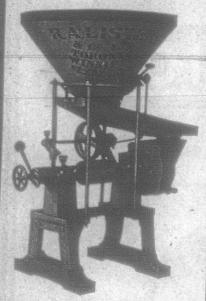




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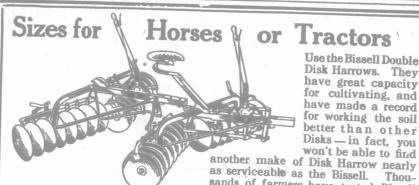
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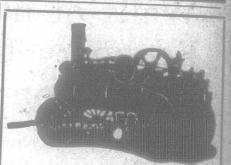
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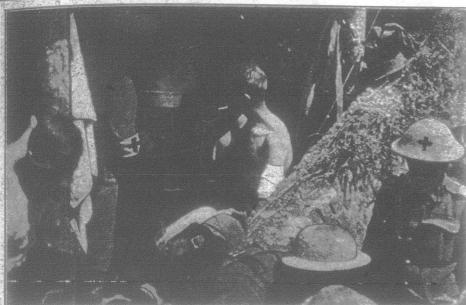
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CIVE and LIEAL!

Dressing Station, Firing Line-Official Film, "Battle of the Som me."

An urgent call for help again goes forth from the Motherland's mighty life-saving agency—the British Red Cross. The Empire is called upon to give greatly, give lovingly, give quickly, that the sick, wounded and suffering on all the battle fronts may not languish and perish in their hours of deepest need.

Here is a great work in which all can share. The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John is the only institution which carries voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of the British forces on land and sea in every region of the war. Thousands of lives of our bravest and best are saved through this splendid work. YOUR gift may save a life. Isn't it worth doing? It is. GIVE!

Make "Our Day" Your Red Cross Gift Day Give on Oct. 19

Ontario's princely gift in 1915 of \$1,514,000 rang, a clarion mercy call, throughout the Empire. The British Red Cross were grateful beyond measure, and their appeal through Lord Lansdowne, President, now comes to us as to friends who sympathize and help. The need is greater today than a year ago—it is ever growing. Will Ontario do less than she did last year? No! GIVE—give a day's pay, give all you can, GIVE.

Premier Hearst Has Seen the Work

"My visit to England and France has aroused deeper appreciation than ever of the splendid work of the Red Cross. It deserves every support, and I trust the people of Ontario will respond with their usual generosity to the British Red Cross Appeal for OCTOBER 19th."

HON. W. H. HEARST, Prime Minister of Ontario

He gives twice who gives quickly. Your help is needed NOW!

The Motherland's only direct appeal to us for help in this great war is her great Red Cross mercy work. Ontario's response must and will be quick and generous. Give through the Treasurer of your local Committee—or, send your subscription to the Clerk of your municipality—or, make it payable to Hon. T. W. McGarry, Treasurer British Red Cross Fund for Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Don't Let Your Stricken Defenders Call in Vain, but

Give and heal

The Red Cross looks after the transportation of sick and wounded—it equips thousands of hospitals, rest and convalescent homes. It supplies countless requisites for hospital work, clothing and other comforts. Over 2,000 Red Cross Motor Ambulances are at work on the various fronts, while "rest stations," hospital trains, steamers and launches, food for prisoners, books, special work for the blind, etc., etc., are a few only, of Red Cross activities.

The Sick and Wounded Call for Your Help Give on Oct. 19

Your gift will go entirely to the British Red Cross, where, again, through much voluntary work, the working expenses are cut down to only $2\frac{1}{2}$ % of the total revenue. Thus, if you give \$10, actually \$9.77½ goes to the healing and saving of some stricken hero. The expenses of the Ontario Committee, advertising, printing, etc., are being met entirely by the Provincial Government.

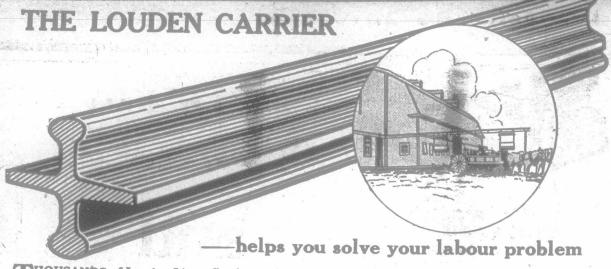
Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Brings a Red Cross Message

"I bring a message of cheer to those who have relatives at the front and who fear they may be wounded. I believe everything human skill can do, that human care and sympathy can provide, is being done and provided each day and each night throughout the year by the Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross. It is a perfect marvel of efficiency."

MR. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., Leader of the Opposition



Wounded in the Trenches-Official Film, "Battle of the Somme."



HOUSANDS of Louden Litter Carrier outfits were installed when labour conditions were normal, and they have since given daily demonstrations of their value, as savers of time, and of labour. How much greater this value to-day, when farm help is scarce, and high in price. Secure

a price on a complete Louden Litter Carrier outfit from our dealer in your locality, or from us direct. You will be surprised at the low cost of the equipment, which lasts a life-time, and at the saving in the cost of performing a hard and disagreeable task.

Litter Carrier equipment to give satisfaction must be right in design, in material, and in workmanship. You can purchase Louden equipment, assured that on each count, you are getting the best.

Louden track is centre hung, weighs two pounds to the foot, and is high carbon steel. Full strength of the steel bars. They are neither punched nor drilled for splicing or attaching the hangers. This track can be curved without heating, right in your own barn.

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-A high speed ball bearing washer that is light, noiseless and easy running; enclosed gears making it safe in operation.

The construction of the dasher makes this type the best for the thorough washing of everything.

It can be operated by hand power or water motor.

It is made in Canada of best quality cypress, and is superior in design, con-struction and finish to any imported washers.

Insist on seeing this Maxwell "Hou Washer at your Dealer's MAXWELLS LTD.



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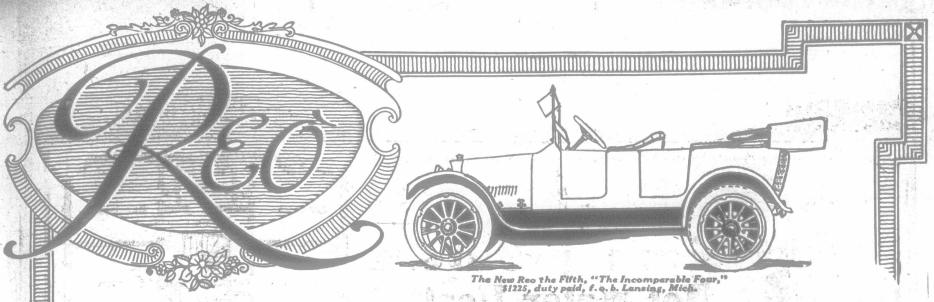
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DOUBTLESS YOU'VE WONDERED-knowing as AND ONE DEFECTIVE PART-one, however small you do, how absolutely dependable are Reo carshow free from troubles, and how low in upkeep cost: YOU'VE WONDERED wherein lay the secret of that

reliability that is Reo. WELL, WE'LL TELL YOU. And then you'll wonder at its ridiculous simplicity.

YOU READ, IN THE ADS, how this engineer or that inventor has revolutionized the science of engineering and produced a wonder-working car.

YOU READ THAT every year—only this year it's another engineer. That revolutionary stunt of last year has been forgotten.

IT WAS AS IMPOTENT as a South American revolution—it didn't!

SO THE SECRET ISN'T to be found in any such feat or invention.

REO PERFORMANCE—reliability, dependability, uniformity of performance of all Reos, of whatever model or price—is the result of the taking of infinite pains in the designing, the making and the inspection of the Reo product.

IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS that count—not the big

ANYONE—A BOY EVEN—can make a motor that will be "different." Or an axle, a transmission or a set of springs that might impress the tyro as new and

BUT TO MAKE ANY of these vital units better—that is the task—that should be the aim. It has always been the Reo aim.

INFINITE CARE in the fabrication and then in the inspection, and finally in the testing of the assembled whole—that is the secret of Reo success in making, not the most but the best, automobiles.

IF THERE ARE 2000 PARTS in a motor car; and if there's an average of four machining operations on a part—that's 8000 chances for something to go wrong!

or seemingly insignificant—that does not fit absolutely, and you'd have a car that would be less than a Reo in performance—more than a Reo in cost of upkeep.

INFINITE PAINS, WE SAID: Perhaps that's too big a term. But if you could know how great is the taskhow unremitting the care—to guard against even one little error creeping into any one of these 8000 placesyou'd grant us the word "infinite."

THOSE PESKY LITTLE TROUBLES that are always happening with other cars, are unknown to the Reo owner," says one Reo dealer, "and that's why the demand for Reos is so great."

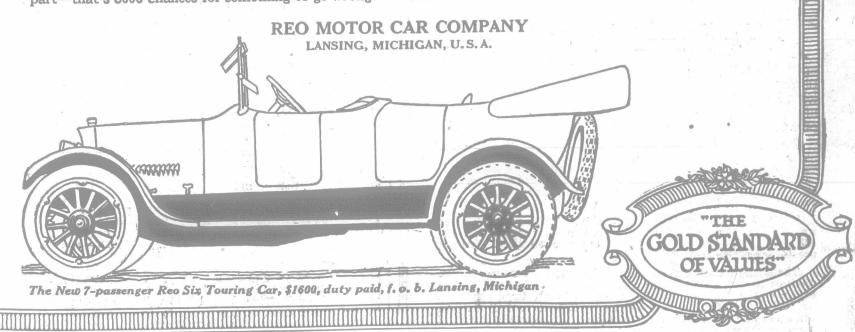
WHEN YOU STOP TO THINK about it, the troubles you've had with other cars were not big troubles. Your motor didn't drop out of your car or your transmission strip or your frame break in two.

IT WAS THE LITTLE THINGS that pestered your motoring life—parts shaking loose or getting out of adjustment. Dust in bearings—oil leaks—every where. Squeaks and creaks and rattles. Always the dread when starting out that you might not return. Always the fear when in a hurry that some pesky little trouble resulting from some pesky little defect, of which you were cognizant, might delay you. Wasn't there?

WELL THEREIN LIES the big difference between Reos and other cars—the big difference is in attention to the little things.

IT IS NOT UNCOMMON—in fact—it is the rule—for a new Reo owner to drive his car thousands of milesa year, two years without even seeing the inside of a garage or lifting the bonnet to make an adjustment or

HONOUR AND FAITH and a Good Intent—these and the attention to little things they dictate result in Reo Reliability as it is known the world over, "The Gold Standard of Values" in automobiles and motor trucks.



Is Your Home Anything Like This? Or are You Planning to Build One Like It?

o matter how fiercely bleak winter rages, this house is bound to be comfortable, because the plans call for Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating. This is the comfort-yielding, blizzard-defying warmth that fills the whole house with a "homey" June-like atmosphere—healthful because the moisture is not burnt out of the air as with old-style heating.



The Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Boiler

Generally put in the cellar. Only one place in the house to carry fuel to and ashes a way from. Needs fuel, from 1 to 3 times only, in 24 hours, depending on the cold. Scientific, yet as simple as a plow.

unfailingly sends an ample, gentle, healthful volume of warmth to every room, hall-way or corner. Just one fire is needed—in the Boiler—and it sends the water circulating constantly

through all the piping and radiators.

If more heat is needed to meet the cold, the faster will be the flow. It is entirely independent of any water system. A few buckets of water in the pipes and radiators are all that is needed to the cold. for the winter. Use either coal or wood as you select. The Gurney-Oxford "Economizer" is a wonderful, patented system of draft control which makes the boiler almost self-managing.

HOW ABOUT THE COST?

Depends on the size of the house. Any house can be equipped, new or old. For a house like the plans shown here, with 516 feet of radiation the cost for Gurney-Oxford Boiler, pipes, radiators, valves, fittings, etc., will be \$350.00 F ? B. Toronto, bought of any competent fitter. Labor and ireight will be moderate extras.

The wonderful comfort, the method of operation and installation of the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water System are fully explained and illustrated in our new booklet "City Comfort for Country Homes," which also shows letters and photos from many satisfied users. The book is free, you should have a copy to-day and make up your mind that your home is going to be comfortable next winter. Address:

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No ice-cold bedrooms. Every room cosy and warm Get breakfast on the oil stoye. at 6 a.m.

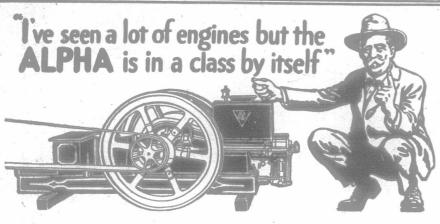


Your present home can easily be equipped.

GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY,

Dept. 23 476-534 King Street West, Toronto Also at Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver





HE more a man knows about gas engines the stronger is his recommendation of the Alpha. Users of the Alpha who have had lots of engine experience will tell you that the Alpha gives them the most power for the fuel consumed, is the least troublesome to keep in good working order, costs the least for repairs and that they can always rely on it to give them plenty of steady power when needed.

The fact that the Alpha is not affected by cold weather is one of its good points that is especially appreciated by Canadian users. The speed and fuel consumption of the Alpha are accurately regulated to all loads by the quickest acting and most sensitive governor ever used on a gas engine. There is no waste of fuel and the engine runs steadily under all loads—light, heavy or varying.

The Alpha has no troublesome batteries. It starts and operates on a simple low speed magneto. The entire ignition system is remarkably simple and assures you of a hot, fat spark at all times. You can use either gasoline or kerosene for fuel.

The strong recommendation the Alpha gets from its users is the result of features that you can readily appreciate when you see the engine or the illustrations and descriptions in our large catalogue. Send for a copy of this catalogue at once. Read it carefully and you will agree with Alpha users that this engine is in a class by itself, and gives you the most for your money.

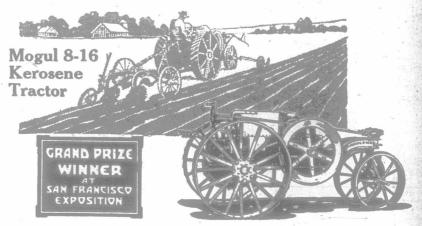
Alpha Engines are made in eleven sizes—2 to 28 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or nortable style, with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our
lines mailed upon request.

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Make the Change Now



HESE are the days of heavy horse power expense. The horses are idle. Hay and oats are worth so much it's a shame to use them for feed. It takes five acres of land to raise enough to feed one horse one year. Horses are at the top of the market, with prices higher than for years past. The market for horses with prices higher than for years past. The market for horses is so good that, even at these higher prices, they are easy to sell. What better time could there be to consider replacing some of your horses with a Mogul 8-16 kerosene tractor?

You can use a Mogul 8-16 with profit for about all the work you are now doing with horses—the tractor does it better and cheaper. It takes less of your time to care for it. It increases the amount of land you make a profit from five area for every

the amount of land you make a profit from—five acres for every horse it replaces. It is the right size for most of your belt work. It burns any fuel oil—kerosene, naphtha, benzine, motor spirits,

enabling you to use the cheapest fuel you can buy.

Why not plan to sell some of your horses now and save the winter feeding? Mogul 8-16 will take their place and do your spring work in time. Write today for our 100-page book "Tractor Power vs. Horse Power," which we will send promptly if you'll only ask for it. Write us at the nearest branch house.



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EDITORIAL.

Fences carelessly riddled in the fall must be repaired in the spring.

Pig breeding always suffers when grain is high in price. Save the brood sows.

Now is a good time to buy a choice steer. It is never a good time to purchase a scrub.

It will be a "lean" winter for some of the live stock on farms where there is no corn.

That door hanging by one hinge would give better service if a few screws were put in the other.

What a man will do to get into parliament, and once there what will he not do to stay there!

The fall drive is on. Hasten the work to completion before Jack Frost closes this season's campaign.

It would be foolish for breeders of all the dairy breeds to promote a claim that they have the real dual-purpose cow.

Fall plowing is a great appetizer. Who can eat with greater relish and sleep a sounder and more refreshing sleep than the plowboy?

No one outside the farming population seems to think that it costs the farmer more to farm to-day than it did twenty years ago.

There is no doubt about the final outcome of the war but more men are needed to take the rest of the "punch" out of the Teutons.

An expert has estimated that a farm housewife in the ordinary course of a day's work lifts one ton of water. Now will you put in a water supply for your wife?

Canada's wool clip is worth considerable money annually. It would bring still more if all were sold under the system or systems outlined in a lengthy article in this issue.

Have you swept the summer cobwebs from the walls and ceiling of the stable? After getting them down give the old stable a coat of whitewash to which is added a little disinfectant.

One of the best features of a county small fair we have seen this year was the special exhibit competition put on by Junior Farmers residing in different townships of the county. Fair Boards would do well to promote this work by offering substantial prizes.

Some of the crudest games of chance, ring and ball fakes, are assembled at the county fairs and yet the fakir gets many hard-earned dimes. Surely there must be a lack of real amusement in rural districts, otherwise the fall fair fakir could not exist as such. Or it may be true that people like to be humbugged.

The greatest empire the world has ever seen has been built up by a policy of allowing the daughter nations to manage their own affairs. The happiest and most contented families are those where the boys and girls, when they reach manhood and womanhood, have something their own which they manage themselves. Too much central control is not the best thing for family or nation.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 19, 1916.

A Dangerous Dual-Purpose Dream.

A few years ago, when certain breeders of Shorthorn cattle commenced to lay emphasis on milk production in the breed, or breeders of the specialized dairy breeds, smiled a while and then emphatically proclaimed, that there could be no such thing as a dual-purpose cow. Thinking breeders of Shorthorns recognized that it was a difficult task to breed up and establish the dual-purpose type, which if it means anything, should stand for meat and milk, both in fair amount and neither to excess. In Great Britain, considerable success has been attained. In Canada and America, may be found at the present time a considerable number of cows carrying fairly good Shorthorn type and a reasonable amount of mellow fleshing, which at the same time, produce in a single lactation period anywhere from 7,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk. Some go much higher, but the majority of these latter are bordering on the specialized dairycow type, and we have always held that the breeder of dual-purpose cattle was getting on dangerous ground when he shoved milk production beyond 10,000 pounds and he is much safer to average around 7,000 pounds. Our contentions are borne out by the appearance of the calves from many of these heavy producers.

But this is not what we started out to discuss. Previous to the time Shorthorn men began to boost milk in their breed, little or nothing was heard of the milking qualties of the Hereford, the Aberdeen-Angus or the Scotch Shorthorn, and no one took very seriously the man who boasted about the beef qualities of the Holstein, the Jersey, the Guernsey or the Ayrshire, although the last-named breed, being a hardy, rustling. sort, produced some fairly good, light-weight steers. Everything is changed now. There are Holstein men who call their breed the real dual-purpose breed; there are Ayrshire men who see dual-purpose characteristics in their breed; and no doubt some Guernsey and Jersey breeders could be found to praise their respective breeds for their dual-purpose value. We have heard Hereford men talk about their cows being good milkers and Aberdeen-Angus breeders do likewise. There seems to be no good reason why breeders of the specialized dairy breeds which have been brought to the present high standard of perfection should attempt to lead themselves or others to believe that their breeds are dual-purpose cattle. It would be a mistake to make, or attempt to make, dual-purpose animals out of Holstein herds which will average upwards of 15,000 pounds of milk per animal per year. The same is true to a certain extent of Ayrshire cattle. The Jersey, small, economical and efficient, is essentially a butter cow. The Hereford is a great grazer, a good feeder, a maker of big gains, and essentially a beef. animal. True, breeders may require their cows to give a fair amount of milk, but they should not emphasize the dual-purpose nature of the breed. The Aberdeen-Angus, winner of the strongest competition in the big tests, like Smithfield and Chicago International, is essentially and must remain a butcher's beast. The Scotch Shorthorn, a successful competitor on many occasions in the beef ring, must not be ruined by a dangerous infusion of strictly dairy-bred Shorthorn blood. There is a dual-purpose Shorthorn; there is also a danger of there being a dairy-bred Shorthorn, which has no place in view of the excellence of presentday specialized dairy breeds. Why run the risk of spoiling other breeds which are essentially milk breeds or beef breeds? Decade upon decade have passed in the bringing of the breeds to the presentday perfection. This work must not be thrown away. There is room for only one dual-purpose breed, and many believe there is little room for even one. The Shorthorn has the call on this place; other breeders go at that.

The Man Responsible.

We occasionally hear a man grumble that his land is poor and therefore he cannot make a success of his farming operations. From extensive observation we are inclined to believe that in the majority of cases small crops and poor returns are not the fault of the farm, but of the farmer. We have seen abandoned blow-sand farms so poor that they would scarcely grow twitch grass, mulleins, or milk-weed, converted from barren plains to fertile fields. The man who cropped them to death and was responsible for their disintegration into the blow-sand condition, finally decided that he had a poor farm, so poor in fact that it crowded him off. The other man saw possibilities in the land for, when he dug into it, he noticed that it contained moisture even in the driest summer se knew also that his predecessor had cropped and cropped, taking away year after year and returning nothing. He started with rye as about the only thing that would grow on the sand and he plowed in the crop; he put what manure he could scrape together on the land, but relied chiefly on green manuring. In a season or two the land responded with a fine catch of red clover, and to-day thriving orchards blossom and bear on the former barren waste, and it is all due to the farmer not the farm.

We have seen a wet farm crowd its owner off and he complained that it was the fault of the farm. Another man came along, saw possibilities in the land which he picked up at a small price, bought it, and spent a few dollars per acre in tile drains. Now the farm is one of the best in the neighborhood. It always was, but it needed a farmer, who understood it and was willing to lay out a little money to make more money. Too often men are short-sighted, saving a dollar to put in the bank at three per cent. which properly invested in something to build up the farm might in a few years make them three dollars to bank instead of one. When you hear a man grumbling that it is the farm's fault because he has not made a success, or when you yourself are inclined to blame things on the land, remember that there are several chances in the farm's favor and that the man is likely most to blame,

The Eight-Hour Day.

Across the border there has been, of late, considerable agitation re an eight-hour day, and railway men have succeeded in getting legislation to that effect so far as they are concerned, and now there is talk of a universal eight-hour day in that country. It is interesting to note that through the past decades the tendency, particularly in cities, has been towards shorter hours. Even the farmer does not work from daylight till dark in harvest time as he once did, although his hours are still long when chores and odds and ends are considered. The ten-hour day is practically universal on the farms in this country at the present time, but it would take considerable persuasive power to make the farmer believe that he would get more work done and greater efficiency from an eight-hour day than from the present ten-hour system. A universal eight-hour day seems a long way off and for the sake of the man on the land we hope that it is. We would like to see him get as short hours as possible, but in the rush of seeding, having, harvesting, and fall work the eight-hour day, with the available labor supply, would be an impossibility.

passed in the bringing of the breeds to the present-day perfection. This work must not be thrown away. There is room for only one dual-purpose breed, and many believe there is little room for even one. The Shorthorn has the call on this place; other breeders for the good of their respective breeds should let it be forced to take a price so small that it leaves only a mere pittance of profit.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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Taking it Out of the Land.

A tenant farmer in Ontario is very often looked upon as a poor farmer. Why? Largely because it has been the custom in the past in this old Province for the tenant to get as much out of the land as possible and put as little back as he could-a poor system for owner, tenant and the farm. Short-term leases have been largely responsible for this state of affairs. Leases for one year, two years or five years are too short. The tenant goes to the farm, which, mayhap is in good condition. He crops every field he can for the length of time of his lease and the last year puts the whole thing into cereal grain and leaves the place in poor condition for the next man, who operates on the same principle. We do not mean that all do this, for there are some good One of the best tenants we ever knew made the remark one day that he farmed his farm exactly the same as he would if he owned it. He paid a high rental, was always able to meet his rent at the appointed time, saved money and finally became the owner of a farm of his own. He rotated his crops, kept a large stock, fed all he grew on the place, returned a maximum amount of fertility to the soil, left the farm in better condition than he found it, had it rented on a ten-year lease and was a success. A neighboring farm was worked on the other principle of short-term leases, large acreage of cereal crop, grain sold to meet the rent and other expenses, little stock was kept, a minimum of plant food was returned to the soil and the farm in ten years went down and down, the rent had to be lowered, the tenant made only a living, the landlord lost money, the farm suffered and the community was injured thereby. Everyone loses through a tenant working on the policy of taking all he can get out of the land. He really gets much less than he would by working the land well and systematically. It is always shortsighted policy for tenant or owner to mine the soil.

We recently attended a fall fair where all the cattle on exhibition ran loose in a field. They were judged, or guessed at, all running together. Of what educational value is such a practice? It is the Directors' place to make rules and see that they are carried out. One of these rules should be that all cattle are halter-

The Trouble With Co-operation in Canada.

Co-operation is a word that has been much used and almost "ridden to death" by journalists and public speakers in Canada, but they should be excused on the grounds that a wrong existed and they selected this movement as a remedy for the ailment. It has been easy enough to prescribe, but the patient, like a small boy, has often poured the physic into the sewer, and got along just the same. A disagreeable taste is the most common objection to medicine, and, figuratively speaking, co-operation has had a bad taste to many Canadian people who have tried it. The system of getting together has done a remarkable amount of good, and in many lines it is a wonderful factor at the present time. Both East and West it is bringing the grower more for his product, and supplying him with the necessaries of life and occupation at a reduced price. In spite of that, from one end of Canada to the other, one will find members of the different associations who are dissatisfied and who are disrupting the local institutions that have been built up to alleviate some unfavorable conditions in the community. Co-operation, both on a large and small scale, has proved a success in many cases; why is it not universally so?

In the first place the spirit of the Canadian people does not correspond with what has long been preached as the true attributes of a successful eo-operator. We need not repeat these attributes here. Suffice it to say that when co-operation is advanced as anything but a purely commercial proposition, intended to bring about more favorable prices and needed reforms of a mercantile character, it is not receiving a fair show in this country. The people of Canada are independent in life and manners, and they do not care to divulge family secrets that a few more dollars may result thereby. When they enter into an agreement they wish to know the extent of their obligations and their probable revenues. "Unlimited liability" will never become popular here, but it does appear to be the fullest expression of true co-operation. Farmers in this country will invest their good will, patronage, and so many dollars, nevertheless they will not sell themselves to the movement or make co-operation a pseudo-religion with them or accept it as a new god.

The staff, and the salaries paid them, are often the cause of much trouble. Members fail to realize that without an efficient manager the organization is doomed from the beginning. A more capable man is required for a co-operative association than for a private business of the same magnitude. Available men with business acumen must be paid well for they are in a position to command a good salary anywhere. When a manager is receiving anything like a fair wage from a co-operative exterprise, the members too often feel that money is being spent extravagantly. A small association cannot afford to hire the proper kind of a manager, and they experience difficulty from the first. What it costs to sell a barrel of apples, a pound of wool, a bushel of wheat, or any unit from the farm is one factor to consider; another, is what the unit sells for. If the net proceeds are in excess of what might have been obtained without the organization it matters not if the manager is receiving five or ten thousand dollars per year, for the member is still ahead of the game.

Once in a while factions arise in the association and a certain clique get control. This is disastrous to the movement. A member of one of the largest co-operative associations in the country recently said to the writer: "The average grower is no better qualified to select a manager for his business than he is to select the markets to which he should cater." This is significant. A few can often influence the many and have the wrong man appointed.

Then with regard to price. Members frequently compare their average receipts with the returns to some outstanding man in the community, or, more correctly speaking, the comparison is made and brought to the members' attention. The reason for this practice is obvious; someone desires to stir up strife and dissatisfaction within the ranks. They have an easy field to till, for the average co-operator is usually more or less suspicious of undue profits on the part of someone on the inside. These suspicions are not always groundless, perhaps, but the books of every co-operative company should be audited by some disinterested person, and the whole matter

washed let it be cleansed and cleansed thoroughly by the members themselves. A reliable auditor would do much to inspire confidence, and prevent a small error growing into something sufficiently formidable to wreck the organization.

With further regard to prices one must consider conditions prior to the inception of the association. Sometimes a co-operative movement in a community will do as much or more for the independent producer as it does for a member. The standard of quality is often improved, new markets are exploited, congestion averted, and, on the whole, a relieved state of affairs is brought about. Any improvement in transportation facilities or conveniences which can be credited to the association is also there for the nonmember to enjoy. Furthermore, the independent grower is frequently paid a higher price for his product than the co-operative member receives in order to create a feeling. The purpose of this is easy to comprehend, and it is one of the most effective weapons employed by the enemies of the co-operative movement. The broad-minded man will ignore rumors and hearsay; they are usually started rolling for a purpose. If a grower prefers to remain outside an organization of this kind it will do him no good. but probably harm, to put obstacles in the way of its success. There are pitfalls being prepared all the time. Help the thing along, "don't knock."

Co-operation in Canada is right primarily, the trouble is with the people who too often abuse it.

Too Much Work!

Farmers are too often little more than day laborers. They work so hard for long hours each day that they have little time or inclination to plan a system of management for their farms. They do too much work and not enough thinking. True it is that labor is scarce, and work must be done, but it is possible on most places to lighten the labor considerably by planning it better. The majority of Ontario farms, particularly since the war began, are one-man farms, and the farmer must keep "slugging" away from early morning till late at night in order to keep the place running, the chores done, crops harvested, and to manage any preparation for next season's crop. It takes considerable country spirit and pride in the ownership of land with good stock, to live down the lure of the town or city with its shorter hours and more leisure. It will take much talk on the part of city people to convince farmers that, under present conditions, there is not too much work on the farm. Farming, properly carried on, is a business, and it requires ability and energy to make it the success which every ambitious farmer desires to make it. No manager of a city enterprise is called upon to work with his hands all the time. The man at the helm of big business does his most valuable work with his head. In no uncertain measure the same should be true of the farmer. We do not. mean by this that the farmer should do no work with his hands, because under conditions as they will obtain in Canada for some time, it will be necessary that the farmer work as well as think. But he should have enough leisure time to lay and carry out plans. There should not be so much work, work, work in the business of owning and operating a farm to tie the owner up for fifteen or sixteen hours every day in the year with the exception of Sundays, and for five or six hours on each of these. The most successful farmers are not always those who slave and serve all their lives, but are very often found among those who exercise a certain amount of the trading instinct, buying here and selling there to advantage, and using a certain amount of their leisure time in planning the farm work, believing it good policy to pay someone else a liberal wage to do a great deal of this work, releasing the owner and manager to carry on the straight business of the farm. No one can blame the farmer and his wife, growing older on the farm, if they both yearn for a less strenuous life, retired in the near-by town, and yet we have seen so many leave the farm and move to town and ever after be dissatisfied, wishing themselves back on the land. After all, there is, for the man who has lived his many years on the farm, a certain something in farming which gives him greater pleasure than he can find elsewhere, although it may be that it is necessary for him to try the town or city in order to be convinced. Yes, the average farmer has altogether too much work to do himself to be the manager which his business calls upon him to be, but there seems to be no remedy

OCTOBER 19,

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There is no g immemorial, arous than the ants. or to any musical of the individuals complex colonies which man sees a own. This resem must depend on plasticity commo for in order to li organism must no changes in its envi feeling of co-opera members of its co There is a si velopment of hi

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as he works his hands and in so far as possible lighten the actual labor of the farm. And the same is true of the farmer's wife.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

There is no group of insects which has, since time immemorial, aroused more interest in the human mind This is due, not to bright coloration, than the ants. I has is due, not to bright coloration, or to any musical ability, or to the structure or activities of the individuals as such, but to the activities of the complex colonies in which these insects live, and in which man sees a form of society much akin to his own. This resemblance cannot be superficial, but must depend on a high degree of adaptability and plasticity common to man and these social insects, for in order to live in permanent commonwealths, an organism must not be only remarkably adaptive to changes in its environment, but must also have a strong feeling of co-operation and forbearance towards the other

members of its community. There is a striking parallelism between the development of human and ant societies. Anthropologists distinguish in the development of human societies six different stages, designated as the hunting, pastoral, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and intellectual. The ants show stages corresponding to the first three of these. As Lubbock says: "Whether there are differences in advancement within the same species or not, there are certainly considerable differences between the different species, and one may almost fancy that we can trace stages corresponding to the principal steps in the history of human development. do not refer to the slave-making ants, which represent an abnormal, or perhaps only a temporary state of things, for slavery seems to tend in ants as in men, to the degradation of those by whom it is adopted, and it is not impossible that the slave-making species will expect the large transfer to the slave that the slave-making species and it is not impossible that the slave-making species will eventually find themselves unable to compete with those which are more self-dependent, and have reached a higher plane of civilization. But putting these slave-making ants on one side, we find in the different species of ants, different conditions of life,

curiously answering to the earlier stages of human rogress. For instance, some species, such as Formica fusca, live principally on the produce of the chase, for though they feed partially on the honey-dew of Aphids, they have not domesticated these insects. These ants probably retain the habits once common to all ants. They resemble the lower races of men, who subsist mainly by hunting. Like them they frequent woods and wilds, live in comparatively small communities, as the instincts of collective action are but little developed among them. They hunt singly, and their battles are single combats. Such species as Lasius flavus, represent a distinctly higher type of social life; they show more skill in architecture, may literally be said to have domesticated certain species of Aphids, and may be compared to the pastoral stage of human progress—to the races which live on the products of their flocks and herds. Their communities are more numerous; they act much more in concert; their battles are not mere single combats, but they know how to act in combination. I am disposed to hazard the conjecture that they will gradually exterminate the mere hunting species, just as savages disappear before more advanced races. Lastly, the agricultural nations may be compared with the harvesting

Ants are to be found everywhere, from the Arctic regions to the tropics, from timberline on the loftiest mountains to the shifting sands of the dunes and seashores, and from the dampest forests to the driest deserts. Not only do they outnumber in individuals all other terrestrial animals, but the number of colonies in a comparatively small area is often very great. Their colonies are, moreover, remarkably stable, some-times outlasting a generation of men. Such stability times outlasting a generation of men. Such stability is, of course, due to the longevity of the individual ants, since worker ants are known to live for four to seven years, and queens from thirteen to fifteen years.

