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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1866

Director General  
Dec. 31, 17

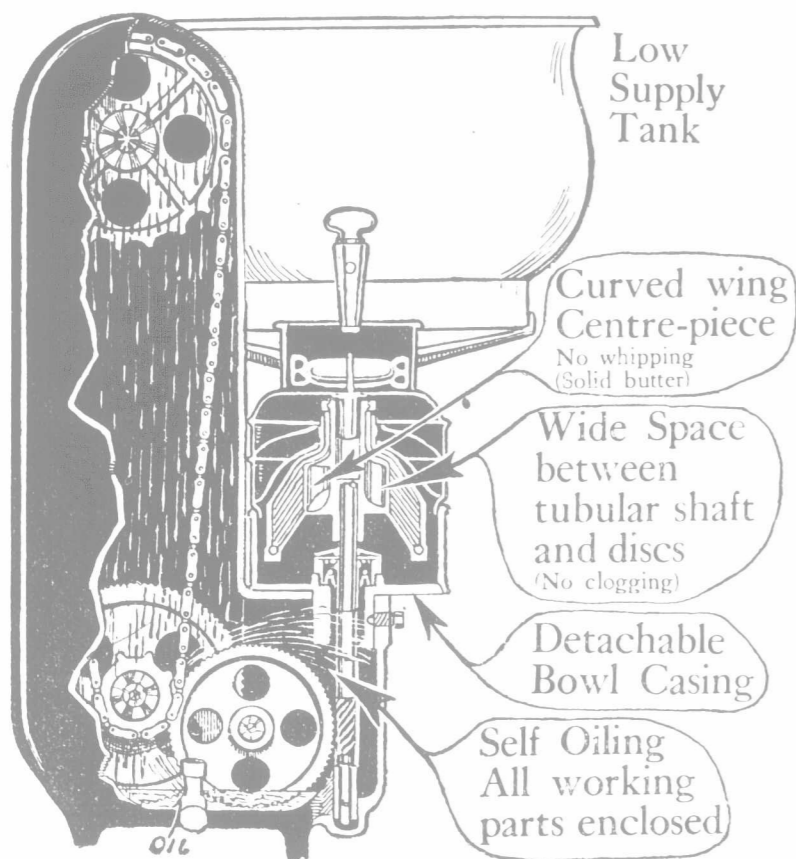
\*AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

Vol. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 18, 1917.

No. 1308

## More Cream and Better Quality



THE Standard not only skims closer than other machines, but it gets the richest, highest quality cream. Ordinary machines will not do both. "During the past two years," writes one of the principal Creameries of Canada, "the quality of our products has risen in a surprising way, and we can obtain a higher price for our butter. The reason for this is undoubtedly due to the increase in the number of

### Standard

Cream Separators in use among the dairymen supplying us with cream."

On page eleven of our latest catalogue you will find positive proofs, repeated over and over again, that the Standard skims down to one-tenth pound of butter-fat per 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed. These proofs are from tests made at Government Dairy Schools. Other machines lose a whole pound—enough, if you have eight or more cows, to pay for a Standard in a short time.

Maximum Quality Cream is secured, because—let us quote the Creamery again—"the machine is *sanitary*, and all parts which come into contact with the cream are readily sterilized, which, as a rule, is not true of other machines."

There are no milk or cream tubes to clog. The simple Standard bowl can be taken apart and quickly cleaned. The discs do not clog because there is an extra-wide space between the tubular shaft and the discs. The self-oiling system adds to the perfect cleanliness and to the sanitary features of the Standard.

Finally, the curved wing bowl centre, an exclusive Standard feature, distributes the milk to the discs evenly and without whipping; the globules of butter fat remain intact and the result is firmer, superior butter—more profits.

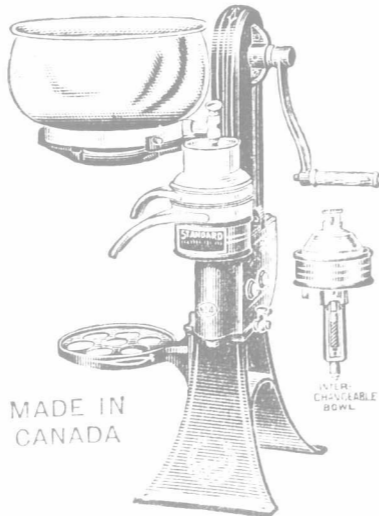
All these splendid advantages, besides many other exclusive features, are fully described in our literature. Write for it to-day.

### Renfrew Sta-Rite Gasoline Engine

Write for free booklet describing this wonderfully simple engine that develops full power with less fuel. It does your work with the least amount of care because there are no complex parts to get out of order. Write to-day.

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Wheels around like a truck and weighs with perfect accuracy anything from a pound to 2,000 pounds. To every scale is attached the Government Inspector's Certificate of Correct Weights. A great time saver these busy days. Write for free literature to-day.



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NAME .....

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**LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS**

Tells How to Loosen a Tender Corn or Callus so it Lifts Out Without Pain.

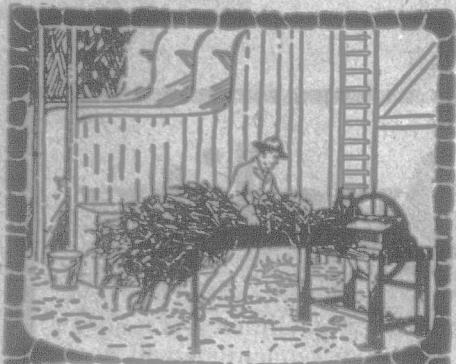
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You simply apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

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**Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters**

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Write for particulars now and mention The Farmer's Advocate. Address: Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada Head Office: TORONTO

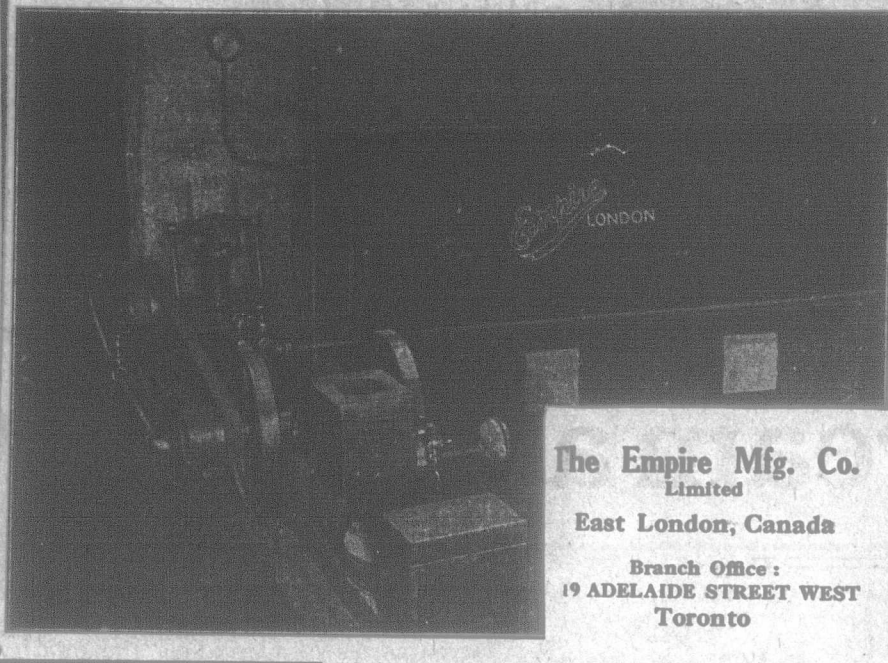
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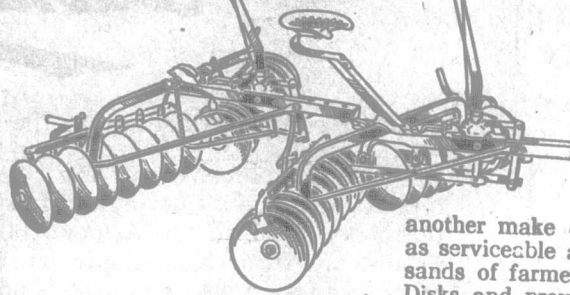
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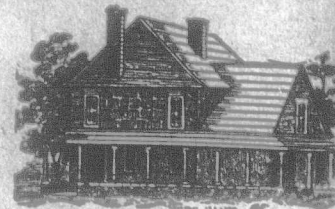
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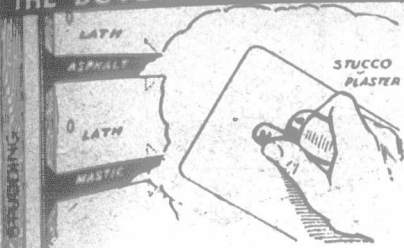
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I am open to purchase cabbage in carload lots. W. L. INNES, SIMCOE, ONT.



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BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

takes the place—does the work—and saves the price—of lath, furring strips, building paper and sheathing lumber—at but little over half the cost.

It is made of tough, heavy sheets of Asphalt Mastic, surfaced on one side with sulphite fibre board and reinforced on the other with No. 1 kiln-dried, bevel-edged lath. It is nailed direct, lath side out, to the studding, and is ready for the stucco, which is clinched in the dovetailed keys between the lath, and is there to stay!

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BOB LONG UNION MADE GLOVES and OVERALLS

A Sample Pair sent to Your Dealer on request

The Best is none too good for the Farmer



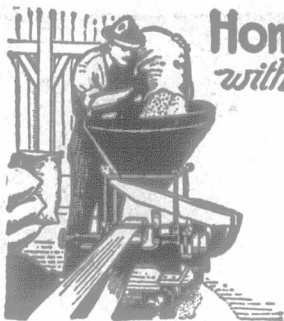
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**Will Do Your Stable Cleaning**

will take out four wheelbarrow loads at once. In one trip or two trips at most you clean the stable. For 10 minutes does the job.

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No heavy lifting. No hard pushing. The carrier runs on a level overhead track, right over mud or snow, to the pile far from the barn.

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Get your carrier in NOW at the beginning of the winter. By the time you have your manure to pay for itself nearly. Get the full details about the BT Carrier and its price. Send for your free booklet.

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Your Name.....

"P.O." .....







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has been giving all round satisfaction for 19 years. The genuine Paroid makes farm buildings warmer in winter. But remember—there is only one genuine make of Paroid—Neponset Paroid, with the label as shown. It has the grey surface. We also make two finishes of Slate Surfaced Paroid—Red and Green, permanent colors.

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The Largest Manufacturers of Roofing, Wall Board and Roofing Felt in Canada.

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Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

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Write to-day. Address giving number as below.

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131 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

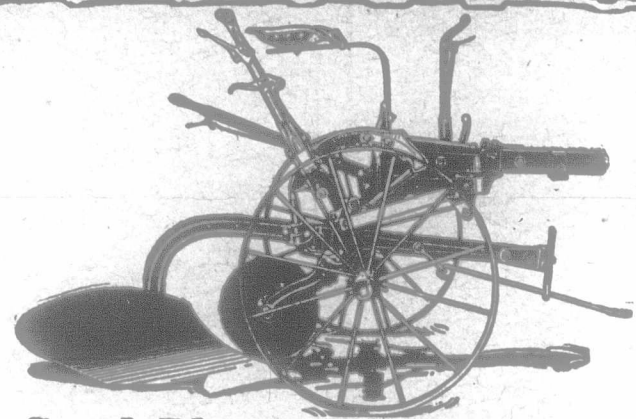
### NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others, free—are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country and are being made comfortable and rich. Here—right at the door of Old Ontario a home awaits you.

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

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## Good Plowing Done Here

**T** A K E a simple type of two-wheeled sulky plow like the Oliver 26, equip it with a suitable bottom, and put it into the hands of an Eastern Canadian plowman. There is an unfailing recipe for good plowing. The Oliver 26 sulky handles like a two-wheeled cart. It has a pole shift that changes instantly the landing of the beam, making it as easy as can be for the operator to straighten crooked furrows, to turn short corners or to plow side hills. The land wheel has a range of lift that insures good work on rough ground, around dead furrows, and in finishing out a land. No plow made works better on rough, uneven land or can be backed more easily. It has a horse lift that eases the work of the plowman without tiring the horses. There is no handier plow than this sturdy Oliver 26.

Other Oliver plows from engine and riding gangs down to walking plows, complete a line in which you can find any particular plow you may happen to need—a plow that will help your reputation as a good plowman and good farmer—at a price you can afford to pay. May we send you our folders telling all about Oliver plows for Eastern Canada? Write to the nearest branch house.

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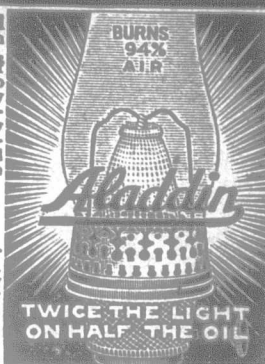
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10 Days Free—Send No Money | Beats Electric or Gasoline

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Passed by Insurance Underwriters. Children handle easily. Tests by Government and 35 leading Universities show that the new Aladdin



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Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold it the first seven days." Christensen says: "I have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring says: "95% of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every one comes becomes a friend and booster." Kemerling says: "No flowery talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. **SEND NO MONEY.** We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work in whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid.

**BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON**  
common coal oil, no odor, no smoke or noise; simple, clean, won't explode. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. **Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition.** Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

**\$1000 Reward** will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers.

**Yours FREE**

**GET ONE FREE**

**Yours FREE**

**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 234 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL**  
Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the world

## “WHAT OTHERS SAY”

A new edition of The Great-West Life pamphlet, “WHAT OTHERS SAY,” is now in print. Reproduced in this pamphlet are the views of many who have had good opportunity to form an opinion of the Company, its Policies and methods.

Several of the letters are from Policyholders, whose contracts have recently matured. As was to be expected, the writers are unanimous in expressing extreme satisfaction with the results under their Policies.

To know The Great-West Policies is to clearly appreciate their value. A preliminary acquaintance with the Company and its Policies may be made by requesting printed matter and personal rates. State age next birthday.

**THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
Dept. “Z” Head Office: WINNIPEG

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE

A Real Fence—Not Netting

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediate No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. The Barwell-Heale Wire Fence Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 18, 1917.

1308

## EDITORIAL.

Canada needs a national spirit.

The careless plowman grows poor and dirty crops.

Get better acquainted with your neighbors—co-operate.

Let no man induce you to part with your best breeding stock.

The dominion of the sword can never establish permanent peace.

In saving this year's crop don't forget 1918 needs. Home-grown seed gives best results.

Do you vote a certain ticket because "Father did", or because you have reasoned out the merits of the case?

Professional politicians are not the kind the country needs. Real business men who have come up from the ranks are safer.

In the election campaign have you decided whether your candidates and their electioneers are of the win-the-war or win-the-election party?

They tell us that the election is coming in January. Now we are sure of a January thaw. No election could be considered a success without some mud to sling.

When the producer of any product of the farm gets only one-third of the price paid by the ultimate consumer for that product there is something radically wrong with the system of distribution.

Will the nations ever see that the only wealth is life, and that war is nothing but a great destroyer? Perhaps they will get their lesson before the present conflict ceases. If so, it will not have been in vain.

It is strange the amount of money promoters of questionable propositions collect so easily from the public at a time when money can be safely invested in war bonds with absolute security and free from taxation.

Up to date we haven't noticed any of those immaculately dressed people, who hold down comfortable, tilting chairs five or six hours a day and call it work, and who for pastime call the farmer the real profiteer—the only man making money to-day, etc.—discarding their silk shirts and creased trousers for the dark-colored print shirt and the stove-pipe legged overalls of the farmer. If there is 100 per cent. profit in growing No. 1 hard wheat and carrying big buckets of swill and chop to hungry hogs and feeding the dairy cow so that she produces an abundance of lacteal fluid, why not a bee line for the farm? The truth is that those who know so much that has no foundation in fact about the farmer's business, and write and talk about it as profiteering in food-stuffs, also know that growing wheat, pitching hay, feeding pigs, milking cows and all farm work is a real man's job, and the returns for that work, owing largely to the number of parasites with which our economic system has been laden, have not been high enough to be considered a respectable income for a man with ability to properly operate a farm. There is plenty of land in Canada. The farmer extends an invitation. If any there be who think the city dweller has the worst of the deal, to him the man on the land says: "Stop talking; come over and help us produce. We are willing to let you try your hand at making 100 per cent. profits on the farm."

### Let us Reason Together.

City dwellers are beginning to call the farmer the "real food profiteer" and at the same time they are hoping deep down in their hearts that the man on the land will get a big acreage ready for crop next year, and will so plant that his acres yield abundantly. It is poor encouragement for the producer of food products to have consumers forever railing at him and we have noted that a few are beginning to show signs of souring on the whole production propaganda. It has reached the stage where some of the agricultural leaders in our Agricultural Departments should get busy and through a campaign of education in the daily press show farming in its true light to city readers. The farmer is blamed for everything in connection with high prices which are demanded for the produce of his land before it reaches the consumers.

### Consider Distribution.

This brings up the main point for consideration in connection with food prices—the point upon which the Food Controller might profitably spend most of his time, viz., distribution. The Food Controller is primarily interested not in price fixing, but in equalizing and if possible regulating and improving distribution so that all may have enough and nothing will waste. We have heard consumers say this autumn that the price of \$1.25 per bag, which the Food Controller at time of writing seems to favor for potatoes, was altogether too high. Some of the retailers on the other hand have been arguing that the retailer should get at least 25 cents per bag for distributing the potatoes. Then the wholesaler wants 20 cents per bag, the loader and shipper 10 cents, and another 10 cents is allowed for shrinkage in transit. This means that if the consumer buys his potatoes from the retailer after they have gone through the usual channels on the way to the table, and he pays \$1.25 per bag, the grower will get 60 cents and the handlers 65 cents. And yet the farmer is called the profiteer, while in reality over fifty per cent. of the high price goes toward distribution.

In the fall of 1916 the farmers of Canada sold their wheat for an average of \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel, and afterwards it went up to over \$3 and the farmer was believed by those who had no opportunity of studying the question to be the food profiteer.

Going back to the potato question. We would have no quarrel with the food authorities if they set the price of potatoes at \$1.25 per bag this year, but the grower should get the bulk of this as those city folks who have worked vacant lots and planted them to potatoes this year well know. We know one man who paid \$4 for seed to plant a lot, \$3 for plowing and cultivating it before planting, and, to allow nothing for the labor of hoeing and use of land, he was out \$7, and his best estimate of yield was 10 bags. He spent at least two days hoeing and something like 60 cents for Paris green. Allow him \$1.50 per day for hoeing and 40 cents for use of land, and his potatoes cost him \$11. At \$1.25 per bag they would be worth \$12.50. They paid the city grower because he cultivated the lot for patriotic reasons—to increase production and help the Empire. He hoped to break even on cost and he did. But suppose he had to take 60 cents per bag for those potatoes and let them go through all the various hands to the consumer, would he feel much like increasing the size of his lot next year? Not likely. He grew potatoes in his spare time. They did not interfere with his regular work and wage. The farmer grows foodstuffs for a living and he has no spare time. He deserves more than 50 per cent. of what his products are worth when they reach the consumer and unless he gets it there will be increased trouble in maintaining production.

Milk is a case in point. The producer of milk very often gets less than 50 per cent. of the price the consumer pays for one of the most essential foods of the race.

Think of it; our elaborate yet bungling and expensive system of distribution costs more than the whole system of production, including land, cows, feed, labor, machinery, etc. Small wonder the farm boy would rather drive a delivery wagon in the city than pail cows on the farm. In some cities it has been found that the farmers only got 33 per cent. of the price the consumer paid for milk, and yet we hear that the farmer is the real food profiteer.

### Producers and Others.

Food Controller Hanna found that in Toronto in 1910 there were 30,000 actual producers of goods, including producers of luxuries, while the balance of 100,000 wage earners were either servants, professional men, or middlemen—non-producers. This means that 30 out of every 130 were producers; three out of thirteen, or, in other words, of every thirteen men you meet on city streets three are producers and ten non-producers of goods. The ten live on the three and all on the farmer. At the present time you will find most of these city dwellers calling middlemen robbers and farmers food profiteers, when in reality the bulk of them live through the operations of middlemen and are directly or indirectly responsible for no inconsiderable portion of the high cost of living. Just as soon as a community carries too high a proportion of non-producers, just so soon must the cost of the necessities of life advance, for the bulk are merely handlers and distributors, each living on the "profit" made by handling, not by producing. And yet the majority of these call the farmer the real food profiteer.

### Education Necessary.

The problem is one of education and distribution. The farmer must learn to co-operate and cut out the dealers on his end of the game. The city dwellers are a more difficult problem. They have become accustomed to being waited upon. They want everything handy and delivered in the best of order. Ten out of every thirteen of them are engaged in seeing that something that someone else produced reaches in good form someone who has use for it. It is a pretty stiff job to convince the majority of them that they are at the wrong job in the interests of national economics, but gradually a few will learn the lesson and every little will help. But in the meantime if they know what is best for themselves and the country they will stop their talk about the farmer—the man who has stepped into the breach and is doing his part to feed the world, both producers and others. Farmers have overlooked a great number of ill-advised statements and have taken more than their share of abuse. They cannot be expected to stand silently by and be imposed upon as a result of the claims of city people who do not or will not understand. The farmer farms as a business, not simply as a means of keeping other people in a good job and their tables well set. This must be remembered and the harder it is made for the farmer to make a reasonable profit on the farm, the harder it will be for the city dweller to get enough to give him a respectable living. Hard times for the farmer will be hard times all around and the man in town will then feel the pinch the worst.

To the producer then we say grow the best and turn off the finished product through a local organization, and sell as directly as possible. To the consumer the problem is a get-together one. Form organizations and buy from the producers' organizations direct. If necessary, as it will be if properly handled, both producers' and consumers' organizations should engage competent men as managers to handle the goods. This will reduce the amount of needless overlapping in distribution. Such a move would help. Consumers and producers dealing directly with one another would get better acquainted and would soon show a better feeling, which would be of mutual benefit.



## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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### Agricultural Department Should State the Case.

In the meantime, for the good of all concerned, it would be well if the farmer's side of the story were stated plainly and periodically in the daily press by the heads of our Departments of Agriculture. Farm papers circulate in farm homes, and do not reach city readers. Authoritative statements intended to educate consumers and coming from the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, or some of his worthy assistants, would be read and we believe a number of people would learn a good deal from them. The Canadian people must get down to brass tacks and the agricultural problem must be properly known and appreciated in city as well as country before the desired results can be effected. To the man who calls the farmer a profiteer we should like to point out the fact that the so-called back-to-the-land movement is not crowding the highways and byways with those who have had a taste of city life and are now on the way to the land because they think it offers big chances in a financial way. The fact is they do not seriously think there is so much money in farming or surely more would make an effort to get on the land. But they will talk about the money in farming and the hardships of the city consumer, while they go right on consuming and keep as far as possible from the land.

The Food Controller has been making suggestions to the Department of Agriculture re calf distribution and other matters. It might be in order to suggest that the Food Controller get a few suggestions from the various Branches of the Department of Agriculture and that these suggestions and the educational material so procured be given the same amount of publicity as most of the ridiculous stories of the farmer as a food profiteer have received. The heads of the Branches of the Agricultural Department through the Minister can do unlimited good by championing the cause of the farmer. They know his viewpoint and his problems and it is their duty to back him up for a bigger agriculture and broader Canada.

