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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

Director Central Exp Farm
dec 31, 18

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

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VOL. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

No. 1364

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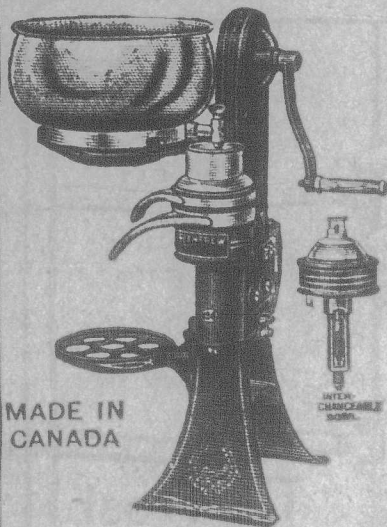
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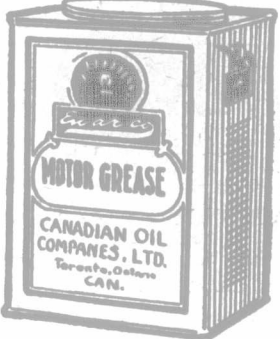
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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

1364

EDITORIAL.

That co-operation is the child of adversity has been amply proven by the war.

Because a cow gives milk is no argument that she is profitable. Apply the test and see.

There is still an opportunity to buy Victory Bonds. November 16th is the last day of the drive.

A mere house does not constitute a home. Convenience, comfort and restfulness are essential.

The pullet that is laying now is earning her board. A single egg is worth as much now as a dozen, years ago.

Those who have taken advantage of the open fall to prepare for next year's crop will surely reap their reward next season.

We are approaching the season of the year when concrete in the barnyard and around the buildings affords some comfort to man and beast.

To abdicate or not, to abdicate seemingly is the question which is troubling the crowned heads of Europe. If they "stick" they will find ruling a different job.

There are slightly more horses than milch cows in Canada, and twice as many other cattle as milch cows. There is plenty of opportunity still for dairy expansion.

It is a good plan, when feeding silage, to mix with it 10 or 15 pounds of cut hay or straw for each 100 pounds of silage. If space and time permit, 2 days' supply can be mixed at one time.

Apples for winter use should be stored in a cool, dry place in order to keep well. A temperature just above freezing is best as it retards the process of maturity. After the fruit is fully mature it begins to decay.

Seed corn may be injured in many ways. It is very susceptible to frost injury before maturity. Care is all the more necessary since it is not always possible to detect injury to vitality from outward appearance.

The Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association cannot consistently drop the word "Industrial" from its name, as has been suggested, without giving representation to all industries and all the component parts of our national life.

Parcels for the Boys overseas should be mailed before November 15, if they are to reach the trenches for Christmas. If you have no relative "over there," remember someone who is not likely to be so fortunate as his comrades.

Since the beginning of this war Canadian horsemen have been treated unfairly in regard to the sale of horses for war purposes. A nigger has been lurking in the woodpile all the time. The over-worked excuse that horses could not be obtained in Canada in sufficient volume, sounds unreasonable, when anything else we have to offer is gladly accepted down to the smallest quantity.

Our sheep and dog laws still afford too much protection for the dog, and too little for the sheep. We require a statute that will permit a man to shoot a dog found in his pasture with the sheep, regardless of the dog's errand there or the position of the sun. Clause (b), Section 8, of the revised Ontario Act would be improved by deleting "between sunset and sunrise" from the text.

The Compromise with Capital.

A special issue of "The Financial Post," recently published, carries in its pages a large number of articles written by men representing all branches of industry except agriculture, which is mentioned frequently but not championed by anyone actually engaged in this, the greatest industry of all. In spite of this apparent neglect, the edition to which we refer is replete with ideas and it voices, no doubt very accurately, the opinions of capital regarding the coming transition period and the following era of expansion which all but the chronic pessimist look forward to with confidence. Throughout these articles the following thoughts are expressed:

1. A period of uncertainty will follow the cessation of war; manufacture will be unsettled, munitions will be a thing of the past, labor will be thrown more or less out of employment, and hardship will surely result if some well-planned Government scheme is not ready to handle the situation. Agriculture, it is felt, will be least seriously affected.

2. Following this period of uncertainty will come an era of expansion, when capital will flow from the United States into Canada, our resources will be developed and our export trade greatly enlarged. The warning is sounded that our exports should not be made up of raw material, but that every commodity should be subjected to final processes of manufacture before it is allowed to leave this country. The leading nations are preparing for aggressive trade efforts, and it behooves Canada to be on the alert and ready to defend herself in the trade strife which is to come.

3. Our enormous national debt will prove burdensome if all classes are not prosperous, and in a position to bear their just and proportionate share of the taxation.

4. The sacrifice made by so many Canadians shames anyone who puts selfish interests first, and their great devotion to country will force us to realize that, like the soldier, we live to serve mankind and the nation to which we owe allegiance.

In this last paragraph should be found a healing salve for the feeling between labor and capital, and agriculture and capital. The attachment between these elements of our national life is not as strong as it should be for various reasons. The Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association think it advisable to drop the word "Industrial" on account of a suspicious feeling existing amongst the masses that obstructs the progress of that organization. The existence of this sentiment is admitted on every hand, and the first thing to do is to eradicate it through a policy of equity and justice to all. Any remarks in this direction lead one ultimately and unavoidably to the tariff, which at this time we do not care to discuss. In one of President Wilson's pre-election campaign speeches he referred to the same matter thus:

"The tariff is situated in relation to other questions like "Boston Common" in the old arrangement of that interesting city. I remember seeing once, in Life, a picture of a man standing at the door of one of the railway stations in Boston and inquiring of a Bostonian the way to the Common. 'Take any of these streets,' was the reply, 'in either direction.' Now, as the Common was related to the winding streets of Boston, so the tariff question is related to the economic questions of our day."

Thus it is when the national readjustment comes, the "readjustors" will congregate at the same old Common—"tariff." The outcome is still in the "Lap of the Gods," for who knows what commercial treaties will be subscribed to and what trade relations will be established or overthrown? It is to be hoped, however, that in our domestic dealings, one class with another, selfishness will be banned; that one man will not be taxed to enrich his neighbor; that it will not be necessary to tax the farmer in order to give work to the working man, or necessary to tax the working man in order to give better prices to the farmer. More should

we strive to give what Sir John Macdonald claimed for the National Policy "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." This doctrine should be made to apply in the broadest sense possible, so that Canadians will look to agriculture instead of away from it to the regrettable extent they have; and to such a degree that we now find it reduced to a very low ebb, so far as man power is concerned. In spite of the Draft, in spite of the economic forces at work for a quarter century calling men from the farm, and in spite of the restrictions thrown around profitable production, we find that agriculture has exported during the period of the war up to the end of August last, foodstuffs to the value of \$1,874,701,900. Against this, total war commodities representing the output of other industries amounted to \$1,164,904,400. Thus, the basic industry of Canada, in the face of hardship, has maintained its supremacy and awaits that day when a gathering of the clan may evolve a more equitable system of tariffs and taxation.

Some time ago it was agreed that the manufacturers would meet representatives of the organized farmers of the West and amicably discuss questions of vital concern to capital and agriculture. The date for the meeting has been postponed, but there is no reason why at such a convention the whole matter could not be discussed in a way that would make for a better feeling between these two essential industries. If the tariff had long since been removed from politics we might by this time have made a start upon which our coming expansion would find a footing.

The interest we owe abroad must be largely paid with an exportable surplus, and in this effort to satisfy our creditors the products of farms and herds will have to be depended on for a major share. We must have enterprises of all kinds, but we cannot afford to develop them at the expenses of agriculture as we have done in the past. The farm and the factory must be on equal footing, and all classes must be allowed to play their part in the great scheme of development that will lift Canada to her rightful place among the nations of the earth.

Co-Operation and the War.

It has been frequently pointed out by close students of co-operation that the principle is most readily accepted in times of hardship and adversity, and that the natural independence which is common to nearly all classes of people does not bend itself readily to the idea of mutual assistance. This is undoubtedly true, and it is probably natural to expect that, as a result of the war and its attendant sacrifices and discomforts, co-operative enterprises should multiply. Nevertheless, it is an accepted fact that although the war has brought about heavy increases in the cost of doing things, it has also brought a condition of affairs wherein farmers, as well as other sections of the population, have experienced a much larger cash turnover than ever before. While this advantage is far from being as marked as some would have us believe, it nevertheless exists, and tends, therefore, to lessen the expectation for marked co-operative development.

But anyone who has followed co-operation in Canada must admit at once that progress in co-operation has been accelerated during the war, and that the spirit of mutual help has gained much greater prestige than it held before. Probably the war has thus shown its psychological influence, and the spread of co-operation in the face of an apparently marked increase in prosperity and at least some real increase, must be due to social or political ties which have suddenly become real and have conspired to further the support of the democratic co-operative principle. At any rate, it is of interest to note a similar progress along co-operative lines in other countries since the war began. Despite the general economic ruin in Russia the "Co-operative Society Organization" has greatly prospered and no sphere of activity is, apparently, untouched by it. This activity

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ranges from the conduct of foreign trade in certain staples, such as oil and flax and the foundation of numerous industrial enterprises, to the protection of Russian art treasures and the establishment of special colleges to teach the science of co-operation. An increase of 130 per cent. in the number of Co-operative Supply Societies took place between January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1918. Three hundred new dairy societies were formed in the same period, and 2,150 new loan societies. We learn further that the great increase took place at the end of the third war year. Loan Societies are more numerous in rural districts, and Rural Co-operative Societies have shown an increase of 52 per cent.

In Germany also, co-operation has forged ahead, making a gain of over 15,000 societies from 1915 to 1917. Of a total of 2,111,428 members of the Co-operative stores, in 1917, 43,334 were farmers and 42,519 were farm laborers. In 1915, the Imperial Association of German Agricultural Societies was composed of 17,988 smaller societies with 1,759,090 members. Fears have been expressed by some advocates of economic reform that co-operation, if encouraged too far, or carried to extremes, may result in monopoly or class antagonism. Very true, but improbable. Co-operation is the thin edge of the wedge of socialism and when we arrive at the latter goal, decades hence, the former will have lost its malignant possibilities. In the meantime let us encourage co-operation.

Germany's food situation is not cheering. An official of the German War Food Bureau thus sums up the prospects: "Meat and fruit somewhat worse than last year, potatoes and fat undecided, sugar and autumn vegetables at least as good as last year, bread, grain and fodder somewhat better."

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The Government of Canada notifies publishers that all subscriptions to papers and magazines must be paid for in ADVANCE. This is due to the present acute shortage of wood pulp, and the urgent need of eliminating waste.

The cost of paper is now about one hundred per cent. higher than when the war began; and printer's ink, labor, and everything used in publication have increased in proportion.

Many publications have already made increases in subscription price. The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine has not yet done this, but it is urgent that all subscriptions be paid in advance.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

The vital importance of our forest resources is becoming more generally recognized year by year, and it is of interest to every Canadian to know what steps in the conservation of these resources have been taken during the past year. This information is given by Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester of the Conservation Commission in his recent report.

Very notable progress in this direction has been made, in spite of the fact that fully one-third of the foresters of the country are serving overseas.

The forest survey of the New Brunswick Crown lands has been continued, and when we consider the demands upon the forests of this province for spruce for the manufacture of paper, as well as for lumber, the importance of an exact knowledge of the available, as well as the potential, supply, is readily recognized. It has been found that the amount of spruce and balsam in New Brunswick is equivalent to only about thirty times the present annual cut, which emphasizes the need of more efficient management of logging operations and the eliminating of waste. It is also indicated that the coniferous species are being heavily over-cut in proportion to the hardwoods, and there is urgent need for the development of hardwood-using industries.

The striking feature of the year in Quebec has been the remarkable growth of the co-operative idea in forest fire prevention. The pioneer in this movement in Canada, the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, has continued and strengthened its work. The territory of the Lower Ottawa association has been more than doubled through the inclusion of the Upper Ottawa drainage, extending westward to the Ontario boundary and two new associations have been formed, the Laurentian and the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Associations, so that altogether the Province of Quebec now has some 70,000 square miles under co-operative protection. The Provincial Government is a partner in all these associations, and contributes towards their support, though the main support comes from the timber owners, who are assessed on an acreage basis.

In Ontario a new era has begun in forest fire prevention. The Forest Fires Act has been remodelled on modern lines, and a forestry branch has been established, in charge of technically trained foresters, with full jurisdiction over the various lines of fire protection work. The total staff of the Forestry Branch at the height of the fire season aggregated about a thousand men, easily the largest single fire-protective agency on this continent. Generous appropriations have been made by the Legislature, and the interest and co-operation of timber owners has been further assured by a tax to assist in covering the cost of protection on licensed Crown lands. Five automobile trucks, with fire-fighting equipment have been provided in districts where roads exist, and 1,031 miles of old trails and canoe routes have been cleared out and 514 miles of new trails and portages opened. Eighty-five lookout towers have been erected and a good start has been made in the establishment of telephone connection. The permit system of regulating settler's clearing fires has been put into effect in Northern Ontario, and while there have been some convictions for burning without permit, this measure has on the whole worked with very little friction.

Those familiar with the situation know that the greatest single obstacle to the efficient conservation of our forest resources has been the patronage system of making appointments and the fact that the Federal Government has brought all the outside services under Civil Service Commission, and that British Columbia has abolished patronage and adopted the merit system of appointments to the forest service is a most welcome sign of progress.

The very great value of adequate surveys of forest resources has been exemplified within the past few months. The successful prosecution of the war demands the construction of airplanes in enormous numbers, and for such construction large quantities of wood of specific kinds and of the highest possible grade are indispensable. Sitka Spruce is one of the species for which a very large demand has arisen in this connection. The spruce grows only on the Pacific Coast of North America. The production from the United States is sufficient to meet only a small part of the

demand from the Allies and it has become imperatively necessary to increase the output of Sitka Spruce in British Columbia. The Imperial Munitions Board, accordingly, requested the Commission of Conservation to furnish information of all important bodies of this timber in Canada. By virtue of having completed the forest survey of British Columbia, the Commission was in a position to furnish the required information at once, and there is no question but that this action has greatly decreased the delay that would otherwise have been unavoidable in meeting the imperative demands of the situation. Spruce suitable for airplane construction is found only in the lower levels and usually forms only a small percentage of the stand in any given locality. In the southern portion of British Columbia it comprises only about 10 per cent. of the stand, on the northern mainland coast it averages 25 per cent., and on the Queen Charlotte Islands, about 35 per cent. of the stand. This means that in order to secure the quantities required operations must be under way at many different points simultaneously, hence the necessity of accurate knowledge of the location of all the commercially accessible Sitka Spruce. By being able to promptly supply this information the Conservation Commission has rendered a distinctively war service of the value of which there can be no question.

Legal Sins.

BY SANDY FRASER.

Did ye ever think o' what a surprising number o' sins a chap can be guilty of, in the course o' his pilgrimage through this life, and still be able tae keep oot o' jail?

What mak's me ask ye this is the fact that I hae been readin' lately, in some paper or ither, o' the experience o' one o' oor meenisters wha has been wi' the soldier boys in France and wha has been gettin' their individual opinions as to which are the worst sins that a man can commit, especially gin that man happens tae be a soldier. Soldier or civilian, it mak's but little difference tae my way o' thinkin', for the reason that we all hae tae fight somethin' or ither, an' tae that extent we must all be soldiers. The battle-fields are no' all in Flanders, although it may be sweet instead o' blood that mak's them worthy o' the name.

However, this meenister that I'm tellin' ye about mak's quite a story o' the answers he got frae the boys as tae what they thought were the good an' bad sins, or maybe we should say, the bad an' the worse.

What strikes him as queer about the thing is that the sins that are classed as the worst are the ones that are not against the law. In ither words, they are legal sins. They winna get ye intae jail. I'm sure noo ye are interested tae ken what they are. I wis mysel' when I found oot that much about them. I had always held tae the opinion that when a mon did onything that he kenned wis wrang he wis liable tae commit ony ither sin in the catalogue. But it seems that's no' the case. For according tae about ninety-nine per cent. o' the answers that this meenister got frae oor soldiers at the front, Cowardice is the one crime for which there is na forgiveness and which they pit at the head o' the list.

When ye come tae think o' it ye canna wonder at them either. The soldier wha is a coward is what ye might call a *complete failure*, sae it doesn't matter whether he has ony ither sins charged up against him or not. He's done for, sae far as his job as a soldier goes. He might be a drunkard or a gambler or onything ye like an' still be a master hand at coaxin' the Germans back intae their ain country by the shortest route they ken. If he is he'll get forgiveness for his minor shortcomings frae his comrades, ye may depend upon that, and, judgin' by my ain feelins, I hae an idea that the rest o' us will hae a sneakin' inclination tae agree wi' them. The chap that doesn't know what fear is and that winna let himsel' find oot, stands a chance o' passin' for somethin' o' a man in maist ony kind o' a crowd. And tae a considerable extent it's right too. In peace or war the mon that's afraid to dae his duty isn't o' much account or o' muckle value tae society.

I mind one time when I wis a wee gaffer, goin' to town on some fair day or ither, I think it wis. There wis a big crowd o' men an' boys standin' in front o' one o' the hotels that used tae be doing somethin' o' a business on fair days in those times. That wis before the present dry spell; in fact, ye might say that it wis in the time o' the flood. A good mony o' the men were beginnin' tae feel the guid o' the tonic they had been takin' on their ain prescription and one big chap, o' mair than two hundred pound weight, started walkin' up an' doon the sidewalk an' inquiren' gin there wis ony man in the crowd that wanted tae get killed. As far as could be judged by the actions o' those present, none o' them appeared tae be tired o' life at that particular meenute, but just then a wee laddie, o' about four or five years o' age I should say he wis, went tae rin past the big chap on the sidewalk. The big fellow grabbed him by the collar o' his wee coat an' started draggin' him up an' doon the middle o' the street, an' every once in a while giein' him a slap on the side o' the heid. Of coorse, the laddie wis soon cryin' for his mither, but as she wis na doot at hame, he got na assistance frae that quarter. It wis lucky for the big chap that she didn't happen tae appear on the scene or he wad soon hae got his eyes scratched oot. But the fact that I want tae mention is, that there wasn't one o' the men in that bunch on the hotel verandah that sae much as made a start to tak' the wee bairn oot o' that auld drunkard's hands. They were afraid they'd get hurt gin they interfered.

Continued on page 1834.

The Story of a Farm Boy.

Part IV. Why the Boy Planned to Return to the Land.

BY B. S. A.

Jimmy arrived in a strange city a little after eleven on a beautiful June morning. The net of shining haze, which the poets have pointed out to us as one of the pleasing features of our May and June days, was silvering the horizon walls. All nature was at its best. As the train slowed up when entering the city parks, Jimmy at once missed the broad fields, verdant in their spring garb, and could not help contrasting with the clean, wholesome country scenes through which he had just passed, and where there was room and fresh air enough for all and countless thousands more, the dingy little homes and the small and ill-kept back yards of the crowded toilers of the city. Of course, the railway passes through the poorest sections of the city, much as it does the country, but nevertheless human beings were obliged to live in the shacks adjoining the tracks. Homesickness he had mastered during his first weeks at College, and once thoroughly recovered from a severe attack of this malady the man is immune. He was not homesick. Rather was he determined. The sights he saw—his first impressions of the city where he was destined to make his abode for several years—only steeled his heart, stiffened his back-bone and increased his determination to make good—to get on and the sooner get away from it all and back to the place where he felt he would be most satisfied, and, possibly, most useful.

Jimmy has told me that he will never forget the day he entered the office in which his new duties were to be executed. It was a busy office. There was no time for preliminaries or explanations. His reception was: "Glad to see you; there's your desk, go to work," and he was at it for the rest of the hour between eleven and twelve. His first impressions of the work were unfavorable. His job was a daily grind to satisfy a never-ending and ever-increasing demand. He was supposed to be a walking encyclopaedia. He had been described by members of the College staff, who had recommended him for his pen-pushing position, as an all-round man. He must live up to his reputation. He plugged away.

The first six months formed another difficult period in Jimmy's career. He learned that College training was not sufficient in itself to turn out men capable of mastering professional agricultural work without effort. The course was satisfactory and had served its purpose—it had trained Jimmy to think, and thinkers can act where action is necessary. The point, however, is that the College-trained man must go on learning or he is never a success. His work when he leaves College must be studied even more diligently than his books while at school. Jimmy was a good student and picked up the essentials of his new occupation fairly rapidly, when it is considered that while he had a chief over him, he had no one to tell him what to do. He worked hard for six months, for it was necessary that he fail not. He was on a trial contract. After about five months of the hardest effort he had ever put forth, he concluded that he should get more for his services else he might be obliged to look elsewhere. The increase came without asking for it, and he was told by the head of the firm that he had made good. This goes a long way with any young man, and Jimmy decided then and there to stick to the job and see what there really was in it.

A few months later my true friend, as I who understood him best knew he would, returned to his old home and married the country girl of his choice. Jimmy's finances were then in such condition that the young couple were able to furnish their home without going into debt, and they settled down in their new city surroundings—both understanding the purpose of Jimmy's effort and both hoping to "some day" return to the land. They believed in living well and saving for a rainy day.

Time passes rapidly; months go faster as folks grow older. Jimmy's advancement was also rapid. He moved up to the top of his profession after two years and a half of close application. He worked without ceasing. He was absent from his duties one-half day in six years. A robust constitution and perfect health stood him in good stead. He worked, studied and rounded out his education. His salary, for wages had advanced to salary, was more than three times the amount of his initial stipend. Naturally, under the conditions, one would say he should be satisfied. But there are people who are rather hard to entirely suit. Jimmy may have been one of these. However, he still felt that he should be getting closer to the land, and he planned.

What did Jimmy plan? Why did he plan? Readers will guess at once that he turned over in his own mind ways and means of getting back on the land. Why should he? Was he not doing well? His father and mother thought so. His friends of his earlier days told him they wished they had taken a College education and had prepared themselves for a position like his. Farmers said to him: "You're far better off where you are than you could ever be on the farm. Your work is light, your pay is big, and you have a good time." Just another indication of the fact that no man knows another's work and another's business quite so well as the man himself. Personal preference goes a long way in satisfying a man's mind. Money is not all. Place is not everything. Never was man made truly happy by either fame or money. This Jimmy realized from his work day by day and he planned to return to the farm as an occupation because College training and years of professional work increased, rather

This is the fourth chapter of "The Story of a Farm Boy." In the preceding chapters were set forth the influences instrumental in forming the boy's decision to leave the farm and take a course at an agricultural college. Then comes the end of the College term, and the subject of the story enters professional agriculture—more as a means to an end than as his real life work. In this chapter the impressions of "Jimmy" as he enters upon his new work are most interestingly told, but his longing for the freedom of the country finally decides him to plan on a return to the land.



More Alluring than the City Streets.

than diminished his love for the practical end of his calling. He had met with success, comparatively speaking. He had saved a little money—enough to give him a respectable start on a farm for himself without having to call upon "father" for aid. He had gained the knowledge he felt he required to make the most out of life on the land. Farming would mean more to him than simply a means of making a living—it would be life.

Jimmy had exploded the idea, which once had a place in his mind, that professional and other salaried city people did not have to work hard for success. His belief as a young lad, in common with that of the majority of people reared in the country, was that salaried city folk and city business men did not have to put forth much effort. True, some do not, but the great majority work, if not with their hands with their heads, and theirs is the pace that kills. It was so with Jimmy. When a man works at the highest possible tension all the time for a decade, he is not as fresh and ready for the fray as when he first began. He may have comparatively short days at the office. He could not stand long ones. But Jimmy was at work from which it was entirely impossible to get away, even when not in the office. It was exacting; it was tiring. There are no real "snaps." Diligence alone, brings success.

With sufficient capital to start without going too deeply into debt, farming, to the one who knows it from all its many angles and still loves it, has no equal. Jimmy remembered a part of an old poem which fitted his case and he used to often quote it to his wife and two little boys, for such was now his family. It referred to the farm.

"A sense of pureness in the air,
Of wholesome growth of living things;
Sky, trees, the grass, the very loam,
I love them all, this is our home."

He felt that nowhere else could even be a real home to himself and family. Where his heart was there he must be also.

Deeply and long did he consider. It takes no small amount of courage, after years of ready monthly pay checks, to break away and depend upon a farm to turn in the cash. Payments can never be so regular on the farm. Money can never be so ready. Moreover, Jimmy had grown to like his professional work as well as could be expected of one so attached to the

soil. He had congenial surroundings. He met, conversed and dealt with the recognized agricultural leaders of the day. Trips were almost a weekly occurrence with him. He went much; he saw much; he had a good job as jobs go. He hesitated to leave it. He felt that his work was reaching a far larger number and perhaps doing more good than he could hope to do in his more limited sphere in whatever community he might later find the farm to suit his somewhat critical tastes. However, he felt that he had given a decade of his best life to professional agriculture; he desired a change and believed he was justified, to be fair with himself and his family, in planning to go back to the land. Jimmy's family was by this time a big consideration. For a man who knows the country well, the city is a poor place to raise a family. I would not trade my own country advantages as a boy, although they seemed nothing other than disadvantages of the worst kind then, for all the better chances of artificial training which the city offers. Boys are a problem in the city, and Jimmy had two of the liveliest sort. He knew the gloss, glitter and hollowness of the life that lay ahead of the lads if they remained in the city. For their sake he preferred the farm.

And what of his wife? Just this. Most of the inconveniences of farm life had passed away. The farmer's wife had come, partially at least, into her own. All things were becoming new on the land. Telephones, rural mail delivery, automobiles, and, best of all, running water in the homes, lighting, and sanitary conveniences common in city houses were lightening the burden of the farmer's wife. Jimmy believed that every farm woman should get just as many of the necessary handy appliances for her half of the farming effort as the farmer himself demanded for his outdoor work. It was just as necessary in his belief that the farmer's wife have a washing machine, as it was that the farmer have a self-binder. It was more imperative that she get the necessary water for the home on tap in every room than it was that the farmer have running water in his stock barns. And so on. All these things were discussed in the home, and Jimmy's wife saw farming in its true light. The team to do it were each ready to take their end of the whiffletree and pull together.

Jimmy had been intimately acquainted with the work of the various farmer's organizations which had sprung into being during his sojourn in the city. His professional position prevented him from taking an active part in any, but he lent his sympathy to their efforts. He hoped by returning to the land to become a "booster" for organized agriculture. He believed that through co-operative union farmers could advance their calling and greatly improve their position. Besides, the revelations of the great war had shown the man on the land to be the first essential of the race.

"Man's living comes out of the soil."

Without farmers the race would succumb to starvation. The farmer is truly a producer of wealth. He is a creator of value and there is a peculiar satisfaction in earning a dollar through farm crops, or live stock, that can never be connected with the mere abstracting of the same amount from some unproductive enterprise. Jimmy loved to watch crops, calves, colts, pigs and lambs grow. He wanted to be directly responsible for the growth of some. Jimmy desired to work with living things. He felt that the place to live and build a home for a man so constituted was on the farm. He knew city life and wished it could be made possible for all those grumbling sons of the soil, who had never been obliged to make their homes and living in the city, to get away from their farms for a while. They would the better appreciate the farm and the great outdoors ever after. The only person competent to compare city and rural life is the one who has really tasted, yes, more than tasted, tried, both. Then let him who prefers the city stay therein and him who loves the land, return thereto. Jimmy's love for the land had grown with the years. He had no other road open to be honest with himself, but to return. And so he planned. He remembered the last line of an article written by a friend who had been through the same mill through which he was passing:

"It's character counts; and character grows strong and sturdy on the land."

Was Jimmy, or James, I should say,—for his hair showed a sprinkling of the silver locks which come earlier where the brain is overworked, to carry out his plans? Part five will reveal.

(To be continued.)

Canadians should not be too hopeful of an early peace. The Governments of Great Britain, France, United States and Italy are fully alive to the benefits of peace and realize how anxiously all the peoples of the allied nations await it. At the same time the present favorable military situation must not be lessened and we must remain fully keyed up to a continuance of the struggle. Dreams of peace must not weaken our determination to achieve our war aims.

THE HORSE.

Colts' feet are frequently neglected. They should be examined at regular intervals and kept trimmed to shape.

Too much hay is more harmful to horses than too little. It is not necessary to have hay in their mangers all the time.

Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica makes a very good tonic for a horse. Give a teaspoonful three times daily.

Don't neglect to give the work horses a thorough grooming at least once a day. When working regularly two groomings a day is advisable.

Tying the colts in a stall and leaving them there practically all the time is a mistake. Give them and the idle horses the freedom of the yard on fine days. They need the exercise.

Feed and care for the colt so that it will not get a set-back. If a colt becomes stunted during the first year it seldom fully recovers. Feeds which tend to produce bone and muscle should constitute the ration.

If the horses have a touch of the scratches, apply a lotion made of one ounce acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water. If raw surfaces appear it is advisable to poultice with warm linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal.

Idle horses will winter on a ration composed principally of good roughage. A heavy oat allowance is not essential. Feed a few roots. Good silage has been fed with satisfactory results, but care must always be taken as trouble has been caused where the silage was not of first quality.

Care of Stallions Between Seasons.

That the reproductive powers of stallions are influenced to a considerable degree by the care and attention they receive during the period between seasons, no horseman will deny. The too common practice of giving stallions neither work nor exercise after the season ends, until shortly before the next season is about to commence, is irrational and harmful.

In order that a stallion may do his best in the stud, as regards the number and physical condition of his progeny, it is necessary that his muscular, respiratory, digestive and genital systems be not allowed to become weak at any time, and in order that these organs may be kept in proper condition it is necessary that time and care be given during the eight or ten months of the year that he is not required for stud purposes.

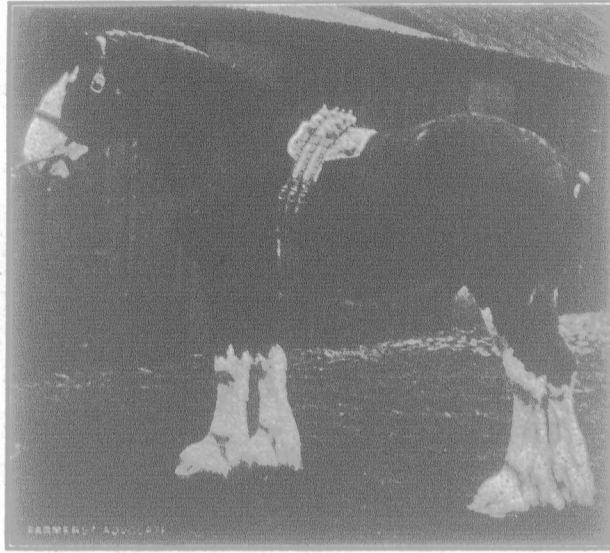
In large breeding establishments, where several stallions are kept, and generally stand on the premises for service, there is usually a number of large paddocks in which the horses are allowed to run free for a few hours every fine day during the whole year, and under such conditions they take sufficient voluntary exercise to keep the above mentioned systems in an active, healthy condition. On the other hand, where but one or two stallions are owned, often in a village, town or city, and are put on a regular route during May, June and part or the whole of July, which is the recognized stud season, the owner, in many cases, has not the necessary paddocks of the required size, and the horses, in many cases, stand in box stalls, and are seldom taken out for any purpose until the next stud season is approaching.

In the meantime, the horse's muscles become soft and flabby, and his digestive and respiratory organs more or less weak from want of function, and as a consequence his generative organs must suffer and become impaired. It is unreasonable to expect a sire, under such conditions, to produce a large percentage of foals, or to expect that those produced to be of the desired strength and general physical vigor. The organs mentioned cannot be brought to a satisfactory condition by a few days' or even a few weeks' attention in the spring. It is of sires under conditions of this nature that we wish to speak.

A stallion that has been on a weekly route for two months or longer, has of necessity been highly fed in order to keep him in condition. This is necessary in order to enable him to endure the physical exercise required and also perform the functions of a sire. When the season is over it is probably wise to allow him a rest of two or three weeks, but the change in food and labor should not be too sudden. His feed should be gradually reduced in quantity and he should be given a little daily exercise for a week or ten days. Then withhold hay and grain for about 12 to 18 hours, feeding bran only, then administer a purgative of aloes or raw linseed oil. We consider this good practice in any case when a horse has been highly fed and kept at high tension for a few months. It gives the digestive organs a rest, or at least a temporary change. After administering the purgative, bran only should be fed until purgation commences, then feed lightly on grass, bran and a little grain and allow him comparative rest for two or three weeks.

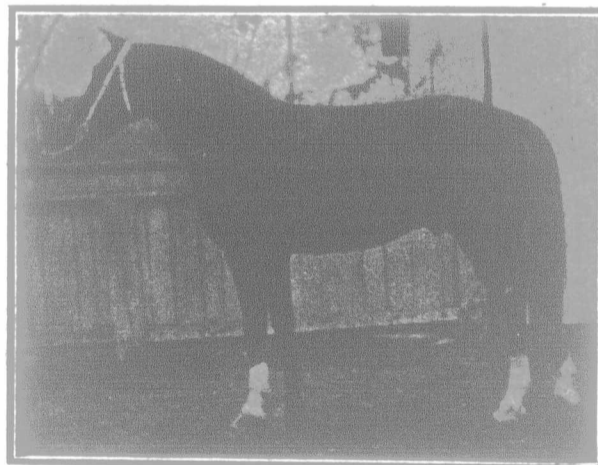
While we have stated that the various organs should be kept in good condition by regular exercise, we consider that a few weeks' rest as stated is advisable. After this he will be better performing ordinary farm or road work, and fed accordingly. It is not wise to work him to exhaustion, or to ask him to perform work that requires extreme muscular or respiratory exertion,

and hence impair rather than improve his condition, but regular ordinary work is beneficial. It is well to feed considerable grass, bran and other easily-digested foods, but unless he be sick no drugs should be given other than the purgative mentioned. Where there is no work for him to do, and a suitable paddock for voluntary exercise is not obtainable, he should have at least a few miles of daily exercise, either on the halter, in harness or under saddle. This, of course, takes time, but it is necessary when we wish to do the best for the horse. When cold weather arrives and grass is not procurable, he should, in addition to hay and oats in reasonable quantities, according to the labor he is performing, be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran with a little linseed meal two or three times weekly.



Regular Exercise is Necessary for the Heavy Horse.

As regards grooming, the somewhat popular opinion that a stallion should not be groomed after the season ends until the next spring; that he sheds better under such conditions, is, in our opinion, radically wrong. In order that any horse may do and feel his best it is necessary that his skin be in good condition whether he be working or idle, and this cannot be unless he be regularly groomed. In regard to blanketing, the nature of the stable in which he is kept must govern. The horse should be kept comfortable, and we are of the opinion that good ventilation, even at the expense of heat, where clothing is necessary in cold weather, is preferable to close, warm, but poorly-ventilated quarters. Of course, a stable where sufficient heat



Proper Feed and Exercise are the Essentials in Stallion Care.

without clothing, and at the same time good ventilation is obtainable, is ideal.

When a sire is used as above between seasons special preparation for the stud is not necessary, and if an owner has work for his stallions between seasons he can make them at least earn their keep, which is no small consideration, especially under existing conditions, and at the same time will intensify and prolong their usefulness in the stall. WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

Exercise is essential to the health of animals.

At a Shorthorn sale in Illinois 35 head averaged \$663.

Polled Herefords at Des Moines, Ia., averaged \$487 at a recent sale.

Mixing cut straw with the silage will aid in conserving the hay supply.

Dairy Shorthorns at Col. Hobb's sale in England, averaged £285, or in the neighborhood of \$1,400.

Don't neglect to salt the cattle after they are stabled. A little every day is better than a large quantity at irregular periods.

The greater the masculinity and character of the sire the more surely will he stamp his characteristics good and bad upon his progeny.

The in-and-outer in the live-stock business never gets as far ahead as those who continue in the business year after year and are always working towards an ideal.

Twenty-five pounds of charcoal, one and one-half pails of salt, one-half bushel of ashes, and four pounds of sulphur mixed together makes a very good condiment for hogs.

It is reported that the quality of breeding cattle in Switzerland has deteriorated considerably since the outbreak of war as the import of stock has been very difficult. Shortage of fodder in that country has caused a drop in the price of live stock.

It is not good policy to rush the unfinished hogs and cattle on to the market. Very often in so doing the owner is getting rid of them just at a time when they are making the most economical and fastest gains. Glutting the market with thin stuff tends to weaken the trade for prime stock.

A lotion made of one ounce acetate of lead, one ounce sulphate of zinc, and one pint of water is very useful for applying to fresh wounds, scratches, etc. It is antiseptic, cooling, astringent and non-irritant. If you haven't a supply on hand it might be advisable to secure the material the next time you are in town so as to have it ready in case of an emergency.

According to the Live Stock Journal, the cottagers in England must give up pig raising. Hog raising was encouraged in England some months ago, but now it is found to cost less in tonnage to import bacon than to import feeding stuffs for pigs. The new rationing order reduces the grain allowance to the minimum. This should help the Canadian market for hogs.

During the past few weeks a large number of cattle have been lifted from the pastures and placed on the market. From towns in the north part of Middlesex County from twenty to twenty-five car loads of prime steers have been shipped in a day; which make practically a train load of cattle out of one centre. A single day's shipment doesn't deplete the stock in this district. Such shipments take place several times in a season.

Pure-Bred Stock and Pedigrees.

When buying pure-bred stock and particularly when founding a pure-bred stock farm, consult the pedigrees of the prospective purchases closely and find out what the immediate ancestry of the individuals proposed to be purchased is like.

The following percentages correspond to the amount of the blood of those particular animals in your animal. It corresponds to the amount of influence that that particular individual has upon the characteristics of your animal. There may be slight variations but they are exceptions rather than the rule:

	Percentage
Dam.....	50
Granddam.....	25
Great-granddam.....	12½
Great-great-granddam.....	6¼
Great-great-great-granddam.....	3⅛
Great-great-great-great-granddam.....	1 9/16
Sire.....	50
Grandsire.....	25
Great-grandsire.....	12½
Great-great-grandsire.....	6¼
Great-great-great-grandsire.....	3⅛
Great-great-great-great-grandsire.....	1 9/16

A little study of these percentages should be of value to any one who is starting out with the idea of breeding high-class pure-bred stock, and who has in mind actually improving the present standard. It is these unerring percentages that are the guide-posts along the breeder's highway. If he ignores them he is apt to take the wrong course. In fact, the minute he ignores them he has taken the wrong course.

There is no getting away from the fact that the blood of the ancestors to the third and fourth generations has influence on the present herd, thus the importance of studying well the pedigrees and ascertaining if possible the individuality and character of the ancestors of the breeding female, and especially of the herd sire. Buying a herd header at random is poor business. His pedigree should be carefully studied, and his qualities should nick well with the females on which he is to be used. Where the females are weak the bull should be particularly strong in order to correct the weakness in the progeny. Too many are guided by the dollar rather than by individuality and breeding when purchasing a bull, consequently seldom have top-notchers in the herd. The best herds to-day are the result of their owners paying attention to the quality of blood and the individuality in the sire used. The beginner cannot expect to build up a herd of merit by using plain or inferior sires.

Cotswold Sheep.