Considered as a group, economically, ants are both beneficial and harmful. Their greatest usefulness lies in a direction which is, like many of the things which act very gradually but continuously, usually overlooked,—the demolishing of dead organic material. Of the millions of inserts which are born annually many Of the millions of insects which are born annually many are undoubtedly consumed by insectivorous vertebrates, but a vast number survive to die a natural death and fall to the earth. These are the natural food of most ants. Forel observed that a large colony of ants brought in 28 dead insects per minute, and estimated that they would bring in 100,000 daily during estimated that they would bring in 100,000 daily during the hours of their greatest activity. Their other useful activity is their work in the soil in the excavation of their nests. Most species, especially in temperate latitudes, nest in the ground, and many of them in so doing are obliged to grind up and bring to the surface, often from a depth of several feet, considerable quantities of subsoil. This is spread over the surface, and exposed to the surface and exposed to the surface. and exposed to the sun and atmosphere. Their burrows, moreover, quickly conduct air into the deeper recesses of the soil. Ants are mainly injurious by their fostering of Aphides, Scale-insects and Tree-hoppers, insects which are most injurious to crops; and by taking up their residence in houses and either partially destroying the woodwork thereof, or becoming pests because of their pilfering habits.

eight-hour day would scarcely prove popular

THE HORSE.

When Mare and Foal are Separated.

An interesting article by "T. B. G." giving details in foal weaning recently appeared in "The Farmer and Stockbreeder." We reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

In weaning foals the first thing is to find a good airy loose-box with plenty of room, and secure fastenings to the doors. Here the foals must be shut up out of hearing of the mares for a week, and may then be let out into a well-fenced paddock in which there is a good bite of grass. Foals should always be weaned in lots of two or three together, and anyone with a single foal is well advised to buy another for company or sell it. A foal weaned by itself is always miserable, discontented, and eats his feed badly. When turned out of doors it is certain to break out unless put with other horses, in which case he stands a poor chance of getting any grain. When foals are shut up they should have some green stuff cut for them —clover, alfalfa, or something of the kind—and be given plenty of crushed oats, bran, and chaff, with a tub or trough kept full of fresh drinking-water.

They are usually very agitated for a few days, especially if they have been suckled on idle mares and never been parted from their dams, and are consequently hot and thirsty; but foals on working mares that have been accustomed to being shut up, very soon settle down. The mares must be taken right away, so that they and the foals can-not hear one another; and if shut in a yard nights and gently worked in the daytime and fed on dry food they will soon forget the foals, and the milk will dry up after one or two drawings of the udder.

bran and some hay must not be forgotten in bad weather. The growth of a horse depends to a very great extent on the treatment he receives during the first winter of his life, and if a foal is stinted and starved during his first winter he does not make up the lost ground until he is five or six years old. Good feeding and shelter of some kind in rough weather are essential to enable them to withstand the rigors of winter and come through it robust and blooming.

Rock salt should be placed in the paddock for the foals to lick, and a keen look-out should be kept for the presence of worms. If a foal looks harsh and staring in the coat, with a pendulous belly, and gradually loses flesh, with perhaps a touch of scour sometimes, then worms are almost certain to be present, and the dung should be examined. If worms are present, a dose of physic should be given to expel them. Ten to fifteen grains of calomel in a bran mash, given two or three times at intervals of twelve hours or so, followed up by a dose of linseed oil, is a very effectual remedy. Worms, however, seldom, if ever, attack a healthy, thrifty foal which is getting plenty of good food.

Then there is the question of shelter during cold and wet weather. Neither weanling foals nor young horses of any description require coddling, but in cold, rainy weather, a shelter for them to run in is a great help. Many hundreds of colts, in Britain, are wintered without any shelter at all other than such shelter as they get from a tall, thick hedge. So long as the weather is dry, no matter how cold it may be, they will take no harm; but cold, wet weather they feel, and many a good youngster has died as the result of a chill and inflammation through undue exposure which might have been avoided had there been shelter of some kind provided.

It is often said, and with some degree of truth, that if a foal is well-looked after during the first winter he will look after, himself

afterwards. Certainly two and three-year-old colts will live on pretty rough fare during the greater part of the year, but in winter time they require a certain allowance of grain. Weanling foals should on no account be run with older horses, or they will never get a chance at the grain, and when several foals are run together there should plenty of trough room, for some are very masterful and greedy, and will drive the weaker ones away if they can. Another point to be attended to is the foot.

On soft, spongy, or low-lying land the hoofs soon grow long and irregular in shape, and the blacksmith should have a turn round them pe riodically and keep them in proper trim, Young horses need a little care and attention just as much as other young animals on the farm, but it is often the custom to make them live on pastures and under conditions that would prove disastrous to other animals. They certainly will "rough"



Dunnottar (imp.) Champion Clydesdale stallion at Ottawa for B. Rothwell, Ottawa, Ont.

better if the mares have to go to work, and unless the foals are intended for sale, in which case it may take their part in the work of the farm if required. be advisable to let them remain on the mares up to the time of sale; but when a foal is from four to five months old it will do as well off the dam as on, provided it is fed on the right kinds of food. Where mares have to take their part at the farm work, it is better to wean the foals before harvest, if they were born in March or April, than to let them agitate after the mares from

morning till night and suck overheated milk.

Provided the foals are well looked after and given plenty of crushed oats, with a little bran and chaff, and the run of a good pasture, they will not miss the milk. The writer weaned some early foals some time ago before commencing harvest, and they look every bit as well as they did before weaning—indeed as well as those which are still suckling. Allowing foals to remain on the mares until late autumn is of

foals to remain on the mares until late autumn is of no benefit to them, and the dams get into a low, weak state, from which they do not recover till spring. It is especially detrimental to mares that are in foal again.

Foals should get a liberal allowance of grain right through the winter months till the grass comes the following spring. They should always be taught to eat grain in the early stages of their existence, so that when weaning time comes there is no difficulty in getting them on to it. If they have never tasted any grain they may be three or four days before they any grain they may be three or four days before they will touch it when shut up for weaning, and they soon begin to lose condition. There is no better feed for foals than crushed oats, and these should be mixed with a little bran and some good, sweet chaff, but not much of the latter until they get older. The quantity given should not be stinted. A couple of strong, heavy foals will eat a peck a day each of corn if given to them, but half that quantity will be sufficient to start with, and as hard weather comes on the quantity should

The sooner foals are weaned in autumn the of stock, but the better they are treated in their youth

LIVE STOCK.

Notice to Live-Stock Breeders.

We wish to advise our live-stock advertisers and live-stock breeders generally that we have engaged L. E. Franklin as our live-stock advertising solicitor to succeed Dr. H. Vanzant, and that Mr. Franklin started on his new work with us October 1. We bespeak for Mr. Franklin a cordial reception and ask your favorable consideration of increasing your business through taking larger space in "The Farmer's Advocate," the paper which brings

Green Feed for All Seasons.

Live-stock farmers frequently fall down in the preparations they make to carry their animals through preparations they make to carry their animals through periods of drouth in the late summer and fall. Throughout Eastern Canada, this year, the fall pastures have been poor indeed, and many herds show the effects of inadequate nutrition. While the hay crop has been large, heavy inroads will be made into it to maintain the live stock, thus depleting the stores that should be held over for winter when it will be needed, particularly in Ontario on when it will be needed, particularly in Ontario, on account of the small crop of spring grains and silage corn. We cannot tell six months ahead what conditions we shall be obliged to meet, but a safe practice

Throughout the Maritime Provinces this year the writer noticed considerable area devoted to white

turnips. In some instances these were sown to supply the military camps with an early vegetable, while in other cases they were planted for the stock. After in other cases they were planted for the stock. After the purple-top turnips became fit for use the market demand for the white kinds declined, and what remained in the ground were fed. In some instances we observed the cattle coming to the stable at night to enjoy a repast of these white turnips and they seemed to enjoy them. They supplied that succulency which was usually lacking in the permanent pasture, and they provided some feed constituents as well. A small field of this crop would be profitable almost any year, for they grow rapidly and are not exceeding-

ly difficult to keep clean. When a small variety is grown, and a thick stand obtained they will keep well on to the last of December and help to conserv well on to the last of December and help to conserve the silage and winter roots. We would not recom-mend the extensive culture of white turnips, but we believe a small patch would be profitable. Some-thing of this nature to feed either in the stable or in the field will certainly show results. Generally speaking our live stock does not receive ample succulent feed during the early fall, and this is particularly the during the early fall, and this is particularly true of this season. Some form of green feed should be produced in larger quantities if we are to make the most

The Work of the Co-operative Wool-Marketing System.

While co-operation has not come up to expectations in some fields it has certainly been a good servant to the sheepmen of Canada. It has not been very long since the co-operative method of grading and marketing wool was first tried, but the results were so pleasing that the system has rapidly gained in favor, and in 1916 over 400 tons of wool were assembled, graded, properly packed, and marketed to the best advantage. At seven pounds to the fleece, this would represent the clip from approximately 115,000 sheep in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia. What might have been done in a small way in other provinces we have not taken into consideration. This movement, so far as it is explained in this article, and it covers the field very fully, is one of the biggest things that has occurred in recent years to encourage the raising of sheep and to assist the farmers in obtaining fair value for their product. To many sheepmen "wool is wool." They care not whether it is long or short, fine or coarse, full of sand or free from dirt, tied with sisal cord and packed in jute sacks that will impair its dyeing properties, or put up in a way that its value will not be depreciated. They care not whether it is black, grey or white, "wool is wool" and should be worth the same price anywhere and everywhere. The grading system, along with the instruction and information that accompany it, has done much to dispel this erroneous idea and to demonstrate the differences in grades and qualities that result from the difference in breeds, and the way the wool is cared for. Before the wool is converted into the many products for which it is used it must be scoured. In this process all the alien matter is disposed of and the pure wool remains. When a quantity of wool is purchased it is valued not by the pounds in the crude form but by the amount of scoured wool there will likely be when it is freed from all foreign substances. Range sheep frequently give a clip that contains a heavy percentage of soil particles as well as parts of weeds or grasses. The farm wool is usually cleaner if it is cared for properly, and this accounts for a considerable difference in price.

Some members of the associations might not have been thoroughly pleased with the prices there.

been thoroughly pleased with the prices they re-ceived, perhaps they expected too much. However, the grade into which their contribution was classified will probably throw some light on the latter and reveal a way by which the product can be improved and thus command more per pound. Another phase of the subject arises here. Without the existence of the association or co-operative enterprise how much would the wool have brought? Too many fail to consider this feature of the work, and therefore do not appreciate the good done the sheep industry by this method of getting together in the wool selling business.

Selling Alberta Wool.

BY E. L. RICHARDSON.

The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association have now held three co-operative wool sales. A comparison of the quality of wool sold is as follows:

Years	No. of Sellers	No. of Fleeces	Carloads.	Value.	Average price per lb.
1914	21	2,500	3/4	\$ 3,192.19	19c.
1915	88	14,500	5	26,837.61	27.77c.
1916	335	42,489	13	83,867.00	29.9c.

This is certainly a most satisfactory growth. The prices received this year for wool of the various grades were as follows:

Fine combing, 28½ cents.

" clothing, 18½ cents.
" medium combing, firsts, 33½ cents.

medium clothing, firsts, 27½ cents. medium combing, seconds, 29 cents. medium clothing, seconds, 27½ cents.

Medium combing, firsts, 35 cents.

"clothing, firsts, 28½ cents.

combings, seconds, 31 cents.

clothing, seconds, 28½ cents.

Low medium combing, 301/2 cents.

Low medium clothing, 30½ cents. Coarse, 30 cents. Lustre, 30 cents.

Rejects, 27 cents.

Gray and black, 26 cents. Locks and pieces, 22 cents.

Tags, 12 cents.

Dead wool, 15 cents.

The inauguration and success of these sales were made possible by the assistance given by the Provincial Government towards the organization and maintenance of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association and through the initiative of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in placing wood the disposal of the Association without commissioner's branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in placing wood the disposal of the Association without commissioner's branch of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner's Branch of the Branch of the Branch Commissioner's Branch of the Branch of the Branch Commissioner's Branch of the Branc The manner in which the been rendered by the Dominion Factor and by the Branch has established confidence between the secretions and the buyers which would have been direcult to establish without the official grading by the Dominion Government

The Association issues a tabulated statement showing the quantity of each grade, and prices received by each individual, so that each member is able to see how his wool compares with his neighbor's. A number of the contributors on looking over the statement are anxious to obtain information as to how they can improve the quality of their wool, so they can increase their revenue.

Previous to the inauguration of these sales, the majority of the sheepmen had to depend on someone coming to their farms to buy their wool, and were practically compelled to accept whatever the individual would offer. These buyers did not feel it necessary to offer within two to ten cents a pound wool was worth. We had instances last year of some sheepmen who sold through our Association receiving as high as thirty-two cents per pound for their wool, and their neighbor who had wool of equal quality selling privately for eighteen cents per pound, as

he did not hear of the co-operative methods of selling The Association has undoubtedly made thousand of dollars for its members through the selling of wool and has also assisted in establishing wool values so that the individual buyers who still travel from farm to farm are compelled to offer those who do not sell through the Association a much better price than they would have if the Association sales were not held.

The Association does not charge any commission

for the sale of wool, but assesses the actual cost against each member according to the number of pounds he sends in. The cost of handling the wool this year was one cent per pound. This included the wages of the staff while the wool was being sorted, weighed and loaded on cars, insurance, printing advertising and general office expenses, cost of bags

and twine, in excess of amoun' we received for same, allowance for shrink, and weight of twine.

If the individual did not sell through the Association he would be debited with the same amount for shrink, as well as for cost of bags and twine, which would amount to form. which would amount to from one-quarter to one third of a cent a pound, so that the actual cost to the seller as a result of having his wool officially graded and sold co-operatively, is between two-thirds and three-quarters of a cent a pound.

Co-operative Wool Marketing in Saskatchewan,

BY W. W. THOMSON.

Saskatchewan is generally recognized as the great grain-growing province of the Dominion; her fertile prairies have produced wheat and other grains in such abundance that in the Eastern mind, grain grow ing is almost the only agricultural activity associated with the West. It will, therefore, come as news to many that sheep raising has always received considerable attention, and that there are now upwards of 1,500 flocks in the Province, varying in size from the small farm flock to the ranch of ten thousand head. Statistics compiled by the Provincial Department of Agriculture show that there are 192,000 sheep in

Until the last three years the marketing of wool from these flocks presented quite a problem. The sheepmen are scattered in all parts of the Province, the only markets are in Eastern Canada or in the United States; few localities produce sufficient wool to make a car load, and as result the wool was shipped long distances in l. c. l. lots, paying high freight rates. The flock owners came from practically all parts of the civilized world and many had little experience in sheep raising. The breeding of the flocks was as varied as the districts from which the breeders came all kinds of wool were sold together, grading was unknown and so the poorest wool frequently sold as well as the best, naturally buyers were not inclined to pay high prices. In the fall of 1913 inquiries instituted by the then newly created Co-operative Organization Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture revealed the fact that, that year's clip had been sold for from 8 to 13 cents per pound.

10 cents being about the average price. In view of these conditions the Department decided that it was necessary to introduce a new system of marketing which would insure economic handling and under which each lot would be sold on its merits, so that the best wool would bring the best price and all of it a fair return.



Fourteen Carloads of Wool, Valued at \$83,867.43, Being Graded in the Horse Show Building, Calgary, Alta.

OCTOBER 19,

A list of the compiled, and e to each, annou tion Branch wa marketing ager their wool in a the Branch. I using binder tw and shipping in causes of the became mixed dye as wool d cloth could be To over took to supply jute sacks at its marketing the packing an who intimated through the l

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(e) Pack inch by 90-inch 3. Prepare
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price realized Grad Fine combing. Fine clothing Fine medium Fine medium Fine medium Fine medium Medium comb Medium cloth Medium comb Medium cloth Low medium Coarse.

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Mohair

A list of the sheepmen in the Province was at once compiled, and early in March, 1914, a letter was mailed to each, announcing that the Co-operative Organization Branch was prepared to act without charge as a marketing agency for sheepmen who would prepare their wool in accordance with directions drawn up by the Branch. It has been found that the practice of using binder twine and other sisal cord in tying fleeces, and shipping in coarse, jute sacks was one of the chief causes of the low price received. The sisal fibres became mixed with the wool, but would not take the dye as wool did, with the result that only inferior cloth could be manufactured from wool handled in that To overcome this difficulty, the Branch undertook to supply paper fleece twine, and closely woven jute sacks at cost to those who would make use of its marketing facilities. The following is a copy of the packing and shipping instructions sent to persons who intimated that they would market their clip through the Branch.

Packing and Shipping Instructions.

- 1. Roll and tie the fleeces carefully.
- Removing all manure or paint-clotted locks. Rolling the fleece with the fresh side out.
- Tying each fleece by itself, with paper fleece (c) twine.
- 2. Pack the fleeces in the sacks supplied, being careful to Include only dry wool in your consignment.
- (a) Pack the fleeces from the ewes, wethers and bucks respectively, in separate sacks as far as possible. When it is necessary to pack two or three kinds of fleeces in one sack place sheets of strong paper between the different kinds.
- (c) If two or more breeds of sheep are kept, pack the wool from each breed by itself, or when necessary pack in the one sack and separate with paper as above described.
- (d) If you wish to forward the tags (manure or paint-clotted locks clipped from the fleeces) or black or brown fleeces, always place these in sacks by them-
- (e) Pack the wool tightly into the sacks. A 40-inch by 90-inch sack should hold at least thirty fleeces. Prepare for market by,
- (a) Filling out two shipping labels for each sack, being careful to give name and address of shipper, name of breed from which wool is taken, also number, kind and net weight of fleeces.
- (b) Placing one inside the sack and sewing the
- sack up, using strong, hard twine.

 (c) Sewing the second shipping label securely to the side, not to the end of the sack.
- 4. Storing.(a) Store the sacks where they will be kept dry until ready to ship. Shipping.
- (a) Forward the wool by freight, via the most direct route, to the Co-operative Organization Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, making the shipment between June 19 and July 1. No shipment should be forwarded later than July 1.
- (b) Either prepay the freight to Regina, or forward the shipment freight, charges collect, and the Department will pay the freight and deduct the amount from your charge when making from your charges when making from your charges when making from your charges. from your cheque when making final settlement.

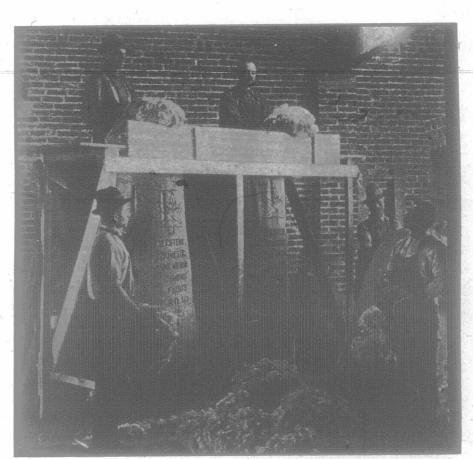
 (c) As soon as the shipment is made, forward
- the bill of lading at once by mail to the Co-operative Organization Branch.
- In 1914 one hundred and eighty sheep owners prepared and forwarded their wool in accordance with the above directions. The entire consignment, amounting to 69,404 pounds was assembled in Regina, and sold at a flat price of 17% cents per pound. This, after paying local freight from the producers' stations to Regina and the cost of twine, sacks, storage, handling, etc., netted the producers an average price of 16½ cents per pound. In 1915 the work was again carried on in practically the same way, and that year 306 sheepmen marketed a total of 148,339 pounds of wool through the Branch, obtaining a flat price of 25 cents per pound f.o.b. Regina.
- In 1916 an arrangement was made with the Dominion Live Stock Branch whereby they undertook to provide expert graders to classify the wool, and the same instructions were issued to producers as in former years. This year 487 flock owners marketed their wool through the Branch, and the wool was sold by tender. The following is a summary showing the total weight of each grade handled and the

price realized:			
		Price	e pe
Grade	Pounds	po	und
Fine combing	6,623	33 (cent
rine clothing	10,896	29	6.6
Fine medium combing, firsts	11.883	36	4.4
Fine medium clothing, firsts	3.631	34	6.6
Fine medium combing, seconds	21.093	34	4.4
Fine medium clothing, seconds	8.080	32	4.4
Medium combing, firsts	21.288	37	4.4
Medium clothing, firsts	1.767	34	4.4
Medium combing, seconds.	33,160	34	4.4
Medium clothing, seconds	4.088	31	4.4
Low medium combing	15 415	34	4.4
Coarse	3 574	32	4.4
Lustre	10.344	31	4.4
Rejects	14 160	24	4.4
Gray and blacks	1,519	28	4.4
Locks and pieces	914	24	4.6
Tags.	2.758	11	6.6
Range	5 363	31	4.4
Mohair	145	20	6.6
	110	200	

Under the grading system, the cost of handling the wool was considerably higher, being practically one cent per pound, but this was to be expected as it was necessary to unpack all of the wool, grade each fleece and then repack it. It is, however, quite evident that the price obtained by grading more than offsets the additional expense. Naturally some parties have not been satisfied with the grading of their wool, the percentage of rejects was high, largely because many of the fleeces contained considerable quantities of straw and chaff, and consequently could not be placed in the grades to which they would otherwise have belonged. Evidently many sheepmen neglected to sweep up their shearing floors before commencing

tion comes more efficient methods of marketing Manitoba farmers have long since recognized the

operations, but it is safe to say that this will not occur again and that next year there will be a much smaller proportion of rejects. From an educational standpoint the number of grades is rather confusing, and it would appear desirable that some more simple system should be devised, as it is practically impossible to explain to each producer the reason for placing his wool in the particular grade to which it belongs. In general it can, however, be stated that the sheepmen and those in charge of the marketing work are satisfied that the grading system is certainly the most equitable manner of handling the business, and that this year's results are highly satsifactory. Marketing Manitoba's Wool Crop. BY 7. H. EVANS. A new era in the production of wool in Manitoba has just begun. Co-incident with increased produc-



The Wool Graders and Packers at Work.

principles of co-operation as the most sound, economic basis for successful trading in farm produce, and today our methods of marketing grain, while not perfect, are generally conceded to be an improvement on any other known method. It is not surprising to find the flockmasters adopting the co-operative ng system, as a solution for their wool-marketing problem. The old method of selling the wool crop locally on a flat basis was neither remunerative nor equitable, and had little or nothing in its favor. Supposing the sheep owner did possess a fairly accurate knowledge of the grade and market value of the wool he had to offer for sale, this would be of little practical assistance in demanding full market price at home, without a more or less open market for his wool. Assuming that one could cite isolated cases when the producer had received prices equal to those received through the co-operative wool marketing plan, it requires no stretch of the imagination to assume that the present prevailing prices would not be available in the absence of the co-operative scheme.

Factors Determining Values.

Western wools are disposed of in the unwashed western woois are disposed of in the unwashed condition. The buyer in purchasing wool in this condition pays for wool and dirt; the yard-stick by which the value of this wool is determined is its shrinkage. When the buyer estimates the value per pound of medium combing, medium clothing, lustre or line medium combing, etc., he immediately estimates the shrinkage, and will appraise the value of the wool in question by comparison with scoured of the wool in question by comparison with scoured wool of a similar grade in the Eastern market. Granting that wool is worth 32 cents in Winnipeg, and assuming the shrinkage to be 60 per cent., this would represent a clean or scoured value of 80 cents per Under normal conditions there is 20 per cent.

difference in shrinkage between the fine and coarse wools. Following this shrinkage, attention is paid to: Length and strength of staple, quality of fibre

cleanliness, color. The length and strength of staple largely determines the grade, the longer staples going into the combings, and the shorter into the clothing with the coarser samples grading coarse combing.

Rejects cover the dirty samples, chiefly straw and vegetable matter, whereas, seedy and dead represent a still inferior grade. Tags represent the lowest

Quality in fibre or staple is very important, since it determines largely how the wool will stand combing. A weak spot in the fibre often results from the illhealth of the sheep at the time when that affected portion of the wool was growing.

White wools are very much more in demand than gray or black. The white wool is useful for both white goods and pale shades of dye, whereas, gray and black cannot be used for this purpose. As wool ages it is more difficult to scour, and seldom comes through the process as light in color. White color in the fleece does not altogether determine Wool should always the color of the scoured wool. be rolled flesh side out, since this exposes the best color, and our first impression is received through what is seen by the eye.

Damp wool soon turns yellow when packed, and if allowed to remain in this condition for too long a period the fibre becomes injured. In not a few cases the officials of the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to expose to the sun wool received for sale, in order to preserve its quality. Of course, there was a loss in

weight.
Very often Western sheep feed on fallow land, and the fleece becomes laden with sand, and not in-frequently alkali soil: While the latter may damage the libre to some extent, it is nevertheless not injurious to color, and as a rule such wool will scour white. The same may be said of dry, harsh wool lacking in grease, but due to the absence of blood its value is impaired.

Grading and Sorting.

Grading means the placing together of fleeces of similar quality, whereas, sort-ing is the separating of the various qualities of wool often found Wools in a fleece. from the Down breeds are generally more uniform in quality throughout fleeces from the long-wooled breeds, which occasionally show a tendency to coarseness. Speaking generally, wool immediately be-hind the shoulder is

longest, strongest in staple, and of the best quality, whereas, the coarsest part of the fleece is at the "britch." Sorting is almost entirely carried out by the manufacturers. They require uniformity of fibre and freedom from any tender or weak spots in the staple or fibre.

Owing to war conditions there is an abnormal demand for the coarser or combing wools, the clothing wools being somewhat less in demand, and used chiefly for making finer materials and broadcloth.

Methods Followed.

All sheep owners in the Province of Manitoba were supplied early in April with a circular, setting forth in detail the requirements in connection with the wool-merketing scheme. It was required that all wool be shipped, to the order of the Department of Agriculture, during the month of June. Owing Agriculture, during the month of June. Owing to the wet weather in June, however, a great deal of the wool was not shipped in until the middle of July. All fleeces had to be rolled and tied with paper twine and properly packed in wool sacks. Paper twine and wool sacks were supplied by the Department at cost. Any fleeces tied with binder twine were kept separate and graded among the rejects. were kept separate and graded among the rejects, since the binder twine will not take dye and spoils the woollen product.

Shipping tags were supplied in sufficient numbers to enable the shipper to at and one on the inside as well as on the outside of the bag, and thereby avoid any danger of wool being received unidentified. Freight was prepaid in the majority of cases.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture supplied an expert to perform the grading, a record of which was kept on forms supplied for the purpose, and known as "Domestic Wool Grading Sheets." Upon receipt of wool at warehouse, it was weighed in the

presence of both the official grader and a representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The shipper was then notified and an advance payment made of 20 cents per pound, the balance being paid after wool was sold and full settlement received. The wool was immediately graded and packed in wool

sacks. On each sack the weight, grade and Dominion emblem were stenciled by the grader.

The wool was open to inspection at all times, and large buyers all over the American Continent notified of the amount of wool offered for sale, average quality, and date when tenders would be received. Bids were received by closed tenders, and wool sold to the highest bidder. The sale was made on the basis of the grades classified by the Dominion representative, who acted on behalf of both seller and buyer in this respect. Wool was sold for cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and a deposit of 5 per cent. of the purchase price was sold for cash, sold believed as the purchase price was sold for the purchase price was and believed as the purchase at the purchase price was sold believed. required of the purchaser at time of sale, and balance

when shipment was made.

The expenses include printing, advertising, postage, draying, labor, insurance, loading and freight.

After the sale was completed an estimate of these expenditures was arrived at and deducted from the price received for the wool.

Amount Sold.

This year we received in the neighborhood of 160,000 lbs. of wool, 154,000 lbs. of that amount being officially graded. The ungraded wool was sold locally for the best price available at that time. It was found this year that a deduction of 1 cent per lb. was barely sufficient to cover all expenses incurred. The following statement represents the number of pounds of the different grades of wool sold and prices received in each case:

Eine Jatt						
Fine clothing.	2,859	lbs.	at	30c.	Der	lh.
rine medium combing.	6.726	6.6	4.6	33c	4.4	44
Fine medium clothing	6.581	6.6	6.6	3000	6.6	4.4
Medium combing	57.230	4.4	6.6	34	6.6	6.6
Medium clothing	11.642	- About	6.6	30c	46	6.6
Low medium combing.	37,400	4.45%	.6.6	240	44	4.4
Coarse	1.639	115	Sit.	32c.	4.4	- 6.6
Gray and black	15 542	4.4	44	30c.	4.4	4.4
Gray and black.	3 111	6.6		22c.	6.6	6.6
Rejections	2.044	81			11	6.6
Seedy and dead.	2,011	w H		22c.	4.4	4.6
Locks and pieces.	2 080	66			6.6	4.6
Tags	1 990	44	66	101/2	4.6	4.4
Mohair		6.6	2.9	10/2	С.	
Mohair.	120			28c.	4.6	6.6

The balance required to make the total of 160,000 lbs. of wool represents the ungraded quantity sold by the Department.

One of the outstanding features in connection with the whole scheme is the number of small sheep owners who benefit by it. It is estimated that Manitoba has a thousand flockmasters and over half of their wool was marketed through our hands this season. By careful breeding, keeping the flock in a healthy condition, and the subsequent care in the handling of the wool clip in clean quarters, an increase of fully 5 cents per lb. could still be procured for the Manitoba wool crop.

The Movement in Quebec.

The co-operative grading and marketing of wool in Quebec in 1916 was thoroughly explained in "The Farmer's Advocate," August 3, so it is unnecessary to discuss it at any length at this time. It would be well, however, to recall that 169,839 pounds, or 23,010 fleeces, were handled in this way at an average price of 41.8 cents per pound. Nine different associations, serving as many counties or districts, have been organized to minister to the needs of the sheepmen in the purchase and sale of live stock, in the acquisition of shepherd's supplies, and, finally, in the marketing of their clip. This system differs in the marketing of their clip. This system differs somewhat from that adopted in the Prairie Provinces. The extension of its usefulness is largely responsible for the several associations which would probably become necessary in any province where an educational propaganda is being carried on, and buying and selling is the order of things throughout the fall and organization, without branches. would, perhaps, experience some difficulty in making itself useful in all these lines, while it can assemble, grade and market the wool to good advantage. In order to illustrate the extent of the movement in Quebec and show what the growers received for their wool we are reproducing here a table, which is a part only of that contained in the issue of August

		7
Association	No. of members	Average price per lb.
Pontiac	483	cents. 42.3
Compton	282	42.4
ComptonRichmond	167	41.7
Sherbrooke	133	42.3
D. of Bedford.	153	41.5
Stanstead	125	42.3
D. of Beauharnois.	113	41.1
Argentuil.	107	40.0
Megantic	49	42.5

In the classification, medium clothing, fine medium combing, and medium combing grades sold at 43 cents per pound; low medium combing at 42 cents, and coarse combing at 41 cents. Black and gray and rejections sold at 38 cents. Fifty-one per cent. of the wool sold for 43 cents a pound. It is also instructive to know in what percentages the good grades were found in this quantity of wool. The percentage of the total will be found after each grade: medium clothing, 1.1; fine medium combing, .9; medium combing, 49.4; low medium combing, 34.5; coarse combing, 8.1; black and gray, 1.1; rejections, 5.