### Put Producers on Committees.

One point more. When the Food Controller appoints committees to look into problems directly affecting the producer as well as the consumer, in the interests

of all it might be well to have the producer adequately represented. The committee on the milk supply has one representative of the milk producers and one of the milk distributors and a "food expert" from each of the principal cities. One Medical Officer of Health could have looked after the problems of milk purity better than one lone producer can solve all the producers' problems, and one distributor all the problems of distribution. The milk problem is one of production and distribution. The cost of production has increased. So has the cost of distribution. Production cannot be cheapened without cheaper feed and cheaper labor. Distribution brings in all the difficulties of our overlapping distribution system. These are the problems and the "food experts" of the cities cannot solve them. Again we say give the producer fair play in the matters of control which affect the things he produces. Give him fair representation and consideration. It is just as ridiculous for groups of consumers to attempt to stampede the producers as it would be for a committee of farmers to formulate a set of price regulations for departmental stores. All must get together and work out the solution together, each group with adequate and fair representation. It is a mistake, too, to direct all the educational effort at the farmer. There are evidences aplenty that a little educating is necessary elsewhere.

### Educated Character Necessary in Politics.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

According to all signs, promises and predictions, we are to have a moving among the dry bones on Parliament Hill inside the next six months at least. In other words we are going to be given another opportunity to choose men who will give expression to our ideas for us at headquarters in Ottawa during the next five years, more or less. In theory this plan of a representative parliament is O. K. As to the way it works out every man has his own private opinion. The man who was all fair promises before election does not always live up to the ideal that he created in our minds, and we can only console ourselves by meditating on the frailty of mankind in general and of would-be members of parliament in particular. It has come to the point now, where, if our representative isn't considerably better than we expect him to be, he's in serious danger of getting into jail. It seems to me that a good many of our members of parliament get elected on the strength of their own good opinion of themselves, however. We take their say-so for it that they are all right. A friend of mine was in the city the other day and naturally got into conversation with his County Representative, who was a man who had what the Scotch call "a pretty good conceit o' himself." About the first thing he said, after the war and the weather had been disposed of, was, "Well, what do they say of me back home when they hear of me in parliament?"

"Oh," said my friend, "they don't say anything. They just laugh."

It's time we quit asking our would-be members of parliament where they stand on any particular question. It's a foregone conclusion that they stand just where you stand until they get your vote. It's not so important to find out where a man stands as it is to make a note of the direction in which he is going. If we keep our eyes open we can always see that for ourselves. Viewed at a distance, from the standpoint of time, we always get a better idea of a man's real character than we can by any personal cross-examination. To question a man in regard to his fitness to go to parliament is something on a par with a man asking a young woman if she thinks she will make a good wife. An entirely disinterested answer could hardly be expected.

The trouble with the majority of our public men who specialize in politics is that they are men whose character had not been educated. They have a purpose in life, but that purpose is not primarily to be a good citizen. They wish to make a success of their lives, but their ideas of success are, as a rule, selfish. There is just one way to attain success that is worth the name, and that is by being of service to mankind. The man who devotes himself to this object will eventually find himself in possession of most of the things in life worth having, and will develop the personality that will fit him for the position of representative of his fellowmen in any parliament in the land. Without this education of character men are like the weather-vanes that some of us have on our barns, and are blown about by every wind of partyism that passes by. Strength of will is part of this education of character and is a part that is very evidently lacking in professional politicians. If they had strength of will they wouldn't be bound by partyism.

It has often been said that if more farmers were elected to political offices it would help to cure many of the ills that governments suffer from, but it all depends on the kind of farmers we elected. There are several farmers in our legislative halls at the present time, and as far as we hear anything about them their activities must be confined mainly to drawing what they call their "sessional indemnities." There are two species of farmer. There is what is called the "Gentleman Farmer," and there is what is known as the "Practical Farmer." The small boy asked his father, among

other things, what was meant by a "practical farmer." His father told him it was a farmer who grew grain and raised all kinds of live stock, including a family of boys and girls. The next question was, "And what is a 'Gentleman Farmer?'" "Well," said his father, "I guess it's a farmer who doesn't raise anything but his hat." It will never get us anything to elect this species to represent us in parliament. There should be and there are men in our country districts who could look after the interests of the farmer as a class and the welfare of the country as a whole, and these men would do it without introducing that element of self-interest which characterizes the politician rather than the statesman. The farm has produced eighty per cent. of the city's successful business men, so there is no reason why it shouldn't produce the right kind of politicians as well. The only thing that interferes with the realizing of this idea is the fact that the majority of farmers at the present time are so taken up with the work of making a living for themselves and their families that they are not giving the attention to matters of national interest that will qualify them to deal with these questions as statesmen should. There is plenty of natural ability but it has been developed to only a very limited extent.

We know that the difficulties to be overcome and the problems to be solved by the man on the farm help to give him the strength of character that, as a rule, he possesses, but it will not give him the complete education that will enable him to deal with problems outside his own particular sphere of labor. Besides being a worker with his hands he must become a student of the ideas of men, and above all he must become a thinker on his own account. The great leader and statesman is invariably the man who has followed his thought conscientiously, wherever it has led him, and who has been willing to sacrifice what seemed like a present personal benefit for the welfare of his country, as a whole. His is a good example of what we mean by an "educated character."

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Owls are, as a rule, solitary birds and in most species it is rarely that more than a pair are seen at one time, but in the case of the Short-eared Owl this rule is not always borne out, as in the fall they are not infrequently seen in small flocks. This species is also much more given to hunting in the daytime than other Owls.

The Short-eared Owl is somewhat variable in size, ranging from thirteen to seventeen inches in length. The general color of the upper parts is mottled black and fawn, each feather having a dark centre edged with fawn. The females are darker above than the males. The wings are dark brown barred with fawn, and the tail is similar in coloration. The under parts vary from almost white to deep fawn, with broad streaks on the breast and narrow ones on the abdomen. The face has a very large, white or pale buff ruff and large black rings about the eyes. The feet are feathered to the base of the claws.

This bird is a cosmopolitan species, being found in nearly all parts of the Western Hemisphere and also in the Eastern Hemisphere. It is a bird of the open country, being particularly partial to marshes. When not engaged in hunting it remains hidden in the tall grass. Its nest is also made in a marsh, being placed on the ground and consisting of a few sticks, a little grass and some feathers, these being rather loosely thrown together.

The Short-eared Owl is a beneficial species, as its food consists mainly of field mice, with some beetles, locusts and other large insects. A small bird is taken occasionally. This is one of the birds of prey which flock to a locality when field mice increase unduly and which helps in reducing their numbers and preventing a plague of mice. As is the case with other Owls this species swallows its prey whole and later regurgitates the indigestible parts such as the bones and fur. Sometimes one pellet which has been regurgitated will contain the bones of several mice. These pellets are about two inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and their ejection is accompanied by contortions which suggest a violent attack of nausea.

This species winters from the northern United States southward, and is more frequently seen during the fall migration than at any other time. The name refers to the short tufts of feathers which project upwards from the facial disks.

Among the ducks that come down from the north and northwest to spend the winter upon the open water of our large lakes, one of the commonest is the Old Squaw. This duck varies a good deal in plumage. The male in fall and winter has the head, neck and front part of the body white, with a grayish patch on the cheek and a blackish patch below the ear, and with the rest of the upper parts blackish. In summer plumage the male is black with a white patch on the side of the head. In both plumages the male has the middle tail-feathers very much elongated. The female in winter plumage has the head and neck white, with a gray patch on top of the head and another above the ear, and the back brownish, while in summer she has the head, neck and front part of the body grayish-brown, with a large grayish patch around the eye and another on the neck.

This species has a host of common names, among them being: Long-tailed Duck, Swallow-tailed Duck, South-southerly, Old Wife, Old Injun, Old Granny, Old Molly, John Connolly, Uncle Huldy, Cowheen, Calaw, Calloo, Cockawee, Scoldenore, Quandy and Organ Duck.

The Old Squaw is an inhabitant of the northern portions of both hemispheres, and breeds in the Arctic

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regions. It is the first duck to reach these far northern breeding grounds, arriving about April 20th.

This species is the most musical of our ducks, its rich, organ-like notes being pleasing to our ears and doubly so to those in the quiet regions of the north. Nelson says of it in Alaska, "During the pairing season the males have a rich, musical note, frequently repeated in deep, reed-like tones. The notes are so harmonious that the fur-traders of the upper Yukon have christened him the Organ Duck, a well-merited name. I have frequently stopped and listened with deep pleasure to these harmonious tones while traversing the broad marshes in the dim twilight at midnight, and while passing a lonely month on the dreary banks of the Yukon delta I lay in my blankets many hours at night, and listened to these rhythmical sounds which with few exceptions were the only ones to break the silence."

The Old Squaw feeds exclusively on fish, which it secures by diving, and it prefers to carry on its fishing operations in water of moderate depth. On account of the nature of its food its flesh is not much esteemed. It rarely drinks, as probably enough water is taken with its food. When alarmed this duck prefers to seek safety by diving rather than by taking flight. Many of them meet their fate in the lakes by becoming entangled in fishermen's nets while in pursuit of their prey.

## THE HORSE.

### The Demand is for Heavy Horses.

In advising members of the Percheron Society of America of the annual meeting to be held in Chicago, Dec. 8, Secretary Wayne, Dinsmore points out that continued prosperity in the horse business depends upon a prosperous condition in the trade for grade horses sold for commercial purposes. The latest available figures for European countries, supplied by Food Commissioner Hoover, show an actual increase in the number of horses in Germany and Great Britain since the war began. France shows a decrease of 914,000 head between 1913 and 1916, and all other European countries having available data show decreases except Sweden, where there has been a slight increase. Germany's increase is due to horses taken from Belgium, Northern France and Russia; Great Britain's to horses bought for war purposes. The decrease in France came during the first eleven months of the war—since then there has been a slight gain due to purchased war horses. The United States had 21,195,000 horses Jan. 1, 1915, and 21,126,000 on Jan. 1, 1917—a very slight decrease, in spite of the fact that we exported 805,422 head during the 28 months ending Jan. 1, 1917. Mules increased from 4,479,000 Jan. 1, 1915, to 4,639,000 on Jan. 1, 1917, although we exported 267,144 mules in the 28 months ending Jan. 1, 1917. Exports have continued at a heavy rate so far in 1917 and will undoubtedly continue while war lasts.

The outstanding fact, however, is that prices have not advanced on any but very heavy draft horses. Grain, cattle, hogs and sheep have doubled or trebled in value—horses have not advanced at all, save for the limited class mentioned. Automobiles and light delivery trucks have displaced nearly all driving and delivery horses. There is no longer a general market for surplus horses under 1,200 lbs. weight. Those that will not do for military work sell very low, ranging from \$65 to \$115, and are hard to dispose of at that. Horses ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. are still used to a very limited extent in the cities, and are a popular kind for use on farms. They also have a wide outlet for artillery purposes, but the supply of these, especially those under 1,400 lbs., is more than equal to the demand.

The most experienced horse market men in America—such men as Dr. Reid of Campbell & Reid, St. Louis; P. M. Chappel of Cooper & Co., Chicago, and Harry McNair of Ellsworth & McNair, Chicago, are agreed in declaring that there is still a vast surplus of horses weighing under 1,200 lbs., and by far too many of those which range from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. They see no possibility of an improvement in prices on these kinds, and are of the opinion that prices on the smaller horses will be cut in half within ten years. Draft horses, however, if over 1,600 lbs. in working flesh, give every promise of holding present prices, with the probability of some advances.

The supply of heavy horses is limited. The best informed men estimate that of twenty-one million head in the United States, less than a million are real draft horses, weighing over 1,600 lbs.; and the demand for these efficient workers is such that they are holding their own in cities and increasing in popularity on farms. There is every reason to believe that the demand for drafters will continue to exceed the supply for at least twenty years yet.

With a view to obtaining the most accurate data possible on horse production, questions were recently sent by the Percheron Society to representative breeders throughout all parts of the United States. Replies were received from 277.

Reports from these men on conditions in their own localities show that there has been a marked reduction in the number of mares bred in 1917. While some localities have bred nearly all available mares, this is not generally true, and it appears that not more than 40 per cent. of the mares old enough to breed have been bred this season. The number of stallions in service is considerably less than in 1916. This is further confirmed by reports from twelve stallion boards, which reveal a decrease of 625 pure-bred draft stallions, and a total decrease of 3,209 stallions all told, which is a tremendous reduction for one year.

Sixty-eight per cent. of the men report very few

surplus horses good enough for sale for war or other purposes, on hand in their localities. Horses ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. are reported to be selling from \$90 to \$125 average; horses from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. at from \$140 to \$175 average, and horses over 1,500 lbs. at from \$200 to \$250 average.

Eighty-nine per cent. of the correspondents report no horses that will mature at 1,700 lbs. or over, or that there are very few; only eleven per cent. report over twelve such horses in their communities. This bears out the repeated declarations of market men and horse buyers, who insist that there are very few real draft horses in any section. This, taken in conjunction with the price—\$250 to \$300 on the heavier horses—is ample evidence of the urgent need of more big horses. There is no incentive to produce small horses; every reason to produce more real drafters.

### Diseases of the Respiratory Organs—VII.

#### Pleurisy.

Pleurisy.—Inflammation, partial or general, of the serous membrane that lines the cavity and covers the organs contained in the thorax, attended with effusion of serum, exudation of lymph, or, in rare cases, the formation of pus.

There are two pleura, one covering each lung, lining one side of the thoracic cavity and one-half of the diaphragm. Pleurisy may be single or unilateral, that is involving but one pleura; or double bilateral, that is involving both pleura. The usual cause is exposure to cold. It may follow clipping in cold weather when the animal is not properly protected from cold and drafts, or it may occur as a complication to other chest affections.

Symptoms.—It is usually ushered in by a shivering fit, accompanied by a staring coat and coldness of the surface of the body and the extremities. This is soon followed by signs of pain, often mistaken for colic, during which the patient shows colicky symptoms, by pawing, lying down, rolling, regaining his feet. These colicky pains seldom last long. He soon becomes stiff and sore, does not want to move, and if forced to move suddenly or if pressed by the finger between the ribs

of the lungs the breathing becomes very labored, and unless relief be given death will soon result.

In most cases of pleurisy the appetite is capricious, and the symptoms generally are subject to variations—the diagnostic ones being those detected by percussion and auscultation.

Treatment.—In cases where colicky pains are well marked in the early stages it is good practice to give an anodyne. The use of opium in any form should be avoided. The administration of 1½ oz. of the tincture of belladonna or ½ to 1 oz. of chloral hydrate will usually soon be followed by an abatement of these symptoms. The dose may be repeated in two hours if the symptoms are not relieved. So soon as these symptoms have been controlled, the animal should be placed in a comfortable box stall, well ventilated, but excluded from drafts. He should be allowed all the cold water he will drink, with about 6 drams of nitrate of potassium dissolved in it, three times daily, or the potassium placed well back on the tongue out of a spoon. If the appetite be fair he should be allowed a reasonable quantity of laxative, easily-digested food, as good, clean clover hay, bran, linseed meal and raw roots. Mustard mixed with equal parts of oil of turpentine and warm water should be well rubbed into the skin of the affected side or sides, covered with paper and then well covered with blankets. If the weather be warm the patient should not be covered, except the sides, but in cold weather it is good practice to clothe the whole body. If the extremities be cold or tend to swell they should be well hand-rubbed and wrapped well in woolen bandages. When an apparent recovery takes place, but the respirations are still not normal and auscultation reveals the fact that there remains a quantity of serum in the chest, the administration of 1 dram of iodide of potassium three times daily tends to hasten absorption. If this interferes with the appetite the dose should be reduced to 40 grains. In all cases the patient should be allowed complete rest and given good care for a couple of weeks after apparent recovery, as, with other respiratory diseases, a relapse is easily caused and usually proves fatal.

In cases where hydrothorax is well marked and the symptoms become alarming, the services of a veterinarian should be procured promptly, as he can probably give relief by an operation, for which the amateur would have neither the skill nor the instruments necessary for its performance. W.H.P.

## LIVE STOCK.

### The Milch Goat.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

My interest in the milk goat as the producer of milk for human food was first aroused during a conversation with members of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Since that time, I have read two or three articles on the subject and was fortunate enough to meet several members of the Canadian Goat Breeders' Association of Vancouver, B. C., from whom I secured first hand information gained by years of experience in goat farming. It was an interesting study and I enjoyed the visit to the gardens and pastures where the goats were kept, seeing for the first time those beautiful specimens of Nubian goats famed for their milking qualities in Europe. I must confess, that up to that time I considered the goat pretty much as a joke. Doubtless most Canadians do. Billy or Nannie are rarely referred to except in a humorous way, in cartoons and funny stories. We have seen pictures of Nannie eating the shirt off the clothes line, or Billy with head down and legs extended in the act of butting some one from behind—while his victim was looking the other way. There is a prejudice against the goat. From time immemorial the sheep has been the symbol of the good, the meek, and the holy. The goat the half brother to the sheep, man makes the symbol of all that is bold, bad and despicable. Yet the moral character of the goat is not without its good points too. He is more intelligent than the sheep and has been taught to haul a cart and work a tread mill.

With the hope of arousing interest in the mind of some one who may read this article I have been tempted to put into writing some of the things which I have recently learned about this useful little domestic animal. Considered industrially the goat is of four-fold use to man, as a producer of wool (hair), milk, meat and skins. There is even a fifth field in which the goat might play an important industrial role in Canada, namely by helping to clear wild land, in keeping down the second growth of trees and shrubs which prove so troublesome in new fertile soil.

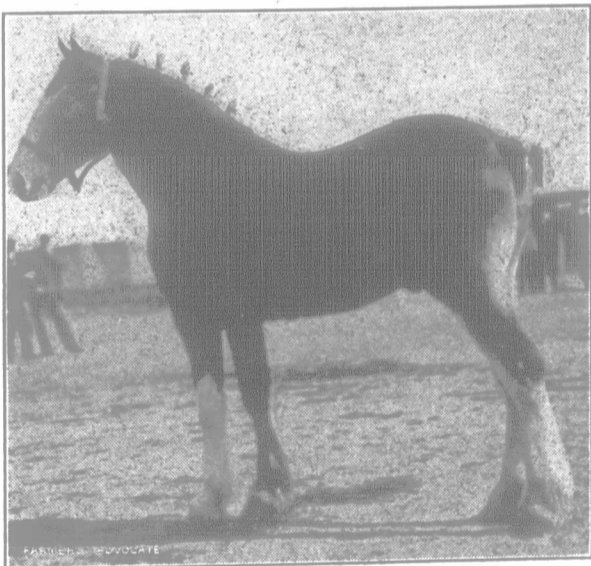
#### Quality of the Milk.

The milk is of the finest flavor. As compared with cows milk, goats milk contains ordinarily a larger percentage of solids or food constituents. The fat content is about 50 per cent. greater, and albumen about 25 per cent. greater, and the sugar 10 to 15 per cent. greater.

#### Purity of Milk.

From the official reports of the United States during the years 1907 to 1914, inclusive, 579,617 goats were slaughtered and inspected for tuberculosis and not one single animal was condemned. On the other hand during the year 1914, only one year as compared with seven, 29,728 cows were condemned for tuberculosis in the United States. It is pretty well recognized that this dread disease can be and is transmitted to the human race by the use of impure milk, and that asses and goats are never known to be affected with tuberculosis.

The result of an investigation recently made in



Royal of Denholmhill.

First-prize yearling Clydesdale stallion at London for W. W. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont.

will groan from pain. Respiration is performed rapidly and incompletely, the ribs are fixed or held as stationary as possible, as their movement, as in normal respiration, increases the agony. Respiration is principally abdominal, that is, it is performed by the abdominal muscles. A hollow line extends along the inferior border of the false ribs from the breast bone to the point of the hip, caused by the rigidity or fixed condition of the muscles in the effort to prevent movement of the ribs and their muscles. There is usually a dry, short, painful, suppressed cough following the early symptoms. The pulse is hard and frequent. These symptoms indicate that the inter-costal muscles (the muscles between the ribs that connect the ribs) are involved in the inflammation. This complication is called "Pleurodynia," which when very intense causes the patient to move in a very stiff, rigid manner, he steps slowly and very short, is greatly dejected, the back is arched, and the skin, especially that between the ribs, exhibits great tenderness when subjected to pressure. In some cases the animal is so stiff and sore that he will fall if forced to move quickly. In many cases there is a great tendency to an effusion of large quantities of serum, which, of course, accumulates in the bottom of the cavity. This condition or complication is called "Hydrothorax." The symptoms indicating that this condition exists are short, frequent, labored respirations, often intermittent. The placing of the ear against the ribs (called auscultation) reveals absence of sound in the inferior part of the chest or lung cavity, this condition invades both sides of the chest, whether the pleurisy be single or double.

Some veterinarians claim that advent of hydrothorax is manifested by an apparent improvement in the pleuritic symptoms, that the pulse improves and respirations become easier and less frequent. In cases where sufficient liquid accumulates to submerge a large portion



Southeastern Europe in relation to the number of goats kept and the rate of infant mortality in certain districts went to prove that in these areas where the number of milk goats per thousand of the population was the highest, the rate of infant mortality was the lowest; and that in these districts where the number of goats per thousand of the population, went down, the rate of infant mortality went up. Doctors in the United States are advising the use of goats' milk for their patients so largely that the demand is greater than the supply.

In Vancouver the qualifications of the milk goat are beginning to be made known. There are 53 members of the Canadian Goat Breeders' Association and these include some of the most influential citizens. D. Mowat is one of the largest breeders and importers. Three beautiful specimens of the Nubians, two does and a buck, were recently added to his flock, imported from Great Britain.

They are enclosed in a woodlot by a nine-wire woven fence, 48 inches high. There is very little grass as the shade is too thick to admit the grass to grow. They eat the leaves, ferns and herbs. Mr. Mowat entered the lot armed with a hand saw. When he called the goats by name they responded from every direction. Jumping over logs and stumps and crowding around him they waited until the Manitoba Maple was cut through. They soon stripped it bare; even the tender branches were eaten and the bark stripped off as if trimmed by a family of beavers. The stable situated about the centre of the lot has miniature stalls. One for each goat, also a platform about three feet high with a cleated elevation where the goats ascend one at a time when milking time arrives. Goldie, a fawn-colored, imported Nubian tripped up the stand at the bidding of her master, as proud as a queen upon her throne. The Mowat family need have no anxiety regarding their butter as 36 lbs. of the genuine article are safely packed away in the cellar.

When asked what he thought of goats' milk another enthusiastic goat breeder replied, "There's a meal in a single glass". Nannie is not the unclean animal so many suppose her to be, with a taste for indigestible things found in the back yards. She can be fed upon refuse from the kitchen such as potato and apple peelings, but they must be washed and if thrown upon the ground she will never eat them. She likes to eat out of a box or manger. This same goat enthusiast kept strict account of all winter feed. It cost 4 cents per day for Nannie's breakfast, dinner and supper, and these consisted of hay, bean meal, bran and a small amount of turnips. In return she keeps the household supplied with the most wholesome milk and delicious cream. In the summer time the two Nannies are placed in the auto and conveyed to the country where the family spend the holidays and there they continue to contribute their quota to their master's table. A lady friend who was prejudiced against goats' milk and had repeatedly said she did not understand how anyone could use it, took tea with the family, one evening. The lady remarked that the flavor of the tea was delicious. She was not aware that it was due to the goats cream used in the tea which had been served.

