so packed are liable to injure other parcels in transit. No perishable articles should be sent, and anything likely to become soft or sticky, such as chocolates, should be enclosed in tins. Parcels merely wrapped in paper or packed in thin, cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, cannot be accepted.

Our Serial Story

"THE CHAPERON."

By C. N. and A. Williamson.

Copyrighted.

Chapter XXIII.

PHYLLIS RIVERS' POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

I shall never forget that night at Enkhuisen, or the hotel.

Mr. Starr said it was no wonder Cities of the Zuider Zee died, if they were brought up on hotels like that.

Ours, apparently, had no one to attend to it, except one frightened rabbit of a boy, who appeared to be manager, hall porter, waiter, boots, and chambermaid in one; but when we had scrambled up a ladder-like stairway—it was almost as difficult as climbing a greased pole—we found decent rooms, and after that, things we wanted came by some mysterious means, we knew not how.

It was an adventure sliding down to dinner. Tibe fell from top to bottom, into a kind of black well, and upset Lady MacNairne completely. She said she hated Enkhuisen, and she thought it a dispensation of Providence that the sand had come and silted it up.

We had quite good things for dinner, but we ate in a dining-room with no fresh air, because the commercial travelers who sat at the same table, with napkins tucked under their chins, refused to have the windows open. Mr. van Buren wanted to defy them, but his chin looked so square, and the commercial travelers' eyes got so prominent, that I begged to have the windows left as they were.

There are churches to see in Enkhuisen, and a beautiful choir screen, but we hadn't the heart to visit them. We said perhaps we would go to-morrow, and added in our minds, "if the boat is safely in."

The Rabbit hardly knew what we meant when we asked for a private sitting-room, and evidently thought it far from a proper request.

To add to our melancholy, a thunder-storm came up after dinner, and lightning looped like coils of silver ribbon across the sky and back again, while thunder deadened the chimes of the Dromedary. Still there was no news, and at last Mr. van Buren went out in torrents of rain to the harbor.

We could not bear to sit in the dining-room where the commercial travelers—in carpet slippers—were smoking and discussing Dutch politics, so we clambered up the greased pole to Lady MacNairne's room, and talked about Philip the Second, and tortures, while Tibe growled at the thunder, and looked for it under furniture and in corners.

Nell was in such a black mood that she would have liked Philip to be tor-



tured through the horrible sufferings of the people of Holland. Punishment would have been purified suddenly of his own crime. Really was, a throughout end. It was not an and in the midst say that there w her Brederode a Then Nell jump shining eyes "C she asked.

Her cousin showed where we can do wait and hope th "Are you anxio MacNairne. "A little," he "I don't know claimed Nell, wit I longed to wretchedness seen cousin's heart.

He looked at h for you to worry "If you had Rudolph's safety have been gracious "Don't!" she s Just the one! but in such a didn't finish his s We sat about av speak of other would drift to ou Nell did not join window, looking the rain and win like the purring c Ten o'clock ca Nairne proposed t nothing, we wome Then Nell spok "You and Phil ca Cousin Robert an shall sit up."

Of course I told too; and as Mr. commercial travel room, he and Mr. bade Lady MacNa went down. The unfortunate of putting out th obliged to leave which distressed h By-and-by it was was as silent as City ought to be. cally. Sometimes many minutes, list side; and we coul of mice behind the "I can't stand t going to the harb "I will take yo Buren. "No, thank you, rather you stopped a cold, and mustn

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Serial Story

CHAPERON.

N. and A. Williamson.

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Chapter XXIII.

RIVERS' POINT OF VIEW.

(Continued.)

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tured through all eternity, because of the horrible suffering he inflicted on the people of Holland; but I said the worst punishment would be for his soul to have been purified at death, that he might suddenly realize the fiendishness of his own crimes, see himself as he really was, and go on repeating throughout endless years.

It was not an enlivening conversation, and in the midst Mr. van Buren came eo say that there were no tidings of Jonk- heer Brederode and the boat.

Then Nell jumped up, very white, with shining eyes "Can't we do something?" she asked.

Her cousin shook his head. "What is there we can do? Nothing! We must wait and hope that all is well."

"Are you anxious now?" asked Lady MacNairne.

"A little," he admitted.

"I don't know how to bear it," exclaimed Nell, with a choke in her voice.

I longed to comfort her; but her wretchedness seemed only to harden her cousin's heart.

She looked at her angrily. "It is late for you to worry," he reproached her. "If you had shown concern for Rudolph's safety this morning it would have been gracious; but—"

"Don't!" she said.

Just the one word, and not crossly, but in such a voice of appeal that he didn't finish his sentence.

We sat about awkwardly, and tried to speak of other things, but the talk would drift to our fears for the boat. Nell did not join in. She sat by the window, looking out and listening to the rain and wind, which made a sound like the purring of a great cat.

Ten o'clock came, and Lady MacNairne proposed that, as we could do nothing, we women should go to bed.

Then Nell spoke. "No," she said. "You and Phil can do as you like, and Cousin Robert and Mr. Starr; but I shall sit up."

Of course I told her I would sit up, too; and as Mr. van Buren said the commercial travelers had left the dining-room, he and Mr. Starr and Nell and I bade Lady MacNairne good-night, and went down.

The unfortunate Rabbit was in the act of putting out the light, but he was obliged to leave it for us, a necessity which distressed him.

By-and-by it was eleven, and the hotel was as silent as a hotel in a Dead City ought to be. We talked spasmodically. Sometimes we were still for many minutes, listening for sounds outside; and we could hear the scampering of mice behind the walls.

"I can't stand this," said Nell. "I'm going to the harbor."

"I will take you," replied Mr. van Buren.

"No, thank you," said Nell. "I'd rather you stopped with Phil. She has a cold, and mustn't get wet."

For cleaning churns, so that they will be spotlessly clean and absolutely free from any rancid or stale odor—use

Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia

Ask for it by name—say "Snowflake."

5 and 10 cent packages.



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Y.M.C.A. BLDG., LONDON, ONT. BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND

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"May I go?" asked Mr. Starr.

"Yes," she said.

So they stole away through the sleeping house, and presently we heard the front door close. Mr. van Buren and I were alone together.

He was good about cheering me up, saying he had too much faith in his friend's courage and skill as a yachtsman to be very anxious, though the delay was odd.

Then, suddenly he broke out with a strange question.

"Would it hurt you if anything should happen to Rudolph Brederode?"

I was so surprised that I could hardly answer at first. Then I said that of course it would hurt me, for I liked and admired the Jonkheer, and considered him my friend.

"I have no right to ask," he went on, "but I do beg you to say if it is only as a friend you like Rudolph."

That startled me, for I was afraid things I had done might have been misunderstood, owing to the difference of ways in Holland.

"Why," I stammered, "are you going to warn me not to care for him, because he doesn't care for me? How dreadful!"

Nell's cousin Robert looked so pale, I was afraid he must be ill. He put up his hand and pushed his hair back from his forehead, and then began pacing about the room.

"Rudolph must care—he shall care, if you wish it," he said.

"Oh," I exclaimed, "I didn't mean it was dreadful if he didn't care; but if you thought I did."

He stopped walking and took one big step that brought him to me.

"You do not?"

"Of course not," said I; "not in that way."

Mr. van Buren caught both my hands, and pressed them so tightly, that I couldn't help giving a tiny squeak.

"Ah, I have hurt you!" he cried, and a strange expression came into his eyes. At least, it was strange that it should be for me, instead of Freule Menela, for it was almost—but no, I must have been mistaken, of course, in thinking it was like that. Anyway, it was a thrilling expression, and made my heart beat as fast as if I were frightened, though I think that wasn't exactly the feeling. I couldn't take my eyes away from him for a minute. We looked straight at each other; then, as if he couldn't resist, he kissed my hands one after the other—not with polite little Dutch kisses, but eager and desperate. As he did it, he gave a kind of groan, and before I could speak he muttered, "Forgive me!" as he rushed out of the room.

He must have almost run against Mr. Starr, for the next instant the "Mariner" (as Jonkheer Brederode calls him) came in, dripping wet.

There was I, all pink and trembling and my voice did sound odd as I quavered out, "Where's Nell?"

"Gone to her room," said Mr. Starr, looking hard at me with his brilliant, whimsical eyes. "I was to tell you—"

With that, I burst into tears.

Good gracious poor angel! What is the matter?" he exclaimed, coming closer.

"I don't know," I sobbed. "But I'm not an angel. I do believe I'm a very wicked girl."

"You, wicked? Why?"

"Because—I've got feelings I oughtn't to have."

"And that's why you're crying?"

"I'm not sure. But I just—can't help it."

"I wish I could do something," said he, quite miserably; and I could smell the wet serge of his sopping coat, though I couldn't see him, for my hands were over my eyes. I was ashamed of myself, but not as much ashamed as I would have been with any one else, because of the feeling I have that Mr. Starr would be so wonderfully nice and sympathetic to confide in. Not that I have anything to confide.

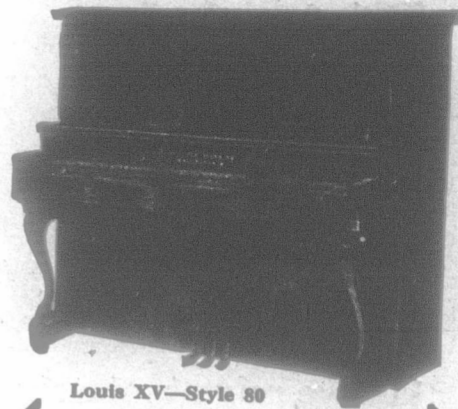
"Thank you, but you couldn't. No-body could," I moaned.

"Not even Miss Van Buren?"

"Not now. It's too sad. Something seems to have come between us; I don't know what."

"Maybe that's making you cry?"

"No, I don't think so. Oh, I'm so unhappy!"



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"You poor little dove! You don't mind my calling you that, do you?"

I shook my head. "No, it comforts me. It's so soothing after—after—"

"After what? Has anybody been beast enough—"

"Nobody's been a beast," I hurried to break in, "except, perhaps me."

"Do tell me what's troubling you," he begged, and pulled my hands down from my face, not in the way Mr. van Buren had caught them, but very gently. I let him lead me to a sofa and dry my eyes with his handkerchief, because it seemed exactly like having a brother. It was just as nice to be sympathized with by him as I had often imagined it would be, and I liked it so much that I selfishly forgot he was soaked with rain, and ought to get out of his wet clothes.

"If I knew I would tell you," I said.

"You're worried about Alb—I mean Brederode?"

"Oh, now I know I'm a beast! I'd forgotten to ask about him, or the boats."

"You'd forgotten—by Jove! No, nothing heard or seen yet. I made Miss Van Buren come back at last. Had to say I was afraid of catching cold or she'd be there now. But see here, as it isn't Alb's fate that's bothering you, may I make a guess?"

"Yes, because you never could guess," said I.

"Is it—anything about van Buren?"

My face felt as if it was on fire.

"Why, what should it be?" I asked.

"It might be, for instance, that you're sorry for him because he's engaged to a brute of a girl who's sure to make him miserable. You've got such a tender heart."

"You're partly right," I confessed.

"Not that he's been complaining. He wouldn't do such a thing."

"No, of course not," said Mr. Starr.

"It's wonderful how that should have come into your mind," I said.

"Please don't think me stupid to cry, but suddenly it came over me—such agonizing pity for him. I can't think he loves her."

"I'm sure he doesn't. I always wondered how he could, but to-night I saw that his engagement was making him wretched."

"You saw that?"

"Yes."

"You're so sympathetic," I couldn't help saying.

"Am I?"

"Yes. Do you know, I feel almost as if you were my brother?"

"Oh, that settles it! It's all up with me."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Whichever way I look I find nothing but sisters. I've had to promise myself to be a brother to Miss Van Buren, too, to-night."

"Don't you mean you promised her?"

"No, for I haven't done that yet. But it will probably come later."

"Would you rather not be yet brother?" I hope I didn't speak reproachfully.

"We'll, my first idea was that an aunt was the only relative I should have with me on this trip. Still, I'd have been delighted to be a brother to one of you, if I could only have kept the other up my sleeve, as you might say, to be useful in a different capacity."

"You love to puzzle me," I said.

"There are lots of things I love about you—as a brother," he answered with a funny sigh. And I wasn't sure whether he was poking fun at me or not. "But, as for Miss Van Buren, why couldn't she look upon van Buren as a brother?"

"He's her cousin, and she doesn't love him much," I explained.

"Alb, then."

"She doesn't love him at all."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Oh, certain!" I assured him quite earnestly.

"She's sick with anxiety about him anyhow. I had to comfort her."

"That's because she feels guilty for being so disagreeable," I said; "and she would of course suffer dreadful remorse, poor girl, if he were drowned looking after her boat, as I prayed he won't be."

"I began to understand now. Poor Mr. Starr was jealous of his friend, the Jew."

"What a—she should love me a little, then, if there's nobody else."

"But you know, I shouldn't be a bit surprised if she does," I almost whisp-

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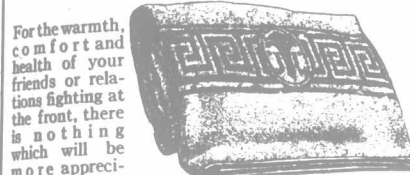
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ered. "Perhaps that's what's making her so queer."

"I wish I could think so," sighed Mr. Starr. But he didn't look as radiant as one might have expected. He seemed more startled than delighted.

"Anyhow," he went on, "you're a dove-hearted angel, and it's all fixed up that I'm to be a brother to you, whatever other relationships I may be engaged in. I must try and get to work, and earn my salt by making you happy."