The wool clip alone coming through these nine associations in the Province of Quebec was cashed for \$71,092.70. Four cents per fleece was found sufficient to cover expenses, and the members received from 7 to 12 cents per pound above the local price.

A Start in Nova Scotia.

In the county of Antigonish, N. S., this year, the Representative of the local Department of Agriculture had about 16,500 pounds of wool assembled and graded. In Guysborough County about 2,000 pounds were handled in the same way, and the entire quantity was sold for 411/8 cents per pound, including The range in price was between 38 and 44 cents. This is only a start in that Province, but the price received will surely advertise the system and insure its success.

THE FARM.

Consider the Hens.

BY FETER MCARTHUR.

Somewhere in his ponderous and reverberating volumes Gibbon remarks that it is not necessary to study a large community in order to observe in operation all the principles of government. I do not remember exactly where to locate the sage and sonorous sentences in which the great historian and philosopher unburdened himself of this weighty thought but I have given you the substance without his sesquipedalian Also I am willing to go him one better and say that you can discover a lot of serviceable principles of government without leaving the farm, or even the barnyard. While gathering the eggs this afternoon I hit on a scheme for dealing with the trusts and mergers, that are pushing up the cost of living, that should settle that question once and forever. But perhaps you think there are no trusts and mergers with monopolies of all the necessaries of life, and that the high cost living is entirely due to the war and natural causes. If I believed the earnest denials of business men and financiers I would also doubt the existence of robber trusts and mergers but a short time ago I happened on a piece of evidence that convinced me of their existence more thoroughly than if the government had conducted dozen investigations. I met an old friend from New York who happens to be the manager of a wholesale firm that sells supplies of various kinds to Canadian manufacturers. When I asked him if it was his intention to stay long in Canada he replied. "O no, it is not necessary. Over here in Canada you have a neat little trust or merger in every line of business that I deal with and I do not have to hustle all over the Dominion to see competing companies. Each merger has a purchasing agent who buys for everyone in his line and he is the only man I need to see, so it doesn't take me long to do my business." Do you need take me long to do my business." Do you need anything more convincing than that? If firms that are supposed to be competing have the same purchasing agent wouldn't it be absurd to think that they have no agreement about selling prices? After getting that bit of information I am not a bit convinced if business men I interview wax indignant when accused of being in a trust. It is all in vain that they answer my questions by saying "Tut, Tut!" and "Pish Tush" and likewise "How now!" The New Yorker's explanation revealed more to me in a minute than I could find out by investigating for months.

Now, being convinced that there are trusts, I want to know why we should not treat them as we do the hens-that is, take the eggs from their nests whenever we need them. We could leave them a nice nest-egg so that they would not change their nests, but we would hts for the public good. of it, I should not use the term "profits" when speaking of a merger or trust that has secured a monopoly. Its accumulations can only be described as "stealings" because they are taken from people who are as helpless before them as the man who is held up and robbed of his purse by a highwayman. Past experience in both the United States and Canada has shown that it is impossible to frame a law that will prevent combinations of this kind. Big Business has learned that combination pays better than competition with the result that we have to pay the highest possible price for the poorest possible service. But if the stolen profits of such combinations were properly taxed so that stealing would no longer pay they would quickly get back to a competitive basis. All that would be needed would be to extend the business tax that is at present levied by the government. The money that these corporations are now piling up has been stolen from the people and should be recovered for the use of the people, now that the expenses of the war threaten to become an in-tolerable burden. The trusts dare not evade the law by forcing prices higher, for that would make them prohibitive. Indeed there is at present a tendency to reduce prices in some lines because it has been found that the people were stopping buying and the people must continue to buy if the trusts are to get rich.

* * * * When such schemes of taxation are suggested there is always an outcry about "confiscation"

the prices we have to pay for some necessities amounts to a confiscation of our cash. It is time that these combinations were given a dose of their own medicin Of course they would howl, from their slick legal departments to the last innocent investor, but it looks as if somebody would have to howl before the expenses of the war are met and it should not be the farmers and laboring men. They have enough to bear now. Another favorite argument against a taxation scheme of this kind is that it would discourage capital. "Tut, tut" and "Pish Tush" and likewise "How now!" Does it discourage the hens when we gather their eggs? Not at all! They keep right on laying. At various times in the past I have wrathfully compared the farmers to the hens because whenever they enjoy a little prosperity they begin to cackle over their nests and then some schemer comes along and robs them.

And does that discourage the farmers? By no means! By no means! They keep right on producing. They must do it or starve. And it is just the same with capital. It must be used in productive work or it will soon be consumed. The trouble is that we have developed a foolish idea that capital must have enormous profits or it will refuse to work. Before the war there was an ocean of capital in Europe that was content with three per cent. while we allowed our scheming capitalists to pile up profits that in some cases reached one hundred and twenty-five per cent. This is not "loose talk," for such a case came out in the courts and is a matter of public record. I think we could tax the profits of Big Business in a way that would yield much revenue and relieve us from increasing tax burdens, without discouraging capital very much. And if the trusts didn't like the tax they could reduce the price of their products to the consumers and put business back on a sane and healthy basis. There are altogether too many fortunes being piled up in Canada in this time of public calamity and they are not all based on munition contracts either. Whenever I visit the cities nowadays are a lot of pipe alumn young broiler millionity. see a lot of nice, plump young broiler millionaires practising crowing at the expensive hotels and restaurants. They are just about ready for the taxation pan and they should be fried to a turn. Then if you want a flock of good "bred-to-lay" Barred Rocks, to gather eggs from, what is the matter with the Banker's Association? I think the department of finance would do well to consider the hens and our methods of dealing with them when the next Budget is under consideration.

The Lure of the Auction Sale.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This is the season when the auctioneer's hammer sounds throughout the land-the fall sales are on. The farmer who was kept so busy during the summer that he couldn't find time for a day off, will manage, somehow, to be present at neighbor Brown's sale. There might be a bargain or two worth picking up," he tells his wife by way of an excuse, for he knows that his cronies will be there and that an auction sale takes no second place to the corner grocery as a clearing house for matters of local interest.

Not many years ago the auction of Brown's chattels would have created an atmosphere not unlike that of a funeral. He may have been successful at the farm game and gathered together a sufficiently large balance to enable himself and his wife to enjoy a well-earned rest in some near-by town. But the breaking up of a home, the severing of associations endeared by long standing cast a sadness over the whole community. Thus the auction sale thereby made necessary was often, with many who attended, a matter of gloom and regrets rather than jollification and bargains.

However, I believe the modern auction has its proper place in the economy of things agricultural. Having been both a buyer and a seller I may claim some knowledge of the institution at both ends. Its chief claim for existence may be written down to the convenience afforded all parties concerned. Suppose that Jones wishes to build a new barn. His capital is tied up in stock of which he has a surplus. He sets aside a number of animals and advertizes them for sale on a certain date. Perhaps Smith, who lives across the road is understocked and wants these cattle. At the same time it is pretty safe to assume that there are, at least, several Smiths with similar wants living within the Jones territory. This brings in the element of competition—a very desirable ingredient of a business transaction whether in merchandise or farm stock. Most of us have had experience in trying to sell stock privately. Occasionally the outcome is satisfactory; more often, perhaps, it is disappointing. If one is in no immediate need of the cash, has plenty of stableroom and abundance of feed, then he can strike an attitude of independence. "I've told you my price, take her or leave her as you like," we say, and such an ultimatum sounds good to the farmer who is in a position to stick it out. Such a situation was delightfully sketched by the genial Peter McArthur several years ago in "The Farmer's Advocate," under the title: (I quote from memory) "The Sayings and Doings of Donald Ban." One wonders what Donald would do a garrife har." would do or say if he were forced to close a deal with some starvation buyer representing himself in the interests of a wealthy abattoir company.

But, of course, the auction sale is not a one sided affair. It often happens that the buyer is able to make a more satisfactory purchase at a sale ring; not that he is likely to get something for nothing, or anywhere near it —he rarely does that, but he knows the Donald Ban type and has occasionally been held up by the shrewd old Scotchman whose chief delight

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is to get a "fall" out of a professional dealer, and in a lesser proportion out of any amateur who may care to match wits with him. The advertisement that carries the insertion, "to be sold without reserve," carries the insertion, gives the buyer confidence and insures him that there will be no "bidding in." This the auctioneer, too, makes the most of. One doughty old colonel from the United States—all American auctioneers, by the way, appear to be colonels, majors or captains according eir individual preserence—used to enlarge on the public-spiritedness of the owner whose object in selling was not the piling up of filthy lucre (he scorned the stuff), but rather to distribute, for a nominal sum, among his neighbors the high-quality stock that he

had spent a life-time to build up.

When an animal was driven into the ring, something like the following monologue with the necessary

variations would be forthcoming. "Now then, gentlemen, we have here a sweet young thing—a perfect type of the dairy cow." She's a nine-year-old, announced the surprised owner mildly. "Her dam is nine years old, Mr. A. tells me," went on the unperturbed colonel," and is still a grand performer. This beauty is her fifth calf," then sotto woce to Mr. A., "why man, no cow is over five years

when she gets into a sale-ring.

"You have looked her over gentlemen. Your intelligence, your knowledge of good stock, even instinct tells you that she is a better mint for manufacturing "cart-wheels" than any Cobalt proposition you ever heard of. What am I offered then for this milk perambulator, this cream-gathering concern?

"Thirty dollars," said a bystander cautiously. "Thirty dollars!" roared the colonel affecting a fine show of astonishment, "why not say thirty cents—you look it. A bid like that is a reflection on your knowledge of cowology.

Finally, by means of considerable urging, romancing and hot air the much flattered animal was knocked down for \$62.25 and Mr. A. looked pleased.

One feature of the public auction that I feel it a duty to question is that of settling for stock or articles bought with promissory notes, usually not due until the following fall. Doubtless it does have a tendency to boost the sale receipts—that is, if the owner is fortunate enough to receive it when the due date comes round. Do not infer from this that I question the honesty of anyone who may wish to buy stock by this method. An occasional crook will get away with his game, but I believe that such are exceptions to the rule. The weak spot in the system is that the neces-

sary payment is obscured by the length of time given The buyer is not in position to pay cash at the time of sale, but hopes that he will be when his note matures. His intentions are good but they frequently serve to pave the way to future insolvency.

It has occurred to me when attending sales that one might often save considerable in bu ying different kinds machinery, especially if partial to the belief that implement manufacturers are getting rich too quickly. I have seen the very best farm tools sold at fifty per cent. off the original price-good as new too. Of course you require to be some judge of what you are buying or get someone who is to help you out. The point is that you are required to invest only about one-half that new would cost, and practically all you lose is a little red paint anyway. For instance, I have seen a binder sell for \$60, that the year before cost the owner \$135 and other machinery and tools proportionately low, and all on twelve months' credit or six per cent. off for cash. In the case of a man who is just getting started at farming this is a snap. It lets him in easy and affords a means of retreat in event of cold feet. Later, if he decides that he is not gaited for farming he can resell at cost and sometimes even at a profit, that is, if he gets the right kind of an auctioneer. Elgin Co., Ont. AGRICOLA.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

Make Good use of Any Spare Time this Winter.

The majority of men are followers and grumble because of their position, always wondering why they are not leaders like so and so who attended school the same time as they did. Very often the fault is in themselves, Maybe they did not make good use of their time at school, or, as they grew to manhood were unwilling to start at the bottom of the ladder, and step by step ascend towards the top. Because they did not advance as fast as they thought they should they quit their job and started at something else. Thus, on through life they drifted from one job to another but mastered none. It requires a lot of perseverance and stick-to-itiveness to succeed in any one line of business. Farming is no exception. As there are leaders and followers in every commercial line so there are in farming communities. Some one or two persons are bigger and broader minded than the majority. However, it is the boy that masters the details of the work he is interested in that makes the leader.

In a certain city in Western Ontario there were a number of boys about the same age attending school between twenty and twenty-five years ago. One boy in particular was very much interested in his studies, and while he took a keen interest in all kinds of sport he would not allow play to monopolize all his spare time. Outside of his regular studies he read books and made a special study of certain things. Some of the boys thought him foolish to read and study more than was absolutely necessary in order to get through school. Others called him a "sissy" and other unpleasant names. However, time went on, and to-day this boy of yesterday is a man and is vice-president of a company that pays him a salary around fifteen thousand dollars a year. He commenced when a boy to gain a complete knowledge of a certain business, and now it is said that he is believed to be the best posted man on it that there is in the country. is in the country, thence his value to the company.

What of his schoolmates? Some are in business for thems wes and making a success of it. Others are on the pay-roll in shops, factories and stores, but none have risen so high in the business world as the boy who was master of himself and made good use of spare time when possibly the inclination was to spend it in idleness. This is one illustration of how comes to those who prepare themselves for it. Similar illustrations could be cited, and not all with town or city boys either. The farm affords splendid opportunities for the boy who heeds the call to wrest from mother earth the treasures she has stored up. There are many farm problems yet unsolved, and there is as much honor in solving them as in controlling a large manufacturing business. True, the cash returns or salary may not be so large. However, every, one can recall to mind the names of farmers who are making a success of their business without being slaves to it. Their crops are generally above the average, their stock looks better and is more valuable than that of their neighbors, there is an air of prosperity about the place, and the farmer and his family have time to take a day or two "off" occasionally. Many wonder why one man has greater success in farming than others. The reason very often is that he made a study of his work, and was ever ready to grasp new ideas that were an improvement on old methods and put them into practice. He kept abreast of the times. Too often we get into a rut and haven't gumption enough to pull ourselves together and get out of it. It very often happens that the older we get the deeper we sink in the rut of outof-date methods. Keeping up-to-date is as essential to the financial success of the farmer as it is of the business man.

All there is to know about farming has not yet been learned. There are new problems in stock breeding, crop growing, and farm management arising every year. The young men who train themselves

to observe closely the changes that are taking place and govern themselves accordingly will receive their reward. During the winter, work is not so rushing as at other times of the year, and there are usually many spare moments. The success of every man depends a good deal on how the spare time is spent when a boy. This is not meant to give the impression that there should be no play or recreation, and that every minute that is not occupied with work should be spent in study or reading. Recreation is necessary, but it is also possible to devote a definite time each day to the study of some special subject, without in anyway interfering with the regular work and play. While a study should be made of the work one is engaged in, it is not wise to give all the time to gaining a knowledge along one line. Master one subject, but endeavor to gain a working knowledge of others in order to broaden the mind and give a larger conception of what is doing in the world. The country boy and young man has as good, if not better, opportunity to do things than has his city cousin. member that the man in demand is the one who has a working knowledge of things in general and is capable of doing one thing, at least, better than any Waiting until manhood is reached before settling down to master a certain line is allowing a portion of life to be wasted. While it is possible to succeed, the man will never be what he might have been had he made the best use of spare time in boyhood days. The boys who laugh at their chum for being diligent in his studies oftentimes regret later in life that they had not made better use of the op-portunities afforded them. This is an age of keen competition in every line, farming not excepted, and he who would a leader be must learn to work when he would rather play.

Money Makes Money.

Money makes money, but the difficult problem for young men is to start a bank account. There is usually a ready demand on what little money comes their way. Even if they have a few dollars it is customary to carry it with them, rather than deposit it in a savings bank, or invest it in stock. When money is handy, there is strong temptation to spend it; probably what is purchased is needed, but the question is, could it have been done without. If the cash had not been in the pocket the temptation to buy would have been lessened. Self-restraint is required in this regard, as the habit of spending gradually grows. It is easy to convince oneself that a certain thing is really required.

Tastes in excess of the income are easily cultivated. and the habit once formed hangs like a millstone around the neck of the person through life. During youth is the time to practice economy, and if possible save a little money. Very often the boy on the farm does not receive a stated sum per month or year, consequently he has not the same opportunity of starting a bank account as the boy who receives a wage. While a boy count as the boy who receives a wage. or young man may receive all the money he requires for immediate personal use, it requires the responsibility of handling money to learn its real value. The boy who works hard for every cent he gets is more likely to spend his money wisely than the one who has an allowance handed out to him. The policy of not buying anything unless there are good prospects of paying for it should always be followed. There are men today in middle life who have nothing laid by for a rainy These men receive good wages but have never formed the habit of laying aside a portion of the weekly No matter how small the amount a person receives, they should govern the expenditure so as to lay aside a certain amount. Supposing it were only fifty cents per week, it amounts to twenty-six dollars a year, or at three per cent. compound interest to \$298 at the end of ten years. If a boy at the age of fifteen would plan to save the small sum of fifty cents each week, he would have a very snug bank account when he was twenty-five. A dollar a week saved would double this

amount, and there are plenty of young men who spend more than that each week in luxuries or for things for which they can show no real value. If this money had been invested at six per cent. the increase would have been considerably higher. A sum of money invested at six per cent. compound interest doubles itself in twelve years, and trebles itself in nineteen; this gives an idea of how money makes money, but, in order to get it working for you, it must be given a start. If a boy commences when young to save a little each week, he could be independent by the time he reaches middle life. The trouble is that there are so many ways to spend it that it is difficult to make the start.

The plan followed by some parents to teach the saving habit to their children is to have them deposit every cent they get, and then pay for what they buy by cheque. Once the money is laid by the boys and girls think twice before making a purchase, consequently many things of doubtful value to them are never bought. In one family there were a number of boys and girls, and the parents started this practice when they were all quite young. The banker who handled the money stated that before these children were ten years old they knew more about depositing and drawing money from the bank than many men who had reached middle life, The boys and girls were allowed to draw the money and invest it as they saw fit, and in this way they re-ceived a business training. For instance, one boy decided that there was more money in raising geese than in keeping his money in the bank at three per cent. interest. He purchased three birds and from them raised a flock. These birds were sold, and the next venture was in the sheep business. The boy got the increase from the flock, but paid his father for all the feed which was consumed. The flock increased to such an extent that it was necessary to reduce it, and part of the money was invested in a heifer calf. While this young man is only thirty years old, he owns his farm, stock and implements, with money in the bank besides. This seems incredible, but it is a fact and shows besides. This seems incredible, but it is a fact and shows the possibilities of rising from saving money and investing it to good advantage. Once a few hundred dollars are laid by, they rapidly grow. Investments may not always turn out as expected, but the young man is better able to stand a failure than is an older person. He has the chance to profit by the experience and avoid making mistakes, possibly with larger investments.

At a number of school fairs which have been held through the Province, the prizes have been paid by cheque, and it was necessary for the boys and girls to go to the bank before receiving their money. cheque had to be endorsed and presented in the proper way. At one school fair, in particular fifteen of the young people each started a bank account. While the first deposit was small, many of them continued to add to it, and after three years they had a very nice sum to their credit, which they would not have had had it not been for the encouragement they received to open a bank account. It is believed that it is only necessary to show the advantages of commencing to save when young to start many young people planning to save part of their allowance or weekly wage. Not only is saving a good habit to form, but it tends to give some idea of business transactions. One great trouble at the present time is the failure of boys and girls to realize the value of money.

Will They Come Back?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the editorial comments of Oct. 5 I note the following query: "What effect has the school fair on the child who doesn't get a prize?" Having been sent out by the Department under Mr. Bailey's direction, I feel in a safe position to answer the above query to a fair degree. At the outset I may say of the boys and girls of Frontenac, Leeds, Prince Edward and Peter-borough Counties, that they displayed the keenest optimism, and some of them in forceful language. With only one exception, they all intimated that they

will be back stronger than ever. With regard to that one case a little explanation was all that was necessary to cause a determination to come back. I find abundance of room for the judges to linger among exhibitors and explain in a careful way the reasons for the awards. I feel safe in saying there will be no sunburned potatoes or wormy apples at many fairs next year. "Are they downhearted?" No.

Durham Co., Ont.

WILL T. BAKER.

THE DAIRY.

Cleanliness in the Dairy Stable.

Dairymen who supply certain towns and cities with milk are required to keep their herds up to a certain standard of health, and their stables in a sanitary condition. If this is necessary to protect the health of town and city folk, is it not equally necessary to take precautions to protect the milk supply of rural families? Herds from which the city milk supply is secured are inspected regularly by a veterinarian, and animals showing symptoms of disease are removed from the herd. Dairy stables must also be kept up to a certain standard of cleanliness. In some places herds are tested for tuberculosis and any that react are considered to be unfit to furnish milk for human consumption, although pasteurizing the milk is believed to destroy all tubercular germs.

Milk is a medium through which disease epidemics have been started. In fact, it is more or less subject to infection not only from the cow but from all who have anything to do with milking, caring for milk and marketing it. By constant vigilance on the part of producer and retailer, disease traced directly to milk has been greatly reduced in centres of population. What about the rural districts? There, the quality of milk placed on the table is directly under the control of the producer. Seldom is it pasteurized, consequently disease germs that might pollute it either from cows, attendants or stable, are not destroyed. There is a certain amount of sickness every year, especially with children, that can be traced directly to the milk supply. Milk is a food, the purity and cleanliness of which should be carefully guarded.

It is easier to produce clean milk when cows are on grass than when they are stabled. There is always a certain amount of dust from dry feed and bedding, and particles of manure, etc., cling to the udder and flanks of the cow. Unless care is taken this dirt may drop into the pail during milking and contaminate it, although possibly not enough to cause sickness or disease. If in doubt whether or not milk contains dirt, place a filter paper in a funnel and pour a pint of milk through it. The sediment on the paper is an indication of the carefulness of the milker and the cleanliness of cows and stable.

Throughout the summer, cobwebs and dirt gather on walls and ceiling of the stable. Before the cows are housed for the winter the stable should be thoroughly whitewashed, to clean and whiten it. It is much easier to produce clean milk in a clean stable than in a dirty one. The following recipe for whitewash is recommended: Take half a bushel of unslacked lime and slack with warm water, keeping it covered

during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a sieve or strainer, then add a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; one pound of glue dissolved in boiling water, and one pound of Spanish whiting. To the mixture is added five gallons of hot water, then it should stand for a few days before using. The wash is best applied hot and either brushes or spray pump can be used to put it on. This brightens the stable and aids in banishing dirt. If windows are small, endeavor to enlarge them, as light and sunshine are enemies of germs.

Some dairymen make a practice of clipping the hair off the flanks and thighs of milking cows, and find that it aids in keeping them clean. Nature provides

returns from feed consumed, care must also be taken that the products will stand every test for quality and purity.

How Milk May Be Contaminated.

The following extract appeared in the September issue of a Winnipeg Health Bulletin: "On August 1, this year, a dairyman by the name of A. Zarovestski, was prosecuted and convicted in the police court by the officers of the Food and Dairy Division, for watering his milk. Conviction was obtained and as it was his second offence a fine of \$50 and costs was imposed. On

from green to dry feed, unless gradually done, causes

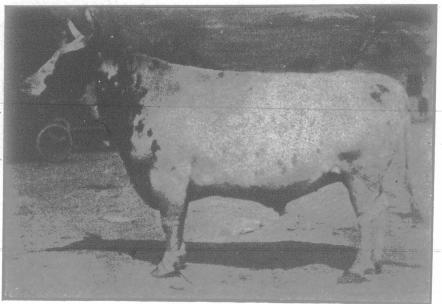
slight derangement of the system, which in turn affects the milk. Prices of dairy products are high, and while

the feeder bends every effort to secure the maximum

second offence a fine of \$50 and costs was imposed. On August 11, Zarovestski and his hired man were found to be suffering from typhoid fever. The authorities im-mediately closed his diary and the cases were sent to the hospital. A list of his cus-tomers was obtained by the Department and the officers of the Infectious Disease Division found twenty cases of typhoid on his route. It will be noted that from the time the above sample was taken, July 26, until he was found suffering from typhoid fever covers a period of about sixteen days, which is within the incubation period of typhoid fever, and it is possible that in this case the cause of the disease was due to the adding of infected water to the milk. This example shows that for the protection of the public, distribution of watered milk should be put down with a rigorous hand." In the above case the watering of the milk was done

wantonly, with the infection following as a sequence, but there is always a possibility of a similar occurrence developing under ordinary conditions. No dairyman will knowingly infect his milk and cream, but the case cited is a strong one against carelessness in handling dairy products. There is no food consumed by humanity that is so easily contaminated as milk and milk products. Cleanliness and carefulness should always be practiced, as sickness may be occasioned by one act of neglect.

A person coming in contact with any contagious disease, be it ever so slight, should not attempt to handle milk in any way. The disease germs may be carried on the person and become dislodged and fall into the warm milk, where they find a suitable medium for their development. In this way epidemics have been started causing loss of life. Carrying water from contaminated wells in the milk pails may also infect the milk. Dairymen cannot be too careful in the handling of this important food.



Netherton King Theodore.

Senior champion Ayrshire bull at London. Owned by A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont

the animals with a fair coating of hair towards fall, and the longer the hair the more manure and dirt sticks to the cow's body and increases the danger of milk becoming contaminated. The clippers should be used before cows are stabled. Only a small portion of the body need be clipped. If possible take time to groom the cows occasionally; it aids in keeping them healthier, consequently tends to increase the milk yield. A little extra precaution and care at time of stabling the cows would materially aid in producing clean milk during the winter.

Wholesome milk can only be produced by healthy cows, stabled and fed in a sanitary manner. Milk from cows that are not in normal health should never be placed on the market in any form. It is endangering public health. Winter feeding makes it more difficult to keep the whole herd in the pink of condition than when they are running on grass, and the first six weeks in the stable is oftentimes the hardest. Changing

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Some "Nevers" to Remember.

Never stop your car by using the service brake if it is at all possible to utilize the clutch, and never under any circumstances use the brake without first pressing down the clutch. Brake action is hard on the tires, while the releasing of the clutch allows the casings to cease revolving without unusual friction. When you press down the brake without slipping the clutch, you are making the tightening of the brake drums work against the speed of the engine as well as the momentum of the car.

Never allow your motor to run very long with the spark retarded, as the tendency is to overheat the engine and use gasoline unnecessarily. If there is a starter on your car, it is folly not to kill the engine immediately upon your having no further use for power. Try to minimize the wear and tear on the motor and reduce to a minimum the amount of gasoline expended.

gasoline expended.

Never try to reverse your car while it is going forward. Fighting one motion against another gives

but one answer—terrific strain upon the machine. Always see that your car is brought to a dead stop

before shifting gears to reverse.

Never attempt to start your motor by pushing down on a crank or by "spinning" it. It is far safer to always pull up on the crank, and in the majority of cases this action is sufficient if you apply a quick, active energy. Spinning a motor often results in back fires that break wrists or arms. And do not fail to bear in mind that when cranking a car the spark should be retarded. In machines made some seven or eight years ago, the spark lever operated a metal disk which automatically prevented cranking when there was too much spark. People have recently become educated, however, and this device is no longer necessary, although we still hear of accidents happening from back fires.

Never start your motor until you are sure that the car is in neutral gear, and never put a car in gear after the motor has commenced running until you are positive that the emergency brakes are not set. Many drivers have wondered why their cars would not move off after they had placed them in low gear. The fault was not in the motor but rather in the fact that the machine was endeavoring to initiate momentum against the weight of the car itself, and the fact that the emergency brakes had been pulled.

Never use hard or dirty water in your radiator if a soft, clean supply is available. Foreign matter clings very readily to any kind of metal, and incrustation is bound to result on the jacket.

Never allow anyone to carry any kind of a naked light anywhere near your car while it is being filled with gasoline, as a breath of air may blow the fumes toward the light and cause a burst of flame. Only recently an owner struck a match to watch his gasoline gauge while fuel was being poured into the tank, and the accident that followed was almost fatal. He thought that there was no danger, but a gust of wind communicated the gas fumes to the match and a great blaze went up instantaneously.

Never throw in your clutch rapidly, as this creates a great strain on the machinery. Endeavor to so start the car that you will give the impression of a thief stealing away in the night. The appearance of this system of driving is much more attractive as it eliminates all jolts and jars, and the effect on the mechanism is restful and easy.

Never hesitate to use low speed in mud, gravel or any kind of heavy going. Your car may be able to travel anywhere on high gear, but it is a useless expenditure of energy to force it to do this upon all occasions.

Never stop your car suddenly. Your chief object, in so far as the emergency brake is concerned, should be to know when not to set it rather than when to set it.

Some Facts About Water Supply.

President Cook, of the Mississippi Normal College, in a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education, makes the rather startling statement that the average farmer's wife has to lift a ton of water a day. Here is how he figures it out:

"The getting of the water from the source of supply to the point of application requires more manual labor than any other item of housekeeping. The water for the kitchen has to be lifted from the well, carried to the kitchen, poured into the kettle, poured out of the kettle into the dish pan, and from the dish pan out of doors. This makes six times the water is handled, and a bucket of water containing two gallons, with the containing vessel, will weigh 20 pounds. When this is handled six times, the total lifting is 120 pounds. The cooking of three meals on a meagre allowance of water will necessitate 10 buckets, which will make the amount for cooking alone 1,200 pounds of lifting per day. When to this is added the water necessary for bathing, scrubbing and the weekly wash, it will easily bring the lift per day to a ton, and the lifting of a ton of water a day will take the elasticity out of a woman's step, the bloom out of her cheek, and the enjoyment from her soul."

A ton of water a day sounds a lot, but it's true, nevertheless, you know of cases right near you. Perhaps you can't afford a water supply system but be very sure you can't.

There are three common systems available for the storage and supply of water: 1, overhead gravity tank; 2, hydro-pneumatic (water and air); 3, pneumatic (air only). The first system requires a large overhead tank. The water is pumped up into this tank and runs from here to any desired place by gravity. It is unsightly and in a cold country like this undesirable.

The second system is very simple, and requires a force pump and a storage tank, and sufficient piping

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to connect these to the source of supply probably the well. When the tank is set up it is full of air, this air cannot escape since all outlets are closed. As the pump forces the water into the tank the air is compressed until it occupies say one-fifth of the original space. This compression of air constantly adds pressure to the water, so that when the faucet is opened in the kitchen or the barn the water will be forced through the outlet pipe. The pressure is registered by a gauge on the tank, and will be between 30 and 60 pounds. Under ordinary circumstances 20 pounds pressure will be sufficient for household purposes, this requires the tank to be a little over half full. To take advantage of more water in the tank, however, the pressure is run higher. The following table gives the pressure in the tank corresponding to the height of the water.

Tank				pressu
One-fourth	full of	water	 	5
Two-fifths	6.6		 	10
One-half	6.6	4.4		15
Three-fifths	6.4	6.4		22
I nree-miths	4.4	6.6		30
Two-thirds	6.6	6.6	 	35
Seventh-tenths	4.4	6.6	 	45
Three-quarters			 	TU

A pressure of 30 pounds would force water to a height of about 70 feet, while at 60 pounds pressure it could be forced 140 feet. There should be a safety

valve of some kind on the tank. valve of some kind on the tank.

Horses drink 5 to 10 gallons per day. Cattle drink 7 to 12 gallons per day. Hogs drink 2 to 2½ gallons per day. Sheep drink 1 to 2 gallons per day. These figures may vary to a considerable extent but are close enough for estimating. It requires about 7½ gallons to flush a lavatory, 30 gallons for a bath tub, 300 gallons should do an average family for 24 bours. So that you can decide on the size of storage. hours. So that you can decide on the size of storage tank required, do not make too small, as it is well to have plenty water available in case of fire. The tank must be placed away from frost, and is usually

in the basement. The third or pneumatic water supply system is the latest in development. It possesses several good features, such as obviating the storage of water requiring only one air storage outfit to supply both hard and soft water, and is adaptable to practically all conditions. Here we require an air compressor and a storage tank for air. The tank can be placed anywhere in the barn without danger of being frozen, and air can be stored to a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch and throttled down to say 20 pounds for ordinary use. In case of fire it can be opened up and water could be forced a great distance, as a large supply of air can be stored. The pneumatic pumps are made small enough to go in a four-inch well casing, and as many wells can be used as de-sired with one central storage tank; it is a very efficient system. We have not attempted to give instructions regarding installing these systems, as many reliable firms have these systems in the market and supply catalogues giving much more detailed information. We have tried to interest you in the question of water supply for the farm, and before you decide on any system find out all you can about those available.