Like a number of the breeds of sheep which we have been giving a brief history of, in past issues, the native home of the Cotswold was in England, in the County of Gloucester. The Cotswold Hills extend through this county, and on these hills of variable soils, oftentimes yielding poor pasture but moderate crops of wheat and roots, the Cotswold breed was originated. According to "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, "sheep in the early times were folded in shelters locally known as 'cots' or 'cotes,' and were pastured on the wild, treeless hills of the region which were termed 'wolds,' from which the name Cotswold was evolved. As early as 1464 history states that the King of England granted permission for certain Cotswold sheep to be exported to Spain. Thus it will be seen that this breed traces back for many generations. The region in which the Cotswold originated has long been a noted wool-producing section, and dates back to the days of Roman conquest. It has always been a large-framed, long-wooled breed, but the sheep as we know it to-day is considerably improved over the old type. Undoubtedly, Leicester blood has been used, which reduced the size and improved the build and also tended to more quality, finer wool, and earlier maturity. Breeders of Cotswolds have practiced judicious selection with gratifying results.

The Cotswold compares with the Lincoln in size. In moderate flesh a mature ram will weigh over 250 pounds, and a ewe over 200 pounds. While this breed does well in the feed-lot and has held its own in competition with other breeds in feeding tests, the mutton of two-year-old sheep and over lacks the fineness of fibre that is so desirable, and there is also a tendency for the animals to put on too much external fat when well fed. The Cotswold lamb, however, does not show the faults above mentioned and is most acceptable on the table. The breed meets with favor as a grazer, especially where pastures are abundant. Being of quiet temperament and large frame, it may be fed to advantage on the ordinary field crops, as rape, turnips, etc., on restricted areas within hurdles. The Cotswold ewe produces large lambs and feeds them well.

As a wool producer the Cotswold ranks high. While the fleece has a tendency towards coarseness, it is of a lustrous character. From eight to ten inches is the common length of fibre, although on some sheep it exceeds this by several inches. The average fleece will weigh from nine to ten pounds, although this weight has been considerably exceeded on certain individuals.

The breed is to be found in practically every country, having been exported from its native county in England. In the various countries organizations for promoting this breed of sheep are maintained. While the Cotswold is one of the oldest breeds, it was not until the early part of the nineteenth century that it was introduced to the United States. In 1832, C. Dunn, of New York State, imported a Cotswold ram, and in 1840, W. H. Sotham imported a flock to the same State. The breed gained in popularity as it was well suited to the existing conditions. The breed soon found its way to Canada, where a number of flocks were established. At practically all the large shows there is keen competition in the Cotswold classes, where models of breed type and conformation are to be seen. It is a hardy breed of sheep and does well under Canadian farming conditions.

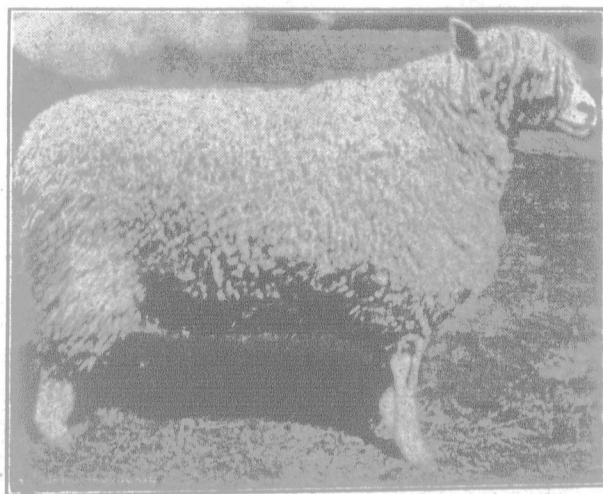
The Cotswold head is a distinguishing feature of the breed. It has a slightly Roman nose, and locks of wool cover the forehead extending to near the nostrils. A broad back, strong loin, full leg of mutton, and great thickness through the heart, are characteristic of the breed. It might be faulted, however, for some representatives appearing somewhat upstanding and lacking in depth of body. As a rule there is a marked alertness of expression in the Cotswold, and it carries itself well. In the "Shepherd's Hand-Book," issued by the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, appears the following description of the breed:

Head—Moderately fine, broad between the eyes and nostrils, but without a short, thick appearance, and well covered on crown with long, lustrous wool. Face—Either white or slightly mixed with grey, or white dappled with brown. Nostrils—Wide and expanded. Nose dark. Eyes—Prominent, but mild looking. Ears—Broad, long, moderately thin, and covered with short hair. Collar—Full from breast and shoulders, tapering gradually all the way to where the neck and head join; neck should be fine and graceful, and free from coarse and loose skin. Shoulders—Broad and full, and, at the same time, joined so gradually to the collar forward and chine backwards as not to leave the least hollow in either place! Fore Legs—The mutton on the arm should come quite to the knee. Leg upright with heavy bone—being clear from superfluous skin, with wool to fetlock and may be mixed with grey. Breast—Broad and well forward, keeping the legs wide apart. Girth and chest full and deep. Fore Flank—Quite full, not showing hollow behind the shoulder. Back and Loin—Broad, flat and straight, from which the ribs must spring, with a fine circular arch. Belly—Straight on underline. Quarters—Long and full, with mutton quite down to the hock. Hock—Should stand neither in nor out. Twist—Or junction inside of thighs, deep, wide and full, which with a broad breast will keep the legs open and upright. Fleece—The whole body should be covered with long, lustrous wool, having a bold, open curl.

Don't wait too long before making water pipes, etc., proof against frost. Many suffered great inconveniences last winter on account of frozen water pipes, and the consequent impairment of the systems installed.

The Self-Feeder For Pigs.

In past issues plans and specifications of the self-feeder, suitable for swine, have been published in these columns. This fall a number of breeders have asked for information regarding the construction and practicability of the self-feeder. We herewith publish a diagram of a self-feeder which very clearly shows the method of construction. The self-feeder is very largely used in sections of the United States, where hog raising is engaged in on a large scale. The Experimental Farms at Ottawa have used the self-feeder for a number of years, and have recommended it for use under Canadian conditions. It offers a partial solution to the labor problem, as instead of having to feed the growing pigs two or three times a day, the feeder may be filled up once or twice a week. This method of feeding has proven to be no deterrent to economical and successful hog rearing. In many instances the hogs have done



Typical Cotswold.

better when given the privilege of helping themselves than when given a certain allowance at stated times. In one class of feeder there are a number of divisions so that various feeds may be kept separate, and the porker is allowed to take the kind which best suits his taste. For instance, the heavier grains, as barley or corn chop, may be fed separately from shorts or tankage, and the pig be allowed to balance his own ration. By this method of feeding it is necessary to have a trough for water in the pen, and care should be taken that the pigs get a sufficient quantity of clean water to drink.

In many pens the trough space is insufficient for the number of hogs kept to feed comfortably at one time. Consequently, there is a rushing from one end of the trough to the other, with the resulting waste of feed. It is entirely different when the self-feeder is used; even with more pigs in the pen than under the old system, there is no crowding. For instance, some time ago we saw a pen of upwards of twenty pigs which secured their rations from a self-feeder located in the centre of the pen. Some of the pigs were helping themselves to a mixture of oats and barley, others were taking a drink

comparing illustration shows a two-way feeder. This may be cut down the centre, however, to make two one-way feeders. Construction should be such that the grain will feed down without clogging, and the troughs at the bottom must be so constructed that there will be a minimum of waste. The diagram shows the bottom of the feeder extending out 12 inches beyond the side, with a projection several inches high to prevent the grain being rooted over into the pen. The following are specifications which may be a guide when selecting material to construct a feeder:

The walls consist of three 2 x 3 studs on each side, covered inside with 1/2-inch T & G boarding. On top of the studs is a 2 x 3 plate. The boarding should start at 5 inches above the floor of the troughs, and a gate, or feed control board, 3/8-inch by 10 inches in width, the full length of the feeder, slides behind the boarding. This gate may be fastened at any desired height by thumbscrews, sliding in a vertical slot on the outside face of the boarding. Connection between control board and thumbscrews is made by two iron straps 1 inch by 1/4 inch, as shown.

The floor of the bin consists of 1/2-inch T & G boarding laid on 2 x 2 rafters at 45 degrees.

The floor of the feed troughs is 3/8-inch T & G boarding laid across the 2 x 4 base pieces.

The front of the feed troughs consists of 1 piece 4 inches by 4 inches (2 two by fours) beveled from the centre down to the flooring. From this front are placed 2-inch by 2-inch braces running up to 1-inch by 3-inch piece laid along the sides, as shown.

The roof consists of 2-inch by 2-inch rafters resting on the 2-inch by 3-inch plate, and covered with 1-inch T & G boarding and ready roofing.

The door which is made of 1/2-inch T & G with 1-inch by 3-inch battens at back, should be equipped with hinges and handle for lifting, and in the case of the roof door, should have a prop to keep it open.

The structure is 5 feet 1 3/4 inches by 6 feet 5 1/2 inches, outside dimensions.

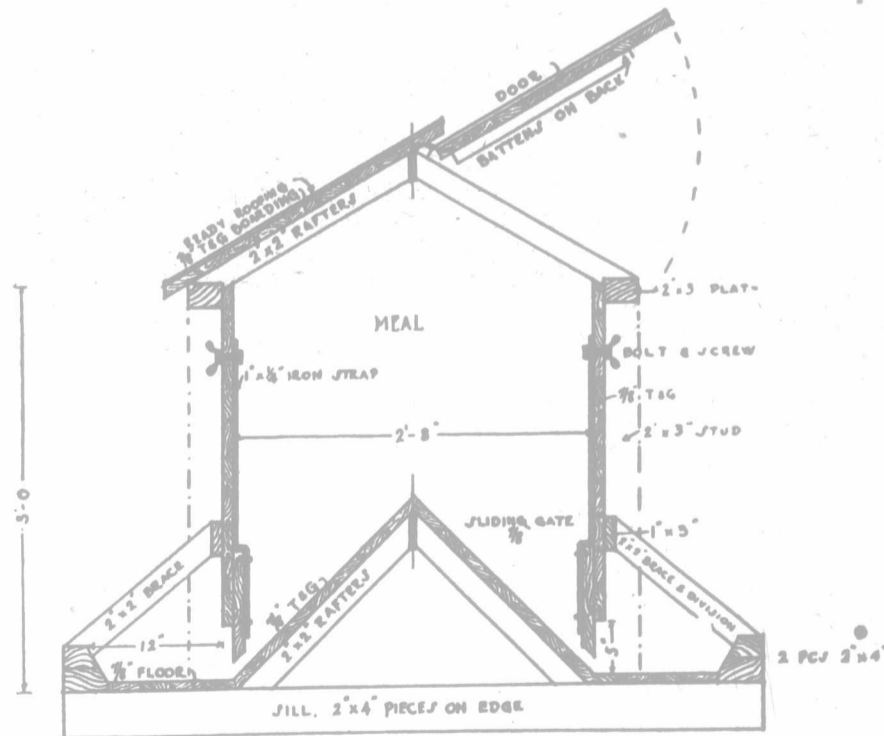
The above dimensions makes a very satisfactory feeder, but the size may be altered to suit the place where it is to be located, provided that the principle of construction is similar.

Hairless Pigs.

Throughout the Corn Belt a large number of hairless pigs are born every spring. The trouble has developed to such an extent that considerable work has been done in order to ascertain the cause and remedy for this malady. Some authorities estimate that upwards of a million pigs are lost annually from this cause alone in the State of Montana, and the trouble has become a serious menace to the swine breeders of the various breeds. A bulletin has been prepared by E. B. Hart and H. Steenbock, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, in which the cause and remedy are set forth. According to this bulletin, the hairless pigs are of normal weight and size, and are generally carried the full gestation period. When absolutely hairless, and born alive, they sometimes live a few hours but sooner or later die. They have thick necks, thick skin, do not squeal and have no vitality. The skin is smooth and shiny. In

the same litter there may be normal pigs, with a full coat of hair and plenty of vigor, while others are hairless and with little vitality. The trouble is more prevalent in the spring than in the fall. The cause of the trouble is attributed to goitre, and enlarged, improperly-working thyroid gland. This gland at the centre and base of the throat, in its enlarged condition accounts for the thick necks in little pigs. The goitre in the sow does not seriously affect her health and according to the authors of the bulletin does not affect her use for meat, but unless corrected it does interfere with her breeding functions.

Iodine has been used for curing and controlling this malady. It is claimed that the thyroid gland forms a chemical substance containing iodine which it circulates through the blood stream. If conditions arise whereby the animal system requires more of this substance, and it is not supplied in the food, the gland enlarges, and it is therefore claimed that the goitre is due either to the failure of the gland to absorb the iodine which is in the blood, or failure to absorb the iodine from the feed. Tests have shown that a normal gland contains about 22 per cent. of iodine, but that this gland in a hairless pig contains no iodine. In most instances, however, there is enough iodine in the regular feed, if it is properly assimilated, to furnish the normal requirements of the animal. The authors of the bulletin have corrected the hairless-pig trouble by giving the sow, during her entire gestation period, approximately one-third of an ounce of potassium iodide per one hundred pounds of feed. Where hairless pigs have occurred on a



Plan of Self-feeder for Hogs.

from the water trough, while still others were contentedly stretched at full length in a corner of the pen. That the pigs were thrifty was evident, and the owner stated that since he had adopted this method of feeding that he had had less trouble from pigs crippling, and had secured more economical gains with less labor and attention.

It is not necessary to build an elaborate feeder. A bin may be attached to the side of the pen, and an opening made at the bottom so that the pigs may secure their rations. The two-sided feeder is, however, better adapted for outdoor use, or where a considerable number of pigs are kept in one pen or runway. The ac-

farm, it is claimed to be good insurance against their recurrence to use potassium iodide.

It is believed that improper feeding of the young sows may result in the production of hairless pigs. Supplying feeds that are too high in protein, and giving too little roughage, has not proven to be advisable. The use of roots, and alfalfa or clover hay in the ration, along with the usual grains, not only makes the raising of breeding stock more economical, but it gives a healthier animal than where grain alone is used. Under our conditions of feeding, where mixed grains rather than a single grain is used, there is less likelihood of irregularities arising. However, should hairless pigs be born it is evidently an indication that the dam is suffering from goitre, or inactivity of the thyroid gland, which prevents it from absorbing and utilizing some of the chemical compounds which are essential to the health of an animal.

Extraordinary Prices for Stock in Great Britain.

Sheep prices in Britain are sky-high, and the limit was reached at Ashford (Kent) when the first ram to ever make one thousand guineas—a guinea is one sovereign and one shilling tacked on to it—in a public sale-ring was disposed of. This was a Romney Marsh ram, and the buyer was the Argentine exporter, J. Sidey, while the vendor was J. Egerton Queded. The latter only offered 19 rams, and they averaged £249 15s. 9d. apiece, or a total of £4,746. Some others of his lot made 220, 400, 200, 420, 230, and 170 guineas each. Of the 329 rams offered, 203 were bought by exporters mainly for the South American continent. The 1,000-guinea ram was the champion of the usual show held in connection with the sale, which was an "official" society event. O. C. Millen averaged £159 for 7 of his rams; R. S. Strouts, £140 for 15; H. B. Amos, £123 for 10 and N. Farmer, £101 for 5.

F. Money averaged £42 apiece for Lincoln rams, at Louth; F. F. Jordan got £13 6s. 9d. for 10 Leicester shearlings, at Driffield; grass-fed Lincoln shearlings made £28, at Louth; Oxford Down rams made 20 guineas in York market, and also at Penrith; while A. J. Balfour's Oxford Down Macedonia fetched £32, at Gorgie, and Walter Rutherford's two-crop Oxford Down ewes fetched up to £32 10s. each at Newtown St. Boswells.

R. W. Hobbs & Son got £44 for an Oxford Down ram at Kelso, where, however, W. Parker Moore, the Shorthorn man, received £100 for a beautifully fleeced ram. The top price at Northampton was £84. A Kerdy Hill ram has made £81, and so the great game goes on. Ewe prices are up, generally, in whatever breed one enquires for. Border Leicester ewes averaged £12 and £16 (according to age), in Gorgie.

British Record for Dairy Shorthorns.

A new British record average for milking Shorthorns obtained on October 4, at a sale of 68 head of cattle bred by R. W. Hobbs & Sons, at Kelmscott, Lechlade, Gloucestershire. The record was made on the cows and heifers, some 44 head of which realized £12,576 18s., or an average of £285 16s. 9d. apiece. They aggregated £3,160 10s., and so the 68 head realized all told £15,737 8s., or a general average of £231 8s. 8d. for each animal sold. There were no outstanding big-priced animals, but they nearly all sold for three figures, i. e., in British guineas. The London Dairy Show winner, Lady Alexandra, now eleven years old, and yielding 7,374 lbs. of milk on an average with her seven calves, fetched 420 guineas to Captain Wills, Thornly Hall, Northampton. She, however, gave 8,843 lbs. of milk with her last calf. The sum of 480 guineas was paid by R. Silcock & Sons for Melody 13th, which yielded 14,060½ lbs. of milk from September 13, 1917, to August 25, 1918, and was still yielding two gallons daily. Her average yield for her last six calves was 10,600 lbs. per annum. Sir A. Herbert paid 500 guineas for Filkins 19th, which can do her 7,000 lbs. of milk at six years of age. Sir E. Cassel gave 550 guineas for Melody 22nd, a four-year-old cow with 6,000 lbs. to her credit. The two-year-old heifer, Bloom 20th, made 500 guineas to Messrs. M. & P. Perkins, and her month-old bull calf fetched 140 guineas to a Lancashire firm. Sir F. Mann gave 350 guineas for the heifer, Melody 28th. Kelmscott Conjuror 12th was the top-priced bull, and he was bought at 300 guineas for abroad.

Other Recent Prices.

The Hackney mare, Adbolton Bountiful, twice supreme London champion, has been sold by auction in England for 1,400 guineas. C. F. Kenyon, Whitchurch, Salop, buying her. The Hackney stallion, Hopwood King, another supreme champion of the breed made 1,340 guineas to Captain Bertram Mills,

who used to handle Miss Ella Ross' horses when they were shown at Madison Square Gardens.

The late Dr. Clement Stephenson's herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle dispersed at Benton averaged £66 6s. 3d. for 52 head, or an aggregate of £3,448 4s.

At a sale of South Devon cattle, 47 bulls averaged £66 6s. 6d., and 10 females, £75 apiece.

Milking Shorthorns are making big money in Cumberland, where the late A. Ritson's 77 head averaged £199 12s. 9d. each, or an aggregate of £15,373 5s. Then 32 of Thos. Richardson's (Wigton) herd averaged £109 11s., and 54 of John Morton's (Skelsmergh) averaged £88 15s. 8d.

Lord Powis got 440 guineas for a Secret heifer in his sale at Welshpool. In four days in England, 211 pedigreed dual-purpose Shorthorns were disposed of for £27,521 16s. These are real utility prices for utility stock, without crazes for families.

A national scheme for rationing live stock of all kinds comes into vogue in Britain on November 17.

ALBION.

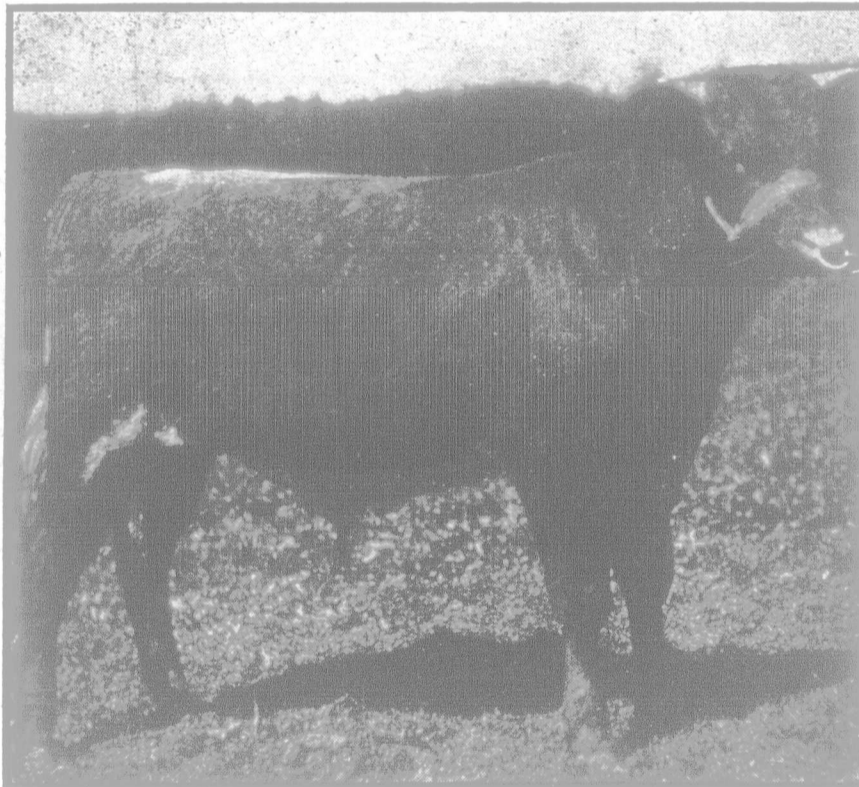
THE FARM.

Legal Sins.

Continued from page 1830.

When ye think about it it's na wonder the soldier boys pit Cowardice at the head o' the list for meanness.

The sin that cam' next, accordin' tae their idea, wis Selfishness. The man that thought o' himself first an' ithers afterwards, or not at all, they had na use for. Oot there where there is sae muckle real hardship an' suffering it has come tae be that, while a man has the ability left tae get about at all, he is tryin' tae help those that he finds in a worse condition than himself. It seems tae be one o' their unwritten laws tae be on the lookout for "number two." Ye have tae come



Thornby Premier.

Dairy Shorthorn bull, selling for 2,000 guineas in England.

back hame to see people livin' up tae the law o' "every man for himself."

And it beats all tae see how weel some o' the farmers o' this country can dae it. That is, *some* o' them, ye ken I said. There's lots o' decent chaps in the profession that gie their thought an' time an' money tae help the boys in France, or to any ither cause in connection wi' the welfare o' humanity. We ken that weel. But there are ithers that ye canna pry apart frae their money even wi' the Red Cross for a lever. And as for pittin' ony o' their "hard-earned savings" intae the "Victory Loan," they couldna think o' it when they might be gettin' six per cent. on a first mortgage, which anyone will tell ye is better than a deed. These are the "look out for number one" people. When the war boosted the prices o' what they had tae sell they made na objection tae the increase, but when they're asked tae gie a part o' it back it's anither story a'tegither. Maybe they're afraid it might help tae end the war and they had get na mair fancy prices for their pigs an' chickens an' the like. It's a'richt to hae this sort o' thing go by the name o' Economy in times o' peace, but when it comes tae war and tae lendin' or givin' money tae help bring it tae a right finish, there's na ither name for it but Selfishness, and I dinna wonder at the boys puttin' it second on the list o' sins.

The third sin, and anither against which there is na Government law, is Braggin'. The chap that starts that sort o' think in the camps over in France soon gets the cold shoulder frae the rest o' the boys, an' gin he doesna quit it he is soon livin' a pretty poor life of it. But he generally quits it. They keep a guid

trainin' school here for what they call the "fresh fish." Na doot we all ken a few young fellows on this side o' the water that wad be the better o' a term or twa in that school, but maybe they'll get what they need where they are. That sort maistly do, sooner or later. Gin they hae ony brains tae start with they soon ken that none o' us hae onything tae brag about, considerin' the guid chances we've had.

Noo I dinna ken what ye'll think o' pittin' things like these ahead o' such things as drinkin' an' swearin' an' gamblin' and sae on, in the list o' sins. It used tae be the ither way aroond wi' the maist o' us, especially in oor young days. But oor soldiers hae been daein' some thinkin' since they got tae France, na doot, and there's a chance that we may be learning something from them in a kind o' a way. It's possible that the mon that cuts oot these three principal sins o' theirs will soon feel inclined tae cut oot all the ithers, little an' big. I'm thinkin' that's the idea. A man who has the qualities o' Courage an' Generosity an' Modesty can hardly help endin' up in the right way, gin he gets a little time an' half a chance. He's startin' on the right track an' as he goes ahead he's mair than likely tae throw overboard the things he finds are no worth carryin' along wi' him and which are daein' mair to haul him back than onything else. On the ither hand the man that is a Coward an' Selfish an' given tae Braggin' about himself an' ither small things like that, has qualities that mak' the poorest kind o' underpinnin' on which to build ony kind o' a decent character. And the fact that he doesna drink or swear or gamble seems to be o' but little help to him. I've heard tell o' men that did nane o' these things an' yet those that kenned them best said that they were naething but meanness, frae their hat tae the ground. Sae mak' what ye like o' it. Na doot there's room for argument, one way or the ither.

Timely Suggestions.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The question is often asked why do the insect enemies of our staple crops still hold sway, in spite of the fact that in a large number of cases specific remedies are suggested. Are these remedies purely scientific, worked out in a Government office, or are they suitable and applicable to present-day farming conditions? The writer is glad to say that most of the recommendations made have been thoroughly tested out, under field conditions, and quite suitable for the ordinary farmer and truck gardener to follow, should he feel so inclined.

Any experimental test is usually made under somewhat different conditions to that followed on the ordinary farm. The thoroughness and efficiency that is necessary demands a good deal of time, and patience, and to those who have no special scientific turn of mind the general comment by the ordinary observer is that a good deal of valuable time has been wasted. Is this the case? Would it not be better to ascertain what is being done, rather than be too critical?

We have been advertising greater production, but have we laid sufficient emphasis on systematic rotation and thorough cultivation? So far as the writer can see, in numerous cases the regular system of rotation is not being followed as heretofore, and crops are following one another in too rapid succession for big yields and freedom from insect injury. The growing of the same crop on the same ground two or more years in succession is not only depleting the soil of fertility, but is also inviting the insect pests of that particular crop, which is sure to suffer badly through decreased vitality. For instance, on a large number of farms wheat is following wheat, and is being put in much earlier than formerly, and which in the case of the Hessian Fly, should it make its appearance, would mean a serious setback to the wheat crop for a number of years to come. The writer does not wish to underestimate the imperative necessity of greater production, but he does wish to point out that greater production must go hand in hand with greater care in planning the farm crops, for maximum yields.

It may be good war-time policy to foster the growing of grain, but it is also necessary to see that sufficient plant food be available to secure an abundant yield. Half an acre properly cultivated and suitably fertilized is better than an acre poorly cultivated and half fertilized.

The inference between crop rotation and insect injury is self-evident. A healthy, vigorous plant is seldom seriously injured, due to the fact that it is better able to withstand adverse conditions, but a poor crop cannot withstand such a strain.

One blessing that the high price of wood and the shortage of coal has brought has been the removal of thousands of old rail fences, veritable hibernation quarters of hundreds of insects. Is it not possible to work out the most beneficial and the most suitable rotation of crops in different localities, and different types of soil, based on the freedom from insect injury. The writer believes this is quite possible, and would welcome suggestions on this point. Certain insects are injurious only on certain types of soil, and if we have made a study of the insects common to such a locality, together with the system of rotation followed, we are the better able to forestall probable insect injury. For instance, in 1914 we had an extensive outbreak of the army worm, but practically all the injury was confined to low-lying pasture lands and grain fields adjoining. We know now the general habitat of this species, and farmers, from the experience thus obtained, will know how to handle future outbreaks.

Fruit growers know they must spray every year, otherwise their crop is unmarketable, but no such regular injury is inflicted on the grain and root farmer,

save perhaps in the case of the potato beetle. We have a known and efficient remedy for combatting this pest; then why does it cost the farmer from \$15 to \$20 every year to spray his potato field? If spraying was thoroughly and efficiently done, and greater attention paid to spraying the second brood of beetles, much of this cost would be eliminated. We would do well to pay a little more attention to this pest.

One thing is quite certain, we must restore the balance that has been upset, incident upon the high prices of certain crops. We must farm, not merely look to the harvesting of big crops. A different policy must be resorted to. We must change our system of farm planning, and the time is now ripe for growers to give this matter some careful thought ere spring arrives.

The writer would like to see the introduction of a clean-up week on the farm; the whitewashing and disinfecting of all stables, cow houses, pig pens, chicken runs, the burning up of all rubbish, war on rats and mice, and proper storage facilities for seed and feed grain. A little care now will save a great deal of trouble later on.

Entomological Branch, Ottawa. H. F. HUDSON

Farm Boy Raising and the Canadian Market.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Nowadays we very frequently hear about baby-beef raising and hog raising (especially since the advent of the Canada Food Board), but we are seldom advised on the business of boy raising on the farm. Our agricultural officials evidently seem to consider that this is a very well-known subject, in fact so well known that no special thought need be spent on it; yet we look disparagingly at the annual statistics showing the number of boys and young men who have turned their backs on the soil, and are now engaged in urban occupations.

For the decrease in rural population, let us refer to the report of the Public Roads and Highway Commission issued in 1914: here we find that in many sections of rural Ontario the population has decreased as much as ten per cent. since the year nineteen-one to nineteen-eleven, and that on the whole the population has considerably fallen off. Where have they gone? Well, some have gone to the Prairie Provinces to follow their regular occupation, but the larger number are situated in Canadian cities. During more recent years, 1914 to 1918, the tendency is far more marked for the young man to move off to town. Munition factories have offered and paid very large wages to competent young men. Then on account of the war many clerical positions have opened up to the young people, with the result that these young farmers attended business college for six months or so, then found positions ready waiting for them. What was the final result? These young men returned home for vacation, and narrated with liquid fluency their wonderful opportunities and experiences in their new occupations; they told of the

numberless sports and pleasures of urban life. This had more effect than any ordinary recruiting meeting, and in the course of two years about fifty per cent. of the young people were either in the city or trying to locate a position there. But, what will the final outcome be? Canada, during war-time, has developed a wonderful manufacturing trade, and while the munition making will cease at the termination of the war, this manufacturing will continue in other channels. Will Canada's manufacturing trade cease? Never. This war has just given the necessary impetus to make a good start, and now it is down an inclined plane. While capital may be scarce for a few years, it will soon regain its initial momentum, and will then continue at a greater rapidity after the slight rest. Don't doubt it, Canada is too well supplied with cheap power and natural resources for anything else to be the outcome. Hence this will necessitate the keeping-up and increasing of the office and manual labor staffs of these manufacturing concerns. You look to mechanical labor for help, but who is going to make the extra machinery? This means that in a short time the rural population will be condensed to what some of our pacifists call a "model farming scheme," but let us see what they mean by model—"a small imitation of the real thing," in reality it would mean that each man would farm about five hundred acres.

The rural population must not be depleted or the results may be serious, both to the industry and to the Canadian people as a whole. The only remedy lies in raising farm boys. This is done by educating the boys to stay on the old homestead in place of deporting themselves to the city. We are frequently advised by urban real estate agents and such, of the wonderful education systems offered by the cities; but, when the matter is carefully scrutinized we find that a much larger percentage of farm children receive a similar education, than do their city brothers and sisters. That, however, is another leak. Many go from the country to school in town "just to be educated," but alas, when their school career is ended they stay there.

You may argue that urban wages will decrease at the termination of the war. This may be so, but I am afraid that there will not be an influx of city help for the farm; if urban wages decrease other commodities of life will decrease in similar proportion which will mean the same thing in the end. At any rate, I do not believe it was high wages that allured the boys away from the farm. If that was their cherished desire many are sadly disappointed; \$75 wages per month, \$30 for board, \$10 for clothing, \$10 for amusements, \$5 for miscellaneous—what have you left? \$20. It is impossible to realize what it cost to live in the city until you are situated there. Then, imagine a man, with a family, receiving a monthly wage of \$125; wouldn't the same man be better if he were on a farm and clearing only \$15 in the same period?

Then you ask, why do our boys leave the soil? The writer would refer you to the report of the Caledon survey, where 155 fathers said they were satisfied with farm life, 21 were not; 114 fathers wanted their children

to stay on the farm, 13 did not. Here is the first reason, if you are not satisfied nor contented with a certain occupation, I say, "quit it." You can never

"As long as the river flows,
"As long as the heart has passions,
"As long as life has woes,"

make a success of an occupation in which you are not interested. Now consider the 114 farmers who wanted their sons to remain on the farm. It all depends on those fathers as to whether or not they possess the necessary ingenuity and art of training those boys to look upon the farm work as play; and this determines whether the sons will continue the hereditary occupation of their fathers. The first thing that is necessary is a complete and extensive understanding between father and son; otherwise they both work in the dark and their efforts are fruitless.

Speaking personally to the fathers, the son's ideas and suggestions should be given as much consideration as your own; remember Stevenson, as a boy he played with the tea-pot, he worked the whole thing out in his own brain, he did not invent the steam engine from any advice or theory of his father's composition. If you consider that you have better ideas than your son, offer suggestions, show him where he is wrong, debate the matter, but never become autocratic. "Great things are not begotten in an hour." Do not entertain for a moment the impossibles, they are not worth losing time on; it is better to start small and grow large than to try to reach the crowning summit at the first stride.

Remember that attractive surroundings, modern conveniences in house and barn, recreation, machinery, partnership, etc., do much to keep the young people on the farm. The writer realizes that all this cannot be attained immediately, but by adopting, installing, reconstructing, bit by bit, the whole will be arrived at sooner or later. You must also remember that the young people are not content to work with the heirlooms of their grandfathers, which is a point to their credit. Compilation of money should be a matter of secondary thought. I believe in keeping out of debt and having a balance for the rainy day, but fail to entertain the idea of piling up the "rolled hay," where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break in and steal away. "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Do not be afraid of spending a little money in your son's cause. It is well illustrated by a story recently told at a club meeting—the son had always been watching his father sharpen saws; one day the son wished to be taught the art too, the father refused at first but afterwards consented—to-day that son is an expert saw sharpener, the father ended the story with, "that first practice spoiled the saw, but thank heaven, it made my son what he is to-day." The little extra time and patience is repaid with a high rate of interest; much higher than any commercial concern can offer on the amount invested. Never be a slacker in the training scheme, win the son's confidence and "Play up, play up, and play the game."

MACK PINE.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Winter Care.

Now is the time when the motorist must decide quickly whether he intends to operate his car during the winter months or store it away until spring. Should he decide to keep it running, provision must be made against freezing of the radiator. If your garage is heated at all times you can drive your machine under exactly the same conditions in winter that you employ in the summer. If your garage is not heated drain the radiator and fill it with a solution that will not freeze. We recommend mixtures of denatured alcohol and water composed as follows: 10 above zero, 20 per cent. alcohol and 80 per cent. water; 5 above zero, 30 per cent. alcohol and 70 per cent. water; 20 below zero, 40 per cent. alcohol and 60 per cent. water; 35 below zero, 50 per cent. alcohol and 50 per cent. water. Four ounces of glycerine added to these mixtures will retard the evaporation of the alcohol to some extent, but the alcohol will always evaporate more rapidly than the water and more should be added at frequent intervals to keep the mixture up to strength.

There are many minor things that should be remembered by the owner who intends to use his car in the winter months. It is imperative that the oil should not congeal or harden, and so the greatest care must be exercised to secure an oil suitable for low temperatures. It is well to bear in mind that the quality of gasoline being sold at the present time is not as good as that in use a few years ago. It contains a larger percentage of kerosene. With the present gasoline the motor does not start as readily when it is cold. This means that unburned kerosene gets past the piston rings and into the crank case. You should, therefore, change the oil in the crank case at frequent intervals, because the kerosene injures the lubricating quality of the oil. You, perhaps, have not realized that steam condensation from the moisture taken in with the gasoline charge often builds up a serious condition. We strongly recommend covers for the engine hood and a curtain that can be pulled down over the radiator.

Your carburetor has, in all probability, been using a thin mixture during the summer months. A thicker mixture is required for the winter time, but do not adjust the carburetor needle for a stronger combination than you require. A heavy mixture causes carbon deposits and makes it necessary to grind the valves continually. Do not insist that your car should start

immediately under cold conditions. Exercise a certain amount of patience and give the motor a chance to warm up. If for any reason you are compelled to leave your car out in the cold for a considerable period do not exhaust the battery by forcing it to turn over the motor for a long time. It will save you time if you apply cloths drenched with hot water to the intake manifold or you can apply a hot iron to the intake manifold. If hot water is used be careful not to get any of it into the carburetor.

Give your battery more attention in the winter than you have in the summer, because a cold motor is harder to turn over and the efficiency of the battery is reduced in low temperature. Always be certain that the battery shows a specific gravity around 1275, and never allow a shortage of distilled water to exist. If a green substance gathers at the battery terminals you can rest assured that there is a poor connection. Disconnect the terminals and wash them with a strong solution of baking-soda. Subsequently a coating of vaseline should be applied.

If you intend to lay your car up for the winter, drain the cooling system, the gas tank, and the vacuum tank. Of course, there are cars with gravity and pressure feed, and these do not employ a vacuum tank. The best way to drain a radiator is to allow the water to run away while the motor is still in operation. After the last drop has been exhausted the heat of the running motor will dry up all the moisture that may be left. It is always well to remember to take out the spark plugs and insert about two tablespoons of lard oil on the top of the pistons and then turn the motor over by hand a few times. This operation covers the cylinder walls with oil and prevents them from rusting. It is advisable to grease all the nickel parts of the car with vaseline. Take out the battery and have it left in some garage where an expert can have it under his care. Jack up the car and remove the tires, leaving the tubes in them. Wrap the casings in cloth and see to it that they, as well as the car, are away from any sunlight.

AUTO.

Although the supply of hogs and sheep after the war may, owing to competition, exceed the demand within a short time, it may easily take 8 or 10 years before the stock of cattle in Europe is restored to its pre-war size.

The Useful Pipe Wrench.

One of the handiest of all-round wrenches for a farmer is the pipe wrench. He can repair pumps and do a great deal of repair work on the farm plumbing with it. It is particularly convenient in removing taps that have rusted tight on bolt threads. If the square shoulder of a wood bolt turns in the wood so that the whole bolt turns when the top is caught with a monkey wrench, the head of the bolt can be held securely with a pipe wrench and the reluctant tap removed. Or if the threads extend half an inch beyond the tap a good purchase can be made on these with a pipe wrench until the tap is loosened.

If the corners of a nut are worn so that a monkey wrench will not grip the nut, the pipe wrench will grip it securely. In automobile and tractor repair work a pipe wrench is practically indispensable. Its uses are many, and once a man owns one he will count it a fixture in his shop. Pipe wrenches are made as light as monkey wrenches and those having jaws that extend two inches will easily hold a rod as small as a quarter of an inch. It is not advisable to get one with too wide an extension or one too large unless there is special plumbing to be done. We find one with a jaw extension of about one and a half inches satisfactory about the farm.

Water Pressure.

A claims that the water pressure from an elevated tank depends on the amount of water contained in the tank, irrespective of the depth of water; B claims that the pressure depends on the depth of the column of water directly above the outlet pipe; in other words, A claims that a tank 6 feet across and 4 feet in height will give more pressure than a tank 4 feet across and 6 feet in height because it contains more water. B claims the opposite. Which is correct? M. O. B.

Ans.—"A" is wrong. The quantity of water has really nothing to do with the pressure per square inch—the depth and the depth only determines this.

W. H. D.

THE DAIRY.

The Hungarian Government fixed the price of milk to the producer at \$11.88 per 100 lbs. after August 25, 1918, for the city of Budapest.

In the Province of Orel, Russia, a sum of one million roubles (about \$500,000) has been set aside for the establishment of a model dairy farm.