"I don't feel to-night as if I could ever be happy again," I told him. "The world seems such a sad place to be in."

"I'll see what I can do, anyhow," said he. "Would it make you happier if van Buren were happier?"

"Oh, yes," I exclaimed. "He's been so kind to Nell and me. But I'm afraid nothing can be done. An unfortunate marriage for a young man of—of an affectionate nature is such a tragedy, isn't it?"

"Awful. But it may never come off."

"I don't see what's to prevent it," I said. And the memory of that last look on Mr. van Buren's face came up so vividly that tears stood in my eyes.

"I've thought of something that might," said he; and I was burning to know what when the door opened, and Nell came in without her coat and hat.

She eyed Mr. Starr reproachfully. "Oh, you promised to ask Robert to go back with you to the pier," she said. "Has he gone by himself?"

"I don't—" Mr. Starr had begun guiltily, still sitting beside me on the sofa, when her cousin appeared on the threshold. He was very pale, and looked so grave that I thought some bad news must have come. Nell thought so, too, for she took a step toward him as he paused in the open doorway—

"You've—heard nothing?" she stammered.

"Poor Rudolph," he began; but at the sound of such a beginning she put out her hands as if to ward off a ghost, and her face was so death-like I was frightened lest she was going to faint. Then, suddenly, it changed, and lit up. I never saw her so beautiful as she was at that moment. She gave a cry of joy, and the next instant our handsome brown skipper had pushed past Mr. van Buren at the door, and had both her hands in his.

He was dripping with water. Even his hair was so wet that I saw for the first time it was curly.

"Oh, I'm so glad, so glad!" faltered Nell. "Robert said 'poor Rudolph!' and I thought—"

"I was only going to say poor Rudolph had had a bad night of it," broke in Mr. van Buren; but I don't think either of them heard.

"Were you anxious about me? Did you care?" asked Jonkheer Broderode. "That seemed to call Nell back to herself. 'I was anxious about 'Lorelei,'" she said. "You've brought her back all right?"

"Yes, and 'Waterspin,'" he answered, with the joy gone out of his voice. "We had rough weather to fight against, but we've come to no harm." He turned to me wistfully. "Had you a thought to spare for the skipper once or twice to-day, Miss Rivers?"

I was so grieved for him that, before I knew what I was saying, I exclaimed: "Why, I've thought of nothing else!"

I put out my hand to him, and he shook it as if he never meant to let it go.

"How good you are," he said warmly. And I didn't dare look at Mr. van Buren, for the idea came to me that maybe he would not now believe what I had told him a little while ago.

This morning I scolded Nell before our chaperon for her coldness to Jonkheer Broderode, when he had done so much for her.

"How could you," I asked, "when the poor fellow seemed so pleased to think you cared? It was cruel."

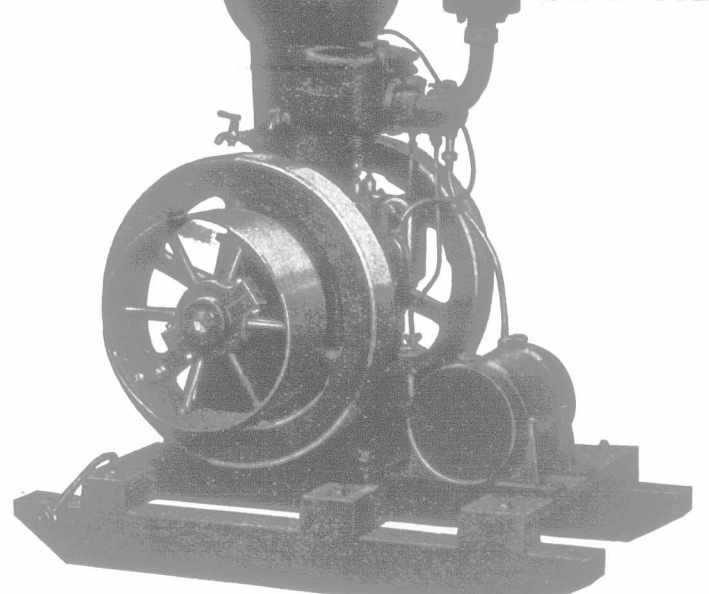
"I didn't want him to think I cared," Nell answered.

"Dear girl, you were quite right," said Lady MacNairne. Then she laughed. "He hoped to make our Phil jealous, I suppose, for his real thought seems to have been for her, doesn't it?"

Neither of us answered. I quite fancied last night that she had been wrong about those surmises of hers; but now, when she put it in this way, I wasn't so sure, after all.

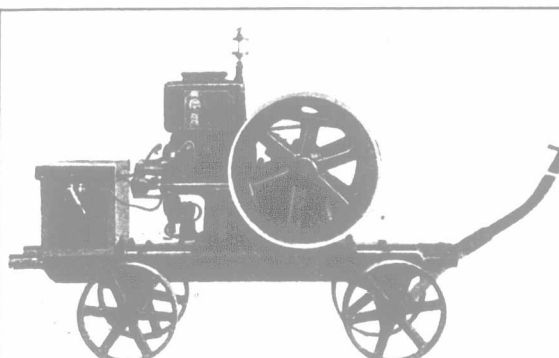
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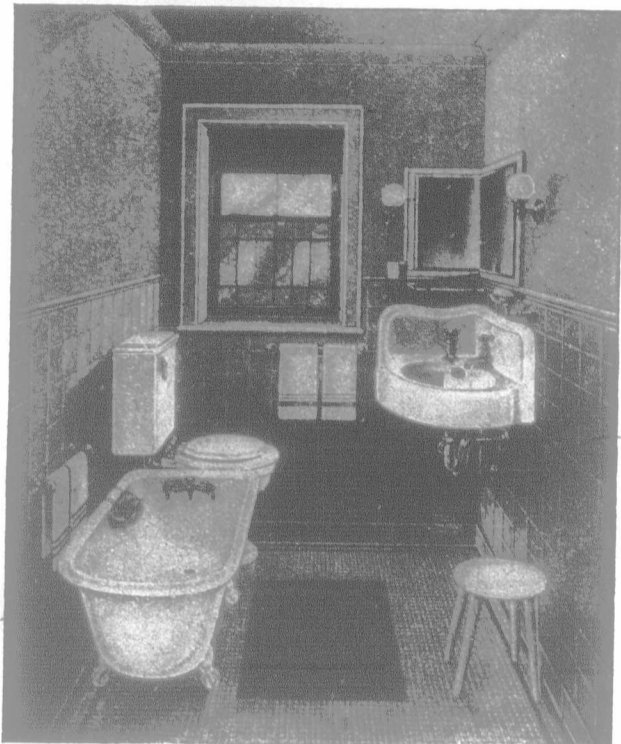
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Chapter XXIV.

Nell has been very strange for the last few days, but singularly lovable to everybody except Jonkheer Brederode; and to him she has never been the same for ten consecutive minutes. Perhaps it is a mercy if Lady MacNairne is right, and he was never in love with her, though it would be sad if he thought of me in that way. I should be sorry to have any one as unhappy as I now am. It's a good thing for me that we were traveling, for if we were at home I should hardly be able to go through it without letting Nell or others suspect the change. As it is, there is always something new to keep my thoughts away from myself and other people, of whom it may be still more unwise to think.

Nell avoided Jonkheer Brederode as much as she could the morning after the storm. She said that, as he took no interest in her, it could not matter what she did so far as he was concerned. She was quite meek and subdued when she answered any question of his, until they differed about something. It was about Urk, a little island she had discovered on the map, exactly in the middle of the Zuider Zee.

When she heard that "Lor-lei-Mascotte's" motor had been injured slightly, and we could not go on, she suggested that while we were waiting we might take steamer to the island, stop all night, and come back to Enkhuizen next day. By that time Hendrik, our chauffeur, would have repaired the damage. "Urk isn't worth seeing," said our skipper.

Nell asked if he had ever been there. "No," he replied; but he had heard that it was a dull little hole, and it would be far better to stop at Enkhuizen till next morning, when we could get away, if the weather changed, to Stavoren.

"There's nothing to do in Enkhuizen," said Nell.

"No," said he; "but there'll be less in Urk. I strongly advise you not to go."

"That decides it," said Mr. van Buren, who was stopping on for a day or two.

At once Nell fired up. "Not at all," said she. "No one who doesn't want to, need go; but those who do, will. All favorably inclined hold up their hands."

Up went Mr. Starr's, and Lady MacNairne slowly followed his example. Whether it is that she wishes to be with her nephew because she's fond of him, or whether she thinks highly of her duties as our chaperon; anyway, she generally comes with us if she does. I hated displeasing Mr. van Buren; but when Nell said, "Phil, you'll stick by me, won't you?" I couldn't desert her, especially as I feel that, for some reason or other, she's as restless and unhappy as I am. It may be the poor dear's conscience that troubles her; but I sympathize with her just the same, for mine is far from clear. I have such hard, uncharitable thoughts toward one of my own sex—one perhaps not as much older than I am, as she looks.

I think Mr. van Buren was torn between his desire to stand by his friend (who said he must stay to superintend the repairs) and his natural wish to see his cousin through any undertaking, no matter how imprudent. He went on trying to dissuade Nell from going to Urk, but the more he talked the more determined she grew. She was surprised at our indifference to a wonderful pinhead of earth, which had contrived to stick up out of the water and become an island after the great inundation that formed the Zuider Zee. Judging from guide-books, the population was quite unspoiled, as Urk was too remote to be a show place, although the costumes were said to be beautiful. Such a spot was romance itself, and it would be almost a crime not to visit it. The steamer would leave Enkhuizen after luncheon, returning next day, so we must stop on the island for about eighteen hours; but as the guides mentioned an inn, it would be as simple as interesting to spend a night at the idyllic little place.

Jonkheer Brederode made no more objections after the first, and finally it was settled that all of us should go, except our skipper and Mr. van Buren.

We packed small bags, and took cameras. And we had to scramble through luncheon to catch the steamer, which was rather a horrid one, ap-

10 Cents
worth of ordinary KEROSENE or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 80 hours and will produce **300 Candle Power** of the finest, whitest and most efficient light ever known. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

AGENTS MAKE \$25 per week in their spare time. You can do the same. Send for our offer while your territory is open.

KNIGHT LIGHT CO.
519 Knight Bldg., CHICAGO



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

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

EASTERN Townships farm for sale—Very desirable dairy and fruit farm for sale, owner retiring; 134 acres, 800 apples, 100 plum, 1,300 maple trees. Within easy reach of Montreal. One mile from C. P. R. and S. C. R. Good house, three reception rooms, six bed rooms; water in house. Barn, stabling for 20 cows and three horses. Sale includes stock of eleven Holsteins, two horses, pigs, fowls, all implements and furniture. Price reasonable; half cash balance at 7% immediate possession or in the spring. No agents. Write Mr. Jas. J. Adamson, 14 Amesbury Avenue, Montreal.

FERRETS—Either color, large or small, single pairs or dozen lots. Catalogue free. C. H. Keefer & Co., Greenwich, Ohio.

15 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Dairy, fruit and vegetables; good buildings, silo. Small cash payment. Box 10 "Farmer's Advocate" London.

WANTED to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Two Central Alberta Improved Farms—100 acres each—well situated, first-class soil, good for mixed farming or grain growing; close together. For sale, or will exchange for Western Ontario farm. Write owner, F. W. TWEDDLE, Innisfail, Alta., for particulars.

The Barrie Clydesdale Association will sell without reserve, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Market Square, Barrie, on Saturday, Dec. 11th, at 2 p.m., the imported Clydesdale stallion, Windfall [11237] (15527), black, foaled 1907. Windfall is a handsome horse, weighing about 2,000 lbs., imported by Graham Bros., and has proved himself a first-class stock horse, and is only offered for sale because he has travelled for five seasons in this district. Terms cash, or good paper at three months. **GEORGE RAIKES, Secretary, Barrie P. O.**

Crate-Fattened Poultry

We are open for shipments of crate-fattened poultry of all kinds. Highest market prices paid, according to quality. Prompt returns. Write us for quotations.

Henry Gatehouse & Son
348 Dorchester Street West
MONTREAL

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.

EXTRA fine pure-bred bronze turkeys for sale at very low prices. Grand birds bred from stock of Guelph and Ottawa winners, all ages. Old customers come back for more. Wm. T. Ferguson, Spencerville, Ontario.

PRIZEWINNING, bred-to-kill stock—Two White Wyandotte cocks and choice cockerels, Choice White Rock cockerels and Fawn and White Indian Runner drakes. One-fifty each. George Buttery, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, bred from prize-winning stock; also purebred Collie pups. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

SEND 50c.—Valuable recipe that makes hens lay. Robt. Hardy, Robert's Creek, B. C.

Mention Advocate.

10 Cents
worth of
KEROSENE
or Coal Oil will keep this
lamp in operation for
10 HOURS and will produce
300 Candle Power
of the finest, without and most
efficient light ever known. Nothing to
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AGENTS MAKE \$25
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STERN Townships farm for sale—Very desirable
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leaving; 134 acres, 800 apples, 100 plum, 1,300
apple trees. Within easy reach of Montreal. One
mile from C. P. R. and S. C. R. Good house,
reception rooms, six bed rooms; water in
barn. Barn, stabling for 20 cows and three
horses, pigs, fowls, all implements and furniture.
Price reasonable; half cash balance at 7%
mediate possession or in the spring. No agents.
Mr. Jas. J. Adamson, 14 Amesbury Avenue,
Montreal.

PROPERTY—Either color, large or small, single
pairs or dozen lots. Catalogue free. C. H.
H. & Co., Greenwich, Ohio.

ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Dairy, fruit and
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H. Minneapoli, Minn.

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St. Paul, Alta., for particulars.

Barrie Clydesdale Association
sell without reserve, by PUBLIC AUCTION,
at Market Square, Barrie, on Saturday,
11th, at 2 p.m., the imported Clydesdale
mare, Windfall (11237) (15527), black, foaled
in Windfall, is a handsome horse weighing
2,000 lbs., imported by Graham Bros., and
proved himself a first-class stock horse, and is
offered for sale because he has travelled for
seasons in this district. Terms cash, or good
notes at three months. **GEORGE RAIKES,**
Barrie, P. O.

Crate-Fattened Poultry
We are open for shipments of
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Highest market prices paid, accord-
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RA fine pure-bred bronze turkeys for sale at
very low prices. Grand birds bred from stock
of high and Ottawa winners, all ages. Old
fowls and Ottawa winners, all ages. Old
fowls come back for more. Wm. T. Ferguson,
Orville, Ontario.

WINNING, bred-to-lay stock—Two
white Wyandotte cocks and choice cockerels.
White Rock cockerels and Fawn and White
Runner drakes. One-fifth each. George
W. Strathroy, Ont.

SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, bred
from prizewinning stock; also purebred Collie
R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

50c.—Valuable recipe that makes hens
Robt. Hardy, Robert's Creek, B. C.

ention Advocate.

**THIS WASHER
MUST PAY
FOR ITSELF**

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it
was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with
it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know
anything about horses much.
And I didn't know the man
very well either.
So I told him I wanted to
try the horse for a month.
He said "All right, but pay
me first, and I'll give you
back your money if the
horse isn't alright."
Well, I didn't like that. I
was afraid the horse wasn't
"alright" and that I might
have to whistle for my mon-
ey if I once parted with it.
So I didn't buy the horse,
although I wanted it badly.
Now this set me thinking.
You see I make Washing
Machines—the "1900 Gravity"
Washer.



Our "Gravity" design
gives greatest convenience,
as well as ease of operation
with quick and thorough
work. Do not overlook the
detachable tub feature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address me personally, L. M. Morris,
Mgs., Nineteen Hundred Washer Co., 357
Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. (Factory:
79-81 Portland St., Toronto.)

100 Buys the Strongest Halter
made Have the best and save!

(\$1.25 West of Ft. William.)
Once let a young colt
pull out of a halter and he
learns a bad habit. Nothing
will hold him as surely as a
Giant Halter. The harder a
horse pulls on this Giant
Halter the tighter it holds.
He can't break it.



**GRIFFITH'S
Giant Halters**

Go to your dealer and see the Giant
Halter and you can see the strength
in it—well stitched double harness
leather or russet belting—and 1/2 inch
hard tested rope. You can see why it
holds—and you can see why it wears
so well. The next best halter you
will see will cost you \$2.00. You can
buy two Giant Halters for that money.

OTHER GRIFFITH MONEY SAVERS
Our big factory makes only harness
specialties—all money savers. Ask
your dealer for a list. Or write to us
and we will send it FREE by first
mail.

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON
68 Waterloo St., Stratford

The "Challenge"
WATERPROOF
all-linen
COLLAR

THE CHOICE OF PARTICULAR MEN
SMOOTH—STYLISH—ECONOMICAL
NO LAUNDRY BILLS TO PAY
AT YOUR DEALER'S, OR DIRECT, 25c
THE ARLINGTON CO. 54-56 PRINCE AVE.
TORONTO
MADE IN CANADA

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

parently being intended more for the
convenience of enormous bales, sacks,
and fruit-baskets than that of its
passengers, who were stuffed in anyhow
among the cargo. Lady MacNairne was
furious, because it was too cold for Tibe
on deck, and he wasn't allowed below in
the tiny, poky cabin. She argued with
the captain, or somebody in authority
and velvet slippers; but he being particu-
larly Dutch, and very old, even her
fascination had no power. (It is
strange, but when Lady MacNairne gets
excited she talks more like an Ameri-
can than a Scotswoman; however, I be-
lieve she has been to the States.) At
last we all three formed a kind of hol-
low square round Tibe with our skirts
over his back, and when he wasn't ask-
ing he amused himself by pretending that
our shoes were bones.

Even Mr. Starr could not keep us gay
and laughing for the whole two hours
of the trip, for we were squeezed in
between bags of potatoes (he sat on
one), and our feet kept going to sleep.
But Nell said, think of Urk and how
seeing Urk would make up for every-
thing.

Eventually we did see it, and it really
did look pretty from a distance, with its
little close-clustered red roofs like a but-
tonhole bouquet floating on the sea. As
the steamer brought us nearer the island
something of the glamor faded; but
there were about a dozen girls
assembled to watch the arrival of the
boat, wearing rather nice, winged white
caps and low-necked black dresses.

Quickly we made our cameras ready,
expecting them to smile shyly and seem
pleased, as at Volendam; but with one
accord they sneered and turned their
backs, as if on a word of command.
We "snapped" nothing but a row of
sunburnt necks under the caps. The
girls laughed scornfully, and when we
landed they repaid our first interest in
them by staring at us with impudent
contempt. There was no one to carry
our bags, so we had to do it ourselves,
Mr. Starr taking all he could manage and
as we trailed off to find the hotel, about
forty or fifty ugly and disagreeable-
looking people followed after us, jeering
and evidently making the most personal re-
marks.

Nobody could, or would, tell us where
to find the inn; but it was close by
really, as we presently found out for
ourselves, after we had gone the wrong
way once or twice. Perhaps it wasn't
strange, though, that we missed it, for
it was a shabby little house with no
resemblance to a hotel; and when we
went in, the landlord, who was cleaning
lamps and curtain-rods in a scene of
great disorder in the principal room,
showed signs of bewildered surprise at
sight of us. But he was a great deal
more surprised when he heard that we
wished to stay the night. He had not
many rooms, he said, and people seldom
asked for them; indeed, no tourist had
ever done so before within his experi-
ence. Still, he would do his best for
us, and—yes, we could see the rooms.

He dropped his cleaning rags and cur-
tain-rods on the floor, and, opening a
door, started to go up a ladder which
led to a square hole in the floor above.
We followed, all but Lady MacNairne,
who would not go because Tibe could
not, and at the top of the hole were
two little boxes of rooms with beds in
the wall—stuffy, unmade beds, which
perhaps the landlord and some members
of the family had slept in.

"This is going to be an adventure,"
said Nell; but her voice did not sound
very cheerful, and I felt I could have
cried when I heard that she and I would
have to bunk together in the wall, on a
two-foot wide bed smelling like wet
moss.

We were dying for tea, or even coffee,
but it seemed useless to ask for it, as
apparently there were no servants, and
the landlord went back to his cleaning
the instant we had scrambled down the
ladder.

"Perhaps," said I, "we can find a
cafe, if we go out and explore."
So we went, followed by beggars for
the first time in Holland, and it was a
hideous island, with no sign of a cafe
or anything else nice, or even clean.
All was as unlike as possible to the
ideas we had formed of the dear little
Hollow Land. There were dead cats,
and bad eggs, and old bones lying
about the oozy gutters, and peo-
ple



Granny's Experiences

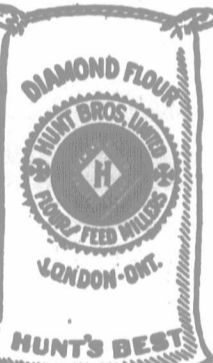
"Well,
Jim, of all
men!"

No. 7 "It must be thirty-five years since I've seen you.
Have you seen Dan yet? My, but he will be glad
to see you—you two were such chums when boys."
"How's that? I'm looking well? Why, yes, I'm
feeling pretty good—simple life you know, Jim—
good food and lots of it."
"That reminds me; come on out to the kitchen
and I will phone Dan that you are here, and I'll
give you a piece of pie such as you haven't tasted
in years."
"Yes, they're just the same kind that I used to give
you and Dan when you used to call on me—I
hardly knew whether it was the pie or me you
were after."
"Yes, sir; I'm a grandmother now, but I still bake
the same old pies and bread, and use the same old
brand of flour—HUNT'S DIAMOND FLOUR—I'm
always sure of good results when I bake with it."

Established 1854

1669

**HUNT'S
DIAMOND
FLOUR**
"Always the Same"



**BIG AND LITTLE
SCALES**



AYLMER PUMP & SCALE COMPANY, LIMITED
Independent, not subsidiary to, or controlled by, any other company
422 Water Street, AYLMEER, ONT.

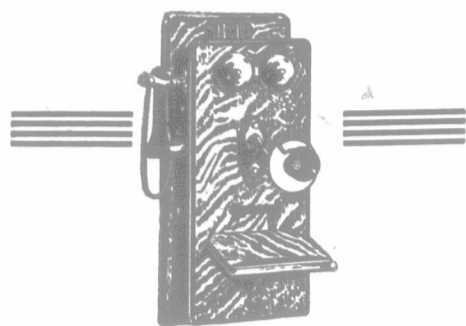
H. ARKELL W. J. ARKELL F. S. ARKELL

Summer Hill Stock Farm
Largest and oldest importers and breeders of

OXFORDS

in Canada. Look up our show record, it will give
you an idea of the kind of Oxfords we have for sale.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Proprietors, Teeswater, Ont.
Customers, beware of imitations of this advertisement.



Which Telephone?

There are several thousand farmers scattered throughout Canada who have decided to establish telephone connection with their neighbours and with the outside world—to get in close touch with buyers, commission agents, the doctor and the stores. To ensure their complete satisfaction, their installation MUST measure up to the efficiency of

Stromberg-Carlson Telephones

Inferior apparatus is not worth installing—an instrument that does not reproduce the message clearly would cause endless trouble. Stromberg-Carlson Telephones, throughout North America, in City, Factory and Farm, are daily serving millions.

Notwithstanding the very moderate cost the instruments are most carefully constructed with the idea of giving efficient economical service in both local and long-distance connections. Do not decide on any telephone outfit

until you know what the Stromberg-Carlson apparatus will cost for the same job. If you need a few more members in your community to establish a local company, advise us and we will gladly assist you.

"A Telephone on the Farm"

This book contains valuable information for you and will be sent free upon request. Do not hesitate to ask for estimates and assistance. Address—

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.
23 RICHMOND ST., TORONTO

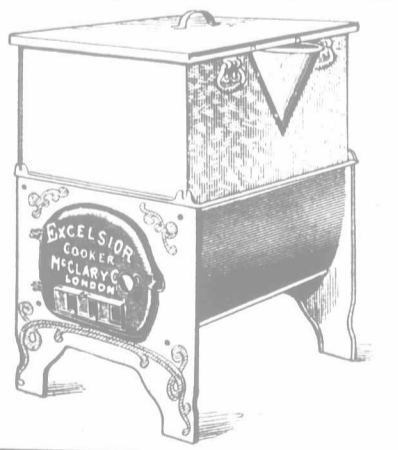
Greater Nourishment From Feed

You know how a good plate of porridge heats you up on a cold winter morning. How it invigorates you. Makes you feel fitter for a good day's work. Will make you proof against the cold.

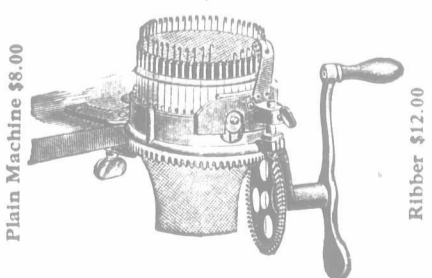
Warm feed has the same effect on stock. Write to-day for circular telling all about

McCLARY'S EXCELSIOR COOKER

Burns any fuel. Lasts a lifetime. Made only by
McClary's, London, Ont.



Dundas Knitting Machine Co.
DUNDAS, ONTARIO



EVERYBODY IS KNITTING

Save time and get our machine to do your family knitting. Simple and easy to work. Samples and further information sent on receipt of postal card.

shouted disagreeable things at us from their doorways.

Mr. Starr tried to be merry, but it was as difficult, even for him, as making jokes in the tumbrel on the way to have your head cut off, and Lady MacNairne said at last that she would much rather have hers cut off than stay seventeen more hours in such a ghastly hole.

"I simply can't and won't, and you shan't either!" she exclaimed. "We've been here an hour, and it seems a month. Somehow we must get away."

Poor Nell was sadly crushed. She admitted that she had made a horrible mistake, which she regretted more for our sakes than her own, though she herself was so bored that she felt a decrepit wreck, a hundred years old.

"But the steamer doesn't come back till eight or nine to-morrow morning. I'm afraid we'll have to grin and bear it till then," said Mr. Starr.

"I can't grin, and I won't bear it," replied Lady MacNairne. "Dearest Ronny, you are a man, and we look to you to get us away from here."

Poor Mr. Starr stared wildly out at sea, as if he would call a bark of some sort from the vasty deep; but there was nothing to be seen except an endless expanse of gray water. Nell had torn her dress on a barbed-wire fence which shut us away from the only spot of green on the hideous island; Tibe had unfortunately eaten part of what Mr. Starr said was an Early Christian egg; I had wrenched my ankle badly on a bit of banana peel; Lady MacNairne's smart coat was spoilt by some mud which a small Urkian boy had thrown at her, and Mr. Starr must have felt that, if he didn't instantly perform a miracle, he would be blamed by us all for everything.

"We might get a sailing-boat," he said, when he had thought passionately for a few minutes.

We snapped at the idea, and a moment later we were on our way to the harbor to find out.