The amount of milk produced is from 2 to 6 quarts per day according to the milking quality of the goat. The British Columbia bulletin says: "Goats in Germany and Switzerland yield annually \$60,000,000 of products." In British Columbia at present there are many more wild mountain goats than those of domestic breeds. Switzerland is a country only one twenty-fourth the size of British Columbia, yet its annual yield of milk and goat products is equal in value to half the annual yield from agriculture in that Province.

#### The Poor Man's Friend.

It seems possible that this may be one of the solutions to the high cost of living. There are in every Canadian village, town and suburb, yards and vacant lots which would support one or more milk goats. Some of these lots are now producing only noxious weeds which are a menace to the surrounding districts. The goat would transform this nuisance into a wholesome, valuable food. During the months of winter, when waste materials are not available, from 3 to 4 cents per day will keep Nannie in good condition for milk production. She can be kept in small quarters where it would be impossible to keep a cow, and she is so kind and gentle a child can milk her.

This is the opinion of Mrs. W. T. Duke and the quaint way in which she expresses it:

If the high cost of living is worrying you,  
And causing you some dismay,  
Just rustle around and get you a goat,  
And do so without delay.

Or if your are ill and discouraged,  
And feel you'll just keep afloat,  
Throw over board doctors and nurses,  
And try to get hold of a goat.

You'll find that her milk is delicious,  
And for purity, richness and taste,  
Cannot be excelled by the Jersey,  
So get you a goat—and make haste.

Then, too, her upkeep is but trifling,  
She's a long way ahead of the cow,  
In making rich milk out of nothing,  
So get you a goat—do it now.

Victoria Co., Ont.

ALEX. HORN.

### The Origin of Some Aberdeen-Angus Families.

Early records of Scotland tell of hornless cattle, and there is sufficient evidence to prove the Doddies of ancient origin. This, coupled with the results of many successful breeders and improvers in Scotland, no doubt accounts for the wonderful uniformity and remarkable prepotency of the breed. Being black in color, hornless and having splendid fleshing characteristics themselves, they unflinchingly stamp these virtues on their progeny if given half a chance. For over a century at least the breed has been in the hands of men who had an object in view, and the Angus of to-day is due largely to the work of the Watson family, William McCombie, Lord Panmure, Lord Southesk, William Fullerton, Alex.

were the cows Erica (184), Jilt (422), and Coquette (2538).

The bull Panmure (51) bought at Lord Panmure's sale in 1841, added much prestige to the name of William Fullerton who began improving Aberdeen-Angus at Ardvie in 1834. From this bull he bred Queen Mother, the cow purchased later by McCombie, and the founder of the Queen tribe.

In "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," Plumb names the Aberdeen-Angus tribes in special favor to-day as the following: Queen, descended from Queen Mother (41); Erica, from Erica (184); Pride, from Pride of Aberdeen (38); Blackbird, from Lady Ida (686); Heather Bloom, from Heather Blossom (306); Nosegay, from Nosegay (2251); and Coquette, from Coquette (2538).

#### Three Fountain-heads.

In a history of the Aberdeen-Angus prepared by the Aberdeen-Angus Association of America, the author describes the "three fountain-heads of the breed" and the families springing from them. In the following paragraphs this treatise is reproduced, showing that all the best blood traces to three fountain-heads, viz., 1, Mr. Fullerton's Black Meg; 2, the bull Panmure, from Brechin Castle; and 3, the Keillor Jocks. A well-known writer referring to the former says, "Black Meg, the mother of Queen, ranks with the Prima Cow" as a foundress of the breed. She has also been likened to the "Favorite cow among the Shorthorns." Panmure, also, has been termed "the Hubback of the Polls." His dam was also called Black Meg—and there used to be some confusion between the two—which now does not occur—so familiar have they

both become. "Mr. Fullerton's Black Meg", which that breeder secured about 1831 was the foundation cow at Ardvie, where she produced Queen of Ardvie, the foundress of the Tillyfour Queens and Prides. A daughter of Queen and granddaughter of Black Meg, viz., Princess (831) was purchased by Mr. Watson of Keillor and was sent to Ireland to uphold the standard of Keillor there. She dropped a heifer calf at Keillor. Her calf by Adam, was secured by Mr. Ruxton, Fannell.

The other Black Meg—dam of Panmure—calved 1837, was bought for Lord Panmure in a lot of 8 or 10 heifers from Mr. Silver of Netherley, Kincardineshire—mentioned in the "General View" of that county, and were known to have been bought in Buchan originally, passed from Panmure eventually to The Scryne, whence had come some of Keillor's Tarny selections. Mr. Fullerton describes these Black Megs as Beautys. Black Meg and Beauty, indeed, seem to have been favorite names for these Buchan cows. The genial Hugh Watson named the calf of Old Grannie—herself remembered as one of the Tarnys that also came from Kincardineshire—"Beauty of Buchan"—a very significant designation, reminiscent most probably of the origin of the calf's dam herself. Mr. Watson also named another heifer by the magic name "Panmure" at Keillor, which shows he had his mind on the sort.

Black Meg of Panmure was bought by Mr. Bowie of Boysack, brother of Alexander Bowie, Mains of Kelly, who had his eye upon her, and was able to gain possession of her. In his herd she founded the famous Martha and Mary families. Major, a noted sire at Mains of Kelly, was of the Martha family, siring Gainsborough, the first prize bull at Inverness, 1874, Gainsborough's son, Logie the Laird, being first at Edinburgh, 1877.

Thus we find these two Black Megs' progeny going into the four foundation herds of the breed—Ardvie, Mains of Kelly, Keillor and Tillyfour. In a letter written by William Fullerton, to the writer, dated in the spring of 1879, he said that he purchased Black Meg (dam of Queen) from Mr. Thos. Fawns, a well-known cattle dealer in Brechin (mentioned by Mr. McCombie in "Cattle and Cattle Breeders," as a frequent companion) about the year 1853. She was calved in 1831 and he wrote enthusiastically about her, naming her over and over again as a "pure Buchan doddie." These Black Megs represented the sort of stock that was reared at St. John's Wells, Wester Fintray and all the other original seats of the breed in Aberdeenshire from which the Tillyfour herd was collected; and also of the



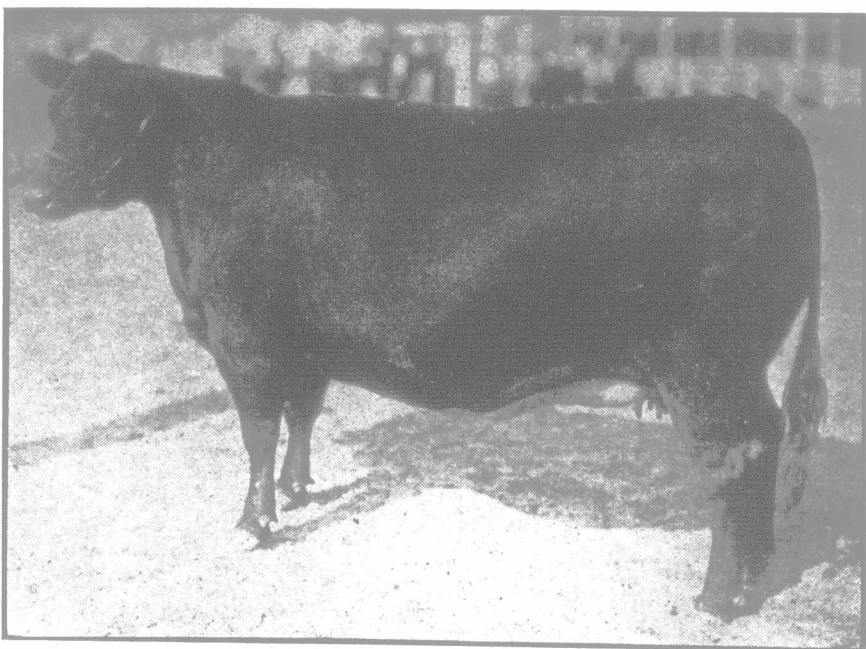
Pride of Larkin Farm 13th.

Winning senior yearling Aberdeen-Angus heifer; junior and grand champion female at Toronto. Exhibited by J. D. Larkin, Queenston, Ont.

Bowie, Sir George Macpherson Grant, and Robert Walker of Wester Fintray. Other breeders assisted in the improvement of the breed during the early part of the nineteenth century, but perhaps none of the others accomplished so much as the first two named.

Hugh Watson, of Keillor, was the first really great Aberdeen-Angus improver, and has been named the "Colling of the breed." He became a tenant of Keillor in 1808 and began breeding about 1815. His bull, Old Jock (1), calved in 1814, a great-grandson of Tarny Jock, was a most valuable sire and a famous show animal. Old Grannie (1) was a wonder of the bovine race. She lived to be 36 years old and had twenty-five calves, the last being dropped in her twenty-ninth year. She is the Prima Cow of the breed.

In 1830, William McCombie began operations at Tillyfour, in Aberdeen. At William Fullerton's sale



Lillian of Sunny Acres.

First-prize aged Aberdeen-Angus cow at Toronto. Exhibited by Wm. Channon & Son, Oakwood, Ont.

he bought Queen Mother (348), from which was developed the famous Queen tribe. Pride of Aberdeen (581), the founder of the Pride family, and one of the most famous show cows of the breed, was bred by McCombie. He was a most distinguished improver and promoter of the Aberdeen-Angus, his herd winning the grand championship at the Paris International Exposition in 1878.

Following the dispersal of the McCombie herd in 1880, the Ballindalloch herd of Sir George Macpherson Grant rose to a premier position in Scotland. Some of the best bulls bred at Ballindalloch were Juryman, Ermine Bearer, King of Trumps, Bushranger, Justice, Judge, Prince Ito, Bion, Emulus, Eblito and Equestrian. Among the famous founders of families at Ballindalloch

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kind that appeared at Inverness, 1831, and at Aberdeen, 1844, and other early shows.

Mr. Fullerton in the communication referred to said "Give me 10 good old-fashioned cows of the old Buchan kind, and let me put an Angus bull, with the best head and neck which can be found, to them and I'll venture the offspring will all take prizes."

Old Jock, which took the first prize at Dundee in 1843, where Panmure stood first proudly in the senior ranks, is the Jock referred to by Dr. Jamieson, the sire of most of Mr. Watson's stock from 1843 to 1852. His dam was Old Favorite. He was the sire of Angus, 45—that aided in the "welding of the breed." He was also the sire of Emily 332, the foundress of the Ballindaloch Erica family. Old Jock was likewise sire of Emily of Kinochtry, thus founding an extension of the Old Grannie foundation.

**Many Families and Their Source.**

Thus we are enabled from these sources to specify the several most famous families of the breed.

First, in a word, the Tillyfour Queens (Queen Mothers) and Prides—of many branches and ramifications.

Second, the Ballindaloch Ericas, through Eisa and Enchantress which need no words to describe them.

Then follow the Ballindaloch Jilts and Tillyfour Ruths from Beauty of Tillyfour, bred at Keilor from which she was bought by Mr. McCombie in 1860 for \$320. This Beauty was also the foundress of the Easter Skene Miss Watsons. Then come, the Kinochtry Princesses, Emilys (mentioned) and Favorites descended from Old Grannie and Favorite.

The Kinnaird Fanny family descends from Old Lady Ann (743), calved four years before Old Grannie, and possibly the oldest cow in the Herd Book. Among the Portlethen families the Mayflower represents one of the oldest strains, descending from Old Maggie (681). But the most interesting family of all associated with this, the oldest herd in existence, is the Nightingale (262) family—derived from Mary of Wester Fintray (21). The Montbleton Mayflowers and Lady Idas have a grand reputation. Here the foundation blood traces back also to Wester Fintray.

The Mains of Kelly Marthas and Marys—Black Meg families—have been mentioned; which sort of blood seemed to suit Mr. Bowie, for he got hold of Young Jenny Lind from Tillyfour with which he founded his Jennets. The Drummin Lucy family is one of the old sort. Castle Fraser produced the Blanche tribe from which Geo. Bruce's first-prize cow at the Paris Exposition in 1878 was derived. All the Castle Fraser blood, wherever found may be set down as of the finest sort. Westertown evolved the Rose family from Blink-bonny (315).

Then we have the Mulben Mayflowers; the Rose of Advies, the Ardgay Zaras; the Fyvie Flower family—which should have a touch of the old St. John's Wells influence. The Abbesses and Actresses of Easter Tulloch created at Balquhain, from which have sprung some wonderful champions in Britain and America. The Cortachy Ariadnes maintain an interesting tradition. Old Jip (965) founded the Jipsey family at Spott, where Mr. Whyte contained an old herd.

At The Burn, Col. McInroy established the Matilda of Airlies that have furnished champions at the Highland and Royal shows.

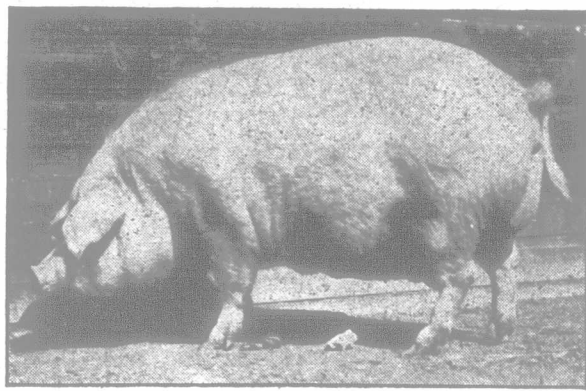
A comparatively modern family, but one which was derived from the best sort of foundation is the Aboyne family of Saints. The foundress of the family was Sibylla, a finely formed and superbly fleshed cow. The family produced champions one after another, at the Highland and the Royal Northern shows. Of the same class are the Waterside Matildas which showed the value of the Pride top on such good old-fashioned stock as the Indigo, Tarland herd possessed, Matilda being by Knight of the Shire, whose career as a stock bull was of very limited duration, indicating, however, that if he had lived he would have made a record as a sire that would have been unique.

Among sires that made their mark in the earlier days of the breed were Old Jock and Angus Young Jock; Panmure, Monarch and Victor, Earl o' Buchan, Hanton, Cupbearer, Druid, Palmerston, Justice and Young Viscount, Gainsborough, Duke of Perth, Shah, Prince Albert of Baads; Prince of the Realm; Knight of the Shire, The Black Knight; Black Rod, Cash Epigram; Prince Inca; which have been followed by a host of bulls of the highest merit, showing the steady gain in quality in the breed.

**Going Out of the Way to Show Profits.**

Peculiar, and, to say the least, poorly-founded experimental data regarding profits in swine raising are contained in a Maine Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin of recent publication. The experiment upon which the information is based was conducted primarily to ascertain what the advantages were to manure by having it worked over by swine during the winter months. Had the investigators been content to make a statement in this regard their assertions would, no doubt, have been of some value, but they proceeded with the use of pencil and paper, but no experimental proof, to show a profit from the swine as well.

The season in which the work was carried on was 1915, although the bulletin was published in 1917. The period accounts for the low value placed on feeding stuffs. Following are the cost items: "Reckoning the time of the chore boy at fifteen cents per hour, the labor cost \$23.25. The sow was worth \$15 and the pigs \$2.50 each when the experiment began; a total of \$50 for the cost of the swine. The total cost for the swine, their feed and care, at the above prices was \$154.78.



**Champion Chester White Sow.**  
The Toronto champion sow. Exhibited by Wm. Roberts & Sons, Peterborough, Ont.

In the following paragraph which we quote are to be found the questionable figures to which we refer.

"At the end of the experiment the sow weighed 207 pounds and the pigs averaged 114 pounds each. None of these were fat, but were 'store pigs' and were worth about 8 cents a pound live weight in June. The total selling value of the swine at the end of the experiment was \$149.28. It was planned to have the sow produce a litter of pigs in May. For some unexplained reason the pigs were, with one exception, born dead. This is no fault of the experiment, and hence in fairness the receipts should be increased by an average litter of 8 pigs worth \$2.00 each. The plant food in the feed consumed at normal prices for nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash was worth \$27. The swine should be credited with at least half of that amount. The corrected, complete returns were, therefore, in addition to having the manure thoroughly worked and in excellent shape for application to the land, \$178.46.

This gave a profit of \$23.68; a return of 15 per cent. of the total expenditure."

From such data the experimenters go on to state that swine would probably be one of the most, if not the most, profitable kind of live stock in Maine.

The objectionable feature of these conclusions is that sows frequently lose their litters and the farmer neglects to prevent an actual loss by giving them an imaginary "average litter of eight pigs." If it were an unheard-of thing for a sow to lose her young, this sort of figuring might have some justification, but so long as the mortality rate remains unchanged we cannot understand this juggling of profits and losses. The packers may resort to such methods to hide dividends, but when the producer has to do likewise to make a living and pay taxes, the outlook is none too bright. Furthermore, crediting the swine with half the plant food they consume, which has already been purchased and paid for, is not conducive to healthy profits. The authors were, at least, optimistic.

**THE FARM.**

**Fair Play and Fair Prices.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The question of the high cost of living is one which is being talked and thought about possibly more than any other in most Canadian cities. How to discover and apply a remedy is also probably racking the brains of more men than the Food Controller.

The question doubtless has to be solved primarily by the regulation, if necessary, of the charge by the producer, i. e., the farmer for the various grains—wheat, corn, oats, barley, etc., as these form the concentrates for feeding the live stock as well as being a direct means of feeding the people.

To obtain cheap beef, mutton, pork, chicken, milk, butter, cheese and eggs the farmer must have cheap feed.

If the price of the grains can be satisfactorily adjusted and a fair price to both producer and consumer ought to be easily determined, then we come to the more difficult part of the problem, viz., the middleman.

The wholesaler and retailer have, in most lines of business, usually been found necessary, and they doubtless have played a very important part in bringing the products of the farm to the home. The elimination of these links between the consumer and the producer appears to many as the solution of most of our troubles but those who have had experience know full well that the average farmer is in no position to sell direct from the farm to the home except in a small way, and the cities will probably never be fed by this method.

It is quite possible, however, for the farmers to co-operate and appoint a salesman for their products and thus to control the sale and in this way to act as wholesaler for themselves. This method has worked out satisfactorily in many instances and in various localities.

Co-operation may not be a cure for all the ills of the farmer, but it is doubtless a great aid in all walks of life if handled aright, and farmers are probably in need of it as much as any class. With co-operation the farmer's voice in the affairs of the nation would carry greater weight and their needs would then be heard.

Is it not possible that in government control over an office formed as the link between producer and consumer may ultimately be the solution of the middleman?

Let us hear more from the producers' side, as the cities are hearing mostly from the consumer. Fair play and fair prices for all is what is needed whether the producer be farmer, shipbuilder, munition-maker or any other maker of materials necessary for the war.  
Montreal City. A CITY WORKER.

**Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.**

**Saving the Fuel.**

We are so much impressed with the idea that every motorist should exercise the utmost economy in the consumption of gasoline that we are going to again dwell upon the subject this week. When you walk along the streets of any city you find the front windows of the homes conspicuously displaying food service pledges. This is as it should be, but there is no reason why the economical tendencies of the home proper should not extend to the garage. The money and the material that are saved in the one place are not more valuable than those which can be accumulated in the other.

Here are some additional ideas or suggestions that are well worth following: never expose your gasoline to the atmosphere. It is very volatile and rapidly jumps into the air. Besides there is always an element of danger. Spilling gasoline not only shows neglect and waste but is likewise dangerous in the extreme. You should see that the amount of friction in your automobile is reduced to a minimum. The smoother the bearings operate, the easier the car can be propelled. Make use of a good lubricant and utilize it liberally upon the bearings in order that they may revolve with the utmost harmony. It is a good policy to inspect your cylinders and make certain that they are holding their compression to the extreme limit. When the compression is leaking you

cannot fail to have a loss of power and this reduction of energy results in waste of gasoline.

As the winter approaches it is sometimes very necessary that you should change your carburetor from a lean mixture to a somewhat richer one, but there is no reason why this change should be radical. Experiment with the carburetor and find out the exact point at which it operates successfully without extravagance. Let us emphasize, again, the folly of allowing your engine to run when the car is standing. If you have a self starter, it is not going to hurt the battery to use it, and even if it is necessary for you to get out and crank the car, the exercise cannot do you any great harm. At many railroad crossings there are sometimes occasions when a number of cars are compelled to wait for two or three minutes while shunting or other work is being done. Motorists, under these circumstances should shut off their engines. It will surprise them how much fuel can be preserved.

When the real cold weather comes it is an excellent idea to protect the radiator and the bonnet of your car with a padded covering. Throwing a robe over the engine is not a satisfactory method, because at best it is very loose, and frequently blows away. The close-fitting blanket arrangement is cheapest and best in the long run. We are laying stress upon this point because a cold engine does not start easily, takes considerable gas before it warms up, and is short in power.

When you are making a trip or tour keep down your speed to where you are not wasting gas. Perhaps you have seen the question we have answered in a recent issue and so you will know that excessive speed consumes fuel out of all proportion to the mileage attained. It is also a bad idea to force your car over hills on high gear, even though the machine is fully able to accomplish the trick upon every occasion. You will find it economical on gas to use the second or low gear. When you drive a horse over a hill at a speed a little greater than is comfortable for him, you can plainly see that he is using up more energy than is really necessary. The same principle applies to an automobile.

We shall close this article with two other suggestions: The first one is to keep your tires fully inflated. Baggy casings drag along the road and take more fuel per revolution than hard firm tires. The second injunction is to keep an eye on the gasoline tank and its feed pipe. Shut off the supply whenever your car is out of use, and there can then be no leakage. AUTO.

Those who would resort to force to compel the farmer to do this and that must remember that no power under Heaven can compel any man to produce that which is unprofitable. Encourage production rather than discourage.



Practical Belt Lacing.

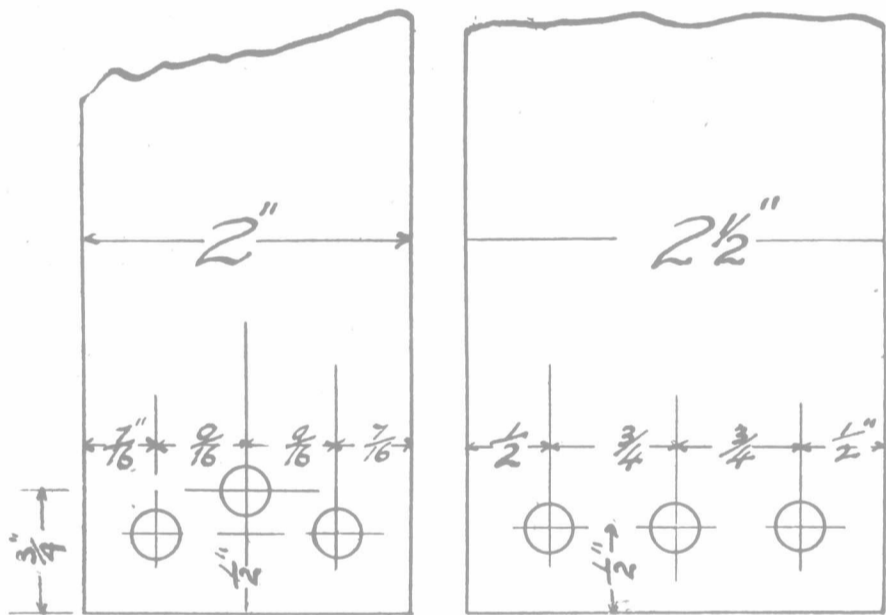
Every man who operates an engine or owns a feed grinder ought to be able to lace a belt. The methods of lacing belts are many and it is impossible to state which one is the best, because there are many good ways. By means of diagrams we will show clearly how to lace three different ways and these will be sufficient for all your needs in the operation of machinery on the farm.