The average milk consumption in Switzerland in 1917 was 575 pounds. Out of a total of 3,200,000,000 pounds 9,500,000 pounds were retained by the producers, 1,075,000,000 pounds were used for the rearing of calves and pigs.

Jewel Pontiac Segis, a United States three-year-old Holstein, has recently completed a yearly record of 27,068.5 lbs. milk and 1,171.15 lbs. butter. She displaces Duchess Hengerveld Krondyke, whose record is 22,897 lbs. milk and 1,129.22 lbs. butter.

Beauty Beets Walker Segis has recently taken first place among senior two-year-old Holsteins with a yearly record of 25,343.3 lbs. milk and 1,040.63 lbs. butter. She displaces K. P. Manor Kate, whose record is 22,106.4 lbs. milk and 1,023.4 lbs. butter.

At Korsor, Denmark, a margarine factory which had been manufacturing 6,000 lbs. margarine daily was ordered by the Food Council to cease manufacture after October 1. Was it ordinary satire that led to the further order to use all the raw materials left over, for soap manufacture.

The Holstein-Friesian Register catalogues 162 Holstein sales which have been held between January 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918, in Canada and the United States. In this period 8,635 animals passed under the hammer for an average price of \$296.92, and a total value of \$2,563,889. An average price of \$400 or more was reached in 15 sales.

Where Cow Testing Proved Its Value.

Cow testing, either by private or co-operative methods is now recognized by all the leading dairymen as being the only way by which the actual performance of dairy animals can be arrived at. It is well known that a cow may give a large quantity of low-testing milk and still yield a smaller quantity of butter-fat than an animal that gives a yield appreciably lower but whose milk test is markedly higher. One of a great many such examples that might be cited occurs in the list of the six highest records in the seven-day butter class for mature Holstein-Friesian cows. The fifth cow in this list produced 29.87 lbs. fat from 567.9 lbs. milk. The sixth cow yielded 785.4 lbs. milk or 215.5 lbs. more than the fifth cow but produced only 28.84 lbs. fat, or 1.03 lbs. less in seven days than her competitor. Many instances of a similar nature occur in the list of cows that have yielded 96 lbs. fat in 30 days, and what holds true of this one breed in this connection can be duplicated in every class of every other dairy breed. Nor is the color of the milk a reliable guide to its richness in butter-fat. There is no known test that is so satisfactory as the record of each cow's performance by means of the milk scales and the Babcock test.

In Denmark cow testing has been taken up very extensively, and because of conditions attendant upon high prices for land and feeds, the acceptance and general use of records and tests in Denmark occurred much earlier than in Canada and the United States. There the use of the test quickly took on a co-operative aspect, and co-operative cow testing associations were formed whereby this work could be most economically performed for all the herds in one neighborhood. The first cow-testing association was formed, according to

one authority, at Askoo, Denmark, in 1895. By 1904, 390 cow-testing associations had been organized in Denmark, 273 in Sweden, 160 in Norway, 62 in Germany and 21 in Finland. Since the adoption of these associations in other countries, Canada and the United States have followed suit but more slowly. Eckles presents a table of the results secured with one Swedish herd from the work of a test association. There were from 50 to 70 cows in this herd, and in six years there was an increase of 4,013 lbs. milk and 141 lbs. fat per cow annually. This was accompanied by an increase of 614 feed units. A feed unit is the basis of the Danish system of determining cost of production. Increased consumption of feed is a natural corollary to increased milk and fat production, but in the case of this herd each 100 feed units gave an increase of 70 lbs. milk and 3.1 lbs. butter as a result of selection through herd testing during the six years.

PICK THE COWS.

DAIRY COW DEMONSTRATION. NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW 1918.

No. of Cow	I WOULD		PRODUCTION	
	Keep	Cull	Milk	Butter-fat
1		X	10,573	503
2	XX		10,615	531
3		?X	8,711	544
4	?X		2,523	149
5		X	4,511	276
6	XX		3,448	179
7	X		8,058	417
8		?X	8,954	421
9		X	4,330	275
10		X	4,439	217
11	X		4,779	240

One of the most outstanding and undoubtedly the most convincing examples of the value of cow testing and test associations that it has ever been our pleasure to view, was staged at the National Dairy Show, held in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 10-19. Here were placed on exhibition eleven Jersey cows from a cow-testing association. Behind them, hung on a stretched line, were their yearly milk and butter-fat records as indicated by the accompanying illustration, which is an actual picture of these cows. A large sign invited anyone to pick out the five best cows, and to make it a real test, the cards seen behind each animal were covered with a blank card, so that their real records could not be seen until the animals had been picked out, when the outer card could be lifted and one's estimate compared with the actual performance of the animals. Small cards similar to the one printed herewith were handed out by an attendant, except that the columns were all bare. The representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" undertook to pick out these five cows and see what was so difficult about it.

We were not nearly as successful as we expected to be. Of course, it was probable that there would be some difficulty in picking out all of the five best cows, else the big sign would not have been made to look so inviting. Nevertheless, we were disappointed and undertook to find out how other guessers were faring. It appeared that not long before we had gone over the cows, two men who were more or less noted for their ability to judge Jersey cattle had gone over the string and picked out the five cows which they thought were

the best. The fourth cow from the left, the one showing the big white patch near the udder, had, apparently, every characteristic which is desirable in a good milker, and she, therefore, was selected as one of the five best, but imagine the crestfallen look on the faces of these men when they found that she was actually the poorest cow in the lot and had yielded only 2,523 pounds of milk and 149 pounds of butter-fat. Similarly, the sixth cow from the left, the small dark one, possessed many of the characteristics of good milking cows, and although she was not in good condition there were a great many who placed her near the top. They, too, were doomed to disappointment, since her yield was only 3,448 pounds of milk and 179 pounds of butter-fat. Very few of the dairymen who attempted to pick out the best five cows were able to get even three of them; in fact, the only man to our knowledge who was able to get three of the best cows was a city dweller who tried it for fun, and frankly admitted that he knew nothing about dairy cattle. The table which appears herewith is a sample of one of the hundreds that were handed in to the attendants. The figures as to milk and butter-fat production were entered on this card after the man who made it out had marked which ones he would keep and which ones he would discard. It will be noticed that two of the cows are marked especially good, with two xs, while others were in doubt, as denoted by a question mark. A short examination of this card will provide an idea as to how nearly the five best cows were picked out.

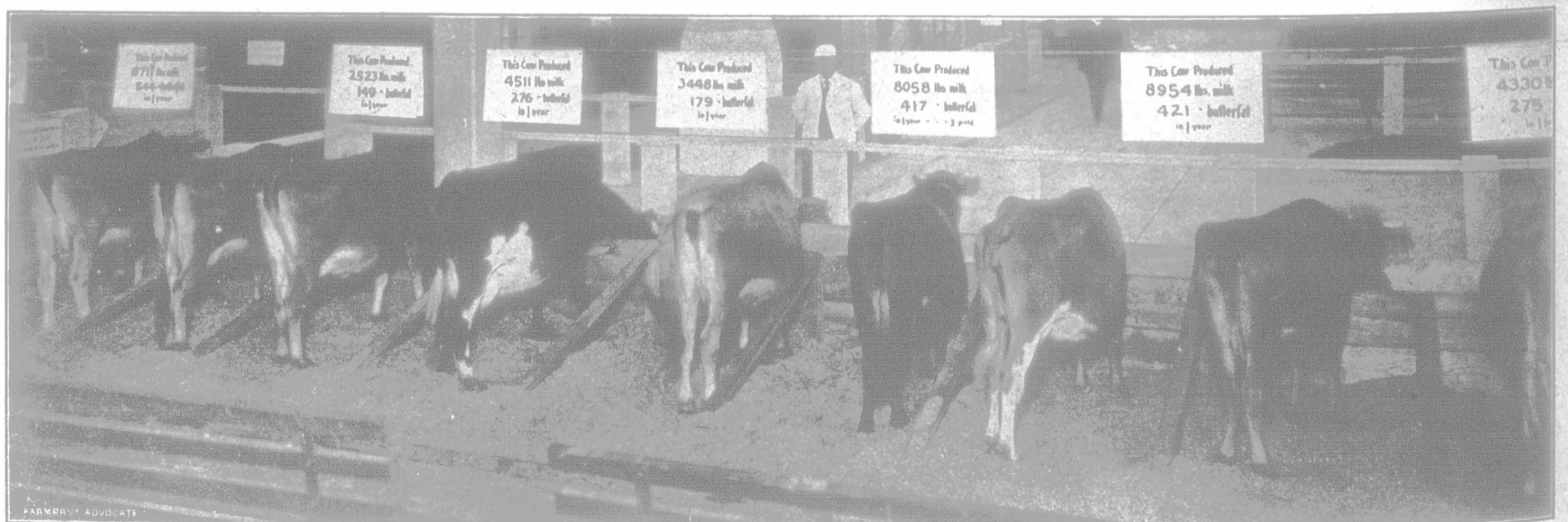
We would not like to give the impression that all the judging in the show-ring is of no avail and that there is nothing in conformation or dairy type. Far from it. There is a great deal to be learned from a careful study of the points of a dairy cow, but there is a very large factor in addition and that is the inherent characteristic of the individual which is largely determined by inheritance and the ancestry of the animal. To fly in the face of breeding, and individuality as indicated by the test, is like expecting water to run up hill. To do so courts disaster and disappointment. The test is the only thing that is infallible.

Inside The Dairy Stable

Darkness and dirt usually go together in the dairy stable. It is almost impossible to maintain a clean, airy stable when the light is so poor that but little sunshine ever reaches the inside, and the owner cannot see plainly to discover the unsanitary conditions that surround his cows. Plenty of light is very essential and goes hand in hand with a pure atmosphere in the race against germs and general debility. Sunlight is the greatest natural enemy of almost every form of bacteria. It is often stated that there should be a minimum of four square feet of glass to each animal, but in some stables, particularly where the space inside is not used economically to house the stock, this window space is insufficient. Windows set flush with the inside wall and extending nearly to the ceiling from a height about four feet from the floor, prevent an accumulation of dust and dirt on the ledges, allow the light to reach a great deal of the floor space, and the height prevents the animals from breaking the glass.

Floors.

Stable floors, too, are often poorly made and conducive to unsanitary conditions. A good floor is easily cleaned, impervious to moisture, comfortable, durable and not too expensive. Dirt floors are comfortable and cheap but rarely, if ever, sanitary, for the reason that they are most difficult to keep clean. Cheap barns may have dirt floors that are passable if a gutter is provided for the urine, and if the cows can stand on very solidly packed clay covered with plenty of straw. Wood is a material which is comfortable and much warmer than cement, but at present is very expensive. They last longer if laid in contact with earth so that the moisture is retained constantly, or when provided with air space below so that a free circulation of air can be kept up. Rapid decay of wood floors takes place when both moisture and air circulation are absent.



If You Were Asked to Pick Out the Best Five of These Cows from the Cow-testing Association at Barnesville, Ohio, Could You Do It Without Looking at the Cards?

the left, the one showing udder, had, apparently, a milkable in a good milker, as one of the five best, and on the faces of these was actually the poorest only 2,523 pounds of butter-fat. Similarly, the all dark one, possessed good milking cows, and condition there were a r the top. They, too, t, since her yield was 9 pounds of butter-fat. I attempted to pick out the even three of them; in ledge who was able to city dweller who tried that he knew nothing which appears here-reds that were handed as to milk and butter- in this card after the d which ones he would d discard. It will be marked especially good, doubt, as denoted by a ation of this card will the five best cows were

the impression that all no avail and that there ury type. Far from it, d from a careful study t there is a very large inherent characteristic ily determined by in- the animal. To fly in uality as indicated by to run up hill. To do ment. The test is the

Stable

together in the dairy maintain a clean, airy that but little sunshine wner cannot see plainly ions that surround his sential and goes hand e in the race against nlight is the greatest or of bacteria. It is e a minimum of four l, but in some stables, is not used economi- w space is insufficient. e wall and extending t about four feet from ion of dust and dirt reach a great deal of prevents the animals

poorly made and con- A good floor is easily comfortable, durable oors are comfortable nitary, for the reason keep clean. Cheap re passable if a gutter he cows can stand on with plenty of straw. comfortable and much ent is very expensive. ct with earth so that ly, or when provided free circulation of air wood floors takes place circulation are absent.

Wooden floors may be made water-tight by using coal tar between the planks, but their most serious drawbacks are the short time they are of service and the initial cost. They are, of course, not easy to clean. Cement floors probably meet the requirements for a good floor more nearly than any other kind. They are very durable, easily cleaned and sanitary, while over a long term of years its cost is cheaper than wood. The most serious objection concerns the comfort of the animals, since cement becomes cold or hot very readily in response to any change in atmospheric conditions. Udder troubles are sometimes blamed upon cement floors in the stables. This can be partially remedied by raising the floor about 6 to 10 inches above the level of the ground and filling in the space with cinders. This more or less insulates the cement from cold air or water beneath, so that if plenty of bedding is provided, much of the discomfort from cement should be avoided. Where expense is not so much of a consideration a wooden platform may overlay the cement where the cows stand. It is quite feasible to build such a platform so that it can be removed for cleaning, or hinged at the front of the stall so that it can be lifted up from behind. When the animals are forced to stand on the bare cement slipping is frequent, especially when the cows are leaning forward and reaching for feed at the far side of the manger, or when coming in from the outside through the passageways to the stalls. Cement floors in any case should never be given a smooth finish. The surface should be left rough, or finished with a board and not trowelled. Occasionally, floors are grooved as between blocks in a sidewalk, but such floors are more difficult to keep clean, for the reason that the grooves catch the dirt and hold it. Where cows slip to their knees in reaching for feed, they may in time develop enlarged joints, but if a small depression of about one inch in depth and 14 inches wide is allowed where the front feet stand, this difficulty can be largely avoided. Probably the ideal arrangement where practicable is to make the whole floor of cement and cover the stalls where the cows stand with a wooden platform.

Arrangement of Cattle.

A double row of cattle in the barn is always the most convenient. In addition to being conducive to ready lighting of the stable, this arrangement saves labor in feeding and removing the manure. A difference of opinion exists as to whether the cows should be headed out or in. The light is stronger in the eyes of the cattle when headed out but feeding is not so convenient. It is, however, much easier to clean the stables, since the litter carrier needs to run only one passageway, or if desired and the other arrangements will permit, the manure spreader can be taken inside and the manure loaded directly into it. A greater length of track makes it easier to clean the manure with a litter carrier even if the cows face inward, but there is then a great danger of the walls becoming dirty. The direction in which the cows are headed is probably not so important as it is to have the passageways plenty wide enough for feeding and cleaning.

Gutters and Mangers.

Gutters should be wide enough and deep enough so as to catch all the liquid and solid manure and to prevent the cows from standing comfortably with their hind feet in it. About 16" wide by 8" to 12" deep is satisfactory. Very deep gutters may make it easier for the cows to slip and possibly hurt themselves, but if the passageway behind is lowered to about 6 inches from the bottom of the gutter the objection will not prove so serious. Mangers are of various types. Nearly ideal in most respects is a continuous cement manger with no sharp corners where dirt can lodge. Such mangers are easier to clean and are most durable. Continuous mangers, however, provide opportunity for cows to rob one another of feed, and permit of the feed being shoved out of reach. For this reason some sort of movable partition between stalls is advisable. This still permits of easy cleaning and yet avoids robbing. Several different modifications of the continuous manger are in use, but the best arrangements provide for a manger, the bottom of which is an inch or two higher than the floor of the stall and has a 6 or 8-inch partition between the manger and the stall. It should be about 2' 6" wide and have rather an abrupt slope on the side away from the cows, so that it is not so easy for them to push the feed out of reach, with possibly some elevation above the floor of the passageway, as a further precaution against pushing unnecessary dirt into the manger.

Stalls and Ties.

There are different methods of making sure that the stalls are of proper length. This is important, since the ability to keep the cows clean depends largely on the stalls being of the right length. Sometimes the stalls are made a little longer at one end of the row than at the other, and the biggest animals put at this end. In this case the variation would be from 4' 6" for the average Jersey to 5' for Holsteins. If, in addition, stanchions are provided which can be adjusted to suit the length of the cow, there should be no difficulty. A slope of one inch is also necessary from near the front of the stall to the gutter.

Iron stanchions are undoubtedly more durable, more sightly and just as comfortable as any other form of tie. Many different makes are on the market, but care should be taken to see that they provide the animal with as much freedom as possible. Some stanchions have a very poor catch, so that the cows can occasionally release themselves. Others are too rigid for comfort, while still others occasion some discomfort when the animal attempts to lie down. A cow should be able to lie down just where she stands. Iron

pipe is a suitable material for supports and other framework about the stalls.

Ventilation.

Last but not least, in considering the interior of a dairy stable is the matter of ventilation. This is of the greatest importance and means should be taken to see that a plentiful supply of fresh air is always available. A 1,000-lb. cow requires in 24 hours an amount of air equal to about double the weight of her feed and drink. A stable of 20 cows, therefore, require large quantities of air daily, and it should be fresh.

Cedar Hedge Holstein Sale.

Prices ranging from \$30 for a bull calf, to \$310 for five-year-old cow, were realized at the clearing sale of Holsteins, at Cedar Hedge Stock Farm, Tuesday, October 29, near Lakeside, Ontario. There were forty-eight sales made altogether, all of the animals having been bred on the farm from four different sires. Forty-seven of the animals catalogued were females and all were under six years of age, with the exception of one. The following is a detailed list of sales for \$100 and over:

Victoria May, Jas. G. Currie, Ingersoll.....	\$225
Lady Baroness, W. J. Ellis, London.....	185
Butter Girl, Farm Director, Provincial Secretary's Department.....	225
Maude Brook De Kol, Geo. Sutherland, Lakeside.....	235
Vera Brook, T. E. Bedgood, Thorndale.....	165
Mable Mechthilde, Farm Director, Provincial Secretary's Department.....	260
Bella Dewdrop, Farm Director, Provincial Secretary's Department.....	310
Bella De Kol, R. H. Mayberry, Ingersoll.....	225
Ruby De Kol W. J. Atkinson, Belton.....	205
Flossie Wayne Pauline, Robt. Dunn, Owen Sound.....	185
Nellie Rose, Jas. G. Currie, Ingersoll.....	255
Gladys Wayne Pet, J. H. Schell, Eastwood.....	180
Bella Pontiac, T. A. Barron, Brantford.....	170
Axie Wayne, J. H. Schell.....	200
Vera Brook, Geo. Sutherland.....	145
Marjorie Wayne, Geo. Strathdee, St. Mary's.....	200
Irene Colantha Hengerveld, T.G. Patterson, Ingersoll.....	245
Duchess Johanna Lyons, J. B. Hanmer, Norwich.....	185
Colantha Hengerveld Lyons, T. A. Barron.....	200
Pussie Keyes Princess, Robt. Dunn.....	120
Jennie Lyons, Farm Director, Provincial Secretary's Department.....	170
Nellie Lyons, J. H. Schell.....	155
Pearl Colantha Wayne, J. H. Schell.....	130
Rose Lyons, R. H. Mayberry.....	120
Flossie Lyons Wayne, Wm. Gleason, Lakeside.....	120
Axie De Kol Lyons, W. J. Atkinson.....	140
Bessie Mechthilde Colantha, T. A. Barron.....	150
Viola Posch Lyons, T. A. Barron.....	150
Katie Pontiac, Bert Pearson, Thamesford.....	110
Valdessa Lyons, W. J. Ellis.....	125
Bella Wayne, J. H. Schell.....	105
Katie Dewdrop, J. H. Schell.....	105
Maude Echo, Chas. McDonald, Embro.....	100
Victoria Segis, Chas. McDonald.....	110

POULTRY.

Prepare for Winter Production.

Poultry meat is very similar in composition to other kinds of meat, but it is finer grained and more tender. It does not contain as much fat as other meats and, as a result, furnishes less energy to the body when consumed, but it does contain more building materials needed for the body. In regard to digestion, it compares well with other meats, and since it is considered more palatable, it will always be used in large amounts.

There is one item, however, to which farmers have not given sufficient attention. They should be aware by this time that in many cases the high-priced staple meats which they have been accustomed to purchase from the local butcher or meat shop, can, and should be, replaced by home-grown poultry. In the great majority of cases a limited quantity of poultry meat can be produced on the farm more cheaply than beef, mutton or pork cost in purchasing. Also, thousands of fowls can be kept on town and city lots, the meat derived from which will tend to cut down the cost of living in the homes. In Canada several of the larger cities have rescinded by-laws prohibiting the keeping of pigs and chickens, with the result that town poultry keeping has increased to a very great extent.

Eggs represent the only article of animal food produced in a natural package, the shell; as long as the shell is unbroken the egg cannot be adulterated. The important thing is to get the egg to the consumer as soon as possible after being laid. The cold storage has been an important factor in the increased use of eggs. With the increase in the percentage of the urban population there has been a relatively greater consumption of eggs than of meat. Of all foods, eggs are amongst the most palatable, easily digested and readily assimilated. There is no food which can be substituted for such a

unique commodity as eggs. From recent investigations many of the so-called egg substitutes have been found to contain comparatively little egg material, and the manufacturers of many of these egg substitutes are simply exploiting the names of a highly valuable food to further the sale of their inferior products.

In addition to the natural causes, noted above, tending toward an increased consumption of poultry meat and eggs, there are other reasons demanding more efficient production. Poultry meat and eggs should be used as substitutes for beef and bacon, so urgently required to supply the European shortage.

Good Profits in Winter Production.

The basis of comparison in egg production should be not only on the total number of eggs produced, but also the time of production; ten eggs laid in December or January are worth about twenty in April or May. The majority of eggs are produced from March to June, which is the season of low profits. If the average number of fowls per farm were raised to one hundred, and if the average egg production per bird were raised to one hundred, the value of the poultry industry would be more than doubled. Under proper care and management such averages could be obtained easily and the majority of eggs should be produced from November to March, which is the season of highest prices and greatest profits.

With bred-to-lay stock under good management, it requires about four and one-half pounds of feed to produce one pound of eggs, or about seven pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs. Under conditions where the fowls are supplied with practically every article of food, they each consume, on the average, about ninety pounds of grain, twenty pounds of green food, two pounds of oyster shells, one pound of grit, and one-tenth pound of charcoal annually. On the average farm the amount of grain supplied would not amount to ninety pounds, because of the considerable quantities of food material secured by the hens while ranging from spring to fall. The farmer should learn to feed well during the winter months because winter egg production is most profitable; on feed cost alone sixty eggs laid between November 1st and March 1st would pay for a hen's keep for one year.

In proportion to pre-war prices feed prices have advanced more than have egg prices, but in spite of this the good laying hen is making more money than ever. In Montreal in the winter of 1914-15, the average price for all feeds was about \$1.70 per 100 lbs. and this had increased in the winter of 1917-18 to about \$3.70 per 100 lbs., giving a relative increase of 1.17 per cent. in cost of feeding laying hens. The average price for eggs in Montreal in 1914 was about 40 cents per dozen and in 1917 about 60 cents per dozen, making an increase of 50 per cent. On the basis of food consumption as given above, it cost, on the average, \$1.70 to feed a hen in 1914-15 and \$3.67 to feed a hen in 1917-18. Flocks of hens averaging 180 eggs each would yield a net revenue, over feed cost only, of \$4.30 per bird in 1915 and \$5.33 per bird in 1918. The revenue over cost of feed is greater in 1918 and would be still greater for a heavier production. A 300-egg hen, for instance, in 1915 would yield \$8.30, and in 1918 would yield \$11.33 revenue over feed cost. The greater the number of eggs laid over that required to pay for the feed cost the greater are the profits. We have a pen of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds that have yielded a revenue over feed cost of \$3.81 per bird from November 1st, 1917, to May 31st, 1918, inclusive. The yearly test has not yet been concluded.

On farms the position is much the same except that lower prices all around prevail. While poultrymen in the vicinity of Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke were getting an average of 60 cents per dozen, farmers more distant from the central markets were getting an average of 48 cents per dozen. But the cost of feeding on the farms is lower, since considerable of the grain required and all the green food is home grown. With the egg market holding firm and eggs at present (Oct. 1st) selling at 65 cents per dozen on the Montreal market the future looks good, particularly if grain prices do not advance. Egg consumption in Canada has increased considerably of late, and high prices are expected this winter.

In view of these conditions farmers should give more attention to winter egg production. A Rhode Island Red hen, No. 446, laid 96 eggs in four months, November 1st, 1917, to February 28th, 1918, inclusive. This hen consumed, in the four months, approximately 29 lbs. whole grain, 3.5 lbs. ground grain, 11.5 lbs. mangels 1 lb. green bone, 1 lb. oyster shell and 1/2 lb. grit; the cost of same was \$1.32. An average price of 60 cents per dozen gave a profit over feed cost of \$3.48 in the four months. For the farmer who cannot ship direct to market the same hen would give a profit over the same feed cost of \$2.52, in the four months.

The object lesson to be deduced is that production must be carried on as efficiently as possible, the majority of the laying stock should be pullets, the layers should be selected with the greatest care from among the early-maturing pullets, selecting pullets which have feathered the quickest, as there seems to be a relationship between feather growth and egg production. As the pullets reach maturity give them the pelvic bone test several times. This should be done after the laying pens are made up in the fall. Never before has it been so important to eradicate the non-producers, and this can be done in the fall by testing each pullet several times at intervals of three or four weeks.

Macdonald College, Que.

M. A. JULL.

HORTICULTURE.

Australian Apple Packages.

It is interesting to note, from time to time, the view held in other countries with respect to various branches of Canadian Agriculture. The following extract from a recent issue of "The Australasian" a weekly, issued in Melbourne, Australia, shows the favorable light in which Canadian fruit reaching that market is held. The importance of the recent standardization of Canadian fruit packages is enhanced by such evidences pointing to the value of uniform packages. With reference to the desirability of establishing a recognized standard throughout the Commonwealth, we read:

"This is a step towards improving the prospects of Australian apples when shipped overseas, for owing to Canadian and American competition during the latter part of the season the Canadian apple-box has demonstrated its superiority over the Australian dump case. When Mr. Samson, the American expert packer, was in Australia, about five years ago, he indicated many advantages the Canadian case had over those in general use here. Apart from the greater ease with which fruit could be packed into the Canadian bushel case, as compared with our cases, he was able to show that when fruit is packed into the bulge package and allowed to settle down properly, it carried far better than when packed in the cases in general use by our growers. His statements have been corroborated many times. If one examines fruit from America when opened in the Melbourne market it is found that the fruit appears in perfect condition, there being no appreciable evidence of bruising, and consequently there is little if any wastage. This fruit travels approximately 1,000 miles by rail before being shipped, and later is opened for inspection. On the other hand, it is found that apples shipped to Melbourne from Tasmania in the dump case, or from Melbourne to Sydney, almost invariably open up showing case marks or bruises caused by the tight packing of the fruit and the subsequent knocks received by the package during transit. The hardwood Australian timbers are not suitable for the manufacture of cases as at present constructed, for they provide for no springiness or proper protection of the fruit. The thinner wood used and the bulge provided in the Canadian package has proved it to be the most suitable for apple carriage, and the additional fact that it is more easily packed are all advantages that are not possessed by the dump case, and a further recommendation is that by adopting it for the export trade we shall be competing under similar conditions as our American and Canadian rivals."

Injury From Mice and Rabbits.

Fruit growers by this time have become more or less accustomed to a certain amount of injury to the fruit, and often to the tree itself, from one or more of the numerous insect pests or diseases. Moreover, the efficacy of spraying as a remedy is sufficiently appreciated that when crops are ruined, or a certain percentage of the trees die from San Jose scale, codling moth, or blight, it is usually put down to carelessness. Not so, however, in the case of injury from mice or rabbits. One of the most discouraging things in the fruit business is to discover during the winter or early spring that a number of fine young trees in the prime of health and bearing abundant promise of early fruit, have been partly or completely girdled by mice, or have suffered from rabbits to the extent that the bark of some of the main branches has been almost completely eaten off. Mice injure thousands of fruit trees in Canada every year, and in the newer districts where rabbits are not kept down, these also do considerable damage. In some seasons the loss is scarcely notable over the country as a whole, although if it were possible to determine the aggregate loss it would be considerable. In other seasons one hears on every hand of orchards that have suffered from the loss of one up to several hundred promising young trees. It is quite true that, as a rule, with the expenditure of considerable time and patience many of these trees can be saved by bridge grafting, but the unfortunate thing in this connection is that hundreds of fruit growers have never been successful in their attempts to bridge graft injured trees and, therefore, consider a girdled tree as one that will surely die.

Mice, as a rule, and rabbits also, rarely trouble trees that are more than six or seven years old, but this rule is by no means without exception. We have seen large apple trees, fully twenty years old, completely girdled for a distance of from four to six inches from the ground up. It would certainly pay in such cases to attempt bridge grafting in order to redeem, as far as possible, the loss which had occurred through the carelessness of the owner. It is carelessness in most cases when trees are girdled by mice, and certainly in the case of the older trees. Almost always this occurs where an orchard has been allowed to grow up high with weeds or grass, so that during the winter the mice have splendid covering from the snow and protection from the long grass, underneath which they can run their tunnels and carry

on their destructive work. Cover crops also may be a harbor for mice, but it is always possible, with a little care and forethought in the fall, to give the trees an adequate amount of protection. Probably the best and most satisfactory means of protecting the trees from both mice and rabbits is to wrap the trunk of the young trees with stout, white building paper. Tar paper is sometimes used, but because of its black color it is considered to have a rather injurious effect upon the bark and trunk of the tree in the early spring months, when, because of the greater directness of the sun's rays, the attraction of black for heat may result in sunscald.

In the case of very young trees, located on sites which are favorable to the lodging of deep snow, this snow very often becomes solidly packed so that rabbits during their nightly runs may reach the branches and sometimes entirely strip them of bark. This is, of course, a very serious injury since it is seldom possible to head a tree in more than one way so as to provide for the greatest future strength and development of the branches. If, therefore, this head once formed is destroyed by injury fatal to the main branches of the tree, the tree must either be pulled out completely or cut off and allowed to form a new head as best it can, or any branches remaining uninjured must be trained to fill in the vacancy and make the best of a bad job. It is, therefore, desirable in such cases that not only should the trunk be wrapped with paper, but the main branches as well to a height sufficient to put the exposed parts out of reach of rabbits. After the paper has been wrapped around the tree and well tied with binder twine, a little earth should be put about the lower end to prevent the mice from getting under it. If they once get a start under the lower edge of the paper, the latter will not stand in their way.

The experience of the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, however, goes to show that although two thousand young trees have been wrapped with paper for several years in the experimental orchard, there have been practically no instances where mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the tree. These papers, however, should not be left on the trees too long in the spring, else insects, such as aphids and borer beetles may take advantage of their shade and lay their eggs under them, or make it a breeding place. There is also danger of injury to the trunk if it is deprived, for too long a period, of sunlight. Many other devices have also been used, such as sheet iron about the trunk, laths nailed close together, and thin strips of wood the thickness of veneer. All of these devices, however, are exactly on the same principle as the building paper mentioned above. Wire screening has of late years become universally popular, screens of rather fine mesh and extending about eighteen inches up the trunk being considered sufficiently large for mice, but not extending high enough to prevent injury from rabbits. This wire may be wrapped around the base of the trunk, or bent first into a cylindrical form and then slipped quickly into place. These screens can also be obtained from certain firms in such form that they can be used year after year and thus provide a more economical means of protection when a long series of years is considered. The value of furnishing this protection each year cannot be overestimated, since it is very difficult to forecast the degree of danger which will be likely to occur each season. In some cases a fair degree of protection is given by merely throwing up a small mound of soil from eight to twelve inches in height about the base of the trees, and many men rely altogether upon a firm tramping of the snow about the trees, so that the mice cannot drive their tunnels near enough to the tree to do any injury.

There are a number of washes and poisons which have been recommended from time to time, but none have proven universally satisfactory. The Horticultural Department of the Dominion Experimental Farm, however, recommends the following poison as being fairly successful: "Make a mixture by weight of one part of arsenic with three parts of cornmeal; nail two pieces of board each 6 feet long and 6 inches wide together, so as to make a trough; invert this near the trees to be protected and place about a tablespoonful of the poison on a shingle and put it near the middle of the run, renewing the poison as often as necessary." The following formula is also recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., as a protection from rabbits: 20 pounds of unslaked lime, 15 pounds flowers of sulphur, 40 Imperial gallons of water. Apply to the trunks of the trees with a brush. White lead paint has been used and recommended as a satisfactory treatment on account of its cheapness, permanency and ease of application, as well as for its power to prevent the entrance of borers into the trees. In case any kind of paint is used, the ground should be pulled back from the base of the tree and the bark allowed to dry before the paint is applied, after which the soil should be replaced about the trunk. Lime-sulphur has also been recommended and found very successful in various parts of Eastern Canada. The mixture should be put on very strong and made to cover thoroughly the trunk and main branches. Lime-sulphur, of course, might also be useful in destroying some pests, as well as preventing injury from mice and rabbits.

Commentators in the enemy press are pointing to the importance of agriculture after the war. Agricultural research is pointed out as an absolute essential, and a more intensive system of cultivation is said to be limited in its desirability only by the degree to which an extra outlay of labor and capital can be made profitable.

FARM BULLETIN.

Appointments to O. A. C. Staff.

An Order-in-Council has been approved by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor appointing to the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, J. P. Sackville, B.S.A., as Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, and R. L. Vining, B.S.A., as Lecturer in Animal Husbandry. Both these men are graduates of Guelph College, and since graduating both have had considerable experience which should qualify them for the positions they are about to fill. Mr. Sackville was on the staff of the Guelph College for some time after graduating, where he did satisfactory work. He later took up journalistic work in Western Canada, and his return to the Animal Husbandry Department at Guelph will, no doubt, be gratifying to the live-stock breeders in the Province, and also to the students at the Institution. Mr. Vining served in the capacity of Agricultural Representative for several years after graduating, then, answering the call of his country, he spent considerable time at the front as Lieutenant, where he received a wound at Passchendale which incapacitated him for further service in the army. Mr. Vining has the qualifications for the position to which he has been appointed. Both these men will undoubtedly give good service to the agriculture of Ontario.

Plowing Competition.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the October 24 issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed that the Provincial Plowing Match, to be held on the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, had been cancelled. Why could not the Plowing Match be held on something the same plan as the Field Crop Competition? At the present time it is almost impossible for farmers to go any distance to attend a plowing match. Could not five acres be plowed at home, and the Plowmen's Association send a judge to pass on the work? I believe that if this plan could be satisfactorily worked out there would be better plowing done on the average farm. Then, too, at a plowing match held under the present system there may be two competitors of almost equal merit, but one may draw a poor land and the other a choice one. Some men also do better work with their own team and plow than with a stranger outfit. I believe that there are a number of young farmers who would compete if they could plow at home, but they think there is no use of entering into competition with professionals, when the work is judged on but a small bit of plowing. Competition in this way would not cause as much excitement as the big central plowing match, but I believe it would be better for the country at large. Could not the Association discuss ways and means of carrying out plowing competitions as above suggested?

Lambton Co., Ont.

J. WELSH.

Not Required to Leave Farms.

A notice was recently issued by the Military Service Branch, Ottawa, to the effect that men who, as farmers, had been exempted under the Military Service Act, should apply to the registrars for permission to engage in "other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on." "The Farmer's Advocate" considered this notice as likely to draw from the farms a considerable quantity of labor which has been secured at a great deal of trouble. The notice read as follows:

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

"1. All members of Class 1 possessing exemption as farmers which is expiring and who wish to remain exempt should communicate with the Registrars under the M.S.A., of their respective districts, requesting an extension in time of such exemption. Questionnaires will thereupon be issued to these men by the Registrar and they will receive further exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof that they are contributing sufficiently to the National Food Supply.

"2. In order to facilitate productive employment during the winter months, men exempted as farmers should apply to the Registrars for permits to engage for the winter in some occupation of national interest such as lumbering, munition work, etc. Such permits will serve to enable exempted farmers to pursue other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on."

Shortly after the appearance of the above notice, instances came to our notice of men who were needed on farms but felt that they were compelled to move to the cities and engage in munitions, or other work of national importance, aside from farming. Realizing that this idea might become widespread and that the wording of the notice might lead to a mistaken impression, "The Farmer's Advocate" took the matter up by letter with both the Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice and the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar.

A reply received from the Director of the Military Service Branch is quoted in part herewith, and will serve to allay the fears of many farmers who may have felt concerned at the prospect of having to face the winter work with insufficient help:

"The advertisement in question has only reference to surplus labor on farms and it is entirely discretionary

LETIN.

A. C. Staff.

approved by His appointing to the staff of Animal Husbandry, Graduate of Guelph have had considered for the Mr. Sackville was on for some time after work. He later Canada, and his Department at Guelph the live-stock breeders students at the In- the capacity of Agri- years after graduat- his country, he spent Lieutenant, where he which incapacitated army. Mr. Vining has to which he has been will undoubtedly give Ontario.

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J. WELSH.

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with the Registrars to deal with the matter, so that if your friends have men who are ordinarily working for them on the farms and who cannot be spared to leave the farms for other occupations, a letter to the appropriate Registrar, complaining that such and such a man has improperly left his habitual occupation, the Registrar would no doubt deal with individual cases so as to rectify this—provided that no bondage is involved.

"Having regard to the contents of your letter, I am writing all the Registrars to scrutinize very carefully all applications made to them for the temporary certificates mentioned in the advertisement in question."

The Minister of Agriculture assured us that he had taken the matter up with the Military Service Branch, and referred to the Order-in-Council dealing with this matter as follows:

"The purpose of the Order-in-Council dealing with this matter was to make it possible for farmers, or farmers' sons, who had secured exemption on the ground that they would continue their agricultural work, to leave it for a few months in the winter and take up other occupations. In Northern Ontario and parts of Quebec it has been the custom in the past for farmers, and farmers' sons, to go into the woods for a few months in the winter, returning in the spring to carry on their farm work."

We have reason to believe that a further notice relative to this matter may be expected from the Military Service Branch at an early date; and we feel sure that no farmer who really needs help throughout the winter months need feel afraid that such will be taken from him.

London Shorthorn Sale Brings \$17,940.

The semi-annual Shorthorn sale of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company was again favored with ideal weather, and as choice a lot of breeding stock as the Company has ever offered the public went under the hammer during the afternoon of November 6. There was a large crowd present, but the bidding was not nearly so brisk as it has been on former occasions. Considering the individuality and quality of the offering, the general average price was too low. Purchasers secured choice breeding propositions, both male and female, at less than their value, considering what stock has been selling at in other sale-rings. The unsettled state of affairs in the world over, and the uncertainty of prices on the cessation of hostilities in Europe probably had a detrimental effect on the bidding. However, what was the consigner's loss was the purchaser's gain.

The sale was opened by Professor Day, Secretary of the Canadian Shorthorn Breeders' Association, who saw no cause for pessimism regarding the future of the Shorthorn trade. While prices may go down for a time, the speaker prophesied that when conditions became normal, prices for good cattle would be at a high level. The war has depleted the herds of Europe, and it is generally assured that there will be a keen demand for the right quality of breeding stuff to replenish the herds of the devastated countries. Captain Robson claimed that Ontario breeders were capable of producing the quality of stock that would be in demand in Europe, and saw no reason for prices dropping very much.