Remember the cheapest may not be the best, and a system of this kind must be carefully installed. Gasoline engines are usually used to run the pump or air compressor as the case may be.

Carburetor Queries.

I thought perhaps the department in your paper on Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors could give me some help regarding a small gasoline motor I made last winter. I am not able to design a carburetor that will work satisfactorily. The motor has a two-inch cylinder, a two-and-a-half-inch stroke, and the space in the combustion chamber is about one-and-a-half cubic inches. The intake valve is

fitted for a quarter-inch pipe.

1. Will you please publish the design of a motor? If this is impossible please publish information regarding the construca carburetor.

2. Is the combustion chamber the right size? Should a motor of this size have power enough

to drive a fanning mill?

Ans.—1. It would not be advisable for you to go to the expense of making special castings for carburetor. Your best plan would be to purchase a carburetor suitable for a 2½ power motorcycle and install this in your morbine. install this in your machine.

Apparently. Yes. 2. 3.

Auto.

POULTRY.

These Leghorns Did Well.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Many of the readers of your poultry column will probably remember having read, some time ago, various letters of mine giving some practical experiences with bred-to-lay hens. For some time now I have been overseas with the British forces in France, but have, at the same time, directed the laying of the founda-tion for my poultry farm in England. In this I have been very successful, and, as I have followed the methods I have advised repeatedly in your columns, would like to place the results before your readers in the hope that they may act as a stimulus.

I left Canada about a year ago. After arriving in England I spent some time on two large English poultry farms, one very successful, the other decidedly the reverse and now extinct. My own conclusions were fully confirmed by this additional experience, so that what I did when starting on my own account last spring was as follows: I got hold of a pen of bred-to-lay White Leghorns, consisting of one cockerel and 12 two-year-old hens. The dam of the cockerel had laid 260 eggs in her first year of laying, and 5 full sisters had won second place in the North American laying contest, after being sent over from England with a total of 1,105 eggs to their credit in twelve months. The hens I mated this cockerel with were not of the same quality but had proved good layers during their first year, and I relied upon the extra high laying qualities being transmitted to the chickens by the cockerel. I also procured a pen of White Orpington hens mated with a Leghorn cockerel for crossing purposes, and it was my intention to hatch every egg laid by these two pens, in order to reduce my first outlay for plant and stock. I was called up for the army six weeks afterwards which spoiled this, but the results my people have obtained are

nevertheless very interesting.

The two-year-old Leghorn hens have from February 20 to September 17, that is, nearly 7 months, laid on the average 115 eggs apiece. They are now in full moult and have practically stopped laying, but in consideration of their good performance this summer I am keeping them over the winter for breeding purposes, and it will be interesting to see the final results for the year. results for the year.

I had a few chickens hatch out on March 29. Of these nine pullets remain. The first commenced laying on August 17 at 4 months 19 days old. By September 17 I am getting an average of over five a day from the nine, though I am not sure whether all are laying. The next batch of chicks appeared two months later, at the end of May, and none have laid yet. I am expecting that when they do start they will keep up through the winter, though the first of will possibly moult a little and slacken off. I have not at hand the profit and loss a bunt.

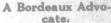
poisons they are willing to purchase any amount in reason and apply it in the most effective manner. However, the feeling is now becoming quite prevalent that a large percentage of the crop is being sprayed off the trees, by the summer applications. Whether the material is too strong, the pressure used too great, or a combination of the two factors is causing the trouble, the people do not know, but some of the most experienced growers are satisfied in their own minds that the fruit, Kings and Starks particularly, is caused to drop after setting in a perfect manner. There are still of course a great number who do not spray thoroughly or methodically. We are not voicing their sentiments here; these are the ideas of orchardists who understand the work and know whereof they speak.

The Nature of the Complaint.

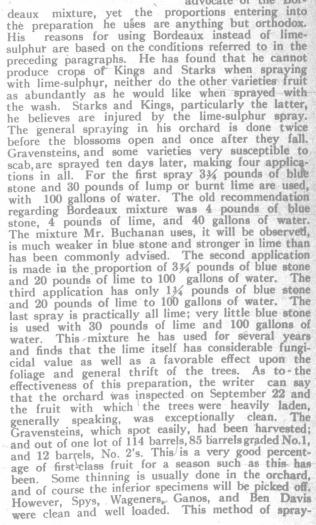
The recommendations followed in Ontario are adhered to fairly closely in Nova Scotia. The limesulphur wash is used quite generally, and a strength of 1.009, or 1.008 for the summer sprays. At least this is the strength advised, but it is usually obtained by diluting the commercial mixture according to the instructions which accompany the purchase, the advice handed out by the Agricultural Department. When the wash is home-made a hydrometer is used and the dilutions made according to standard recommendations. It appears uncommon to test the mixture after it is in the tank and ready for application; here we believe some work could be done before any conclusions should be drawn. However, the fact remains that the spraying material is being prepared in the same manner as in other fruit-growing districts of Canada, yet the results are not so favorable. Two-and-one-half horse-power engines are commonly used in connection with the power sprayers, and the pressure varies between 175 and 250 pounds.

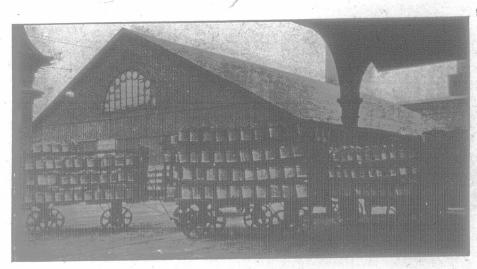
A number of the most experienced growers recently expressed themselves to the writer as being thoroughly convinced that some of the apples set were being sprayed off, the foliage injured, and the fruit spurs for the succeeding crop destroyed. Five

or ten years ago we might have considered these views as the offspring of prejudice and the desire not to spray The growers find the work very unpleasant, but those who know what clean fruit really is, and realize how important it is to produce it, know full well that they must continue to use the rod and hose, but they are seeking for a preparation that will not defeat their purpose.



John Buchanan, who resides and has a large acreage of or-chard in King's County, is a strong advocate of the Bor-





Luscious Peaches in Transit.

There is, I know, a balance in hand after allowing for considerable feed in stock and paid for and the expense of raising the chickens to their present age. All cockerels have been disposed of for the last two or three weeks. As nearly as I can estimate the profit per bird is about \$2.75 to date, and I expect the pullets to keep not only themselves but the breeding stock over the winter and return a surplus as well.

This is being done on "scientific" lines, with all

feed bought. Eggs are sold at a high price, but feed also runs high. Figure out the profit if your hens laid as mine are doing, using your own prices paid and received.

W. J. FLETCHER. and received.

HORTICULTURE.

Radical Views on Spraying in Nova Scotia.

In some parts of the Annapolis Valley spraying has been carried on for a period covering from ten to fifteen years, and many of the growers during that time have been paying strict attention to the results of the different fungicides and arsenicals used. They have with this experience pretty well mastered the art from the practical viewpoint and are now in a position to judge of the feasability of any recommendations handed down by the experimentalists or scientists. They were of course started on the right road by the advocates of spraying and the authorities who made a study of it, but now they are in a position to impart some valuable information gleaned from a decade's experience in fighting insect pests and attempting to control the persistent apple scab.

They have used materials freely and they have not spared themselves. The most up-to-date power sprayers are common, so any complaints regarding too much pressure or too strong a mixture cannot be looked upon as the expression of a people who desire to shirk their work or lighten their labors, at the handle of the hand-pump. Regarding fungicides and



A Fruit Farm Requires a good Barn. Rarn on the Vineland Experiment Station farm.

is very uncommon in the Valley; in fact it is the only instance brought to our attention, and we can only mention results. in this instance. They, how-

ever, were pleasing.

There is a general feeling throughout the Annapolis Valley that if some more information regarding the mixing and applying of lime-sulphur is not brought to the growers, that they shall be obliged to return to Bordeaux in order to produce satisfactory crops.

Dates of Spraying.

A successful and extensive grower, S. B. Chute, gave the following dates as the most suitable and effective times to spray: First, when the leaves are the size of a ten-cent piece; second, when the blossoms are showing; third, just as the petals have fallen; fourth, ten days later. Another spray two weeks later was recommended by this grower and frequently applied In his own orchard, yet he stated that it was difficult to get orchardists generally to apply more than four sprays, and sometimes not more than three. The two sprayings before the blossom period are considered very important in the control of the apple scab.

FARM BULLETIN.

Observations in Elgin County.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied C. W. Buchanan, District Representative, for Elgin County, on a motor trip through the Western

portion of the county, and had an opportunity to discuss local conditions with a number of farmers. As in other parts of the province, the excessive wet weather during the spring and early summer, followed by a drouth until practically all crops were harvested, tended to reduce them away below the average, especially on the clay land. In districts where the soil is sandy loam and permitted of getting the seeding done in fair time, the harvest was better than usual. The soil apparently held moisture and did not "bake" during the summer. On clay land that was thoroughly under-drained the yield was fairly good. The past two seasons have demonstrated the value of underdrainage, and a large number of tile have been laid this season, and the District Representative had an unusually large number of surveys to make.

Fall wheat was a fair average crop but oats were below normal, both in quality and yield. Hay was an exceptionally heavy crop and was harvested in good condition. Roots were practically a failure, and corn was patchy. On some farms the crop was on a par with the best seasons, while probably on the adjoining farm it was an utter failure. It depended a good deal on the nature and quality of soil upon which was grown. The third week in September a frost whitened the corn, and some farmers were fortunate in getting the crop ensiled at that time; others had difficulty in securing outfits for filling silos, consequently a considerable amount of corn was still in the field the last of September. Mixed farming being followed, no farmer had an entire failure of crops, and practically all will have sufficient roughage to winter their stock. On a whole, grain is scarce and mill feeds will be resorted to in many cases. Pastures suffered severely and

where provision had not been made for supplementary feeds, the cattle are a trifle low in flesh.

Through the section traversed, it was noticed that the Shorthorn breed predominated. On practically the Shorthorn breed predominated. On practically every farm was to be seen a herd of either pure-bred or well-bred grade Shorthorns. Very few of the "scrub" kind were to be seen. The cows are biggramed, deep, thick animals and both they and their offspring showed that particular attention was paid to the class of sires used at the head of the herds. Farmers were not ashamed to show the bulls they were using. It is claimed that the quality of the stock is gradually improving, which points to constructive breeding. In only one or two fields was there an indication of crossing of breeds. Practically all the steers and surplus crossing of breeds. Practically all the steers and surplus heifers are raised and finished on the farms on which they are dropped. The breeding is such that choice they are dropped. The breeding is such that choice bullocks are marketed. Some stockmen finish the cattle in the stable, while others feed lightly the early part of the winter season and sell the bullocks off grass during the summer, the time depending on markets and condition of the grass.

Clydesdale is the favorite breed of horse and on practically every farm are to be seen good specimens of the breed. Most farmers visited had a horse or two to dispose of, but they were in a position that they did not have to make a sacrifice sale. They are holding for a good figure. At some of the local fairs in that section there were more entries in practically all classes for Clydesdales than at the larger exhibitions; farmers evidently take a pride in keeping a good stamp of horses and in keeping them in condition.

Sheep are kept on a large number of farms. The high price of wool and mutton has been an incentive to increase the flocks. The crop of lambs was very satisfactory this season. On some farms the mortality was rather high but on the whole a fairly high percent age were raised Longwoolled and shortwoolled ap peared to be equally popular.

A considerable acreage is devoted to growing red clover seed. While the straw is very short this year, it is well headed and the sample of seed promises to be of high quality. The season has been unfavorable for the bean crop. In early spring the excessive wet prevented proper soil preparation; this was followed by drouth, and before the crop was mature a frost cut the vines. From the standpoint of yield, the crop is a failure, but the price is high and some growers claim that there will be as much profit in this year's five to ten-bushel-to-the-acre crop as when an average crop is harvested and sold at average prices.

It is estimated that the acreage seeded to wheat this fall is not over half the usual amount. The ground was too hard to plow. That sown on summer fallow is a good even stand, but on soil plowed late in the season there is only growth here and there in the field. Some hold that rain the last week in September will start the dormant seed, while others claim that much of the seed has been in the ground so long that the germination is destroyed. Considerable wheat was sown the last few days of September and with a few weeks of fine weather it may equal the earlier sown by the time winter sets in.

There are a number of good commercial orchards in the county, and on every farm there is a small orchard. Near the lake the tender fruits do fairly well, but apples are the main fruit crop. Very few of the small orchards are pruned and sprayed regularly. The San Josè Scale has infested many orchards and it is only a matter of a few years until the trees will be dead, unless war is waged against this pest. In fact, some apple trees are now showing the effects of the disease and in many orchards the fruit is unmarketable, owing to it being spotted with the scale. Thorough spraying on the dormant wood with lime sulphur is the only thing that will save the situation.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, eading Markets and

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Oct. 16 consisted of 211 cars, 4,047 cattle, 150 calves, 839 hogs, 2,631 sheep, 1,119 horses. Choice steers and heifers firm, eight carloads selling at \$8 to \$8.75; balance of cattle steady; lambs and sheep firm; calves steady; hogs 25 cents lower.

The total receipts of live stock at the

City and Union Stock Yards for the

past week were	City	Union	Total
Cars	P O	539	597
Cattle		7,011	7,820
Calves	53	643	696
Hogs	575	9,176	9,751
Sheep	1,241	5,733	6,974
Horses	189	1,374	1,563
	, ,	11 1	1

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

1910 were.	City	Union	Total
Cars	52	914	966
Cattle	500	8,662	9,162
Calves	14	643	657
Hogs	1,360	11,233	12,593
Sheep	1,884	7,383	9,267
Horses	55	6,632	6,687

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets show a decrease of 369 cars, 1,342 cattle, 2,842 hogs, 2,293 sheep, 5,124 horses and an increase of 39 calves compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

There was a good demand all week for good to choice heavy steers, also good fat steers and heifers, and they sold readily at satisfactory prices. Good to choice cows were also in demand, but there were far too many of the common and medium quality on the market. Feeders for distillery purposes, weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs., met a ready sale at from \$6.25 to \$6.75; common feeders were slow and sold at \$5 to \$5.75. Common stockers were also slow and sold at from \$4.50 to \$5.50; good to choice stockers brought \$6 to \$6.50. There was very little enquiry for stock heifers, this class are being sold to the packers to kill, and sold around \$5 to \$5.50. Canners and cutters were about steady. Bulls were slightly lower. Milkers and springers were steady to firm, especially forward springers and good quality milkers. The lamb market opened on Monday at \$10.25 to \$10.40 for choice, on Wednesday they advanced to \$10.75

to \$11, the week, closed with them selling from 10c. to 15c. lower. Sheep were active all week. Light butchers selling at from 7c. to 8c. per lb. Choice veal calves were active and sold at from 11c. to 12c. per lb.; common and heavy fat calves were slow and hard to sell. Hogs advanced during the week; the market closing at \$11 to \$11.10 for fed and watered, and \$11.25 to \$11.35 for

weighed off cars. Quotations on Live Stock.-Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$7.40 to \$7.65; good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5 to \$5.75; cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.25 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; good, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$7; good, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; common, \$5 to \$5.50; feeders, best, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$6 to \$6.25; common, \$5 to \$5.75; light stockers, good to choice, \$6 to \$6.50; common to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, \$55 to \$115; spring lambs, choice, \$10.75 to \$10.90; culls, 8c. to \$3.4c. per lb.: butcher sheep light 7c. 834c. per lb.; butcher sheep, light, 7c. to 8c. per lb.; heavy fat sheep and bucks,

5½c. to 6½c. per lb.; culls, 2c. to 5c. per lb.; veal calves, choice, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; common to medium, 71/2c. to 10½c. per lb.; heavy fat and grassers, 4½c. to 7½c. per lb.; heavy fat and grassers, 4½c. to 7½c. per lb.; hogs, fed and watered, \$11 to \$11.10; weighed off cars, \$11.20 to \$11.35; less \$2.00 off light hogs, \$2.50 to \$3.50 off sows, \$5 off stags, and one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat. — Ontario, (according to freights outside)—No. 2 winter, new, per car lot, \$1.52 to \$1.54; No. 1 commercial, \$1.47 to \$1.50; No. 2 commercial, \$1.40 to \$1.43; No. 3 commercial, \$1.29 to \$1.32. Manitoba wheat (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, \$1.74; No. 2 northern, \$1.71; No. 3 northern, \$1.66; No. 4 wheat, \$1.56½; old crop trading

3c. above new crop.
Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white (new),
55c. to 57c.; No. 3 white, 54c. to 56c. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 61c., according to freights outside; No. 3 C. W., 60c.; extra No. 1 feed, 60c.; No. 1 feed, 59½c.
Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

OCTOBER 19

Rye.—Accor No. 2, new, \$1 Buckwheat. outside, nomin Barley.—On 95c., nominal; nominal.

American Co track, Toronto Flour.-Onta ing to sample Toronto were: patents, \$8.80, \$8.60, in jute;

Hay Hay.-New, No. 1 per ton ton, \$9 to \$9. Straw.—Bale Bran.-\$29 t freights; middli freights; good Montreal freig

Cou Butter.-But to two cents sales during the fresh-made po 40c. to 41c. 38c. to 39c. pe per lb.; separ per 1b. Eggs.—Newvanced two ce

selling at 45c. and selects, stationary, sell dozen respecti Poultry. — F heavy during remaining abou prices-chicken 12c. per lb.; tu 4 lbs. and over 4 lbs., 12c. pe Beans.—Han prime white,

to quality. Cheese.—Jur new, 23c. per li Honey.—Hor but remained with the except which was sli selling at 12c. per lb.; combs,

Hide City hides, cured, 18c.; co 17c.; country skins, per lb., 22c.; sheep sk sheep skins, co skins and pelts per lb., 38c.; to \$6; No. 2, \$4 42c. to 46c. I 35c. to 38c. I 32c. to 35c. pe to 7½c.; solids

Wholesale F Receipts consthe past week and vegetable Grapes have ments received owing to the towards, the en greens selling Rogers at 22½

Peaches were the bulk selling basket, with a 40c. to 50c.; t 50c., and 11-q with some choi Pears.—Keiff to 40c. per 1 varieties selling

few choice Bar

Quinces cam qt. flats selling qt. lenos at Plums were or selling at 50c. per 11-qt. basl Tomatoes hat the 11-qt. flats and 11-qt. leno Green tomat

per 11-qt. bask Vegetables ha at about statio Potatoes ha the New Brunquite stiff at \$ some dealers a Edward Island'

lb. bag.

Rye.—According to freights outside, No. 2, new, \$1.18 to \$1.20. Buckwheat.—According to freights outside, nominal, 85c. to 87c.

Barley.—Ontario, malting, 94c. to 95c., nominal; feed barley, 87c. to 90c.,

American Corn.-No. 3 yellow, 98c.,

track, Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, winter, new, according to sample, \$7.50, in bags, track, Toronto. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: first patents, \$9.30; second patents, \$8.80, in jute; strong bakers', \$6.60, in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—New, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1 per ton, \$10 to \$12; No. 2 per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7 to \$8. Bran.—\$29 to \$30 per ton, Montreal freights; middlings, \$33 per ton, Montreal freights; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.50, Montreal freights.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter advanced from one to two cents per pound on the wholesales during the past week. Creamery, fresh-made pound squares selling at 40c. to 41c. per lb.; creamery solids, 38c. to 39c. per lb.; dairy, 32c. to 33c. per lb.; separator dairy, 37c. to 38c. per 1b.

Eggs.-New-laid eggs in cartons advanced two cents per dozen wholesale, selling at 45c. per dozen; the fresh eggs and selects, in case lots, remaining stationary, selling at 36c. and 39c. per

dozen respectively.

Poultry. - Receipts were not very heavy during the past week, prices remaining about stationary. Live-weight prices—chickens, 15c. per lb.; ducks, 12c. per lb.; turkeys, 25c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 14c. per lb.; fowl, under 4 lbs., 12c. per lb.

Beans.—Hand picked, \$5 per bushel; prime white, \$4.40 to \$4.80, according

Cheese.—June, 24c. to 25c. per lb.; new, 23c. per lb.; twins, 23½c. per lb. Honey.—Honey is coming in freely

but remained about stationary in price with the exception of the comb variety, which was slightly easier, 60-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; 5-lb. tins at 12½c. per lb.; combs, \$1.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Hides and Skins.

City hides, flat 20c.; country hides cured, 18c.; country hides, part cured, skins, per lb., 25c.; kip skins, per lb., 22c.; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins and pelts, \$1 to \$1.50; horse hair, per lb., 38c.; horse hides No. 1. \$5 per lb., 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$5 to \$6; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$5.50; wool, washed, 42c. to 46c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 32c. to 35c. per lb.; tallow, No. 1, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; solids, 6c. to 7c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts considerably decreased during the past week on the wholesale fruit

and vegetable market.

Grapes have been the heaviest shipments received, but they have fallen off owing to the frost, and firmed slightly towards the end of the week; blues and greens selling at 18c. to 20c., and Red Rogers at 22½c. to 25c. per 6-qt. basket.

Peaches were generally of poor quality; the bulk selling at 30c. to 35c. per 6-qt. basket, with a few choice lenos bringing 40c. to 50c.; the 11-qt. flats at 30c. to 50c., and 11-qt. lenos at 35c. to 60c., with some choice ones at 75c. to \$1.

Pears.—Keiffers brought from 30c. to 40c. per 11-qt. basket; the better varieties selling at 40c. to 60c., with a few choice Bartletts going at 75c. and

Quinces came in quite freely; the 11qt. flats selling at 40c. to 50c., and 11-qt. lenos at 75c. to 80c.

Plums were only shipped in very lightly, selling at 50c. to 75c. and 85c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket, according to quality.

Tomatoes have become quite scarce, the 11-qt. flats selling at 35c. to 50c., and 11-qt. lenos at 50c. to 60c. Green tomatoes sold at 20c. to 25c.

per 11-qt. basket. Vegetables have remained quite scarce at about stationary prices.

Potatoes have a firming tendency; the New Brunswick Delawares being quite stiff at \$1.65 per 90-lb. bag, with some dealers asking \$1.75; the Prince Edward Island's selling at \$1.50 per 90-

Montreal.

Very little change took place in the local cattle market last week. The occurrence of Thanksgiving Day did not bring about the customary interest in the market, although it was productive of a large volume of business, and some good cattle were offered in anticipation of increased demand. Sales of choice steers were heard of at 8c. to 8½c., but the general price prevailing for good steers continued at 7½c. to 7½c. per lb. The prevailing high price undoubtedly exercises a restraining influence on purchasers. Medium steers were quoted at 6c. to 7c., and common ranged down to 51/4c. per lb. Butchers' bulls ranged generally from 5c. to about as high as 7c. per lb., while cows were mostly ½c. under this range. The 'emand for lambs continued quite active, and Ontario stock was quoted at 9½c. to 9½c. per lb., while Quebec stock was 8c. to 8¾c. per lb. Offerings of sheep were limited, and the price was steady at 6½c. to 7c. per lb., while cows ranged from 7c. to 10c. per lb. There was no change to speak of in the market for live hogs, sales of selected stock being reported at 111/4c. up to 111/2c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers reported occasional sales to lumbermen, but outside of this almost nothing was done in the market for horses. Prices were unchanged as follows: heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each. Fine saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was fairly active, and prices were quite a little below recent quotations, being 16c. to 161/4c. for abattoir, freshkilled stock.

Potatoes.-Very little change took place in the price of potatoes last week. It was hoped here some time ago that the market would decline, but this decline has not yet taken place, and some are now of the opinion that it will not take place at all. Green Mountains were quoted in car lots at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per 90 -lb., ex-track, and Quebec potatoes at 10c. below these figures. In a jobbing way, bagged, about 20c is added to these prices all the way round.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—There was practically no change in the market for syrup, the price of 8-lb. tins being still 90c. to 95c., and 10-lb. tins, \$1.05 to \$1.10, while 13-lb. tins ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.50, according to quality. Maple sugar was 13c. to 14c. Honey was in moderate demand at 15c. for white clover comb, and 12½c. to 13c. for white extracted, and for brown clover comb, while brown extracted was 2c. less, and buckwheat was 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was exceedingly firm, and very high prices were paid in order to secure really choice stock. Quotations for strictly new-laid were 45c. in a wholesale way, but it may be doubted if these are what they are claimed to be. No. 1 selected 38c; No. 1 candled, 34c., and No. 2 candled, 30c.

Butter.—The market for creamery gradually advances from week to week. Finest creamery was quoted at 39c. to 39½c., while fine stock was ½c. below these figures. Undergrades ranged from 37½c, to 38c. Dairy butter sold all the way from 30c, to 31½c., according to quality.

Cheese.—The market was even higher than it was the previous week, and finest Western was quoted at 21%c. to 22c. for colored, making a new high record in history. Finest Western white cheese was 1%c. less and finest Eastern white 21½c. to 21½c. Grain.—The market for oats was higher

than it was the previous week. No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 63 1/2 c. per bushel, ex-store; No. 1 feed being 62½c., and No. 2 feed, 62c.

Flour.—Prices of flour continued steady at recent advances. Manitoba first patents were \$9.40 per barrel in bags; seconds, \$8.90, and strong bakers', \$8.70. Ontario winter wheat flour was \$8.30 to \$8.60 per barrel, in wood, for 90 per cents, and \$3.95 to \$4.10 per bag.

Millfeed.—Prices were \$1 per ton higher last week. Bran was \$28 per ton; shorts, \$30; middlings, \$32, and pure grain mouille, \$37, with mixed mouille \$35 per ton, including bags.

Baled Hay.—Prices were unchanged at \$13 per ton for No. 2 baled hay; \$11.50 for No. 3, and \$10.50 for clover mixed, ex-track.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced to \$1.60 each; others were steady. Calf skins 30c. for No. 2, and 32c. for No. 1; beef hides, 21c., 22c. and 23c. for No's. 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Horse hides, \$1.50 each for No 3; \$2.50 for No. 2, and \$3.50 for No. 1. Refined tallow was 8c. for No. 1. R and rough, 2½c. Refined tallow was 8c.,

Buffalo.

Cattle.-A liberal run of cattle and very much of one class of medium and less desirable kinds had the effect of lowering prices generally from fifteen cents to a quarter last week. There were around fifteen to twenty cars of shipping steers, and while buyers insisted that these sold steady, most sellers could see a lower range than the previous week. Best steers offered were Canadians and sold from \$8.60 to \$8.65, general range on Canadians being from \$8 to \$8.35. Smallest number of real choice handy weight butchering steers and these were steady to shade lower, medium and common, half fat, grassy kinds ruling mostly a quarter lower. Good cows and medium kinds were possibly a dime to fifteen lower, but canner and cutter stuff remained steady Bulls were unchanged, while the choice dairy cows sold stronger, with the medium and common kinds about steady. On Monday there were fully sixty loads of Canadians, and included all classes and kinds, from the shipping steer on down to the canner. Receipts for the week were totaled 5,825 head, as against 5,275 for the previous week, and 7,300 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.50 to \$10 25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; plain, \$7.50 to \$8; very coarse and common, \$7 to \$7.50; best Canadian, \$8.40 to \$8.65; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8; common and plain, \$7 to

Butchering Steers. — Choice heavy, \$8.25 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.50 to \$8; best handy, \$7.75 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.50; light and common, \$6 to \$6.50; yearlings, prime, \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9.

Cows and Heifers.—Best handy butcher heifers, \$7.40 to \$7.65; fair butchering heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; light and common, \$5 to \$5.50; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium to fair, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$3.75

Bulls.—best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.15; common to fair, \$5.25 to \$5.60; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5 to \$5.50.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$80 to \$100; in carloads, \$70 to \$75; medium to fair, in small lots, \$60 to \$65; in car loads, \$55 to \$60;

common, \$40 to \$50.

Hogs.—Heavy receipts on the opening day last week resulted in a break in prices at all marketing points. Buffalo's run Monday reached over 19,000 head, and while the top for the day was \$10, with several decks selling at \$9.75, bulk of the receipts ran light, and over seventyfive per cent. of the sales were made on a basis of \$9.60. Pigs also ruled lower, selling generally at \$9. Tuesday's trade was steady to strong; Wednesday prices were advanced a quarter to fifty cents; Thursday the same class of hogs that sold on Monday at \$9.60 were placed at \$10.25, and Friday York weight hogs sold at \$10.25 and \$10.35, with a few that were better weights selling at \$10.40. Tuesday pigs sold at \$9; Wednesday they brought \$9.25, and Thursday and Friday bulk landed at \$9.50. Receipts the past week were 32,300 head, as compared with 35,981 head for the week previous, and 36,400 head for the same week a year ago.
Sheep and Lambs.—Prices showed a

narrow range last week. Monday top lambs sold at \$10.65, few \$10.75; Tuesday not many sold above \$10.60; Wednesday and Thursday bulk brought \$10.75. and Friday majority sold at \$10.60, with a few \$10.65. Best cull lambs sold up to \$9.25 and \$9.50; top for yearlings was \$9; wether sheep would sell around \$8, and the general range on ewes was from \$7.25 to \$7.50. Last week receipts totaled 15,900 head, being

against 15,168 head for the week before, and 20,600 head for the same week a

veals selling at \$13; Tuesday's trade was steady; Wednesday and Thursday tops ranged from \$13.50 to \$14, and Friday bulk sold at \$13.50. Cull grades ranged from \$11.50 down, heavy fat calves, unless something on the vealy order, sold from \$7 to \$9, and grassers had to be pretty fleshy to fetch above \$5.50. Friday's receipts included 250 head of Canadians that were a mixed lot, and they sold anywhere from \$5.50 for the grassers up to \$12.50 for the top veals, some heavy rough calves landing around \$6.50. Receipts last week were 2,200 head, as against 2,213 head for the week previous, and 1,900 head for the same

Chicago.

week a year ago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.60 to \$11.10; western steers, \$6.15 to \$9.30; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$9.30; calves, \$7.25 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—15c. lower; light, \$9.10 to \$9.95; mixed, \$9.20 to \$10.10; heavy, \$9.10 to \$9.95; rough, \$9.10 to \$9.30; pigs, \$6.75 to \$8.70; bulk of sales, \$9.40 to

Sheep.-Lambs, native, \$7.75 to \$10.40.

Cheese Markets.

London, bidding, 20c. to 20½c.;
Belleville, 21½c.; to 21½c.; Cornwall,
21½c.; Listowel, 21½c.; Perth, 21½c.;
Picton, 21 11-16c. to 21¾c.; Iroquois;
bid on board, 21c.; bid on curb, 21½c.;
Napanee, 21½c.; Danville, Que., 20¾c.;
Mont Joli, 21 5-16c.; St. Hyacinthe,
20 9-16c.; Montreal, finest westerns,
21¾c.; finest easterns, 21½c.; New York,
specials, 21c. to 21½c.; average fancy. specials, 21c. to 211/4c.; average fancy, 203/4c.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the big consignment sale of eighty head of Shorthorns, to be held by the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company, at London, November 8. This will be one of the big sales of the year, and all interested in Shorthorns for beef or milk should get a catalogue from Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., and plan to attend and purchase.

Coming Events.

Nov. 1, 2 and 3.—Plowing Match and Tractor Demonstration, Whitby, Ont.

Dec. 1 to 8.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont. Dec. 2 to 9.—International Fat Stock

Show, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 8 to 9.—Toronto Fat Stock Show,
Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Sale Dates.

Oct. 26 .-- O. A. C. Pure-Bred Stock,

Guelph, Ont. Nov. 8.—Western Ontario Consign-ment Sale Co., Fraser House Stables, London, Ont., Shorthorns.

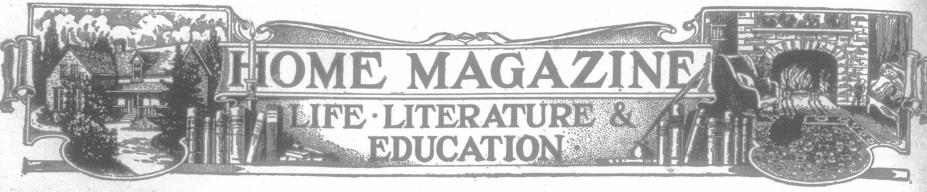
Questions and Answers, Miscellaneous.