First of all, what is our problem? It is to make the joint smooth and as strong as the belt itself. The first step is to cut the ends of both belts square. This is important and takes no more time than it does to cut it as shown in fig. 8. Next is the location of the holes. For some leather belts one row of holes will be found sufficient and should be spaced with some relation to the size of the belt.

Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, show a single row of holes in each case. Fig. 7 shows a double row especially for rubber and canvas belts. Fig. 8 shows how not to do the work. With leather belts use a good belt punch, but for rubber and canvas belts the holes should be made with an awl and not with a hollow punch which cuts off many strands and greatly weakens the belt. The tine of an old pitchfork makes a very good tool for this work.

Single Lacing.

Fig. 9 shows an example of single lacing. The lace is straight on the pulley side and crosses on the side away from the pulley. Starting on the pulley side the ends are put through the holes 1, 1, and then across to 2, 3, 4, 5, here the lace is again put through the hole 4 (marked 6) and the hole 5 (marked 7) then to 8, 9 and 10; the other half of the belt is finished in exactly the same way. There are different ways of finishing, either a square knot can be tied, or the ends tucked in around some of the other laces. In case the belt runs over an idle pulley a good way to finish would be to run from 11 to 1 in both cases and punch another hole at the point indicated by an X, and finish as in fig. 10. The straight dotted lines indicate the lace on the pulley side.



Figs. 1 and 2—Showing Spacing of Holes for 2 and 2 1/2-inch Belting.

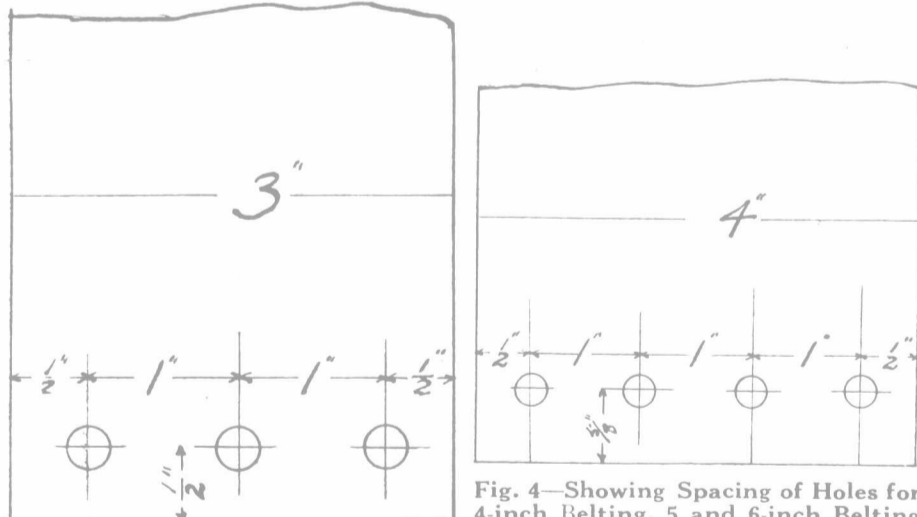
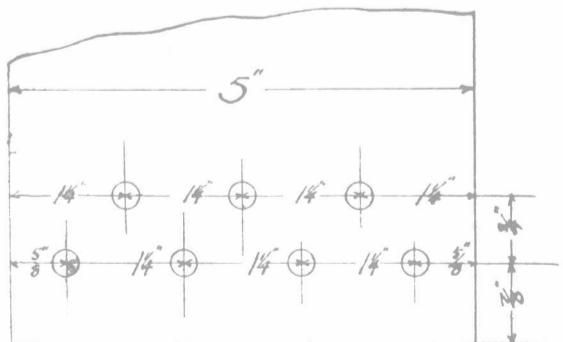
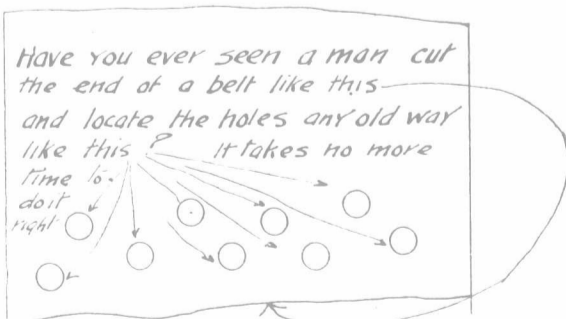


Fig. 3—Showing Spacing of Holes in 3-inch Belt. Fig. 4—Showing Spacing of Holes for 4-inch Belting, 5 and 6-inch Belting Space the Same, Including One More Hole in 5-inch and Two More in 6-inch Belt.



7 Square Belt End and Proper Space Holes.



8 The Way Not To Do It.

Double Lacing.

Fig. 10 shows an example of this kind. The lace is straight and doubled on the pulley side and crossed on the side away from the pulley. Starting up through 1, 1, follow the holes as numbered back to 10 then up through 1 again, down through 12 and up through 13. This makes three ply of lacing through the holes marked 1, 1. Another method of finishing from position 10 is not to cross again to hole 1, but up through 12 and down 13, finishing as shown. Another method of finishing is shown to the right. The end of the lace may be passed up through the hole 13, and down again through 13; at the same time put a short piece of lace through the loop formed—when pulled tight it can easily be pulled out with a pair of pliers. Burning the end of a lace makes it hard and more easily put through the hole. The object of running the lace back to finish as shown, is to eliminate any jar by easing the belt on to the pulley, as the double lace is thicker than single, and thinner lace leather should be used.

The double hinge lace is harder to describe, but, again, by numbers we hope to make it clear. Start as shown in fig. 11. The path of lace B, is as follows:

Between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 2; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 3; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 4; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 5; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 6; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 7; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 8; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 9; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 10; then

between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 9; then between belt 1 and belt 2 and up through hole 10.

Lace A goes between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 2; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 3A; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 4A; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 5A; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 6; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 7; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 8; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 9; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 10; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 9; then between belt 1 and 2 and down through hole 10.

This lace is recommended for belt running over small pulleys, as wind stacker. It is good for drive belt. The advantage of beginning at the centre of the belt is that two men can lace at one time, one to the right and the other to the left. One end should not be put through two holes in succession, and both ends of the lace must be passed through between the ends of the belt to the opposite side before either is put through the next hole.

Regarding the Bootleg Lace we have no experience, but one writer says: "Wherever possible, especially for rubber and cotton belts, the 'bootleg' lacing is used," but it must be confessed this form lacks much of popularity.

In closing, let us remind you that leather belts run hair or smooth side next to the pulley, and rubber belts run with the seam (near the centre of one side) away from the pulley.—J. MACGREGOR SMITH.

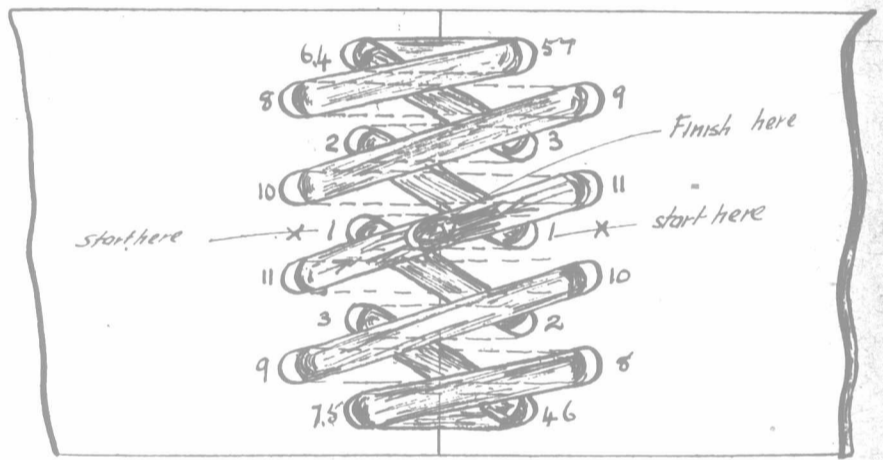


Fig. 9—Example of Single Lacing Showing Side of Belt Away from Pulley.

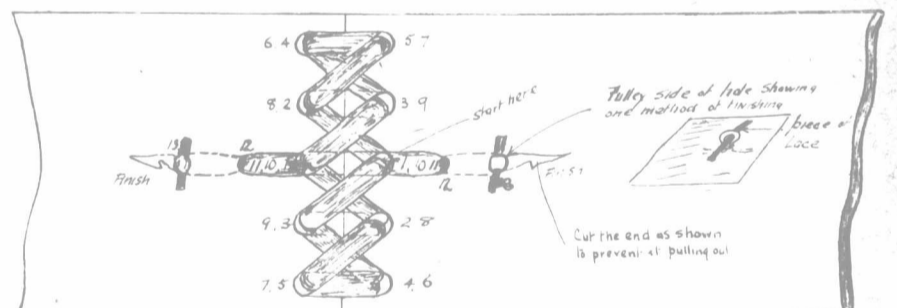


Fig. 10—Example of Double Lacing Showing Side of Belt Away from Pulley.

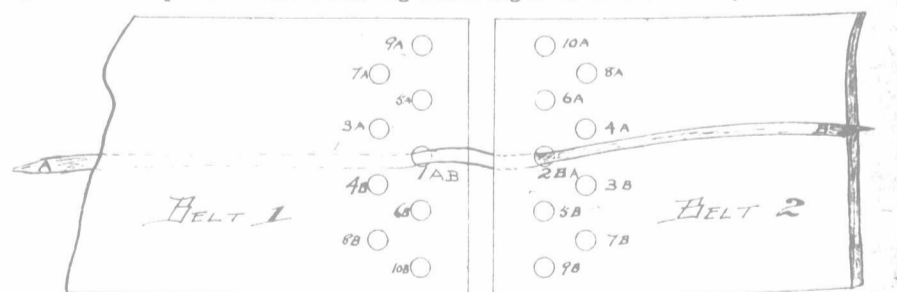
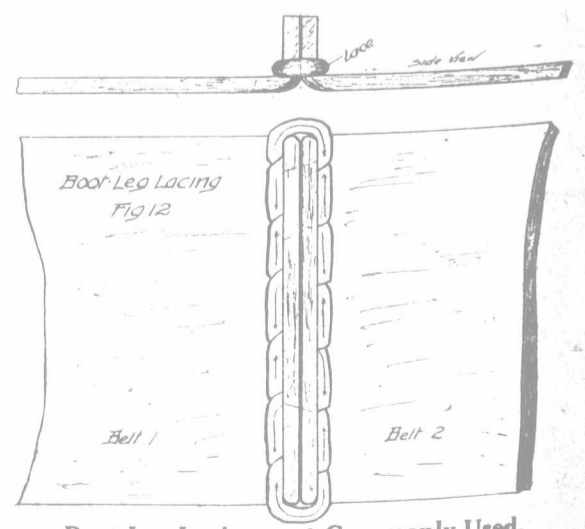


Fig. 11—Double Hinge for Belts Going Round Small Pulley.



Boot Leg Lacing, not Commonly Used.



# Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

## Preparing For a Stock Judging Competition.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The methods of imparting agricultural instruction to young farmers are gradually broadening out into a more practical nature than heretofore. In order that we young farmers might have a chance to practice judging, the Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition held a Junior Farmer's Judging Competition at Ottawa this fall. Through the influence of Grenville County District Representative I was induced to enter the Competition in sheep and beef cattle.

This being my first attempt at such an undertaking, I was somewhat leary of my ability, and immediately decided to gain as wide knowledge, with regard to live stock, as was possible by reading. I had access to a number of publications on judging live stock, by reliable stockmen, and in a few evenings I had digested "Judging Live Stock," by Craig, "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, and "Principles and Practices of Judging Live Stock," by Gay.

Last winter our Representative held a Short Course at Merrickville, which I attended. We had a somewhat thorough and extremely interesting course in stock judging, and there I learned the proper types for the different breeds of animals, together with enough insight into the market demands for meats to know in what section of the animal the highest priced cuts were located. Knowing that the judge's decision is guided by the almighty dollar, and with these few underlying principles before me, I set about to make myself as proficient as possible in picking out the animals with the greatest amount of high-priced cuts.

It is usually agreed that flesh is bred and not fed. That is to say, if the animal is not of a line of thickly-fleshed parentage we cannot make a thick-fleshed animal out of it. Constitution is another inherited characteristic. I saw it was, therefore, necessary to acquaint myself with constitution and vigor in animals, and to secure some idea of the proper amount of fleshing animals should carry at different ages, in order that no matter what age of animal was brought into the ring I could intelligently set about to consider into what sort of an animal it would develop. To gain efficiency in these points I had access to my brother's flock of Cotswold and Oxford Down sheep. Not having any beef cattle to work upon, I reasoned that a bullock carried his flesh in the same sections as did the sheep, and that

beef and dairy stock should show the same evidence of constitution.

When I entered the judging ring where the animals were lined up I was in no hurry to handle them. I stationed myself at such an angle with the line of animals that I could see each one broadside and so determine the proximity to proper type, for that breed, in each animal. When I had manoeuvred around enough at some distance from the animals that I was satisfied I knew which were the most typey I walked slowly along in front of them, stopping at each one long enough to take in width of chest, width of back, face, brightness of the eye; in short, constitutional vigor. This done I walked along behind the animals in order to make sure whether those animals that scored well from a front view were well quartered and carried a good width of loin. I had then completed all that could be done without handling. Next in order I placed my hand on the shoulder to determine compactness and fleshing over the top; on the back to determine thickness of covering, and on the loin to determine the width of loin and the amount of flesh carried thereon. During these movements I could usually determine the quality of fleshing and comparative finish of the animals. In the case of the sheep, of course, the quality of wool was determined by opening it on the shoulder, side, and thigh, thus clearly showing the crimp, yield and freedom from cottony staples.

When I came before the judge to give reasons for my placings, I took it for granted that he knew more about the stock than I did, and I did not volunteer any information which was not evident in the animals. Therefore, I pointed out only the good qualities and defects of each animal of which I was positively certain and had nothing whatever to do with the guessing game.

I might say here that a great deal of valuable information in the judging business could be learned if after the reasons are all taken the judge, who is in charge of that class of stock, would show to the young farmers where one animal is better than the others, while the animals are still in the ring.

In my humble opinion the Junior Farmer's Judging Competitions are a boon to agriculture in the truest sense of the word. In my own experience, if it had not been that I anticipated entering the contest a great many things in regard to live stock would have passed by unnoticed. I hope that the good work will be carried on in time to come.

Grenville Co., Ont.

C. R. WILSON.

## Be an Experimenter.

Have you ever thought of trying out a few experiments on your own account? At very little extra effort some feeding experiments might be conducted this winter. The results may prove that you already have an efficient system, or it may show where improvements could be made. A few accounts might be kept in order to estimate what it costs to produce milk, or put a pound of gain on the steers or hogs. A little change in the ration may mean a saving in the feed bills and yet give good results. Too many continue on in the old way without giving newer ideas a trial. We might suggest using scales and tester in the dairy and then feed concentrates according to the milk or fat production. Increase the grain with certain cows and note whether or not it increases the milk flow, then govern your feeding operations accordingly. It is a well known fact that some cows pay well for a much larger meal ration than do others; find these individuals in your herd. Feeding all alike tends to small profits. Estimate the amount of feed consumed in producing a hundred pounds of milk so as to determine whether or not you are making a profit at present prices. If not, some changes might be made. It will not be very difficult to keep track of the feed consumed this winter by that fall calf, you can then estimate what it costs to raise it to a year old. If you have no idea of what it costs to raise an animal, how will you know what to ask for it when you come to sell it? A variety of concentrates in different quantities may be tried out on the feeding steers, in order to determine the most economical way to feed. Divide a pen of growing pigs and feed them differently and see which method is best. Find out what saving you can make in grain by feeding shotes heavily on roots. Use the scales occasionally to estimate the rate of gain on the different rations. These may suggest other experiments to you which will give valuable information.

Plans might be laid during the fall and winter for crop experiments next spring. Variety test, rate of seeding, methods of cultivation, fall versus spring plowing for corn, applying manure to the land direct from stable or allowing it to heat and partially decompose first, are some of the things which might profitably be tried. The old methods may be good, but you can not tell whether or not the newer methods might not be better until you have tried them. Every boy and young man should be an experimenter.

## THE DAIRY.

### Feed Concentrates in Proportion to Production.

While the aim should be to grow as much as possible of the feed needed for the herd, it is oftentimes advantageous to purchase some concentrate which furnishes a high percentage of protein in order that the different constituents of the ration may be in the proper proportion to enable the animal to make best use of the component parts of that ration. The more milk a cow gives the more pounds of protein she requires; consequently, we find the dairymen feeding for high records using more of the expensive concentrates than the man with the average herd. The protein content to a certain extent regulates the price of a feed suitable for milk cows. Grow the bulky feeds and as much of the concentrates as you can. Our experience is that if we can give the cows all the clover hay they will eat, along with a liberal allowance of silage or roots mixed with cut straw, only a small grain allowance is required to produce a fair flow of milk. Some cows pay for a heavy grain ration, but to feed heavy on expensive grains without having regard to the actual production of the individuals in the herd is poor business. When timothy or mixed hay is used more concentrates have to be fed to keep up the milk flow than if clover constituted the bulk of the roughage. Oats were a good crop in most parts this year and they make a good feed for milk cows. At sixty-five cents a bushel, we doubt if it would pay to team them to market and bring back forty-dollar bran or shorts, as they contain a fair percentage of protein and are a good all-round kind of feed. If short of oats, bran could be purchased to mix with them. Shorts are fed, but there are other feeds which will give as good or better results for the same money. Corn and barley, while extra good feed for putting on flesh, are a little high in price for the dairy herd. In fact, everything that enters into milk production is high, and it is largely a question of selecting the feeds which are most suitable for cows in milk. Oil-cake meal and cottonseed meal are largely used, and, while costing a high price per ton a small quantity goes a long way. A couple of pounds per day may so balance the ration as to materially increase the milk yield. A few records and a little accounting which do not require much extra time, will show whether or not the herd and individuals of the herd are paying for money invested in extra feed. Too many put money into feeds without having any

assurance that the herd will pay for them. The home-grown stuff must be taken into consideration.

If feed must be purchased to aid in carrying the herd through the winter and spring, the fall is generally the best time to buy, and better prices are secured when buying in quantity than if a few hundred pounds are bought at different times. Estimate the feeds on hand and figure out what will be needed in order to ensure maximum production, at least expense, this coming season. Quotations could then be secured on the season's requirements. It may be advantageous for several neighbors to order a carload between them and so secure better prices than on ton lots. Some feeders



Prince Bonheur Abbeker.

Junior champion Holstein male at London for A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

claim that millfeeds, as bran and shorts from summer milling, are of better quality than the product of winter milling. The reason given is that it is more difficult to keep sieves from clogging during hot, muggy weather, consequently a portion of flour adheres to the by-products. Even if the crops were good on the whole, this year, the matter of feeding so that milk can be produced at a fair margin of profit, after allowing market prices for home-grown stuff, is one which must be seriously considered by all dairymen. It is necessary to combine different feeds in the right proportion and to feed them in as palatable a form as possible.

### Increased Milk Flow Through Breeding.

It is what a cow produces over a number of years, rather than what she does in a day or week, that determines her value to her owner and to the breed she represents, although the cow which is capable of making a phenomenally high seven or thirty-day record usually has a good yearly record. Some cows which are credited with high records were milked a full year and were not bred until the year was well advanced so that development of the calf would not retard production.

In such cases a calf is dropped once in seventeen to eighteen months rather than a year. When testing a cow's possibilities at the pail, this may be advisable. However, attention should be paid to the cow that can make a high record and drop a calf every twelve months. There are a number of cows in every dairy herd which have creditable cumulative records. Such records are not made with careless feeding, or by cows with chance breeding. If the trouble is taken to look up the pedigrees of record cows it will be found that with most of them the ancestors were individuals which had given a good account of themselves. If the desire is to increase the average milk yield of the herd, it would pay to put a sire with a record behind him at the head of the herd. Don't be so carried away with records, however, that breed type, dairy form, character and individuality are forgotten. Good type and heavy production can be combined in one animal if you do not want extremes. Daisy of Ferndale, an Ayrshire cow owned in Quebec, is one which has proved to be a profitable producer, although there are cows with higher records, few have given as good returns over a number of years. She is the first Ayrshire cow to claim a five-years' cumulative official test in the Canadian Record of Performance. Her tests have been made under ordinary conditions. She is so persistent a milker that it is with difficulty that she is dried off each season; in fact, in the past three years she has been milked constantly. During



the five years' test she dropped six living calves. As a four-year-old she made her first record of 15,534 pounds of milk and 590 pounds of fat. In the next lactation period of ten months she gave 14,530 pounds of milk and 521 pounds of fat. In the five-year period a total of 71,247 pounds of milk and 2,725 pounds of fat were produced. She is a large cow of splendid Ayrshire type and excellent dairy form. That she is of aristocratic breeding is denoted by the fact that she carries the blood of Lord Dufferin, and Nellie Osborne, in her veins. These strains were noted for heavy production which largely accounts for the persistency of the heavy milk flow in Daisy of Ferndale. The milking qualities were somewhat intensified by line breeding. Three times the pedigree traces to Nellie Osborne. The dam of Daisy Ferndale is Lady Maude of Monteith, which is also her sire's dam. While it occasionally happens that a cow of mediocre breeding will turn out to be a heavy producer there is no telling what her progeny will do. On the other hand the offspring of a heavy milker whose ancestors were noted for production, will in the majority of cases be as good or better than its parents. As herd improvement comes largely through the sire a bull of poor individuality and with little backing is dear at any price. When securing a new herd header consider the bull's dam and the records behind the sire. Their qualities good and bad to a greater or less degree are transmitted to their progeny.

### A Vigorous Letter on the Milk Question.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I was much pleased with your editorial on "The Price of Milk" which appeared in the October 4th issue of the "Advocate"; also, with the able and convincing arguments of M. W. Doherty, in the same number. It is refreshing to find the agricultural press, seconding the efforts of farmers to obtain better prices for their produce. Too long have farmers been "preached at", "to produce, and never mind the price, as that is settled by the law of supply and demand". This law is a survival of "old fogey" economics, that manufacturers and dealers have found a great many ways of circumventing. The farmer is learning.

For some time there have been mutterings in the press and elsewhere, that the men who should have the best interests of farmers at heart, have been under the control of the "Big Interests", who directed that farmers should be given moderate doses of soothing syrup to keep them quiet. In fact, it has been whispered that the daily and agricultural press has been used as a means of administering the soothing treatment to farmers.

Coming more particularly to the subject under discussion, the price of milk to farmers should be advanced during the winter of 1917-18, for the following reasons:

1. Living expenses have advanced for the farmer as well as for other classes. It is commonly supposed that a farmer gets his living off the farm. This is true for a limited number of things only. Groceries, clothing, shoes, farm machinery, coal—none of these grow in the soil, nor on trees and must be purchased at high prices by the farmer, for himself and family.