Now was the time that I became a person of importance. Owing to my studies, in which Mr. van Buren has encouraged me so kindly, I know enough Dutch to ask for most things I want, and to understand whether people mean to let me have them or not, which seems odd, considering that I deliberately made up my mind not to learn a word when Nell almost dragged me to Holland. Under Mr. Starr's guidance, and at his dictation, I interviewed every sailor we met lounging about the harbor.

It was very discouraging at first. The men were all sure that no sailing-boat could get to Enkhuizen, as the wind was exactly in the wrong quarter; but just as our hearts were on their way down to the boots Tibe had gnawed so much, a brown young man, with crisp black curls and ear-rings, said we could go to Kampen if we liked. It would take four or five hours, and we should have to sleep there, taking the steamer when it started back in the morning. Kampen was beautiful, he told us, with old buildings and water-gates; but even if it hadn't been, we were convinced that it must be better than Urk; so we joyously engaged a large fishing-boat owned by the brown man and his still browner father.

We made poor Mr. Starr go back alone to the inn and break it to the landlord that we were not going to stay, after all; but he paid for the rooms, so the old man was delighted that he could go on with his cleaning in peace.

Now we began to be quite happy and excited. Mr. Starr brought us bread and cheese from the inn to eat on board, and presently we were all packed away in the fishing-boat, which smelt interestingly of ropes and tar.

Nell and I sat on the floor, where we could feel as well as hear the knocking of the little waves against the planks which alone separated us from the water.

There was not much breeze to begin with, for the winds seemed to be resting after their orgy of yesterday, and just as the old bronze statue and the young bronze statue were ready to start, the little there was died as if of exhaustion.

There we sat and waited, our muscles involuntarily straining, as if to help the

What you need for a Sore Throat is WARMTH



Thermogene Curative Wadding as applied for the relief of Sore Throat

THERMOGENE—by generating a soothing, comforting warmth—quickly dispels all the soreness and inflammation.

A strip of this light, dry, fleecy wadding applied to the throat (as in illustration) never fails to bring instant relief. Easily kept in place by a handkerchief or strip of flannel.

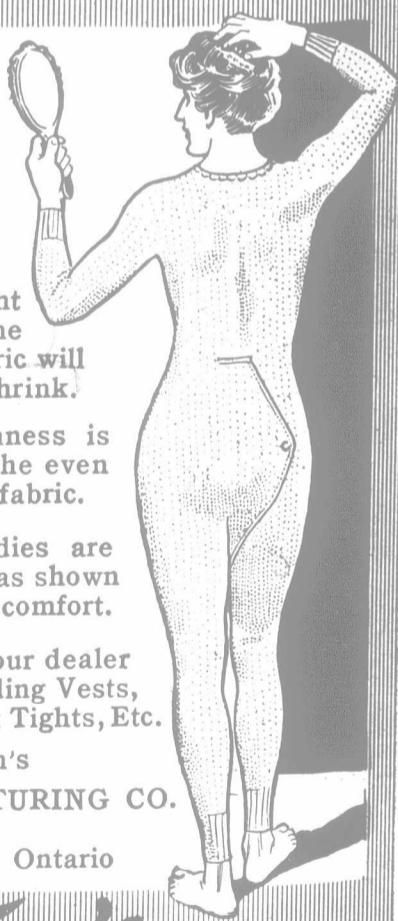
THERMOGENE CURATIVE WADDING

Removes all pain caused by damp and cold—Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Quinsy, Chest Colds, Lumbago; also Sprains, Backache, Neuralgia, etc. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send for free sample.

THE THERMOGENE CO., LIMITED, HAYWARDS HEATH, ENG.
Sales Agents for Canada:
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., Ltd., McCaul St., Toronto

A SAMPLE OF THERMOGENE FREE
To introduce THERMOGENE we will mail anywhere in Canada a free sample. Write to-day to the Thermogene Bureau, Dept. M 10 McCaul St., Toronto. State your name and address clearly.

This perfected Union Suit is ideal for ladies



Its glove-like fit is permanent because knitted in during the making, and because the fabric will neither lose its shape nor shrink.

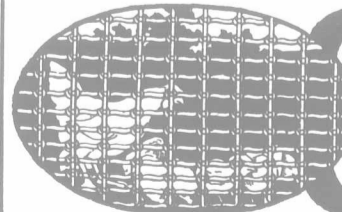
Its soft, comfortable smoothness is due to fine quality yarns and the even texture of the Spring Needle fabric.

Watson's Union Suits for ladies are made with the Klosed Krotch as shown—a feature of real lasting comfort.

If you prefer other styles, your dealer has them in Watson's—including Vests, Drawers, Corset Covers, Black Tights, Etc.

Insist on Watson's
THE WATSON MANUFACTURING CO. Limited
29 Brantford - Ontario

Watson's UNDERWEAR



PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Real Fence—Not Netting
Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.
The Banwell-Hexie Wire Fence Company, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

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Treasure Ranges

Are made to stand the test and please the purchaser



Othello Treasure Cast Range

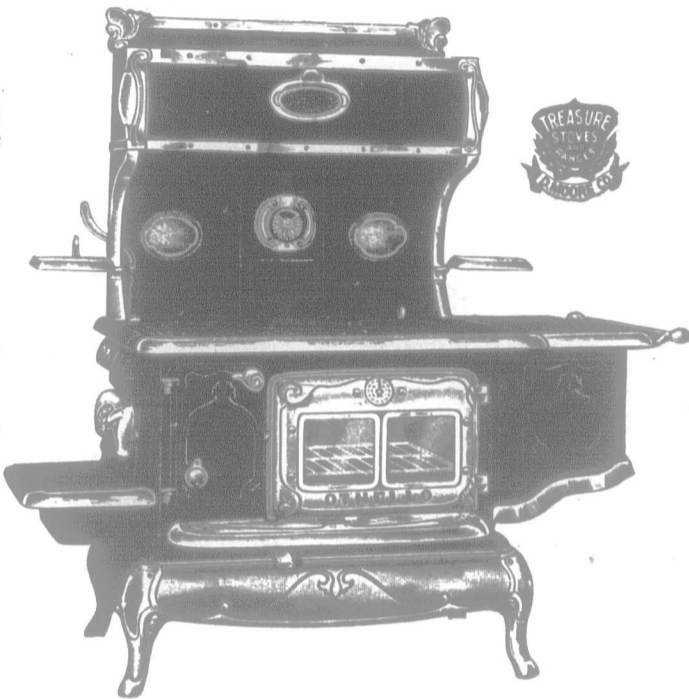
A larger cast iron Coal and Wood Range than is made elsewhere. Square or Reservoir.

Sovereign Treasure Steel Plate Range

Square or Reservoir, Glass Oven Door or Plain, Tile or Black, High Closet.

These are made specially to suit the farmer's need. Large ovens and fire boxes and powerful heaters. For coal or wood.

A Live Agent will Carry this Line



Style — Reservoir, Glass Door and High Closet

Style—R. H. Reservoir, Glass Oven Door and N. P. Tile High Closet

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The D. Moore Company.

Winnipeg Agent, Market and Princess Sts., J. A. EVANS

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

JOHN BURNS, Railway St., Vancouver, B. C.



Thermogene Curative Wadding as applied for the relief of Sore Throat

ecy wadding applied (n) never fails to bring in place by a hand-

GENE WADDING

up and cold—Pneumonia, n, Quinsy, Chest Colds, ne, Neuralgia, etc. Sold or free sample.

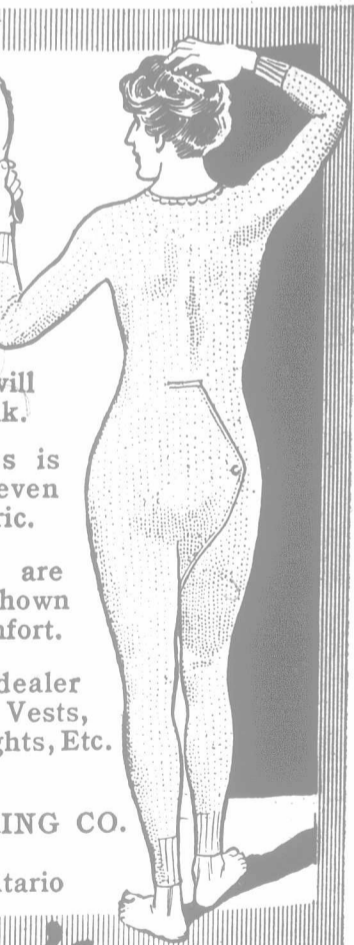
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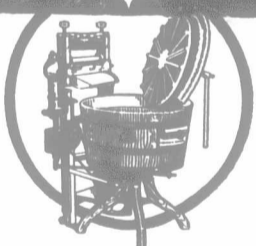
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POULTRY FENCE

ce—Not Netting y spaced—making it a complete als as well as small poultry. Top rmed dates No. 12 wire—made hich time and other tests have g. Ask about our farms and ornaments. Agents wanted in unassigned territories. Fire Fence Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

NEW IDEA ELECTRIC



Combination Washer and Wringer
A Notable Production of an Electric Age
In the NEW IDEA ELECTRIC, the latest and most perfect labor saving device for washing and wringing clothes are fully perfected.
The wringer swings to and works in either direction, in any position, over stationary or ordinary tubs, and the operator has nothing to do but feed the machine and hang out the clothes. Ask your dealer about it or write direct.
CUMMER DOWSWELL, Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont. 21-14

The Deaf Hear



Write for our big introductory offer on the latest scientific hearing instrument, the perfected new **1915 Thin Receiver Model**
Mears Ear Phone MANY times as efficient and powerful as the old model. *degrees of sound* in 8 adjustments, instantly changed by a touch of the finger.
Free Trial Sold in Canada direct from our Montreal factory—only on trial at our expense. Test it for 15 days. Costs nothing if you do not want to keep it. Easy monthly payments if you wish at the lowest net price direct to you. Send for our offer and the Mears Booklet—FREE.
GOODWINS LIMITED, Box 54, MONTREAL.

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion, registered, sired by Lord March, out of Pomona Matron, No 33676. Black, & white stockings and blaze. An exceptionally well built and promising horse. Price reasonable. Further particulars from Pomona Farm, Cobourg, Ontario

boat along; but the sail flapped idly: we might as well have tried to sail on the waxed floor of a ball-room with the windows shut.

"Can't they do something?" asked Lady MacNairne, in growing despair. I passed the question on; but the men shook their heads. Without some faint breeze to help them along they could not move.

When half an hour had dragged itself away, and still the air was dead, or fast asleep (Mr. Starr said that Urk had stifled it), we began to realize the fate to which we were doomed. We would either have to spend the night curled up among coils of ropei with no shelter except a windowless, furnitureless cupboard of four feet by three, which maybe called itself a cabin, or we would have to crawl humbly back to the inn and sue for a night's lodging.

We were hungry and cross, a little tired, and very, very hot. It would have been a great relief to burst into tears, or be disagreeable to some one I don't know why, but I had the most homesick longing to see Mr. van Buren. It seemed as if, had he come with us, everything would have been right, or at least bearable.

Suddenly, as we were dismally trying to make up our minds what to do, and Mr. Starr had proposed to toss a coin, Lady MacNairne pointed wildly out to sea, crying—

"Look there—look there!"
A dot of a thing was tearing over the water—a dot of a thing, like our own darling, blessed motor-boat, and the nearer it came the more like it was. At last there was no room for doubt. "Lorelei-Mascotte" was speeding to our rescue, across the Zulder Zee, all alone, without fat, waddling "Waterspin."

I don't believe if I'd heard that some one had made me a present of the Tower of London, with everything in it, I should have been as distracted with joy as I was now, for the Tower couldn't have got us away from Urk, and "Lorelei-Mascotte" could. Besides, Mr. van Buren would probably not have been in the Tower, whereas Intuition told me that he was coming to me—

that is to us—as fast as "Mascotte's" motor could bring him.

We stood up, and waved, and shouted. I hardly know what other absurd things we may not have done, in our delirium of joy. As I said to Mr. van Buren a few minutes later, it was exactly like being rescued from a desert island when your food had just given out, and you thought savages were going to kill you in the night.

Jonkheer Brederode was almost superhumanly nice, considering what he had endured at Nell's hands, and that it was really through her obstinacy that we'd suffered so much, and made ourselves and everybody else concerned so much trouble. Mr. van Buren said, for his part, he would have tried to persuade his friend to punish Nell by leaving her to her fate, if he hadn't been sorry to have it involve me—and, of course, the others.

When Jonkheer Brederode found that by ferociously hard work on his part and Hendrik's, the damage could be repaired sooner than he had expected, he at once proposed following us to Urk. He knew what it was like, and how, we would hate it. He was certain that we within a few minutes after landing, we would be in despair at being tied to the wretched island for the night, and he had proposed to go teuf-teufing to our succor. The lack of wind which had meant ruin to our hopes, was a boon to the motor-boat, which had flown along the smooth water at her best speed. And when "Mascotte" was received by us with acclamations, our noble skipper did not even smile a superior smile.

He only said that, when he found he could he thought he might as well follow, and spin us back, if we liked to go, and he hoped Miss Van Buren would pardon the liberty he had taken with her boat.

If she had been horrid to him then, I do believe I should have slapped her; but she had the grace to laugh and say that "Mascotte" really was a mascot. There is something, I suppose in having a sense of humor, in which I'm alleged to be deficient.
(To be continued.)