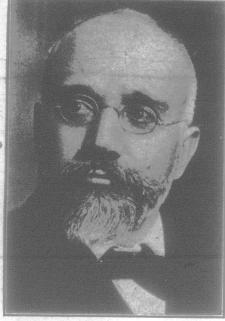
Scurfy Legs.

The legs of a young Clydesdale horse frequently break out in front of the hocks. The joints get scurfy and crack badly. We have tried different remedies but cannot get them healed. What treatment do you recommend?

Ans.-The cracking of the skin and the scurfiness is frequently accompanied or preceded by a swelling of the legs. Some horses are predisposed to this trouble. Heavy feeding and lack of exercise encourage it. Give a purgative and follow up with 3 drams nitrate of potash twice daily for a week or ten days. If the joints are swollen or inflamed apply a hot linseedmeal poultice to the affected parts, then dress three times daily with oxidezinc ointment to which has been added 20 drops of carbolic acid to each ounce.







Ex-Premier Venizelos, of Greece Who has taken the side of the Allies from the beginning of the war, and is now at Salonika. Underwood & Underwood.

A Fancy.

BY EDITH LIVINGSTON SMITH.

Above the Birches were dreams adrift For spent was the bright October day, The flights of the homing birds was swift And I drank of wonder upon my way-Drank the draught from a wind-tossed cup With soul athrill and with thirst akeen, While the sky in the east held darkening clouds

And the sky in the west was the sunset sheen.

The whispering Birches saw her first-The Autumn Nymph with her rustling

The Frost had wounded her glowing heart, But she spoke us, fair, as she passed us, fleet

To her we lifted our gold-red cups: Here's to the maid who can smile and die!"

Then we watched her enter the painted

The affrighted Birches-the Windand I

Butter-Making on the Farm.

BY L. B. GREGORY.

[The following article was written by Miss L. B. Gregory, of Ilderton, Ont., who has taken many prizes for butter at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and at the Western Fair, London, Ont. Success always gives weight to words, and Miss Gregory's account of how she makes her delicious butter will be read with interest, and no doubt with profit, by many butter-makers in Canada.—Ed.]

Probably it would be as well to state first the utensils necessary to make butter. Of course now-a-days every farmer uses a cream separator, then there are the barrel-churn and butter-worker. I suppose some of the readers may use a butter-bowl but if they knew, how much better and easier they could work the butter with a worker they would soon discard their bowl in favor of one. I use the lever butterworker; then come the thermometer, cream strainer, salt sifter, pound print, butter spade, or ladle and lastly scales.

To make butter of good flavor, the cows must not be given any strong smelling food, there must be absolute cleanliness of all utensils, and the milkroom and cellar must be clean and sweet, as cream and milk absorb odors.

I find it is best to have the cream separated of the thickness that will leave the separator without, any cream adhering around the bowl or cream spout. I have no experience with milk or cream testers so could not say what percentage of butter fat this would contain. The different makes of cream separators might vary in this respect too.

The cream should be cooled immediately after it is separated. To stir it a couple of times will help to cool quicker. When it is chilled, it can be put in the crock or can, that contains previous skimmings and all stirred well together. In the summer time there is no difficulty to get the cream to sour or ripen as it does so naturally. Some buttermakers in the winter do have trouble in ripening their cream, the result being bitter flavored butter. This could be overcome almost entirely if they would warm their sweet cream to a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees, and then add about one pint of sour cream, or buttermilk to every two gallons or less of the warmed sweet cream. Leave the cream standing in a fairly warm place for eight or twelve hours and then set away in a cool place and add the sweet cream after each skimming as in the summer. If living near a creamery, culture could be pro-cured from there and used instead of the sour cream or buttermilk. If using culture keep the cream sweet till there is enough for a churning and then warm and add the culture the evening before churning in the morning.

Keep the cream at as low a temperature as possible while saving for a churning, and always in the summer keep at churning temperature for several hours before churning. From 50 to 56 degrees is a good churning temperature. temperature may take a little longer time to churn but the butter will be firmer and better. The butter maker can easily see what temperature is the better after a few trials. In the winter churn at a higher temperature.

Do not keep the cream after it is ripened. Better churn small quantities and churn often, than keep the cream too long a time.

In preparing the wooden utensils before using, first scald with hot water, then rub on a little salt and chill with cold water, which closes the pores of the wood and prevents the butter from sticking. Wash and scald as soon as finished with the butter.

ain the cream into the churn, and and if using butter-color add now according to directions given on bottle. Always stop churning and draw off the buttermilk when the granules of butter are about the size of kernels of corn. Never churn to a large lump. A couple of quarts of water of a slightly lower temperature than the cream, added when the granules are the size of grains of wheat will help to keep the granules separate and will make the butter firmer.

Use about the same quantity of water to wash butter as there was cream. I prefer to wash butter twice. In washing butter the water is poured in the churn and the churn given a few rapid revolutions and then drawn off. second wash water should be almost clear when drawn off.

Use a good brand of dairy salt, from one half to one ounce to the pound of butter, according to individual taste, if you are supplying customers. The market demands butter salted lightly.

There is no set length of time to work butter; just work till when you cut through with the butter-spade the butter is compact and the openings small and the moisture stands out in tiny beads almost like pin points. Now the butter is ready to make into pound prints which is the most profitable way of finishing for market.

When working butter, if white curdy specks are noticed, these are coaguleted skim-milk, caused mostly by the cream being separated too thin and also by not being stirred frequently enough.

Butter must be wrapped in parchment paper. Have your name and address or the name of your farm printed on the butter wrappers, and I am sure if the butter has been made in this manner it will command the highest price on the market and give splendid satisfaction to the consumers, which is the aim of all buttermakers.

Hope's Quiet Hour

Restore Such a One.

Brethren, even if a man be overtaken in any trepass, ye which are spiritual restore such a one in a spirit of meekness; looking to thyself, lest thou also be tempted.—Gal.6:1, (R.V.)

A poor girl once told me that she had strayed from the right path and had asked God's forgiveness. Looking to Him for daily strength she was trying to struggle against temptation; but the people around her stood aloof in haughty condemnation of her past sins. had no faith in her desire to be better; and their "I-am-holier-than-thou" attitude made her feel almost despairing. They seemed anxious to heap upon her all the punishment they considered to be her due, as if they had never heard the story of the prodigal son.

Think of that heartbroken prodigal ragged and hungry, toiling along the once-familiar road which led to his father's house. He thought there was no son's place there for him, but perhaps he might be allowed to creep in among the hired servants. But the father's love was not dead, as he had feared; and he received a joyous welcome. The father said nothing about his many sins; but was filled with joy because the dead was alive again and the lost was found.

But the respectable elder brother -how differently he acted! He refused to take any share in the rejoicing of the household, refused to take his brother's hand and offer to help to him regain his old position as a trusted and honored member of society. He, the prodigal—had suffered much, had been a hungry, miserable outcast. The son of a rich father, he had sunk into depths of degradation until he hated himself. "Well, he deserved all he got! Why should everybody be making such a fuss over a drunken ne'er-do-weel?"

There are many people who seem to think the elder brother was justified in his attitude of aloofness. "Let the prodigal keep straight for a few years and then I will put a little faith in his promises of amendment," they In the meantime they are losing the chance of helping to restore a fallen brother. Probably they are also forgetting the Apostle's warning: "Considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." If the respectable people had been brought up in a city slum had been brought up in a city slum, knowing the name of God only as an oath, huddled together in a crowded room with no chance of privacy, they might have been prodigals, too.

A judge in one of the modern juvenile courts said: "It is the personal touch that does it. I have often observed that if I sat on a high platform behind a high desk, such as we had in our city court, with the boy on the prisoners' bench some distance away, my words had little effect on him; but if I could

get close enough to him to put my hand on his head or shoulder or my arm around him-in nearly every such case I could get his confidence.

Is not that what our Elder Brother did? He did not wait until we were but while we were yet sinners good, He got as close to us as possible, and His arm is always round us while we are confessing our sins and trying to fight against temptation.

Even if respectable people refuse to have anything to do with one who has disgraced himself in the eyes of God and man, there is always rejoicing in heaven over a repentant sinner. The thief on the cross did not have to wait until he had proved by a good life that he was repentant. The Saviour of the world at once offered His royal fellowship, saying, "thou shalt be with Me."

A young murderer, who had confessed his guilt, was on the eve of execution. One who had visited him many times, and believed in the poor boy's penitence. administered to him the Holy Com-munion. Then he said tenderly: "The Father's welcome is waiting for His prodigal son Just a few steps farther on."
"He restoreth my soul," said the Psalm-

ist of the Divine Shepherd. The miracle of restoration is God's alone. He only can forgive sins and heal sick souls. need His restoring touch every day and every hour. Who are we to look down in contempt on our fellow-sinners? Our place is beside them, kneeling before the golden mercy-seat; and love will draw others nearer to Christ when stern condemnation will drive them away. We may help to restore an erring brother to hope and happiness, or we may drive him away from God by our cold severity.

In the New York Tribune (Sept. 24) are pictures of prisoners in Sing Sing prison, under the old system and under the new. The old system meant stripes and the lock step, guards with clubs, The new system, under Thos. Mott Osborne, puts the men on their honor, treats them as brothers instead of convicts, and aims at the restoration of degraded souls to righteousness and happiness. Punishment for crime is a necessity-that is not denied-but it is remedial rather than retaliatory.

Mr. Osborne was determined to get near the prisoners, and so-a few years ago-he took the name of "Tom Brown' and endured a week of prison life that he might understand just how it felt. He ate prison food, worked beside the convicts in the shops and slept at night in a prison cell Then he went to work, determined to treat the prisoners as men and rouse in them self-respect. I quote from "The World's Work,"

"The warden introduced the new system in the most unruly shop first. Gathering the 250 workers in the knitting shop about him during his first week (in authority) at Sing Sing, he said:
"Boys, I understand that you are the

worst-behaved bunch in the whole prison —and I'm going to put a stop to it!' The men stared at the warden uneasily.

'I'm going to dismiss your guard,' Mr. Osborne continued, 'and you'll have to choose your own delegates, from among yourselves, to preserve

The men in the knitting shop have been among the best-behaved and most industrious in the prison ever since.

There was a desperate criminal in Sing Sing at that time, who had been in many other prisons, and had been five years in solitary confinement when Mr. Osborne made his acquaintance. On the Fourth of July, when the prisoners celebrated their first games in the prison yard, Mr. Osborne invited this criminal to go with him and "see the games. He was not sent back to solitary confinement, and from that time his forceful

nature was turne righteousness, and influence for go convicts.

The humane sy

OCTOBER 19.

ers has come to s value. There is fable about the son and the win could first remo Of course, the co wrap the cloak ab sun soon induced Our Lord wa of publicans and

words of wrath w despised "sinners selves to be right that we ourselves ourselves standing Pharisees. It is humbly: "Father heaven, and in more worthy to Then-conscious ness-we may f cleared to resto and-

"Entice him he Till he, too, s

Perhaps we to crushing" our e refusing to have for generations. and ask God to give those who us. Do we real as we forgive? giveness in our even any wish to of God to use th our Lord first ga careful to warn unbrotherly fash on this great fa if ye forgive me heavenly Father but if ye forgive neither will yo trespasses. One of the pl

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transformed in A year ago went out to die. and yet she did for it. Would by millions, in died cursing he giving them? forgive those Edith Cavell d

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The war, sa by cutting off i has started a r negro laborers

nature was turned towards the way of righteousness, and he became a powerful influence for good among the other

The humane system of treating prisoners has come to stay. It has proved its value. There is much truth in the old fable about the wager between the sin and the wind as to which of them could first remove a traveller's cloak. Of course, the cold wind only made him wrap the cloak about him, while the warm sun soon induced him to throw it off.

Our Lord was called the "Friend of publicans and sinners." His awful words of wrath were spoken to those who despised "sinners" and thought themselves to be righteous. Let us remember that we ourselves are sinners—lest we find ourselves standing among the self-righteous Pharisees. It is we who must say humbly: "Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in Thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called Thy son." Then—conscious of our own unworthiness—we may find our way suddenly cleared to restore an erring brother,

"Entice him home to be forgiven, Till he, too, see his Saviour plain."

Perhaps we talk about "completely crushing" our enemies in this war and refusing to have any dealings with them for generations. Then we kneel down and ask God to forgive us "as" we forgive those who have trespassed against us. Do we really want to be forgiven as we forgive? With no gleam of forgiveness in our own hearts, without even any wish to forgive, it is a mockery of God to use the Lord's Prayer. When our Lord first gave us the prayer He was careful to warn us against using it in unbrotherly fashion. His one comment on this great family prayer was: "For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you: but if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses."

One of the pleasant things about this horrible war is the good-fellowship between the Russians and Japanese—and yet it is only a little over ten years since

the Russo-Japanese War! After the War-that time of restoration—are we planning to act like the "elder brother" in the parable, or are we prepared to obey our Master's orders and love our enemies? Punishment for crimes is a necessity; and weak, goodnatured overlooking of frightful wickedness can do terrible mischief. God's punishments are stern and heavy but they are the chastisements of a Father. He aims at the restoration of His degraded children, not at their extermination. Our business is to catch the spirit of our Father-as, indeed, many of our soldiers seem to do. When righteousness and peace cannot be had together we must choose righteousness-even if it means war (St. Matt. X:34, 39). But we must always look forward to the day when righteousness and peace shall clasp hands, and our enemies shall be

transformed into friends.

A year ago a noble English woman went out to die. Her wrongs were great, and yet she did not refuse to offer forgiveness to those who cared nothing for it. Would her name be honored by millions, in many lands, if she had died cursing her enemies instead of forgiving them? It is not impossible to forgive those who have wronged us. Edith Cavell did it, and so can we.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Windrow

John Hangston Bonnor, an English sculptor, has been appointed to do part of the decorations for the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. He was engaged in decorating the country seat of Earl Kitchener at the time of the great soldier's death.

Mrs. Chamberlain, widow of the British statesman Joseph Chamberlain, whose third wife she was, was married recently to Canon Carnegie, the chaplain of the House of Commons.

The war, says the Literary Digest, by cutting off immigration from Europe has started a northward movement of negro laborers from the south of the

United States. The movement is said to be assuming large dimensions, and is looked upon in many quarters as most

The aim of human life, no doubt, is happiness. But, after all, what is happiness? Efficiency, wealth, material comfort? Many by their lives do so affirm; few are cynical enough to say so; and on their death-beds none will feel so. Not even freedom in itself brings happiness. Happiness lies in breadth of heart, and breadth of heart is that inward freedom which has the power to understand, feel with, and, if need be, help others. In breadth of heart are founded justice, love, sacrifice: without it there would be no special meaning to any of our efforts, and the tale of all human life would be still no more than that of supremely gifted animals.—John Galsworthy, in the "Atlantic."

People who have been planting out bulbs in the garden for spring blooming, or in pots to force during the winter, will be interested to know that in Holland whole "ranches" are devoted to bulb culture. Many of these ranches are owned by women, who sometimes also grow mushrooms in the cellars where the bulbs for forcing are rooted. All the cultivation is on a strictly intensive scale, and not a foot of ground is wasted.

Strange Rights and Privileges of Peers.

Foremost among hereditary offices is that of Earl Marshal, held by the Duke of Norfolk. Among his duties is the publication of all Royal proclamations concerning the Coronation, as well as making all arrangements for the same. As Earl of Arundel, the same nobleman is Chief Butler, for which the fee is a golden basin and ewer.

coat be adorned with gold buttons of a prescribed weight. The story goes that on one occasion the then Earl Spencer, against the wish of his Sovereign, refused to forego his right, but was finally foiled by the resource of the Lord Chancellor, who insisted that his gold buttons should be weighed, when one was found to be slightly below the proper standard. Such being the case, the Earl, of course, could no longer assert his privilege, so was forced to retire discomfited.

The reason why Baron Kinsale, of Ireland, possesses the privilege of remaining covered in his Sovereign's presence is as follows: In the reign of John a dispute arose between him and Philip Augustus of France about the title to the Duchy of Normandy, and to save unnecessary bloodshed it was agreed to refer the matter to two champions who should decide it by single combat.

John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, was the chosen of England, and when he appeared in the lists, his gigantic proportions so terrified the French champion that the latter, setting spurs to his horse, broke from the lists and and never returned. In this way the matter was settled without a blow. For this service, in addition to a large money grant, he and his successors—among whom is the present Lord Kinsale—were empowered, after the first obeisance, to be covered in the Royal presence. Lord Forester likewise possesses the same privilege.

The Percies stand alone in possessing the right of interment in Westminster Abbey, and in having the great west door open to admit the passage of the coffin. They lie buried in the St. Nicholas Chapel, near the tomb of the Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector.—Sel.

Books For Preachers.

Boston has on Beacon Hill one of the



Sir Sam Hughes Visits the Front and Shows Aspiring Bomb-Throwers the "Hughes Hold."

International Film Service.

The Marquess of Exeter is the Hereditary Grand Almoner of England. He has to collect certain monies, and distribute the same at the Coronation from a silver dish, which he claims as

his perquisite.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury falls the right of crowning the Sovereign; to his Grace of York that of crowning the Queen Consort, while the Bishops of Durham, and Bath and Wells, support the Sovereign in the Coronation procession on the right and left hand respectively.

During the procession, the Barons of the Cinque Ports are privileged to carry above the Sovereign a canopy of cloth of gold or purple silk, while to the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, belongs the service of finding a glove for the Sovereign's right hand, and of supporting the right

arm which holds the sceptre.

The Royal Sandal-Bearer is the Earl of Rothes, and when, some years ago, the Queen visited the Tay Bridge, the Countess of Rothes claimed this privilege, and presented her with a pair of slippers.

and presented her with a pair of slippers.

It is the prerogative of the representative of the Spencers to be present at Royal christenings, provided his

most remarkable libraries in the world. With 20,000 books on its shelves it loans more than 20,000 volumes a year, a circulation of 100 per cent. Its books are loaned only to ministers, to clergymen of all denominations who reside anywhere in the six New England States. It sends packages of sociology, science, history, biography, or homiletics, to any country home and any city residence in which is a minister who wants to borrow them. The cost to the minister is a stamp or a post card only. The cost to the library, which pays charges both ways, is \$1,500 a year. The General Theological Library is

a unique institution. Careful inquiry by the directors has failed to disclose any similar library anywhere in the world. Founded originally as a local library for Boston, it began its peculiar work ten years ago. First it abolished the membership fee as a prerequisite for the borrowing of books. Then it began to pay charges one way to ministers all over New England, and in 1909 its borrowers numbered 650 ministers a year. In that year it adopted the policy of paying charges both ways, and in the last four years its borrowers have

almost trebled in number. In the six New England States there are perhaps 7,000 clergymen; of these 1,700—500 in Greater Boston and 1,200 outside—are patrons of the library. Each quarter it issues a bibliography of a living topic in which ministers are interested.

The shelves are kept clear of antiquated books. When the present plan was adopted about 4,000 outworn volumes were removed. Perhaps 1,500 books are bought each year, selected by an interdenominational comittee of Boston clergymen. In circulation, sociological books lead all other classes. Biographies are next in order of popularity. Purely homiletical books are far down in the column. The borrowers are not appropriating other men's sermons. Books of an inspirational character are popular. A depository of books for scholars, it is not intended to be but a practical working collection of the best and the latest volumes upon all subjects having to do with the duties of the pastorate.—The Independent.

* * * * The Dobrudja.

At present we are hearing much of "the Dobrudja", in which Russians and Roumanians are now engaged in deadly grip with Bulgars and Teutons. Writing of this district in the Manchester Guardian, Patrick Vaux says: This region is one of the most desolate in Southeast Europe and, in late summer and early autumn, certainly the most pestilential. So little known was it previous to its cession by Bulgaria to Rumania four years ago that the majority of British cartographers did not give even its name on their maps. Bounded on north and west by the Danube, and on the east by the Black Sea, the Dobruja has for centuries been the refuge of evil-doers and the lawless, while in the last two generations many a conscript has fled from Rumania, Bulgaria, Russia, and Hungary to find freedom in the fast-nesses of its marshes. The Dobrudja under the Bulgars was a kind of No Man's Land, for their authority held no farther than the gendarmes could shoot, they were very disinclined to go poling about in its extensive 'fen country in the excution of the law and justice. In Rumania's hands, however, the Dobrudja has undergone changes. An effort to stay the floods from the Danube was in contemplation before the war. together with a scheme for draining the extensive lagoons west of the St George's mouth of the river, east of Tshernavoda. For centuries the region has been an uncultivated desert, dotted here and there by wandering flocks and their herdsmen, whose cloaks of plaited reeds serve equally against the sun and rain. Some Tartar families—the surviving evidences of Turkish occupationpitch their encampments in the highest spots, or make away in the unhealthy season to the rocky coast- a sorry change from the land of their forefathers, the Crimea, from which they had fled at the time of Russian

conquest. Kostendji, to give the Dobrudja's seaport its old name, which stretches along a high headland running north north-east into the Black Sea, has an open harbor, with bad anchorage. But under Rumanian auspices the place is becoming a fortified port of great importance. A few miles west of Kostendji there can be traced the east end of "The Canal of Constantius." The triangle formed by the Danube and the sea is so nearly complete that the distance from Kostendji to Tshernavoda, near the Danube end of the canal, can be walked on a good day in spring in eight to nine hours. By cutting this isthmus the Romanscalculated on linking the Danube with the Black Sea so that they might avoid the shoals and sandbanks which more or less choke all the rivers' mouths, save the Sulina. While digging the canal they heaped up the earth taken from the vast trench upon the right bank, perhaps with the intention of using it as a means of defence. And to this day the folk of Tshernavoda term it 'Trajan's Wall'. The canal in their neighborhood, is still full of water, but it ultimately disappears among the marshes farther

eastward.
One strange feature of this melancholy, waterlogged region of marshes

and knolls are the numerous barrows or tumuli which rise from all parts of the wherever the Romans made entrenchments and camps. Many of them are so large as to give the ap-pearance of natural hills. Some have thought that they mark the place of sepulchre of the officers and men killed in defensive warfare against the wild barbarians of the north. Others have conjectured that they form the burialplace of the slaves once engaged in the extensive works in this region. of the smaller ones in the vicinity of Kostendji on being opened were found to contain sarcophagi, rings, ornaments and arms.

ments and arms.

It is interesting to note that tradition in the Dobrudja ascribes its generally uncultivated, desolate condition to the Russians during the war with Turkey, terminating in the Treaty of Adrianople, 1827. The Russian army when it withdraw not only reduced the when it withdrew not only reduced the few towns to a state of chaos, but, according to tradition, also let in the Danube, flooding the more northerly and westerly parts of the Dobrudja and rendering them fit only for the vultures and wild-fowl that are still so numerous there.

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,

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,-We are so busy these days making arrangements for the Christmas Number that I can scarcely concentrate enough to write a letter for the Ingle Nook, so if I have unusually little to say you will know the reason why.

Making arrangements for the Christmas Number!-It hardly seems possible. It seems such a short time since we were at the same work last year, and vet how very many things have happened since then!

But there is a nip in the air this morning, the leaves are nearly all down, and the days are shortening fast. Soon will be upon us the long, long evenings with firelight, and lamps, and many opportuni-With the garden stuff all in and safely stored away for the winter, housecleaning done, preserving-time over, the cattle all in the stalls and no going to the pasture for the cows, it seems that a rest-time has come, but the wisest know that it is really a chance for doing things that could not be thought of in the summer. A good thing to do right now, therefore, is to map out some sort of programme for the winter, a rough outline of things to be accomplished. If you do this you are likely to make some attempt to carry out your resolution; if you do not, the chances are that the fall will drift into winter, the winter into spring—and nothing done. It is so easy to fritter away the "edges of time," as someone has called them, and yet, if used wisely, they give the opportunity the opportunity for so incalculably much.

Of course, there will still be the "grey knitting," but why not have a boy of the family, or the father of the house, read aloud for half an hour each night?something about the countries of Europe, something about the countries of Europe, for instance, or bits of biography. I never think of biography without connecting with it Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte," Salt's "Life of Thoreau", Stopford Brooke's biographies, and the "Life of John Burroughs"—of which a review was given this past which a review was given this past summer in the Home Magazine department of our paper. All of these books are very interesting.

Another suggestion would be to make knitting parties, with conversation as the background, but with one short reading on something educational to form the pivot. If you want to know something about our Canadian Poets may I recommend "Canadian Poets," chosen and edited by John W. Garvin, of Toronto. The book is just coming off the press, and is very attractive, containing, besides selections from the poets, a portrait of each, a biographical sketch, and a short critique. The price is \$2.00,-

publishers, McClelland, Goodchild & In mingled murder, fluttering on the Stewart, Toronto.

But to-day I see you in "the country." Leafless trees, dun tawny fields, purple grapes and golden pumpkins! Surely looking out upon these things, you are all poets yourselves.

Do you know James Thomson, the Scottish poet, born in September, 1700? Having read his "Seasons" one thinks of them as the year turns. May I quote a bit from "Autumn"?

But see, the fading, many-colored woods, Shade deepening over shade, the country round

Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk and dun, Of every line, from wan declining green

To sooty dark. These now the lonesome Muse, Low-whispering, lead into their leafstrewn walks,

And give the season in its latest view

"Meantime, light-shadowing all, a sober Fleeces unbounded ether; whose least wave

Stands tremulous, uncertain where to turn The gentle current; while, illumined wide, The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the Sun, And through their lucid veil his softened force

Shed o'er the peaceful world. Then is the time those whom Wisdom and whom Nature charm

To steal themselves from the degenerate crowd. And soar above this little scene of things;

To tread low-thoughted Vice beneath their feet; To soothe the throbbing passions into

peace, And woo lone Quiet in her silent walks. ground!

The pale descending year, yet pleasing

A gentler mood inspires; for now the leaf Incessant rustles from the mournful grove, Oft startling such as, studious, walk below, And slowly circles through the waving

But should a quicker breeze amid the boughs.

Sob, o'er the sky the leafy deluge streams; Till, choked and matted with the dreary

shower, The forest-walks, at every rising gale, Roll wide the withered waste, and whistle bleak. Fled is the blasted verdure of the fields:

And, shrunk into their beds, the flowery race Their sunny robes resign. Even what re-

mained Of stronger fruits falls from the naked tree; And woods, fields, gardens, orchards, all

around The deso ated prospect thrills the soul.

"The western sun withdraws the short-And humid Evening, gliding o'er the sky,

In her chill progress, to the ground condensed The vapours throws. Where creeping

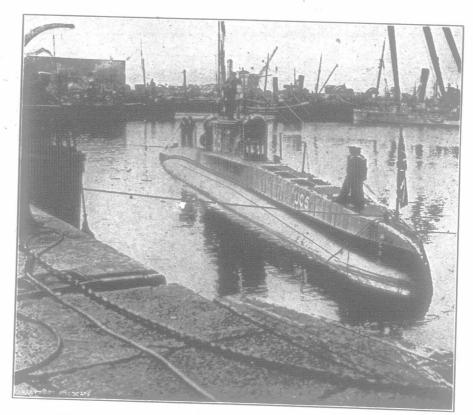
waters ooze. Where marshes stagnate, and where rivers wind,

Cluster the rolling fogs, and swim along The dusky mantled lawn. Meanwhile the Moon, Full-orbed, and breaking through the

scattered cloud, Shows her broad visage in the crimsoned east.

Turned to the Sun direct, her spotted disk-

Where mountains rise, umbrageous dales descend,



Mine-laying German "U" Boat Captured by the British. International Film Service.

"Thus solitary, and in pensive guise, Oft let me wander o'er the russet mead, And through the saddened grove, where scarce is heard

One dying strain, to cheer the woodman's toil.

Haply some widowed songster pours his plaint Far, in faint warblings, through the

tawny copse While congregated thrushes, linnets, larks, And each wild throat, whose artless strains so late

Swelled all the music of the swarming shades, Robbed of their tuneful souls, now shiver-

ing sit On the dead tree, a dull, despondent flock, With not a brightness waving o'er their

plumes, And nought save chattering discord in their note.

O let not, aimed from some inhuman eye, The gun the music of the coming year Destroy; and harmless, unsuspecting

harm, Lay the weak tribes a miserable prey, And caverns deep, as optic tube descries, A smaller earth—gives all his blaze again, Void of its flame, and sheds a softer day. Now through the passing cloud she seems to stoop,

Now up the pure cerulean rides sublime. Wide the pale deluge floats, and stream-

ing mild O'er the skied mountain to the shadowy vale, While rocks and floods reflect the quiver-

ing gleam, The whole air whitens with a boundless tide Of silver radiance, trembling round the

world. . . . "The lengthened night elapsed, the morning shines

Serene, in all her dewy beauty bright, Unfolding fair the last Autumnal day. And now the mountain Sun dispels the fog; The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam:

And, hung on every spray, on every blade Of grass, the myriad dew-drops twinkle round."

A close observer of Nature wrote that one who knew her and loved her in her moods. Not a line of it but must be felt by those of you who really live in the country, and not merely exist in the for the sake of making a living. There is the sake of making a living. is such a vast difference between "living" and "making a living" course, the living must be made, but, after all, the real art should be learning how to live, shouldn't it?—I'm afraid all this looks like aping Shakespeare's little trick of playing on words.—But no, I haven aspired to being a Shakespeare yet!!! My most humble apologies to his ghost To return—we can't have too much joy and gladness as we muddle along, do our best and hoping for better. happy helps us to work better, doesn't -And surely love of Nature is one of the helps to being happy, when one lives and works so close to her heart as rural. dwellers must live.

Hallowe'en.

Dear Junia,—Another inquirer coming the "Ingle Nook" for help. Can to the you tell me what is the origin of Hallowe'en, and some interesting facts regarding it, also Hallowe'en games, suggestions for decorations, all to be used in a church social on All Hallow's Eve. Thanking you in advance. WEE WIFIE.

Hallowe'en or All Hallow's Eve, is the name given to the 31st of October as the vigil of Hallowmas or All Saints' Day. It really grew out of a Pagan festival held about the same time, when the Druids held their great autumn celebration and lighted fires in honor of the Sun-god who had made their harvest possible. The Druids also be-The Druids also believed that at this time Saman, lord of death, called together the wicked souls that for the past year had been condemned to inhabit the bodies of animals. It is easy to see how this developed into the Christian festival with its bon-fires and early belief that during this night all ghosts and witches were liberated and likely to prowl about. From the old Roman festival in honor of Pomona, held about the first of November, in which nuts and apples played a prominent part, came the practice of roasting nuts and ducking for apples, still kept up at Hallowe'en hilarities.

Hallowe'en decorations may be very similar to those for Thanksgiving, with sheaves of grain, corn-ears with the husks drawn back, grapes and rowan berries, but to give the true Hallowe'en there must be added to these strings of red apples, witches, black paper cats, pumpkins, and Jack o'lanterns in plenty made with the pumpkins. Usually during the first part of a Hallowe'en festival the lighting is carried out almost wholly with these Jack o'lanterns, and as ghostly an appearance as possible is given to the rooms. I cannot suggest anything better than a masquerade as a feature of the evening, everyone dressing in costume and wearing a short, black masque covering the upper part of the face until the time for serving luncheon. who the characters are will take up a goodly share of the time, while a fortune teller's booth or two, and the reading aloud a ghost-story may fill in the rest. The reader should be someone who has a strong musical voice, and may read in a light while low weird music is played, so low that it sounds like a faraway refrain.