2. Farm labor is more expensive than usual and difficult to get under any circumstances. So long as men can earn from three to five dollars a day working in munition plants, it is hardly to be expected that they will be willing to work on farms at forty to fifty dollars a month, which are outside wages a farmer can afford to pay.

3. Dairy cows have advanced fifty to one-hundred per cent. in price during recent years, and in addition, a farmer runs a good deal of risk continually with his herd, such as comes by disease, failure to breed, unprofitable milkers, and a dozen other ways in which cows become a source of loss instead of gain.

4. Feed has advanced in price, as Mr. Doherty has shown, from 33 to 150 per cent. But, says some one, "the farmer grows his own feed and crops were good this season". Granted, but should not the farmer receive as much for grain, hay, corn silage, roots, etc., which he feeds to a cow, as they will bring in the market, less manurial value and cost of marketing? Certainly Who can blame farmers if they sell their grain instead of feeding it, if the profits are greater? It may not be a good general policy, and certainly will be hard on milk consumers, if farmers sell their cows and grain, but we can hardly expect the farmer to be forever consulting the interests of the "other fellow."

5. Milk has never sold at a price commensurate with its food value. A recent writer on Food Economics says, "A family of five should never buy a pound of meat, until they purchase, at least, three quarts of milk a day." The consumer has heretofore been getting milk so cheaply that he is angered when it advances in price along with other food commodities. People in towns and cities need to learn that it will pay to buy more of those things like milk, butter and cheese, which have high food value and less, if necessary, of the things that do not nourish the body economically, and of those things which have a great deal of waste material. The average consumer has not realized that there is practically no waste in dairy products—every last particle of these, (dairy products) except the rind of cheese and this can be used for baiting traps to catch mice and rats, is used as food. Garbage cans do not, or should not, contain milk or its products. If milk, or cream, turns sour, it can be used to make curds or for baking. There has been a good deal of talk about "Educating the Farmer", but there are a whole lot

of people who need "eddicatin" worse than does the farmer.

Finally, there is one phase of the milk question which has not received very much attention as yet, namely, the problem of distribution. It is a fact that it costs altogether too much to distribute milk to consumers. A more wasteful plan could scarcely be devised than the present method, whereby a dozen or more milk wagons pass over the same street, delivering milk. It is time that something drastic was adopted in this connection. Surely someone has authority to stop the present uneconomic, money-wasting plan. The milk-sellers claim they are getting small profit on their business, and that it is only by having a "large turnover" that they are able to continue in business. If this be true, and we are bound to accept the statement, until the contrary is proved, then it is high time that something was done to change a system whereby the producer gets, as a rule, less than half the price for a quart of milk, which is paid by the consumer. No business can continue for any length of time, if it costs as much to sell the goods, as it does to produce them. Millions of dollars are invested in dairy farms, cows, etc., which are not returning, even measly bank interest, after paying expenses and allowing decent wages for the farmer and his family. This state of affairs must be changed if agriculture is to be a "Forward-to-the-Land" business in anything more than name. It takes money to make a farm go, as well as to "make a mare go". Canada has not yet produced a great agricultural leader. We are still looking for that "Moses" who will lead farmers directly into the "Land of Promise", without having to wander "forty years in the wilderness". We ought to do better in these modern times.

Meanwhile let everyone who has at heart, the welfare of the great dairy industry of Canada, do all possible that the dairy farmer shall have larger rewards for capital invested in, and labor spent on, his farm. This will mean a more contented people on farms and a more general and permanent prosperity throughout the whole of Canada.—H. H. DEAN, O. A. C. Guelph, Ontario.

## HORTICULTURE.

For early garden truck, such as peas, radish, lettuce, etc., plow or spade this fall, leaving the land well ridged up or rough.

When only a few cabbage are being stored in the cellar, leave the stalks and roots on. They will keep much better when handled thus.

When harvesting beets intended for table use, don't cut the tops too close to the crown. A better plan is to twist the tops off with the hand.

A temperature of about 38 degrees Fahrenheit is best for stored potatoes, and anywhere between 34 and 38 degrees is suitable for most vegetables.

Burn all vines, tops, weeds, etc., when cleaning up the garden this fall. This will destroy many insects and diseases and prevent losses on their account next season.

A good plan is to leave a pile of rubbish in the garden for a while, in which insects will assemble. This can be burned without disturbing it and the insects will be trapped in the flames.

Potatoes showing signs of dry rot, caused by blight, should be well dried before storing and all affected tubers put away by themselves until fed to the live stock or otherwise disposed of. This disease will spread in the bin.

The chief points to remember when pitting vegetables and roots are: a high, dry location; sufficient covering to prevent freezing, but not enough to induce heating; ventilation in the pit, and the elimination of all diseased or decomposing roots. Add the covering as the weather gets colder.

The Fruit Commissioner's last report in regard to potatoes, says: "The latest estimate of the crop indicates that with possibly one exception all Provinces in Canada this year will have a considerable surplus over and above the average consumption. The estimated acreage is 50,085 acres more than last year, and 26,400 acres more than the average for five years (1910-14). It is too early to estimate the yield but the present indications are that the yield per acre will be above the five-year average, notwithstanding the fact that blight and recent frosts have caused some injury in a few sections."

### Dig Out Peach Borers This Month.

The presence of peach borers in the trunk of the tree can usually be determined by the masses of gum that exude from the wounds at or near the surface of the ground. Sometimes it is necessary to dig away the dirt to discover them and ascertain what is wrong with the tree. The larva of the peach tree borer, which actually does the damage, is whitish with a brown head. At this season of the year some are still small while others are practically full grown. During the winter they will remain dormant, either in their burrows or in little shelters constructed on the bark. Next spring feeding commences again and in June the largest larvae begin to pupate. Digging out the larvae is the

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only practicable method of combatting the peach tree borer. Of course earth and wrappings can be used to force the adult to lay the eggs well up on the trunks of the trees, but when the larvae gain entrance to the wood it is necessary to dig them out if they are to be destroyed. June and October are the months in which this is usually done. In searching for them, the earth should first be removed from around the trunk to the depth of three or four inches, because they often work below the surface. The gum which exudes from the wounds should first be removed with a knife or trowel, and then by cutting along with the grain of the bark, so as to do as little damage to the tree as possible, the larvae should be sought out and killed.

### Further Notes on the Farmers' Small Orchards.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I thoroughly agree with your comment on my letter in "The Farmer's Advocate", October 4, but I do not see that you offer any better solution. The fruit under my method would sell better than it does now out of the same orchard. Very successful demonstrations have been conducted by the Government in these small orchards, but the farmers still go on their own way. In view of the enormous profits shown, are the farmers all fools or is there some deep-seated reason for this neglect?

I was not trying to show how to sell fruit to advantage. I stated that "in an average year there would be a medium crop of fairly clean fruit." while to handle an orchard to advantage we must have a clean crop in a bad year. The speaker, in the address which brought out Prof. Crow's comment quoted, stated that "the average farmer's orchard varied in size from twenty-five to two hundred trees, of all varieties known." In apple districts where they are not large enough for the farmer to care for, I think that where they will pay they will be rented to men who make a business of this work. The others will have to be cut down to prevent them being a breeding ground for insects and fungous diseases, as you state. However, the bulk of these orchards are not in fruit districts and the neighbors' orchards would be worse than an orchard treated, as I outlined.

To get fruit that can be sold to advantage it is necessary to spray from three to six times; even then to make a profit it is necessary to be reasonably near a station and, if not, a member of a co-operative association. With a small number of trees and remote from markets it would be useless to try to organize a co-operative association, and to spend time and money working up a market. I know from practical experience some of the difficulties of properly managing an orchard in connection with a general farm, and with present conditions I frequently have to neglect both to a greater or less extent in order to get the most out of each. I certainly doubt the wisdom of advising the farmer to properly care for his small orchard. All demonstrations neglect the loss on the main business, the farm. What is made on the orchard is lost on the farm.

In fruit districts, to prevent infestation, the orchards should be rented or cut down; or, if the farmer is an orchard man, increased in size. But orcharding is a specialized industry and it takes a big man to manage two businesses and I admit that I often feel that I am not equal to it. Outside of the orchard belt if managed as I suggest, the farmer will get enough pasture to pay expenses in the majority of years, enough fruit for family use the entire year, and in good years some to sell.

Now, if you or your readers have any better system of management, I would be pleased to learn of it. Grey County, Ont. G. T. MARSH.

### How Organization and Publicity Sell Fruit.

Citrus fruits have found their way not only into the far North-lands but into the very heart of the apple and semi-tropical fruit latitudes and have established themselves there. We cannot get away from the fact that oranges, lemons and grapefruit lend themselves to the retail, fruit-stand and huckster trade on account of their protective covering, and in this respect have a wonderful advantage. But, on the other hand, there is the distance which must be overcome, as well as the fact that citrus fruits are not such a staple article of diet as apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc. True, the citrus product replaces these fruits very largely but not because of any superiority in quality, food value or usefulness. Organization, publicity, and business methods in marketing have saved the day for the citrus-fruit growers and now marmalades, salads made of oranges and bananas, grapefruit, etc., are being used where our home-grown products should hold sway. Why is this? Perhaps the answer can be found in the following paragraph:

The total California citrus-fruit crop last year amounted to 53,830 carloads. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange marketed 69 per cent. of the citrus product, and returned to its members \$33,611,000. There are 8,000 members in the Exchange; they pool their fruit, and it is all graded and boxed at the Exchange packing houses under the direction of the central office. For advertising in newspapers and other periodicals each box is assessed 2¼ cents, and every box of lemons 4 cents. Last year this netted a fund of nearly half a million dollars for publicity work. During the ten years in which advertising has been done the consumption of citrus fruit has increased 80 per cent. or



four times as rapidly as population. According to the annual report of the Exchange, California provided 71 per cent. of the lemons consumed in America last year; the remainder being imported. The output of the growers is tremendous, but for the period covered by the last report the total cost of marketing was only 4 3/4 cents per box. This co-operative association has its own timber limits, saw mills, etc., and furthermore, conducts a supply business for its members which last year amounted to over five million dollars. The whole enterprise is conducted on a business basis by a strong organization with high-salaried officials. This has brought about an extension in markets absolutely necessary to the health of the industry.

All the fruit and berries produced in Canada in 1917 will probably go into consumption without any difficulty and, in most cases, at unprecedented prices to the producer. Nevertheless, if a year of abundant crops should come to pass, or if the industry should be extended growers would find themselves with very poor organization for the distribution of the product and the encouragement of its consumption. Cultivation is carried on, pruning is done, spraying is practiced, and the fruit is harvested and packed all at considerable expense; then we trust to Providence for a market and some returns. A Dominion-wide movement is necessary to stabilize the fruit industry and incorporate some system and co-operation with the marketing methods now in vogue.

## POULTRY.

### Cleaning, Disinfecting and Whitewashing the Poultry Plant.

In connection with the housing and rearing of poultry, it is important that the houses and yards be clean and sanitary. The poultry keeper can do much in the way of preventing disease by cleaning off the dropping platform regularly, and throwing a liberal supply of lime dust or ashes on it once a week. The straw or litter on the floor should be removed as often as necessary to keep the house clean and the stock in good health. The length of time litter can be kept in a house will depend on the number of hens. Removing it every three months is quite often enough under ordinary conditions. Where each hen has four square feet of floor space, the litter does not become so dirty as in houses where the stock is more crowded. In the summer the litter will remain clean longer than in the winter as the hens are outside more. Chaff or straw makes the best litter for a hen house.

Colony houses containing growing chickens should be cleaned out regularly once a week. After cleaning, dry earth should be thrown in and also some lime dust. This will help to keep it sweet, clean and dry.

The straw in the loft of the gable roof house does not require changing very often. It may be left for eight or ten years, providing it was dry when put in. The dust collecting in it seems to help in keeping down vermin rather than harboring it.

General house-cleaning and whitewashing should be done once a year during the summer. If an earth floor is used, a few inches of the old soiled material should be taken out and clean earth, gravel or sand put in. If a cement floor is used, all the litter should be cleaned out of the house. All loose material should be removed and also the old nesting material. The house should then be thoroughly whitewashed. Get good fresh lime and slake it with water, afterwards adding buttermilk to make it the right thickness, and also adding a pint of salt to every five gallons of whitewash, will make it stick better. A small quantity of carbolic acid, creosote, Zenoleum or Izal added to this whitewash will increase its disinfecting properties. If the whitewash is applied hot, it will be more effective. This method of making and applying whitewash is especially recommended for use in stamping out disease of any kind.

The practice of burning sulphur for disinfecting is not very satisfactory unless the walls and floors are first dampened with water. The sulphur fumes will then unite with the water and form a sulphuric acid which will be more effective. Burning or boiling any of the aforementioned disinfectants will be found very effective in disinfecting a poultry house. All the stock must be removed if the whole house is to be disinfected. For roup this method of fumigating is specially good. Stock affected with this disease can be treated in large numbers by simply letting down the drop curtain at night, and burning the disinfectant in the roosting chamber. This fumigating must be done lightly, or it will kill the hens. Formalin is also a very good disinfectant, but it is important that the house be quite air tight when this is to be used. Information as to the quantity required for any size of house can be obtained from any druggist with full directions for using it.

The soil around the poultry house can be kept quite clean by growing a crop on it or keeping it in sod. Applying lime and cultivating it every few years will do much to prevent disease.

The common practice of using sulphur fumes or lime for red mites on the roosts is of little use. These little insects can be easily controlled by applying a solution of two parts of coal oil to one of carbolic acid. Use a potato bug sprayer for it. Spray the perches well, especially on the lower sides, also the cracks and crevices around the roosting platform. This solution will kill all the mites and act as a disinfectant as well. One application a month during the warm months will be quite sufficient if properly done.

The body lice or common hen lice can be controlled pretty well by providing a good dust bath made of equal parts of fine sand, lime and ashes. Dry road

dust collected during the summer can be used instead of sand. To this mixture a quantity of good louse powder can be used. This can be made at home "by using three parts of gasoline and one part of cresol. Mix these together and add gradually, with stirring, enough plaster of Paris to take up all the mixture. As a general rule, it will take about four quarts of plaster of Paris to one quart of the liquid. The exact amount, however, must be determined by the condition of the powder in each case. The liquid and dry plaster should be thoroughly mixed and stirred so that the liquid will be uniformly distributed through the mass of plaster. When enough plaster has been added, the resulting mixture should be a dry, pinkish powder having a fairly strong carbolic odor and a rather less pronounced gasoline odor."

If the addition of this to the dust bath fails to rid the hens of the lice, it would be well to dust each one separately, working the powder well down to the skin by rubbing the feathers the wrong way.—From Bulletin No. 15, Manitoba Farmers' Library.

### Returns From a Small Flock.

According to a pamphlet issued by the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College, Guelph, the average amount of feed consumed by a hen per month in 1913-14-15-16 was seven pounds. If the grain ration was composed of corn and wheat it would cost, at market price the past year, about \$3.35 to feed each bird in the flock one year. However, there are other feeds used in the ration which tend to lower it somewhat, although a hen that lays from ten to fifteen dozen eggs in a year cannot be kept much under \$3.00, with feeds at their present prices. On the farm where the fowl pick a portion of their living, the cost of keeping them is reduced. Until I picked up one of the above-mentioned pamphlets giving the quantity of feed required per bird per month, I thought that my feed bill for a flock of six birds was excessive. In fact, it was 19 pounds of grain per bird more for the year, but I do not think I fed to excess.



Hon. T. A. Crerar.  
Minister of Agriculture in the new Union Government.

For the past year my flock has averaged six hens, and for nine months of the year a male bird was in the flock. They were housed in a small pen that had a cotton front but no glass. In spite of the excessive cold of last winter the birds did not appear to suffer. Besides the table scraps, the birds were fed 200 pounds of wheat, 175 pounds of corn, 160 pounds shorts and bran, 85 pounds of oats, 15 pounds of meat feed, 30 pounds of oyster shell, 10 pounds of commercial grit, and one bushel of mangels, besides green stuff from the garden. One-half bale of straw costing 40 cents was used as litter in the pen. This feed was purchased in small quantities at a total cost of \$19.18. It seemed like a lot of money to pay out for feed for six hens and a male bird, but when their egg yield is figured up at market prices for the year, there is a substantial profit per hen, thus showing that the cost of feeding is not so important if the egg production per hen is high. Both feed and eggs have been above normal in price, so that no one had much room to kick on feed prices if he got eggs.

My small flock laid 36 eggs in October, 42 in November, 63 in December, 96 in January, 120 in February, 135 in March, 102 in April, 95 in May, 96 in June, 84 in July, 75 in August, and 61 in September, or a total of 1,005 eggs for the twelve months, which is an average of 167 1/2 eggs per bird. The price of eggs on the market varied from 35 cents a dozen in April and June to 55 cents during the winter months. With the price for the year averaging 44 cents, the revenue from the six hens was \$36.85. This is \$17.67 over the cost of feed, or a profit of \$2.94 1/2 per bird.

While my egg yield was considerably above the

average, it fell far short of what some poultrymen claim for their flocks. However, with this production it paid me to keep a few hens. If the flock was increased to fifty or one hundred birds, I don't expect I would get over two-thirds the average egg yield, but even then it would pay. As it was, a dozen eggs cost me 22.9 cents; at two-thirds the yield, a dozen eggs would cost 34.55 cents, which would still be profitable at the average price for the year, but if the egg yield had fallen to eight dozen per bird, each dozen would have cost 39.95 cents. Thus, the hen that lays eight dozen eggs more than pays her way when grain is high priced. It would not cost as much to feed the farm flock as most of the grain would be grown and fowl pick up a lot of feed that would otherwise be wasted. If you can get the production there is money in hens. A laying strain is the first requisite, then the birds must be properly housed and fed. I was talking to a man the other day who usually keeps a flock of a hundred or more birds. He has a laying strain of a utility breed, but he claimed that \$4.00-per-cwt. grain was too expensive to use to satisfy the birds' appetites. He fed light and as a consequence did not gather many eggs when they were at their highest price, although the yield for the summer months was fairly good. It is rather difficult for a hen to make up during the summer for time lost in the winter. Fowl are very much like other classes of stock, you have to feed before you get returns.

URBANITE.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### The Union Government.

All Canada, outside of those few who put party first in all things, rejoiced last week when it was announced that Sir Robert Borden, working in conjunction with the Liberal leaders from the various Provinces, had been successful in forming a real Union Government. What Canada has wanted for some time has been a united effort on the part of the Government, but for some reason certain politicians blocked union and delayed the move which has just taken place. As constituted at the time of writing, the new Cabinet presents the following exceedingly strong line-up:

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs; Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Council; Major-General S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence; Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance; Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of the Overseas Military Forces; Hon. H. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Marine and Fisheries; Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior; Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs; Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Agriculture; Hon. J. A. Calder, Immigration and Colonization; Hon. T. W. Crothers, Labor; Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State and Minister of Munitions; Hon. Pierre E. Blondin, Postmaster-General; Hon. Albert Sevingy, Inland Revenue; Hon. Frank Cochrane and Sir James Lougheed, without portfolio; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General; Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works.

Premier Murray, N. S., is likely to join the Cabinet, and a labor representative is also being considered at time of writing.

Readers will be particularly interested in the appointment of Hon. T. A. Crerar as Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Crerar was born in Ontario but left this Province at the age of five years to settle in the West. The New Minister of Agriculture is best known from his great work as head of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, of Winnipeg, which position he took in 1907 and has held ever since. Of late years he has been particularly concerned in the amalgamation of all the interests of the organized grain growers of the Prairies, and this was successfully brought about on September 1 this year under the name of the United Grain Growers' Limited.

Mr. Crerar got his early training on the farm, near Russell, Manitoba. He was educated at the public school there and at Portage la Prairie Collegiate, afterwards attending Manitoba College. After leaving College he engaged in farming and the elevator business, where he got the experience from which he has developed into one of the keenest and ablest business men in Western Canada. Mr. Crerar knows the agricultural problem well, is in sympathy with everything which tends toward agricultural development, and has the ability to fill an important place in the Union Cabinet and to make the Agricultural Department, one of the most important Departments in peace or in war, one of the strongest of all the branches of the Government. Agricultural Canada expects big things from Hon. T. A. Crerar.

### An Important "Sheep" Order.

As we go to press the following notice is received from Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General:

"All sheep imported into the United States from Canada for breeding, grazing or feeding must be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. They must also have been inspected by a veterinarian in the employ of and receiving a salary from the Canadian Government, and be accompanied by a certificate signed by him stating that he has inspected the sheep and found them free from disease, and that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for 60 days preceding the date of importation. The owner or importer shall present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the sheep in question. Any such sheep which are unaccompanied by the aforesaid certificate shall be subjected to a quarantine of 15 days."



# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending October 11.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

CATTLE							CALVES					
Receipts			Top Prices Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	
Oct. 1	1916	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	1916	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	1916	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	1916	Oct. 4	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	8,076	7,011	8,065	\$11.00	\$ 8.00	\$11.00	603	643	574	\$15.50	\$12.00	\$16.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,828	1,362	1,871	10.25	7.40	10.50	1,069	690	897	14.00	10.00	14.00
Montreal (East End)	2,244	1,885	2,466	10.25	7.40	10.50	484	891	557	14.00	10.00	14.00
Winnipeg	10,709	7,729	11,196	11.00	6.65	11.00	420	314	526	10.00	7.75	10.00
Calgary		3,418	2,972		6.00	10.25					8.50	10.25

HOGS							SHEEP					
Receipts			Top Price Selects				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	Week Ending	
Oct. 11	1916	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	1916	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	1916	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	1915	Oct. 4	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	7,913	8,051	8,947	\$18.75	\$11.40	\$19.15	8,123	5,733	8,479	\$17.25	\$11.00	\$17.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,574	863	2,248	19.10	11.25	19.00	2,941	2,430	4,029	15.75	10.25	14.75
Montreal (East End)	1,086	1,435	1,054	19.10	11.25	19.00	946	2,006	2,620	15.75	10.25	14.75
Winnipeg	2,327	2,139	2,582	17.50	10.25	17.50	1,082	712	1,875	14.75	10.25	15.50
Calgary		841	1,080		9.50	17.25		269	351		9.25	13.50

## Market Comments.

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

With forty-seven hundred cattle on sale on Monday, trading was somewhat slow during the early hours of the market, but by noon the stock was moving freely at prices about steady with last week's quotations. Choice quality cattle were in good demand. With receipts totalling thirty-five hundred head during the balance of the week, trading was active and prices held about steady at Monday's quotations. The great bulk of the cattle now moving are of very inferior quality, but for choice butcher cattle the demand is good. Very few cattle were of sufficient quality to bring above \$11, the exception being a load of heavy steers from Chesley, Ontario, which went to a Hamilton abattoir at \$12.75 per hundred. A few other loads reached \$11, but the bulk of the butcher cattle sold from \$9 to \$10. Straight loads of cows sold as high as \$8.50 per hundred, choice quality ranging from \$8.25 to \$8.75 with the bulk selling at \$7 to \$7.75, and common at \$6 to \$6.75. Bulls were steady at last week's quotations. There was an active trade in canners and cutters at \$5 to \$5.50 per hundred. A good demand continues for stockers and feeders and while a few loads went to the States the bulk went back to Ontario farmers. There were a few loads of choice stockers and feeders from Winnipeg on sale and as high as \$9.75 was paid for some loads of these. Short-keep feeders were moved at \$8.75 to \$9.25 and the stockers at \$7.75 to \$8.50 per hundred. Calves were steady at last week's quotations with \$15.50 being paid for choice veal while common rough calves were slow sellers.