MADE IN CANADA SAVE-THE-HORSE

Like This Always!—Or Money Back.
E. H. Reed, Bristol Center, N. Y., writes: Year ago mare had bad splint, rise to knee. I blistered three times, then another yet, blistered four weeks. She grew worse; could hardly get to water. I saw your adv in Farm Journal, used one-half of Save-The-Horse and she is all right. I want to thank you for advice and medicine.
J. M. Shelton, R. 2, Tonkawa, Okla., writes: I know Save-The-Horse cures spavins and broken down tendons for it did it for me. The horse would lie down mostly when not eating. I cured him and cut 200 acres of wheat, and he helped plow and sow the same 200 to wheat again.
EVERY BOTTLE sold with signed Contract—Send to Return Money if Remedy fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—or ANY Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon disease. No blistering or loss of hair. Horse works as usual.

20 YEARS A SUCCESS
But write, describe case **BOOK**—Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE to (Horse Owners and Managers).
TROY CHEMICAL CO., 145 VAN HORN ST., TORONTO, ONT.
Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse With CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED Hackney Pony Stallion

Tisington Vandyke 700 (11239) foaled 1908, by the great champion, Sir Horace, a beautiful mahogany bay; finest of action and speed, height 31-3.
I am offering this fine pony for sale only because I have no further use for his services; sound and right in every way, broken to harness; probably the finest pony stallion ever imported into Canada, and will be sold at a bargain.
We also have several young imported pony mares.
A. C. HARDY, Avondale Farm Brockville Ontario

Walnut Grove Holsteins

Herd headed by May Echo Champion, full brother of May Echo Sylvia, who made 36 lbs. of butter in seven days. Females for sale from one year old upwards. Prices right for quick sale.
C. R. JAMES Langstaff P.O. Ontario Phone Thornhill.
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Overland
TRADE MARK REG

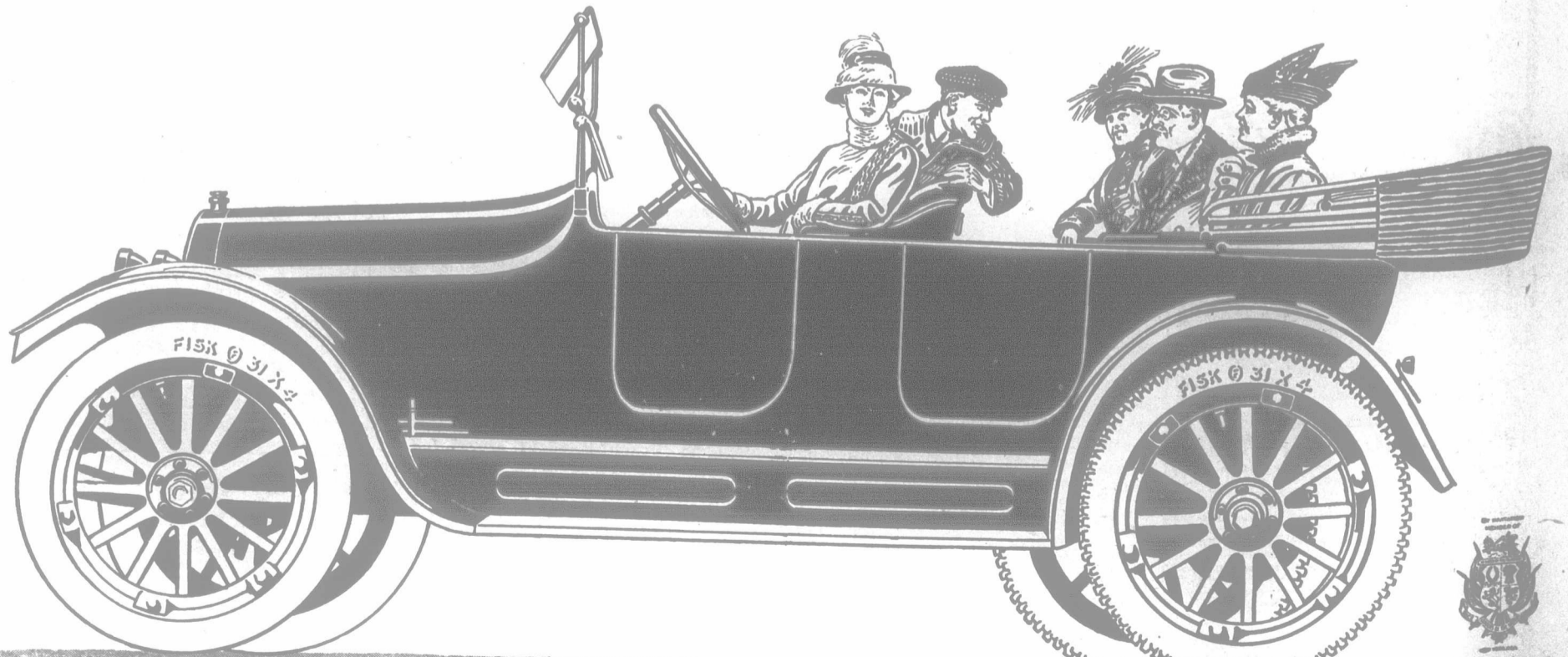
Model 75 f. o. b. Hamilton

\$850

Roadster \$825

With Electric Starter
and Electric Lights

Four Inch Tires



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Catalog on

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

HERE is another Overland model. A brand new car at a brand new price. Many people prefer a car that is smaller, lighter and more economical to run but with the advantages of the larger and higher priced cars.

Model 75 is a comfortable, family car with virtually all the advantages of the very large cars at a price which is well within your reach.

The price is only \$850.

It has a powerful motor; electric starting and lighting system; high tension magneto ignition; 104-inch wheelbase; cantilever springs; four-inch tires; demountable rims; streamline body design.

This season our factory capacity has been increased to 600 cars per day.

This, in itself, explains our ability to give so much car for so little money.

This newest Overland is a beauty.

The body is the latest full streamline design with a one-piece cowl.

It is handsomely finished in solid black with bright nickel and polished aluminum fittings.

Five adults can ride comfortably.

While the car is roomy, it is light in weight, 2160 pounds.

It has demountable rims with one extra.

The tires are four inch all around because we believe in the advantage of large tires.

They insure greater mileage and comfort than can be obtained from the smaller size used on other cars of similar specifications.

The motor is four-cylinder, long stroke bloc type, having a 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bore and 5-inch stroke. Horsepower is 20-25. It is of the most modern design.

It has high tension magneto ignition. This is the kind used on the most expensive cars.

The electric starting and lighting system is one of the most efficient on the market. It is of the two-unit type.

The large electric headlights have dimmers.

This car is very easy to handle. It responds quickly. Anyone in the family can drive it.

The electric switches are conveniently located on the steering column. This is the same arrangement used on the highest priced cars.

It has the easy working Overland clutch which any woman can operate. The pedals are adjustable for reach. The steering wheel is large and turns easily.

The brakes are large and powerful.

The rear springs are the famous cantilever type. These are probably the easiest riding and most shock absorbing springs ever designed. With these springs riding comfort is insured.

The seats are roomy and comfortable for the soft cushions are built over deep coiled springs.

It has a mohair one-man top.

In short, there is everything that makes this car up to date and comparable with cars costing considerably more money.

You will be delighted when you see it. And when you ride in it you'll know instantly that this is your ideal of a modern automobile at your idea of a moderate price.

Other Overland models are—Model 83 five passenger touring car \$1050; the famous Overland Six seven passenger touring car \$1600. All prices being f. o. b. Hamilton, Ont.

See the Overland dealer in your town.

Specifications of Model 75

Pure streamline body five-passenger touring car
Finished in black with nickel and polished aluminum fittings

20-25 horsepower motor;
cylinders cast en bloc
High-tension magneto ignition
Wheelbase 104 inches

Electric starting and lighting
Headlight dimmers
Electric switches on steering column
Electric horn

31x4 inch tires
Non-skids on rear
Left hand drive; center control
Floating type rear axle
One man top

Cantilever springs on rear
Built-in rain-vision; ventilating type windshield
Magnetic speedometer
Full set of tools

Catalog on request

The Willys-Overland of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Please address Dept. 582

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scars or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
 Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
 Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE (NON-POISONOUS).
 Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

For Sale or Exchange

Three good imported stallions. A Clydesdale, French Coach and Hackney. All are prize-winners. Sound and right. Good workers and sure foal-getters. Address:

Henry M. Douglas
 Elmvale :: Box 41 :: Ontario
 20 Miles North of Barrie

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

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM Angus, Southdowns, Collies

Special this month:
Southdown Prize Rams
ROBT. McEWEN, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

Aberdeen Angus For sale—males and females any age.
 Walter Hall, R. R. No. 4, Bright, Ont.

The Glengore Angus
 Some choice bulls, from 7 to 15 months, for sale. For particulars write—
GEO. DAVIS & SONS, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

Middlebrook A. Angus—For Sale are several choice prize-winning sons of my 1915 gr. champion bull Black Abbot Prince, and his Toronto and London 1st prize 1/2 brother, also winning daughters of the same. **John Lowe, Elora, Ont., R.M.D.**

Balmedie Aberdeen Angus
 Get a high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 mths. of age, also choice 1 and 2-yr.-old heifers.
T. B. BROADFOOT :: FERGUS, ONT.

For Sale—A Registered Clydesdale Filly, two years old last July; a fine specimen of this breed.
W. H. LITTLEFIELD, Brantford, Ont.

Alderley Edge Ayrshire cattle and Yorkshire swine. Both sexes.
J. R. KENNEDY, Knowlton, Que.

"I Love The Cows and Chickens."

Many a country girl, when she reaches the high-school age, becomes dissatisfied with country life, especially if she goes to a city high school. In the spring, when school is drawing to a close, she hears Katherine rejoicing over her good fortune. Some one is going to leave the candy kitchen and Katherine is to work there during the summer. Helen is going to be nurse girl for Mrs. Smith. And many others have found jobs to earn pin money during the vacation. But Betty must return to the farm with no profitable employment in view.

If Betty is really energetic and far-sighted, however, she has a better opportunity to earn money than any of the other girls. The first thing for her to do is to get acquainted, during the year, with the mothers of her city friends. Then when she goes home, she will have a wider market than any of the other girls, for there are many farm products which are considered delicacies by city folk. One of the most paying propositions is the raising of chickens and turkeys. Hens might be set a couple of weeks before school was out, and if Betty is going to be strictly commercial, she can hire some of the younger members of the family to tend to them, until she got home. She would be home in time to tend to the hatching.

If she put out a bed of winter onions in the fall, she could find ready sale for them before the spring onions had hardly begun to grow. She could find almost unlimited sale for cottage cheese, and might also make butter. She would be surprised at the results if she would canvass her customers for "whipped-cream cake." If she once got started, innumerable ideas would come to her, and her customers might suggest others that she did not think of.

And who can say that this work does not pay as well and is not more pleasant than taking care of quarrelsome children or standing behind the candy counter all day?—Lillian Fountain, 18, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Nova Scotia Women Give An Ambulance.

Over a score of Women's Institutes now flourish in the counties of Nova Scotia, and since the inauguration of the first two years ago, they all have done much to justify their existence and work. Their latest achievement is really splendid. At the instigation of Miss Jennie A. Fraser, Supervisor of Women's Institutes, they began a concerted movement to purchase a motor ambulance to be presented to the Canadian Red Cross Society for their work on the overseas battlefronts. The result is that recently Miss Fraser sent Mr. J. L. Hetherington, Halifax, a cheque for \$1,540, with which he has purchased the most modern type of McLaughlin-Buick motor ambulance, and an extra tire. The ambulance bears a silver plate, engraved with the legend: "Presented by the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia." The plate is the gift of the McLaughlin-Buick Company.

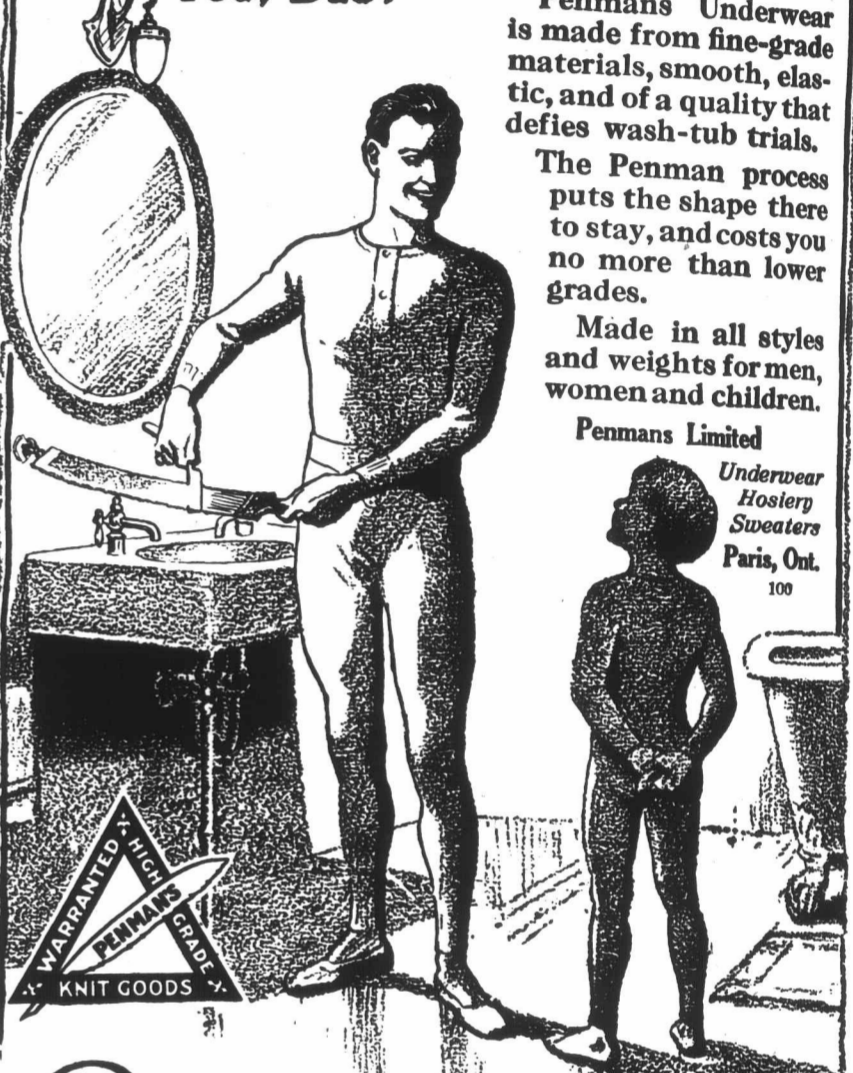
Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosing.