If it is desired to have a more hilarious festival, here are a few hints. Booths may be arranged about the hall in which the "social" is held—it is presumed it is to be a money-making affair. Booth 1,

At a grape booth a girl, on paying 5 cents is permitted to throw grapes into the open mouth of her attendant cavalier. The distance is 10 feet, and if she "holes 15 out of 20 throws she is awarded a bunch of grapes for herself. Booth 2-This booth has a row of cotton gloves dyed red, and stuffed, above it, with the sign "Palms Read." For 5 cents one's fortune is told by a witch. Booth 3-Here an Eastern fortune-teller serves tea at 5 cents a cup and reads a fortune afterwards from the leaves. Booth 4-"Witches Brew" is the sign over this alcove, and three witches dispense excellent soup or lemonade from pots for the price of 5 cents per brew. may be made with a light under red paper. Booth 6—Here gingerbread and nut cakes made in the form of witches, Jack o'lanterns and cats are sold, also

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Grah milk. raisins, tablesp 4 teas Steam are lev INDED 1866 buttered rolls and sandwiches are served, and may be eaten with the tea or lemonade re wrote that from the adjoining booths. Booth 7ved her in al Pumpkin pie and pielets are sold at the t but must be Pie Booth, to be eaten "on the premises" or taken home as desired. Booth 8 really live in ely exist in it iving. There ween "living" Here a corn-shelling bee works up some excitement. A dozen contestants, who or more). Of pay 5 cents each for the privilege, are given an ear apiece, and, at a signal, begin to rub off the corn. The first to shell exactly 100 grains and no more, ade, but, after learning how afraid all this wins the prize—a pumpkin pie. Booth 9—Here an immense pumpkin made of yellow cotton is filled with small parcels, e's little trick no, I haven't re yet!!! My his ghost and, for 5 cents, one is permitted to fish oo much joy for one with a line and hook. Of course, along, doing etter. Being it must contain something funny. tter, doesn'

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ance. E Wifie. While all these are in full swing a shadow pantomine may be going on at one end of the hall, witches, cats, headless men, etc., passing across the screen (a suspended sheet) with ghostly effect. Or a pantomime witch-play in three acts may be carried out with shadows.

Now, after such a social as this your company will not be likely to go home with much money, but there will have been a "good time" and, no doubt, the money will go to the Red Cross or some other good cause.

Home made Cheese.

Mrs. R. D., Huron Co., would like to know a sure method for making homemade cheese. I have several methods in my books here, but would prefer to hear from someone who has actually made the cheese herself. Will someone kindly answer?

Seasonable Cookery.

Pepper Relish.—Cut 6 red and 6 green peppers (the large kind) in halves lengthwise and remove seeds and stem ends. Add 6 peeled onions and put all through a meat chopper. Put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water and let stand 5 minutes. Drain and add 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons salt, 1½ cups vinegar. Bring to boiling point and simmer 20 minutes. Store in glass jars.

Baked Rarebit.—Cut 1 lb. soft, mild cheese in thin slices. Add 2 tablespoons melted butter to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups stale breadcrumbs, and season with salt and pepper or paprika. Sprinkle a layer of the crumbs in a buttered bakingdish, then cover with one-third of the cheese, then put on more crumbs and continue with alternate layers until the dish is full, crumbs on top. Beat 3 eggs slightly and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk and pour over mixture. Bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes and serve at once.

Columbia Pork Chops.—Take rather thick pork chops and remove some of the fat. Skewer the tenderloins on to the chops. Place in a shallow pan, season with salt and pepper, and sprinkle the top with dried breadcrumbs. Pour in boiling water to half depth of chops, cover closely, and bake in a slow oven 1½ hours. Remove the cover, put buttered crumbs on top of each chop and bake brown. Serve on a hot dish, garnished with parsley, and with or without tomato sauce.

Cocoanut Rice Pudding.—Wash the rice and put it in water, using 1½ cups to ½ cup rice. Stir in ½ teaspoon salt and place, closely covered, over the fire. Boil until most of the water is absorbed. Add a little more water, 2 tablespoons butter and one or more tablespoons dry cocoanut. Mix well with a fork. Cover closely and set on the back of the stove where it can steam but not boil. When the liquid is all absorbed turn the rice into the pudding dish, add sufficient milk, a beaten egg, and sugar to taste. Stir and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is set. Serve very hot. This is good either for dessert or a hot supper dish.

Graham Pudding.—One cup sweet milk, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup stoned raisins, 2 teaspoons soda dissolved in 1 tablespoon water, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/4 teaspoon cloves, 2 cups Graham flour. Steam 3 hours. All the measurements are level.

• The Scrap Bag.

Burn Old Flower Stalks.

Pull out all old flower stalks, squash vines, etc., and burn them. They may harbor small cocoons and fungous diseases that may give trouble next summer. It is also well to work up the soil and, if it needs it, dig in some manure. The mellowing effects of winter will then have it in good condition for next year's growth.

Winter Protection.

Just before severe winter weather sets in put a covering of leaves over roots that require winter protection, and bind straw or sacking about shrubs and over vines that are not perfectly hardy. Also put a mulch of manure about heavy feeders such as roses and rhubarb.

Cleaning Liquid for Colored Silk.

The following is a simple, inexpensive liquid which may be used for cleaning colored silk blouses without fear of spoiling them. Grate two fair-sized raw potatoes into a pint of water. Strain the mixture through a coarse sieve into another vessel holding the same amount of water and let the second liquid stand until it has thoroughly settled. Pour off the clearer part of the liquid and rub or sponge your garment with it. Then wash the article in water, dry and iron it. The thick sediment left after the settling can be kept and used to clean thick fabrics, such as carpets and heavy clothes.—Sel.

Measurements in Cooking.

Nowadays in practically all recipes level measurements are required. For instance, if a cupful of flour is called for it should be levelled over the top with a knife; a teaspoonful of soda or baking powder calls for the same. In old recipes a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder was usually understood, that is rounding as much above the spoon as the spoon rounds underneath, or equivalent to 2 level teaspoons. The following directions may be useful:

One tablespoonful equals 3 level teaspoonfuls; 1 cup equals 16 level tablespoonfuls; 1 standard cupful equals 1 half pint; 1 pint equals 2 cupfuls; 4 cupfuls equals

Vegetables in Winter.

Be sure that winter vegetables are kept in a cool, dry place. They should be dried before storing. Carrots, beets and turnips will keep very nicely packed in dry earth or sand. Often vegetables shrink because they have not been perfectly ripe when gathered. If quite ripe the skin, on either fruit or vegetables, forms a comparatively impervious covering, through which but little moisture can escape. If not well ripened the moisture passes through and the crispness is gone.

The following very useful hints have been taken from Mrs. Abel's bulletin on "Care of Food in the Home," issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture:

Keep potatoes in a cool, dry, dark place. Do not allow sprouts to grow in the spring.

Pumpkins and squash, to keep well, must be thoroughly ripe. Keep them on a shelf in a dry cellar, well separated from each other, and from time to time dry them off with a cloth.

Cabbages may be placed in barrels, roots uppermost.

Celery should be neither trimmed nor washed, but packed, heads up, in long, deep boxes filled with dry earth. (Do not let the earth get into the hearts.)

Tomatoes may be kept until January if wiped dry and placed on straw-covered racks in the cellar. They should be firm and full grown, not yet beginning to turn. As they ripen take out and use. If any should become soft or decayed remove them at once. (Decaying fruit or vegetables will infect those in contact with them.

Keep choice apples or pears wrapped

separately in soft paper.

Cranberries, after careful looking over to remove soft ones, are placed in a crock and covered with water. A plate or round board placed on top and weighted keeps the berries under. The water should be changed once a month.

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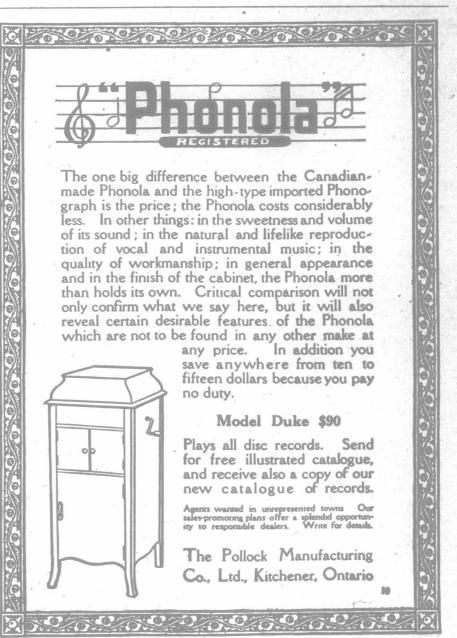
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The Beaver Circle

Why Not?

Why not call a boot a being, for it surely has a sole: Or say a bell is clever if it rings because

it's tolled, Why not say a boy's a mountain if

his cap has got a peak,
Or that some folk's impudence is due
to their amount of cheek.

A potato can be dressed if it has its jacket on, And a cheese be called a giant if par-

ticularly strong, A house cannot be perfect if it should contain a flaw,
While the sea must feel quite proud
to see a swell upon the shore.

Report on trees as wealthy firms if they have many branches, Or call them books if they have leaves, as very often chances, If a glass has got a brim, it's a hat you

must confess And an elephant a traveller if a trunk it should possess.

You are surely an inventor if you place trees in your boots,

And a lawyer is a tailor for he's always

making suits, If your door is partly open it's a jar you may depend, And this poem is a smoked cigar for we've reached the bitter end.

McK. Southwood.

Little Bits of Fun.

A Long Wait.—"Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography." 'No mum; I heard pa say the map of the world was changing every day, an' I thought I'd wait a few years till things got settled."—Brooklyn Life.

Prepared for His Loss.-Fair Visitor (to soldier wounded in his right arm):
"But how lucky for you that you can write with your left hand."

Jock.—"Ay, Miss, I've ma faither tae thank. When I was a wee lad he

thank. When I was a wee lad he says 'Noo, Jock, you jist learn tae cut yer finger nails wi' yer left hand, an' then it disna' matter sae much If ye lose yer richt ane."

"Pa!" said little Willie, "what does eskew mean?" "Askew ?" repeated the old gentlemen. "Why askew means gone wrong —crooked. Why do you ask?" "Why, I noticed that after your name on all your letters they they put E-S-Q; but I didn't know, you'd ever gone wrong or was crooked, pa. What did you do?" asked little Willie.

A Letter From England.

Lucy Harwood, from whom we are always glad to hear, sends the follow-ing letter and clever little poem, from England:

Lee's Rest, Charlbury, Oxford, Eng. Dear Puck and All the Beavers,—In writing once more from England. I dare say you have not quite forgotten your English Beaver yet, have you Puck? I was so pleased to get that lovely prize, "The Kingdom of the Winding Road." I have read it again and again, and every time I like it better. Thank you, heaps, for it, Puck. I have since won a prize in England for one of my "pieces of rubbish." This is a little bit of my "scribble" Puck, if it is too bad to be put in the "Beaver Circle," please leave it out.

The W. P. B.

Near Puck's desk reposing Is the w.-p. b. Looking very imposing, Horrible to see; When the Beavers' letters Are written on "both sides" Or when the writings besides, And lots of things besides, takes that "scribble" Or when the writing's very bad, And tears it right in half He gives it to old w.p. b. Who eats it with a laugh.

And all I hope is, that my letter Farmer's Advocate and Home Maga-ill escape that horrible fate. Now I zine," London, Ont. will escape that horrible fate. Now I

will close, wishing the "Advocate" "Beaver Circle" and especially the every success. I remain,

Yours very sincerely, LUCY M. HARWOOD, (Age 13, Form 5).

P.S.—Would any Beavers wishing to exchange stamps or post cards, ple write to me?

A Little Nova Scotia Girl's Holidaya

Dear Puck and Beavers,-I guess I will try your competition, as I have written to your Circle before,

Well, I was waiting for the holidays to come around. I didn't go away to spend my holidays, but for three days I went with my mother up to my uncles; we got there after dark. The next day was got up about half-next. day we got up about half-past six and got ready to go to my uncle's farm. My uncle took the automobile and started, We got there about nine o'clock in the morning. My aunt was sick, so we stayed till about five o'clock and got back about half-past seven. Next day we took the car to New Glasgow, then we took the train to Merrigonish. We got home about six or half-past in the evening. I had a good time although the time was short. The rest of the time I was around home watching the men working at the hay and grain. One day my eldest sister and I caught a trout in a bucket. There was a hole in its head and one in its hind fin. We put it in the well but had to take it out again.

Merrigonish, Pictou Co., N. S., Box 30.

Competition for the Junior Beavers.

This time our competition is to be for the Junior Beavers only, that is, for those in Junior third Class and below, at

The subject is "Our School", and letters must be in not later than November 15th.

Now do not your very best, little Beavers, and let us see what perfectly splendid letters you can send.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers-This ismy first letter to your charmlng Circle. My father has taken the Advocate as long as I can remember and we all think it is a fine paper. I go to school every day I can. I am in the sr. second class. Our teacher's name is Miss McMillian. For pets I have two kittens. Their names are Tabby and Tinker. I also have a dog named Watch. Hoping the W. P. B. isn't hungry when this arrives. I remain your loving Beaver, Essie Graham.

R. R. No. 1, Fenelon Falls, Ont-

P. S.—I wish some of the Beavers my own age (10) would write to me.

The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for (1) Red Cross Supplies; (2) Soldiers' Comforts: (2) Policies Policies Soldiers' Comforts; (3) Belgian Relief; (4) Serbian Relief; (5) Prisoners of War.

The Dollar Chain has now passed

the \$2,900 mark, and it is very desirable that the amount be run up to \$3,000 as soon as possible. The money is greatly

Contributions from Oct. 6 to Oct. 13: Mrs. G. P. Schleishauf, Rodney, Ont., \$1; Mrs. Wm. L. Johnson, R. 5, Perth, Ont., \$5; Unknown, 65 cents. A contribution of \$2 from "Toronto" was omitted by mistake from our list last week, but the amount was added.

Previously acknowledged.....

\$2,905.35 Total to Oct. 13th.....

Kindly address contributions to "The

OCTOBER 19, 191 Current

Oxford County decided to give \$10, British Red Cross.

The Trades and Toronto have decid Church to call a mass against the high cost

During the currer British House of P for war purposes

Professor Lambros Cabinet whose pers

Germany is now to examine for service 63 years of age.

The two chief fe during the week ha of the Italians an of the Roumanian a Gen. Cadorna's tr towards Trieste, t port of the Austria have been eminent taken within two mo The Roumanians the other hand, have back by von Falke own only at a few p have come to their a of Roumania has n to the Allies askin the Teutons from ov as Serbia was over Russian troops are l On the V most part, gains the French at Vero 100 shells to every Germans. Owing however, on Sun Canadian Battalio make a charge n ground not previou tanglements by art suffered terribly,

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The Wife's

Thou shalt lo **Thou shalt** fam the arts of house organize thy hous

thy husband does Standardize thy the flaunting protravagant neighbor the penuriousnes on thy left, but of one who know bringeth expendit daries thereof.

Discuss not the foibles with friend is always admirab Thou shalt no knowest thou, O happy victories of

Thou shalt no edged sword in often severing the Cultivate good cheerful helpmate

than much gold. Keep trig 1 neatness is as att trimness.

Oust suspicio weed from thy incentive for a n who is always

doing. Let the progr

Current Events

Oxford County (Ont.) Council has decided to give \$10,000 this year to the British Red Cross.

The Trades and Labor Council of Toronto have decided to ask Mayor Church to call a mass meeting to protest against the high cost of living.

During the current financial year the British House of Parliament has voted for war purposes £1,350,000,000.

Professor Lambros has formed a Greek Cabinet whose personnel is said to be 'absolutely colorless.''

Germany is now making preparations to examine for service all her men up to 63 years of age.

The two chief features of war news during the week have been the advance of the Italians and the rolling back of the Roumanian army in Transylvania. Gen. Cadorna's troops, in their drive towards Trieste, the chief commercial port of the Austrians on the Adriatic, have been eminently successful, having taken within two months 30,881 prisoners. The Roumanians in Transylvania, on the other hand, have been steadily pushed back by von Falkenhayn, holding their own only at a few points where Cossacks have come to their assistance. The King of Roumania has made a public appeal to the Allies asking that they prevent the Teutons from overrunning his country as Serbia was overrun, and in response Russian troops are hurrying to the rescue.

On the West Front, for the

most part, gains are continuous, and the French at Verdun are now throwing 100 shells to every one thrown by the Germans. Owing to some mistake, however, on Sunday, Oct. 8th, four Canadian Battalions were ordered to make a charge near Courcelette over ground not previously freed of wire entanglements by artillery, and as a result suffered terribly, one Battalion from Alberta being almost cut to pieces. At present the British are making a direct drive upon Bapaume, which may be taken before this reaches its readers.

In the Balkans the British continue to advance along the Struma, and the Serbs along the Cerna. A revolutionary army, followers of M. Venizelos, is collecting at Salonika, where the ex-Premier now is. In the meantime the Commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean has presented an ulti-matum to the Greek Government demanding that Greece hand over to the Allies the entire Greek fleet with the exception of one cruiser and two battleships. This demand has been made to ensure the safety of the Allies in eastern

The Wife's Commandments.

Thou shalt love thy husband faith-

Thou shalt familiarize thyself with all the arts of housewifery so thou canst organize thy household as efficiently as thy husband does his business.

Standardize thy home; imitating not the flaunting propensities of the extravagant neighbor on thy right nor the penuriousness of the neighbor on thy left, but seek the satisfaction of one who knoweth her income and bringeth expenditures within the boundaries thereof.

Discuss not thy husband's faults and foibles with friend nor neighbor; loyalty is always admirable.

Thou shalt not nag. Use tact; for knowest thou, O Woman, that all the happy victories of wifehood are gained

Thou shalt not whine. It is a twoedged sword in the domestic circle, often severing the marriage tie.

Cultivate good humor, for, verily, a cheerful helpmate is more to be desired than much gold.

Keep trig looking. Post-nuptial neatness is as attractive as ante-nuptial trimness.

Oust suspicion as thou wouldst a weed from thy garden. There is less incentive for a man to keep doing right who is always suspected of wrong-

Let the progressive spirit animate



thee, leaving no way barred toward self-improvement. For when beauty toward self-improvement. fades, the well-stored mind and lovely spirit shall remain unfailing magnets to a worthy husband's love.

All Because of Mollie.

BY AGNES HUNT.

"Whoa, Mollie!" But the more I "whoaed" and tugged at the reins, the faster Mollie went.

Past the carriages, one by one, we flew, the wheels sometimes dangerously close and sometimes just grazing

the deep ditch.

The people sat up and looked at me as if I had gone crazy.

I could feel my cheeks hot, and I knew they were glowing red; my hair,

—which I never can coax into any degree of primness-was coming down in masses round my neck and ears. I feared my hat would go next, but both hands were needed to guide Mollie,—controlling her was beyond me.

Oh, if the earth would only open and swallow me up out of sight!— but I'd only to go a little closer to the ditch and that might easily happen.

I was gaining on the pall-bearers and the hearse with its nodding black plumes. We sped past them, Mollie going even faster! I glimpsed old Mr. McEwen as he suddenly sat straight up in his seat staring at me through his blue goggles, and for that brief second he even forgot to chew —something I never saw occur before. Always, constantly, whenever or wherever I met him his little grey-whiskered chin reminded me of perpetual motion.

The long funeral procession was just

entering town as I overtook the pallbearers and as I dashed past our minister, Dr. Brown, I caught a look,—well I could not call it pleasant by any means. It seemed to say, "Well Miss Kate, you shall smart for this. I'll report you to the Doctor."

If Daddy had only been with this awful thing would not have seemed so scandalous. People would have said, "The Doctor must have a People would hurry call somewhere!'

But Daddy wasn't with me, though he had insisted that I must go. How was I to explain whirling out of the line and racing past the long procession like a speeding motor only to stop when the last carriage was left well behind?

—for that was just what Mollie did!

No sooner had I passed Dr. Brown than she stopped of her own accord, and here was I first in the procession. Then the humor of the situation dawned upon me and I shook with laughter though I tried in vain to keep my "risibilities" down.

So this was Jack Kennedy's horse! The Jack Kennedy who had been expelled from college, who had been fined for fast driving!

Well, if some power didn't come to my aid I might also be fined,—though certainly innocent of all evil intentions. Even as I thought of that young man he ran into the street, vaulted into the

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carriage and reined the horse to one side, talking gently to her as she grew

restive at the passing carriages,
"Young lady," he began in Dr. Brown's
very tones, "why haste ye to the tomb?"
"Oh Jack, don't" I begged. "Isn't
this simply awful! I don't know what ails the beast, but she seems bound to be ahead. She's raced past everyone and

I couldn't stop her."

"Driving a la Jehu, aren't you Kate?"

"A la Kennedy, I rather think," I answered, and then blushed at my own

He laughed, though he also flushed. Well you mustn't drive a la Kennedy through town, I'll go with you if you don't mind, and see that Mollie behaves. He slackened the reins and when

an opening came wheeled into line and an opening came wheeled into line and that was why I created quite a sensation by entering the church-yard with Jack Kennedy—the scape-grace.

John Kennedy, the father of Jack, had been principal of our High School ever since I could remember. He was a tall dark man wary stars and quiet

a tall dark man, very stern and quiet, and we were all rather in awe of him. His wife had taught modern languages years before he married her, had been highly educated, studying in Germany and France and speaking both languages

She was fair and petite and beloved by all the students who met her. They had three boys, Jack and the twins Hugh and Hugo. Jack and I had gone. through both public and high school together, had played together and fought, oftener fought in fact. He was fair and I was decidedly not, and what angered me most, was, he had always called me "gypsy." After I had seen several "gypsy." After I had seen several swarthy gypsy lasses peddling their lace and wares I had shed angry tears and stamped my foot in a rage at him. Then he had ended by snatching a kiss and running away bughing. Jack and Harry Brown, the minister's son—had matriculated at the same time and had entered the university together, both to study medicine. Harry had always been a model boy—Jack, on the contrary, anything but model, though I never knew of his doing a mean act.

When, however, a practical joke had been played upon one of the faculty in the dissecting room, Jack was at once suspected, termed guilty through circumstantial evidence and expelled.

No one seemed at all shocked, but he

was then and there branded by all as a "ne'er-do-weel." His father showed his mortification plainly, for Jack was clever and he had been ambitious for his son, but his mother made no sign and was seemingly as proud as ever of her handsome big son.

For handsome he was. I never real-

how handsome until that day of old Mr. Gibb's funeral.

We had seen very little of each other since high school days, for he had entered college and I simply remained at home taking up music, reading with father, and driving with him as often as he would allow me. I had no mother and Aunt Caroline never cared to have me

bothering her when she was busy. Our old horse had been sold and when father bought Mollie I was happy indeed. She would take nobody's dust (not even at a funeral), and though gentle and kind could go like the wind.

We lived on the outskirts of the town, and always walked the short distance to church. Sunday evening I went as usual, though neither father nor Aunt Caroline could go. It had been cloudy, still I was surprised on leaving the church to find it raining.

The long walk glistened wet in the flare

of the lamps. I hesitated for a second and just as I stepped outside, a great umbrella was held over my head and Jack Kennedy's voice said "May I have the pleasure Miss Kate of keeping the rain

Somehow my heart beat fast and I felt the blood rushing into my cheeks again and was angry at myself for it.

It was no uncommon thing to be escorted home. In fact Harry Brown always made that his especial business when at home. He always seemed so sure of himself, so sure I would not object that sometimes I simply ached to just run away and leave him. There was a certain satisfaction though in having such a popular escort, and I was too much a "grown-up" to think of doing anything so childish.

I was too confused to reply and too

confused to remember what we talked about on the way home. At the gate he paused and his voice was low and tense: "Katie, I don't want you to turn me down. I haven't advertised myself very much since coming home, but I want you to believe in me. I am not guilty, but I can't prove it, and I would simply throw the blame on another fellow. I can't do that, I'd feel myself a cad."

"What must he be then?" I asked hotly.

"I never turn anyone down Jack, until I know he deserves it."

I slipped up to my room without seeing either father or Aunt Caroline, for I didn't want to be questioned just I felt that I faced right about. I had blamed Jack—now I was sorry for him. The next Sunday evening he came again and the next until, as father laughingly said, he was "getting the habit.

After a long talk with father I was sure it was all about that college scrape father began helping him with his studies and before a month had passed he had supplanted me as father's helper.

Many an evening we spent practising the latest songs or discussing some popular book or play. He told me all about Mollie and her love for racing. He felt sure she was well-bred and of racing blood, at that. He had bought her from the gypsies for a mere song
—had found her vicious, but now because of kind treatment she was quite

Her love for him was truly wonderful. She whinnied when he came near and nosed in his pockets for hidden sweets. She was never disapponted either, and then caressed his face and hands with her velvety muzzle as if showing her thanks. "Yes, I got her from the gypsies, "And now another 'gypsy' has her, I retorted saucily.

Jack turned and gave me a look, and my eyes fell and my cheeks grew hot, for I remembered and he knew I did.
"Yes—my gypsy has her now,"—but I fled, Aunt Caroline had urgent need of me just then!

I was furious with myself. If Jack Kennedy ever presumed to overstep the "friendship" line, I would have line, I would have no one to blame but myself.

Christmas holidays came bringing Harry -more pompous and sure of himself than ever and I surely gave him a "jolt' on our first meeting. He made some sneering remark about Jack, and I openly championed him.

"Why are you so sure of him Kate? he asked and his lip curled.
"I never yet knew him to tell a de-

liberate falsehood no matter how big a scrape he was in, and neither did you Harry Brown," I retorted.
"Has he ever blamed anyone else?"

he asked in a queer tone. "He cannot honorably do that, he

I replied. "Very considerate of him I'm sure," and Harry changed the subject.

From that time I almost disliked Harry Brown and needless to say he kept his distance.

The days went by only too quickly. hen not busy at home I was driving Mollie and was no longer afraid of her running away, though she still required a good deal of coaxing to stay behind when we overtook others on the highway. Nothing eventful ever happened. Things ran in a wonderfully smooth rut until we were rudely jolted out of it by the declaration of war.

England and Germany were clutching at each others' throats,—Belgium, which had borne the brunt of the onslaught was smoking and wasted, bld d-soaked, but still undaunted. The call of the mother-land came clear. Recruiting officers came to our little town and the first to enlist was-Jack.

Father told the news at the breakfast table and half stunned I left the room and sought refuge—with Mollie." Why should he be taken from far-away Canada for a war that was none of ours? He was going to certain death I knew! There in the stable I fought it all out fought with my love, my weakness, fought until I knew it was his duty go;-mine, to let him go without flinching.

That bit of news had opened my eyes, and I knew Jack was dearer to me than life itself, yet I summoned all my maidenly modesty and pride to hide the secret.

Then Jack came and told me Then Jack came and told me all "I've a chance to make good at last Katie," and his eyes sparkled.
"I'll do something worth while it it's only to fall fighting for my country,—but oh Katie, girl, I'd sooner face a whole battalion of Germans,—it would be far easier than leaving you dear." be far easier than leaving you dear." He caught sight of the tears running down my face and caught me to him so roughly that it hurt me.
"Can it be true dear, you really do care!"

Now I can face any danger," he exulted "You've made life good to me after all, and I only wish we were going straight to the trenches at once." He stooped and kissed me on the lips.

The Canadian contingent had left or overseas. Bravely we saw our for overseas. soldier boys away and knew not which was greater our love for, or our pride in them. The khaki-clad group left amid cheers and college "yells," singing "Tipperary"—all so strangely unreal to cover the sore hearts. Our good-

bye had been simply a hand-clasp.

The days dragged by. The papers came, sometimes bringing sorrow, sometimes joy. Eagerly we scanned the casualty list always fearing for the worst. I received but two letters-more precious than gold to me—then the months dragged on and no news came. At last came the dread report. "John Kennedy wounded and missing—Harry Brown seriously wounded." Dr. Brown on receiving a cablegram left immediately for overseas, but for us at home it was simply waiting and working. Finally we gave up the last ray of hope, his mother and I, and believed him dead.

Life streched ahead a dreary blank

and the sun lost its light for me. would honor the man, however, who had been scorned by all, and even father nodded a grave approval when I put a band of royal purple upon my arm.

Easter dawned beautifully clear. stranger was to fill Dr. Brown's pulpit as no word had been received from him so we had heard. Father persuaded me to attend the morning service, and what was our surprise to see Dr. Brown in his accustomed place. He was bent and white and I think every heart was touched, for he was old and Harry was his only child.

The sermon was short but impressive. Easter, the Resurrection, took on a new meaning for me. At the end of the service Dr. Brown came forward. He had just reached home from overseas but had left his son behind. That son he was proud to say had given his life for his country, the greatest possible sacrifice. At his request he had a message to make public; a message to right one who had been deeply wronged,
—wronged by his own son. He could not exonerate his son, but he asked all in pity to forgive him, since he had done all he could to expiate his sin. He told how Jack Kennedy had been expel ed from college and had been branded guilty by all when the guilt had been Harry's. Knowing that were Jack to speak out his suspicions, his irreproachable life would count more than the word of a wild harum-s young fellow, so Harry had kept silent. Both had enlisted and fought side by side in the trenches.

One dark night both formed part of a reconnoitering party sent out to find if any surprises were being planned by the enemy. They had crept close to the German lines all undetected, had got the necessary information, but on returning, some one had blundered, the enemy was aroused, great search-lights switched-on, and rifle and machine-gun fire opened on the party. Flinging themselves on the ground and taking advantage of every possible cover, a part had reached the British trenches again. Harry was among the number missing. At dawn Jack had gone out under heavy rifle fire and succeeded in bringing him back unconscious from loss of blood,—ne himself being badly wounded in the act of rescuing Harry. Not only had he distinguished himself by saving Harry's life, but by his knowledge of German, which he spoke fluently, he had given great aid to the officers, through scraps of news and information. of news and information he had heard whispered in the enemy's trenches. Disguised in German uniform he had penetrated several trenches and learned much, but had been badly wounded

officers expected once as a spy.

The side door bear no more, s all in the old man vindicated-had what more cou longing to have once, to let him of him!

Father would at home, would for I noticed th As I reached hom I felt, and almo toward the stab She loved him to and as I entered sharply. There y clad figure so like with a cry I ra strong arm. Jawell, but oh, so I accepted the after the first thr me how he had esc how he had been and had finally Brown who had b Then we talked of ing only to Jack Suddenly we r the street came throats. The recame louder and men were coming

the matter with answer—"He's a -"Three cheers I turned to fle the arm. Father from the garden; iously but tende upon the shoul comrades and scl aloft through the see him, the retu I believe ever

At last we caugh

"Sunday" behave was never before Jack told me a day, as he stroke "Isn't it wond a year has made all I've won the o

I hid my face laughingly said, because of dear of

Out o

BY F. MAR "I can't sta

muttered Joe Lev morning as he h seeder and drove "The strain of thi unbearable. Gee he gave the bay the whip, which s still more restles do; I'll see Tom up his Sis' wedd farm, and I'll And having mad through his mor

At dinner tim to leave the far in these words: "I guess the o

more of me, Sis. "Why Joe, wand Mary looke where she was t oven, and burn sequence. "Well," draw!

slow way, "you said about Billi at the Klondykabout it, and I d like him can do tell you," with the table for en I will."

Mary Lewis v easily excited, which she regard She sucked her for a moment, th table, served her piece and took a after which she persong tea and fi

"Going to th

and made a prisoner at last. The officers expected he would be shot at

once as a spy.

The side door was open and I could bear no more, so I slipped quietly out no one noticing me, so rapt were they all in the old man's story. Jack had been vindicated—had proven himself a hero what more could I ask? But oh—the longing to have seen him if only just once, to let him know how proud I was of him!

Father would tell me the rest quietly at home, would tell his parents too, for I noticed they were not present.
As I reached home, I could not go indoors I felt, and almost instinctively turned toward the stables. Poor old Mollie! She loved him too! The door was open and as I entered I caught my breath There with his right arm over her neck, his left in a sling was a khaki-clad figure so like—Then he turned, and with a cry I ran straight into his one strong arm. Jack alive and looking

well, but oh, so badly crippled!

I accepted the miracle quite calmly after the first thrilling surprise. He told me how he had escaped from the Germans, how he had been nursed to convalescence, and had finally come home with Dr. Brown who had been like a father to him. Then we talked of other things, interest-

ing only to Jack and me. Suddenly we ran to the gate. Down the street came the shouts of many throats. The noise and hubbub became louder and nearer. A crowd of men were coming, cheering as they came. At last we caught the words—"What's the matter with Kennedy!" and the answer—"He's all right!" Then again—"Three cheers for our hero Kennedy!"

I turned to flee but Jack held me by the arm. Father's arm-chair was seized from the garden; Jack was unceremoniously but tenderly, placed in it, raised upon the shoulders of his old-time comrades and school-fellows and borne aloft through the town that all might see him, the returned hero!

I believe every citizen excused their "Sunday" behavior, but such an Easter was never before known in our town. Jack told me all about it later in the

day, as he stroked Mollie's silken neck.
"Isn't it wonderful Katie, the changes
a year has made for me? And best of all I've won the dearest girl in the whole

I hid my face against Mollie, and laughingly said, "Yes Jack, and all because of dear old Mollie."

Out of the Soil.

BY F. MARLETT BELLSMITH.