While lambs held steady on Monday with a top price of \$17.25 on Tuesday they were lower by 25 cents although \$17.15 was paid in one instance. The bulk selling at \$16.25 to \$16.75. By Wednesday the market was fairly steady, \$17 being the top price, while on Thursday trading was steady, the bulk of the lambs moving at \$16.25 to \$16.75. About two thousand head went to the States during the week. Sheep were steady and active, a very keen demand prevailing from country points for breeding ewes and several cars of these were shipped back under the Free Freight Policy recently inaugurated by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Breeding ewes are selling as high as \$13, while good quality for slaughtering purpose sell up to \$11.50 per hundred.

There was little change in hog prices during the week. Hogs sold on Monday at \$18.75 fed and watered. On Tuesday they ranged from \$18.50 to \$18.75, while on Wednesday and Thursday the bulk of selects sold at \$18.75 per hundred. Hogs are moving more freely now and on the whole are carrying a little more finish.

Of the disposition of live stock from the Yards for the week ending October 4th, Canadian packing houses purchased 273 calves, 173 bulls, 85 heavy steers, 5,098 butcher cattle, 9,594 hogs, and 5,891 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 203 calves, 521 butcher cattle, 408 hogs, and 533 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 88 calves, 44 milch cows, 69 butcher cattle, 1,060 stockers and 562 feeders, 53 hogs and 522 lambs. Shipments to United States' points were made up of 82 calves, 600

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	
<b>STEERS</b>									
heavy finished	65	\$11.71	\$10.75-\$12.75	\$12.75					
good	400	10.26	9.75-10.50	11.00	14	\$10.12	\$10.10-\$10.25	\$10.25	
1,000-1,200 common	83	9.31	8.75-9.75	9.75	57	9.35	9.15-9.50	9.75	
700-1,000 good	847	9.56	9.00-10.00	10.25	8	9.65	9.50-9.75	9.75	
common	708	8.25	7.75-8.75	9.00	226	8.21	7.75-8.50	9.25	
HEIFERS									
good	242	9.75	9.25-10.25	10.50	7	9.75	9.75-	9.75	
fair	587	8.50	8.00-8.75	9.00	74	8.37	8.00-8.50	8.50	
common	320	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.00	177	7.27	6.75-7.90	7.90	
COWS									
good	391	7.60	7.00-8.00	9.00	11	8.50	8.50-	8.50	
common	1,658	6.25	6.00-6.75	7.25	82	7.01	6.75-7.50	7.75	
BULLS									
good	22	7.50	7.00-8.25	8.75	2	8.25	8.00-8.50	8.50	
common	240	6.29	6.00-6.75	7.75	698	6.86	6.25-7.75	7.75	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	401	5.25	5.00-5.50	5.75	449	5.54	5.20-6.25	6.40	
OXEN	4				2				
CALVES									
veal	507	14.23	13.00-15.50	15.50	211	11.46	8.00-14.00	14.00	
grass	96	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	858	7.26	6.50-7.75	7.75	
STOCKERS									
good	438	8.07	7.75-8.50	8.50					
fair	696	7.25	7.00-7.75	7.75					
FEEDERS									
good	326	9.28	9.00-9.75	10.75					
fair	648	8.75	8.50-9.00	10.00					
HOGS									
selects	7,206	18.70	18.50-18.75	18.75	2,196	18.69	18.40-19.00	19.10	
heavy	26	18.70	18.50-18.75	18.75	3	18.25	18.25-	18.25	
fed and watered	449	17.89	17.50-18.75	18.75	233	18.34	18.00-18.50	18.50	
sows	223	16.65	16.50-16.75	16.75	134	15.79	15.40-16.10	16.10	
stags	9	14.59	14.50-14.75	14.75	8	14.44	14.00-15.00	15.00	
LAMBS									
good	6,962	16.68	16.25-17.25	17.25	732	15.44	15.00-15.75	15.75	
common	585	13.95	12.00-15.00	15.50	1,974	14.89	14.50-15.25	15.25	
SHEEP									
heavy	19	8.87	8.50-10.00	10.00	7	10.50	10.50-	10.50	
light	361	10.85	9.50-13.00	13.00	11	10.67	10.50-11.00	11.00	
common	196	7.01	6.00-8.00	8.00	226	10.17	9.50-10.50	10.50	

butcher cattle, 43 stockers, 271 feeders and 2,704 lambs.

The total receipts at the Union Stock Yards from January 1st to October 4th, inclusive, were: 201,339 cattle, 88,415 calves, 79,741 sheep and 327,966 hogs; compared to 201,877 cattle, 36,871 calves, 86,150 sheep, and 352,454 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

### Montreal.

Cattle receipts for the week again totalled slightly over four thousand head, a large percentage of which was canner stock. No really finished stock was offered and no important price changes can be recorded. A few sales were made around \$10.25 per hundred for heavy butcher steers, but the bulk of the stock in this class were unfinished and rough and sold from \$9 to \$10 per hundred. Light common butcher steers and heifers sold all the way from \$6.75 to \$9 with the bulk of the sales from \$7.75 to \$8.25. The demand for all classes of canner cattle continued strong and prices were a shade higher, with most of the canner cows selling around \$5.50 and bulls from \$6.25 to \$6.75, most sales being close to the latter figure. Calves of all grades were in good demand and prices held steady at last week's quotations.

The receipts of sheep and lambs were very light, less than four thousand

head being on sale, of which number about eighteen hundred were taken by American buyers. Prices held at last week's quotations, with the bulk of the best lambs selling from \$15.25 to \$15.50 per hundred and those of common quality mostly around \$15.00.

A few sales of long-run select hogs were made early in the week at \$19.40 off cars, but with liberal supplies later in the week prices eased off and the bulk of the sales were made around \$18.75 off cars.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 4th, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 378 canners and cutters, 648 bulls, 728 butcher cattle, 2,248 hogs, 167 sheep, and 2,063 lambs. Canadian shipments totalled 6 calves, and 106 bulls. Shipments to United States' points were made up of 638 calves, 142 sheep, and 1,657 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to October 4th, inclusive, were: 35,413 cattle, 47,943 calves, 43,864 sheep, and 59,384 hogs; compared to 35,115 cattle, 37,897 calves, 39,568 sheep and 60,744 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 4th, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,969 butcher cattle,

and 1,054 hogs. Canadian shipments were made up of 8 calves, 344 butcher cattle, 267 hogs, and 256 lambs. Shipments to United States' points totalled up to 153 butcher cattle, and 2,500 lambs.

The total receipts at the Yards from January 1st to October 4th, inclusive, were: 35,859 cattle, 36,828 calves, 28,926 sheep and 34,321 hogs; compared to 34,083 cattle, 37,388 calves, 31,620 sheep and 46,186 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

### Winnipeg.

Receipts of cattle were fewer than the record number of the previous week by four hundred head, the receipts for the week totalling eleven thousand, of which number one thousand were billed through. The run of cattle during the past two weeks has been exceptionally heavy and has resulted in a congestion of the Yards. Although there was some talk of placing a temporary embargo against receipts of cattle, the commission firms decided that such action was unnecessary and would probably have an injurious effect on the market. The best sales of the week were made on the opening market, one steer of fifteen hundred pounds selling at \$13.50 per hundred, four averaging sixteen hundred sold at \$13, a few sold around \$11 and the bulk from \$9.70 to \$11. The majority of the steers of one

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Every farmer who desires to do business with

**The Molsons Bank**

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

thousand pounds realized from \$9.30 to \$10.25, while a few sold as high as \$11; those of medium quality sold from \$8 to \$8.50.

The run of sheep and lambs was lighter. Prices closed 25 cents higher for the best quality. Lambs sold from \$14 to \$14.75, good sheep from \$11 to \$12.50 and common sheep from \$7 to \$9. There is a good demand for breeding ewes at from \$10 to \$12 per hundred.

The market for hogs opened 25 cents per hundred below last week's prices, but maintained a steady tone at the close of the market this week. Select hogs sold at \$17.25 per hundred, fed and watered, heavies from \$15 to \$16, lights \$15.50 to \$16, and sows from \$14 to \$15. The quality of the run was fair. A steady market is looked for.

Of the disposition of live stock from the Yards for the week ending October 4th, Canadian packing houses bought 279 calves, 5,049 butcher cattle, 1,929 hogs, and 820 sheep. Local butchers purchased 253 calves, 1,498 butcher cattle, 233 hogs, and 618 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 2,642 butcher cattle, 517 stockers, 318 feeders, 48 hogs, and 343 sheep and lambs.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Trade on shipping steers here last week was about the worst for a good many weeks past, the result of more Jewish holidays and the fact that down at Jersey City, where New York gets in and buys shipping steers, when they are offered in any numbers, the trade on shipping steers was lower than at Buffalo, the result being that it was slow progress on anything in the shipping steer line and not much was accomplished until a 25 to 35 cent decline was had. Most of the offerings in the shipping steer line were Canadians, showing a range of from \$11.25 to \$12 generally. Several loads of Canadian shipping steers have been held over for the week, the owners declining to let them go at the prices offered. Market at the present time is weak on the medium and in-between kinds of shipping steers. On butchering steers and heifers it was a 10 to 15 cents better trade, medium and commoner butchering grades moving at about steady prices. Bulls and stockers and feeders were in strong demand and sold at good, strong prices, milk cows and springers continuing to bring higher values. Indications that the federal government will take a hand in fixing prices on hogs, may have a bearish effect on the cattle trade, before the end is reached, especially so, in view of the fact that receipts have been liberal for the past several months, more so than was generally expected. Offerings for the past week reached 6,400 head, as against 6,275 head for the previous week and 6,050 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime, \$14 to \$15; fair to good, \$11.75 to \$12.25; plain, \$10.75 to \$11; very coarse and common, \$9.50 to \$10.25; Shipping Steers—Canadians—Choice grass, \$11.50 to \$12.25; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.25; common and plain, \$9.50 to \$10.25.

Butchering Steers—Choice heavy \$11.50 to \$12; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; best handy, \$11 to \$11.75; fair to good, \$10 to \$10.75; light and common, \$8.50 to \$9.50; yearlings, choice to prime, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11.75 to \$12.

Cows and Heifers—Best heavy heifers,

\$10 to \$11; best butchering heifers, \$9 to \$9.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$8.50; light and common, \$6.75 to \$7.50 very fancy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$9.75; best heavy fat cows, \$8.50 to \$9.25; good butchering cows, \$7.50 to \$8.00; medium to fair, \$6.75 to \$7.25; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50 canners, \$4.25 to \$5.40.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.50; good butchering, \$7.50 to \$8.25.

Stockers and feeders.—Best feeders, \$8.50 to \$9.25; common to fair, \$7 to \$8; best stockers, \$7.50 to \$8; common to good \$6.50 to \$7.25.

Milchers and springers—Good to best, in small lots, \$100.00 to \$140.00; in carloads, \$85.00 to \$100.00.

Hogs.—Prices were given a hard jolt last week, government control of food prices after November 1st., and the sharp decline in provisions, being responsible for the bad break. Monday the best hogs sold up to \$19.80, although general range was from \$19.50 to \$19.75, with pigs selling at \$18.80, bulk sold from \$18.50 to \$18.75 and pigs dropped to \$17 and \$17.25. Roughs during the high time of the week sold up to \$18.50, with stags \$17 down and during the low time best sows had to take \$17.50 and stags ranged from \$15 to \$16.50. For last week receipts were 17,400 head, as against 16,352 head for the week before and 33,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and lambs.—Prices on the opening day of the week struck the highest level in the history of the trade for this time of the year. Monday choice native lambs sold up to \$18.75, best Canadians made \$18.50 and culls ranged from \$17 down, skips going as low as \$12.50. Yearlings were quoted up to \$15.50, wether sheep around \$12.50 and ewes from \$12 down, heavy fat ewes selling from \$11 to \$11.50. While aged stuff was held steady the balance of the week, lamb values were lower. Wednesday and Thursday best natives sold at \$18.50, with Canadians \$18.25 and on Friday top native lambs dropped to \$18, with Canadians down to \$17.50. Throwout lambs the latter part of the week went from \$16.50 down. Receipts last week were 13,200 head, as compared with 8,818 head for the week before and 16,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Market last week was slow. Monday top veals sold up to \$17 and the next four days no sales were made above \$16.50. Good handy culls undersold the tops by from \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt., weighty fat calves on the rough order ranged from \$9 to \$12.50 and grassers from \$8.50 down. Receipts the past week totaled 2,175 head, being against 1,984 head the week before and 2,275 head for the same week a year ago.

**Toronto Produce.**

Receipts of live stock at Union Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Oct. 15 were: 303 cars, 6,103 cattle, 257 calves, 1,889 hogs, 2,793 sheep and lambs. Slow market; butchers good to choice 25 cents lower; balance steady. Cows strong. Bulls steady. Milkers and springers, stockers and feeders steady. Lambs slow, 25 cents lower; sheep, strong. Choice veal, 25 cents higher; common steady. Hogs, \$18.75, fed and watered.

**Breadstuffs.**

Wheat.—Ontario No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22 basis in Montreal, Manitoba (in store, Fort William, including 2c. tax.)—No. 1 northern, \$2.23; No. 2 northern, \$2.20; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Oats.—Ontario, according to freights outside, No. 2 white, 62c. to 63c., nominal; No. 3 white, 61c. to 62c., nominal; Manitoba oats (in store, Fort William) No. 2 C. W., 66c., No. 3 C. W., 63c., nominal.

Barley.—Malting, new crop, \$1.16 to \$1.18.

Peas.—Nominal.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, nominal.

Rye.—(According to freights outside,) No. 2, \$1.72.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents in jute bags, \$11.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$11.00; strong bakers', \$10.60; Ontario winter wheat flour, according to sample in bags, \$9.80, Montreal; \$9.60, Toronto, in bags.

**Hay and Millfeeds.**

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, new, per ton, \$12 to \$13; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11.00.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$7 to \$7.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$42; middlings, per

ton, \$45 to \$46. Good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

**Hides and Wool.**

City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 20c.; calf skins, green, flat, 23c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$5 to \$6; city lamb skins, shearings and pelts, \$1.50 to \$2.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 19c.; deacons or bob calf, \$1.50 to \$1.75 each; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 13c. to 14c.; country solid, in barrels, No. 1, 12c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 14c. to 16c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c.; coarse, 58c.; washed wool, fine, 70c., coarse, 65c.

**Country Produce.**

Butter.—Butter advanced slightly on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery fresh-made pound squares, 46c. to 47c. per lb.; cut creamery, 45c. per lb.; creamery solids at 44c. to 45c. per lb.; separator dairy at 43c. to 44c. per lb., and dairy at 37c. to 38c. per lb.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered eggs remained unchanged in price, selling as follows, wholesale: No. 1's, 47c. per doz.; selects, 50c. per doz.; in cartons, 54c. per dozen.

Cheese.—New, large, 24c.; twins, 24½c. old, 30c. to 31c.; twins, 31c.

Beans.—India, hand-picked, \$6.50 per bushel; prime, \$8.75.

Poultry.—Chickens and fowl declined slightly in price, but ducks which were still scarce, remained stationary. Spring chickens, 19c. to 20c. per lb.; ducklings, 17c. per lb.; old ducks, 10c. per lb.; roosters, 16c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and under 15c. per lb.; fowl, over 4 lbs., 19c. per lb. Quotations all live weight.

Honey.—Honey was still quite scarce, and the strained again advanced in price, —combinations keeping stationary, selling as follows: strained, 5-lb. pails, 19c. per lb.; 10-lb. pails, 19c. per lb.; 60-lb. pails, 18½c. per lb.; the sections of comb honey selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per dozen.

**Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.**

Apples.—Apples are gradually increasing in quantity on the wholesales—British Columbias and Nova Scotias being quite plentiful. The former selling at \$2.50 to \$3 per box and Nova Scotias at \$3.75 to \$5.50 per bbl. Home-grown varieties bringing \$3.75 to \$6.50 per bbl.

Grapes.—Grapes also came in more freely during the past week: the blues and greens selling at 25c. to 30c. per 6-qt. flat basket; 30c. to 35c. per 6-qt. leno basket; Red Rogers at 30c. to 35c. per 6-qt. flats, and Delawares at 50c. per 6-qt. flat basket.

Pears kept practically unchanged in price: Keiffers selling at 40c. to 50c. per 11-qt. basket and better grades at 65c. to \$1.25 per 11-qt basket.

Tomatoes.—Good quality tomatoes sold well at 30c. to 45c. per 11-qt. basket, but there were a lot of half green ones which were hard to sell at 20c. to 25c. per 11-qt. basket. Some choice pink flesh bringing 75c. per 11-qt basket. The green ones selling at 15c. to 20c. per 11 qts. Carrots brought 85c. per bag.

Onions have been quite firm: very few home-grown ones being shipped in; the Californias selling at \$3.50 per 100-lb. sack.

Potatoes were decidedly scarce, and advanced in price selling at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bag.

**Montreal Produce.**

Horses.—The market for horses was moderately active during last week. Lumber men are still in the market for occasional lots, and carters are making some purchases. Some smaller animals are being bought by farmers. Prices were steady as follows: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$150 to \$200 each; culls, \$75 to \$125 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—An excellent demand exists for dressed hogs. No country-dressed of consequence have yet arrived. Abattoir fresh-killed hogs advanced in price and were selling at 26c. to 26½c. per lb.

Poultry.—Cold storage stock is now pretty well cleaned out, and the market is ready to take fresh stock whenever

it comes along. Prices, however, were high, and there was some hesitation. Shippers were said to be asking 24c. per lb. for chickens; 22c. to 23c. for fowl; and 21c. to 23c. for ducks. There was a report here that the U. S. Government had purchased enormous quantities of turkeys at very high prices.

Potatoes.—The claim was made here that potatoes are showing a large proportion of rot. In any event, the market has strengthened and it is said to be impossible to make purchases of Green Mountains at less than \$1.75 per bag of 80-lbs., ex-store. Local potatoes were available at around \$1.60, it is understood.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Prices of honey continued to strengthen, the supply being taken freely at the lower prices recently prevailing. White clover comb cannot be had under 18c. or extracted under 16c., while brown clover comb brings 17c., and buckwheat honey 13c. per lb. Maple syrup continued firm, and prices ranged from \$1.35 to \$1.80 per gallon of 13 lbs., while maple sugar sold at 15c. per lb.

Eggs.—There was a good export demand for eggs, and this naturally exercised an influence on the market. Meantime, strictly new-laid eggs continued to sell at 53c. to 54c. per doz., selects bringing 47c. to 48c.; No. 1 candled, 43c. to 44c., and No. 2 40c. to 41c. per doz.

Butter.—The price of creamery was fractionally firmer and it is evident that butter will bring unusually high prices this winter. Finest creamery was quoted at 45½c. to 46c., with fine 1c. under, and dairy ranging from 37½c. to 39c. for best grades, and down to 36c. for inferior.

Cheese.—The commission was paying 21¼c. per lb. for No. 1 cheese; 21½c. for No. 2 and 20¾c. for No. 3.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian western oats were a little under the price of a week ago, being 76c.; No. 3, and extra No. 1 feed, were 75c. and No. 2 feed, 73½c. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 oats were 72c. and No. 3 white were 71c. per bushel, ex-store. Manitoba feed barley has been in some demand, and Ontario malting barley sold at \$1.30 to \$1.31, ex-track. Beans were \$9 for Canadian 3-lb. pickers; \$8.50 for 5-lb. pickers, and \$7 to \$7.25 for yellow eyes.

Flour.—Ontario flour declined in price, and was quoted at \$10.70 to \$11 per barrel for 90 per cent. patents, in wood, and \$5.20 to \$5.35 per bag. Manitobas were steady at \$11.00 for first patents; \$11.10 for seconds; and \$10.90 for strong bakers', in bags.

Mill Feed.—The market was firm at \$35 per ton for bran; \$40 to \$42 per ton for shorts; \$48 to \$50 for middlings; \$58 to \$60 for pure grain mouille; \$55 to \$56 for mixed, including bags.

Hay.—Car lots of No. 2 baled hay were selling at \$11.50 to \$12 per ton; No. 2 being \$10.50 to \$11, ex-track.

Hides.—The hide market advanced 2c. per lb., being now 22c, 23c. and 24c. per lb., Montreal inspection. Calf skins were up 1c., at 24c. per lb. for grassers, and 26c. for No. 1. Lamb skins were up to \$3.40 each. Horse hides, \$5.50 each. Rough tallow scrap fat, 2½c. per lb., abattoir fat, 5½c. to 6c. Rendered tallow was 16c. to 17½c. per lb.

**Chicago.**

Cattle—Beeves, \$7.10 to \$17.50; western steers, \$6.25 to \$14.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.25 to \$11.60; cows and heifers, \$5.15 to \$12.35.

Hogs.—Market slow. Light, \$16.25 to \$18.25; mixed, \$16.75 to \$18.50; heavy, \$16.65 to \$18.45; rough, \$16.65 to \$16.85; pigs, \$10.75 to \$15.50.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$13 to \$18.10.

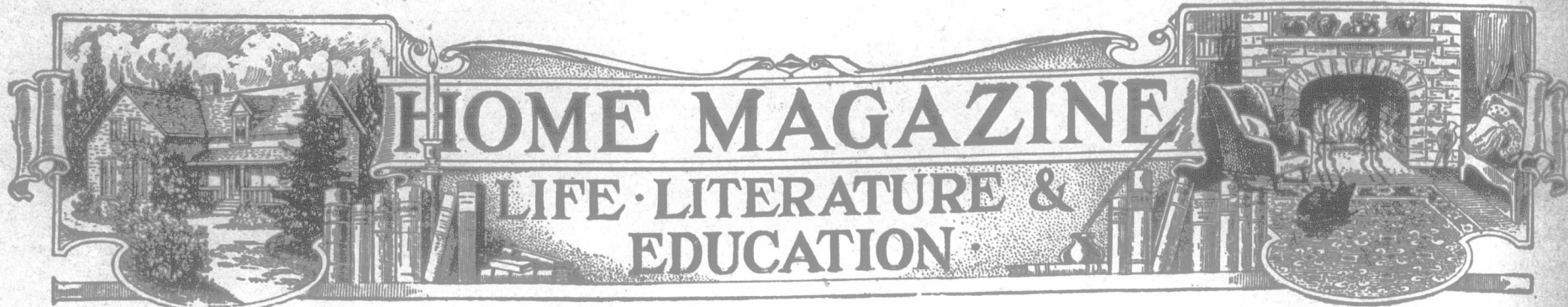
**Cheese Markets.**

St. Hyacinthe, Que., 21¼c.; Belleville, 21 5/16c. and 21½c.; Cornwall, 21¼c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 21¼c.; finest easterns, 21¼c.

Enterprising Constable.—"You're under arrest," exclaimed the officer with chin whiskers, as he stopped the automobile.

"What for?" inquired Mr. Chuggins. "I haven't made up my mind yet. I'll just look over your lights, an' your license, an' your numbers, an' so forth. I know I can get you for somethin'."





### De Legion ob de Cheerful.

BY ELIOT H. ROBINSON.