There were eighteen bulls in the offering, which sold at an average of \$243.33. Among the lot was some particularly choice breeding. Rosewood Baron, a growthy, smooth, well-proportioned calf of excellent quality, a little over a year old, topped the sale at \$700. This calf was consigned by Wm. Waldie, of Stratford, and went to the bid of D. Trestain, of Glencoe. This calf was a straight-bred Rosewood. He was sired by Hill-head Chief, (imp.), a herd sire that bids fair to be a great breeder. Broadhooks Ramsden, another choice young bull, consigned by Kyle Bros., went to the bid of H. Forbes, of Tupperville, for \$400. He is a Broadhooks of Cruickshank breeding, and is sired by Nonpareil Ramsden.

Some bargains were obtained in heifers and young cows. Rosebud Myrtle, a particularly good calf which will not be a year old until January, led the females in price at \$610. She is a Rosebud, sired by Sultan Choice, and was consigned by John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston. Her purchaser was A. J. Fox, of Harrow. The next highest-priced female was Primrose Kate, consigned by R. S. Robson & Son. She is of Miss Ramsden breeding, and was purchased by J. Latimer, of Woodstock. The 55 females averaged \$246.50. Practically all of the stock remains in Canada. While American buyers were present, only two or three animals were purchased by them.

Among the contributors to the sale were: R. & S. Nicholson, W. H. Nicholson, E. Brien & Sons, A. W. Barrett, G. A. Attridge, R. S. Robson & Son, Oestreicher Bros., A. J. Fox, J. T. Gibson, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Waldie, Wm. McTaggart, D. A. Graham, A. J. Campbell, H. Lee, Kyle Bros., J. A. Latimer, Geo. Gier, John Gardhouse & Sons, J. H. Lampman & Sons, Gus Campbell, Percy Sutherland, F. W. Scott & Sons. The following is a list of the animals sold, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Males.

Nonpareil Winner, E. Rutherford, Burford.....	\$165
Good Stamp, J. Latimer, Woodstock.....	235
Browndale Count, A. Coles, Blenheim.....	255



The Dawn of Peace.

The great World War is over. Early on Monday morning last, this, the most welcome news that ever came into millions of homes, was heralded to all corners of the globe. The wires of the civilized world were hot with the words that an armistice had been signed and that German autocracy had fallen with a crash. The arch criminal and instigator of the awful conflict which has darkened so many homes, shivering, took the proffered pen in his hand and signed the document which reduced the House of Hohenzollern to a level with the fallen rulers of Greece, Russia, Bulgaria and Turkey. Thus the last and strongest exponent of the Divine Right of Kings revoked this empty prerogative, and a Peoples' Government, was set up in a country where Autocracy and Militarism have long been enthroned. The Kaiser said: "It may be for the good of Germany." Let us pray that it will be, and for the whole civilized world.

The great world war is over. Out of this awful cataclysm the people of the earth have emerged with greater powers and a fuller confidence in the will and voice of the masses. Autocracy has given way to Democracy, which means that militarism will be cast out and the Prince of Peace will be enthroned in the heart of the nations. We have been sincere in our joy over the great victory, and the prospects of returning loved ones, but who can conceive of the emotions that must have welled up in the breasts of French and Belgian peasants when they found themselves at last released from the yoke of the German invader. They know to the full what war means, and will all the more enjoy the peace which they have purchased with four and a quarter years of wonderful sacrifice. Would that we all might celebrate this glorious victory with the same degree of enthusiasm, but to many the news will recall, with pangs of sorrow, the departure of those near and dear who gave their lives that we might enjoy this triumph and deliverance from the threatening tyranny of the Hun.

Early in August, 1914, the British army appeared at Mons, and again on Monday morning last, just before the bugles sounded "cease firing," the Canadians crowned a series of glorious achievements by romping into the same city at the heels of the retreating foe. The "Lions Whelp" has established a record which the pages of history will describe, and Canada has been exalted through the deeds and sacrifices of her heroic sons. Let us "keep faith" with those who have fought, and so serve our country in the coming years of peace that the fair name of Canada may continue a household word among the peoples of the earth.



Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

Lord Wimple, Geo. Smith, Embro.....	155
Rockfeller, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.....	310
Red Chief, J. Webster, Lucknow.....	290
Seagum Buckingham, E. M. Sutherland, Glencoe.....	165
Royal Crown, H. I. Donaldson, Woodstock.....	305
Rosewood Baron, D. Trestain, Glencoe.....	700
Gloster Permit, Glendenning Bros., Embro.....	205
Roan Gloster, G. Moorehouse, Cairo.....	200
Improver, W. McAllister, Auburn.....	312
Bellona Lad, J. McIntyre, Paisley.....	140
Woodrow, Robt. Blair, Embro.....	155
Marquis Buckingham, R. S. Douglas, Ilderton.....	120
Count Victor, J. Morris, Mitchell.....	140
Broadhooks Champion, E. W. Wilson, Kitchener.....	155
Broadhooks Ramsden, H. Forbes, Tupperville.....	400

Females.

Clementina 19th, J. Ratchiffe, Exeter.....	185
Averne 23rd, R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield.....	335
Pine Apple 11th, E. R. McDermot, Ridgetown.....	290
Lovely of Woodburn, T. Forran, St. George.....	275
Vanity 27th, T. Forran.....	165

Fairy Queen, R. S. Robson & Son.....	310
Oaklands Mina, H. C. Robson, Denfield.....	300
Fairy Fashion, H. C. Robson.....	255
White Daisy, H. C. Robson.....	110
Sunshine 2nd, A. M. Snyder, Waterloo.....	235
Primrose Kate, J. Latimer.....	465
Ontario Lily, H. McGee, Islington.....	180
St. Vincent Queen, H. McGee.....	300
Gooseberry 3rd, R. J. Newman, Muirkirk.....	200
Hillside Lass, John Newan, Paris.....	400
Miss Corsican, H. McGee.....	233
Princess Royal 18th, J. R. Fallis, Brampton.....	180
Perfection Beauty, R. Elgie, St. Mary's.....	125
Nonpareil Rose, R. S. Douglas.....	130
Lady Chesterfield, H. McGee.....	170
Wonder of Walnut Grove, J. T. Gibson, Denfield.....	275
Lady Buckingham, R. & D. Murrell, Belton.....	195
Athelstane Rosemary 3rd, J. T. Gibson.....	388
Rosalind 10th, H. C. Robson.....	350
Rosa Lenton 4th, A. Douglas, Strathroy.....	145
Broadhook's Countess 4th, J. Miller, Ashburn.....	260
Hillview Daisy, Homer Edwards, Komoka.....	150
Hillview Blossom, C. Carmichael, Ilderton.....	115
Lady Charming 2nd, R. W. Bogue, Strathroy.....	200
Augusta Queen 11th, W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, O.....	400
Sittyton Gloster 21st, W. E. Gibb, Embro.....	280
Village Maid 42nd, W. Simpson, Ridgetown.....	295
Spring Valley Buckingham 5th, R. S. Robson & Son.....	285
Glen Crescent Crimson Flower 9th, A. Langstaff, Tupperville.....	350
Rosina 15th, Robb Bros., Ilderton.....	200
Rosina 16th, C. Jackson, Pt. Stanley.....	150
Lady Louisa, Robb Bros.....	105
Roan Lady 11th, A. J. Fox, Harrow.....	410
Lady Avondale, C. Carmichael.....	145
Rosebud Myrtle, A. J. Fox.....	610
Sittyton's Gloster 36th, R. G. Wilkie, Blenheim.....	320
Lily Belle, J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton.....	120
My Daisy, W. A. Henderson, Thamesford.....	270
Lady Baltimore, I. M. Langstaff, Tupperville.....	205
Fair Queen 2nd, Wm. Chinnock, Chatham.....	175
Belle of Poplar Hill 2nd, R. Mitchell, Ilderton.....	140
Marshmallow, Ed. DeGex, Kerrwood.....	345
Village Rosebud 2nd, B. Pierce, Longwood.....	210
Gloster Lass, C. E. Lindsay, Thorndale.....	205
Cecelia 16th, J. McLean, Rodney.....	255
Miss Tashmoon, C. Heath, Tupperville.....	135
Nonpareil Snowdrop, F. W. Scott, Highgate.....	405
Nonpareil Beauty, N. Littlejohn & Son, Highgate.....	325
Mina Dora 2nd, J. S. Gosling, Blenheim.....	155
Miss Jones, H. C. Robson.....	155

Dr. Rutherford For the Railway Board.

The Government has acceded to the requests of agriculturists for a representative on the Board of Railway Commissioners, and has appointed Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary, Alta., to succeed Assistant Chief Commissioner D'Arcy Scott, whose ten-year term expired in September last. S. J. McLean, whose ten-year period expired at the same time, has been re-appointed. The appointment of Dr. Rutherford to the Railway Board will be received with eminent satisfaction by agriculturists in general for the appointee has been long connected with the industry in Canada, where he has rendered invaluable service. John Gunion Rutherford was born in Peebleshire, Scotland, in 1857. He arrived in Canada in 1875 and entered the Ontario Agricultural College where he graduated as a first-prize man in practical agriculture. Then he went to Bow Park Farm, in the historic days of John Hope, who imbued him with a deeper love for live-stock husbandry. In 1879 he graduated a gold medallist of the Ontario Veterinary College. Subsequent to this he practiced in Oxford County, and in the United States. Attracted by the West, he established a veterinary practice at Portage la Prairie, where he took an active part in all matters pertaining to his profession and agriculture in general. He obtained a seat in the Provincial Legislature, and ere long appeared in the Federal House of Commons, where he sat until 1900. In 1904 Dr. Rutherford was made Veterinary Director General for Canada, and in 1906 became Live Stock Commissioner as well. Dr. Rutherford's capacity for organization, and his record at the Capital, are too well known to require comment here. Both departments under his direction made rapid progress, and instituted new lines of work which have been remarkably beneficial to the live-stock industry. In 1912 Dr. Rutherford left behind him a wonderfully constructive record at Ottawa and became Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, making his headquarters at Calgary. Since that time he has not ceased to be interested in Canadian agriculture in a broad sense; he has served as President of the Western Canada Live Stock Union, and as a member of the Canadian National Live Stock Council. In June, 1910, when Dr. Rutherford was made a C. M. G. by His Majesty the King, an Ottawa friend remarked: "Companion of St. Michael and St. George—well that will be a good thing for them." We predict that the appointment of Dr. Rutherford to the Board of Railway Commissioners will be a good thing for them and for Canadian agriculture.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 7

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

CATTLE						CALVES					
Receipts			Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs.		
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week
Nov. 7	1917	Oct. 30	Nov. 7	1917	Oct. 30	Nov. 7	1917	Oct. 30	Nov. 7	1917	Oct. 30
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	7,532	8,697	4,586	\$13.75	\$11.00	441	706	423	\$17.75	\$15.50	\$17.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,915	2,454	2,680	12.00	10.25	245	396	508	15.50	15.00	15.50
Montreal (East End)	1,337	2,091	2,051	12.00	10.25	517	501	376	10.00	9.00	10.00
Winnipeg	11,586	12,419	8,717	12.50	10.25					9.00	
Calgary	5,204	4,112	3,114	12.50	9.00	46	99	209		8.50	9.00
Edmonton	936	1,125	1,984	11.25	8.75						

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

A considerably stronger tone developed in the cattle market on Monday, and trading was more active than for some weeks past. The total number of cattle offered for sale was about normal, but choice killing stock was scarce, while a good percentage of the week's receipts consisted of canners. Towards the close of the week prices eased up, and common cattle and canners were again selling on a level with the previous week's closing quotations, or fifty cents below the prices prevailing on Monday. A few loads of heavy cattle were offered for sale, and on Monday, one load averaging twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds sold at \$14 per hundred, and another load of equal weight at \$13.65. Two or three loads were weighed up at \$13.40 per hundred, and several loads changed hands from \$13 to \$13.25. One load averaging ten hundred and seventy-five pounds per head sold on Wednesday at \$13.75, while other good sales were made from \$12.75 to \$13.25. Lighter butcher cattle changed hands up to \$11.50 per hundred. Cows and bulls sold at an advance in price in sympathy with other grades of cattle; a few choice cows and bulls realized around \$10 each, while most of the best ones moved from \$8.75 to \$9.50. Stockers and feeders were in a trifle better demand at prices ranging 50 cents above the previous week's sales. There was a keen inquiry for calves, and choice veal calves sold generally from \$17 to \$17.50 per hundred, while a few realized \$17.75. Heavy fat calves continued to move slowly.

Lamb prices are moving downward, and a decline of about 75 cents per hundred occurred during the week. On Monday, lambs sold generally from \$15.25 to \$15.50 per hundred, on a fed and watered basis. Ten decks of lambs from the Ottawa Valley sold at \$17.75, off car weights. On Wednesday, few lambs sold above \$15, while on Thursday \$14.50 to \$14.75 was the range for the best lambs. Breeding sheep were about steady and five hundred head were shipped out at prices ranging from \$12 to \$14 per hundred.

The hog market was a trifle stronger. Selects sold on Monday at \$18 per hundred, fed and watered. By Wednesday, prices had advanced generally to \$18.25, while a few hogs were sold at \$18.50.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 31, Canadian packing houses purchased 312 calves, 3,426 butcher cattle, 3,776 hogs and 5,530 lambs. Local butchers bought 155 calves, 250 butcher cattle, 820 hogs and 1,250 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 26 milch cows, 349 stockers, 390 feeders and 313 sheep. Shipments to United States points consisted of 271 butcher cattle, 207 stockers and 341 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 31, inclusive, were 233,296 cattle, 49,509 calves; 285,158 hogs and 93,024 sheep; compared with 245,906 cattle, 42,352 calves, 389,780 hogs and 116,625 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

Following the poor market of the pre-

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	45	\$13.00	\$12.75-\$13.50	\$14.00					
STEERS good	322	12.31	12.00-13.00	13.75	40	\$11.40	\$11.00-\$12.00	\$12.00	
1,000-1,200 common	33	10.52	9.50-11.50	11.75					
STEERS good	665	10.89	10.50-11.50	11.50					
700-1,000 common	1,002	9.04	7.75-9.50	9.50	258	8.50	7.50-9.50	10.00	
HEIFERS good	246	11.04	10.75-11.75	12.00					
fair	428	9.25	8.75-9.50	9.50	24	8.75	8.50-9.50	9.50	
common	151	7.67	7.00-8.00	8.00	264	7.50	7.50-8.50	8.50	
COWS good	265	8.52	8.00-9.00	9.75					
common	942	6.89	6.25-7.50	7.50	28	9.00	8.50-9.50	9.50	
BULLS good	25	8.75	8.50-9.50	9.75	146	7.25	6.50-8.00	8.50	
common	241	6.86	6.50-7.50	8.50					
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,862	5.56	5.25-6.00	6.25	332	6.75	6.00-7.00	7.50	
OXEN	18				794	5.25	5.00-6.00	6.00	
CALVES veal	397	14.80	13.00-17.00	17.75	8				
grass	44	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	123	12.00	10.00-15.00	15.50	
STOCKERS good	333	9.10	8.50-9.50	9.50	388	6.00	6.00-	6.00	
fair	566	7.75	7.50-8.25	9.00					
FEEDERS good	291	10.25	10.00-10.50	10.50					
fair	97	9.75	9.50-10.00	10.00					
HOGS selects	7,898	18.08	17.75-18.25	18.25	1,303	17.90	17.75-18.00	18.00	
heavies	7	18.00	18.00-18.25	18.25					
(fed and lights	513	16.42	16.00-17.00	17.25	117	15.90	15.75-16.00	16.00	
watered) sows	257	15.42	14.75-16.00	16.00	31	14.90	14.75-15.00	15.00	
stags	3	14.83	13.75-14.25	14.25	3				
LAMBS good	7,280	15.10	14.50-15.50	15.75	1,117	41.50	14.50-	14.75	
common	335	12.51	12.00-14.00	14.00	1,483	13.75	13.50-14.00	14.00	
SHEEP heavy	63	9.20	8.00-11.00	11.00					
light	351	1.074	9.50-13.00	13.00	113	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.00	
common	154	7.02	6.00-9.00	9.00	146	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00	

vious week, receipts of cattle were much smaller, and under a good demand prices were advanced on all grades of stock offered. There were, however, no well-finished cattle on sale, and the best steers consisted of a small lot of eight head averaging ten hundred and eighty pounds, which sold for \$12 per hundred. One load of twenty-three head averaging eleven hundred and twenty-five pounds sold at \$11.50, and twenty-four head weighing about eleven hundred pounds each sold at \$11. Two loads of medium steers weighing around ten hundred pounds sold for \$9.75 and \$10, respectively. The balance of the offering was very common stock, sales being made at \$7, \$7.60 and \$8.40, and a limited number at \$8.50. A few good cows were offered. One lot of twelve cows averaging ten hundred and seventy-five pounds sold at \$9 per hundred; the majority of the cows were, however, poor and sold around \$7. The general price for canners was about \$5 per hundred; a few very poor animals were sold for less, but there was apparently a lack of desire on the part of the buyers to discriminate between canner and cutter quality. Good veal calves remained firm, while grass calves were 50 cents per hundred higher in price.

The main outlet at Montreal for lambs is through the buyers for Boston and New York firms; lambs of fair to good quality

were sold on this account at a flat rate of \$14.50 per hundred. A few select lots sold at \$14.50 to \$15 to the local trade. Common grades sold from \$13.50 to \$14. Sheep ranged from \$9 for common quality to \$10 and \$11 for good.

Select hogs sold at \$18 per hundred, off cars, on Monday. The receipts were very light and the price was advanced to \$18.25 the following day, at which figure it remained for the balance of the week. There is a good demand for hogs and, at present, a great many loads are being bought by packers, "f.o.b." at country points, and shipped direct to their own sidings. Light hogs are \$2 per hundred less in price than selects, heavies \$1 per hundred, and sows \$3 per hundred less. Very few sows and stags are being offered.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition for the week ending October 31, Canadian packing houses purchased 459 calves, 619 canners and cutters, 908 bulls, 918 butcher cattle, 1,404 hogs and 2,171 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 195 canners and cutters, and 76 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 279 calves, and 2,296 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 31, inclusive, were 43,419 cattle, 58,685 calves, 59,813 hogs, and 42,856 sheep; compared with 44,701 cattle, 51,160 calves, 77,016 hogs and 60,019

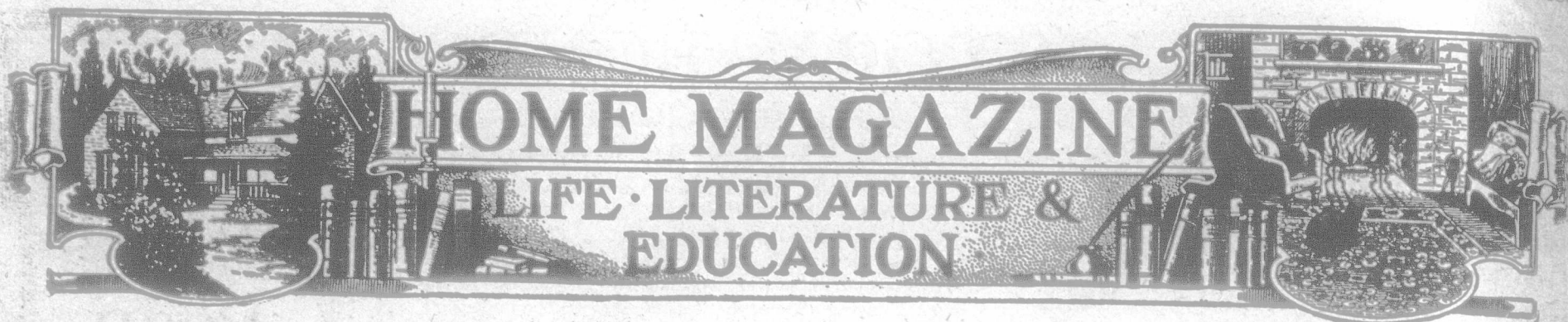
sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 31, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 351 calves, 2,405 butcher cattle, 1,505 hogs and 2,273 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 155 calves, 173 feeders and 40 lambs. Shipments to United States points were 150 butcher cattle and 1,965 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 31, inclusive, were 44,386 cattle, 45,241 calves, 39,820 hogs and 37,910 sheep; compared to 49,290 cattle, 39,626 calves, 41,953 hogs and 35,324 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Winnipeg.

The volume of receipts for the week was exceptionally heavy, consisting of fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven cattle, seven hundred and eighty-seven calves, five thousand five hundred and fifty-two hogs, and three thousand one hundred sheep. Compared with those of the previous week, receipts of all classes of stock were almost doubled. During the week, a number of heavy steers sold around \$13.75 per hundred, while butcher steers of good quality were weighed up from \$11.50 to \$13. Butcher steers of medium grading sold from \$9.50 to \$10. Stocker and feeder cattle of good



Four of the Famous Leaders Who Brought Victory to the Allies.



Foch.

Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies, the world's greatest strategist.



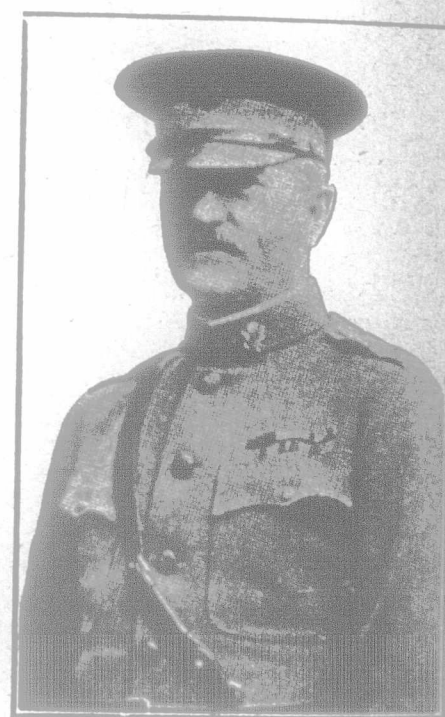
Haig.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies.



Currie.

General Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadians.



Pershing.

General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies.

The World War at An End. The Kaiser Abdicated. Germany's Surrender. A People's Government in Former Autocratic Stronghold.

AS we write the civilized world is going mad with joy. One hour ago—at six o'clock in this country, at eleven in Europe—the Great War came to an end. At midnight the German representatives signed the armistice, and immediately the glorious news was flashed over the wires about the world. Then it became known that, at the General German Headquarters at Spa, in the presence of Von Hindenburg, at 9.30 o'clock on the morning of November 10th, the German Emperor signed his abdication the Crown Prince also renouncing his right to succession. Almost immediately afterwards the lead was followed by the abdication of the Duke of Brunswick, the Kaiser's son-in-law, on behalf of himself and his little son; the Duke of Wurtemberg; King Ludwig of Bavaria; and King Frederick August of Saxony.

At the next hour the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Von Hindenburg and others directly responsible for the War, afraid even of their own people, were flying for their lives into Holland.

For this wholesale deposition of autocracy was hastened, at the last moment, by a general revolt of the people of Germany, where a "People's Government" has been set up, with Herr Ebert, leader

of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, as Chancellor.

The Revolution was accomplished almost bloodlessly, and there is a possibility that, on the setting up of the Republic, Dr. Liebknecht, the noted Socialist who spent many months in prison for antagonizing the German Government, and who was but recently released, may be the first President. In the meantime, everywhere in Germany and on the ships of the fleet, where the revolt began on the warship "Kaiser", the red flag is flying and the soldiers have gone over to the people.

Three days before time of writing the most interesting sight ever seen in Europe met the eyes of the French soldiers stationed along the Chimay-Guise road. On that day, by order of Marshal Foch, all firing stopped along that historic way, and presently a small train of automobiles, with a trumpeter blowing, came in sight. The cars flew white flags. They carried the German delegation on their way to the Allied Headquarters to receive the terms of the Allied armistice from Marshal Foch, the delegation consisting of Mathias Erzberger, Secretary of State; Gen. von Winterfeld; Count Alfred von Oberndorff,

Gen. von Gruenell and Naval Captain von Salow. Without military guards the envoy proceeded, but a number of road-menders accompanied. At the French lines the road-menders were turned back, and the members of the delegation were blindfolded. Thus were they conducted to the presence of the great Generalissimo at the Allied Headquarters. There the terms of the armistice were read. The envoys demurred, and asked for permission to return to the German Headquarters with the terms, but this was refused, and they were required to remain for three days while a courier was despatched to Spa with the conditions of armistice. In the meantime revolution in Germany proceeded apace.

To the last moment the Allied armies pressed forward. The British had captured Conde and arrived at the doors of Maubeuge; the Canadians had pressed forward and taken Mons; the New Zealanders had distinguished themselves at Le Quesnoy; Gen. Gouraud's French army had taken Rethel and Gen. Debenedy's the town of Vervins; while the Americans, cutting the railway between Northern France and Metz, had captured Sedan, the city wrested from France

during the Franco-Prussian War. Nor were the armies in the East idle; for the Serbs had crossed the Danube River, and were joining with the Slavs who were setting up a Republic in Hungary.

November 11th, 1918 will forever stand as the greatest day in history. No wonder the world went wild with joy, even while it waited betimes with bated breath, for full news of the terms which Marshal Foch, speaking for the Allies, demanded.

Terms of the Armistice.

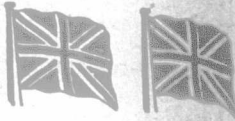
The terms of the Allies, as submitted by Marshal Foch, speaking for the Allies, are as follows:

PART ONE.

Military Clauses on the Western Front.

1. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries, Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within 14 days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned



the Allies.



Commander-in-Chief of the states armies.

Kaiser
people's
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Prussian War. Nor
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territories within the period fixed, will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

3. Repatriation beginning at once, and to be completed within 14 days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

MUST YIELD EQUIPMENT.

4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns 3,000 minenwerfer, 2,000 airplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly, D; 73's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

5. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries of the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points in 30 kilometer (18 miles) radius on the right bank, and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers (24 miles) to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers (18 miles) from the east of the stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of 11 days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the notes annexed.

MUST SPARE INHABITANTS.

6. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered in situ as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

7. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries, in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

MUST REVEAL MINES.

8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-acting fuses disposed of to territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine)

shall be charged to the German Government.

10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

PART TWO.

Material Required.

Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany.

12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey, shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

MUST EVACUATE RUSSIA.

13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilian as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

14. German troops to cease at once all



David Lloyd George.

The statesman who engineered Great Britain through the most difficult period in its history.

requisitions and seizures and any other undertakings with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

15. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

16. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

PART THREE.

Clause Concerning Africa.

17. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

PART FOUR.

General Clauses.

18—Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause III., paragraph 19, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

FULL REPARATION.

19—The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, sharer, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

PART FIVE.

Naval Conditions.

20—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

21—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

22—Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

SURFACE SHIPS TO BE YIELDED.

23—The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine-layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.), are to be disarmed.

24—The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the position of these is to be indicated.

FREEDOM TO BALTIC.

25—Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this the allies and United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds, in all the entrances, from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

26—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

27—All naval air craft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

28—In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all air craft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

MUST YIELD RUSS SHIPS.

29—All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions, seized by Germany in the Black Sea, are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in these ports are to be returned, and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

30—All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

31—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

32—The German Government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

33—No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

PART SIX.

Duration of Armistice.

34—The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days—with option to extend. During this period, if failure of execution of any of the above clauses the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice.

PART SEVEN.

Time Limit for Reply.

35—This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

Suddenly One Day.

(Found in the pocket of Capt. T. P. C. Wilson, killed in action)

Suddenly one day
The last ill shall fall away.
The last little beastliness that is in our blood
Shall drop from us as the sheath drops from the bud,
And the great spirit of man shall struggle through
And spread huge branches underneath the blue.
In any mirror, be it bright or dim,
Man will see God, staring back at him.
The Westminster Gazette.

Constantinople.

[Now that Turkey is out of the war, prospective travellers may look forward to seeing Constantinople practically as it was before August, 1914. Although many times threatened, and more than once bombarded by Allied aviators, the great, dirty, yet beautiful and fascinating city of "differences" still stands, with its wonderful mosques intact and its quaint shipping crowded along the docks as it used to be. The following vivid picture has been taken from *The Near East*, a book written since the war began, by that master of descriptive writing, Robert Dickens.]

CONSTANTINOPLE is beautiful and hateful. It fascinates and it repels. And bewilders—how it bewilders! No other city that I have seen has so confused and distressed me. For days I could not release myself from the obsession of its angry tumult. Much of it seems to be in a perpetual rage, pushing, struggling, fighting, full of ugly determination to do—what? One does not know, one cannot even surmise what it desires, what is its aim, if, indeed, it has any aim. These masses of dark-eyed, suspicious, glittering people thronging its streets, rushing down its alleys, darting out of its houses, calling from its windows, muttering in its dark and noisome corners, gathering in compact, astonishing crowds in its great squares before its mosques, blackening even its waters, amid fierce noises of sirens from its innumerable steamers and yells from its violent boatmen, what is it that they

want? Whither are they going in this brutal haste, these Greeks, Corsicans, Corfiotes, Montenegrins, Armenians, Jews, Albanians, Syrians, Egyptians, Arabs, Turks? They have no time or desire to be courteous, to heed any one but themselves. They push you from the pavement. They elbow you in the road. Upon the two bridges they crush past you, careless if they tread upon you or force you into the mud. If you are in a caique, traveling over the waters of the Golden Horn, they run into you. Caique bangs into caique. The boatmen howl at one another and somehow pull their craft free. If you are in a carriage the horses slither round the sharp corners, and you come abruptly face to face with another carriage, dashing on as yours is dashing, carelessly, scornfully, reckless apparently of traffic and of human lives. There seems to be no plan in the tumult, no conception of anything wanted quietly, toward which any one is moving with a definite, simple purpose. The noise is beyond all description. London, even New York, seems to be almost peaceful in comparison with Constantinople. There is no sound of dogs. They are all dead. But even their sickly howling, of which one has heard much, must surely have been overpowered by the uproar one hears to-day, except perhaps in the dead of night.

"Soldiers seem to be everywhere. To live in Constantinople is like living in some vast camp. When I was there, Turkey was preparing feverishly for war. The streets were blocked with trains of artillery. The steamers in the harbor were vomiting forth regiments of infantry. Patrols of horsemen paraded the city. On my first night in Pera, when, weary with my efforts to obtain some general conception of what the spectacular monster really was, what it wanted, what it meant, what it was about to do, I had at length fallen asleep towards dawn, I was awakened by a prolonged, clattering roar beneath my window. I got up, opened the shutters, and looked out. And below me in the semi-darkness, I saw interminable lines of soldiers passing; officers on horseback, men tramping with knapsacks on their backs and rifles over their shoulders; then the artillery, gun-carriages, with soldiers sitting loosely on them holding one another's hands; guns, horses, more horses, with officers riding them; then trains of loaded mules. On and on they went, and always more were coming behind. I watched them till I was tired, descending to the darkness of Galata, to the blackness of old Stamboul.

"Gradually, as the days passed by, I began to understand something of the city, to realize never what it wanted or what it really meant, but some thing of what it was. It seemed to me then like a person with two natures uneasily housed in one perturbed body. These two natures were startlingly different the one from the other. One was to me hateful—Pera, with Galata touching it. The other was not to be understood by me, but it held me with an indifferent grasp, and from it to me there flowed a strange and almost rustic melancholy that I cared for—Stamboul. And between these two natures a gulf was fixed—the gulf of the Golden Horn.

WHEN I think of Constantinople as a whole, as seen, say, from the top of the Galata tower, set up by the Genoese, I think of it as the most wonderful, the most beautiful, and the most superbly situated city I ever have seen.

"It is an Eastern city of the sea, pierced by water at its heart, giving itself to the winds from Marmora, from the Golden Horn, from the Bosphorus, from the Black Sea. The snows of Asia look upon it across the blue waters of Marmora, where the Isles des Princes sleep in a flickering haze of gold. Stamboul climbs, like Rome, to the summits of seven hills, and gazes over the great harbor, crowded with a forest of masts, echoing with the sounds of the sea, to Galata, and to Pera on the height. And the Golden Horn narrows to the sweet waters of Europe, but broadens toward Seraglio Point into the Bosphorus, that glorious highway of water between Europe and Asia, lined with the palaces and the villas of sultans and pashas, of Eastern potentates and of the European Powers; Yildiz, and Dolma bagtche, Beylerbey, and Cheragan, the great palace of the Khedive of Egypt's mother,

with its quay upon the water, facing the villa of her son, which stands on the Asian shore, lifted high amid its woods, the palace of the "sweet waters of Asia," the gigantic red-roofed palace where Ismail died in exile. Farther on towards Therapia, where stands the summer embassies of the Powers, Robert College, dignified, looking from afar almost like a great gray castle, rises on its height above its sloping gardens. Gaze from any summit upon Constantinople, and you are amazed by the wonder of it, by the wonder of its setting. There is a



The Last of the Hohenzollerns.

vastness, a glory of men, of ships, of seas, of mountains, in this grand view which sets it apart from all other views of the world. Two seas send their message. Two continents give of their beauty to make it beautiful. Two religions have striven to sanctify it with glorious buildings. In the midst of its hidden squalor and crime rises what many consider the most beautiful church—now a mosque—in the world. Perhaps no harbor in Europe can compare with its harbor. For human historical interest it can scarcely be equaled. In the shadow of its marvelous walls, guarded by innumerable towers

and girded by forests of cypresses, it lies like some great magician, glittering, mysterious, crafty, praying, singing, intriguing, assassinating, looking to East and West, watchful, and full of fanaticism.

Seven Weeks Before The War!

(The 'Record,' Philadelphia)

The German order of June the 9, 1914, to all manufacturers to open the sealed mobilization envelopes in their hands had been known before our Government (American) published the official text recently. It proves that nineteen days before the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Germany was beginning to mobilize its army. It is the same Germany that a few days later treated the mobilization of Russia against Austria, which had already mobilized, as a declaration of war which must be withdrawn in twelve hours or hostilities would follow.

But there was another order of June 9, 1914, which the world knew nothing of until our Government published the document. It involved the United States, also, though neither here nor among our Allies was there any thought till the war was nine months old that we should be dragged in. But Germany knew what it was going to do, and it anticipated very correctly how that would influence us. The document is as follows:

"Circular June 9, 1914.—From the General Staff to all military attaches in the countries adjacent to Russia, France, Italy and Norway. In all branches of German banks in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and the United States special war credits have been opened for subsidiary war requirements. The General Staff is authorizing you to avail yourself in unlimited amounts of these credits for the destruction of the enemy's factories, plants, and the most important military and civil structures. Simultaneously with the instigation of strikes it is necessary to make provisions for the damaging of motors, of mechanisms, with the destruction of vessels, setting incendiary fires to stocks of raw materials and finished products, deprivation of large towns of their electric energy, stocks, of fuel and provisions. Special agents detailed to be at your disposal will deliver to you explosives and incendiary devices and a list of such persons in the country under your observation who will assume the duty of agents of destruction."

At the time this circular was issued,

and for nearly eight weeks thereafter, Germany had no "enemy." But it had determined upon war. In the spring of 1913 an altogether unprecedented increase of the German army was made because of the defeat of Turkey in the first Balkan war. This was the explanation given by von Bethmann-Hollweg. In August, Austria proposed an attack on Serbia, the principal gainer by the two Balkan wars, but Italy would not join her, and the matter was dropped for the time. In the following winter the New York agents of the Hamburg-American Line received orders to be ready to receive a code word to supply German cruisers in the North Atlantic. In June, 1914, mobilization was begun and plans were made for sabotage and incendiarism in all countries that might supply the enemies Germany was going to make. On June 28, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated, and one week later, July 5, a conference at Potsdam decided to make that the pretext for the war, which was to destroy France and Russia. Germany did not believe England would come in.

But why was the United States included in this order? Because it was anticipated that France and Russia would get supplies here, and therefore the plans were made for strikes, fires, explosions and miscellaneous sabotage. It was probably anticipated, also, that the way Germany intended to make war would force America into the list of its enemies.

The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions from Nov. 1st to Nov. 8th: Phyllis Hodgins, Yarm, P. Q., \$2; Mrs. Hurst Hodgins, Yarm, P. Q., \$2; David Patterson, Caledonia, Ont., \$10; Maggie Patterson, Caledonia, Ont., \$5; Wilton Grove (Ont.) Institute Friend, \$5; Clara Westington, Bewdley, Ont., \$2; Mrs. E. Mackling, Bewdley, Ont., \$2.

Previously acknowledged\$5,678.50
Total to November 8th.....\$5,706.50

Even though the peace terms be at once signed, much money will still be needed for the relief of misery in Europe. There will be millions of refugees to be fed and clothed until they are reinstated again, and put again in a position to earn their living on their ruined homes in Belgium, Northern France, Northern Italy, Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, Roumania and Poland. Also a great deal will be needed for our own soldiers who must still stay for a considerable time in Europe, whether in the hospital or on guard duty elsewhere.

Mrs. A. T. Edwards, of the Belgian Relief Department in this place, asks us to say that she will be glad to receive second-hand clothes which are clean and in good repair, to send on to the Belgians. Especially needed are warm, new stockings for children. Why not cut out Christmas presents to friends this year, and spend the money and time on stockings for these little ones? Her address is "183 Oxford St., London, Ont." Small parcels may be sent directly by mail (prepaid). Large parcels may be addressed to "Mrs. A. T. Edwards, C. P. R. Station, London, Ont., For Belgian Relief." When "For Belgian Relief" is plainly marked all parcels sent by C. P. R. will go free. Those sent by other railways must be prepaid, unless differently advised at place of shipping.

Address "Dollar Chain" contributions, as usual, to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

Re the S. A. Rescue Home and Orphanage.

Sgt. Martin informs us that a Woman's Institute near Chatham, on seeing our appeal for this institution in our paper, sent him, on their own account, the entire sum of \$70, which he asked for. There is on hand at this office \$34.75 which will be handed over to the orphanage, with any more that may come for that purpose during succeeding weeks.



Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff.

The Fashions.

Note.—We cannot possibly supply patterns of designs clipped from other papers. If you order a number of patterns and one or two arrive before the rest, do not be alarmed. The division is sometimes made unavoidably.

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

Name.....
 Post Office.....
 County.....
 Province.....
 Bust measure (if for waist or one-piece dress).....
 Waist measure (if for skirt).....
 Age (if for child).....
 Number of pattern.....
 Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

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

1091—Men's and Boys' Night Shirt.
Cut in 5 sizes for Boys: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years of age, and in 8 sizes for men: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches breast measure. It requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material for a 42-inch size, and 3½ yards for a 14-year size. Price, 10 cents.

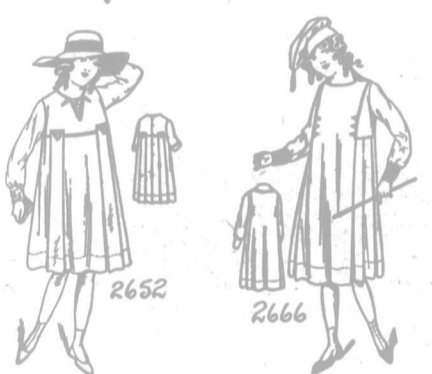


1091

2649-2673—Ladies' Costume.
Waist 2649 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It will require 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 38-inch size. The Skirt 2673 is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure, and requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material for a 24-inch size. The width at its lower edge is a little over 2 yards. TWO separate patterns, 10 cents FOR EACH pattern.