"I can't stand this much longer," muttered Joe Lewis to himself one spring morning as he hitched the horses to the seeder and drove out of the barn-yard. "The strain of this kind of life is becoming unbearable. Gee there you Meg!" and he gave the bay filly a vicious cut with the whip, which served no better purpose than to make the nervous creature still more restless. "I know what I'll do; I'll see Tom and get him to hurry up his Sis' wedding and look after the farm, and I'll go to the Klondyke.' And having made up his mind he went through his morning's work in a stolid

At dinner time Joe made his wish to leave the farm known to his sister in these words:

'I guess the old place won't see much more of me, Sis.

"Why Joe, what do you mean?" and Mary looked up in surprise from where she was taking a pie out of the oven, and burnt her fingers in con-

Well," drawled her brother in his slow way, "you know what the papers said about Billings making a fortune at the Klondyke. I've been thinking about it, and I don't see why if a fellow like him can do it I can't. And I just tell you," with a slap of the hand on the table for emphasis, "I can and I will."

Mary Lewis was not a girl to get easily excited, even about a matter which she regarded as serious as this. She sucked her burnt fingers in silence for a moment, then put the pie on the table, served her brother to a generous piece and took a smaller piece herself; after which she poured out two cups of strong tea and finally asked in a quiet

tone:
"Going to the Klondyke will cost

money for the outfit as well as to get there; how do you propose to raise it?" "By a second mortgage," promptly answered Joe.

Mary shook her head, and her brother went on in a tone which indicated that he did not like opposition, "I don't know why not; the old farm is worth it.

The sister said nothing, though with sounder judgment than her brother she thought he would find it rather hard to persuade any one to lend him money with the land in its present run down condition, especially as it was already mortgaged for nearly its full value. Therefore the two finished their meal in silence. It was when Mary had begun to clear away the dishes that

she ventured another question:
"What will I do while you are away,
Joe?" She had a shrewd idea of what She had a shrewd idea of what the answer would be; and the thought was not at all unpleasant to her. Joe had been the obstacle in the way of her marriage, but she was not selfish enough to welcome her own chance of happiness at his expense.

"That's plain sailing, Sis.; you and Tom have been engaged for nearly two years and I don't think he'll object to coming here to live. This is his night for coming over and I will ask him to look after things here while I am gone.

Mary watched her brother through the kitchen window with tear-dimmed eyes as he crossed the yard. Their father had died when they were young and their mother had kept the home together and had managed the farm with good judgment and success until she was taken three years before, since when, Joe, always discontented in disposition and a little inclined to be lazy had let the land run to seed; so that, in spite of all that Mary could do, they were not only unable to pay off any part of the principal but had great difficulty in meeting the interest. The prospect, therefore, was none of the brightest; and to have Joe propose to raise a second mortgage and go away to the gold-mines at the present juncture filled her with the deepest concern.

Tom Plainman called that evening as expected, and Joe hurried out at the first sound of rattling wheels; he was anxious to have a word with the visitor alone before he entered the house. as they unhitched Tom's high-stepping black gelding, which made Mary the envy of half the girls in Cranberry and the countryside, Lewis told his plan. Plainman was as quick as Mary to see that it meant happiness to them, and not being as unselfish as she, jumped at the chance. However, when Joe proposed that Tom become manager of the Lewis farm he demurred:

"I am afraid, Joe, that you will not be able to raise the money," he suggested, "but what is the matter with selling the farm to me? I have a little money saved and I'll give you a thousand dellars each and accurate the more reaches." dollars cash and assume the mortgage; what do you say?"

Joe was not the man to drive a bargain, and then he knew in his heart that his prospective brother-in-law's offer was a very generous one; so he closed with the deal on the spot.

Mary was forestalled. She had been thinking all afternoon of how she would divert Joe from his foolish purpose, but now she could only yield to the inevitable. The wedding was fixed for three weeks ahead, for Joe was determined to leave as soon as seeding was done. They were busy weeks

At last the day came and Joe drove his pretty sister to the Methodist church in Cranberry with the buggy newly varnished and the team of grays specially groomed for the occasion.

It was the most popular wedding held in the district in a long time; for both of the young people were highly thought of. Mary was liked for her sweet un-selfish nature and Tom was respected because of what he had done in a few short years. It seemed to the old-timers like the day before that he had arrived from England, green of the green, to whom to try and teach farming was sheer foolishness. Yet now he was recognised as one of the best farmhands in the neighborhood, with money enough saved to buy a farm for himself.

At the celebration which followed, the

minister said that not since he had come to Cranberry had a wedding given him so much pleasure. At which one of the young ladies turned to her neighbor and said in a whisper:

Are your hens winter layers?

The time to prepare for winter eggs is during October, November and December. Have your hens get over the moulting season early and enter the winter months healthy and vigorous. This you can do by feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific, put up in four sizes, viz.: 25c, 50c, \$1.50 and \$5.00.

Use Royal Purple Roup Cure in the drinking water to prevent and cure

diseases-25c tins only. Royal Purple Lice Killer-the hen's best friend and the worst enemy of lice.

It smothers them and will permit the hen to sit comfortably on the nest to lay her eggs. It is made from the flowers of an Oriental plant which we grind to the very finest powder. Guaranteed. 25c. and 50c. a tin.

Thoroughly disinfect your hen houses with Royal Purple Disinfectant-put up in three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. For sale by our dealer in your town.



le by our dealer in your town.

We will send absolutely free one of our 80-page illustrated booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry. It tells how to prevent and cure diseases; describes fully our Royal Purple Calf Meal-on which you can raise calves without using milk if necessary. This book is given free, no postage required. Write for your copy to-days Dept R

The W. A. Jenkins Manfg. Co., Ltd., London

Special Offering:—Several young bulls from 7 to 16 months, sired by Loyal Scot (Imp.) and from our best breeding females. You will like these, and we could also spare a few choice females bred to the same sire.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont. (11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R.)

DEGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted 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 ess than 50 cents.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS—IMPROVE THE laying abilities of your flock. Bred-to-lay strain, strong, healthy cockerels, \$2 each. Satisfaction or money returned. Coldham, King-

S.-C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2 EAGH,

good value. Wm. Adcock, Denfield, Ont. Chickens 21c. per lb.

The above pays for crate-fatted chickens, bled and picked clean to wing tips. Must be good color.

HORACE WALLER Toronto, Ont. 700 Spadina Ave.

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

Henry Gatehouse & Son Wholesale and Retail Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables 348-350 West Dorchester St. MONTREAL

Clipper



Write us for prices and free illustrated circular.

MISSISSIPPI IRON WORKS Almonte, Ontario

Cheese Factories and Creameries

Will close about the end of October. You will have MILK or CREAM to dispose of. Write at once for prices and terms, etc.

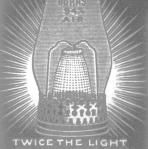
The People's Dairy Co., Ltd. 402 Parliament Street TORONTO

Telephone-Main 2055

FARMERS WHO HAVE

FOR SALE IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTITIES, KINDLY WRITE TO J. A. ROSS, Box 162, TORONTO

GHT BEATS ELECTRIC COAL 10 Days FREE-Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; bests electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests by Government and 34 leading Universities show that it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medist at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, YOUNGS under which one lamp is given tree. Write quick for our 10-Day TREE Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free FREE Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free FREE Absolutely Free Trial Proposition Mentle Lamp House in the World Proposition and Mentle Lamp House in the World Proposition American Proposition Proposition American Proposition Proposit

Men With Rigs Make

Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. 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 \$100 to \$300 Per Mo. if before writes: 'I sold 51 the first seven day.' Christonen says: 'Hase never seen as article that sells so easily 'Norring says: 'Deer cent of home visited bought.' Phillips says: 'Deer customer becomes a friend and boaster.' Kemering says: 'No flower that necessary, Sells sixel.' Thousands who are coining money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly, NO MONEY REQUIRED. We furnish stock to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in unoccupied territory. State secupation, again whether you have rig or auto; whether can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to works.

THE DICK

Wheel Attachment

will fit all makes of single walking plows. Any boy that can drive a team is capable, with this Attachment, of doing as good work as the best plowman. Write for full particulars and best plowman. Writillustrated catalogue.

DICK AGRICULTURAL WORKS Bolton, Ontario

All classes of labor, skilled and unskilled. Steady work, good wages. Apply:

Collingwood Shipbuilding Co. Limited Collingwood Ontario



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.

ENTHUSIASTIC FARMER FRUIT GROWER with three thousand dollars cash in addition to farm stock and equipment, can secure one-half interest in excellent 100 acre farm (Ontario County) having 35 acres 5-year-old orchard. All standard varieties.

Apply Box A, Farmer's

standard varieties. Apply Box A, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—MALE COLLIE PUPS, SCOTCH and English, from workers. \$5.00 each. T. H. Bilton, Hagersville, Ont.

FERRETS, BROWN, WHITE AND CROSSED, well handled, sent subject to examination, 851 William St., London, Ont.

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT MEN'S wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. S., Orillia,

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO take charge of 150-acre farm; good residence, two miles from city of Brantford: a good permanent position to the right man. Apply Box "B," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont., stating salary required and experience.

salary required and experience.

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO DO A little housework and assist in laundry: experience not required. Apply to Matron, Aged Men's Home, 51 Belmont St., Toronto.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, HOUSEMAID AND cook, in town, good home, every convenience, railway fare paid. Apply with particulars or references. Mrs. Lester Weaver, Hespeler, Ont.

PATENTS AND LEGAL
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENTS
Solicitors—The Old Established Firm, Head Office Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5

Office Royal Bank Building, Toronto, an Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities.

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls ranging in ages up to nine months and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females.

Douglas Brown, Bright, R.R.4, Ayr Sta., C.P.R.

95 AMERICAN Upward CREAM SEPARATOR

Sent on trial. Fully guarvel. Shipments direct from Winnipeg, Toronto, and St. John. Whether large or small dairy, write for handsome catalogue. Address:

American SeparatorCo_{Bainbridge, N. Y}

THE VETERINARIAN A valuable book which tells you about the treatment of diseases of your live stock given FREE with a trial ton order of

LINSEED OIL CAKE

"Maple Leaf" Brand Write to-day for lowest prices The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited
Toronto and Montreal

"I wonder how often that remark has been made at weddings.

And at the same moment a broad smile overspread the kindly features of the minister's wife as if she had heard something very like it before.

Soon after the wedding Joe took his departure and for three years Cranberry saw nothing and heard little of him. During these years Plainman, a very different type of man from Lewis, made

vast improvement in the farm. He repaired the barn and stables which were sadly in need of it; built shelters for the implements which Joe had allowed to remain in the open, summer and winter; put the fence in good shape; and most important of all, made very real progress in the difficult task of killing the weeds and bringing the land back to the point where it would produce fairly good crops. As a reward for his hard toil he had the satisfaction, the second year, of being able to make a substantial payment on the mortgage indebtedness. In all of which, it need scarcely be said, Tom was enthusiastically aided by his wife, whose butter was known to every housewife in Cranberry for its quality.

Again it was a pleasant spring morning and seeding was in progress. Tom was in a newly harrowed field putting seed into the soil with as much care and method as a banker shows in the management of his business. A healthy litter of pigs were wallowing contentedly in a mudhole in the corner of the barnyard. A sturdy urchin of two was toddling after the chickens with a stick, and a good looking young smiled at her vigorous baby. woman as the story-book would say, the golden sun shed his mellow light over the happy

Along the dusty road came a tired and foot-sore traveler. He dragged his steps as one who had come from far. Unkempt, unshaven and ragged, he was apparently the first tramp of the season, the advance guard, soon to be followed by an army of "martyrs." followed by an army of "martyrs."
At least Tom junior seemed to think him something of the sort; for having approached near the front gate in pursuit of the chickens, he almost ran into the stranger who was turning in from the road. The child took one look at the awful giant before him and turned and fled towards the house screaming at the full power of his lungs. His cries quickly brought his mother to the rescue. She seemed to agree with the boy's estimate of the tramp, for she snatched her baby into her arms, took one glance around to see if her husband was in sight, and made for the shelter of the home

But the supposed tramp followed more quickly than he had walked along the road, and brought her to a standstill near the doorsteps by saying: "Mary, don't you know me?

Mary turned and took a more particular look at him. Then she let the child slip from her arms. "Joe," she said. can it be you?

"Yes, Mary, and I guess I do look pretty tough. And I'm desperately hungry."

Joe washed while Mary got him some breakfast, and then he ate ravenously. His sister had the tact not to question him about his experience until hunger It was a common enough story of toil, suffering and failure. By the time he got to Dawson City and paid for an outfit not much of his thousand dollars was left. He took up with a man who knew little more about prospecting than himself. They worked hard but made scarcely enough to live on for some time. At last, however, they made what they thought would be a rich strike and accumulated a bag of nuggets. But their claim soon played out and the little they had made found its way into the saloon and the dance-hall; for Joe went the road traveled by many another. In telling of it he passed very lightly over this part. After that he had a long spell of sickness; and when he was able to go back to work, his partner had given up and gone home. He persevered for a while, and thanks to an experienced miner with whom he made friends, he accumulated another little hoard. This time he was robbed while in an intoxicated state in the back room of a saloon. When he came to himself he sold his outfit and interest in an almost worthless claim to a new arrival

and started for home. His money

gave out and he had walked the last fifty miles.

Joe was pretty well humiliated. but there was enough of the old Joe left to make him skim over some parts of the story and put most of the blame for his misfortunes on others.

When Plainman came in for dinner he received his brother-in-law kindly and afterwards listened to a repetition of the story, which Joe ended with these words:

"I have had enough of the Klondyke to last me a good long time. and you don't catch me going there any more. As if it was the Klondyke's fault.

"I think you are wise in that resolution, Joe," said Tom, "although for the right man the Klondyke may be the right place, I suppose. But as for me, I intend to stick to the farm and I believe there is more to be got out of the soil of old Manitoba than in half a dozen Klondykes." Then with a glance at his wife he rose and crossed the room and placed his hand on Joe's shoulder. 'Joe, I'm glad you have come back. I only want to say that you're welcome, and you may consider this as home until such time as you have a home of your own. I owe you something, Joe, for I got this farm pretty cheap, it is worth more than I thought it was. So now I want to make you this offer; will you stay right here and help Mary and me make this the best farm in this part of the country?

Mary watched her husband and listened to his words with pride and glistening

Joe sprang to his feet and seized the other's hand in his, and while he shook it vigorously answered:
"By George, Tom, you're a brick."

The British Red Cross.

The work of the British Red Cross. a great work in which we all may share, must be carried on, and the prompt and efficient aid for which the British Red Cross is noted must be maintained. All that human care and skill can do is done, and must continue to be done, for wounded and sick who suffer in their country's cause.

The British Red Cross has provided over 2,000 motor ambulances for the transportation of the sick and wounded. There are now 1,100 behind the British Army in France, and others in almost every region of the war. For the Mesopotamia expedition a special fleet of motor ambulance boats has been supplied for work on the Tigris.

In Great Britain some 1,270 auxiliary home hospitals, with 41,000 beds, have been supervised, equipped and provided with nursing staff by the Red Cross. In addition there are numbers of large hospitals in France and Egypt.

So much of the work of the British Red Cross is done by volunteer workers, that for the first year, excluding hospitals, the total home administration and management expenses, including the unpacking, sorting and repacking of gifts in kind, amounted to only two and one-quarter per cent. of the total income.

The British Red Cross "War Library" consists of 2,000,000 volumes. There are sub-branches" in the thousands of hospitals, rest camps, hospital trains and ministering to the needs of the British forces.

"The real authors of all these benefits to our splendid troops are the men and women who supply the money to carry on this work." Such is the tribute of the British Red Cross Society in the last issue of "Our Work." The people of the Province of Ontario gave \$1,574,000 last year. Let the record be broken this

"While riding in an auto with Mr. Rockefeller recently," said Rev. Dr. Bustard, Mr. Rockefeller's pastor, "we Bustard, Mr. Rockefeller's pastor, "we were about to pass a little barefoot girl, when Mr. Rockefeller invited her to step on the running board. The little girl wanted to get off at the second crossroads, and asked, "How far are you going?" "Oh, we're going to heaven," Mr. Rockefeller answered. The little girl was surprised, as many people are when he says that. Then he asked, "Don't you think we'll get there?" "No," said the little girl. "Why not?" persisted Mr. Rockefeller. "I don't think you've got enough gasoline," she said."—Cleveland Press.

The Perfect Piano for the Home WILLIAMS choice of the World's Great Artista WILLIAMS PIANOS



It Pays to Advertise.

Yes, that's what the papers say. And there's a lot of truth in the say. Advertising generally brings some sort of return.

Suppose we apply this truth to human relationships. Everyone in the world, every hour of his or her life, is advertising. Ever think of it? It's

Granting this, what are we going to advertise? How about Cheer? Cheer pays mighty good dividends. Cheer is quite as contagious as the measlesand so much pleasanter. Mothers and fathers especially need to advertise cheer and poise. The kiddies simply bask in it; and it's so much easier to explain the reason why they should be "nice" and "stop sulking" if father and mother do not sulk and grouch themselves.

Truth! There's another good advertisement to run in the columns of Life's Daily. It brings returns of confidence, and high regard, and the desire to emulate. "His word is as good sire to emulate. "His word is as good as his bond,"—there's one of the best answers one gets to truth advertisements.

Love! The others are good but this last is surely a "top-notcher." I don't think any moral advertisement pays better than love. Love of family, expressed in daily word and action; love of animals, trees, and flowers; love of community; love of country; love of the Creator of all things! What a satisfying, what a splendid response comes through the advertising of one's love for the world in thought and word and deed; and if the returns are not always immediate they are no less certain.

There are lots of other human advertisements of a negative sort. Gloom, which brings answers of discomfort and strife and misery. Hate, with its returns of malice and dislike; and Untruth with its subtle influence for evil and trouble making. But there are two sides to the shield-let's not look at the dark side. Just remember to be careful what you're advertising, for—advertising always pays.—F. J. Yates, in The Michigan Farmer.

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers
"The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in

to The Farmer's Advocate are answered in this department free.

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Title to Farm.

A farm is left undivided in an isolated locality, being left by all the members of the family, in charge of widowed mother. She being too feeble to live alone, and not having sufficient income from farm to maintain hired help; can she sell farm for her maintenance and give clear title? New Brunswick.

Ans.-No. Presumably the farm was owned by her husband, and he died without leaving a will. Such being the case the sons and their wives and the daughters should join in a deed of conveyance to her of their interests in the property in order to put her in a position to sell same and convey a suffi-cient title thereto. It is probable, too that administration would be required to be taken out in respect of her husband's estate generally and the estate wound up in due course.

Oat Shea

OCTOBER 19,

During the periment was ca Experimental steers, 10 in advisability o and thus save grinding, etc. to farmers in cially at this the threshing Other feeds v oat sheaves ar and oat cho fed on oat shea profit of \$17.4 straw and ch \$16.44 each. ing and the i found in the The cattle

month of Nov Stock Yards. \$6.00 per cwt feed consumed the cost \$6.57 of the experi The steers uniform lots; o

as the principa the other lot possible the s the form of In addition t got barley ch part of the tir In the spring, were finished, bran. The amoun

the cattle v appetite of ration was gr with 2 pound those on cut 14 pounds at The lot on ditional grain that barley ch ly increased. the results of form: Lot 1-Cut

Number of ste First weight ber 4, 1915. Finished weig 1. 1916. Total gain in Gain per steer Average daily Initial cost of per cwt.... Cost of feed. Total cost... Receipts from per cwt., 50 Profit and lab Cost of 100 weight.....

The feed to 5,780 lbs. 588 lbs. barl 390 lbs. bran lbs. straw at roots at \$3.0 silage at \$3.

Lot 2-Ur Number of st First weight cember 4, Finished weigh 1, 1916... Total gain in Gain per stee Average dail Initial cost of per cwt... Cost of feed. Total cost. Receipts from per cwt., 5 Profit and la Profit and la

> The feed 2,171 oat 4,620 lbs. ba 390 lbs. br lbs. roots a lbs. corn sil It will sheaves hav the oat str it would n threshing as

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MEAL

Caldwell Feed Co

DUNDAS ONT

Oat Sheaves for Feeding Steers.

During the winter of 1915-16 an experiment was carried on at the Brandon Experimental Farm with two lots of atters, 10 in each, to ascertain the dvisability of feeding oat sheaves and thus save the labor of threshing, grinding, etc. This may be of interest to farmers in Eastern Canada, especially at this season of the year when cially at this season of the year when the threshing is not all completed. Other feeds were combined with the oat sheaves and fed against cut straw and oat chop. Briefly, the steers fed on oat sheaves returned an average profit of \$17.46, while those fed on cut straw and chop showed a profit of \$16.44 each. The two systems of feeding and the itemized results may be found in the following paragraphs.

The cattle were obtained during the month of November at the Winnipeg Stock Yards. The purchase price was \$6.00 per cwt, but the transportation, feed consumed, shrinkage, etc., made the cost \$6.57 per cwt. at the beginning

of the experiment.
The steers were divided into two uniform lots; one lot received oat sheaves as the principal part of the ration, while the other lot was fed as nearly as possible the same amount of feed in the form of cut straw and oat chop. In addition to these feeds, both lots got barley chop and corn silage, and part of the time roots instead of silage. In the spring, after the corn and roots were finished, both lots got a little

The amounts of feed dispensed to the cattle varied according to the appetite of the steers. The grain ration was gradually increased, starting with 2 pounds of grain per head for those on cut feed it was increased to 14 pounds at the finish, in the spring. The lot on oat sheaves got no additional grain for six weeks, but after that barley chop was added and gradually increased. The following table shows the results of the experiment in tabular

Lot 1-Cut Straw and O	at Chop	٥.
Number of steers	1.0	
First weight (total) December 4, 1915	. 9,600	lb
Finished weight, (total) Ma 1, 1916	11,965	6
Total gain in 149 days	236½	4
Average daily gain per steer. Initial cost of steers, at \$6.5		4
per cwt	\$630.72	
Cost of feed	. 182.48	
Total cost	813.20	
Receipts from sale at \$8.6		
per cwt., 5% shrinkage		
Profit and labor income		
Cost of 100 lbs. gain i		

The feed used by lot 1 amounted to 5,780 lbs. oats at 34 cents per bushel; 588 lbs. barley at 40 cents per bushel 390 lbs. bran at \$16.00 per ion: 14 980 lbs. straw at \$2.00 per ton; 8,400 lbs. roots at \$3.00 per ton; 33,990 lbs. corn silage at \$3.00 per ton.

Lot 2-Unthreshed Oat	Sheaves.
Number of steers	10
First weight (total) December 4, 1915 Finished weight (total) May	9,683 11
1, 1916	12,275
Total gain in 149 days	2,592
Gain per steer	259.2
Average daily gain per steer	1.74
Initial cost of steers at \$6.57	
per cwt\$	636.17
Cost of feed	192.04
Total cost	828.21
Receipts from sale at \$8.60	
per cwt., 5% shrinkage	1,002.85
Profit and labor income	174.64
Profit and labor income per steer.	17.46
Average cost of 100 lbs. of gain in weight.	7.41

The feed in this case amounted to 2,171 oat sheaves at 4 cents each; 4,620 lbs. barley at 40 cents per bushel; 390 lbs. bran at \$16 per ton; 8,400 lbs. roots at \$3 per ton, and 33,990

lbs. corn silage at \$3 per ton.

It will be observed that the oat sheaves have given better results than the oat straw and oat chop. While it would not be wise to state that threshing and grinding are a waste of time, one can safely come to this con-

clusion, that feeders are safe in starting off a bunch of feeding steers with oat sheaves. The Superintendent of the Station writes, that steers will make a good start in the early winter with them as the only feed. However, additional grain should be given in the latter part of the feeding period, or else the sheaves fed in sufficient quantity that the cattle may waste some of the straw and get enough grain to make a fattening ration.

Remedies for Ivy Poisoning.

Direct contact with the poison ivy plant is not always necessary to produce poisoning, as the poison may be transferred from clothing, gloves, and implements, also from towels used by those who have been in contact with the plant. When there is reason to believe that there has been exposure to the poison, repeated washing with warm water and strongly alkaline soap as soon as possible is advisable.

There is no one remedy that will cure all cases of ivy poisoning, and in severe cases a physician should be consulted. Specialists of the department have found the following methods and formulas useful in many cases. At the outset, removal of the cause of the irritation may be accomplished by cleaning the inflamed surface repeatedly with alcohol, or with a saturated solution of sugar of lead in alcohol, using a fresh bit of lint or absorbent cotton each time, to avoid spreading the irritant. The sugar of lead cannot be used over extensive areas, because of risk of lead poisoning. Covering the inflamed parts with lint or absorbent cotton kept constantly moist with limewater or with a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda will afford relief. When this cannot be used, a simple ointment, such as zinc oxide ointment, is recommended. A solution containing 1 ounce of fluid extract of grindelia to 1 pint of water applied on cloths and allowed to evaporate may afford relief. Black wash, prepared by adding 1 dram of calomel to 1 pint of limewater, may be applied two or three times a day, allowed to dry, and followed with zinc-oxide ointment. This treat-ment must be used with caution in extensive cases because of the possibility of mercury poisoning. The acute inflammation of ivy poisoning is someflammation of ivy poisoning is some-times followed by eczema and secondary infections of the skin, which, in mild cases, will yield readily to treatment with bland antiseptic ointments. A formula highly recommended for ivy poisoning and often especially helpful at this stage is the following: at this stage is the following:

Carbolic acid, 2 grams; resorcin, 2 grams; bismuth subgallate, 4 grams; equal parts water and lime-water to make 250 cc.

This solution may be dabbed on the affected parts several times a day.

Gossip.

Last Call for the O. A. C. Sale.

This is the last call for the big sale of pure-bred stock to be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Thursday, October 26. Shorthorns, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Yorkshire and Berkshire breeding sows and young pigs and choice representatives of several of the best-known breeds of sheep will be sold at the buyers' own prices.
This is a rare opportunity. Make the best of it by reading the advertisement in another column and a description of the stock in last week's issue, and then go to the sale prepared to bid and buy. It is not too late yet to get a catalogue from Prof. G. E. Day or Prof. A. Leitch.

During the cross-examination, the would-be benedict was asked:

"What salary do you make?"
"\$1,000 a year," with all due im-

portance.
"Why that wouldn't keep the girl in handkerchiefs," the father replied.
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How to Plant Trees in the Fall.

The planting of any tree is best done at a time when it is making no growth, either early in the spring before the buds open or in the autumn before the ground freezes. Evergreens, such as the pines or the spruces, can be planted with more or less success during the summer months, but it requires extra precautions to be taken and should be avoided if possible. Broad-leaved species, such as maple and elms, should never be planted when in leaf, that is, while the leaves are still green and active. It is not necessary to wait until every leaf is shed. Some trees, like the oaks and the beech, frequently retain many of their leaves throughout the greater part of the winter. Spring planting usually gives better results than fall planting. Spring is the season of most vigorous growth, and planting at that time gives the tree an opportunity to establish itself, and the soil a chance to become thoroughly settled before the winter. There is then little danger of the trees being heaved by the frost. However, if proper precautions are taken, there is little risk of serious loss as a result of fall planting.

In buying trees, other things being equal, it is advisable to order them from a local nursery. This reduces the risk of loss during transportation, and enables one to visit the nursery and make the selection personally

In selecting a tree, a compact root system is of great importance. The more small roots a tree has the greater its chance of surviving the shock of transplanting, and the more rapid will be its growth. A large top is desirable, provided there is an abundance of roots. A tree with many branches and few roots will make very slow growth if it survives at all. A tree which has lost many of its feeding roots is unable to meet the demand made by the branches, and it is therefore necessary to remove a proportional number of the branches to restore the balance.

No matter how carefully a tree is dug up many of the roots are sure to be broken off or injured. The larger the tree the greater the loss of roots and more severe the prun-ing required. The removal of fourfifths of the past season's growth from all branches will be sufficient with trees not more than three or four years of age. The cut should be made just above some strong bud. Care, however, should be taken not to destroy the leader or main stem. All broken roots should be trimmed to enable them to heal. All cuts should be made by a sharp knife and should be smooth.

It is frequently impossible to trim an evergreen tree without permanently destroying its value for ornamental purposes. Therefore, greater pains should be taken to secure a larger proportion of the root system with these trees.

Only trees with a well-developed, single leader or main-stem should be chosen. Those with two or three leaders will probably develop into crotched trees and have all the weaknesses of that type. However, by careful pruning as the tree develops, the central stem can sometimes be encouraged to become the leader.

A good, straight leader like a whipstalk or fishing pole is what is desired for the ideal street or lawn tree. For planting adjoining walks, where head room is required for pedestrians, a straight stemmed tree from one to oneand-one-half inches in diameter at breast height, and clear of branches for at least seven feet from the ground, will be found most suitable. If the tree is set near a driveway it may be necessary to gradually remove the lower branches as the top develops until there is ample clearance for vehicles. lawns and other open situations the lower branches may be retained if desired.

One of the commonest mistakes made is in choosing large trees. The smaller the tree the less likely it is to suffer in transplanting. Small trees will often catch up to larger trees in a few years.

Trees are shipped from the nursery in bales or boxes with their roots in dipping the roots in a mixture of clay and water about the consistency of ordinary paint. This forms a coating over the roots and aids in preventing them from drying out. The heeling in consists in digging a trench sufficiently deep to contain the roots with moist earth. If protected from damage by rodents and the elements, they may be heeled in during the fall and left all

In taking up trees which are growing on the place, as much earth as possible should be removed with the roots, This prevents the roots from drying out. If the trees are to be carried out. any distance before planting again it is advisable to wrap the ball of earth in canvas or place each tree in a bag and tie in such a manner as to prevent the earth from being shaken off. At no stage in the taking up, transplanting or planting should the roots be allowed to become dry. This is important. The planting should be done as soon as possible after taking up.

The hole in which the tree is to be planted should be made much broader and deeper than is necessary to accommodate the roots. Before placing in the tree, the hole should be partly filled in with good garden loam or some of the surface soil, which has been removed in the digging, mixed with some

well-rotted manure.

The hole is filled in sufficiently deep to bring the tree to the same level at which it stood before being taken up. The tree should not be set deeper than it stood before, neither should earth be banked up about the stem, except possibly in the case of fall planting, when it is advisable to heap it up at least a foot high until the spring. This overcomes the tendency to heave out, and to a certain extent affords protection against mice.

If the tree retains a ball of earth about its roots it can then be set in the prepared hole. The remaining space surrounding it is then firmly packed a little at a time with good garden loam until the hole is completely filled and the tree firmly set. It is well to leave an inch or so of loose earth over the whole surface to act as a mulch.

In fall planting a layer of manure or dead leaves over the top will reduce the chance of heaving in the early spring.

Trees without earth about their roots should be set in a similarly prepared hole so that the roots spread naturally and are not twisted or crowded. Rich soil should then be sifted over them, a little at a time, and firmly worked in among them with the fingers or a pointed stick. This is proceeded with until the hole is filled. It is important to have the soil well packed about the roots.

In setting a tree care should be aken from the very start to see that the stem is kept perfectly vertical. Attempts made to straighten it after the earth has been packed about the roots are liable to injure the tree.

After the hole has been filled in, to prevent the tree from getting out of vertical by settling of the earth and the swaying of the top in the wind, a guard stake should be used. A single stake is sufficient for any situation in which there is little danger from damage by children or vehicles. Otherwise, a secure crate the full height of the trunk should be constructed about it. The single stake should be long and rigid enough to be driven at least two feet into the ground and still support the tree six or seven feet above the ground. The tree should then be attached to the stake in several places. A piece of manilla rope run through a piece of old rubber hose which has been bent about the tree serves as a good fastener. The hose minimizes the chafing. — Canadian Forestry Journal.

Said an Irishman to his friend, "I'd have ye know, Pat, that I've got a fine baby boy, an' me neighbors say he's the picter o' meself.

His friend having in mind the ugly mug which Murphy carried, hesitated a bit and consolingly said: "Well, Murphy, what's the harm if he do

with straw and also wrapped and tied, If they arrive before planting time the roots should be "puddled" and the trees "heeled in." Puddling consists puddled" and the Puddling consists winter for spring planting.