War clouds gittin' darker, honey,  
Ol' "hard-times" a-pressin' sore?  
Seems like happy days an' sunny  
Ain't a-comin' anymore?

Ain't no sort er use in pinin'  
Er yo' troubles to rehearse,  
Happiness ain't got by whinin'  
Moanin' only makes things worse.

Got to skimp a little closer,  
So as starvin' folks kin eat.  
Gwine ter growl about it? No sir,  
Charity am mighty sweet.

Got some chillun in de fightin'?  
Find it mighty hard to bear?  
Dere's a good Lord what's invitin'  
Yo ter trust 'em to His care.

Is you gittin' kind er fearful  
'Bout de outcome ob de fray?  
Jine de Legion ob de Cheerful,  
Keep a-smilin', dat's de way.

Sun's a-gwine to keep on shinin'  
And de poet-man was right;  
Black clouds hab a silver linin',  
Cheerfulness am half de fight.

What's dat ah jes' heard yo' mumblin'?  
Dat de'road am mighty long?  
Lif' yo head an' yo'll quit stumblin',  
Light yo' burden wid a song.

Ain't no sense in bein' tearful,  
Makin' other folks feel blue,  
Jine de Legion ob de Cheerful,  
Do yo'r bit. It's up ter you.

Jine de Legion—swell its number  
Till de whole worl's mustered in;  
Ain't no time ter "slack" er slumber,  
Got ter grin, hon—fight an' grin.  
—Boston Herald.

### Bread and Bread-Making.

JUST why does bread rise? How many bread-makers know? Of course, one can make good bread without knowing why, just as one can put up fruit so that it will keep without knowing why, but one is more likely to pay attention to all the details by knowing the reasons for all the steps.—And paying attention to all the details, barring some accident, ensures success.

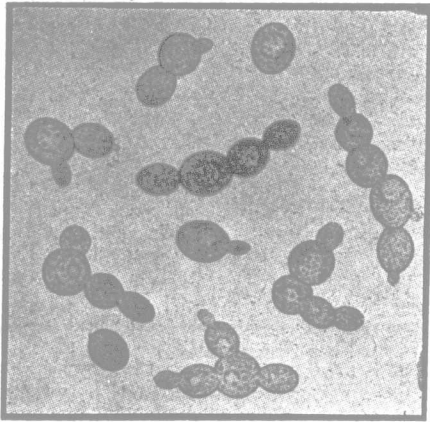
"Knowing why" marks the difference between the blind, haphazard worker who merely follows custom, and the alert, intelligent one who follows principles and is interested because she knows just what is happening at every stage, and why.

WHEN making bread, as every house-keeper knows, yeast is necessary. Now yeast is really made up of plants, very tiny, indeed so tiny that no single specimen can be seen with the naked eye. It is a plant, nevertheless, that grows and multiplies by the million, so that it permeates whole jars of "yeast" and whole bakings of bread. In an ordinary yeast cake the little plants are all at rest, but as soon as moisture and warmth are brought to bear on them, they begin to grow. Under certain conditions they produce alcohol, or fermentation, which, if the process is permitted to go on, reaches a third, or acid state,—two facts that are made use of in making wines and vinegar. In the household, however, the chief use to which yeast is put is in making bread.

When yeast is mixed with the bread sponge it begins to swell and bubble. This is because, as they grow and increase in numbers, the plants liberate carbon-dioxide gas, and so make the bread "light," the bubbles of gas forming a porous structure in the process of baking, until the cell-walls become firm and form light and porous loaves.

NOW, in order that bread may be light and of a delicious, palatable flavor, certain conditions must be present.

In the first place the yeast plants must grow and multiply unchecked until the right stage for baking is reached. A little sugar helps the growth of the plants, therefore, when using a dried yeast cake, it is often advisable to add just a little of it to the warm water in which the cake is soaked. The water should always be



Yeast Cells, Highly Magnified.

From Bulletin 180, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

warm, yet not too warm; the plants will not grow at all in cold water, yet, on the other hand, water that is too hot will kill them.

For this reason, flour and everything used for the bread-sponge and dough should be just warm enough. In summer no extra heating may be necessary, but in winter the pans, flour, etc., should always be warmed a little. Also the pans used in mixing and holding the bread should never be placed on a cold surface nor where a cold draft of air will

prevent fire in case anything wrong happens to the lamp.

It should be remembered, too, that while sugar helps fermentation and "raising," salt retards it. For this reason, if the weather or room is very hot and there is danger of souring, the salt may be added at an early stage in the bread-making. If, on the other hand, the weather or room is cold and it is difficult to keep the temperature high enough, it is better to leave the salt out just as long as possible.

WHEN the sponge has been "stiffened" and the loaves mixed and let rise ready for the oven, they are filled with very small bubbles of gas. In baking, the gas expands into larger bubbles, then escapes, so does also the small amount of alcohol which the yeast has produced. But in the meantime the dough has been hardened into bread by the heat, and the quality will depend, not a little, on the number and uniformity of the pores left by the gas which has escaped.

#### Faulty Bread.

BREAD is sometimes heavy and soggy. Given good flour, this is usually because the temperature has been too low, so low that gas bubbles have scarcely been formed at all, or have been checked while forming. Or it may be because the bread has been "hurried" too much; time has not been given for the yeast plants to operate and form the gas before the loaves are put into the oven.

Yeast grows best if kept between 75 degrees and 90 degrees F. In summer the dough may be left at 70 degrees, and plenty of time given for rising; in winter, unless all the conditions are right, flour and all warmed and kept warm, a higher temperature than 75 degrees may be needed. In seeing to the temperature a good thermometer is a great help. If the bread-pan is placed near a stove, it should

required for rising, say below 70 degrees the texture of the bread is likely to be crumbly and brittle, and the flavor sour, because of the growth of other micro-organisms beside the yeast.

The length of time for rising, in short, must depend upon the temperature of the fermentation. "The best results," says Conn, "are obtained by a moderately active growth of the yeast, which will produce a sufficient amount of lightness in the dough in the course of eight or ten hours."

Hard, flat, flavorless bread is usually the result of too much hurry, insufficient time being given for rising (yeast growth) before the bread is put into the oven.

Watch the dough, and just as soon as it appears light and spongy, yielding well to the touch of the finger, with a sort of springiness, put it to bake. Brushing the top of the loaves with a little milk or butter, when nearly done, will make a pretty brown top. But while the bread is baking do not open the oven door too often, and do not jar the stove.

While baking the heat should be steady and moderate, and not too hot, especially when the bread goes into the oven. While baking the process of rising still goes on to some extent, and if the oven is too hot the top of the loaves becomes crusted over at once, and the gas, becoming imprisoned, is likely to burst into large holes, making bread full of cavities.

Sliminess in bread may usually be traced to the flour; but occasionally the yeast is at fault.

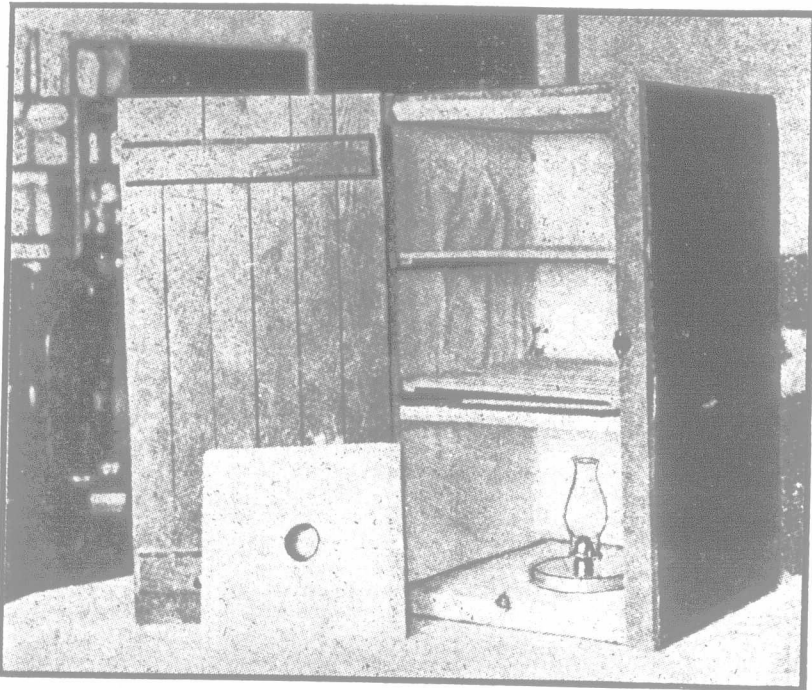
Another point.—Everything used in connection with bread-making should be perfectly clean. Pans and mixing-board should be scraped and washed well immediately after each using; then before using the next time they should be quickly sterilized with boiling water and let dry without using a cloth on them. This practice will help to do away with harmful bacteria and prevent possible trouble. Also care should be taken that the flour is kept in a dry, airy place, preferably off the floor, on a stand which permits circulation of air beneath. Musty flour cannot make good bread. When the barrel is replenished every bit of the old flour should first be taken out.

#### Bread in Variety.

MAKING Yeast.—Yeast cakes are the most convenient, but some people prefer to make their own yeast. A good method is as follows: Take 1 lb. potatoes, ½ oz. hops, 1 gal. water. Boil the potatoes and remove skins. Boil again until soft in a little water and mash well. Meantime have the hops heating with the gallon of water to nearly the boiling point for a couple of hours. Strain and mix with the mashed potatoes. Boil again for a few moments to destroy any stray bacteria or moulds, then cool, add a little pure yeast from some reliable source, and let stand a few days, stirring occasionally.

Quick Bread.—Take 2 cups scalded milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, 4 teaspoons salt, 2 cups water, 2 tablespoons butter or lard, 1 compressed yeast cake. Dissolve yeast and sugar in ½ cup lukewarm water. To the rest of the liquid, lukewarm (90 degrees F.) add enough warm flour to make a-batter that can be beaten without spattering; then add the yeast mixture and beat smooth. Cover and put in a warm place 1½ or 2 hours. When light add the shortening, salt and enough flour to make a dough that will not stick to the hands or board. Knead until smooth and elastic. Place in a warmed and greased dish to rise until doubled in bulk, about 2 hours, then shape in loaves to half fill pans. Cover, let double in bulk again and bake in a moderate oven 1 hour. This recipe, given in Prof. Harcourt's bulletin "Food Values," calls for strong spring-wheat flour.

Long Method.—One dry yeast cake, 2



Cabinet for Controlling Temperature in Breadmaking. Packing Box Lined with Asbestos.

From bulletin 180, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

strike. It is for this reason that wrapping the bread-pan in a clean, old blanket is advisable. The temperature should be from 70 to 90 degrees, and should be kept steady. For keeping the dough at an even temperature a cabinet such as that shown in our illustration is very useful, and can be made quite easily at home, of a packing box with enough asbestos sheeting to line it throughout. The asbestos retains the heat and will

be turned frequently to keep the temperature as even as possible.

Sour bread is caused usually by keeping the temperature too high. If kept above 90 degrees the fermentation is likely to run into the acid stage. Sometimes, too, sourness is caused by letting the bread stand too long before putting it into the oven. It should be put in just as soon as it is ready. Also if kept at too low a temperature, so that a very long time is



quarts water, 2 tablespoons salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 tablespoons lard, flour. Put 1 pint water at about 90 degrees into a mixing bowl, drop the dry yeast cake into it and soak for half an hour, then stir in enough flour to make a thin batter, add 1 tablespoon sugar and beat with a Dover beater until full of bubbles. Stand in a warm place, (about 70 to 80 degrees F.) until light—about 4 or 5 hours. When this is ready, put the rest of the sugar, the salt and lard into a bread-pan, bring the rest of the liquid to 90 degrees F. and add to the ingredients in the pan. Add enough flour to make a batter that will beat without spattering; add the yeast mixture and beat 15 or 20 minutes until smooth. Cover closely and keep at a temperature of 70 degrees F. until light and spongy. This will take from 9 to 10 hours. When this sponge is ready stir in flour until too stiff to use the spoon, then mix in more with a stiff knife or the hand until the dough does not stick to the fingers. Turn the dough out and knead. The dough should knead without flour on board or hands; if it is still sticky return to the pan and mix in more flour. It should turn out leaving the pan clean. Too soft dough makes coarse bread; too stiff a slow-rising bread which will dry out quickly. Knead until elastic and velvety and a cut with a sharp knife shows the inside full of fine, even bubbles. Grease the bread-pan slightly, having both it and the cover warm, put in the dough, cover closely, and keep in a warm place (about 80 degrees F.) until rather more than doubled in volume. This will take from 2 to 3 hours.



French Aviator Who Bombed Krupp Works.

Gallois, one of the best known of the famous aviators France has produced during the war, recently made a wonderful night flight to Essen in Germany and successfully bombed the Krupp works there, where many of the Boche's big guns are made. His flight was a record-breaker, for he had to fly from France over his own lines and those of the Hun and a goodly distance inside Germany before he reached the great armament plant at Essen. He got back unscathed, but so numb from the cold and his long trip in the plane that he had to be carried from his machine.

Knead lightly in the pan for a minute to get rid of the larger bubbles and return to rise a second time until double in volume—from 1 to 2 hours. Then divide into loaves, knead each piece just enough to get rid of the large bubbles, and put in greased pans. Keep in a warm place (70 or 80 degrees F.) until double in volume, and bake an hour in a moderate oven.—From Professor Harcourt's bulletin "Food Values."

Entire Wheat Bread.—Two cups scalded milk, 1 tablespoon sugar, 2 teaspoons salt, 1/4 cup tepid water, 1 yeast cake, whole wheat flour. Add the sugar and salt to the milk, and stir in the yeast dissolved in the tepid water. Beat in flour enough to make a stiff batter, and knead until elastic. Place the mixture in a greased pan, wipe over the surface with a little warm water to prevent crust, and let rise until double in bulk. Shape into loaves, let rise again until nearly double, and bake in a moderate oven.

Buttermilk Bread.—Milk or buttermilk, in any cooked dish, even in bread, gives just as much nutriment as when taken by itself. For this reason some people mix it with water when making bread. The following recipe for buttermilk bread suggests another method: For 3 good-sized loaves use 1 quart buttermilk, 1 large tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 3/4 quarts flour. Heat the buttermilk to the boiling point, stirring frequently to prevent curdling. Put the sugar in a large bowl and pour the hot buttermilk over it. Now gradually sift into this 1 quart flour, stirring all the time; beat well, cover and let stand in a warm room over night. In the morning dissolve the soda in 3 tablespoons water and add it to the batter, together with the salt and the butter melted. Beat thoroughly, then gradually beat in the remainder of the flour, reserving half a cupful for kneading. Sprinkle the board with flour, and, turning the dough on it, knead for 15 or 20 minutes. Divide into 3 loaves. Place in buttered pans, without kneading (just shape the loaves lightly) and put in a hot oven at once. Bake 1 hour.

Very Quick Bread.—Grate 4 large potatoes, pour over them 1 quart boiling water and cook until clear, like starch. Add 2 tablespoons salt and 1/2 cup sugar. When cooled to lukewarm add a yeast cake soaked in 1 cup warm water. Let stand in a warm place until light, then remove to a cool place to keep for use. This makes the yeast. To make the bread make a sponge as for other bread of 3 parts warm water and 1 pint of the yeast, and a little flour. When light stiffen. When light knead down once, let rise again, then make into loaves. When light bake. This bread only requires from 6 to 8 hours from start to finish.

The fatal quantity.—To religion, as to art, self-consciousness is fatal.—Israel Zangwill.

the best gifts for each of His children. We have no right to block out to-day's sunshine with to-morrow's clouds. Let us be careful lest this description of a darkness-bringer fits us.—

"He walks into his house with a gloomy face. He has no words of cheer for those who have been at home during the day. He is moody, sullen and sad—absorbed by his troubled thoughts—taking no interest in the schemes, and having no sympathy with the trials, of his wife and children, and making no effort to relieve himself of his burden. If he prays at all, he practically prays like this: 'Give us this day our daily bread, and to-morrow, and the next day, and the day after, and next year, and fifty years to come; and lest thou shouldst forget it, or neglect to answer me, I have undertaken to look after the matter myself.'"

If we act in that fashion, showing no faith in the love of God, we are walking on the dark side of the street. How can we reflect the sunshine or make life brighter for our neighbors? Did you ever realize that a gloomy face is not a welcome face? It would be a shock to discover that people were sorry to see you coming along the street, dreading the sight of the gloom you wrap about yourself like a shroud.

The other day I received the following clipping from a poor woman in the "Hospital for Incurables". She is fighting hard to conquer sadness—and it is a fight worth winning. She cut these lines out of a newspaper and asked me to pass them on to you:

"When the outlook is dark, try the uplook."

These words hold a message of cheer; Be glad while repeating them over, And smile when the shadows appear. Above and beyond stands the Master, He sees what we do for His sake; He never will fail nor forsake us, He knoweth the way that we take. 'When the outlook is dark, try the uplook'—

The uplook of faith and good cheer; The love of the Father surrounds us, He knows when the shadows are near. Be brave, then, and keep the eyes lifted, And smile on the dreariest day; His smile will glow in the darkness; His light will illumine the way."

If the outlook is bright and sunny there is less need to keep the light burning; but, now that the world is passing through a night of thick darkness, each of us should hold aloft the light of hope and joy—a lamp fed continually by trust in the God of Love.

It was when St. Paul was bound in a Roman prison, not knowing whether execution awaited him, that he sent out a demand to his dear friends which rings down through the centuries like a bugle call: "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice!" In that time of anxiety and danger he rejoiced to know that his spiritual children were shining as lights in the world—see his glad letter to the Philippian christians.

If we can help to brighten the sadness of the world—and we certainly can!—now is the time to be glad and rejoice in the Lord.

A letter from a friend has just reached me. She has many heavy troubles, but walks through them "with God's lamp pressed close to her breast," knowing that the dark clouds will pass and the sun shine on her again. She had a birthday last Sunday and was not able to go to church, but writes: "I sent a gift to God by Miss S—, when she went to service, and the wind blew leaves from my tree on to my sill—God's token of acknowledgement."

Then she continues: "I think if we keep our minds on the life of those who have left us—instead of the grave—we cannot realize anything beyond the fact that they are moving in a world more real than this they have left."

Think of the glory of fighting up the darkness, as our cheery soldiers are bravely "doing their bit!"

Look at those men crouching in a shell hole, exposed to constant shell fire, surrounded by dead and dying comrades, with scarcely any prospect of escape. One brave man starts a rollicking song: "You have got to put up with anything in these hard times." Voice after voice joins in, and despair is vanquished by undaunted hope:

"Oh! if you live to be ninety-four, And carry on to the end of the war, You may get leave before In these hard times."

Look at those men, crouching in the mud or unselfishly caring for their wounded mates, and listen to them! Is there not magnificent heroism in their refusal to be downhearted in such horror of great darkness? The song may not be high-class music, in the opinion of a musical critic, but it mounts like a trumpet blast and is sweetest music to God and the angels. Perhaps—who can tell?—such a song of victorious souls, unconquered by pain and death, may add to the joy of their comrades who have fought a good fight and finished their earthly course. I don't believe the grandest classical music can rival in glory that song, flung defiantly by the dying in the face of Death:

"You may get more or you may get less, But apples and plums are your best, I guess, With strawberry jam for sergeant's mess In these hard times."

After all, it is the "spirit" that matters—words are only counters, but God hears thoughts. Now—in these hard times—our great mission is to be hopeful, and keep the light of joy burning brightly in our hearts. Depression is very infectious, so also is cheerfulness, and we are in duty bound to walk in the light and trust God to save His children. When children of light are forced to enter a burning fiery furnace they are not alone. Even cruel and godless onlookers can see that their spirits shine and that, walking with them through the fire, is One like the Son of God.

Will you join with me in the following Prayer?

"Grant me, O Lord, the royalty of inward happiness, and the serenity which comes from living close to Thee. Daily renew in me the sense of joy, and let the Eternal Spirit of the Father dwell in my soul and body, filling every corner of my heart with light and grace, so that—bearing about with me the infection of a good courage—I may meet all ills and accidents with gallant and high-hearted happiness, giving Thee thanks always for all things. Amen."

DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Ingle Nook.

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

The other day a friend and I were sitting in the park, and for want of something better to do, we began observing the people who went hurrying by. There are two roadways through the park, much used as short-cuts, and along one went numbers of business folk and shoppers on their way down town for the afternoon, while along the other went troops of boys and girls on their way to High School. Presently one of us mentioned the very noticeable difference between the "walk" of the High School girls and that of the older girls and women on the down-town trail. In almost every instance the High School girl walked erectly, easily, gracefully, with a free stride, setting her feet down with no uncertainty, while the older girls and women hobbled along in a variety of ways, none graceful, none easy and sure-footed.

We concentrated on the latter.—Tip—tip—tip! Bobbing up and down in a sort of angular motion, and apparently "hanging on by her toes," went a bit of a fashion-plate in a taupe suit, with taupe shoes showing—very much—beneath her very short skirt. Had it been possible to register by a zig-zag the manner of her locomotion it would have resembled very much the uncertain fluctuations of a seismograph record.

Mincing along in very precise fashion came another, not quite so trig, but evidently trying to be quite a la mode. She wore a Burgundy hat, a navy blue suit and ivory shoes—quite the latest thing "in Detroit," as someone said,—Burgundy and navy blue—but a combination evidently unsuited to the wearer, a matter which counts for something, does it not? Her whole appearance was suggestive of affectation, and, somehow, of discomfort.





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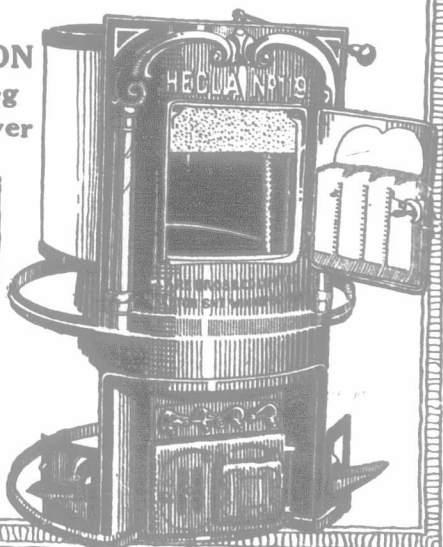
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Next came a girl in green—evidently in discomfort if not positive agony. One glance at her was enough to know that she was suffering either from corns or from tight shoes.

And immediately following her came a very stout woman who waddled and rolled instead of going steadily and sure-footedly forward.

"While all the time went by the High School girls, with their graceful middies and tied back hair, erect and supple, graceful as fawns, free as the winds.

"What's the matter with those older women?" queried my friend, "they don't seem to know how to walk."

And then, simultaneously, we exclaimed.

"Why it must be the high-heeled shoes!"—and then we reflected that no doubt we ourselves were just as bad as those whom we were criticizing, and wondered which was our particular brand—tip, hop, trot, mince or waddle.

So it followed that, like the old shoemaker of whom Tolstoi wrote, we turned our attention to the feet of the walking folk going by so unconscious of the scrutiny.

And we thought we had solved the problem, for whereas every woman who minced or hobbled or trotted had on high-heeled, narrow-toed shoes, every High School girl who walked properly wore sensible "girl's shoes", neat, yet comfortable in the toe and reasonably low in the heel.