2652—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.



2594—Ladies' Coat.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5¼ yards of 54-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2254—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2655—A Serviceable Costume.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5¼ yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards. Price, 10 cents.

2666—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2664—Misses' Dress.
Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 will require 5¼ yards of 40-inch material, with 1½ yards of 27-inch lining. Width of skirt at lower edge is 1½ yards. Price, 10 cents.

2186—Infants' Set, consisting of a Cap, a Sack, a Night Gown and a Dress.
Cut in one size: For the dress of flouncing it will require 1¾ yards of 36-inch material with 1¼ yards of plain material for yoke and sleeves. Of nainsook or lawn 36 inches wide it will require 2¼ yards. The gown will require 2½ yards of 24- or 27-inch material. The cap ½ yard of 18-inch material. The sack requires ¾ yard of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2360—Ladies' Dress.
Cut in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 8 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the lower edge, with plaits drawn out. Price, 10 cents.

2660—Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2495—A Good "Service" Uniform.
Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38



2646—A Good Junior Suit.
Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 4½ yards of 44-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2674—Ladies' Apron.
Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42, and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

2278—A Set of Pretty Bags.
The Pattern supplies each of the three styles illustrated, and is cut in one size. Each one requires 1 yard of 27-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

High Cost of Living.

Suggestions to a Suitor.

O woo me not with orchids rare;
For diamonds bright no more I care?
And books seem naught, though 'tis a pity,
Since Carnegie's bestrew the city.

If you desire to please my taste,
The things I crave procure with haste.
A dozen hen's eggs I would take,
Or else a pound of good beef steak.

You say I'm cold, my pulse would quicken,
If you would bring a whole spring chicken;
And links of sausages divine,
Would bind my waiting heart to thine.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Silent Endurance.

Now, therefore, keep thy sorrow to thyself, and bear with a good courage that which hath befallen thee.—II Esdras X : 15.

"This thing on which thy heart was set,
This thing that cannot be,
This weary, disappointing day
That dawns, my friend, for thee;
Be comforted, God knoweth best,
The God whose Name is Love.
He sends the disappointments,
Then take them from His hand!
Shall God's appointments seem less good
Than what thyself had planned?"

Margaret Sangster's lines, given above, should shake us out of the sin and folly of self-pity. We own our shortsightedness, and say with our lips to the All-Wise: "Thy Will, not mine be done." But all the time, perhaps, our hearts are crying out: "O Lord, in mercy to me, let my will be done!" In other words, we really think—whatever we may say—that what we have planned is far better than what God appoints. And so we indulge self-pity and mournfully feel that we have been unjustly and unkindly used. When Esdras was lamenting over the national troubles, that seemed almost unendurable, he was startled by this message from God: "Thou art sore troubled in mind for Israel's sake: lovest thou that people better than He that made them?"

When the matter was put so plainly, of course he answered: "No, Lord; but of very grief have I spoken. While I labor to comprehend the way of the most High."

The age-long mystery of sorrow was not explained to him; for what God does we cannot understand here, but have the promise that we shall know hereafter. But the prophet-scribe was taught by a vision to hope and trust even when no light could be seen.

For seven days he had prayed and fasted in an open field, when he turned and saw a woman who was loudly lamenting. Her clothes were rent and she had ashes on her head. Esdras questioned the woman and she told him she intended to mourn and fast until she died. This was her story:

For thirty years of married life she had prayed day and night for a son and at last the son was given. When he grew up she made a marriage feast for him and, as he was entering his wedding chamber, he fell and was killed. There was wild confusion at once. The lights were all overthrown and all the neighbors rose up to comfort the heartbroken mother. When at last they left her to have a little quiet and rest she slipped out in the night and wandered into the field, where she made up her mind to stay and neither to eat nor drink, but to lament her great sorrow until she died.

Esdras told her sternly that she was foolish above all other women, because she had only lost one son while the nation had lost a great multitude. And so, he counselled her: "Keep thy sorrow to thyself, and bear with a good courage that which hath befallen thee. For if thou shalt acknowledge the determination of God to be just, thou shalt both receive thy son in time, and shalt be commended among women."

While he was counting up the long list of the nation's woes, which drowned out her sorrow as the tide covers a little pool in the sand, the woman's face began to shine exceedingly. Then she vanished and a city appeared in her place. An angel explained that the woman was the city of Sion which God would build out of the ruins of the past. "Therefore, fear not," the angel said, "let not thine heart be affrighted, but go thy way in, and see the beauty and greatness of the building, as much as thine eyes be able to see."

Whether in personal troubles or in national, it is a proof of weakness to give up the daily struggle, to sit down in idle and useless mourning, to lose faith in the love and wisdom of God. In these days a great example has been set by thousands of heavily-burdened souls, who have obeyed the counsel of Mrs. Sangster:



PROTECTION

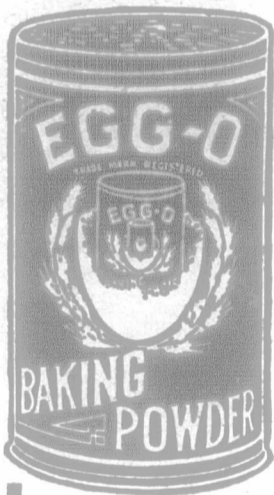
WINTER always proves a strain on the vitality of those who are not in the best of health.

Cowan's Cocoa is a food that tones up the nervous system and produces a reserve power which helps to combat attacks of La Grippe and Influenza.

A cup of Cowan's delicious Cocoa at breakfast makes a splendid foundation for the day's work.

Order a tin today.

B92

Canada Food Board
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Economy

The difference in cost between an ordinary baking powder and the pure, strong, *double-acting*

EGG-O Baking Powder

is trivial. It amounts to only a fraction of a cent on each cake you bake. Against this you risk your high-priced flour, butter, sugar, eggs and milk, and your reputation as a cook.

Spoiled bakings not only cost you money, but they waste food, which is needed to win the war. With the heavy war flours and wheat substitutes in use to-day, the selection of a strong baking powder is absolutely necessary.

The double-acting strength of Egg-O makes the heavy war flours light. Try a can and watch your war-time bakings improve. You can use sweet milk, sour milk, buttermilk or water with Egg-O—a different and better baking powder.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

12

"Plucky and valiant, forward march!
And smile whatever may come.
For, whether life is hard or easy,
The strong man keeps the pace.
For the desolate march and the silent,
The strong soul finds the grace."

A week ago some friends of mine were called to endure a great sorrow. They had bravely given their two sons to fight for the liberty of the world—the twin boys enlisted at the very beginning of the war. One has been discharged since, as physically unfit, and the other was sent back home with honors, to take a military position in Toronto. Then he was laid low with the dreaded influenza, and passed away a week ago yesterday.

Yesterday a message from the sorrowing parents was read out in our church. It was to thank the many members of the congregation who had expressed their sympathy, and to say this: "We are quite sure we shall see our son again, and we are trusting in the wisdom of our loving heavenly Father."

How splendid such courage is! Compare such a way of bearing troubles with the self-pity of the woman who appeared to Esdras. We may not feel inclined to copy that woman entirely, and yet it is possible that we are not bearing our troubles with a good courage, but are talking about them a great deal—talking to our own hearts, to our neighbors and to God—when it would be far nobler, and better for our physical and spirited health, to forget ourselves in serving others.

While I was writing this page the postman brought me a letter from a widow, whose daughter—a girl in her teens—died recently. The mother writes: "The passing on of my dear child has been a keen blow to me, she was so loving, and willing to do all she could, even now I can hardly realize the fact. God does send His angels with healing in their wings, or I am sure His poor weary children could not keep up under the present strain."

If we can really believe that God loves those young men and women with a love which, as the light of the sun is greater than the light of a candle, is infinitely greater than the love of father or mother, then we can rest in that love.

Esdras saw, in an empty field, the vision of the City Beautiful which God would build—would restore to far more than its first beauty. Even in days of greatest desolation let us see in vision the coming joy, the glory which He is keeping as a surprise for His trustful children. It was as our Leader went forward to the Cross—with no earthly light to cheer Him in His battle with a terrible death—that His upturned face was transfigured by the invisible glory. Knowing the worst that was to come, and going forward steadfastly to meet it, He said confidently: "And now, O Father, glorify Thou Me with Thine own self with the glory which I had with Thee before the world was." And then He pleaded that all His disciples might behold the glory which the Father had given Him: "For," He said, "Thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world."

The glory of infinite Love was His, in that day of earthly shame and pain of body and soul, therefore, He could endure silently, cheering the terrified disciples with His own untroubled peace. When we look at His beauty of selfless endurance we feel ashamed of our cowardly fears and our ignoble self-pity.

God loves us, but that certainly does not mean that He is going to give us our own way in everything. Pain is no sign that His love has failed us. When a king sends his son into the trenches, to face danger and learn to bear hardships with soldierly pluck, does that mean that the father does not love his valiant son? Would the son be better pleased if he were given an easy and safe job? Some young men may seek "safety first" (for themselves) as their chief aim; but such young men slip through life ingloriously. God trusts His sons to accept with silent courage the hard bits of life's campaign. Is His confidence in us misplaced?

I interrupted my writing of this Quiet Hour to visit a widow who has just heard that her son was killed at the front. I found her quietly cheerful. She said she had been in church last night and had heard the brave message from bereaved parents delivered. Their unshaken confidence in the love of God had helped her to thank God and take courage. I am passing the message on to you, praying that you, also, may be inspired to bear with shining faces and

fearless hearts the burdens which fall to your share.

"Who works for others and himself forgets
To all mankind a goodly pattern sets."
DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts for the Needy.

The "Quiet Hour Purse" has been a great help in these days of sickness, when so many breadwinners have been laid low, and sometimes whole families have been stricken with influenza. And the special demand has not emptied that magic purse, for the inflow has been proportionately large. Last week "A Friend" in Bradford sent \$2.00, two sisters in Hornby sent \$5.00 each, Mrs. B., Port Hope, sent \$5.00, and Mrs. K., of Oakville, gave \$2.00. That is nearly \$20.00 in one week!—and nearly every day gifts have gone out to provide nourishing food or other comforts for sick people. To-day I shall dip into the Q. H. P. again, knowing well that you don't want your money to lie there and rust when it is so urgently needed.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Windrow

France has lost almost 1,500,000 men in the war—more than Britain and the Overseas, Dominions, the United States and Italy combined.

Dr. J. B. Hall, a Toronto octogenarian, during the recent "Flu" epidemic, roused himself heroically to the task of helping the physicians of the city to combat the malady. Day after day he visited patients, making as many as 94 calls in a day, and at last gave up only when himself, taken with the disease.

Miss H. B. Palen, who was recently sworn in before Mr. Justice Latchford as Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ontario, is the second Belleville girl to enter the legal profession. The first was Miss G. Alford, who is now practicing in Trenton, Ont. Miss Palen is practicing in Toronto.

"We see in William II. the last German military monarch. The Emperor has always asked great patriotic sacrifices from his subjects. It is now for him to show his spirit of sacrifice and to withdraw,"—*Cologne Volks-Zeitung*.

Training Little Children.

BY MRS. IENORE R. RANUS.

Allow your child to have company and playmates as often as you can. When possible, have playmates near his own age. Naturally out of this social intercourse will spring valuable lessons in courtesy, generosity and patience. Always be fair in settling disputes among children. Do not favor your own child's story entirely, for though he may never have told an untruth there is always the possibility of a sliding from grace. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a correct account from excited children. If the quarrel is over a doll or a train of cars and you cannot discover who is in the right, take away the toy, remarking quietly that if they can't play nicely with it they will have to do without it.

I do not think that there is a better opportunity than in play to teach lessons in honesty; play is so vital a part of child life and the child takes his play so seriously. In teaching a child to be honest in word and action the parents first must be honest in all their dealings with the child. Never make a promise that you cannot keep, or that you do not intend to keep. For the same reason never threaten, "Son if you do that again, I'll spank you," for if he does it again you will have to spank him or in a short time he will come to laugh at your authority.

Do not confuse the workings of an imaginative brain as evidence of untruth unless, but enter into the spirit of the "make-believe." In the case of the little tot who says, "Muvver, I went out in the garden and I saw some Indians," enter into the spirit of the play and say, "Just make-believe Indians, dear you mean?"

My little two-year-old daughter quite

burdens which fall to others and himself for a goodly pattern sets." DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Needy.
 "Our Purse" has been a few days of sickness, when the whole families have with influenza. And the has not emptied that the inflow has been large. Last week "A" sent \$2.00, two sent \$5.00 each, Mrs. sent \$5.00, and Mrs. K. \$2.00. That is nearly a week—and nearly every gone out to provide for other comforts for day I shall dip into the knowing well that you money to lie there and so urgently needed. DORA FARNCOMB, West Ave., Toronto.

Windrow

almost 1,500,000 men than Britain and the United States need.

a Toronto octogenarian, "Flu" epidemic, roically to the task of icians of the city to ly. Day after day he making as many as 94 d at last gave up only en with the disease.

len, who was recently Mr. Justice Latchford the Supreme Court of econd Belleville girl to profession. The first who is now practic- Ont. Miss Palen is onto.

Little Children.

gnore R. RANUS.
 child to have company often as you can. When ymates near his own out of this social inter- g valuable lessons in ty and patience. Al- etting disputes among favor your own child's though he may never uth there is always the ling from grace. Some- ificult to get a correct cited children. If the ol' or a train of cars and er who is in the right, oy, remarking quietly play nicely with it they hout it
 that there is a better n play to teach lessons so vital a part of child kes his play so seriously. d to be honest in word ents first must be honest ings with the child. promise that you can- you do not intend to e reason never threaten, e again, I'll spank you," again you will have to short time he will come uthority.
 e the workings of an as evidence of un- enter into the spirit of ." In the case of the ys, "Muvver, I went nd I saw some Indians," it of the play and say, re Indians, dear you
 ear-old daughter quite

startled me one day by in isting she saw lions and tigers and great big elephants out in the yard. She was kneeling on a on a chair looking out, so I came at once to the window not expecting to see a zoo in the yard, but wondering what there was to make her imagine such things. There was nothing at all in sight but grass and flowers, so after thinking it over for a second I said in reply, "Oh, yes, I see some monkeys, too—just make-believe like yours." She looked up at me and laughed delightedly, and at once we were entered upon a new game.
 Cheerful obedience is another lesson to be learned from play. A child should not cry or fuss when mother says, "Time to put up your toys," or "Come to me, dear, I want to dress you." The average parents demand obedience, but usually exercise their authority only at such times as disobedience means inconvenience to the parents themselves. It is the teaching of constant obedience which requires the greatest patience and tact in all child-training. You cannot let your vigilance flag for one moment, nor can you allow an offense to pass unnoticed.

This brings up the question of punish- ments. I have said that children are naturally sociable. An effective form of punishment for most offenses, therefore is isolation from the rest of the family, and no reinstating to favor until pardon has been asked and given. Make your punishment fit the offense. Children are so active that to make them sit still on a chair alone is a sufficient punishment for rudeness, whining and the like. The child who persists in touching things which are not his to touch can be punished by having his hands tied behind his back. I used this form of punishment or "cure" successfully in breaking the nail-biting habit also. National Kindergarten Association, N. Y.

Visiting.

When you are visiting, do not let your hostess be "twice glad," that is, pleased at your arrival, and equally pleased at your departure; so heed the following suggestions:

First of all, make your time suit the hostess, and when that is settled do not change it; when the time of the visit has expired, don't stay one day over.

Don't take a lot of luggage; never have more than one trunk, or it may be thought you are going to take up your abode in the locality.

Don't interfere with any family ar- rangements; the satisfactory guest is one who adapts herself under all cir- cumstances.

Don't fail to forget any little domestic upheavals, should any arise, and try to carry away with you only the good feeling, that which was meant for you.

Don't correct the children; no matter what parents say, they do not like it.
 Don't give an order or a hint of any kind to a servant.

Don't be late to meals, and don't invite a caller to a meal, unless the host- ess suggests it first.

Don't leave your possessions lying around; you will be given a room, so keep your belongings in it.

Don't depend upon the hostess for writing materials; have your own, and use them.

Don't expect your friend to supply toilet articles; every self-respecting person has her own.

Don't be guilty of soiling guest-room furnishings, such as bed, bureau and washstand accessories.

Don't disturb the household by coming in from theater or party late and talking, if a friend should escort you; host and hostess may be tired.

Don't leave your room in disorder, expecting the maid to rearrange it every day, especially where only one servant is kept.

Don't allude to the wonderful things some other friend may own, especially if these good people are only moderately circumstanced.

Don't ask any one to mail unstamped letters.

Don't contract any small bills for laundry, papers, car fares, magazines, phone calls or possible express pack- ages; such trifles are easily forgotten; your hostess may be willing to settle them, but she should not be permitted to do so under any circumstances.

Don't, at the expiration of your stay, leave the house without making some appropriate gift to maid or maids.

Don't depend upon the man of the house to look up trains, or provide baggage tags; attend to these items yourself.

Don't over-dress, just because you have clothes, and don't use slang.

Don't talk about your trials, tribu- lations or health; people don't care to hear such things. Cultivate bright thoughts and optimistic ways, so there will be a special charm about your personality, which all will feel the in- stant you enter their presence, par- ticularly if you are not blessed with beauty of face or form.

First, last and always, remember the welcome guest is the one who helps, and does not hinder her host and hostess in anything.—American Cookery.

The Beaver Circle

It Was a Dream.

I saw Arithmetic destroyed!—obliterated quite
 In a battle 'twixt the Factors and the Numerals last night;
 When the Long and Short Divisions led their columns into action
 And reduced the total number of their foes to just a Fraction.

The rebel Cubes and Decimals, they fled in all directions,
 Then vainly sought to rally and advance In Conic Sections;
 But some Dots went meanly spying behind their Red Ink Lines,
 And signalled both Divisions on with Plus and Minus signs.

From a stout stockade of Square Roots they beat a swift retreat,
 Blocking the Double Entry with their flying Cubic Feet;
 For they knew if taken captive they'd be Bracketed in Rows,
 Then Subtracted forth in Couples, and Divided by their foes.

I watched with Compound Interest the sequel of the rout,
 And then finally each Numeral had rubbed the other out,
 I woke, and don't mind whispering in confidence, to you,
 I very much regretted that my dream could not come true.

Little Bits of Fun.

Little Dorothy's uncles are both at the war, and she has a great admira- tion for soldiers. The other day in a crowded street car she was sitting on her mother's lap when a wounded sol- dier entered. Dorothy immediately slip- ped to the floor.
 "Here, soldy," she offered, "you can sit on mamma's lap."—Harper's Magazine.

Connie, aged eight, had picked up a newspaper from her father's arm- chair and was spelling out the news items.
 "It says here," she called to her bro- ther, "that another oc-to-gen-ar-ian is dead. What is an oc-to-gen-ar-ian?"
 "I don't know what they are," said William, who was three years older than his sister, "but they must be awfully sickly. You never hear of 'em but they're dying."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Competition Awards.

Dear Beavers.—Sometimes I think we shall not award any more prizes—simply because everyone can't get a prize and there are bound to be a great many dis- appointments. However, it's about as good to be a good loser as a good winner, isn't it? You know, when you are playing a game of foot-ball, or any other game with "sides", how much you ad- mire the boy who is a "good sport"—the "fellow" who says, "all right, we lost that time; let's try again," the "fellow" who never loses his temper but keeps sunshiny and smiling, and is even glad to see others come out on top part of the time.—Well, I guess it's just about the same with essay-writing, isn't it? If you can't be a winner you can at least be a good loser. What do you think about it? PUCK.



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Lake Erie Ciscoes—Canada's finest fish—can now be procured **DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES**, in 100-lb. lots and over, at 11c. per lb., de- livered to nearest railroad station. No charge for boxes. Cash to accom- pany order, or fish will be sent C. O. D.

Fish are just as nutritious and as high in food values as meats, and cost about 1/8 as much.

The fishing season is on now, and orders should be placed at once to ensure delivery and price.
 Special prices on carload lots to Farmers' Clubs.

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The Prize-Winners.

Subject: "Write an essay on your Fall Fair, or your School Fair."

Prize-winners, Senior Beavers.—Lorence Gosnell, R. 1, Highgate, Ont.; Irene Barker, R. 4, Brantford, Ont.; Estella Nelson, Heaslip, Ont.; Clarence Ferguson, R. 2, Uxbridge, Ont.; Louida Bauman, Elmira, Ont.; Melvin Carter, Port Lock, Ont.

Prize-winners, Junior Beavers.—(Junior III and under):—Orma Ellis, R. 1, Hyde Park, Ont.; Rhea Hubbard, R. 1, Orangeville, Ont.; Marie Menary, R. 1, Waldemar, Ont.; Alex. McBurney, R. 1, Belgrave, Ont.

Honor Roll (Next best, but not prize-winners):—Elsa Copp, Waupoos Isle; Dollie Ard, R. 1, Allenford, Ont.; Helen Gardiner, R. 2, Kingston, Ont.; Jean Gilchrist, R. 1, Shanty Bay, Ont.; Mina Rogers, R. 2, Kingsville, Ont.; Flora Hoover, R. 2, Markham, Ont.; Ruth Hatch, R. 5, Tillsonburg, Ont.; Mary Rennie, Stouffville, Ont.; Evelyn Gibbons, Wingham, Ont.; Ruth Menzies, R. 5, Wingham, Ont.; Beatrice Leishman, R. 1, Belgrave, Ont.; Etta Downie, R. 3, Denfield, Ont.; Rhoda Campbell, R. 4, Brantford, Ont.; Archie Wills, R. 4, Brantford, Ontario; Veida Douglas,

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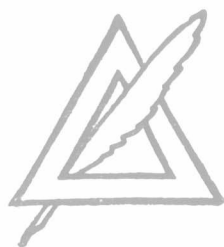


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R. 4, Brantford, Ont.; Kate Flindall, R. 1, Brighton, Ont.; Florence Morris, R. 1, Mossley, Ont.; Mary Cleland, R. 2, Uxbridge, Ont.; Irene Smith.

Two of the Prize Essays.

"Our Fall Fair."

BY LORENCE GOSNELL, (Senior Beaver).
Ridgetown is really not our own Fair, but as we always attend and are members I will write my essay on it.

The Fair was held on the 7th, 8th and 9th of October, and for two or three weeks I had been busy grooming my Shetland pony "Queen" and otherwise preparing for the coming event.

The weather man was in good spirits when I woke on the morning of the 8th, and when my chores were finished I scurried to the barn and watered, fed, and scrubbed at my pony until she shone.

We had an early dinner and arrived at the Fair grounds in good time. We tied the pony to a wagon and went up to watch the colts shown and the race.

As soon as the hall was opened we went in and saw the different exhibits, pianos, victrolas and others. The art exhibit was better than in former years. My oil-painting of a donkey took second prize. The fancy work was beautiful as well as the cooking and baking which made my mouth water.

There was a new merry-go-round there this year, something like a merry-go-round. The horses were perfect, even to shoes on all their feet. I had one ride on them.

We went down to the ring again and watched the horses until time to go home. We always have a fast ride going home from the Fair. "Queen" knows it's a Fair, I guess and she likes to show off.

The next day was as fine as ever, and my pony received extra care because she was to be shown that day. We didn't do much but sit in the cart and watch the horses and talk. When the pony class was called there were just two ponies, but we made the best part of the show. The other pony was a little fellow, just three feet high. I got the first prize, which was four dollars.

It was now growing late so I went up to the hall to get my picture, and what do you think? someone had taken it, and I had to go home without it, but my brother-in-law found it for me later.

Ridgetown had a very good fair this year, but there still is room for improvement. Sometimes I don't think there is much use in my showing anything, but I suppose if everybody thought that we wouldn't have much of a Fair.

The success of our Fairs depends on just us, and the progress made in agriculture and live stock is in no small degree due to our local Fall Fair. Competition is a helpful method and shows up many a hidden or unnoticed defect.

Through the exhibitions the farmer is given a chance of seeing the best, and judging by the interest taken, in the exhibits he is realizing his opportunities.

Be a "booster" for your local Fair.

"Our School Fair"

BY ORMA ELLIS (Junior Beaver).

The weatherman smiled, we kiddies smiled, our parents smiled, and we thought we could almost see a smile in the eyes of the potatoes, at our school fair on October the eighth, I have attended three school fairs since I started to school and this one has been the best. The last two years it rained and spoiled the fun. The trustees met in the morning and put up benches at the south side of the school for the vegetables and they were well filled besides some of the things on the ground. There were carrots, beets, turnips, pumpkins, and corn thirteen feet high, and this is not near all of the things.

There were things inside too. The girls had fancy work and knitting. The third class and under could knit a washcloth and the fourth and fifth had knitting of any kind. The boys made ladders. The little ones had plasticene work. The different classes had writing and drawing. There was a prize for the best essay on school sports and a collection of leaves.

The trustees gave us ten dollars for prizes and the first prize was twelve cents, the second prize was nine cents, and the third prize was five cents. My two brothers and I got seven first prizes.

nt.; Kate Flindall; Florence Morris; Mary Cleland, R. 2; e Smith.

ize Essays. Fair."

(Senior Beaver). not our own Fair. d and are members on it.

n the 7th, 8th and for two or three busy grooming my n" and otherwise ning event.

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merry-go-round ing like a merry- were perfect, even t. I had one ride e ring again and time to go home. ride going home n" knows it's a likes to show off, fine as ever, and ra care because that day. We in the cart and talk. When there were just two e best part of the ay was a little high. I got the ur dollars.

ate so I went up icture, and what had taken it, without it, but my for me later. y good fair this oom for improve- not think there owing anything, dy thought that n of a Fair.

Fairs depends on ss made in agri- is in no small Fall Fair. Com- thod and shows unnoticed defect. ions the farmer eing the best, interest taken, izing his oppor- ur local Fair. Fair". (Senior Beaver). led, we kiddies iled, and we t see a smile in es, at our school eighth, I have rs since I started as been the best. ined and spoiled net in the morn- at the south side etables and they me of the things e were carrots ins, and corn is is not near all

nine second prizes and seven third prizes. I got seventy-four cents altogether. The parents came in the afternoon and the reporter was there too. There was a program in the afternoon. At the opening the school sang "Over There". The little ones sang the "Busy Bees". The ones that got a prize on the essay on "School Sports" read theirs from the platform. The boys had a dialogue on "Stealing Apples". The girls had one on "Behind the Scenes". Beside the things I have mentioned other songs, recitations, and speeches were given.

One man made a speech giving advice to the parents, teachers and scholars. He told the parents to send their children regular and if they got a strapping at school to give them another when they got home, that it wouldn't hurt them. He told the teacher to give the children a strapping if they needed it. He said to take one day off and give them all a strapping. I think I shall be sick that day. Then he said he guessed that wouldn't do for there would be some who wouldn't need it. At the close the school sang "Hit the Trail That Leads to Mother". After the program we went outside and had some physical exercise. Then we had the sports.

There were about seventeen sports, common races, three-legged race, a thread and needle race, and throwing and catching the ball. I suppose you don't know what that is. Two will stand opposite each other and throw the ball. The one that throws it the most times and loses it the least in three minutes gets the game.

After the sports we went in and had our lunch. There was plenty of cake and sandwiches and watermelon. There was coffee too, and it was made at our place. After lunch we gathered up the exhibits and went home.

I think everyone went home happy that night. I think this is all I can tell you about our school fair.

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.]

ANOTHER shot may not be fired in Europe (of that more next time), nevertheless, we are not yet absolved from the necessity of using substitutes for white flour. For a considerable period yet our men must be fed; war or not, the people of the war-torn countries must be fed;—and in many places where wheat was grown this year the crops were not up to the average. In our Canadian West for instance, the yield has proved to be something under 200,000,000 bushels,—this notwithstanding the fact that from 15 to 20 per cent. more land had been sown with wheat and last spring a harvest of 450,000,000 bushels was confidently expected. Estimates simply cannot leave The Weather out of consideration. Sometimes it is weeks of protracted cold and rain that do the damage; this year it was excessive drought. The rain would not come when most needed; and the soil in many parts became so dry that it was blown from off the hard subsoil and piled up in stupid heaps where it was not wanted.

The conclusion from this scarcity— and need—is that once more we must be prepared to eat "substitutes". Instead of making white bread our "Staff of Life" we must lean upon a number of "staves,"—brown bread, porridge, corn-meal cakes, potatoes, tapioca, rice, vegetables, milk,—anything and everything in short, which will give sufficient nutriment and spare the wheat for the places where it is most urgently needed and where other substitutes cannot be made to do duty as we can make them do here.

But using the substitutes entails no real hardship. By this time most people have learned to like the brown bread, muffins, etc., and the great majority find themselves the better for it. Then the best cooks everywhere—even to Chef Deroret, whom many of you saw at the C. N. Exhibition—have set themselves to inventing new, appetizing and nourishing dishes from the things that are left to us. . . . We try to give a

number of recipes for these in every issue of our paper, and hope you are trying them.

LOOK at my teeth! Aren't they nice and clean!" "See my nice, white teeth!" "Are your teeth as white as mine?"

—Now, although there is a direct relation between "eating" and "teeth", these exclamations have not the slightest connection with the matter of the preceding paragraphs of this column.—Not to keep you in mystery any longer, I may say that they were the delighted ebullitions of a number of children to a friend of mine who teaches the Primary grade in one of the schools of London. They had just been to the school dentist. This term, for the first time, he is not only examining the children's teeth to see whether they need filling, but scraping and cleaning them as well.

—You see, it has been discovered that the health depends, more than anyone used to have any idea, on the condition of the teeth. It has also been discovered that, if they are kept perfectly clean from babyhood there is very little chance for the setting in of that dreaded disease pyorrhea. When one "gets" pyorrhea—or pyorrhea "gets one"—little sacs of pus form at the roots of the teeth, the gums recede, the teeth become loose and painful, the lips flatten so that the whole appearance of the face changes, and, unless the offending molars are extracted, rheumatism or other maladies take hold and the health is ruined.—Of course it's a microbe that does all the damage. It works from the unclean mouth up into the gums, multiplies, and so keeps on its evil way, the pus being eventually taken up by the body, poisoning it. It is to guard against this as well as actual tooth-decay, that the school dentist not only teaches the children how to use a tooth-brush properly, but himself scrapes and cleans their teeth and gives strong antiseptic treatment when necessary.

"But," says someone, "I always kept my children's teeth clean when they were little, and, as soon as they were old enough made them brush their own teeth morning and night, and after every meal. I don't think it's necessary to send my children to a dentist."

"Very well, dear madam," one might reasonably say, "probably the dentist will need to do very little with your children's teeth. At the same time, somewhere in the interstices bits of tartar may have lodged, hard as a bone. A tooth-brush will not remove it; only a dentist can.

Upon the whole, it must be admitted, regular dental inspection, even of children's mouths, is urgently needed, and there are few people indeed—whether children or grown-ups—who would not be benefited by a scientific scraping, cleaning and antiseptic treatment of the teeth at least twice a year. In this, so far, we are somewhat behind the United States. Everywhere in Europe people notice the splendid teeth of the "Yankee" soldiers. "Everywhere one sees the American soldiers," says the London Daily Mail, "with their tanned, smiling faces, showing perfect teeth." "From childhood," continues the article, "the Yank is taught to take care of his teeth. He has tooth-brush drill thrice daily, and visits his dentist at fixed intervals, say every 3 or 4 months. If, by chance, a tooth does decay, the rot is at once arrested by a filling."

—Well, we may be behind the Yanks yet in this matter, but we shall not be soon, if once we become alive to its importance.

I HAVE dwelt on all this because I do hate to see the city children get a start, in any way, of the country children. As the children are, so will the people of a later day largely be. Surely the rural districts should keep pace with the cities, not only in the matter of Medical Inspection of schools, but also in Dental Inspection. Where there's a will there's a way.

OF late this city has borne in conspicuous places canvas placards upon which were painted such "mottoes" as the following: "The Strength of the Dominion Lies in Well-Organized Communities." The placards were put up by the Board of Trade.

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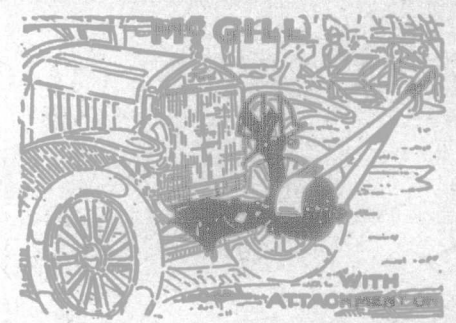
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For new Engines, get my Catalogue "The Heart of the Farm." "Lundy" Engines are made in 1 1/2, 3, 5 and 7 H. P. sizes, and the 3, 5 and 7 H. P. sizes burn Kerosene as well as Gasoline. My contract for "Long Life" Roofing expires about the end of November, and my cost will then be considerably higher than at present. This is your opportunity to buy at a big saving, as you will get the benefit of the old prices, if you buy from me NOW. Samples and prices will be sent on request. I have the following Fence for prompt shipment: 700 Rods 9 Bar 50", stays 16 1/2" apart, all No. 9 Wire, per rod.....50c 850 Rods 9 Bar 49", stays 15" apart, No. 9 top and bottom wires, all others No. 12, per rod.....52c Terms are cash with order, and freight will be prepaid to your Railway Station. A. R. LUNDY, 257 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

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Canada Food Board Licenses 11-003, 14-166

Now that sounds very business-like and commercial, doesn't it? And of course there is a substratum of commercialism in everything Boards of Trade do, but in the meetings held in the effort to organize this city Commerce has not held the only chair. The aim of "organization" has been stated plainly to be to bring about *Everything* that can tend to improve the city and make it a better place for people to live.

Now, again, I tell you this because I hate to see the city get a start of the country. It is well—splendid—for the cities to go ahead, of course. The point is that the rural districts should keep pace—especially in these things that tend to promote greater intelligence and greater happiness. Progress always takes place in direct ratio with the efforts made, and if the city makes effort in various ways pertaining to public health, education, etc., and the country does not, then, in the long run, city people will get the start of country folk, and that must not be. We should all keep pace together.

After all there is much truth in that motto, "*The Strength of the Dominion Lies in Well-Organized Communities.*" If the city communities find it well to organize to bring about results, why not the rural communities? . . . And the winter is the time for all such work. Think it over, won't you? and see what you can do in *your* community. One who loves the country wants it to have not only its own advantages but also all those that have been tried in the city and found good, as well. JUNIA.

"We Make and Temper Our Own Steel"

SIMONDS

"The SawMakers."

Steel used in Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws is made from a special quality of steel manufactured in our crucible steel mill and tempered by our own secret process. This steel gives the teeth a toughness and hardness which enables them to hold their sharp, keen cutting edge under long and severe usage. Write for Booklet.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW COMPANY, LIMITED,
St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave.,
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VANCOUVER, B.C. ST. JOHN, N.B. S-1

Needle Points of Thought.

"Life is not made up of great sacrifices, but of little things, of which smiles and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart."—*Sir Humphrey Davy.*

"Germany is the arch-enemy of internationalism."—*John Spargo.*

Cottage Cheese.

C"OTTAGE cheese", says an authority, "is a most palatable and nutritious milk product. Found for pound it contains about 25 per cent. more protein than beef and costs half as much."

Every housewife knows how to make the plain "cheese". The method is quick and easy. Set a pan of "thick milk" on the stove and leave it there until the curd separates from the whey; drain off the whey, press the curd dry, mixing it with a little salt, and the cheese is ready.

But very few housewives know how many variations may be rung in on the plain cheese, or how very palatable it may be made by just a little fixing up. Perhaps the following recipes will be suggestive to some people who have never dreamed of the possibilities of this very nutritious food.

Cottage Cheese Loaf.—Mix with the cheese a small quantity of leftover ham or corned beef, put through the food-chopper, season with made mustard, press in a mould and serve in slices.

Cottage Cheese for Breakfast.—Serve crumbled with cream and sugar or fruit.

Cottage Cheese Sauce.—One cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cottage cheese. A little catsup or finely chopped parsley may be added if liked. This sauce is nice to serve in place of the ordinary white sauce wherever it is used. When making it always mix the flour and butter together and cook, stirring constantly and adding the milk very gradually. When done add the seasonings and last of all the cottage cheese. It is nice on potatoes, fish, boiled onions, etc. When thinned with hot milk it makes a very nice supper soup to be eaten with hot toast or biscuits. If the sauce is liked thicker double the quantity of butter and flour.

Cottage Cheese Loaf.—One cup cottage cheese, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda, 2 cups cooked beans, 1 cup boiled rice (dry), 1 cup bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons chopped onion, 2 tablespoons fat, seasoning of celery salt, catsup or mixed poultry seasoning. Mash the beans and mix all together into a very stiff roll. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with a well flavored fat. Serve with tomato sauce or well-seasoned white sauce.

Cottage Cheese and Potato Croquettes.—One cup cottage cheese, 2 tablespoons chopped parsley, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, dash of cayenne. Mix all together and form into small rolls, then cover each with mashed potatoes which have been seasoned with salt and pepper. Roll each in egg, then in bread crumbs, put a bit of butter on top of each and brown in a hot oven.

Cottage Cheese Salad.—Two cups cottage cheese, 1 cup pickled beets cut in cubes. Mix, add salad dressing and serve on celery leaves.

Salad With Vegetables.—One cup chopped cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup celery chopped fine, 1 cup chopped apple. Mix with cottage cheese salad dressing and serve on a small cabbage leaf.

Cottage Cheese Mayonnaise.—One cup cottage cheese, 1 tablespoon corn syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, dash of cayenne, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup olive oil or melted sweet butter. Mix and serve at once.

Why Children Should Have Milk.

EVERY child should have a quart of pure milk a day, if possible; every adult should have at least a third of a quart. So says an expert in foods.

Milk is rich in lime. Children need plenty of lime for it goes into forming bones and teeth, and also is needed in the blood in all parts of the body. Milk is also a protein food, and goes to build up muscle and tissue. Also in rich, pure milk there is a certain amount of fat

of Thought.

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Breakfast.—Serve and sugar or fruit.

—One cup milk, tablespoon flour, of pepper, ¼ cup catsup or finely e added if liked. serve in place of rice wherever it is always mix the cher and cook, adding the milk done add the all the cottage potatoes. fish, on thinned with nice supper soup toast or biscuits. icker double the flour.

—One cup cottage a, 2 cups cooked (dry), 1 cup bread chopped onion, soning of celery ountry seasoning. all together into e in a moderate ally with a well h tomato sauce sauce.

ato Croquettes.— e, 2 tablespoons aspoon soda, ¼ ayenne. Mix all small rolls, then l potatoes which salt and pepper. in bread crumbs, top of each and

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—One cup chop- ery chopped fine. Mix with cottage l serve on a small

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and milk sugar, which go to make heat in the body and create energy.

Even skim milk is good food. Use it but use whole milk too. There are many ways in which both whole and skim milk may be used besides drinking it. Porridge is delicious when made by cooking oatmeal or cornmeal in as little water as possible, in a double boiler, and then diluting with milk and cooking again for a few minutes; you may add chopped nuts and raisins if you like, and serve with sugar. Rice, tapioca and sago call for milk; so do hominy and cracker pudding. Bread pudding is good if made with sufficient milk and flavored with raisins, dates or grated lemon rind; serve it with cream. Scalloped potatoes require milk; so does cooked salsify, and the whole tribe of things that require white sauce. Milk soups are delicious as well as nutritious, and should find their way very frequently to the supper table from now until spring.