Miscellaneous.

Hunting Season.
 What is the season for shooting and trapping the following: Skunk, raccoon, rabbit, wild ducks and geese, mink, weasel, black squirrel, fox, and muskrat?
 S. J. P.
 Ans.—Skunk, any time; raccoon, any time; rabbit (cottontail), if doing damage, any time; hares, Oct. 1 to Dec. 15; ducks, Sept. 15 to Dec. 15; geese, Sept. 15 to April 15; mink, Nov. 1 to May 1; weasel, any time; black squirrel, Nov. 15 to Dec. 1; fox, any time; muskrat, Dec. 1 to May 1. Of course, furs are only good during the winter months.

"Does Everybody Wear Underwear Same as Me and You, Dad?"
 "Don't know, son. Guess the wise ones do. You're going to get Penmans as long as dad's doing the buying for you."



Penmans Underwear

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares—We are now offering for sale a number of extra good stallions and mares in foal. They will be shown at the Guelph Winter Fair. Write or call on
JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ontario

HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES
 We have a big selection of Imp. Clyde, Mares and Fillies and others from Imp. Sire and Dam. Buy now, for another year will see them away up in price.
SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont., Myrtle, Brooklin and Oshawa Stations

ABERDEEN ANGUS Calves Sired by Prince Bravo Imp. 4503
 We are offering at reasonable prices a few Bull Calves up to one year old, sired by Prince Bravo, Imp. 4503, the Champion Bull of the breed at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914, and sire of the Grand Champion Bull 1915. These calves are out of Imported Dams. Also a few Heifers and Calves.
 Come and make your own selection from a large herd. Correspondence solicited.
CLYDESDALE TEAMS LARKIN FARMS QUEENSTON ONTARIO
 Prices Reasonable

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS
 Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
L. O. CLIFFORD :: :: :: Oshawa, Ont.

ELM PARK FARM Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep. Present offering: Young bulls and some useful heifers and young cows, bred to our prize-winning bulls. Ram lambs from our Champion flock.
JAMES BOWMAN - Box 14 - GUELPH, ONT.

20 IMPORTED BULLS

These imported bulls, along with 10 home bred bulls may now be seen at our farms. There are some choice ones among them. We also imported four cows and a heifer, all of which are forward in calf. An invitation is extended to anyone interested in this class of stock to visit us at any time. Correspondence will receive our most careful attention.

Burlington Jct. G. T. R. :: :: J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Burlington phone or telegraph. Freeman, Ont.

SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES SHROPSHIRE
 We have a choice selection in young shorthorn bulls. Young Yorkshires of both sexes, shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs. We aim to please by shipping quality. Write us your wants.
RICHARDSON BROS. :: :: Columbus, Ont.

Woodholme Shorthorns
 For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch-topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show bull too. Every one of these will please the most exacting.
G. M. FORSYTH, :: North Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.

"Don't know, son. Guess the wise ones do. You're going to get Penmans as long as dad's doing the buying for you."

Penmans Underwear is made from fine-grade materials, smooth, elastic, and of a quality that defies wash-tub trials.

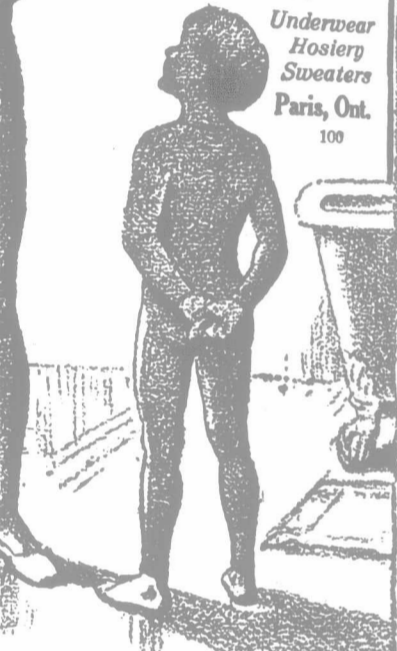
The Penman process puts the shape there to stay, and costs you no more than lower grades.

Made in all styles and weights for men, women and children.

Penmans Limited

Underwear
Hosiery
Sweaters
Paris, Ont.

100



Underwear

Mares —We are now offering for sale a number of extra good stallions and mares in foal. They will be

A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ontario

MARES AND FILLIES
and Fillies and others from Imp. Sire and will see them away up in price. Selection of stallions.

nt., Myrtle, Brooklin and Oshawa Stations

Calves Sired by
Prince Bravo Imp. 4503

Bull Calves up to one year old, sired by the breed at the Canadian National on Bull 1915. These calves are out of a large herd. Correspondence solicited.

QUEENSTON
ONTARIO

HEREFORDS

For sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Oshawa, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep. Present offering: Young bulls and some useful heifers and young in our Champion flock.

GUELPH, ONT.

BULLS

are now seen at our farms. There are some and a heifer, all of which are forward in this class of stock to visit us at any time.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT,
Freeman, Ont.

RES SHROPSHIRE

Young Yorkshires of both sexes, shearing ewes. Write us your wants.

Columbus, Ont.

For a high-class pure Scotch herd header write me; also one Scotch-topped out of a 60-lb. dam, a show bull too. Every

North Claremont, Ont., C.P.R.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Skins For Coat.

How many muskrat skins would it take for a lady's coat, bust 40; length 54?
R. J.

Ans.—Write some of the fur companies in Toronto, or other of our large cities. John Hallam's, Toronto, could tell you.

Wagon Breaks.

If A borrows a wagon from B and it breaks while under an ordinary load, would A be supposed to pay for repairing same?
W. A. P.

Ans.—A would be required to return the wagon in as good condition as he got it. Of course, if the cost for repairs should be very high, and A was in no way responsible for the break, B would likely be willing to bear at least a part of the expense.

Did Not Furnish Pedigree.

A bought a Tamworth sow from B which had been bred and registered. B was to furnish pedigree for sow and necessary papers to register first litter. B never sent papers, and A wrote three times, to which B never responded. What action can A take to make B produce papers?
J. W. M.

Ans.—If B will not furnish papers, report him to the Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, and take action against him for the amount of damages incurred. There is altogether too much of this sort of thing going on. There should not be the need for so many complaints, and breeders selling any class of pure-bred stock should furnish pedigrees and all necessary information about the stock promptly.

Hired Man and Work.

Would you please, through your valuable paper, answer the following questions:

1. A farmer hires a man and gives him to understand that a certain team in the stable is the one he is to work. Has he a right to take that team out of the stable as long as that man is working for him?

2. How many hours in a day is a hired man compelled to work?

3. How many chores is a hired man compelled to do around the barn?
M. M.

Ans.—We should think the farmer could do as he likes with his own horses. Of course, the man would expect to work his own team most of the time, but on certain occasions the farmer might want to use the horses, and of course it should not upset the hired man if he took them.

2. We do not know. He is generally expected to put in ten hours in the field and do necessary chores.

3. We do not like that word "compelled." All necessary chores must be done, and it is a matter of agreement between the farmer and the man as to who should do them and when they should be done.

Tanning.

Give a recipe for tanning small hides so they will retain the hair.
J. D. R.

Ans.—Here are three different recipes.

1. Stretch the skin smoothly and tightly upon a board, hair side down, and tack it by the edges to its place. Scrape off the loose flesh and fat with a blunt knife, and work in chalk freely, with plenty of hard rubbing. When the chalk begins to powder and fall off, remove the skin from the board, rub in plenty of powdered alum, wrap up closely, and keep it in a dry place for a few days. By this means, it will be malleable, and will retain the hair.

2. Soft water, 10 gallons; wheat bran, 1 bushel; salt, 7 pounds; sulphuric acid, 2 1/2 pounds. Dissolve together and place the skins in the solution and allow them to remain 12 hours, then remove and clean them well, and again immerse 12 hours or longer, if necessary. The skins may then be taken out, well washed, and dried. They can be beaten soft, if desired.

3. Saltpetre, 2 parts; alum, 1 part. Mix. Sprinkle uniformly on the flesh side, roll up, and lay in a cool place. Spread it out to dry; scrape off the fat, and rub till pliable.

City Conveniences for Country Homes---Write!



Why not have a first-class bathroom like this in your home, with plenty of running hot and cold water, and a handy kitchen sink with the same conveniences—all fitted up complete.

Every member of the family will welcome the change and benefit by the improved conditions.

Prices complete, \$225 and upwards

The unsanitary cesspool outdoors is a constant danger to health and means exposure to cold and disease. Why go on putting up with miserable conditions that belong to the Middle Ages? Let us send you particulars. There is an

EMPIRE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

that will meet your every requirement. The cost is moderate—the work will be first-class—the time, health and labor saved will repay the cost in short order—the improvement will be permanent.

Our outfits won Diploma at the Western Fair this year. We have installed many in all parts of the country. Write us to-day for complete catalogue. Estimates free.

EMPIRE MFG. CO., LIMITED
East London, Ont.

Escana Farm Shorthorns

For Sale—15 bulls 8 to 14 months old, several of them prize-winners at Toronto and London, sired by the noted imported bulls Right Sort and Raphael. Also for sale—20 heifers and cows of choice breeding and quality for show or foundation purposes. State your wants and we will send copy of pedigree and prices. Mail orders a specialty, satisfaction guaranteed.

MITCHELL BROS. Burlington P.O., Ontario
Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

A Reasonable Chance to Buy a Well-bred, Good, Young SHORTHORN BULL

at a small price; I have three January calves which I want to move at once. Also four or five a little older.

Will A. Dryden, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont.
Brooklin, G. T. R., C. N. R. Myrtle, C. P. R.

Robert Miller pays the freight, and in addition he is offering a roan 2-year-old bull that has not been beaten, bred direct from imported stock and a grand sire. A yearling bull, first the only time shown, direct from imported stock, also proven sure and right, and several younger bulls of the very highest class, in beautiful condition, at great value for the money asked. Females of all ages, some of them prize-winners, some of them great milkers and bred that way, some of them of the most select Scotch families that will start a man right. If you let me know your object, I can price you a bull to suit your purpose, at a price that you can pay. Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes for sale as usual. Our business has been established for 79 years, and still it grows, there is a reason. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P.O. and Station, Ontario.

The Salem Shorthorns

J. A. WATT :: :: ELORA, ONT.

H. SMITH :: HAY P.O., ONT.

21 SHORTHORN BULLS and as many heifers for sale. Write your wants. You know the Harry Smith Standard.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

For this season's trade we have the best lot of young bulls we ever bred. Wedding Gifts, Strathlaine, Crimson Flowers and Kiblean Beautys, sired by Broadhooks Prime, These are a thick, mellow, well bred lot. Heifers from calves up.

WM. SMITH & SON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO
Rosedale Stock Farm offers for quick sale at low prices one 2-year-old Shire stallion, champion at Toronto. One 2-year-old and one yearling Hackney stallions, both imp. and both first at Toronto. One Hackney pony horse foal, dam champion at Toronto. Two Clyde horse foals, sire and dam imp. Ten Shorthorn bulls. A few choice Leicester ram lambs.
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont. G.T.R., C.P.R. and Electric Line.

Blairgowrie Shorthorns Special offering for 30 days at reduced prices to make room for stabling. Bulls of serviceable age, young cows with calves by side and heifers in calf. Choice shearing and ram lambs, also ewes—both Cotswold and Shropshire.
JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ont. Myrtle Sta. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

SHORTHORNS RICH IN BREEDING, HIGH IN QUALITY. My herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns was never stronger in number nor in quality than now. I have the most fashionable blood of the breed in pure Scotch, as well as the greatest milking blood strains. Visit the herd. Also some right choice Yorkshires, both sexes. A.J. Howden, Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Columbus, R.M.D.

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES 10 Bulls serviceable age, all good ones (some herd-headers) and are offering females of all ages. Have a choice lot of heifers bred to Clansman = 87809 =; also four choice fillies all from imported stock.
A. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS Long-Distance Phone :: STRATHROY, ONTARIO

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep Established 50 years our herd was never so strong as now of strictly high-class quality and breeding we have young cows in calf, heifers all ages, high-class young bulls, show animals a specialty. Lincoln sheep, ram and ewe lambs of highest quality.
JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS :: WESTON, ONTARIO

SHORTHORNS OF SHOW-RING QUALITY We have this year the best lot of young bulls we ever bred from the famous sire, Mildreds Royal, Sr. Calves, Matchless and Emmelines, they are all of show-ring calibre.
GEO. GIER & SON, R.M.D. WALDEMAR, ONT., P.O. AND STATION

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM SHORTHORNS Your opportunity to buy a good shorthorn bull as a herd header or to raise better steers is right now. We have 10 good ones for either purpose by imp. Loyal Scot, also several cows and heifers. Write us before buying. GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat Station, C.P.R. (11 miles east of Guelph.)