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Silent Power.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The great forces of nature are silent. Plant growth, the food of man and beast, comes forth in silence. The giant trees of the forest are reared by the evolution of myriad minute cells toward the blue heavens—in silence. The great central glory—the visible creation's "eye and soul"—fills his empire with light and life without audible voice. Voiceless also are the stars, unnumbered suns ruling systems but little known to us. Gravitation, the unseen energy which holds suns and attendant worlds each in its orbit, acts ever in silence. ether of electricity is potential or silent power; and what unmeasured power is this! power, too, that man may yet more fully control. In its active effects it is transient, as the lightning's flash or the telegraphic despatch; in repose it is a permanent, potential force.

Some one has said: "Silence is called golden, because it is an indication of power in repose. The man who doth not say all, has learned the great diplomacy of life." The suggestion of reserve force-of unused or unknown power-inspires confidence, admiration or awe. There are heights and depths in the mind of man, as in the realm of nature, beyond the reach of line or plummet. With an indication of these the goal is attained. This is one of the elements of the power of what we call great minds, as, Shakespeare, Milton, Carlyle, Emerson, Browning, Victor Hugo, who have the power to speak as it were in blank spaces or between lines-to charge the mind of the reader through silence and suggestion.

The light of genius itself shines with permanence only in the written or printed page. Oratory, sublime though it may be, is strictly a transient force, its effect in many instances passing with the utterance. Where, to-day, would be the great ones of the past were it not for the silent pages of history? What should we know of the vast conception, the luminous and lofty diction of Homer, the poignant satire of Juvenal, the stately rhythm of Virgil, the philosophy of Plato, the eloquence of Demosthenes, Cicero or Longinus? Tradition might afford some glimpses of remote times, but had nothing been written such knowledge would be negligible. Recent men and events would be little better known through merely spoken words. Written words carry dignity ,permanence, power. While oral expression reaches the mind through the ear, writing has the two-fold avenue —the ear and the eye. Also, the visible expression may be fixed or impressed on the mind by reference and reading. Through the silent archives of literature we may in available moments meet, or renew acquaintance with, the wise and the great, without embarrassment and without formality.

Carlyle wrote thus of silence: "Lookund on the noisy inanity of the world, words with little meaning, actions with little worth, one loves to reflect on the great empire of silence. higher than the stars; deeper than the kingdoms of death! It alone is great; all else is small.'

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Blacksmithing.

Has a blacksmith got to stop his work of shoeing a team and shoe a mail driver's horse?

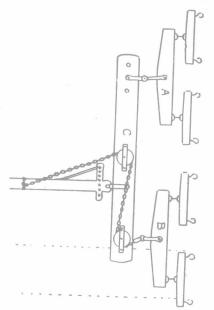
Ans.—No.

Four horse Evener-Oyster shell Bark Louse.

1. Kindly advise me through the columns of your paper how to construct a four-horse evener for a plow, so the off horse will not travel on the plowed

2. I have some two-year-old apple trees which are gradually going back or becoming stunted. The leaves all through the summer were a yellowishgreen, and many of them were half
brown. The limbs, especially at the
forks of the branches, are covered with a
sort of gray mass which looks like eggs.
I have been told this is oyster-shell
bark louse. Kindly prescribe a remedy.

Ans.—1. The accompanying illustration represents an evener to be used on a plow. The two lines indicate the furrow where the off horse travels. We cannot vouch for the effectiveness of this construction as we have never used it. It was sent us by a correspondent who claimed that it was all right. C, is a strong doubletree, 5 feet 4 inches long. From the right feet 4 inches long. From the right end to the centre of the first pulley it is 7 inches; from centre of first pulley



to where plow-head clevis fastens, it is 15½ inches; from centre of first pulley to centre of second pulley it is 24 inches. At the left end of the doubletree, C, bore three holes; first one 2½ inches from the end; second hole, 2 inches from the first one and the third hole. from the first one, and the third hole, 2 inches farther on. Fasten the lefthand team into whichever hole is found to be best. The chain passing through the pulleys will work more satisfactorily if the links are not too large. One end of the chain is attached to B, and the other one can be wrapped around the beam of the plow at any convenient place. It is usually attached at the coulter, and must be drawn up fairly tight so there will not be too much slack when turning to the left. It is claimed that this evener works without any side draft, but, actually, it is very difficult to get any four-horse evener that will permit the fourth horse to walk in the furrow and yet give a straight draft.

2. Possibly this gray mass on the branches of the trees is the coverings of the oyster-shell bark louse. The of the oyster-shell lime-sulphur wash, properly applied, will readily control this scale. Two sprayings should be given for the best results, the first at the strength of 1.030 specific gravity, hydrometer reading, or about one gallon of the commercial lime-sulphur diluted to ten gallons with water and applied shortly before or as the buds are bursting; the second at the strength 1.009 specific gravity, or the commercial diluted, one gallon to thirty or thirty-five with water, and applied just after the blossoms have fallen. Cultivate around the trees and fertilize them well, for it is free quently the unthrifty tree that succumbs

Kendall's Spavin Cure has now been refined for human use. Its penetrating power quickly re-neves swellings, sprains, bruises, and all forms of lameness. It is just what you need around the house. Write for many letters from users to prove its effectiveness.

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For Horses -And Refined Man.

has been used by horse-men, veterinarians, and farmers for over 35 years one on the many other bare that come to horse.

Onion Lake, Sast. Its worth has been

April 22nd, 1918.

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"Kendall's Spavin Cure is about
the best all-round liniment for
both man and beast that I know."

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For horses sibottle—6 for si
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Treatise on the Horse' free in druggist or write to
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of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses, Beef and Dairy breeds of cattle, Show and Field Sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import, prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

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Large selections in females, all ages, bred from the best dual-purpose families. One extra choice fifteen-months bull, some younger ones coming on. worth the money.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1916
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS
We have now for sale one 2-shear Leicester ram, three shearlings and 14 ram lambs. Also a few young ewes and ewe lambs. All these are of excellent quality and choice breeding, and will be priced moderately. Come and see our flock.
Miss Charlotte Smith, Clandeboye, R. R. 1
Lucan Crossing one mile east of farm.

Shorthorns Males, females, one good red bull 16 months, five younger, three fresh cows, calves by side, heffers. Right dual-purpose breed and kind. Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R. 3.-Ont.

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YEARLING BULL

Bull calves from 10 months down. Could spare 10 cows or heifers, bred to the great bull, KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE. R. M. HOLTBY, Port Perry. Ont.

SHROPSHIRES

Registered ram lamb, one of Millers' breeding. Norman McCully, St. Mary's R.R. No. 2, Cat. OCTOBER 19, 19

How two, thre cream ser

Cream Sep have neede you to mal

It will l ernment D to skim so butter-fat The Onta No. 206 co ter-fat goo that lose e every one knows how been in use

The F

Ouestions Misc

Cooli I am building a house. The cool feet, and the ice I would like to

off part of the ice

place where I c

for a short time

Ans.—You do an ice-house If it is one that it might be po one corner of a room 5 by 6 f and the entrance the cooling room in the wall betw ice-house, both a a circulation of o through the sm working on this sary to have the way that the ic by the outside quires a fairly th filled with shavir paper, and severa In this kind of a or shavings are r However, if the an ice-house of pack the ice in so that it can be in water for coo refrigerator migh of the cooling principles in the the ice must be the upper part,

heavy and des by melting ice but the outlet p to hinder cooled off also. Shavin the best nonbut they must is advisable to but little larger quirements for refrigerators have matched lumber inch studding a vening space wi of building paper of lumber on one vantage. For bu first mentioned, used, only there

Reinforcements for Your Dairy

How about that old separator that you have been thinking of discarding for the past one, two, three, perhaps five, years? Don't you think it is time to replace it with some modern cream separator machinery? The "Made in Canada"

Cream Separator will bring reinforcements that you have needed for some time in your dairy to enable you to make a "drive" for larger cream profits.

It will bring to you a skimming device that Government Dairy Schools have tested out and proven to skim so close that only one-tenth of a pound of butter-fat is lost in every 1,000 lbs. of milk skimmed. The Ontario Government's Dairy School Bulletin No. 206 considers the loss of one-half pound of butter-fat good skimming. And there are machines that lose even a's much as a full pound and more in every one thousand pounds of milk skimmed. Dear knows how much an old obsolete machine that has been in use for years loses. Certainly enough cream. if it were saved, to soon pay for a modern Standard Cream Separator.

The Standard also will bring to your dairy a real self-oiling system. This machine runs in a bath of oil, the reservoir only requiring to be filled three or four times in a whole year. This saves oil, keeps the machine in perfect running order, and means less attention required.

It will bring, too, a wide open bowl and discs that can be cleaned thoroughly in a minute. It will bring safety, for the Standard's gearing is all enclosed.

It will bring other things, too-easy running, interchangeable capacity, low supply can, instantaneous cutch, flexible neck bearing, etc., etc.



Made in Canada

But these are all described in our latest Cream Separator Catalogue. Send us your name and address, and we will mail you a copy by return post.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited, Head Office and Works: Renfrew, Ontario

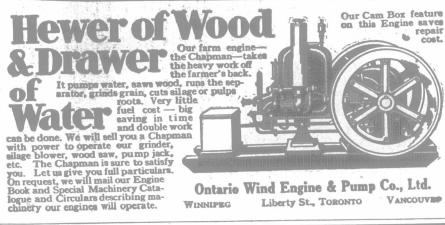
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

Ouestions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cooling Room.

I am building a cooling room and icehouse. The cooling room is 8 by 12 feet, and the ice-house 12 by 12 feet. I would like to know how to divide off part of the ice-house so as to have a place where I could keep meat fresh for a short time in the summer.

Ans.-You do not state the kind of an ice-house you propose building If it is one that is thoroughly insulated it might be possible to partition off one corner of the ice-house, possibly a room 5 by 6 feet would be sufficient, and the entrance could be made from the cooling room. By having openings in the wall between the room and the ice-house, both at the top and bottom, a circulation of cold air will be secured through the small room. Of course, working on this plan it would be necessary to have the walls built in such a way that the ice will not be affected by the outside temperature. This requires a fairly thick wall, with a space filled with shavings, a layer of building paper, and several thicknesses of lumber. In this kind of an ice house no sawdust or shavings are required around the ice. However, if the intention is to build an ice-house of one ply of lumber and pack the ice in sawdust or shavings, so that it can be taken out and placed in water for cooling milk, etc., a small refrigerator might be built in one corner of the cooling room. The guiding principles in the construction are that the ice must be placed in a tray in the upper part, as the cooled air is heavy and descends. Water formed by melting ice must be drained off, but the outlet pipe must have a trap to hinder cooled air from being drained off also. Shavings packed hard are the best non-conductors for walls, but they must be absolutely dry. It is advisable to have the refrigerator but little larger than the absolute requirements for its work. Home-made refrigerators have been made by nailing matched lumber on each side of fourinch studding and packing the intervening space with shavings. A layer of building paper and another thickness of lumber on one side would be an advantage. For building an ice-house as first mentioned, the same principle is used, only there should be a greater



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King Segis Pontiac Paul

WE have for sale a few sons of the above bull, ready for service, and whose dams are large heavy-producing cows. Here is an opportunity to get the blood of KING SEGIS and KING OF THE PONTIACS at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. Also Berkshire

and Yorkshire Swine

Larkin Farms

Queenston,

Our present offering is a bull born February I916. Dam gave 106 lbs. milk a day, sire's dam 116 lbs. a day. Nicely marked and a show bull. We make a specialty in foundation stock. R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont. D. C. FLATT & SON,

For Sale---Sons of King Segis Walker

From high-testing daughters of Pontiac Korndyke. Photo and pedigree sent on application. OSHAWA, ONTARIO

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall and 60 heifers, from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best. S. G. & Erle Kitchen, St. George, Ont.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Hamilton, Ont.

Holstein bulls only for sale, four fit for service, one being a son of Lakeview Dutchland Lestrange, and the others from one of the best grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke, and large producing, high-testing R, of P, cows. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

Clover Bar Holsteins We are offering at the present time a few young bulls two of which are fit for service, from high testing dams. and sired by Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, whose two nearest dams averaged 32 lbs. butter in 7 days and 103 lbs milk per day. Prices reasonable R. R. No. 3, STRATFORD, ON STRATF

Evergreen Stock Farm, High Class Registered Holsteins Place your order early if you expect to get one of those good bull calves from some of the good cows, the only kind we keep. No herd in Canada the same size as ours has produced more top-notches than we have. Come and see us or let us know what you want. Bell Phone.

Riverside Holsteins—Herd headed by "King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke" a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record when made. His ten near relatives have official records that average 34.94 lbs. butter in 7 days His daughters have made good in official test. The present R. of P. cow of Canada was bred here. Choice young bulls for sale.

J. W. RICHARDSON P. 2007.

thickness of shavings. The door of refrigerator should be built similar to

Value of Silage.

I wish to buy some corn out of a silo, the diameter of which is fourteen feet. How much a foot would it be worth?

Ans.—The depth of silage is not mentioned. As a rule, silage weighs more per cubic foot near the bottom than it does at the top. However, about 30 pounds per cubic foot is a fair estimation of weight. The value depends somewhat on price of other fodder. Good silage is frequently valued at about \$3.00 per ton, but it is possibly worth considerably more under certain conditions. There will be between 21/2 and 3 tons of silage per foot in depth in a silo 14 feet in diameter.

Cider Vinegar.

I have four barrels of last fall's cider vinegar sitting out in our yard which has not ripened during this hot summer. It was covered with glass and exposed to the sun all season. Can you tell me what to use to help make the vinegar strong so it can be used?

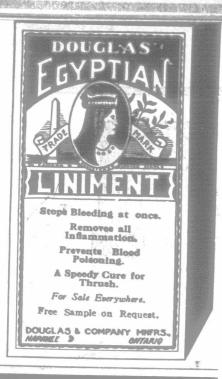
V. F. McL.

Ans.—The process of making vinegar is hastened by adding to the cider a quantity of mother of vinegar, a whitish, ropy substance of a mucilaginous appearance which forms in vinegar and acts as a ferment. Secure this substance from a cask of vinegar. It should start fermentation of the cider. When making vinegar it should be kept in a moderate degree of heat and have free access of external air.

Closing a Road.

A road across a piece of private property has been used by the public for about twelve years, can it be closed now, or can the party owning it collect so much a month from one farmer because it's his only way out? This road is in the bush and it's about 60 yards across this property.

Ans.—The roadway in question can be closed. The party owning the land over which it runs is quite at liberty to do that, or he may arrange with others, who may wish to travel it (including the farmer mentioned) at a periodical sum for the privilege. Any such arrangement ought, of course, to be in writing and signed by the parties



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In car lots and L. C. L. Write, 'phone, or wire for prices. The CHISHOLM MILLING CO., Limited Toronto, Onfari

JERSEY BULLS. For sale—Knoolwood's Raleigh, eire Fairy Glen's Raleigh (imp.), 22 daughters R.O.P.; dam Eminent Honeymoon (imp.) R.O.P. 596 lbs. butter; reserve champion on Island. Capt. Raleigh ready for service, sire Knoolwood's Raleigh, dam Mabel's Post Snowdrop; first as calf, 1914, first Junior Champion, 1915, 2nd 1916 Toronto. Milked 38 lbs. day, 6 per cent. milk, first calf. Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont. R.R. No. 2.

Lakeside Ayrshires

A few young bulls for sale from Record of Performance dams, imported and Canadian-bred, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (imp.) 35758, grand champion at both Que-bec and Sherbrooke. Write for catalogue. GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal, Que, D. McArthur, Manager, Philipsburg, Quebec

Glencairn Ayrshires

ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Sta., G.T.R.

Shorthorns and Leicesters at Willowbank.

There is perhaps no breeder of purebred live stock who uses the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" to dispose of his surplus, more widely known than Jas. Douglas, of Willowbank Farm, Caledonia, Ontario. Dating back almost as far as No. 1 volume of this paper the Douglas Shorthorns and Leicesters have been among the winners in every live-stock ring throughout the Dominion. Speaking of the herd to-day, after a recent trip to the farm, we are pleased to be able to report it still progressing. It is impossible for any herd to stand still; it must go one way or the other, and Mr. Douglas is far too experienced a breeder to take any chance of standing at ease with a possibility of slipping backward. He attributes his success to the selection and use of good herd sires. Starting with the best of breeding females, it has been comparatively easy to show advancement year after year with the use of the best sires procurable. The present herd sire, "Browndale," is only one of several noted bulls that have brought the herd up to Mr. Douglas' ideals. He is, in breeding, a Cruickshank Mina-bred grandson of the renowned Whitehall bultan, combining, perhaps, more of this breeding than any other sire in America to-day, and in the show-ring has almost an unbeaten record; being practically the undefeated champion of the Western show circuit in 1914 and 1915. His calves, the first in the Douglas herd, are now just coming on and are exceptionally thick, deepfleshed young sires. A great many of these are from daughters of the former Cruickshank Butterfly herd sire, Roan Chief (imp.). There are, of course, the older breeding matrons, many of which are imported cows and a number of excellent milkers. The entire offering in young bulls at present are from these dams and sired by Roan Chief. There are nearly a dozen young bulls in all, ranging in ages from 10 to 18 months, and, taken all through, they are as good a lot as we have seen together this season. In females there is a wide selection, including a number of choice, thick, young heifers safe in calf to Browndale, and others with Browndale calves at foot. There are at all times almost one hundred head from which to make your selection.

In Leicesters the selection of rams and shearling ewes is by far the largest it has been for some time. Nearly all are from Mr. Douglas' best imported ewes and got by a Calder-bred, imported ram. If you are a lover of either Shorthorns or Leicesters you can always spend a pleasant day at Willowbank, and will be made welcome.

Trade Topic.

Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada.

The Grand Trunk Railway System issue round-trip, homeseekers' tickets at very low fares from stations in Canada to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, each Tuesday until October 31st, inclusive, via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth, and are good returning two months from date of issue.

operated each Tuesday for Winnipeg, leaving Toronto 10.45 p.m. via Transcontinental Route without change. Reservations in tourist sleepers may be obtained at nominal charge on applica-tion to any Grand Trunk Ticket Office. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric-lighted sleeping cars, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly

developing section of Western Canada. Before deciding on your trip ask Grand Trunk Agents to furnish full particulars, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Young Man—"So Miss Ethel is your eldest sister. Who comes after her?"

Tommy—"Nobody ain't come yet, but pa says the first feller that comes kin have her."



He Flags the Sleeper

T three-fifteen the call boy comes, to wake the railroad man. Big Ben was on the job first. He started the day at three.

The railroad boys all like Big Ben. He helps them make the grade. He calls "All aboard!"—they're out of bed—plenty of time and a grin—signals set against a grouch—all cheery clear ahead.

Big Ben will run your day on schedule

You'll fike Big Ben face to face. Seven inches tall, spunky, neighborly—downright good. Big Ben is six times factory tested. At your dealer's, \$2.50 in the States, \$3.00 in Canada. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer doesn't stock him.

Westclox folk build more than three million alarms a year—and build them well. All wheels are assembled by a special process—patented, of course. Result—accuracy, less friction, long life.

La Salle, Ill., U. S. A. Western Clock Co.

Other Westclox: Baby Ben, Pocket Ben, America, Bingo, Sleep-Meter, Lookout and Ironclad,

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Westas Ft. William 100 days trial for satisfaction. Steel range value possible only from the largest makers of stoves, furnaces, etc.

in the Empire. Our famous divided flues, exclusive fire-box, scientific oven make it a splendid cooker on very little fuel. Complete with six 9" covers- 20" oven, right hand reservoir, warming closet, ruggedly strong; weight 340 lbs. Put one in your kitchen and enjoy real comfort.



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Our new low factory-fixed prices save you money. Send for "The Stove Problem Solved," a splendid guide to stove buying, shows hundreds of styles and sizes of ranges, heaters, feeders, etc. Write to-day for it.



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and

Bargains on Aug. 1916. Bull calves, R.O.P. dams. Others from 6 months to 2 years old. All sired by our grand champion bull, Toronto, 1916. Nov. and Dec. freshening cows. Females all ages. Select now and get the choice July 1916 pigs at special prices. Write us, or call and

Campbellford, Ontario, R.R. No. 3

THE CITY VIEW HERD OF PRODUCING AYRSHIRES We have three good young bulls fit for service, from Record of Performance cows and sired by bulls from R.O.P. dams; also pure-bred Berkshire pigs ready to wean, for quick sale.

JAMES BEGG & SON R. R. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

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

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JERSEYS
LONDON, ONTARIO
Jno. Pringle, Prop.

Canada's Most Beautiful Jersey Herd
Beautiful Jersey Herd
Wost Farm
Hersent Offering—Some high-class bull calves ready for service, including grand champion bull at last Western Fair and his full brother; also cows and heifers.
State distinctly what is wanted if writing.

We work our show cows and show our work cows

CANADA'S OLDEST JERSEY HERD Has for sale several exceptionally choice young bulls both sides with official and high producing blood. Also yearling, heifers and heifer calves.

TODMORDEN, R.M.D.,

Has for sale several exceptionally choice young bulls of serviceable age, bred on and heifer calves.

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few ewes and ewe Shorthorn bulls, reds G. A. POWELL, R. J SHROI

Ram lambs E. E. LUTON; R.



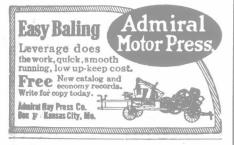


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For Sale 30 Pure Shropshire Ram Lambs, born 1st part of April; from \$10 to \$15 each, including pedigrees. Young ewes and ewe lambs at moderate prices. Also pure Jerseys and Ayrshires, all ages, both sexes.

H.E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, Que.

Tower Farm Oxfords Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable.

E. Barbour & Sons R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

LINCOLN SHEEP Shearling rams and few ewes and ewe lambs; also some registered Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Prices reasonable. C. A. POWELL, R. R. No. 1, Ettrick, Ontario

SHROPSHIRES

Ram lambs and breeding ewes. E. E. LUTON; R. R. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Canadian farmer knows that most of the wheat he grows eventually finds its way to the Old Country. Since the beginning of this great war, he also knows that owing to the British navy every German and Austrian merchant boat has either been captured, interned or is afraid to put to sea from its home port, and that the German navy has been, and is, absolutely powerless to help them. Consequently the farmers think the British and ally mercant ships trading to the Dominion and colonies can continue their usual work and food flows into Britain as usual, with, of course, some extra expense inseparable from a big war. To a great extent this is true, but owing to every man and horse, rifle and gun, cartridge and shell, motor bicycle and heavy lorry, every eatable, supplies of a hundred thousand sorts having to be transported across oceans and the Channel, not only for ourselves but our allies also, and the enormous supplies that have to reach the navy in different seas, thousands of merchant boats have had to be taken over by the Admiralty (who administer the transport), therefore leaving boats in greatly insufficient numbers to carry the vast amount of freight offering them. . Thus we have the demand greater than the supply. Competition for cargo space on these boats being keen, the highest bidder naturally gets his cargo shipped, and so sets the prices. To give some idea of how freight rates have risen, the two following examples will be sufficient: *In July, 1914, grain from Montreal

to Liverpool was carried for six cents per bushel, to-day the freight is 30 cents per bushel. In July of the same year the freight on maize from the Argentine to the British Isles was \$4.00 per ton, to-day it is \$40. Not only is it from these two countries that exorbitant rates prevail, but Australia, New Zealand, India, South and West Africa likewise suffer. From all these countries food is the chief article that is being exported to the Old Country. The cost of freight is, of course, added to the wheat, flour, sugar, meat or whatever it is, which means the consumer ultimately pays for it. Although it is not the sole reason it is generally accepted that the freight is chiefly responsible for the abnormal prices of necessities that prevail to-day. In many cases food profiteers have and are having an innings. In no country are they free from these parasites, men who are only too ready to take advantage of their country's misfortune, and by their nefarious practice inflict untold hardships on the poorer people. There is also no possible doubt that the shopkeepers put the price on whenever they have an opportunity.

To meet this extra expense of living, wages and salaries have been increased and a war bonus granted. Munition makers, arsenal and dockyard hands, miners and thousands of industries in connection with the war especially were never so well paid, even the farm hands have had their wages increased. With millions of men in the army and navy there is work for every one who is willing to work, consequently there is a great decrease in poverty, vet a great number feel the pinch of this war-old age pensioners, people with small set incomes, and especially those living in the open coast towns of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, where the dastardly Huns rejoice in dropping bombs from Zeppelins. A great many of the residents of these towns derive their living from summer visitors, but owing to raids the visitors have gone elsewhere. Many of the magnificent gifts of flour, meat and money from Canada and Australia were sent to these coast towns. Gifts that will ever be remembered. Every one speaks of them, as magnificent, they went "right home." What the Dominions have accomplished in this war has done more to educate the masses of what the

Empire really is than they would have learnt in a life-time.

To give the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" an idea of the prices prevailing in the Old Country, the following are the market quotations for the last week in August:

What's the Value of Your Life?

Every man's life has a certain definite commercial value based upon the income he is able to earn.

What is the value of your life? Let us assume it to be \$15,000. This amount at 6% will produce a yearly income of \$900. So you see \$15,000 is not an excessive valuation.

Now, if you owned a building worth \$15,000, would you insure it to indemnify yourself against its loss by fire? Of course, you would. And yet the building may never burn.

But have you taken the same precaution to protect your dependents against the loss they would sustain in the cutting off of your life by death? And sooner or later that is sure to happen.

If your life is not insured for the value you place upon it, write to-day for our free booklet "The Creation of an Estate." Tomorrow you may be uninsurable.

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29 Bulls of serviceable age JOHN MILLER.

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MAPLE SHADE SHROPSHIRES A number of splendid ram lambs, fit for service this fall, Sired by one of the best imported rams that we ever owned, and from imported dams. Prices and description on application, W. A. DRYDEN, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont. Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R., Myrtle C.P.R. IF YOU HAVE A

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Meadow Brook Yorkshires. Sows bred, others ready to breed: 20 sows, 3 to 4 months old, and a few choice young boars. All bred from prizewinning stock. Also one Shorthorn bull, 18 months old.

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Shropshires Ewes, 2 to 4 years, ewe and ram lambs. Write us your wants. WM. MANNING & SONS, Woodville, Ont.

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Berkshires—When buying, buy the best; our present offering are sons and daughters of the two great champions, Lucky Lad and Baron Compton and out of winners, including champions. Both sexes. W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, Ont. R.R. 3. YORKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS-We are offering two choice Kilbean Beauty bulls, one from the imp. cow, Scotch Thistle. Also a choice lot of young Yorkshire pigs of both sexes, from a litter of eighteen, out of a 600-lb. dam. A. McKinnon, Erin, R.M.D. Hillsburg or Alton Sta., L.-D.Phone

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Young sows bred for September farrow, and some nice young boars. Write

JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth. Ont. Morriston Tamworths and Shorthorns
Bred from the prizewinning herds of England.
Tamworths, 5 bulls from 5 to 10 months old, reds
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DUROC JERSEY SWINE A few choice sows bred, both sexes, all ages, bred from imported stock. Heading herd; Farough's King =2012=, Brookwater, B.A.B's King 5042 from U.S. Importer and breeder. CHARLES FAROUGH, Maidstone, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

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Young pigs both sexes for sale.

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Choice ones—ranging from 2½ to 5 months. Will be ready for fall service. Prices right.
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Choice young pigs, both sexes, correct bacon type. A few good ram lambs. All registered. We guarantee satisfaction.

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Wheat, Manitoba best, 1915...... Barley, Canadian......Oats, Canadian (40 pounds per bushel)..... Flour, Canadian best, per 280 lbs.10.25 .27.50

pounds. Hay (clover), per ton.. 30.00 Hay (meadow), per ton... .24.00

Cattle—An average of 25 cents per pound live weight, \$250 for a good bullock or steer is frequently realized. Sheep are 25 cents. Ewes and tups 18 cents. Lambs \$9.00 to \$11.00 each.

The reading of the Canadian grain and live-stock markets is simplicity itself. The English markets, on the The English markets, on the other hand, are almost incomprehensible, as every market appears to have its own method of buying and selling. To illustrate this take the grain report of the few following markets:
Barnsley—Wheat a little dearer up

to \$4.75 per load.

Braintree — Market quiet. English wheat \$12.00.

Birmingham — Manitobas \$14 to \$14.50 per 496 lbs. at Bristol.

Manchester—\$12.75 per 504 pounds on rail.

Preston—\$5.75 per windle.

The live-stock trade reports are likewise confusing, and to tell at a glance which market is the more profitable requires much time to find out. able requires much time to find out. For instance, at Braintree, cattle made up to \$202. Lefcester, choice compact bullocks 25 cents. Nottingham, best beef \$3.50 per stone. Dublin, prime beef \$23 per hundredweight.

The hog market is almost a trade by itself. Hogs are sold as: Sizable bacons, small pigs, sows, young pigs, stores, pork pigs and eight-week-old pigs (which make \$7.00). Prices of course vary

make \$7.00). Prices. of course, vary according to grade. At present hogs of all descriptions are very high.—H. P.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Ensiling Dry Corn.

1. We are building a small silo 10 feet by 24 feet, but are a little late in getting it finished for this year. We have our corn cut and shocked up, but the fodder was not cut with the frost. It was nice and green when cut and was set up before it cured. It will be about two weeks from the time the corn was cut until we fill the silo. Will we have to put water on the fodder?

How much water should we put on it, and what is the best way to put

it on?
3. Which is preferable, a hollow brick or a wooden silo? L. A. M.

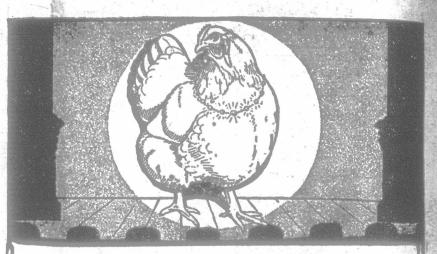
Ans.-1. It is usually advisable to put a little water on corn that has stood in shock for some time. A certain amount of moisture is necessary for the proper fermentation processes which take place in the silo. If too dry there is always danger of corn fire-fanging and moulding.

2. The amount of water depends altogether on the dryness of the corn. Too much moisture tends to make sour silage. From one-quarter to a halfinch stream running into the blower at time of filling is generally considered sufficient. The rate of filling and the pressure of water must also be taken into account. While some sprinkle water over the corn in the silo, it is more evenly mixed through the corn if the stream enters the blower at the cutting box.

3. Both give good satisfaction. It is impossible to say which kind is the better, as both have many good points and their admirers are fairly evenly divided. What appeals to one man may not impress another so favorably Consequently, it is advisable for a person intending to build a silo to visit farms where the different kinds are used, and draw conclusions from what is

"Is Smith a good advertising soli-citor?"

"Is he? I should say he was. Say, Smith could talk a brewer into putting a bock-beer ad. in a prohibition paper, and then talk the paper into accepting



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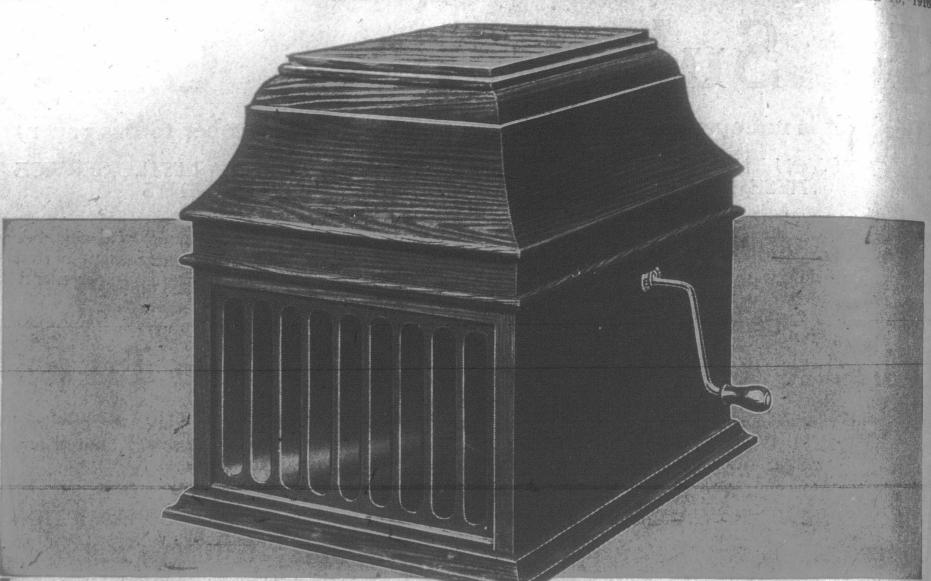
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