Nor should cream be forgotten. Don't give all the good milk to the little calf or pig. If it is good for the calf or pig, it is good for your child, and he is the more important. And don't sell all the cream to make some city man's child strong, healthy and capable at the expense of yours. Of course the city man's child should have all of both milk and cream that he needs; the point is that you should not let your child go without these most necessary foods in order that you may sell all you have to the city man for his child. Share up, but see to it that your own child has his rightful share. You might only spend the money in an automobile, and an automobile "isn't in it" with your child for importance.

And now let us quote again from the food expert with whose words this plea opened: "Milk helps your children to keep well. It will help you to keep well, too. Look at children who do not get milk, but get tea and coffee instead. Aren't most of them pale and sickly? There are always very many sick children in cities and countries where milk is scarce. When milk prices go up and mothers begin to economize on milk more children become sick. Do not let your children run this risk. Give them clean, pure milk and help them to grow up strong and well and win in the fight against disease. Save on other things if you must, but not on milk, your child's best food."

Last of all, it is most important that the milk be clean. The cows must be healthy. The milkster's hands and clothes must be clean. The vessels must all be scalded, to leave no germs of putrefaction. The milk, too, must be cooled as quickly as possible; this prevents bacteria from working, as they work most rapidly in warm substances. And after it is cooled it must be closely covered and kept in a cold place. Only when all these precautions are observed is it sure to be fit for human food.

Potatoes With New Faces.

Potato Soup.—One pint sliced raw potatoes, 1 to 4 small onions sliced thin, 1 quart water, 1 pint rich milk, salt and pepper to season. Boil the potatoes and onions in the water. Put through a sieve or ricer. Add the milk, reheat, season and serve very hot with toast or biscuits for supper.

Potatoes With Onions.—Six potatoes, 1 onion, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons sour cream, water, pepper and salt. Pare and slice the potatoes and cook in just enough water to make them tender. Season and add the chopped onion. Simmer all until tender. Add butter and cream and shake the pan until mixed but not mushy. When very hot serve for supper.

Stuffed Potatoes.—Take medium-sized, smooth potatoes. Bake in a moderate oven until soft. Cut in halves and scrape out pulp. Mash with a little butter, ½ cup milk, 1 cup grated cheese, salt and pepper to taste. Beat with a fork until creamy, then heap back in the half skins. Sprinkle a little grated cheese over the top and brown in the oven.

Potato Pancakes.—Two cups boiled riced potato, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup flour, 3 eggs, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon salt. Beat eggs until light, add the riced potatoes, butter, salt and milk, then the flour sifted with the baking powder. Bake as usual on a greased pan and serve with syrup.

Dutch Potatoes.—Six potatoes, 9 apples, 3 tablespoons syrup, salt to flavor, ¼ lb. sliced bacon. Pare and quarter the potatoes. Quarter and core the apples but do not peel. Put in a stewpan with the bacon, syrup and a very light sprinkle of salt. Cover with cold water and cook very slowly for 3 hours. Cook until done but not broken. Serve very hot.

Potatoes in Bacon.—Peel good-sized potatoes and cook in boiling water until a little tender. Remove from the water to a shallow pan. Add 2 tablespoons sugar and one of butter. Pour ½ cup water over, place in the oven and bake 20 minutes. Remove from the oven and put a slice of bacon over each potato. Return to the oven and cook 10 minutes longer. For this time keep in the top of the oven.

The Scrap Bag.

Darning.

A piece of washed mosquito netting basted over a bad hole in a sock will be found a great aid in darning.

Wringing Out Flannels.

A fork and a potato-ricer will be found very helpful when wringing out flannels for application in time of sickness. Put the flannel in the water then remove with the fork and press out in the ricer. Be sure to keep a piece of flannel between the hot-pack and the patient, if the water is very hot. You must not scald him.

To Make Bread Rise.

To make bread rise in cold weather line a packing-case with several thicknesses of paper. Have a door made for the open side and put a shelf inside, near the bottom. Place the pans of bread on the shelf and slip a hot iron or two, on their stands, underneath.

To Improve Cranberries.

Cook the cranberries in water, then, while still warm, put them through the potato ricer. The pulp may then be cooked with the sugar or corn-syrup.

Watch Dried Products.

If you have on hand dried fruit or vegetables look through them occasionally to see if there is any sign of mould or insect life. If either is discovered take the product out and dry again in the oven, but be careful not to permit scorching.

Hanging Dish Towels.

If you have not a regular rack on which to hang dish towels to dry, fasten to each a loop of heavy white twine such as comes around large bundles. This remains stiff and open when washed, and may be quickly slipped over the nail. Hanging the towels without a loop always means risk of tearing them.

The "Allied Loaf."

Don't forget that every loaf of bread you make should now contain one-fifth of some substitute for wheat flour.

Are You Eating Your Share of Fish?

Canada is one of the great fish producers of the world, but Canadians are not eating their share even yet. The catch in 1917 was 856,000,000 lbs., or an equivalent of 94 lbs. per head of population, while our consumption has been only about 29 lbs. per head of population. Eat more fish, and spare more beef for overseas.

Old Tablecloths.

Make over old tablecloths, in which holes are appearing into table napkins, covers for asbestos table mats, and dish towels.

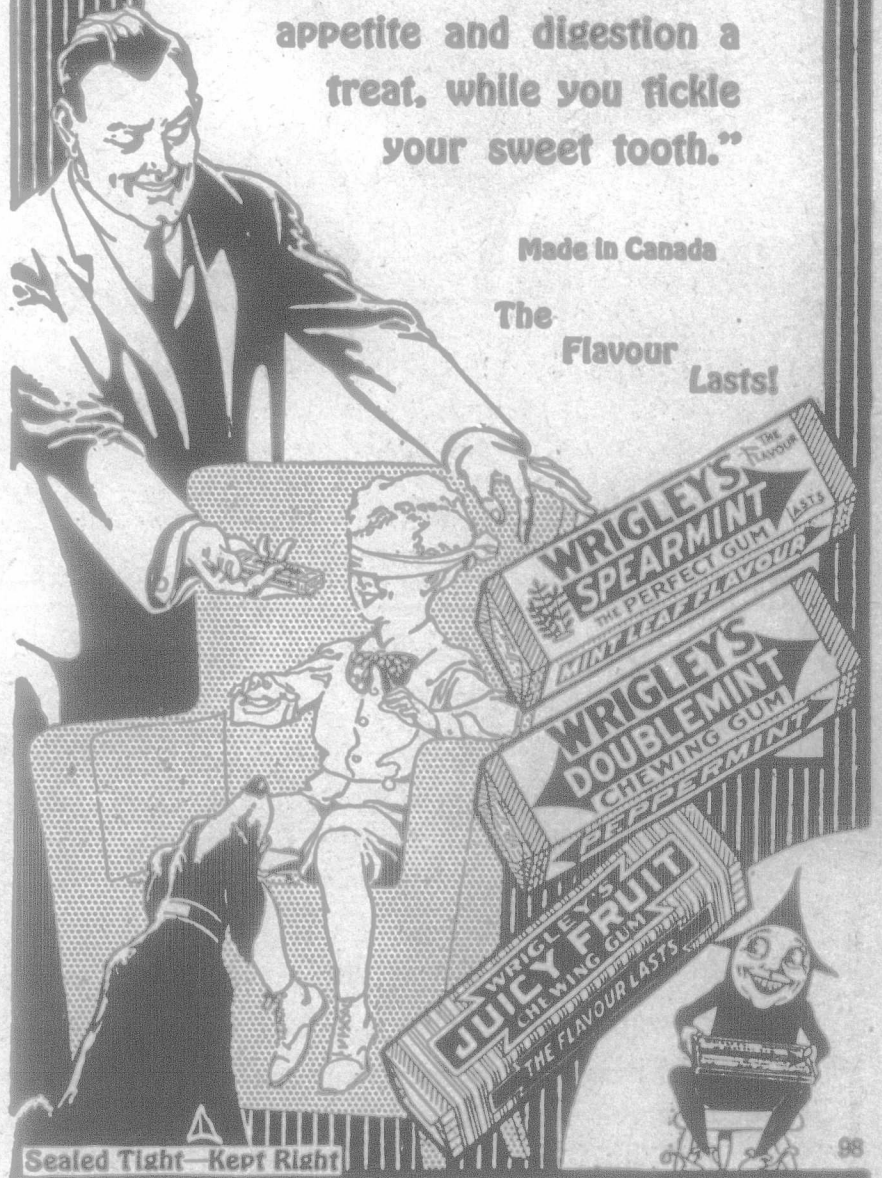
Potato Starch.

Wash, pare and grate the potatoes into a crock of cold water, having just enough water to cover the potato. Set in a cool place, stirring often. Let stand over night. In the morning stir well and drain off the water. Let the water stand until the starch settles at the bottom then drain off carefully, and dry the starch, keeping covered with cheese-cloth to keep off the dust. The resulting starch can be used in all the ways in which ordinary starch and cornstarch are used. The drained-off water may be used in making soup or for cleaning white enameled woodwork.

WRIGLEY'S

"O, I know what it is, daddy! You held it too close and I smell it—it's WRIGLEY'S!"

"Righto, sonny — give your appetite and digestion a treat, while you tickle your sweet tooth."



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The Flavour Lasts!

Sealed Tight—Kept Right

More Money and Higher Grading for CANADIAN FURS

Positively the highest prices paid to Canadian trappers by American house. Here no commissions or grading fees come out of your check. YOU GET IT ALL. Therefore we can guarantee you MORE MONEY. Don't miss this. Here is another reason why

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The Judd Standard System of Grading insures you higher grading—**MORE MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.** Besides getting more money for your furs you have the satisfaction of getting your check by RETURN MAIL. Very important to you—a larger check and quicker returns.

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Send us a trial shipment NOW and let the size of the check we send you determine where you will ship all your skins. Address

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We are located in CHICAGO—the BEST FUR HOUSE in the GREAT CENTRAL MARKET. Over \$1,000,000 Capital.

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



“Mr. and Mrs. Acres Desire the Pleasure of Your Company.”

A Gillette enthusiast has boldly stated his belief that the famous razor has caused a complete revolution in social life in the rural districts today!

It is true, as he says, that one cannot now distinguish between the city man and his brother in the country.

But do not give *all* the credit to the Gillette Safety Razor.

Smooth chins assuredly do prompt correctness in other things, but it hardly seems possible that the smartness of the social gathering in present-day farm homes is due to a razor—even the best razor in the world.

You answer an invitation to call at a friend's house, and enter a softly-lighted room to find well dressed women and keen looking, clean shaven men.

How glad you are that you came prepared to hold your own in any company.

And how satisfying it is to know that if guests drop in on *you* unexpectedly, the daily few minutes with your Gillette finds you **READY** to receive them.

One thing is certain—a Gillette Safety Razor should be part of the equipment of every man of today.

*Gillette Sets are sold by Jewelers, Druggists and
Hardware Dealers everywhere at five dollars.*

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited,

Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander St., Montreal.



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Markets

Continued from page 1841

Cranberries have declined in price, selling at \$12 to \$12.50 per bbl.

Grapes.—Small quantities of domestic grapes were received selling at 50c. per six-quart basket. The California Emperors came in freely and sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per lug and \$7.50 to \$8 per keg and drum. The first of the Spanish almerias which came in during the week, selling at \$11 to \$13 per keg.

Grapefruit.—Florida grapefruit arrived freely and eased somewhat in price, selling at \$5 to \$6 per case.

Lemon prices did not vary from \$12 per case for the Californians.

Oranges.—Florida oranges came in more freely and declined slightly, selling at \$7.50 to \$9 per case; California valencias, which are nearing the close of their season and are not very plentiful, selling at \$12 to \$16 per case.

Pears.—Keiffer pears continued to come in but were rather a slow sale at 35c. to 50c. per eleven-quart flats, and 60c. to 75c. per eleven-quart lenos California Beurre Anjous bringing \$5.25 to \$5.50 per box.

Quinces.—There were still a few belated arrivals which were not of extra choice quality, selling at 75c. to 85c. per 11 quarts.

Tomatoes declined; hot-house No. 1's selling at 25c. to 28c. per lb.; No. 2's at 20c. per lb. and 75c. to \$1 per 11 quarts.

Beets, carrots and cabbage did not vary in price. Beets selling at \$1 per bag. Carrots at 85c. to \$1 per bag. Cabbage at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bbl.

Cauliflower came in in large quantities, selling at from \$1 to \$2 per doz.

Celery after having been almost unsalable became more active, selling at \$30c. to 50c. per doz., and \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case.

Imported head lettuce brought \$3.25

per case. Domestic leaf ranging from 25c. to 50c. per dozen.

Onions declined slightly, 100-lb. sacks selling at \$2.25 and 75 lbs. at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Potato receipts were fairly heavy—Ontario and Westerns selling at \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bag; N. B. Delawares at \$2 to \$2.10 per bag.

Spinach was rather slow and draggy at 65c. to 75c. per bushel.

Turnips declined, selling at 60c. to 85c. per bag.

Montreal.

Dressed Hogs.—Hogs have been showing quite a firm tone of late, and in consequence of this the market for dressed was firm, with sales of abattoir fresh-killed stock at 23½c. to 24c. per lb. Country dressed hogs were 22½c. to 23c. per lb.

Eggs.—Receipts and demand were both good. The weather is mild for this time

of year, and production is well sustained. New-laid eggs were 65c. to 70c. per doz.; fresh, selected stock, 50c. to 54c. Storage selects, 53c., and No. 1 storage, 48c.

Grain.—American sample corn sold on spot at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel, ex-store. No. 3 Canadian Western oats, 98c. to \$1. Extra No. 1 feed, 98c. to \$1; No. 1 feed, 96c. to 97c.; No. 2 feed, 93c. to 94c. Ontario No. 2 white, 92½c. to 93½c. No. 3 white, 91½c. to 92c., ex-store. Canadian Western No. 2 barley, \$1.23; No. 4, \$1.18; sample No. 4, \$1.12; Ontario extra No. 3, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1.24.

Flour.—Manitoba Government standard flour was quoted at \$11.40 per barrel, in bags, f.o.b. mills, for car lots, and Ontario winter wheat flour at \$11.35 per barrel, in bags, ex-store, though some quoted as high as \$11.50. Substitutes were easier, with rye flour at \$11.50 to \$12; oat flour, \$11.70; Graham flour, \$11.30 to \$11.50; white corn flour, \$10.20; barley flour, \$10.

Millfeed.—Bran sold in car lots at \$37.25, including bags, ex-track, while shorts are \$42.25; pure grain mouille, \$68 to \$70; feed cornmeal, \$66; barley feed, \$62 to \$63. Mixed mouille, \$55 per ton, including bags.

Baled Hay.—Car lots of No. 1 timothy were quoted at \$26 and \$27 per ton; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$26 to \$27; No. 2 timothy, \$25 to \$26; No. 2 clover mixture, \$24 to \$25. No. 3 timothy, \$23 to \$24 per ton, ex-track.

Hides.—Beef hides were easier last week, at 18c. per lb. for cows; 16c. for bulls; 23c. for steers, flat. Veal skins were 35c. per lb.; grassers, 22c., and kips, 20c. Lamb skins were \$3.75 each; horse hides, \$5 to \$6.75 each. Tallow was 3½c. per lb. for scrap fat, and 8c. for abattoir fat, 16c. to 16½c. for rendered.

1918 International.

Preparation for the 1918 International Live Stock Exposition is being conducted on a more elaborate scale than heretofore, the managers being determined to ensure the comfort of visitors, exhibitors and their friends. The mission of the International at this crisis is to stimulate the production of beef, pork and mutton on the most economical basis; to instruct breeders and feeders in recent development; to inspire ambition to excel, and demonstrate that live stock raising is profitable. It is believed that there was never a more opportune moment for the renewed endeavor of animal husbandry than at the present time. Breeding stock on this side of the Atlantic will be needed in Europe when hostilities cease. It is claimed that this year's Exposition will be staged on a grander scale than any of its predecessors. The Exposition with all its collateral work naturally becomes a great food training camp. Remember that the dates are November 30 to December 7.

Autumn Times.

A deep silence has settled on the wood. Across the rill a grey grouse is drumming on the grey trunk of a fallen tree. The grey squirrel is gathering nuts for the winter. The young deer has changed his summer coat for one of a more sombre hue; a red-brown to match the autumn leaves. Now the leaves are falling, unveiling the forest and opening long avenues through which we get glimpses of jumping deer. If you take your rifle and go up into the "Highlands of Ontario" and stand perfectly still some autumn morning, you can see the red deer racing by. Any Grand trunk Agent can tell you how to get there or write to C. E. Horning, D. P. A., G. T. Ry. System, Union Station, Toronto.

In the advertisement of Fred E. Hilliker, announcing his Holstein Sale, the address is given as Burgessville. This is incorrect, the address should be Norwich and all requests for catalogues should be directed there.

Sales Dates.

Dec. 5, 1918.—Elgin Pure-Bred Holsteins, St. Thomas, Ont. E. C. Gilbert Sec.

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

Dec. 12, 1918.—Fred Row, Curries, Ont., near Woodstock.

Dec. 13, 1918.—Ontario Hereford Breeders' Asso. Guelph.; Sec. Jas. Page.

Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock.

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No. 2 barley, \$1.23;
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Mixed mouille, \$55 per

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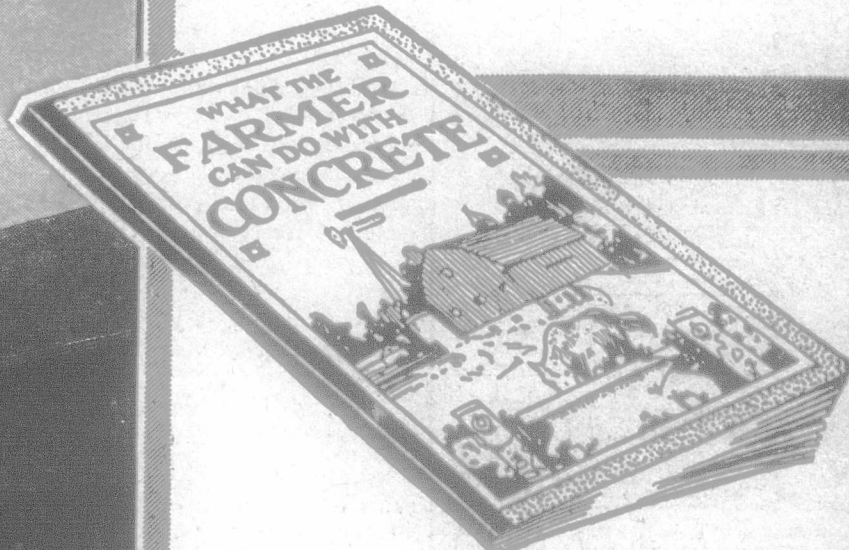
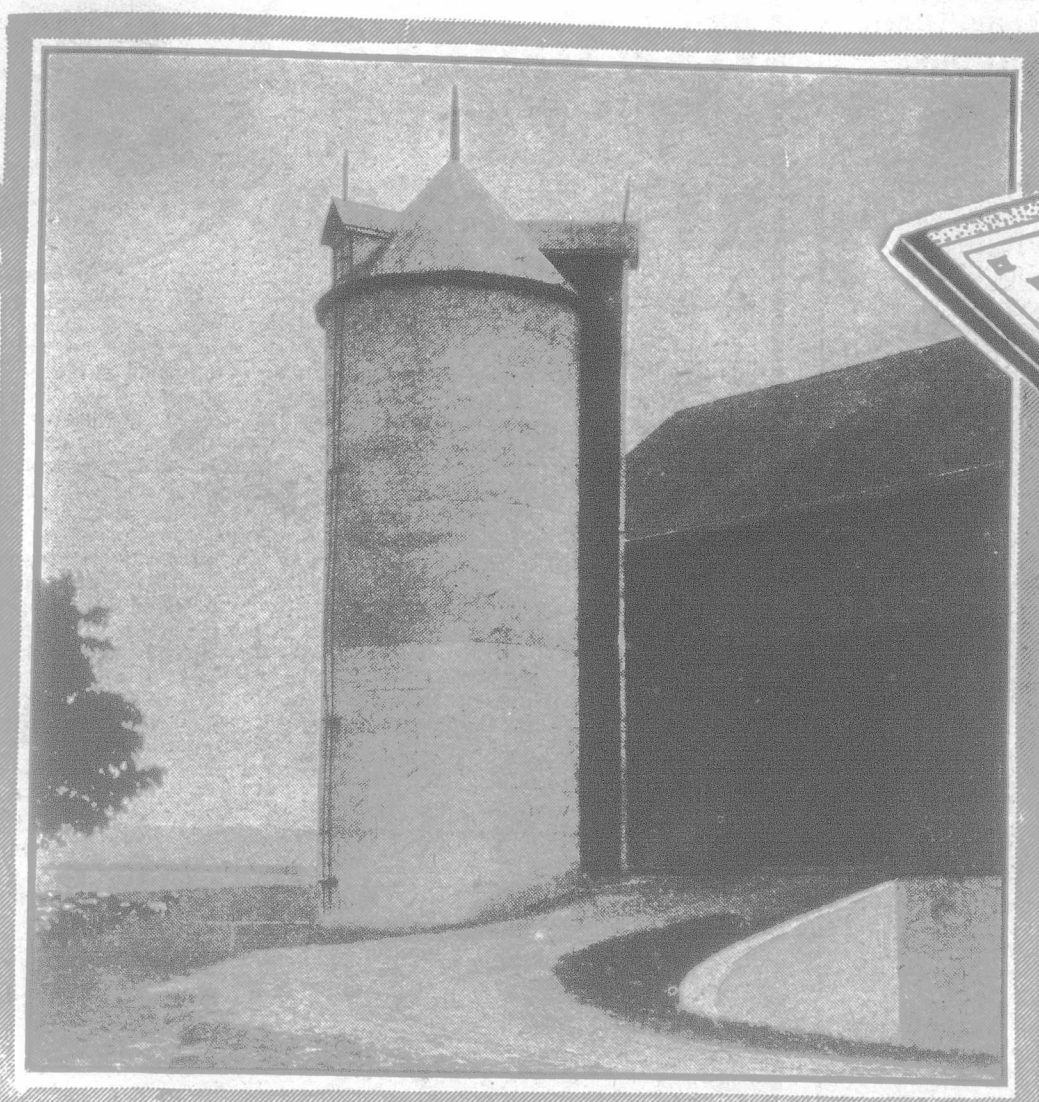
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Dates.

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ford Holstein Breed-



This book that has helped more than 100,000 farmers to increase the value and the profits of their farms, will help you—by showing you how easy it is to construct improvements that are permanent, fireproof, weather-proof, vermin-proof, repair-proof.

The SILO should be of CONCRETE

It has been said that the ideal silo is the glass fruit jar, because it has smooth, airtight, water-tight walls with no joints, the walls being non-absorbent and round in shape. These qualities, so necessary for the satisfactory silo, are all found in the silo of concrete.

AIR-TIGHTNESS.—Silage spoils as the result of certain bacterial action due to air getting in. In a concrete silo it is impossible for air to reach the silage through the walls.

WATER-TIGHTNESS.—To prevent silage juices from escaping, is only secondary in importance to preventing water entering from the outside. A concrete silo has no joints for water to come through.

RAT-PROOFNESS.—Rats cannot gnaw through concrete; they cannot make holes, allowing air to enter, which results in silage being spoiled.

PERMANENCE.—Silos built years ago of concrete are in as perfect condition to-day as when new. Concrete grows stronger and tougher with age. There is no outlay for up-keep, no painting, no mortar joints to fill, no holes to patch.

FIRE-PROOFNESS.—Lack of fire-fighting appliances on a farm, makes it especially desirable that so important a farm utility as the silo should be of concrete. There are instances on record where the burning of the silo has not only cost the farmer his silo and contents, but also has made it necessary for him to sell his stock, because of having no other feed to give them.

A permanent silo of concrete is the safest and best investment a farmer can make. It means larger herds, less work, more profits.

We will be glad to send you free of charge our special book about "Concrete Silos." Write us for the names of concrete silo builders in your neighborhood or follow the very complete instructions in the book. We also have a book "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," which will help you build anything from a feeding floor to a milk house. Send your name and address—both books will be mailed free.

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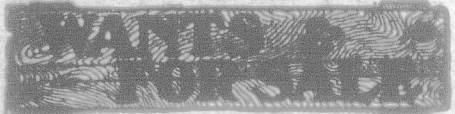
POULTRY AND EGGS

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

ANCONA, BARRED ROCK, WHITE AND brown leghorn cockerels; "Two dollars each" for November. M. Shantz, Ayr, Ont.

SILVER CAMPINE COCKERELS, \$3 AND \$5; hens \$2 each; also Silver Grey Dorking cockerel \$3. L. S. Shipley, Forest, Ont.

THIRTY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels—200-egg line. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville, Ont.



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.

FOR SALE—YOUNG RABBITS AND ferrets. Apply at once to Earl Evans, Virgil, Ontario.

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

Men Wanted FOR SHIPYARD

All classes of skilled help also common labor, good wages paid and excellent prospects for advancement. Apply by letter or in person to

THE COLLINGWOOD Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.
Collingwood, Ont.

Cream Wanted

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our well-established trade with good quality butter. Therefore, we are prepared to pay you a higher price than any other creamery. We furnish cans and pay express charges. References, any bank.

MUTUAL DAIRY & CREAMERY
743 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

Ontario Creameries, Limited
London, Ontario

Seed Corn—Purebred White Cap Yellow Dent. Highest score in standing field crop competition; also Wisconsin No. 7. 350 bus. W. C. V. Dent, 100 bus. Wisconsin No. 7. Good quality, per 70 lbs., \$5; fancy stuff, per 70 lbs., \$8.
J. A. KING Wardsville, Ont.

Ontario Department of Agriculture — Report on Farm Conditions.

The following is a summary of reports made by Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture under date of Nov. 4:

Fall wheat has done so well during the latter part of October that in most instances it will be ready for winter with a good top and a thrifty appearance generally. From Essex comes the only complaint of insect injury, the Hessian fly having appeared in some places in that county.

Potato digging is practically through. Rot has already done much injury in Dundas.

The week has been most favorable for sugar beet lifting. Some remarkably good tonnages are reported from Lambton.

Turnips have done better than was expected. A farmer in Peterboro reports 45 tons to the acre. Prices for turnips have fallen in Brant; only from 15 cents to 18 cents a bushel now being paid, as dealers fear a shortage of cars for shipping during the winter.

Oxford reports that apples are being marketed freely, the inferior fruit going to the evaporators and cider mills, with but little waste.

Pastures up to very recently have been good, but are now well eaten off. Live stock are being stabled in good general condition. About the usual number of stockers are on hand, but Lanark reports that more young stock than usual will be fed this winter. It is stated from Grey that sales of live stock have been rather unsatisfactory this fall, as (with the exception of pure-bred Shorthorns) cattle, sheep and hogs have been selling at low figures compared with sales held last year. On the other hand, a herd of grade Holsteins were sold in Brant last week at an average of \$135, including an old cow which went at only \$60, while some spring calves brought \$42 each. Dairy cows have continued in fair milking condition.

Hogs have been going to market in good numbers despite falling prices. Small pigs have not been so much in demand during the week.

Marketing of grain has been slow, which some attribute to the epidemic hitting both buyers and sellers.

Hay is in much demand, but comparatively little is now changing hands. It has been selling at auction sales in York at from \$20 to \$25 a ton.

Fodder supplies otherwise are fully sufficient for the winter, the clean straw making up considerably for the scarcity of hay. Coarse grains are plentiful, and there is a good supply of silage.

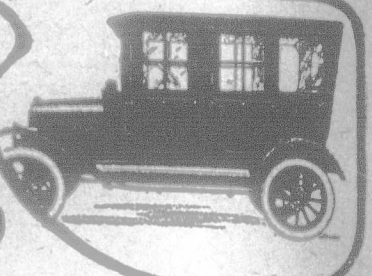
Fall plowing is nearly completed in Western Ontario, but wetter weather has prevailed in the eastern portion of the Province, and work there is more backward.

Corn husking has been very active in Essex and Kent, and the recently extended leave of drafted men is said to have helped materially in this work. The effects of the influenza are still being felt in many rural sections.

Gossip.

On Wednesday, November 27, the London District Pure-Bred Breeders' Club will sell 50 head of high-quality, registered Holsteins, at the Brunswick Hotel stables, London. This is an opportunity for dairymen to secure individuals of choice breeding and of excellent quality. Many of the females will be fresh, or due to freshen, about the time of sale. With milk at a high price, many of these cows will bring in a large revenue during the winter. There are heifers and bulls of excellent quality and breeding in the sale. Many of the females are from or bred to such sires as Baron Colantha Fayne, Hillcrest Count Echo, Funderne King May Fayne, and King Segis Alcartra Netherland. These sires are well known to Holstein breeders. For full particulars regarding the breeding of the individuals, write Fred Bodkin, R. R. 2, Wilton Grove, for a catalogue. The members of the Club are consigning choice stuff, and those wishing to purchase Holsteins of merit would find it to their interest to attend this sale.

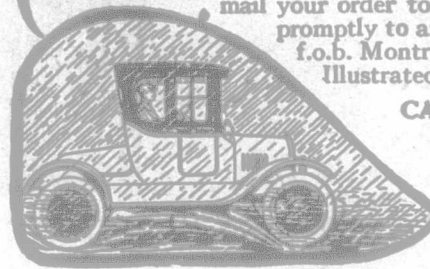
Use Your Car all Winter with a Cozy-Top



Motoring in the cold or rain drives the chill through and through the clothing, causing discomfort and sometimes causing illness. By putting a Cozy-Top on your Roadster, you can travel to spite the speed limit and still be comfortable and warm inside the Cozy-Top. It is foolish to lay up your car for the winter when, with a Cozy-Top, you could have the use of your motor every day. Cozy-Tops are made for Ford Touring cars, as well as Roadsters, and fit the 1914, '15, '16, '17, '18 Ford models, also Chevrolet 4-90. The entire stock is of selected materials; roof is stretched firmly over wood bows; the rear windows are permanent with glass of double strength; the fore windows roll up when desired, giving full ventilation and freedom for signalling. It is not necessary to tear out seat trimmings; top goes right on snug, with no trouble, furnished with all irons and bolts. Full instructions for attaching. Net weight of Roadster Cozy-Top is 75 pounds and crated weighs about 100 pounds. The price \$75 is direct from factory to you; no margin for middleman at this close figure. The Touring Cozy-Top is \$98. Whether you motor for business or for pleasure, you will get five times as much use and a thousand times as much comfort in driving, winter and summer, if you put a Cozy-Top on your car. Treat yourself to a Cozy-Top; you would like one, so do not deny yourself the pleasure and benefit. The cost is trifling for the advantages you get. There are 90,000 Ford car owners in Canada; and as our supply is limited, we advise that you mail your order to us NOW. Shipped promptly to any station in Canada, f.o.b. Montreal, on receipt of price. Illustrated literature on request.

DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU

Touring Top \$98
Roadster Top \$75



CARRIAGE FACTORIES, LIMITED
Exclusive Manufacturers in Canada
306 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto.



Built to Last

Mechanics, Farmers and others, whose work is heavy and hard on clothing, demand a garment that is specially made to meet their needs and built to last. Comfort, neatness and durability are found in

KITCHEN'S "Railroad Signal" OVERALLS

Kitchen's overalls are strongly reinforced with double and triple stitching where wear comes hardest. The bib comes up high and fits snugly. The pockets have an extra band to make them strong and keep them from sagging.



Union Made

Made only by

The Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Limited
11 Brantford - Ontario

PROTECTION FOR THE FAMILY

HAS ALWAYS BEEN! THE primary object of Life Insurance.

Present-day Assurance, however, has largely extended the scope of its benefits. Not only as protection for others, but as a method of providing for one's own future, the Limited Payment Policies issued by The Great-West Life cover every possible requirement.

Low rates and high profits to Policyholders have given the Company a business of over \$155,000,000.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Dept. "Z" Head Office, Winnipeg

VOLPEEK WILL STOP THE LEAK



Don't throw away your Pots and Pans. "Vol-Peek" will mend Graniteware, Tin, Aluminum, etc., in two minutes without tools. Always keep it in the house. At dealers or from us, postpaid, 15 cents. Vol-Peek Mfg. Co., Box 2024, Montreal, Can.

Those Feathers.—When certain soldiers from the antipodes were in New York a little while ago, a woman was heard to say to another:

"There goes one of them Australians."
"How do you know?"
"You can tell by the Kangaroo feathers in his hat."—Boston Transcript.

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Touring Top
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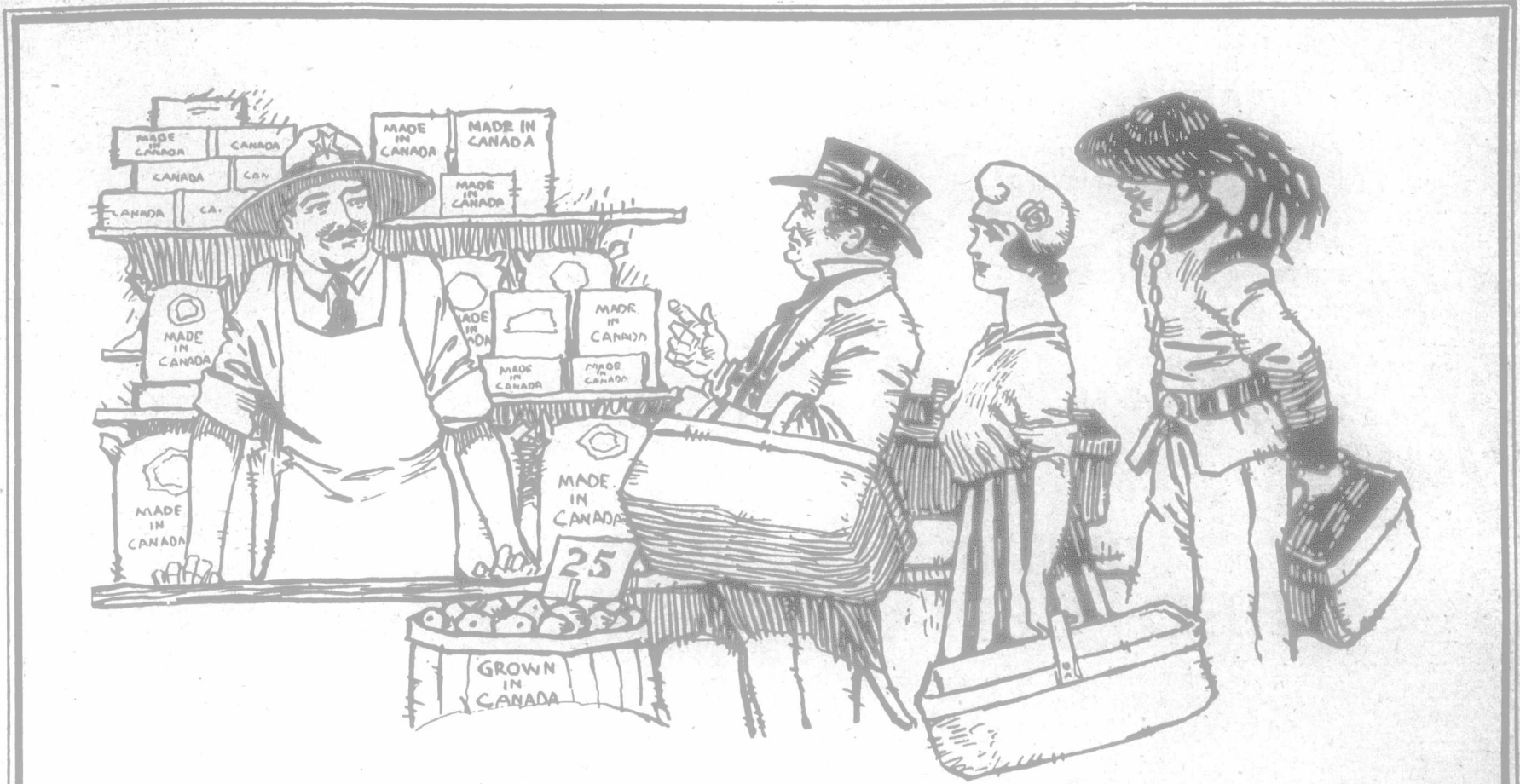
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RANCE COMPANY
 Office, Winnipeg

-When certain soldiers
 were in New York a
 woman was heard to

of them Australians"
 ow?"
 the Kangaroo feathers
 on Transcript.



Jack Canuck—Storekeeper

JACK Canuck is running an immense produce business these days.

He has millions of bushels of grain; boat loads of flour; vast herds of cattle, sheep and pigs; butter, cheese and poultry and other food supplies by the train-load.

The customers at his counter are Great Britain, France and Italy, whose credit is unquestionable, but who are just now short of cash. So Jack Canuck in order to sell his goods must give his customers credit until the war is won.

It is just the same situation that confronts every storekeeper who gives farmers credit until their crops are harvested.

So Jack Canuck borrows money

on Victory Bonds in order to give credit to his customers.

He pays good interest on Victory Bonds. He offers as security all Canada and everything contained therein.

By issuing Victory Bonds Jack Canuck keeps his big business going—and all the money he borrows from Canadians he spends in Canada.

* * * *

We must buy Victory Bonds in order that the business of Jack Canuck shall remain prosperous and healthy.

We must buy Victory Bonds in order that our brave and gallant army shall have food, clothing and ammunition to win complete Victory over the enemies of our country.

Buy Victory Bonds

so that Jack Canuck can continue to give credit to his customers

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



Note the thickness 3 layers

Over a Hundred Thousand ROOFS

were covered during 1917 with
BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES

The famous Shingles from the Pacific Coast are today more popular than ever. Over Two Billion Red Cedar Shingles were demanded during 1917—an advance of 15 per cent. over the previous year.

THE 100 PER CENT. ROOF

IN APPEARANCE IN SERVICE IN SATISFACTION

PERFECT PROTECTION guaranteed by the 3-ply solid covering of a natural non-conductor.

DURABILITY assured by the decay resisting oils with which nature has saturated the wood.

ECONOMY—Costs only 25 cents per 100 square feet on a life of 25 years (a low estimate for a B. C. Red Cedar Shingle roof).

"Roofing Helps"—a booklet which tells you all about B. C. Red Cedar Shingles—why they are superior—how to lay them—general facts about roofing—a handbook every man owning buildings or planning to build should have.

SENT FREE POSTPAID, ON REQUEST

Issued by the Publicity section of
The Shingle Agency of British Columbia
STANDARD BANK BUILDING
VANCOUVER, B.C.

RAW FURS

We require your SKUNK, FOXES and RACCOON, ETC. for manufacture and will pay you every cent they are worth.

Write for Price List and Tags, Free

C. H. ROGERS
Desk 10 WALKERTON, Ont.

We Pay Highest Prices For RAW FURS

Send us your next shipment. Price list and catalogue of trappers' supplies now ready.

We pay express and postage.

E. T. CARTER & CO.
82 Front St. E. Toronto, Can.

WHEN writing advertisers please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

TRAPPERS

It's FREE

WITHOUT OBLIGATION SEND ME "The Shubert Shipper"

(AN ACCURATE FUR MARKET REPORT AND PRICE LIST ISSUED AT EVERY CHANGE IN THE MARKET) and keep me posted on Raw Fur Market conditions during the Fur Season of 1918-1919.