Spring Valley Shorthorns —Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (1 m p.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex: KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont. Phone and telegraph via Ayr.

Rolls The Ground Better

No neck weight—Perfectly rigid frame—RUNS EASILY—



The Bissell

T. E. Bissell Company Limited Elora, Ontario, Can.

Land Roller will work your soil, no matter how stiff and lumpy, better than you've ever had it done before. Write Dept. W for catalog.

Cotton Seed Meal

LINSEED MEAL AND FLAX SEED

H. Fraleigh, Box 1, Forest, Ont.

Shorthorns high class young bulls from 7 to 18 months, 15 young cows and heifers, straight, smooth big kinds of choicest breeding including several families that have produced dairy test winners. I never was in a better position to supply you with a good young bull at a more reasonable price. Write me or come and see them.
Stewart M. Graham
Long distance Phone, Lindsay, Ont.

Lynnore Stock Farm

Pure bred Dairy Shorthorn Cattle Imported English Stock. Pure bred English Berkshire pigs Pure bred imported Clydesdale horses.

F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford

Plaster Hill Shorthorns

Six young bulls 8 to 14 months. Eight females, those of breeding age in calf. Some qualified in R.O.P. and others from R.O.P. cows. Among these some choice show animals. Prices right. Terms to suit purchaser.
F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont.
Long-Distance Phone Station and P.O.

Oakland—65 Shorthorns

For Sale—Our stock bull Scotch Grey 72692; one of the finest aged Roan bulls in Ontario, also 11 others from 6 months to 2 years old and a dozen breeding females of the profitable kind at \$100 each.
Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario

1854 "MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM" 1915 Shorthorns and Leicesters

We have for sale one shearing Ram sired by Connaught Royal (imp.). Also 10 ram lambs and a few ewe lambs of good quality and choicely bred. MISS C. SMITH, Clandeboye, R. R. No. 1 Long-Distance Phone Farm one mile west of Lucan Crossing.

SHORTHORNS, bulls, females, reds, roans, size, quality, breeding milkers over 40 years, cows milking 50 lbs. a day. The English, Rothchild's bull Mortimer in herd, the kind you want. Prices easy. Thomas Graham, R.R.3, Port Perry, Ont.

Fletcher's Shorthorns For Sale—Roan Sailor = 10045 = A choice dark roan, 15 mos. Roan Lady bull from imported dam. Our herd Toronto winners both 1914 and 1915. Geo. D. Fletcher, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont. L. D. Phone, Erin Station, C.P.R.

Home, Sweet Home

THE most beautiful thing in the world to-day is the home life which has been developed.

But life insurance should be carried so that in the event of the father's death the family will not be compelled to forsake the old place for one less comfortable. The Mutual Life of Canada prides itself on being the Company that makes Canadian homes—the Company that protects Canadian homes—the Company that maintains Canadian homes.

Provide against the loss of the old home in the event of your death by means of a policy in

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Indolent Sore, Etc.

1. Horse was scratched by wire in three places in front of the hock. All are healed but one. This one is red in color and will not heal. I am working the horse now and the sore seems worse.

2. What effect has arsenic upon the temper of a horse? Would it be safe to buy a horse that had been given arsenic?

3. Is it wise to feed milk to heavy mares in foal? C. L.

Ans.—1. Proud flesh has formed. Apply butter of antimony with a feather once daily until it disappears. Then dress three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, water 20 parts. Wounds in this region are very hard to heal unless the patient can be rested, as each time the hock is extended and flexed the wound opens and closes, and, of course, this tends to prevent healing.

2. Unless given in large doses, it has no effect upon a horse's temper. If given in poisonous doses, the first effect it has is to cause dullness. It would not be wise to purchase a horse that has been given arsenic in repeated doses. Arsenic tends to cause fatty degeneration, and if given for any considerable length of time causes the animal to lay on fat, have a good coat, etc., but it ruins his constitution. In fact, arsenic is seldom given for more than a few doses, except to fit a horse up quickly for sale, and the sucker who buys him makes a bad bargain, even though he apparently is getting him cheap.

3. A reasonable amount of milk will give good results in horses of any sex or age. V.

4 H.P. Cushman Weighs Only 190 lbs 8 H.P. 2 Cylinder Only 320 lbs.

Cushman Engines are the lightest weight farm engines in the world, yet they are even more steady running, quiet and dependable than most heavy engines, because of Throttle Governor, perfect balance and almost no friction nor vibration. The simple Cushman Governor releases just enough fuel to take care of the load at any moment, thus avoiding the fast and slow speeds at which most engines run. While Cushman Engines are only about one-fourth the weight, per horsepower, of most other stationary engines, they will deliver as much or more steady, reliable power, per rated horsepower, than any other farm engine made.



Note the Many Special Advantages Not Found On Other Engines.

Cushman Light Weight Engines For All Farm Work—4 to 20 H. P.

Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run, as they do so many things heavy engines cannot do. May be attached to machines such as binders, balers, etc., to save a team. Easy to move around. Moving parts enclosed and run in bath of oil. Run at any speed—speed changed while running. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley.

Farmer's Handy 4 H. P. Truck
Easy to Move Around from Job to Job.
Same Engine Used on Binder.



Dave Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: "I can do everything with the 190-lb. Cushman that I could with an engine that weighed 1000 lbs., and do it better and with a lot less noise." Ask for our Light Weight Engine Book, sent free. CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS OF CANADA, LTD. 283 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN FOR \$1 (PREPAID)

Solid 14 K. gold pen, large hard rubber holder, and money back if you are not satisfied.

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FARM, AUTOMOBILE, THRESH-
ER AND HOME SUPPLIES
Windsor, Ont.

Gossip.

WM. THORN'S AYRSHIRE SALE.

There is always satisfaction for breeders attending a genuine dispersion sale because of the knowledge that everything offered will be sold to the highest bidder. This is what will be the order of things at the dispersion of the Trout Run herd of Wm. Thorn, at Lynedoch, Ont. Mr. Thorn's health is such that to attempt any longer to care for the forty-odd head that will be catalogued would be suicidal, and although with many pangs of remorse, there is no way to escape, and the herd has got to go. Not often have Ayrshires of a standard as high as these been sold by auction, and the opportunity to buy cattle of this class at prices set by the buyers themselves is a golden one, and the more so when the future for dairying in this country is so bright and prices so high for all dairy products.

MORE PORK

Pigs grow fast and keep strong during the fattening season, when you add to the feed

Pratt's Animal Regulator

(25-lb. pail \$3.50.) Sold under our Money Back Guarantee.

64-page Stock Book FREE.

Pratt Feed Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto

H. BOLLERT'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

Thursday, December 9, 1915, will see the dispersal of the oldest-established herd of Holsteins in Oxford County, and one of the oldest-established herds in Canada. Thirty-three years ago, H. Bollert, of Tavistock, purchased his first Holsteins, and his successful career as a breeder of noted Holsteins during these years is well known on both sides of the boundary line. If, during his operations, any one animal more than another of his own breeding has added lustre to Holstein history, it is the great cow Tidy Abbekerk, certainly one of the most illustrious breeding cows the breed has ever known in America. In this sale will be four of her granddaughters, three of her great-granddaughters, and one of her grandsons, and all of them on their sire's side filled with the strongest infusion of 30-pound blood to be found in the United States. Mr. Bollert's health is such that he is forced to give up active operations, and on the above date will sell, without the slightest reserve, his entire herd of 50 head, 40 of them females, 30 of which are heifers two years and under. Ten are young bulls, 4 of which are of breeding age. On the day of sale all morning trains from the north and south, including Woodstock, Brantford, and points south, and Stratford and points north, will be met at Tavistock Station, and from points east and west at New Hamburg.

Louden Barn Equipments

SAVE Time—Save Labor—Save Expense

Our new catalogue describes every kind of device for money-making and labor-saving on farms. Write to:

Louden Machinery Company
Dept. 1 Guelph, Ont.

Lakeside Ayrshires

A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchinbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) 35758, grand champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor
Dominion Express Bldg. Montreal, Que.
D. McArthur, Mgr., Phillipsburg, Que.

High-Class Ayrshires

If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb.-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MacFARLANE, KELSO, QUEBEC

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—
Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Automatic
Cream Separators—Champion Cream Separators—Portable Grain Elevators—
Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Yoke Centers.

DISTRIBUTING POINTS FOR ONTARIO :

Foot of George Street TORONTO 143 York Street LONDON, ONT.

IMPORTANT DISPERSION SALE

OF 41 HEAD OF REGISTERED

Ayrshire Cattle

To be sold by AUCTION at Trout Run Stock Farm
at LYNEDOCH, ONTARIO, on

Wednesday, Nov. 24th, 1915, 12.30 p.m.

Trout Run Stock Farm is 6½ miles from Delhi on the G. T. R. and Wabash, 12 miles from Simcoe, Ont., on G. T. R. and Wabash, also Port Dover and Stratford line.

This is a breeder's sale of a producing herd of the finest type of prize-winners and R. O. P. animals. All trains will be met at Delhi station morning of sale. Lunch served at noon for those from a distance.

Seven months' credit on approved paper.
For catalogue apply to undersigned.

Auctioneers } T. MERRITT MOORE, Springfield, Ont.
 } M. DEAN, Tillsonburg, Ont.

JOHN McKEE, Norwich, Ont., Clerk of Sale.

Wm. Thorn, Prop., R.R. No. 1, Lynedoch, Ont.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES

Present Offering—Two young cows rising four years' just finished their two-year-old record. Bull calves all ages. One fit for service. Records for everything.

JAMES BEGG & SON R. R. No. 1 ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Brampton Jerseys

We are busy. Sales were never more abundant. Our cows on yearly test never did better. We have some bulls for sale from Record of Performance cows. These bulls are fit for any show ring.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

Don Jerseys

Special Offering—A few choice yearling bulls fit for service, also heifer calves six months old, sired by Eminent Royal Fern. Write for what you want.

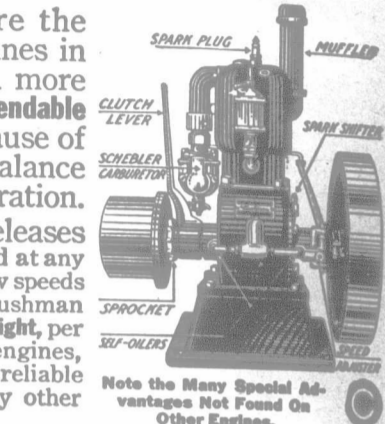
D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden, R. R. No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

NOVEMBER

Woods Co. Burns & Saves

10-D... We don't ask... Send No... We don't ask... Burns 7... common... \$1000... We furnish... We want... 10-Day FR... For Sale... Pedigree... HEROLD'S FA... Cedar Post... by 8 ft. 18c., 7 in... gains. Terms—Box 5

Weights Only 190lbs
Only 320lbs.



Weight Engines
4 to 20 H. P.

The ONE Binder Engine
The Cushman 4 H. P. is the one practical binder engine. Its light weight and steady power permit it to be attached to rear of binder. Saves a team during harvest.

ve Linton, Ransom, Ill., says: I can do everything with the 190-lb. Cushman that I could with an engine that weighed 1000 lbs., and do it better and at a lot less noise.

Agents for:
Vacuum Washing Machines
Universal Hoists—Automatic
Portable Grain Elevators
Little Giant Neck Yoke Centers.

143 York Street
LONDON, ONT.

DISPOSITION SALE
REGISTERED

Cattle

out Run Stock Farm
ONTARIO, ON

1915, 12.30 p.m.

from Delhi on the G. T. R. and
G. T. R. and Wabash, also Port

herd of the finest type of prize-
will be met at Delhi station morn-
from a distance.

DRE, Springfield, Ont.
burg, Ont.

nt., Clerk of Sale.

. 1, Lynedoch, Ont.

ering—Two young cows rising four years;
their two-year-old record. Bull calves
One fit for service. Records for everything.

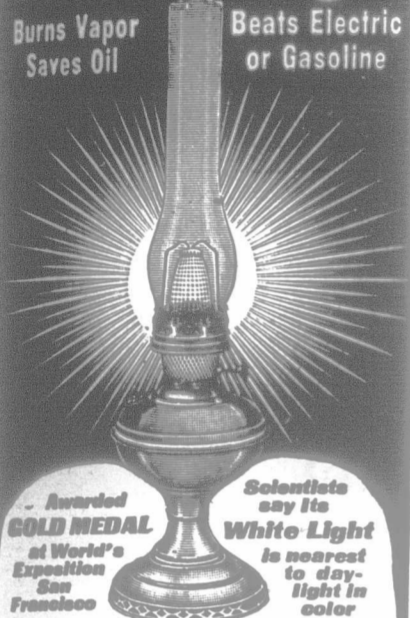
1 ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Sales were never more abundant. Our
early test never did better. We have some
e from Record of Performance cows. These
for any show ring.

BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

ays
also heifer calves six months
ant.
No. 1, Duncan Sta., C.N.O.

Wonderful New
Coal Oil Light



10-Days FREE TRIAL

Send No Money, We Prepay Charges
We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home ten days—we even prepay transportation charges. You may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied after putting it to every possible test for 10 nights. 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 33 leading Universities and Government Bureau of Standards show that it

Burns 70 Hours on 1 Gallon
common coal oil, and gives more than twice as much light as the best round wick open flame lamps. No odor, smoke or noise. Simple, clean, no pressure, won't explode. Children run it. Several million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Will Be Given
to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin (details of offer given in our circular.) Would we dare make such a challenge if there were the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin?