Name _____ County _____ R.F.D. No. _____
Post Office _____ State _____ Box No. _____
© 1918 A.B.S. Inc. - 141

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TODAY

"The Shubert Shipper" is a reliable and accurate Market report and price list, issued at every change in the Fur Market. It is something more than merely "something to read." It is the advisor, friend and sign post to the right road to reliable market information and accurate market quotations. "The Shubert Shipper" is received by hundreds of thousands of trappers and Fur shippers all over North America. Never was a serious misstatement of facts published in "The Shubert Shipper" and this character of accuracy and reliability has demonstrated that such information is absolutely essential to the successful trapper and Fur shipper. You should read "The Shubert Shipper"—we want your name on our mailing list.

Fill in the Above Coupon NOW and Mail it—AT ONCE

A. B. SHUBERT, INC.
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN AMERICAN RAW FURS
25-27 W. AUSTIN AVE. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Gossip.

Holstein Bulls From 30-lb. Dams.

Attention is here directed to the advertisement appearing elsewhere in these columns of D. B. Tracy's present offering of young Holstein bulls. As seen recently by a representative of this paper they are a splendid lot of youngsters individually and their breeding in the way of production is of exceptional merit. At the time we were at the farm there were ten young bulls all under 14 months and in every instance all were from good record dams. There was for instance a 6 months bull from Sadie Cornucopia a 101 lb. per day cow with an official 7 day record of 33.29 lb. of butter. Alice Tensen, a 29.90 lb. cow with 105 lbs. of milk for her best day had twin bulls in the offering. Two other youngsters were from 27 lb. dams and the several others were from younger cows whose records ran up as high as 21 lbs. in the junior two-year-old form. The younger calves offered are by the present sire King Korndyke Sadie Keys, a sire of the great 36.05 lb. Lulu Keys, while the older calves are by the former herd sire, a brother to Mable Segis Korndyke the 44-lb. granddaughter of King Segis. For full particulars look up the advertisement and write Mr. Tracy mentioning this paper.

Arbogast Holsteins at Union Stock Yards.

From present indications it seems quite probable that the coming Holstein sale of Messrs. Arbogast, Hardy and Haley to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, will be scheduled for some new high averages for the year 1918 in Canada. In all there will be 60 head selling; 12 lots from the herds of Messrs. Hardy and Haley, and the remaining 48 head will be all made up from the Arbogast herd. A summary of all animals listed shows three 30-lb. cows, nine daughters of 30-lb. cows, several granddaughters of 30-lb. cows, and the sires to which they are bred include Canada's highest yearly and seven-day record bulls. Several of the young bulls catalogued are from dams exceeding 30 lbs. and by sires of equal merit. Messrs. B. V. Kelly, of Syracuse, N.Y., and R. E. Haegar, of Algonquin, Ill., will do the selling, and, as will be noted by the advertising copy appearing elsewhere in this issue, every animal passing through the sale will be sold on the most liberal guarantee. All requests for catalogues should be addressed to Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Ont., and further notes of interest as regards individual animals selling will be given in these columns in an early issue.

At the International Soil Products Exhibition, recently held at Kansas city, there were a large number of entries from Western Canada. For some years past the Western farmers have secured their share of the awards at this great exhibition of soil products. This year Western Canada secured a total of 104 prizes, and Manitoba was third in a class of eight state exhibits. The first, second, third and sweepstakes prizes in wheat, oats and barley were secured by Western farmers. The open championship for wheat was again secured by Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., on a Marquis sample. The \$500 silver cup, offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway, goes with this championship. The sweepstakes in wheat, dry farming section, was won by S. Larcombe, of Britle, Man., on a selection of Red Fife. The sweepstakes in oats was won by R. Dickinson of the same place, and the sweepstakes in barley by N. Taitenger, Claresholm, Alta. Among the state prizes, Manitoba secured first in the collection of vegetables; first on the most artistically arranged display; third on general collection, and second on small grains. A number of prizes in the sections for such crops as potatoes, mangels, beets, turnips, parsnips, onions, cabbage and beans were secured by Manitoba farmers.

Good War Substitutes.

Economy—for Waste.
Co-operation—for Criticism.
Performance—for Argument.
Service—for Sneers.
Perishable—for Perservable Foods.
Conservation—for Conversation.
Common Sense—for Common Gossip.
Production—for Pessimism.

Gossip.

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As at Union Stock rds.

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Gossip.

Canadian National Records for Sheep.

A copy of volume 6, of the Canadian National Records for Sheep has been received at this office. It is compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, and is a neatly-bound volume of over 700 pages, giving the officers and directors of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, the constitution and by-laws, and the rules of entry for the various breeds. The members of 1917 are also given. In this volume are the pedigrees of Shropshires numbering from 15,877 to 18,959; Leicesters, 10,416 to 11,956; Cotswolds, 2,644 to 2,998; Oxford Downs, 6,012 to 8,058; Lincolns, 870 to 929; Dorset Horn, 1,285 to 1,592; Suffolk, 2,598 to 2,988; Hampshires, 1,294 to 1,669; Southdowns, 1,091 to 1,349; Cheviots, 387 to 475; Romney, 42 to 328.

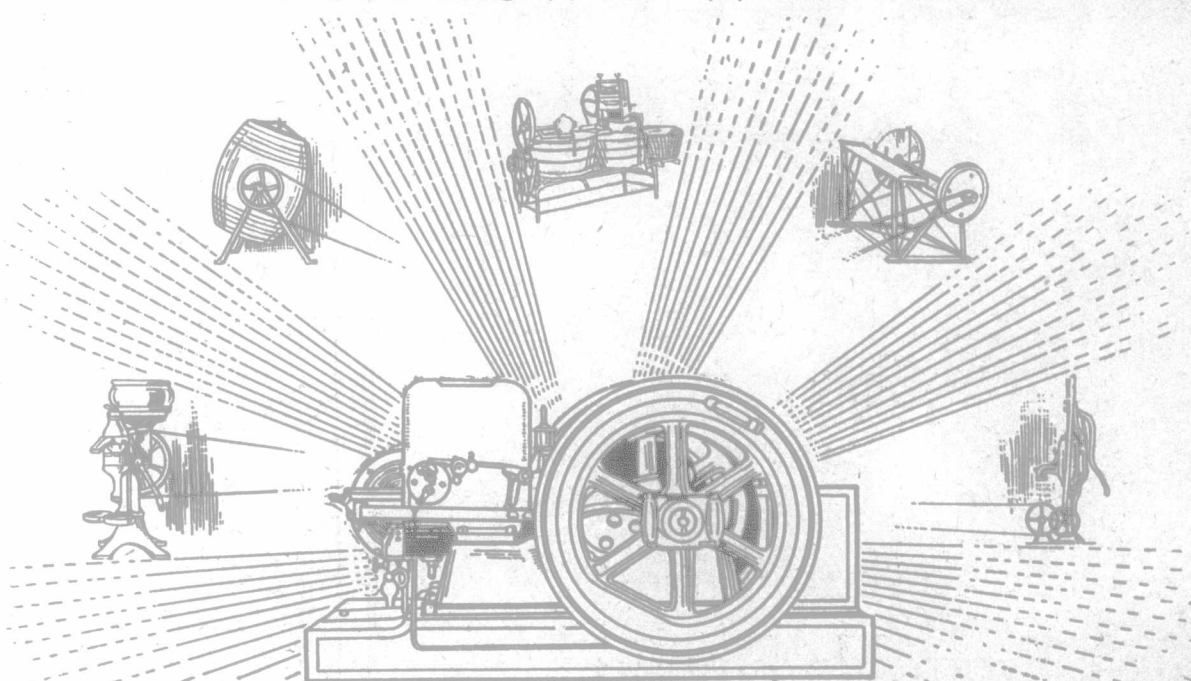
Strong Shorthorn Offering.

Of numerous Shorthorn herds visited recently by the Advocate representative few have brought forward a stronger offering in young bulls than those seen some few weeks ago at the farm of Wm. Dyer whose farm lies two miles from the village of Brooklin, Ont. All are got by the senior sire in service, Lochie (imp.) and about eight of the number are herd material such as is not picked up at random in any district. The majority of these dams are of straight Scotch breeding but despite this there are several cows in the lot that have given upwards of eight and nine thousand pounds of milk for the year under private test. These include such tribes as Brawith Bud, Lady's, Primrose, Rosebuds, Lavinias and etc. Many of the younger breeding cows are got by the former herd sire, Flower Boy, while such other bulls as Collynie Archer (imp.), Sittyton Victor (imp.), Royal Brampton (imp.) and Prince of the Realm (imp), all appear on the top of nearly all the pedigrees of the older breeding cows. We do not hesitate to recommend Mr. Dyer's present offering of young bulls to all who are in need of a new sire. In Clydesdales the usual number of mares are on hand and several strong yearlings are included in this year's offering. In Shropshires, ram and ewe lambs are about the only things that are priced for the present. The flock numbers about 150 head.

Hilliker Sale November 20.

A very important feature worth noting in connection with the dispersal sale of Holsteins to be held Nov. 20 by F. E. Hilliker, of Burgesville, Ont., is the unusually large number of cows selling which will be in full flow of milk at time of sale. Of the 30 cows three years old and upwards 20 are due to freshen just before or after the sale, and while very few have ever been officially tested they give one the impression of being a lot of good heavy producing cows and just the right kind that will make good buying for the men who get them. With two exceptions all are between three and six years of age and have, therefore, still plenty of time for records should they get in a herd where testing is done. The younger heifers are of above the ordinary lot of field heifers, and include several that were good enough for the fall shows in competition with the best that was seen at Toronto and London. They are got by such good Oxford County sires as May Echo Sylvia's Gerbin, Prince Colanthus Abbekerk and others. These heifers that are of breeding age as are also the majority of the mature cows, are bred to the young sire Centerview Ormsby Lad, a two-year-old son of the good breeding sire Riverdale Walker Segis, a grandson of the great King Segis. There are, with the herd sire, only four bulls selling, and the demand here should be as great as the supply. In addition to the cattle selling, Mr. Hilliker is also selling a number of agriculture horses including one span of matched greys of Percheron breeding that have been prominent winners at all the local shows this year. The terms of the sale are cash, or time up to eight months will be allowed on bankable paper bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Parties going to the sale by train will go to Norwich Stations, where conveyances will meet all trains on day of sale. For catalogues address F. E. Hilliker, Burgesville, Ont., mentioning the Farmer's Advocate.

The Greatest Power With Least Fuel



The PAGE Engine

Even when hired help was comparatively cheap, a Page Engine was a source of true economy to every farmer who used it.

To-day with farm help difficult to obtain and laborers asking high wages, the farmer who tries to get along without an efficient engine is seriously hampering himself and needlessly sacrificing profits.

And the farmer who attempts to run his

farm with an ordinary engine when the efficient economical Page is available at so low a price, is not getting the most for his money. Two cents an hour for fuel will cover the running expense of a 1 1/2-h.-p. Page Engine.

We know there is no other engine that compares with the Page. (It seldom gets out of order—it runs like a well-made watch—and gives you little or no trouble).

There are two types of Page Engines, one burning Gasoline—the other Kerosene or Gasoline. The Gasoline Engines range in size from 1 1/2 to 7 h.-p., while the Kerosene engines are made in 3 to 7 h.-p. Price list and any further particulars desired—on request.

The Page Wire Fence Company of Canada Limited

SALES OFFICES: MONTREAL 505 Notre Dame St. W. WINNIPEG 45 Notre Dame St. E. TORONTO 183 King St. E. ST. JOHN 11 Water Street

Advertisement for Aladdin lamps. Text: 'New COAL OIL Light Beats Electric or Gasoline 10 Days FREE—Send No Money'. Includes an illustration of an Aladdin lamp and a testimonial from a man with a car.

Advertisement for Knight Light & Soda Fountain. Text: 'Better Than Gas or Electricity More Economical Than Wick Lamps'. Includes an illustration of a Knight lamp.

Advertisement for learning to run a tractor. Text: 'LEARN TO RUN A TRACTOR Complete, practical course by mail on the construction, operation, care, and repair of all kinds of gas and gasoline tractors. You learn at home. Write for circular.'

Advertisement for seed corn. Text: 'Seed Corn —A quantity of select early Leaming, Longfellow and White Cap Yellow Dent. \$4.75 per bushel f.o.b. Bags free. GEO. B. LANGFORD, Kent Bridge, Kent Co.'

FREE!

A VICTORY
BOND With
Every Carload of
Feed Purchased
From Us During
the Campaign.

Yours For The
VICTORY BOND

**CALDWELL FEED & CEREAL
COMPANY, LIMITED
DUNDAS, ONTARIO**

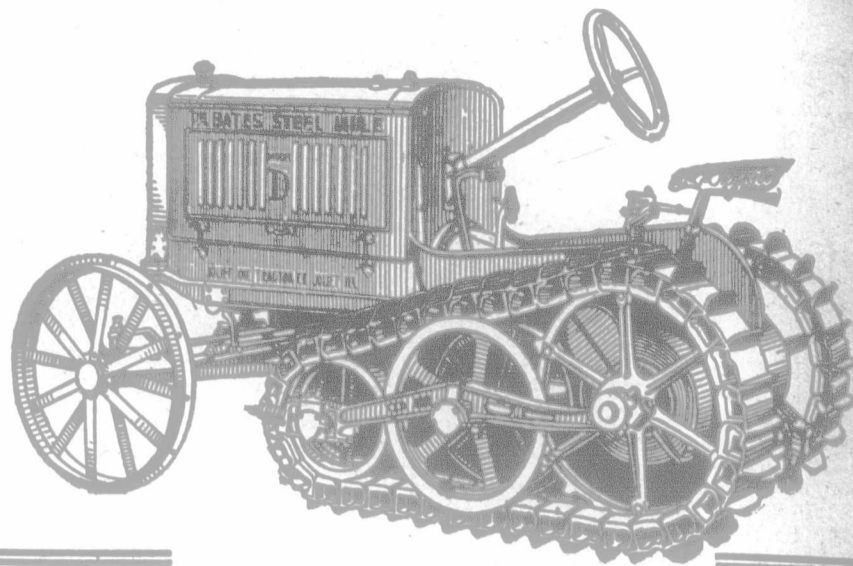
Imported Scotch Shorthorns—A dozen very desirable bulls for sale now. Half of these are imported and will head good herds. Females, imported and home-bred. Collynie Ringleader, bred by Mr. Duthie, heads our herd. Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington Jct. is only half mile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

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

Gossip.

**Smith & Son's Holsteins Selling
November 21.**

In reviewing the sales list published elsewhere in these columns, Holstein breeders are directed to the advertisement of A. E. Smith & Son, who are selling their entire herd of 30 head of pure-bred Holsteins at the farm near Waterdown on Thursday, Nov. 21. Of the 30 head, 15 are young cows, nearly all of which are in full flow of milk, while the balance is made up of 4 bred heifers and youngsters from calves up to heifers that are just now of breeding age. Many will remember this as one of the older herds of the district, but unfortunately there has been very little done in the way of official testing. When we say unfortunately, we mean it is unfortunate for Messrs. Smith & Son, but this will, no doubt, prove otherwise for the buyers. The foundation for the herd was laid with the best blood obtainable at the time, and as nothing but high record sires have since been used the herd to-day is one of the strongest untested herds in the Province. There are, for instance, nine daughters of the former herd sire Sir Segis Count De Kol, a grandson of the great King Segis, and fifteen daughters of the present herd sire



Introducing

The Bates Steel Mule

MOST EFFICIENT TRACTOR MADE

TURNS IN 7½ FT. RADIUS

The Bates Steel Mule turns in less than its length—on soft ground or hard. The front wheels are supplemented by independent compensating brakes on either side of the differential gear. These allow the driver to slow down one crawler while the other travels around it.

POWERFUL ON SOFT GROUND

The twin crawlers of the Bates Steel Mule lay a firm runway on the soft ground, which runway is held from slipping by twenty-four cleats. This runway has a ground pressure of less than 3½ pounds per square per inch and being geared to it, the tractor pulls as big a load on soft ground as it can on firm footing.

FLEXIBLE CONSTRUCTION

Its three-point suspension and oscillating Crawlers give to the Bates Steel Mule a degree of flexibility unusual in tractor construction.

ENCLOSED WORKING PARTS

The unit construction of the Bates Steel Mule is such that not only is protection from dust afforded, but a permanent, rigid alignment of transmission parts with the motor is assured, regardless of any severe twisting strains to which the tractor may be subjected.

The Ideal Tractor for General Farm Work

Write for Descriptive Catalogue

MUTUAL MOTORS, Limited

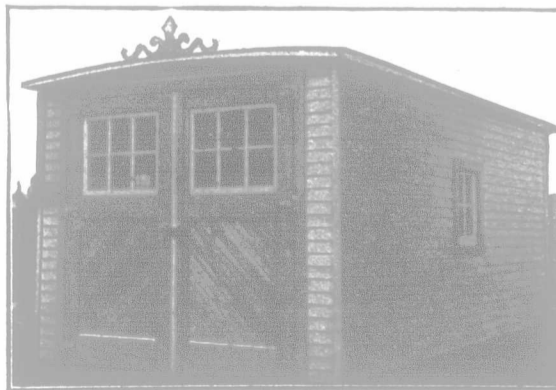
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Distributors for Ontario and Quebec.

DEALERS:

Write or wire us at once for our proposition. It will interest you.

The Auto-Home Garage



is just what you need for your car. It is built in sections; any one can erect it. It is painted and glazed complete. Built in four sizes. Place your order early, have a neat warm place for your car in cold weather. Send for full particulars.

**A. Coates &
Sons**
Manufacturers
Burlington, Ontario
Box 151

FOR SALE

Several classy young bulls from six to twelve months, also a few heifers.
J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont., G.T.R. & C.P.R., Tel. 101

Francy Calamity Hartog. This is a four-year-old bull and is in the sale. His sire is Canary Hartog 7th, and his dam is Francy Calamity De Kol, a 27.73-lb. daughter of Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, that has a 33.01-lb. 7-day record, and also made over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days for five consecutive years. The dam of Canary Hartog 7th has a 34.60-lb. 7-day butter record with 116 lbs. of milk in one day, which gives an average of over 32 lbs. of butter in 7 days for the three nearest dams of Mr. Smith's great young sire. His fifteen daughters selling should add considerable strength to the offering on Nov. 21, and it is also to be hoped that he himself will go to some good herd. The sale will be held under cover, and the terms are cash unless otherwise arranged.

Swine Breeders' Record.

Volume 28, of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Record, is off the press, and contains the pedigrees of Yorkshires numbering from 53,634 to 5,7417; Berkshires, 43,594 to 46,961; Chester Whites, 14,585 to 16,177; Tamworths, 10,852 to 11,634; Hampshires, 1,357 to 1,484; Poland Chinas, 5,338 to 6,189; Duroc Jersey, 6,564 to 8,601.

NEVERSLIP

Red Tip Calks
 Insure
STRONG EVEN PULLING
 ON ICY ROADS

No farmer can afford to risk losing a valuable horse through falls on icy roads when safety is so cheap and convenient. **RED TIP CALKS** insure safety to the horse and comfort to the driver. Your blacksmith has them.



THE NEVERSLIP WORKS
 559 PUIX AVE., MONTREAL
 U.S. FACTORY NEW BRUNSWICK

Heaves

AND HOW TO CURE
 —A Standard treatment with years of success back of it to guarantee results is

Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy

Use it on any case—No matter what else has been tried—and if three boxes fail to relieve, we will refund full amount paid. Further details in

Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser
 Write us for a Free Copy

BEST EVER USED
 Dear Sirs—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Tonic Heave Remedy. I used a package last year and completely cured a case of Heaves of some 3 years' standing.

H. B. BURKHOLDER, Lillooet, B.C.
 Per Box, \$1.00; 5 for \$5.00

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 75 Church St. Toronto

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE
 KITCHENER, CANADA

SUNNY ACRES

Aberdeen-Angus

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

G. C. CHANNON

P. O. and Phone - - Oakwood, Ont.
 Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER
 The Department of Agriculture has found that dehorning cows adds to their milking value. The **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** is mentioned in the 1915 report (page 131) as the most effective instrument for the purpose. Write for booklet. R. H. McKenna, 219 Robert Street, Toronto.

ELM PARK, ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

JAMES BOWMAN, Box 14, Guelph

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies
 SHOW FLOCKS

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

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

MEADOWDALE FARM, Forest, Ont.
ALONZO MATTHEWS, H. FRALEIGH
 Manager Proprietor

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus and Oxfords

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

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

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers and Distempers, etc. Send 25c. for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.
DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

WHEN writing advertisers kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

Gossip.

The Holstein Herd at Raymondale.

We were pleased, indeed, to introduce to our readers through the advertising columns of our last issue D. Raymond, of Raymondale Farm, Viaudreuil, Que. To many, however, the name of Raymondale will not appear strange. The herd was founded several years ago in a very conservative way, by careful selections made from many of the better herds throughout the United States and Canada, and later went under a very thorough plan of consistent weeding until to-day it may easily be said to be one of the real strong herds of the Dominion. As mentioned in the advertising copy referred to, the chief sire in service at present in Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo, that has often been called the best individual son of Pontiac Korndyke, and that is also the sire of the 12,750-lb. heifer Het Loo Pietertje, the highest-priced female at the great Milwaukee sale last June. This heifer, it will be remembered, had a 30.32-lb. junior two-year-old record (world's record when made) and many of the young bulls now advertised by Mr. Raymond are by this same sire and, therefore, brothers to this great heifer. Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo now has 20 tested daughters, the highest which is, of course, Het Loo Pietertje with 30.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The following are a few of the others with their records: Raymondale Geiske has 616.6 lbs. of milk and 29.06 lbs. of butter at 3 years. Het Loo Artis Korndyke and Het Loo Korndyke Boon (both 3 year olds) have 26.96 lbs. and 25.48 lbs., respectively. Het Loo Lady and Het Loo Ena have 25 lbs. each, while Het Loo Burke, Het Loo Clothilde and Raymondale Girl have 24.3 lbs., 23.06 lbs. and 21.12 lbs. in the order named; all are in the two-year-old form. Calamity Kate Pontiac, still another daughter, has 19.66 lbs. of butter from 507.7 lbs. of milk at 2 years and 2 months. Four of the heifers mentioned are still in the herd and all are bred to the son of May Echo Sylvia Avondale Pontiac Echo, until very recently one of the sires at Raymondale. In addition to the four tested daughters still retained in the herd there are 12 other younger daughters of the senior sire now in the stables, two of which are full sisters of Het Loo Pietertje, and several of them were also bred to Avondale Pontiac Echo before he left the farm. It is rather singular that so much of the blood of the top-price bull and female at the great Milwaukee sale should be so closely intermingled in one herd. Then again, there are 18 daughters of Avondale Pontiac Echo at Raymondale and they are being bred to Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo. The oldest of these, a 2-year and 8-months heifer, was within a few days of calving at the time of our visit. These heifers, like the young sons of "Avondale" now advertised, are a rare choice lot. Here, while speaking of the sons, we might mention the 6-months-old calf King Korndyke Raymondale, that is to be the future junior sire at Raymondale. He, too, is a son of Avondale Pontiac Echo, and his dam, Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, is the highest record cow in Mr. Raymond's herd. In many respects this cow is second in Canada only to May Echo Sylvia. She has a 7-day record of 37.26 lbs. of butter and 781.5 lbs. of milk (made this year) and in 30 days (also official) produced 150.9 lbs. of butter and 3,099 lbs. of milk. In 100 days her milk production was 10,125 lbs. of milk averaging 3.7 per cent. In her previous lactation period she made 35.09 lbs. of butter from 718.9 lbs. of milk in 7 days and 145.30 lbs. of butter from 3,140 lbs. of milk in 30 days, and was made grand champion female at Ormstown the same week she finished her 30-day test. If space permitted we would like to make individual mention of the numerous other good record mature cows in the herd, many of which have sons in the present sales list, and we could also dwell for considerable length describing the farm and buildings of this great breeding establishment, but for now we will only add that no herd is more comfortably or elaborately quartered than this herd of which we are writing, and to just this treatment they are responding. Full particulars regarding the herd will gladly be furnished at all times. Address D. Raymond, Queen's Hotel, Montreal, and mention the "Farmer's Advocate".



There's Cheer in the Pictures from Home

To a homesick boy at the front, a picture of Dad waiting at the end of the lane while "Shep" brings up the cows is worth more than the Croix de Guerre.

Pictures of mother, how much they mean to him now! And of kid sister—perhaps she is "wearing her hair up" by this time—all the old familiar scenes around the farm, yes, and that little girl with the big blue eyes that lives down in the village—these will mean a world of comfort to the boy who is lonesome among a million strangers.

The Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, and kindred organizations are doing a world of good in ministering to the bodies and minds of our boys. But in their hearts, homes are first. Cheerful letters and cheerful pictures from home—these will keep their hearts light and their courage high.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited
 TORONTO, CANADA



1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918

Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022=; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=.

Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well-bred heifer will do well to write to, **JOHN WATT & SON** (G.T.R. & C.P.R.) R.R. 3, Elora, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females.

KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont., (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Five Bulls For Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf, by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct., G.T.R.

J. F. MITCHELL, Limited BURLINGTON, ONT. still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid. Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.

LINSEED OIL CAKE MEAL

Old process of the very highest quality.

We have in stock a limited quantity. Get a supply at once while available. Write or wire us for prices.

International Stock Food Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada Food Board License, No. 12-111

INTERNATIONAL Live Stock Show

Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

A Food Production Camp in the Service of the United States.

DAILY SALES OF PUREBRED LIVE STOCK

Red Polled Sale Wednesday, Dec. 4th 10 a.m.	Aberdeen-Angus Sale Wednesday, Dec. 4th 1 p.m.
For particulars write H. A. Martin, Gotham, Wis.	For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Polled Durham Sale Thursday, Dec. 5th 10 a.m.	Shorthorn Sale Thursday, Dec. 5th 1 p.m.
For catalogue write J. H. Marts, Greenville, Ohio.	For catalogue write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Hersford Sale

Friday, Dec. 6th, 1 p.m.
For catalogue write R. J. Kinzer,
1009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

A Season of Instruction in the Art of Breeding and Feeding of Live Stock Economically.

ANSWER THE NATION'S CALL, and put into practice the lessons this Exposition teaches.
Brilliant Evening Shows and A TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Lowest Rates on All Railroads.

Flintstone Farm

Breeders of

Milking Shorthorn Cattle,
Belgian Draft Horses
Berkshire Swine.

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

DALTON

Massachusetts

Mardella Shorthorns

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

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

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns

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

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters
Herd headed by the Butterfly-bred bull, Roan Chief Imp. = 30865 = young stock of both sex, together with a choice offering of Shearlings and Ram, and ewe lambs all from Imp. stock.
W. A. DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

Pear Trees Fail to Bear.

I have an orchard of Duchess pears, seven years old, but they have not borne over three bushels altogether. The orchard was cultivated until three years ago, and then let go to sod. We spray every year. The trees were full of blossom this spring, but they did not seem to set. Is it possible that the trees are hidebound?
G. M.

Ans.—It is rather difficult for us to diagnose the trouble without first seeing the trees. It sometimes happens that the trees become unthrifty from the lack of proper soil nutriment. It is possible that at the time the trees were in bloom the weather conditions were such that the bees were unable to work. It appears to us that this is a case of improper fertilization of the blossoms. Unless conditions are such that the bees can work freely, one may expect a small setting of fruit.

Cement for Wall.

1. How much cement will be required for the foundation for a wall 36 feet long, and two forty-foot walls, 8 feet high and 1 foot thick? Two doors, one 8 feet wide and one 12 feet wide, to be deducted.

2. Would it be advisable to breed from the sire of a flock of sheep which have had the scours occasionally during the past two years?
J. T.

Ans.—1. The foundation will require about 34 cubic yards of gravel and 27 barrels of cement, if mixed in the proportion of one to eight. This will allow for an 18-inch footing on which to rest the wall, if it is deemed advisable.

2. If the animal is a strong, thrifty individual, we do not think you would be running very much risk, although we would prefer securing a flock header from a flock that was not subject to this trouble.

Dehorning Cattle.

1. When is the proper time to dehorn cattle?

2. Is there any danger in dehorning cows that are pregnant? Do you advise dehorning when cattle are vicious?

3. What kind of a comb should a purebred single-comb White Leghorn hen have? Should it lop over on one side? Does moulting have the effect of shrinking the comb?
D. L. W.

Ans.—1. Dehorning may be done in moderate weather. Avoid doing it in extreme cold, and it is not advisable to perform the operation during the heat of summer.

2. We would not care to dehorn a cow that was very far advanced in the period of gestation. Where stock are vicious, the removing of the horns prevents the danger of injury.

3. Leghorns grow a large, fine-quality comb, which laps over as a rule. Moulting should not cause the comb to shrink very much.

Gossip.

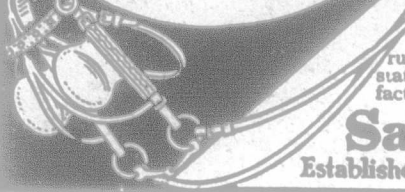
Among the judges at the 1918 International Live Stock Exposition are appointed the following Canadians: Lincoln sheep, J. T. Lethbridge, Glencoe; Leicesters, A. Whitelaw, Guelph, with W. S. Dunnet, of Lythmore, as alternate; grade cross-bred and champion hogs, W. L. Carlyle, Calgary, Alta.; assistant judge of Clydesdales, Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; assistant judge of Percherons and drafters, Robert Graham, Toronto; Suffolks, Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, Alta.

The Dominion Experimental Farms purpose continuing the distribution of superior sorts of grain during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for distribution consist of spring wheat, white oats, barley and field peas; samples containing from four to five pounds, which are sent free by mail to applicants. Each applicant can secure but one sample. If wishing to grow a sample of this selected grain, write the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Harness Must Be Dependable

Harness that breaks under strain is a risk to life and limb and besides, it takes time and money to repair it. Get Harness that is "dependable," that holds together and keeps in fine condition under all reasonable circumstances.

IMPERIAL BRAND HARNESS is guaranteed free from defect in material or workmanship. We have been in the harness business for 52 years and our goods have always given unqualified satisfaction. Your dealer sells it; if he doesn't, write direct to us—we can supply you promptly. We are manufacturers and can offer a big assortment at attractive prices. Express delivery charges paid at our end.



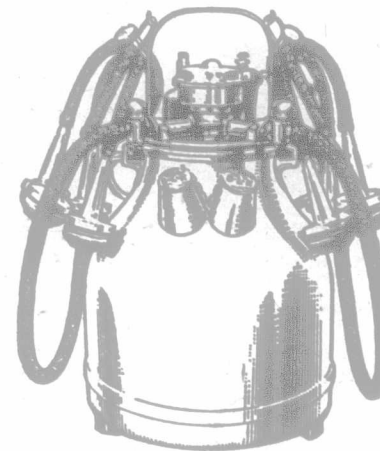
Special Offer

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

\$28

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

Had Thirty Cows; Intended Selling



He was tired of the drudgery of hand-milking, tired of hired help always complaining. So he thought of selling his thirty cows. Instead, he got a Burrell Outfit.

BURRELL (B-L-K) MILKER

Now he has increased his herd to 50 cows. He is contented, so is his hired help. He lets them off Sunday, and with his boy does the milking easily.

This is an oft-repeated experience. One average man with two 2-cow Burrell Milkers can milk from 24 to 30 cows an hour, do the work of three hand-milkers and do it well.

Write for the experience of others, to whom you can write.

D. DERBYSHIRE & CO., LTD.
BROCKVILLE ——— ONTARIO

Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns

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

LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.

SIR HENRY PELLATT, Owner

THOS. McVITTIE, Manager

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM

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

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 10629, whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 pounds of milk in a lactation; cows with records up to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls ready for service for sale. Heifers and cows for inspection. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario.

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

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

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Licence for Chopping.

Do I need to take out a license in order to chop grain for a few of my neighbors?
P. W.

Ans.—1. Not that we are aware of.

Warts.

1. I have a colt which had a few warts on her nose when I turned her to pasture in the spring. When I brought her home a short time ago her head was practically covered with warts. What treatment do you advise to remove them?
D. W.

Ans.—If the warts have constricted necks they may be removed by tying a silk thread around them. The flat warts generally respond to iodine. We have removed a number of warts from animals in this way. The iodine is simply applied to the warts with a small brush.

Lice on Cattle—Ginseng.

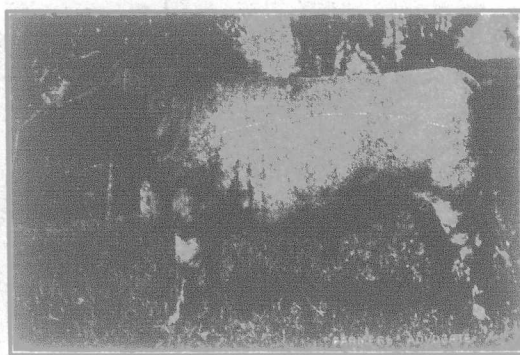
We have been using basic slag on our fields, top-dressing the new seeding of clover after the grain is taken off. This treatment has increased our yields greatly. The hay is fed on the place and the manure returned to the fields. We have been told that if we continue doing this we will deplete the fertility of our land, but we cannot see it this way, as the more hay we raise the more stock we can feed, and the more barn-yard manure we have to put back on the field. Which of the two arguments is correct?

2. What proportion of kerosene oil and soapsuds can be used for killing lice on cattle, in order to kill the lice and yet not blister the skin?

3. Is ginseng grown in this province? Describe the plant and state how it is cultivated.

A. B. S.

Ans.—1. We cannot see how the soil would be depleted of its fertility where the crops are fed on the place and the barn-yard manure returned to the soil. If the farmyard manure was not returned to keep up the humus content of the soil, there would be a danger of the



GAINFORD SUPREME, No. 115283

Harnelbel Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Supreme, son of the great Gainford Marquis and Jealously the Fourth.

All my cows and heifers are bred to this young bull. Inspection invited.

SAM'L TRUESDALE, Farm Manager
Islington, Ont.

HARRY MCGEE, Proprietor
61 Forest Hill Road TORONTO

WRITE FOR FREE PUBLICATIONS
Size, quick growth, rapid fattening on pasture or in stable, high dressing percentage, precocity, hardiness, docility, popularity, superior milking qualities, are characteristic of

SHORTHORNS
THE BREED FOR FARM OR RANCH
DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
W. A. DRYDEN, Pres., Brooklin, Ont. G. E. DAY, Sec., Guelph, Ont.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For Sale—A number of young bulls of a year old and under from imported dams and sire. They have the advantage of long continued specialized breeding under skillful English experience to combine milk and meat. Such a bull will increase the usefulness of your herd.

Also For Sale—English Large Black Pigs—A great breed, good growers and thrifty. Write or visit farm.
F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, Lynnore Stock Farm Brantford, Ont.

Burnfoot Stock Farm—Dual-Purpose SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Burnfoot Chieftain—97766—whose dam has an R. O. P. record of 13535 lbs. milk and 540 lbs. fat, offers 6 thick, growthy bulls, with R.O.P. records of 10600 up to 13535 lbs. milk back of them. Come and see the cattle, or if inconvenient, your inquiries are solicited.
S. A. MOORE, Prop., CALEDONIA, ONT.

FOR SALE

A good red bull, calved September 1917 (grand sire and grand dam imported) in good condition, a show bull, if fitted. Two cheaper bulls about the same age, from milking dams.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

GERRIE BROS.' SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gainford Matchless, one of the very best sons of the great Gainford Marquis. Our breeding cows are Missies, English Ladys, Duchesses of Glosters, etc. Present offering of young bulls are by our former herd sire, Master Missie, Junior Champion at Brandon last summer.
GERRIE BROS., ELORA, ONT

soil becoming deficient in humus, which is the basis of a fertile soil.

2. Using one part coal oil to two or three parts linseed oil has proved to be effective. About twenty per cent. coal oil in soapsuds would also destroy the lice without blistering the cattle. Some of the commercial dips have proven to be effective. One of the most popular remedies is one part hellebore to four parts cement. This is dusted along the backs and sides of the animals. Care should be taken not to turn the animals out in the wet after this is used.

3. At one time ginseng was commonly found in our woods, but it has become almost extinct. It is mostly found in a hard wood bush, and in order that it may be grown successfully it is necessary to have deep leaf mould.

Difference in Price.

Why is it that in market reports flour is quoted at \$11.50 per barrel, while here in New Brunswick it is selling for \$16 per barrel. White corn flour is quoted at \$10.20, but here it is \$20 per barrel.

G. O. T.

Ans.—It is difficult to account for this variation in price, but it may be due to lack of competition in the market. The distance from the wheat-growing area would also tend to increase the price. When several firms are competing in the same market, prices are usually better than where one firm has the entire trade.

Volume 34 Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book.

Volume 34, of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book is now off the press, and through the courtesy of the Secretary a copy has been received at this office. It is a volume of 1,400 pages, and contains such information as the names of the officers and directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, the rules for entry, fees for registration, minutes of the thirty-second annual meeting, minutes of directors' meetings, list of members of the Association, and the pedigrees of bulls numbering from 109,866 to 117,694, and of cows numbering from 124,361 to 133,565.

High-class 40 Holsteins 40

36 FEMALES—4 YOUNG BULLS

36 Females

The Entire Herd of F. E. HILLIKER in Complete Dispersion Sale
At the farm near NORWICH, ONT.

20 Fresh Cows

Wednesday, Nov. 20th, 1918

In many ways Holstein breeders will find this one of the most important offerings that will come into any sale ring this year. Twenty of the 36 females selling freshens in October and November, and several others are bred to freshen early in the new year. Those wanting cows in full flow of milk should not miss this sale. There are only two cows in the herd above six years of age, and the majority of them are bred to the two-year-old sire, Center View Ormsby Lad, who is got by a grandson of the great King Segis. Mr. Hilliker has done practically no testing, and while it will be noticed that only 3 cows selling have official records, all have excellent backing and are just the right kind to make good buying. The youngsters are choice, well grown, and are the get of several of the very best sires of this district. Everything sells.

CATALOGUE NOW READY FOR MAILING

At the same time there will also be sold 9 head of high-grade Percheron horses. There is one span of dappled greys that have been prominent winners at all local shows this year.

Sale at 1 o'clock p.m. All trains met at Norwich Station on day of sale.

F. E. HILLIKER, Burgessville, Ont.

A. E. HULET, Sales Manager

T. M. MOORE, Auctioneer

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

45 High-Producing Holsteins 45

16 Choice one and two-year-old Heifers



20 Cows freshening in November & December

Forty-five choice selections from the herd of S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, selling at the farm, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Wednesday, December 4th, 1918

For this draft of 45 head from the herd of Mr. S. G. and Erle Kitchen, they have chosen from the best of their herd of 150 choice producing females. Breeders will find here a lot of young cows of the very best type and breeding and, no doubt, will profit greatly by the fact that there has never been any official testing done in the herd; consequently, all will be selling without records. Twenty of the cows listed freshen in November and December, and a number of others early in the new year. All are due to the service of the great young herd sire Plus Evergreen, who is a son of the 26,107-lb. cow Evergreen March and Plus Inka Sylvia. The latter of which is a son of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, the sire of May Echo Sylvia. There will be no reserve. Apply at once for catalogue.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ont.

Kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate when writing.

A BREEDERS' SALE

ARBOGAST BROS. WILL SELL

60
Head

60 HOLSTEINS

60
Head

At the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on

Tuesday, December 3rd, 1918, at 12.30 p. m. sharp

To Enlarge the Sale Mr. A. C. Hardy and Mr. M. H. Haley will Consign 12 Head.

This should be Canada's greatest sale, because we will sell more daughters sired by a 35-lb. bull, more sons sired by a 35-lb. bull, more cows in calf to a 35-lb. bull, and more bred daughters of a 35-lb. bull. More males and females, whose two nearest dams average over 30 lbs. than were ever offered to the public in Canada before. Sons and daughters of former Canadian champion, the first and only 30-lb. cow ever offered in Canada, in calf to a brother of the \$106,000 bull. Three 30-lb. cows, 6 daughters of 30-lb. cows, 5 granddaughters of 30-lb. cows, sons and grandsons of 30-lb. cows, and 20-lb. 2-year-olds. Ten bulls ready for service. Nearly all from high-record dams.

Mr. Hardy will sell a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, from a daughter of Rag Apple Korndyke the 8th; 6 females bred to Champion, two are daughters of 30-lb. cows, one a granddaughter of a 30-lb. daughter

of King Segis; also a granddaughter of Pontiac Lady Korndyke 38.02. Mr. Haley's offering includes a son of Queen Butter Baroness, two of her granddaughters whose dams are former Canadian champions; also a granddaughter of Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad. All in calf to the Uniondale syndicate bull.

IMPORTANT!

We guarantee to sell without reserve, or by bidding, all animals guaranteed free from contagious diseases. Every animal 2 years old or over has been a regular breeder, and free from abortion, for we never had it in our herd. Send for a catalogue to

Auctioneers—Cols. Kelly & Haeger.
Clerk—Thomas H. Smith.

ARBOGAST BROS., Sebringville, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Matter of Title.

If I owned a lot of 100 acres and lived on the front end and a man built on the rear end of it and lived 21 years how much would he be entitled to?

N. B.

Ans.—It is impossible to answer your question without a very much fuller statement of the facts. We would advise you to consult personally a local solicitor.

Division of Fruit.

I am having a misunderstanding with the owner of the farm which I have rented. The lease states that we are to divide the fruit, but nothing was said about the picking. Am I supposed to pick all the apples and then divide barrel for barrel? The owner claims that I should pick all of them and leave his half in a pile.

E. U.

Ans.—It depends on the wording of the lease. It is advisable to always have everything specifically stated in the lease. If the lease reads that owner and tenant are each to have half the fruit, we would take it for granted that each would pick his own fruit.

Sow Lame.

A young sow with her first litter of pigs went lame in the front legs shortly after the pigs were weaned. She had been driven on the road for about half a mile when she went down on her knees and would not walk. She is still lame and will not get up unless forced to. What treatment would you advise?

C. H.

Ans.—From the description given we are inclined to believe that this is a case of stone bruise. Examine the feet and legs carefully and see whether or not there are any bruised spots on the feet; if so, poulticing would possibly remove the inflammation and then the soreness would disappear. In the meantime keep the sow in comfortable quarters.



Hogs Bring Quick Returns

High prices and quick returns have caused farmers to pay more attention to hog-raising, and many are now taking it up on a large scale. Successful breeders have long recognized the value of

Pratts Animal Regulator

as a preventive of disease and a fattener. Hogs relish their feed and grow fat quickly. "Pratts" sharpens the appetite, aids digestion and increases profits. Try it at our risk. It is the Guaranteed Stock Tonic for horses, cows, hogs and sheep.

At your dealer's in packages, 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

Money Back If Not Satisfied.

Write for Pratts 64-page book on Horses, Cows and Hogs. It's FREE.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
3281 Carlaw Ave., Toronto. S-1

Pratts

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

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

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Public sale of 45 females at the farm, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918.
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN St. George, Ontario

Scurf on Pigs.

What is a cure for scurf on pigs?
H. M.

Ans.—Give the pigs a scrubbing with warm water and castile soap and then apply sweet oil. This treatment should remove the scales in a short time.

Birth Certificate.

Where can a man living in Bruce county get his birth certificate?
H. B.

Ans.—He should be able to secure it from the clerk of his municipality or from the Provincial Secretary's Office.

Ringbone.

What is a cure for ringbone?
J. S.

Ans.—Blister with 2 drams each biniodine of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Repeat in about two weeks. Give the animal rest. If the blister fails to effect a cure, have the joint fired and blistered.

Motor Books.

What are the names of some motor and automobile books?
L. H.

Ans.—The following books may be secured through this office: "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by Rathbun, \$1.00; "Practical Talks on Farm Engineering," by Clarkson, \$1.25; "The Modern Gas Tractor," by Page, \$2.00; "The Gasoline Question on the Farm," by Putnam, \$2.50.

Register Number of Mare.

Where could I procure the records of a pure-bred Hackney mare known as Virginia Girl, believed to be about ten years old? Is she recorded and if so who is she owned by. I am anxious to get her record and pedigree.
G. D.

Ans.—Write the National Live Stock Records Office, Ottawa, giving the name of the mare and her age. If she is registered, they would no doubt be able to furnish you with the name and address of the person who owned her at the time she was registered.

Ship Furs
To **Silberman and Sons**



Bigger demand for furs of all kinds this year. Prices are way up. And Silberman prices top the market.

We can't fill orders. We need furs quick. Get our easy-to-understand price-list and see the record prices we are paying.

Ship to the leading house in the best market. Fifty-two years of treating trappers fairly. This is "the house with a million friends." We grade highest and send "the check that satisfies" by return mail, always.


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Write to us today for all facts—guaranteed price list and profit-sharing plan. Make us prove to you that we pay more.

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Capital Over \$2,000,000.00
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Jim Anthony, of Iowa, made \$102.05 in one month, trapping just in spare time and shipping the furs to Bluffs at 6c. You can do as well. We show you how. Free advance fur market information. Traps, Animal Bait, Guns, etc., at low factory cost.

FREE "Trappers' Exchange", "Greatest Trappers' Magazine", sent free, if you write at once. Tells all trapping secrets.

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SKUNK We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address **M. J. Jewett & Sons, Redwood, N.Y., Dept. 31.**

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

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

We are buyers of Hay, Straw, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Mixed Grain, Potatoes, etc., car lots or less. State quantity of grain and send sample.

Canada Food Board License No. 3-170, 9-1917, 9-1779.

Crampsey & Kelly
Dovercourt Road, Toronto

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

Holstein Bulls

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

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE
A 3/4 brother to the \$50,000 bull is the sire of our young bulls offered at present. Two of these are ready for service. Write us also for females.

R. W. Walker & Sons, Manchester Station, G.T.R., Port Perry, Ontario

The Foundations of Real Democracy.

BY W. W. SWANSON, PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

It is obvious when one penetrates to the heart of life in its social and political aspects, that it is controlled by economic considerations. Education, social progress, political advancement—one and all depend upon the economic environment and the degree to which it has been mastered. The social life and the political power of a poverty-stricken community are not only empty, but devoid of purpose. This, it strikes us, is perhaps the greatest failure of the Church to-day—that it does not recognize that moral values cannot color and sustain the life of a people so poor in material possessions that they can not raise themselves above the drab and dreary business of merely making a living. Leaving the full discussion of this question for later consideration, we may merely remark here that, during the past two or three years, a veritable social revolution has been provoked among the masses of Canada by the raised standard of living to which they have attained. This is true of almost all classes, but especially of the agricultural community, which at last is emerging from the economic wilderness and coming into its own. Through their organizations the farmers of the West proclaim that they are no longer satisfied with being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. Everything depends upon that changed and more vivid conception of life. Economic conditions that have held the agricultural community back are slowly but remorselessly, one by one, falling before their onslaught. There are economic and social victories no less fundamental and far-reaching in their ultimate effects, than those won upon the blood-soaked fields of France. During the crisis of war, when every effort is exerted to overcome autocracy and tyranny in Europe, let it not be forgotten that the pent up energies let loose to vanquish autocracy at home, and to widen the bounds of political and economic justice, are of scarcely less significance.

It is a truism to state that the farmers of Canada, as well as of the United States, have hitherto not made their weight and will count sufficiently in the national life. They have been content, as though mesmerized, to accept the dictum that what is needed at Ottawa and Washington is a "business" government. That has practically meant a lawyers' government. Behind these legislators have stood the business interests, for whom the lawyers spoke. This has been true of our political life whichever party happened to be in power. If the management of the economic and social life of Canada and the United States, and its advancement, is the outcome of a "business" administration, then it is high time that the plain people had something to say about it. The agricultural community, it is usually supposed, can provide neither the leadership nor the intelligence to manage affairs on a big scale. Nevertheless we make bold to say that, in the great farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces there is at least as fine leadership and as splendid organizing ability shown as have been displayed anywhere else within the nation. More than that, a legislature such as that of Saskatchewan composed almost entirely of farmers, need not take a second place to any other legislative body on the continent. This irrespective of any reference to partyism or party politics.

To those with eyes to see, it is plain as daylight that old party cries, and the old type of party leadership, are mildewed and quite worn out. The catchwords and the slogans that did duty in the past give forth a hollow sound. They do not ring true. The new democracy bursting the filaments that formerly bound it, is emerging into a new and vigorous life. Let us not be misunderstood; we do not assert that there is any shadow of possibility of an outbreak of Bolshevism in the Dominion. The plain people of Canada are too sound at heart for that. What we do say is that the masses are making a searching analysis of what blind loyalty to the shibboleths, that did duty for intelligen-

An Absolute Dispersion Sale
OF
30 Registered Holstein Cattle 30

The Entire Herd of A. E. Smith & Son, at the Farm Near
Millgrove, Ont., Thursday, November 21, 1918

We have been 12 years building up our herd, and every female with one exception was calved on the farm. Our females are, with three exceptions, a combination of Sir Admiral Ormsby and King Segis blood. Every animal with two exceptions is under 6 years of age. We have no hesitancy in saying, from a standpoint of individuality and breeding, they will compare favorably with any herd this size in Canada. While we have never gone extensively into any official work we have 3-year-olds in our herd that have given over 18,000 lbs. of milk, in 11 months. We also have young cows giving over 70 lbs. per day on twice a day milking. Our present stock bull, Francy Calamity Hartog's three nearest dams average 100 lbs. of milk per day, and nearly 32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. He sells, along with his 15 daughters.

We will also sell 18 volumes of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian herd book.

Send for Catalogue.

TERMS—Cash or time up to 6 months with interest at 7% per annum. All parties from a distance will be asked to furnish bank reference. Trains will be met at Millgrove C. P. R. station on day of sale—7 miles north of Hamilton. Farm on Guelph Road. Phone Waterdown 22, Ring 3.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. **A. E. SMITH & SON, Millgrove Ont.**
FRANK SMITT & Son, Auctioneers.

Raymondale Holstein Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM, Vaudruel, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

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

Highland Lake Farms

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

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

33-lb. Grandsons of Lulu Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lulu Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.20 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

D. B. TRACY (Hamilton House Farms) **COBOURG, ONT.**

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

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

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

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

Cloverlea Dairy Farms Herd headed by "King Pontiac Rauwerd" one of the world's greatest young sires carrying the blood on his sire's side of the world's greatest cow "May Echo Sylvia" and his dam the great 103 lb. 3-year-old with 34 and 135 lbs. butter in 7 and 30 days, sired by the world's greatest sire King Pontiac Artis Canada, combining the blood of the world's greatest sires and dams. Stock for sale all ages, special offering at present is two choice bulls 9 months old out of 20 and 25 lb. dams. For price and particulars apply to **Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, Ont.**

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Echo Segis Fayne, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from 1 month to 17 months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Fayne and out of grand producing cows.

JOHN M. MONTLE, PROP., STANSTEAD, QUE

Choice Grandson of Queen Butter Baroness

I am offering a choice 14-months bull from a 21-lb. junior 2-year-old daughter of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the former 33-lb. Canadian champion cow. Also have others younger. **T. W. McQUEEN (Oxford Co.), Tillsonburg, Ont.**

Walnut Grove Holsteins—I am offering a choice lot of bull calves, all sired by May Echo Champion, who is a full brother to the world's champion, May Echo Sylvia. All are from R. O. M. dams and good individuals. Also have the usual offering in Tamworth Swine.

C. R. JAMES (Take Radial Cars from North Toronto) **RICHMOND HILL, ONT.**

Sovereign Stock Farm—The Home of Canada's Wonder Cow

If in the market for a herd sire write, telling us just what you want. We have five ready for service, others younger, all from R.O.M. or R.O.P. rams. Priced low for quick sale.

WM. STOCK & SONS (L. D. Phone Innerkip) **Tavistock, R. R. No. 1, Ontario**

ELDERSLIE FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

I am offering for immediate sale several young sons of my senior herd sire Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th who is a 32.92 lb. grandson of De Kol's 2nd Butter Boy. The dams of these bulls all have R.O.P. records running up as high as 195.26 lbs. of milk for the year. Write for pedigrees.

A. MUIR (Take Kingston Road Radial cars from Toronto, Stop 37) **Scarboro P. O., Ont**

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THESE 2 Free Books show plans and methods that have proven successful for thousands of dairy farmers. Every plan a practical one. Over One Million in Use

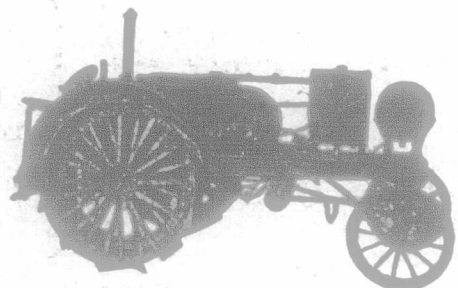
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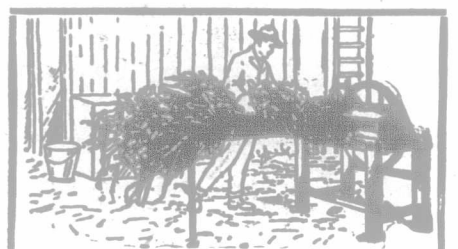
The Waterloo Boy



The Three-Plow Tractor for Ontario. The Tractor that makes good. The Tractor that has stood the test. The Tractor that is guaranteed under all conditions.

Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LIMITED Selling agents for Ontario. Seaforth, Ont



Hand or Power Feed Cutters

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

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

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd. PETERBORO, ONT.

PROSPECT JERSEYS FARM

125 Jerseys in the herd. For 30 years we have been breeding Jerseys for production. Choice young bulls, young cows, and a few high-grade cows and heifers for sale.

R. & A. H. Baird, R. R. No. 1 New Hamburg, Ont.

Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

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

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

SPRINGBANK R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

For a few weeks we will offer a few select young heifers by our senior sire Netherton King Theodore (Imp.) and bred to our Junior Sire Humeshaugh Inevitable Peter. All from R. O. P. dams and are priced reasonable to make room. We also have a 3 months' bull from Can. Champion R. O. P. three-year-old, and one 13 months' bull from Mountain Lass with three mature records.

A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMANS CORNERS, ONTARIO.

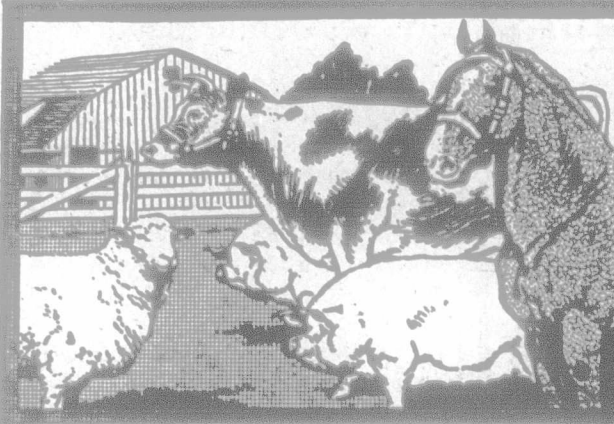
thinking on their part in the past, has done for them. They are coming to the conclusion that it has accomplished something less than nothing. They are eager to express themselves in a new and richer life, in a life based upon economic progress and cultural advancement. Our farmers are no longer satisfied with 160, or 320, acres of land and poverty. They are determined upon such measures of social reconstruction as will not only put political power in the hands of the people but will permit of their rising above the mere level of existence.

It is evident that, if the Dominion is to be worthy of its sons who have shed immortal glory upon its name, it can not be satisfied with static conditions of economic and political life. The country must drive ahead, or sink into stagnation and perish. China affords sufficient example of the static state; of the state that has not kept abreast of the march of time. There is a sort of romantic sentimentality in thinking and speaking of the "good old days"; but relentless scrutiny uncovers the fact that both on this continent and in Europe the good old days were good only for the barons. One does not need to go to Russia to find the living spirit of the grand dukes. The mining camps of Colorado disclose conditions, in a Republic devoted to liberty and the pursuit of happiness of all the people all the time, that might have made a Sultan or a Czar blush.

In our humble opinion what the times demand in Canada is solidarity. Innumerable appeals are being made to the class-conscious spirit and to selfish sectional interests to-day; but we are convinced that the farmers of the West will have none of it. Through their own organizations they have constructed for themselves schools of thought that have widened their vision and given them a vivid interest in life. The agricultural community wishes no harm to any other legitimate interest in the nation, when it organizes to protect its own rights. It is anxious that the financial, commercial and industrial life of the country should flourish. It realizes full well that a variety of economic activities enriches and deepens the cultural spirit of the nation. It is not merely, or in any measure, to aggrandize themselves at the expense of their fellow-countrymen that the farmers of the West have perfected organizations to take care of their own interests. Their central and pivotal demand may be simply and plainly put—they merely ask others to stand out of their sunlight.

At present the labor world, as distinct from the agricultural world, is in a state of ferment. Western farmers do not, because they can not, stand aside as idle spectators. Labor demands impinge too closely upon their own economic interests. At seed time and harvest they come into direct contact with labor, of the manual working class, and its demands. In full sympathy with the toiling masses with those who produce wealth alongside themselves, they take, because they must, an intense and personal interest in the aspirations and the outlook of the working class. Indeed, it may be frankly said that the farmers have done more than any other element in the country to raise the status of common manual labor. In periods of depression in the industrial life of the East, whenever wages have fallen to a low level, the farms of the West have opened up avenues of employment. The alternative opportunity presented to Eastern manual workers to labor in the factories, in the timber limits, or in the mines, or on the other hand, to seek new opportunities and wider economic freedom on the farms of the West, has done much, and immensely more than is usually recognized, to maintain or raise the standard of living for the working class. It is not, therefore, because of lack of sympathy that the farmers of the West particularly are somewhat puzzled at present conditions in the labor market. What strikes them as strange, at times, is the appeal made to harmonize and unify the economic life of agriculture and industry, when they observe anything but unity among the labor groups themselves. Moreover, when they have accepted with good grace a fixed price for their largest and most important cash crop, wheat, they fail to understand why certain elements among labor do not scruple to take advantage of a temporary and accidental monopoly in the labor market.

Let us hasten to say that the majority of workers in the Dominion have loyally,



Don't Let Your Stock Lose their Summer's gain through November neglect

Your animals are now going on dry feed—hay and grain. It's a big change from the succulent, nutritious grasses of summer pastures which supply the needed laxatives and tonics.

Keep your animals' bowels open and regular—drive out the worms—keep their blood rich—keep their digestive apparatus in order—by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Don't allow your stock to "get off feed" and in a rundown condition. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic eliminates waste and gives appetite, good health and good digestion. It enables animals to get the most benefit out of their feed.

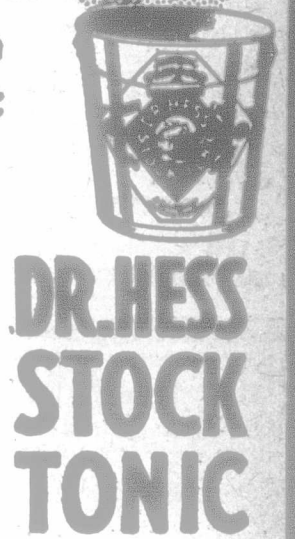
Buy Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Here's a suggestion for your guidance: Get from your dealer 2 pounds for each average hog, 5 pounds for each horse, cow or steer, to start with, feed as directed and then watch results.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your own town who guarantees it, and who refunds your money if it does not do as claimed.

25-lb. Pail \$3.00 100-lb. Drum, \$10.00
Smaller packages in proportion

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Will Start Your Pullets and Mated Hens to Laying

Dr. Hess Instant Lice Killer Kills Lice

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

We bred and owned the dam, and imported the sire of the champion R. O. P. butter cow of Canada. We own the champion four-year-old R. O. P. butter cow of Canada. To make room for 1918 importation, expected to arrive in May, we are making special offerings of females and bulls, all ages.

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THE CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

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GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, D. McARTHUR, Manager,
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Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.

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of good size, quality and wool. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. WOOD, Freeman P. O., Ont.

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I have at present a very choice lot of shearling rams and ewes of Campbell and Kellock breeding. Can also spare a few breeding ewes. C. H. SCOTT, Hampton, Ont., Oshawa Sta., all railroads.

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We are now offering a choice lot of shearling rams and ewes also ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.

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Dorset Horn Ram for Sale

(Registered); rising three years old. Price \$28.

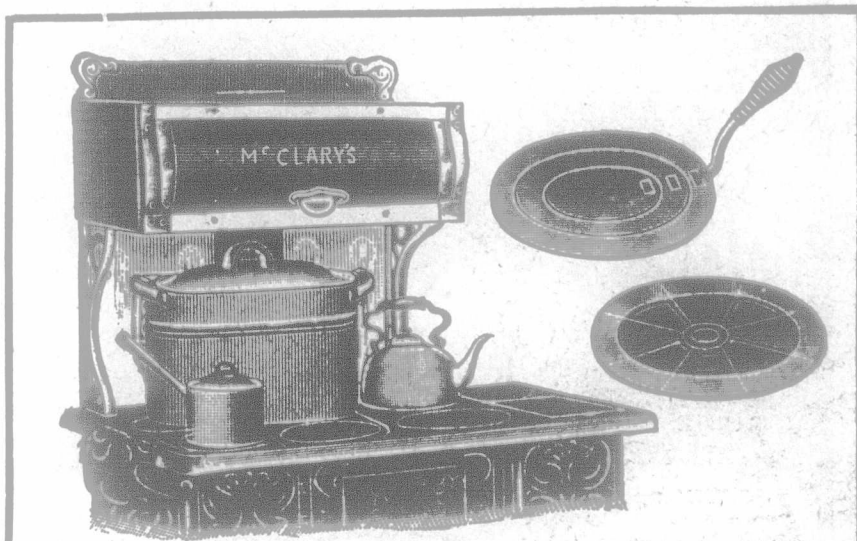
WM. M. CARR, R.R. No. 2, King P.O., Ont.

and sometimes at great personal sacrifice, lived up to every obligation imposed upon them by the war. As already said, the sanity of Canadians will not tolerate any Bolsheviki agitation or intrigue. The Dominion has been remarkably free of such; while recent trials in the United States go to show that the I. W. W. and other similar organizations had made more headway than normal Americans cared to admit. The vested interests and the big corporations of Canada need not be apprehensive of any sudden confiscation of wealth, or any lawless and violent attempts upon their property. The reverse is true: Anglo-Saxons do not permit the machine gun and the police to usurp the place of sanity and self-control. Whatever economic adjustments take place as a result of the war will come about in legal and lawful manner. The English-speaking peoples, both in the United Kingdom and in the United States and Canada, would not tolerate the kind of liberty that France gave to the world in 1793; when the roll of the drums and the lumbering of the tumbrils and the falling of the knife on the guillotine denoted the reign of license and not of liberty.

The farmers of the West admit that solidarity is the salvation of the Canadian people; but they see many evidences of quite the contrary belief among industrial workers. The agricultural community can hardly listen to the siren call of labor, to sink all differences in order to present a united front to those who claim special privileges, when they observe the world of labor itself given over to special interests, and in some cases to selfish ends. The truth seems to be that the aristocratic elements in labor have never given their support to a thoroughly popular programme. Not a single fundamental principle has been enunciated that has received the adherence of every class of workers. They have always split up into groups. Farmers as a class, we believe, acquiesce in the nationalization of railroads; but the railway brotherhoods of this continent have been unwilling to support this movement. The labor unions fear, that under government ownership, they would not enjoy the same power and privileges as they now possess, for example, by use of the strike. The strike compels the railway, either by its actual use or by its mere threat, to raise wages; and as a result the railroads are obliged to advance rates. From the agricultural standpoint increased freight rates, especially in the West where they are already high, mean a heavy economic burden. Why should agriculture bear an additional burden to assist an aristocratic labor element that, superficially at least, gives heed only to its own rights and privileges?

Within the field of industrial and craft workers, there are further sharp divisions; notwithstanding sentimental talk of the sympathetic and universal strike. The exclusiveness of the aristocracy of labor has become a byword. This exclusiveness, and the insistence upon monopoly advantage are based upon, we presume, claims to special skill or superior education and technical training. Notwithstanding the talk of labor of the virtues of democracy, some of its leaders take anything but an unbiased and broad outlook of human justice and human right. The race line is drawn; once against the Irish; then against the Italians; and now against the Slav. The class-conscious groups among the professions, the doctors and lawyers, have maintained their exclusiveness in considerable measure by high fees. Again contrary to general opinion, it has not been an easy matter for the poor boy to enter the legal or medical profession. This is just as true, in essence, of some of the industrial unions where the dues and fees are designedly kept high. Limitation of number of apprentices, long years of training, and other expédients have been adopted to keep the numbers in certain unions within narrow limits. These practices surely are not based upon the principle that underlies true economic democracy; the principle of equal opportunity, of demanding from each according to his ability, and supplying each according to his need.

The truth is that the craft spirit which feeds upon monopoly and differential profits can not be destroyed



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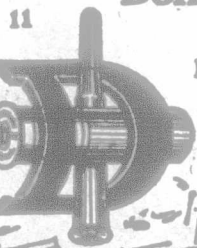
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Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from. Write: John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES Three importations in 1918 from the leading prize-winning herds in the U. S. Pigs ready to wean and boars 4 months old, and Jersey bull calves 6 months old. John C. Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

Springbank, Ohio Improved Chesters Young sows, bred to Sunny Mike =15917=, first at Toronto in 1917. All ages, both sexes, at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited. Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ont.

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We have for sale a number of choice young pigs, either sex, of the improved type, majority about 3 months old. These are priced to sell and we guarantee satisfaction. Write at once. OAK STOCK FARM, Paris, Ont. H. H. BAILEY, Manager

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

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

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

I am offering **BERKSHIRES OF SPRING FARROW** Just what you need to win at the fall shows. One 4½ months red bull calf of good quality, from R. O. P. dam.

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Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean, also a good yearling boar. All choicely bred and excellent type. G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT

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YORKSHIRES

Fall litters about ready for shipping. Choice pigs of both sexes. Cinderella and fame breeding on hand. WELLDWOOD FARM, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

as long as profit is made the fundamental consideration, in particular labor groups. This means that selfishness and greed are not unknown in the sphere of labor, as they are not unknown among the corporations. It is certain that democracy, which rests basically upon economic motives and achievements, can not come into its own until leadership is created that has the vision to encompass the welfare of every creative worker, whether on the farm or in the factory, in the whole land.

Up to the present time leadership of labor has been of two main kinds or types. First, there is the leadership of the machine quality, which has not been unknown in the Dominion's political life. Machine leadership of labor gives itself over to the manipulation of the rank and file, and their relationship to the employing class. Through control of labor such leaders secure both their living and their power. They bargain with politicians; they exploit every interest—including the one that trusts them—their followers, the employers, and the Government alike. Leaders of this quality have made themselves notoriously conspicuous in every great industrial centre on the continent.

Leadership of the contrary type has proved even more futile and dangerous. We refer to labor orators and agitators such as those produced by the Socialistic party, and particularly by the I. W. W. group. Ninety-five per cent. of the I. W. W., as far as the leaders were concerned, were orators of the incendiary type and mere destructive agitators. They had ideals but no definite programme. As a result they fashioned nothing substantial; and their achievements are rapidly becoming a tradition, only a dream.

What the times demand in Canada, to control and inspire the creative democracy that is emerging into being is leadership that is powerful enough to place continuous pressure upon society leading to society's own reform. It strikes us that the agricultural community, especially in the West, begins to show signs of such leadership. Indeed it has done more. It has produced leaders worthy to stand with the ablest in the nation's history. Western farmers, both because they own property and because they are creative workers, are in a strategic position to harmonize the conflicting and selfish interests in the nation. They are the seed-bed of true democracy; and this, not only because they make demands, but are also willing to make sacrifices. Farmers should no longer stand cap in hand waiting for the Moses who is to lead them out of the land of bondage. Let them produce their own leaders to direct the nation into the brighter light of a new and more glorious day.

Ontario's October.

With the ingathering of the late crops, apples, potatoes, roots, corn, and the scores of tasks that must be accomplished in a limited space of time, the fall is the busiest season of the year with agriculturists.

Since the silo has become a necessity the call for help in filling is insistent but under the favorable weather of the past ten days this work has been carried on rapidly.

On many farms the apple crop demands immediate attention also, but here too, labor is scarce. Occasionally one meets with cheery farmerettes—city as well as country lassies—helping along this work, their nimble fingers being especially apt at sorting fruit and box packing. Where the fruit Growers' Association rules control the orchards the fruit is of fairly good sample and commands prices very little below last year's scanty crop.

Little time can as yet be spared for fall plowing.

Every farm has its quota of porkers of various ages, contentedly grunting as they glean after the harvesters, also flocks of sturdy turkeys, roly-poly ducks and alarmingly fat geese, all of which promise toothsome eating about Christmas time—should prices allow.

Over all hangs the fascinating haze of Ontario's October with its matchless coloring, for no season of the year can compare with our autumns.

'When the frost is on the pum'kin
An the corn is in the stook.'
Lampton Co. Ont. E. WILSON

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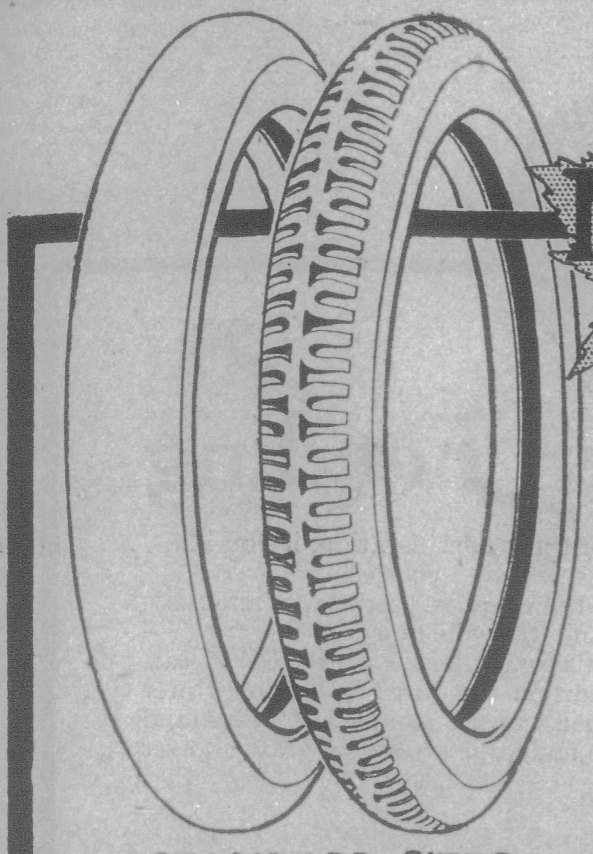
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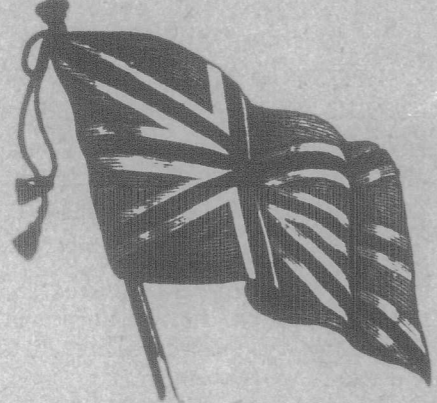
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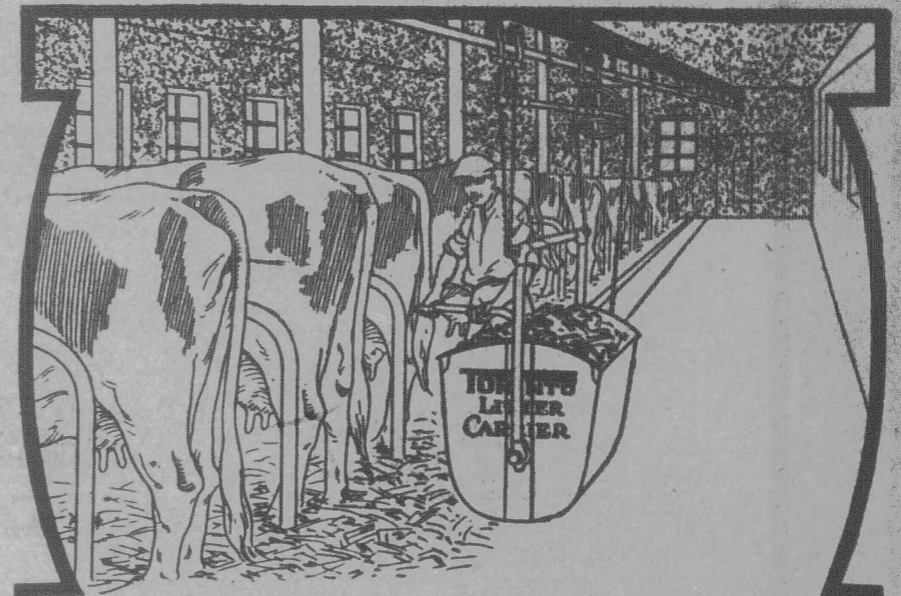
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THE BARNWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
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The Problem of Winter Feeding

You are now facing the problem of winter feeding, and it is one worthy of great consideration, if you value the health of your stock and hope to keep them in proper condition until the spring.

Once the animals are tied up for the winter they are immediately deprived of exercise, green grass and various herbs, which they have been accustomed to during the spring, summer and fall while on the free range—and which act as natural tonics to the digestive organs, thus helping the animals to assimilate the food they eat. Stall feeding is entirely different, and if not properly carried out will uncondition any stock. Dry or winter feed even of the best, if not mixed with ingredients to promote digestion, soon causes stomach troubles, and your animals cease to thrive, with the result that the spring finds your herds and your profits in grave danger of being depleted. Don't risk having unfit stock.

FEED INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC TO ALL YOUR ANIMALS DURING THE WINTER

For Your Horses.

Keep your horses thrifty and healthy with nice, glossy coats. If you have a horse that is hide-bound, rough, off its feed, or in a run-down condition, use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. The remarkably quick results obtained will be evident in the improved all-round condition and appearance of the animal.

International Stock Food Tonic is just the thing for young stock. It helps to promote rapid growth and makes all stock more productive. The best recommendation for International Stock Food Tonic is the number of farmers, ranchers and stockmen who use it. From all parts of the country come unsolicited testimonials, telling us about the great results that have been accomplished by the use of this tonic.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC tones up the sluggish digestive organs of your milch cows, assisting them to extract all the milk-producing substances from the food. The cows thus give a larger flow of richer milk.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC increases your hog profits by giving quick growth and by keeping hogs healthy. It is not what a hog eats but what is digested and assimilated that means rapid growth and profitable feeding.

READ THESE LETTERS:

Orangeville, Ont., May 16th.
Some people asked, the other day—in fact, people are asking me every day—what has made my horses' coats so nice and glossy. I think once you feed a horse with INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, and get him in good shape for the Spring work, he will stay fat and have a better coat on after using the INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC.
(Signed) ELGIN I. HOLMES.

Calumet Island, Que.
I have been using your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC on my horses, cattle and hogs all winter; it's certainly a great blood purifier; my stock is in as good condition as they would be in the Summer months. I would not want to be without INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC again.
(Signed) W. J. DEROEIUR.

Terra Cotta, Ont., Oct. 31st.
I have used your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for fifteen years, and am using it to-day. That expresses my opinion better than words, what I think of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. I think it is the best conditioner for horses in the world. And my experience leads me to believe it makes your horses disease proof.
(Signed) LORNE L. PLANT.

April 13th, Listowel, Ont.
I am a farmer and stock-owner, and I must say this: There is no better animal tonic than your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC to keep stock in good shape. I use it all the time, and if all farmers would do likewise, they would do well.
(Signed) I. J. BENDER.

Paisley, Ont., R. R. No. 3.
Kindly ship me at once by freight twelve pails of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC. You will note this is the second twelve-pail order I have bought this season. I have used a lot of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, as you will see by your records, and find its use very profitable to me.
(Signed) J. H. TURNER.

Aneroid, Sask.
I have used INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for five years now and it is a FINE PREPARATION for all animals, especially for over-worked horses to build them up again, besides which, it is reasonable to purchase.
(Signed) E. COTTERELL.

South Melfort, Sask., Dec. 6th.
I have been using your INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC for over seven years, and it is just as good as you say it is.
(Signed) F. KENNEDY.

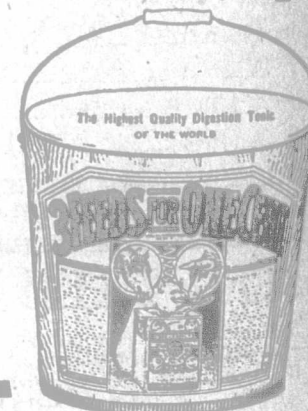
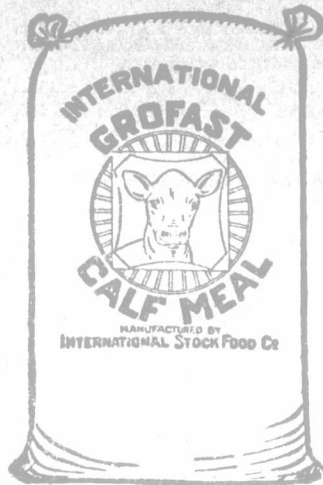
Waterville, Que.
I have always found your STOCK FOOD to be a valuable TONIC on my farm, and I have now used it for the past five years and have not had a sick horse or cow for one single day in that time. My six cows are as fat and healthy now as at any time in the Summer and are always ready for their feed, and am certain they are giving more milk than other folks' cows who don't feed INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD TONIC, as it keeps the animals healthy and in good shape, whether horses or cows or pigs.
(Signed) WM. H. DAY.

That International Stock Food Tonic is a winner cannot be doubted. The best way, however, to convince yourself is to try it. For sale by dealers everywhere in convenient-sized packages. Sixty cents, \$1.20, \$1.75, or 25-pound pails for \$3.75 each. The cost to use is next to nothing—3 feeds for 1 cent.

International Stock Food Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Canada

Also manufacturers and sole proprietors of International Poultry Food Tonic, Grofast Calf Meal, International Louse Killer, Silver Pine Healing Oil, International Worm Powder, Dan Patch White Liniment, International Colic Remedy, International Heave Remedy, International Distemper Remedy, etc.



INTERNATIONAL

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

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