Men Make \$50 to \$300.00 per Month With Rigs or Autos Delivering the ALADDIN on our easy plan. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 lamps the first seven days." Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly.

No Money Required
We furnish capital to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and how to make big money in unoccupied territory. Sample Lamp sent for 10 days FREE Trial.

We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Be the first and get our special introductory offer, under which you get your own lamp free for showing it to a few neighbors and sending in their orders. Write quick for our 10-day Absolutely Free Trial. Send coupon to nearest office.

10-Day FREE TRIAL Coupon 221
I would like to know more about the Aladdin and your Easy Delivery Plan, under which experienced men with rigs make big money without capital. This in no way obligates me.

Name.....
P.O.
Address.....State.....

HOLSTEINS

One yearling bull by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, whose dam is a g. daughter of King Segis; 18 bulls under a year old, one from a 29-lb. cow and sired by a son of Pontiac Korndyke. Females any age.

R. M. HOLTBY
PORT PERRY, ONT.

For Sale Registered Holstein calf one year, half white, son of "Prince Abbekerk" and "Mercena" grand champion at Ottawa and Toronto 1913.

H. KEMBER, Sarnia

Pedigreed Holstein Bull
for sale, 15 months old. Apply HEROLD'S FARMS Beamsville, Ont.

Cedar Posts Car Lots Green 4 1/2 ins. under by 8 ft. 18c., 7 ins. and up by 9 ft., 22c. All bar-gains. Terms—Cash. Stamps for replies. Box 52, Gooderham, Ont

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Tuberculosis In Fowl.
As I kill my fowl I find they have large livers with white spots on them. They were lame before killing. I am feeding buttermilk to my hens. Would that hurt them? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble is tuberculosis. See article on "Tuberculosis" in our issue of Oct. 14, page 1627. If the buttermilk is clean and free from disease, no better drink could be given.

Power From Stream.
I desire to convert my creek so as to make power for turbine water wheel. I have a stream that flows about sixteen inches, and will fill a sixteen-inch pipe. I can get a fall of four feet in forty rods. What power can I develop out of that distance? What size wheel should I get, suitable to run a dynamo for lighting two farm houses and all out-buildings and barns, and also for running such machinery as are used on farms, including separator, cutting box, pulper and sawing machine, also for cutting wood. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The head or fall is so little that you would not get power enough to make it worth while. About one-eighth to one-quarter horse-power would be the limit. W. H. D.

Sickness of Geraniums.
A correspondent sends some geranium leaves affected by a spotting that resembles a sunscald. The accompanying statement reports that the geraniums were all right "until a week ago, when all at once the spots came on and the plants seemed to shrivel and die." Microscopic examination of the tissues does not reveal any germs of a parasitic disease in the tissue of the spots. The trouble seems to be in the circulatory system, in which case effects may also be found in the stems and petioles. If the trouble is physiological or ill-nutrition, pruning and repotting in fresh earth might save the plants. If it is an infectious disease, we may hear from other readers on whose plants it has appeared, and receive material of other parts than the leaves for examination. J. D.

Crossing Dairy Breeds.
1. I am undecided as to the purchase of a Guernsey bull or a Shorthorn bull of milking strain, to be used with grade Shorthorns or Holsteins. Please give your opinion as to which would be the better and most profitable cross, generally speaking.

2. Would you recommend a cross of Jersey and Guernsey? SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1 and 2. We do not understand the circumstances at all relating to this case, but we fail to conceive of any condition whereby a cross would be advantageous in any of the dairy breeds. Guernseys, Jerseys, Holsteins, or Shorthorns of milking strain, would be better in the pure state than when crossed by a bull of an altogether different breed, and with entirely different characters. We will admit that the first cross of different breeds often gives rise to an animal of considerable merit, and sometimes an improvement on the parents, yet the advantages cease here, for future crosses are usually inferior to the parent stock or any of the ancestors. If our correspondent has grade milking Shorthorns or Holsteins, we would advise him to procure a bull of whichever breed he has and build up a herd through paying particular attention to the selection of females and the sire which he will in the future use.

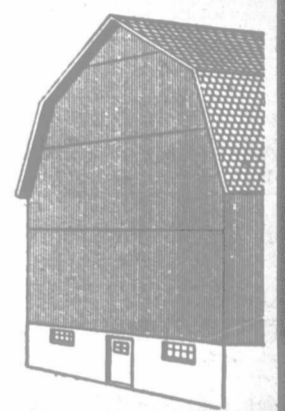
A very stout lady at the zoological gardens was seeing the lions fed for the first time, and was rather surprised by the limited amount of meat that was given them.

"That seems to me to be a very small piece of meat for the lion," she said to the attendant.

The man looked at her with a glimmer of amusement in his eye. "It may seem a small piece to you, mum," he said, "but it's heaps for the lion."

"Metallic" Corrugated Iron
Barns are Lightning, Fire,
and Weather-Proof

Lumber and labor are too expensive to be used in farm buildings; besides, wood buildings are easily destroyed by fire and lightning. "Metallic" Corrugated Iron makes buildings that last a life-time; that are warm and dry; and proof against fire, lightning and weather.
Costs Less Than Lumber
You save money on labor and lumber when you use "Metallic" Corrugated Iron. Write for complete information before you buy any building material. We can save you money. Our corrugated iron is made in galvanized or painted sheets, straight or curved.
THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG Manufacturers TORONTO
797 Notre Dame Ave. King & Dufferin Sts.



Dispersion of the Maple Grove Holsteins

Failing health has forced Mr. H. Bollert, of Tavistock, Ont., to sell his renowned Maple Grove herd of richly-bred and high-producing Holsteins. Therefore on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1915
AT THE FARM, NEAR TAVISTOCK, IN OXFORD COUNTY
the entire herd of 50 HEAD will go by auction to the highest bidder.
40 Females. 10 Young Bulls

Of the females, 30 are heifers under two years of age. They are chuck full of 30-pound blood; four are g. daughters of the great Tidy Abbekerk, three are g. g. daughters. High official records are the order among the mature cows. For full particulars write for catalogue to

H. BOLLERT, TAVISTOCK, ONT., R. R. No. 1
and mention Farmer's Advocate. Terms: Cash, or 8 months' on bankable paper, with 6%. All morning trains will be met at Tavistock and New Hamburg.
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RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

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Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Fattening Chickens.

I have a bunch of spring chickens running at large while being fed grain, chiefly wheat screenings, etc. Have been advised to shut them in for three weeks' finishing before marketing. Is that about the proper time, what space should they have per score of birds, and what foods and mode of feeding would you advise?
POULTRYMAN.

Ans.—This matter was thoroughly discussed in the Poultry Department of the October 28 issue. We would refer our correspondent to the matter there.

About Breeds of Ducks.

1. What are Indian Runner ducks worth, and are they good layers?

2. Which would you advise, Indian Runner ducks or Rouens? **W. F. K.**

Ans.—1. Indian Runner Ducks are excellent layers but we would not care to place a value on them; that will depend largely upon their breeding and individual quality. Write to some breeders and get their prices.

2. Breeds of ducks are like breeds of cattle. The one who is to rear them should take a liking to one or the other breed and obtain the one he likes best. Study them at some of the winter fairs or exhibitions and decide then. It is not the breed but the care and management of them that will influence the profits most.

Wire For Lightning Rods and Manner of Wiring.

1. Could you give me any information as to the cost of copper wire large enough to make lightning rods?

2. How many points are required on a 72-foot barn? Well and cistern one at each end of barn.

3. Would you attach wire to iron pump, or go to water with wire? What size of wire would do? **T. C.**

Ans.—Copper wire for lightning rod purposes will cost about forty cents per pound. If you buy the single wire you would have to twist a number of strands together. About No. 11 would twist into a good cable, using say 7 strands, and soft wire will make you a more pliable cable than hard wire. You can buy the cables already twisted at about the same price per pound as the single wire, so there is nothing to be saved by buying the single strand.

2 and 3. A 72-foot barn should have four points on it if it is a plain peak, that is, if there are no ventilators or other prominences on it. The cable could either be attached direct to the iron pump or go into the water.
W. H. D.

Re Types of Engines and Pumping Water.

1. Which engine is better for pumping a two- or four-cycle?

2. Which is better, a vertical or horizontal engine?

3. Please state the best type of ignition where there is dampness and a very cold temperature in winter.

4. Which is better, a belt drive or gear connection? This is to be used on three- or four-inch pump cylinder with well 23 feet deep; the water to be elevated about 12 feet, and suction pipe to well about 200 feet.

5. Will a pump work all right if the pipe in the well about 4 ft. from the top is taken to the cellar on the 4-foot level and then dropped 2 feet more to the bottom of the cellar, laid across the cellar floor with pump attached to it at this place.

6. Please state what kind of pump is best for these conditions. **S. B.**

Ans.—1. So far as pumping is concerned it is immaterial whether you use a 2- or 4-cycle engine.

2. The parts of a horizontal engine are generally more accessible than those of a vertical.

3. The jump-spark.

4. Probably gear connection would require less attention than a belt. In either case you would require a clutch, as a gasoline engine must have no load when being started.

5. The pump will work under the conditions described.

6. Any good pump will be satisfactory.
W. H. D.

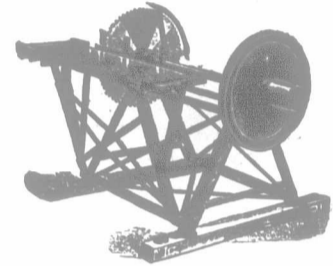
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You know the average farm animal does not have perfect digestion; on this account a large amount of the grain passes through the system without being properly digested and assimilated. As our Tonic so greatly aids digestion and assimilation we guarantee its use will save 25% of the grain ordinarily used, besides keeping your horses in a strong, healthy and vigorous condition.

Now as to the value of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for Cows. I would like to have you read the following letter recently received from Mr. Thomas Forbes, Owen Sound, Ont.: "I have used your Stock Food Tonic for over ten years, and would not be without it for any price. I had two cows last year and they made me a profit of \$208.00 in the year. I feel sure I could not have done it without the use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. By its daily use, the cows give more milk and look better." We guarantee its every-day use will increase your milk supply from two to three quarts for every cow.

There is nothing on your farm that will make you as large a per cent. of profit as Hogs if you keep them healthy. The daily use of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC will make little pigs grow amazingly and prepare them for early market in fully two months' less time. Nothing in the world will make your shoats or pigs grow as rapidly. The average fattening hog, when fed INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC will make an extra gain of one half pound or more every day over the usual plan of hog fattening. Just figure up what this will save you. Read it again, it's important. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC is endorsed as the surest hog tonic in the world. Twenty-six years' use by over two million farmers indisputably proves its extra money making results.

This famous preparation is very economical to use. It is known the world over as giving "3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT." If you are not using this reliable tonic on your farm to-day you are missing a whole lot of actual profit. Get a package or pail at your dealer's to-day and see what wonderful results can be obtained. It is put up in 50c. and \$1.00 packages, \$1.50 lithographed tins and 25 pound pails at \$3.75 each. There is an INTERNATIONAL DEALER in practically every city, town or village in Canada; if you do not know name of nearest dealer, write us.

Yours very truly,

H. W. Stewart
General Manager.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC

An Extraordinary Egg Producer. It purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite and keeps poultry healthy and helps hens lay more eggs. We positively guarantee a great increase in the number of eggs received when INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC is used. Sold in packages, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER

Quickly Expels Worms.

It is a superior concentrated vermifuge for horses, colts and other animals. It expels the worms and removes the primary cause. It is very effective and absolutely safe for young animals. Price per package, 50c.

INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY

Cures Colic for 50c.

INTERNATIONAL COLIC REMEDY is guaranteed to cure in ten minutes. It is put up in handy drenching bottles. Price, 50c and \$1.00.

INTERNATIONAL DISTEMPER REMEDY.

Colds, Coughs and Distemper can be quickly cured by its use. INTERNATIONAL DISTEMPER REMEDY is prepared from absolutely pure drugs in a highly concentrated form. If it ever fails your money promptly refunded. Price, per package, 50c.

INTERNATIONAL HEAVE REMEDY for Heaves, Asthma, Broken Wind, Coughs, etc. It is prepared from several vegetable medicinal ingredients and gives remarkable results. Price, 50c per package.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER PINE HEALING OIL

Quickly heals Cuts, Bruises, etc. It is composed of pure vegetable oils, possessing wonderful healing properties. Especially recommended for sores, kicks, sprains, inflammation, swellings, bruises, injuries from rusty nails, all flesh wounds—a wonderful cure for barb wire cuts. In bottles, price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER is a very fine, pure white powder that will stay in the feathers when applied and is sure death to lice. Will not discolor the feathers or plumage of the whitest birds. It will destroy lice, ticks, fleas, etc., on horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. Put up in an extra large round box with sprinkling top ready for instant use. Price, per box, 25c.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL is a scientific, high grade substitute for milk in the quick growing of calves. "GROFAST CALF MEAL" is easily mixed; calves like it, and they grow and develop as rapidly as on new milk. Sell your milk and raise your calves at a very low feeding cost, which will make you much more money.

GROFAST CALF MEAL will raise three calves at the cost of raising one on new milk.

We have a special booklet, entitled "How You Can Raise and Grow Calves at a Low Cost Without Milk," which we will gladly mail anyone interested.

GROFAST CALF MEAL is put up in 25, 50 and 100-pound bags.

These Preparations are sold by Dealers Everywhere on a Spot Cash Guarantee. Your money refunded in case of failure. Refuse Substitutes and Imitations.

International Stock Food Company, Limited
TORONTO - - - CANADA