High-heeled, narrow-toed shoes look "pretty" (at least according to our present distorted notions of prettiness) in the shops and on the feet while in repose. But most certainly they throw us on our toes when walking and so produce an awkward, unnatural gait.

Question.—Why is it that women will persist in paying attention to prettiness of feet and none at all to prettiness of "walk"?

For, without a shadow of doubt, a pretty walk means far more to any woman's appearance than the appearance of her feet.

It is quite possible, nowadays, to find neat walking boots with fairly low heels. Why not demand them, and so make them more and more fashionable? For the shoe men are bound to cater to an insistent and persistent demand.

I wonder if many of you noticed a letter from Dr. Clarence Hincks, which appeared recently in one of the Toronto papers, dealing with the question of the feeble-minded. In it he stated that 25 per cent. of the adult criminal offenders in Ontario, and 40 per cent. of the juveniles, are of that class. Think of it—people who steal, set-fire to buildings, commit acts of bodily violence and all sorts of immoralities!—And these people are going on reproducing copies of themselves!—for no child born of a feeble-minded parent can start life with any likelihood of a clean sheet. Sooner or later the sins—or weaknesses—of the parent may be visited upon the offspring. Feeble-minded parents can scarcely do other than produce feeble-minded children.

What are you—the big public—going to do about it?—especially now that so many of our brightest and best minds are being blotted out by the war, while the feeble-minded are left. Just think of the consequence, within a very few years, and realize how important, how vastly important, the question is.

Clearly, segregation is the one available check. There should be farms and buildings in which feeble-minded women are given happy homes and taught to do useful work, so helping to pay for their "keep", and there should be similar homes for the men. Such places are already in operation in England and other places, and are found very satisfactory.

Truly anybody's business is nobody's business, and so it is that in Ontario only 800 feeble-minded (this does not take in the actually insane) are at present provided for—out of a total number of 10,000! If some important body does not make business of the problem speedily, the result may be imagined.

Speaking of important bodies, what about the Women's Institute?

In a book which I was reading the other day I came upon the sentence, "Falling leaves were handfuls of gold for this man." What a happy man he was, to find "gold" in such common—yet vastly uncommon—things! Have you learned to do that?

And here is a dear little poem that appeared recently in one of the magazines. It makes one think of the happy reunions that are taking place every day now, as the boys straggle home from the front—only shattered and broken lads as yet, but all the more precious because of that.

### Rose-Song At Dusk.

BY CLEMENT WOOD.

A riot of roses over the door—  
Her cheeks were once a riot of roses;  
And why are the rose-cheeks pale and more  
As the twilight closes?

Glitter of stars in the evening sky—  
Her eyes were once two stars aglitter;  
And why are they cloud-overcast, and why  
Are her fancies bitter?

A sudden step makes her heartstrings start  
Trembling; the door swings open, and  
closes,  
The star-eyes shine; in her cheeks, and in  
her heart,  
A riot of roses.

And here is another "poem", that I can't resist giving you. It appeared in a publication called "The Lamb", but there is a note of criticism, or humor, in it which is not altogether lamb-like. The title of it is "Another Short-Skirt Blunder."

"There, little girl, don't cry;  
They have broken your doll, I know"—  
Then she turned around, and behold, I saw  
A woman of sixty or so.

Please forgive me for that anti-climax. I couldn't resist it, because still we have the short skirts with us.

No one wants long skirts, but when one is past that traditional "first blush of youth" why not have them four inches off the ground instead of eleven? It's simply awful to go about giving people shocks, and one has to "turn around" sometimes. What a pity the sixty-years short-skirted couldn't practice walking backwards, like the lobster. There's an idea—"the lobster-walk"! But perhaps it might be easier to lengthen the skirts.

Nonsense aside, age has a dignity all its own, then why not let it be dignified,—which the much abbreviated skirt certainly does not.

JUNIA.

### Cinnamon Vine.

Dear Junia.—I am coming like all others for help when in doubt of things. I don't think we could farm without the "Farmer's Advocate". Now for my perplexity. I got a bulb of a cinnamon vine from a seed firm in the spring and I don't know whether it should be lifted like a dahlia or not, as it is coming on time that bulbs should be lifted.

Do all firms name dahlias alike? We have one that is rather an odd color but are not sure of the name. When we were at London Exhibition this fall we were looking at the dahlias but when we got home and compared names with the catalogue there wasn't any that corresponded at all, so we aren't any further ahead.

Thanking Junia and the Nook readers for all the help in the past and with best wishes for the future.

Huron Co., Ont.

GLADIOLA.

The so-called "Cinnamon Vine" is a species of a family which rejoices in the name of "Dioscorea", after the Greek naturalist, Dioscorides. Its whole name is "Dioscorea divaricata", but other names more easily remembered are "Yam", and "Chinese Potato", for the Cinnamon Vine is actually the Yam, which grows to such a size in tropical countries that its great root-swellings are used as food, and taste something like sweet potatoes. A cousin, "Dioscorea bulbifera", bears great tubers, which sometimes weigh several pounds, in the axils of the leaves. When cooked they taste much like potatoes, hence they are known as "air potatoes." This species grows in tropical Asia.

Prof. Bailey says the root of the Cinnamon Vine "will remain in the ground over winter in New York," so one would judge that yours will be all right if left out. Better protect it with leaves or straw, put on after the surface of the ground has begun to freeze. Bailey also says, "The plant bears little tubers in the leaf-axils, and these are usually planted to produce the Cinnamon Vine; but it is not until the second year that



plants grown from these tubercles produce the large or full grown Yams."

In regard to your dahlia query: Any distinct flower should always have the same name, but occasionally confusion occurs.

Letter From Ontario Co.

Dear Junia.—Thank you for your kind invitation. I never had the courage to write before. I am glad you like my pen name. Several years ago I read the Language of Flowers, and with each flower was used a little verse; the one that I liked the best was as follows: Wild Rose—Pleasure After Pain.

"The rose that is sweetest and fairest Is the bud that is killed by the frost, And the love that is dearest and rarest Is the true love we have just lost."

When I see this delicate flower in bloom by the roadside or in the fence corner among the tall grasses the little verse comes into my mind, and I think that this tiny rose is sometimes not noticed yet its fragrance would be missed if it were not there, and so it is with us in real life sometimes; we do not appreciate fully what others do for us until they have left our side and it is too late to thank them.

Do you think this great war is making the people of to-day more noble and unselfish? Those who sacrifice their nearest and dearest cannot help but be different, remembering how they are shedding their blood for freedom's cause. With greetings to Lankshire Lass, who has my deepest sympathy, I must bid adieu. WILD ROSE.

The Cookery Column.

End of the Season Pickles.—Take 2 quarts green tomatoes, 1 quart ripe ones, 3 heads celery, 3 red peppers, 3 green peppers, 3 large onions, 1 small cabbage, 1 ripe cucumber, 1/2 cup salt, 3 pints vinegar, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 teaspoon pepper. Chop the vegetables; sprinkle with the salt and let stand over night. In the morning drain, pressing out all the liquid. Add the other ingredients and cook about an hour. Store as canned fruit.

Pumpkin Pie.—One and one-half cups cooked and mashed pumpkin, 1 cup milk, 1/2 cup cream, 1 egg beaten light, 2/3 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon ginger. Mix all together and pour into a pie pan lined with pastry as usual. Bake until the center is firm. The oven should be hot at first to bake the pastry, but should be reduced in about 10 or 15 minutes. Will take 25 or 30 minutes to bake.

Chicken Hot-Pot.—One large fowl, 3/4 lb. ham, 3 lbs. potatoes, 2 large onions, 2 cups stock or water, 2 tablespoons butter or drippings, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon paprika or a dash of red pepper. Peel the potatoes and parboil 10 minutes in salted water; cut into thick pieces. Slice the onions. Divide the fowl in pieces and cut the ham in small squares. Fill the baking pot with layers of chicken, ham, potatoes, onions, parsley and seasoning, with potato on top. Pour in the stock or water, with bits of the butter or drippings, cover, and bake in a slow oven about 3 hours. Add more stock or hot water from time to time if necessary and during the last half hour remove the lid to brown the potatoes.

Blushing Apples.—Take 8 red apples. Remove cores, without peeling, and set to cook in enough boiling water almost to cover, turning the apples as needed. When done remove apples to a plate and cut through the skin on two sides of the apples. Remove the skin carefully, and with a teaspoon scrape off all the red pulp adhering. Put this pulp on the apples. In the meantime have cooking together the grated rind and juice of 2 oranges, juice of half a lemon, and 1 cup sugar—these mixed with a little of the liquor left from the apples. Pour the syrup over the apples, and serve hot or cold. Instead of the orange sauce plain or whipped cream with sugar may be used, or plain maple syrup.

Bread Dumplings.—One small loaf stale bread, 1 egg and yoke of another, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1/2 teaspoon salt, nutmeg, milk or water. Soak the bread in the milk or water until soft—about an hour—then squeeze dry as possible. Put in a mixing-bowl. Add the egg and

yolk, the melted shortening, flour, salt, and a little nutmeg, and mix well. Have a saucepan full of boiling salt water ready. Mould the dumplings into balls and drop gently into the boiling water. Let boil, not too hard, until the dumplings rise to the top, which should take place in about 10 minutes. Take out at once and place on a hot dish. Serve immediately with meat and gravy, or as dessert with butter and syrup or jam. If any of the dumplings have to wait before being eaten keep in a dish, covered, over a pan of hot water. Any left over may be sliced and fried for another meal.

Economical, But Good.

Cottage Cheese from Sweet Milk.—Heat the milk just to blood heat, no more. Allow one junket tablet to each quart; crush them and dissolve in a very little cold water. Stir into the warm milk, and let stand in a warm room, without disturbing, until it is set. Turn into a thin bag and drain almost dry. Turn out of the bag, cut fine, add salt to flavor. Moisten with thick, sweet cream and pack into a pretty mould for use. May keep in granite or earthen dishes for some time in a cold place.

Baked Apples.—Six large, mellow apples, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon butter, 1/4 teaspoon cinnamon. Remove the cores only of the apples, then fill the centers with the following: Cream the butter and sugar together, add the flour and cinnamon and 1/2 cup sugar, and mix well. Bake in a hot oven until soft basting from time to time with the rest of the sugar stirred into a little water. The apples should be baked in an earthen or granite dish, never in tin, which is likely to discolor and spoil the flavor. Serve hot or cold, with or without cream.

Beef Stew.—Three lbs. beef, from the top round, or from any of the cheaper parts—neck, flank, etc., 2 tablespoons butter or dripping, 2 onions cut fine, 2 small tomatoes, 1/2 teaspoon paprika or pepper, 1 cupful stock or gravy, 1/2 cup sour cream. Brown the beef in pieces about 2 inches thick. Cut the beef in pieces about 2 inches thick. Brown the butter or dripping in a stewpan and add the onions and the meat, with a little salt. Let these brown for about 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Now add the sliced tomatoes, pepper and stock, and let simmer 2 1/2 hours. Add the sour cream and simmer for 1/2 hour longer. If needed add more stock or hot water at intervals, but always allow the cream to cook at least 15 minutes before adding the extra stock. Serve with dumplings or bits of buttered toast, put all around the hot platter on which the stew is placed. Garnish with parsley.

A Delicious Soft Gingerbread.—Mix well together 1/2 cup shortening (may be all butter or half butter and half lard) with 1/2 cup brown sugar. Add 1 egg and beat until smooth. Add 1 cup New Orleans molasses and 1/2 cup hot water in which has been dissolved 1 teaspoon soda. Next add 2 cups flour in which has been stirred 2 teaspoons ginger, 1 of cinnamon, and 1/4 of cloves, with a pinch of salt. Beat till smooth but no longer. Bake in a moderate oven. If pastry flour is used instead of bread flour, take a little less than 2 cups.

Cooked Cereal Muffins.—(From the Canadian Food Controller's "Saving Substitutes" service). Cooked oatmeal 1 cup, flour 1 1/2 cups, 1/2 cup milk, 1 egg, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoon sugar, 2 tablespoons dripping, 3 1/2 level teaspoons baking powder. Add half the milk to the beaten egg. Mix the rest of the milk with the cooked oatmeal and stir until smooth; then combine with the dry ingredients and beat well. Last of all add the melted dripping and beat again. Bake in greased gem pans in a hot oven.

Unkneaded Entire Wheat Bread.—(Endorsed by the United States Food Controller.) One and one-third compressed yeast cake, 1/2 cup tepid water, 2 cups scalded milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/4 cup molasses and salt into the milk and when cool add the yeast dissolved in the tepid water. Beat in the flour until the mixture is almost thick enough to knead—about 6 cupfuls will be needed—then cover and set aside to rise till double in bulk. Cut down, transfer to well-oiled bread-pans, smooth over the top with a knife, let stand till almost double in bulk and bake an hour in a slow oven.

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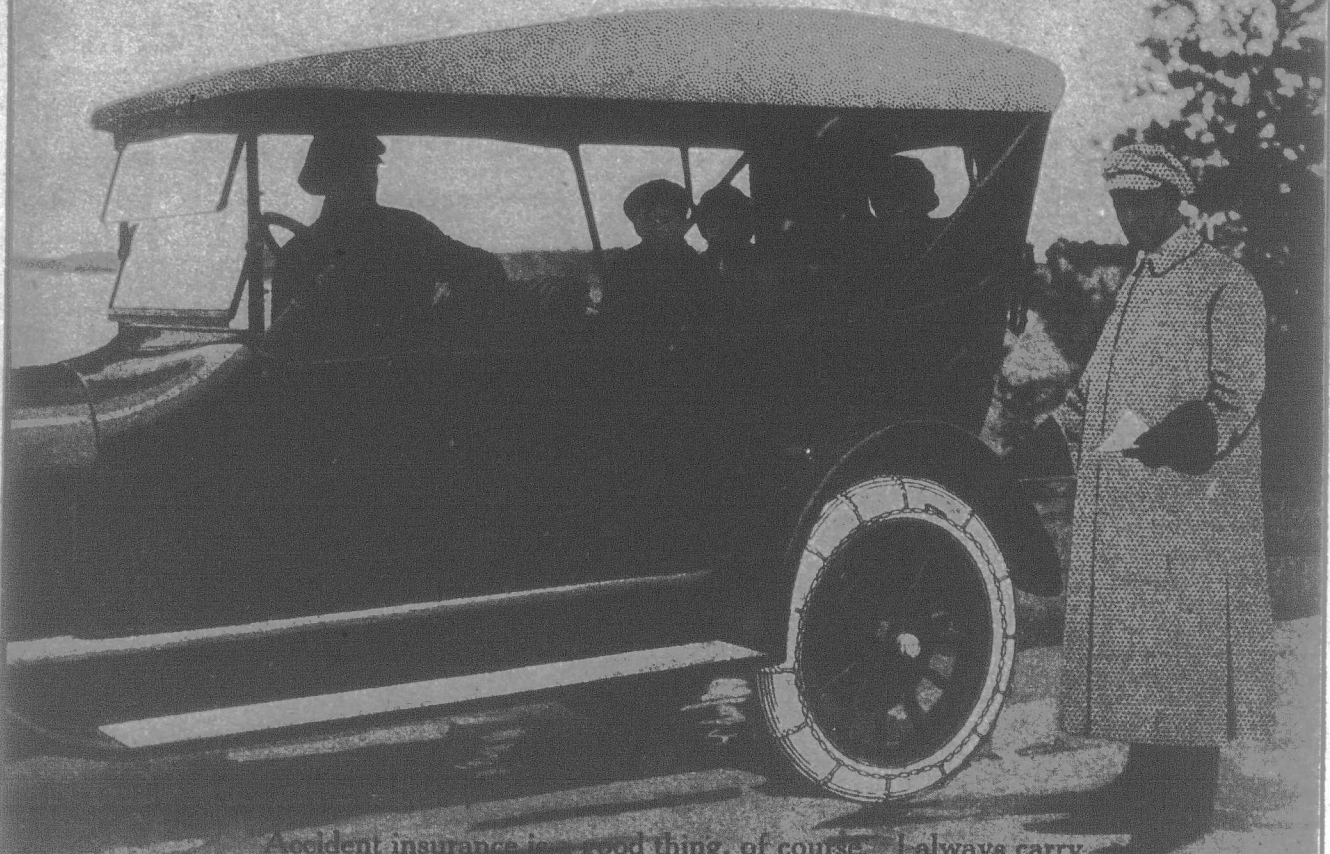
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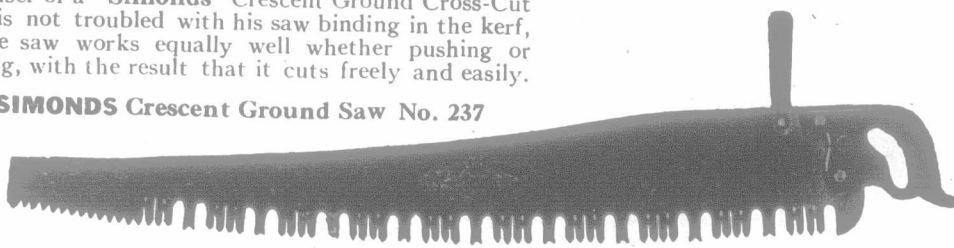
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### Does Not Bind in the Kerf

The user of a "Simonds" Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saw is not troubled with his saw binding in the kerf, as the saw works equally well whether pushing or pulling, with the result that it cuts freely and easily.

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SIMONDS Crescent Ground Saw No. 237



### "1900" Gravity Washer

Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.  
"1900" WASHER COMPANY  
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THREE and FOUR-HORSE EVENERS  
Pat. in Canada and U.S. A full line made for all farm machinery. Has many advantages over other eveners. Write for prices.  
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Skilled musicians—men and women who know all about pianos will tell you that the  
**Sherlock-Manning**  
20th Century Piano is undoubtedly  
"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"  
Write Dept. 18 for free Catalogue "T"  
THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.,  
London, (No street address necessary) Canada

### The Scrap Bag.

#### An Economical Hint.

Save the liquid left after mustard pickles have been used and add it to salad dressing in place of fresh vinegar and mustard, or use it next summer to mix with the chopped meat when making sandwiches.

#### Peach Juice.

Save the excess liquor from pickled peaches and baste roasting beef or lamb with it. It makes a great improvement in flavor of both meat and gravy.

#### A Suet Hint.

When rendering out suet add a cup of sweet milk to every 3 lbs. suet. The suet will be whiter and there will be less odor of melting fat. Suet should be used considerably in cold weather in puddings, etc., as it is a heat producer.

#### Keeping Chimney Clean.

Have all chimneys and pipes thoroughly clean before winter begins. An American magazine states that if bits of zinc or the out-worn zinc tops of old Mason sealers are burned occasionally in the stove the fumes generated will help to keep the pipes and chimney clear.

#### A Pumpkin Hint.

Often one dreads cutting a pumpkin in pieces when preparing it to cook. A good idea is to cut the pumpkin in two and heat it thoroughly in the oven. Let it get cool enough to handle, then cut and peel in the usual way. Some bake the pumpkin completely, then scrape out the pulp and make the pies as usual.

#### To Make Celery Look Pretty.

Cut thick, white stalks of celery in three-inch pieces. With a sharp knife make five slits at each end, lengthwise, about an inch deep. Leave in very cold water for an hour or two and the celery will curl up and look very attractive.

#### Washing Knives.

Never place the handles of riveted knives in hot water, as the blade will become loosened. First clean the knives with a cork and cleanser, then stand them upright in a pitcher or quart measure filled with water to which a pinch of washing powder has been added. The water should just cover the blades. Rinse in clear, slightly warm water and dry quickly.

#### For Good Pumpkin Pies.

To prevent the bottom crust of a pumpkin pie from becoming soggy try the following. Line the pie-plate with pastry. Now brush it all over with beaten white of an egg. Sprinkle over this grated breadcrumbs (not from crust). The crust will be dry, as the crumbs will absorb the surplus moisture. This is good for fruit pies too.

#### Behind the Sink.—Cleaning Zinc.

Tack a piece of dark oilcloth at the back of the sink. It is easily washed, and will save the wall. If liked it can be varnished occasionally. Zinc in a sink or beneath a stove, can be cleaned by rubbing with coal oil and bath-brick, or with Dutch Cleanser.

#### A Labor Saver.

If people knew how much a small, stiff hand-brush, which can be bought for five cents, helps on wash day, no set of washing apparatus would be without it. Put the wet clothes on the board, from the warm soapy suds, and use the brush to scrub out all badly soiled spots. By this means needless rubbing and waste of strength is saved.

#### Economy in Meat.

Here are three hard and fast rules for economical stews. (1) It is cheaper in the long run to buy stewing meat without bone. (2) A stew, to be good, must be tightly covered, and not allowed to boil hard even for a minute. It should be kept a long time, just simmering, on the back of the stove. (3) Never add a large quantity of water or stock at one time to the gravy of a stew while cooking. Add a little at a time. The flavor will be better.



The Scrap bag.

Raspberry Bushes.

Cultivate well between the raspberry bushes, and cut old canes off close to the ground. After the soil is well frozen mulch the top with manure.

Fall Gardening.

Get next spring's garden ready this fall, and so leave it open to all the mellowing influences of the winter. All of the manure should be put on and worked into the soil then if possible; if not it may be spread over during winter. When the manure is not available many people resort to the device of sowing a green crop between the rows in late summer—vetches, or some similar crop—which may be turned under in the spring adding both humus as well as plant-food. Be sure to burn all the cleanings of the garden, to kill remaining insect life or cocoons, and to save time next spring.

Faded Walls.

A writer in The Independent says that a good treatment for a wall whose paper has become faded, is to apply a "water tint" (sometimes called "water paint") They come in a powder, which are easily mixed with water to the required thickness and applied with a new or perfectly clean whitewash brush. Care should be exercised in the choice of color, as the whole effect of a room depends upon the tones used in wall and floor coverings, the background or setting for everything else in it.

The Dollar Chain

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

Contributions from Oct. 5th to Oct. 12th:— Mrs. E. M., Blytheswood, Ont., \$1.00.

Amount previously acknowledged.....\$4,938.30

Total to Oct. 12th.....\$4,939.30

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

A Letter From One of Our Aviators.

[The following letter from Flight-Lieutenant Douglas S. Weld, sent to Miss Maud Weld, a Canadian nurse in the Kitchener Hospital, England, and thence to Lieut. Weld's mother in London, Ont., may be of especial interest to those who are interested in The Farmer's Advocate. Lieut. Weld is a son of Mr. John Weld, of the William Weld Co., Manager of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.]

Off.-Gef.-Lager, Freiburg, Baden, Germany. Aug. 5th, 1917.

My dear Cousin Maud and Mother:

I am writing a combined letter to you and mother, as I will not be able to write another one for two weeks, and there are several things I would like you to do for me. After you read this will you please forward it on to mother. We are allowed to write two letters of six pages and four post cards a month.

I was brought down in an air fight on July 12th and had a most marvelous escape; should have been killed but was very fortunate, the machine was badly smashed up and fell about a mile behind the German trenches. Luckily I was not wounded. I was immediately covered with several rifles and was taken prisoner. The first place I was taken to was the officers' mess of the German Flying Corps. I was treated very well indeed there, and I had a good dinner and lots to smoke and drink, and was asked a good many questions.

The next morning I was sent to a camp and there asked more questions, and have been from one place to another until I arrived here on July 25th, and I expect will be here for some time. We have fairly comfortable quarters, but not much room for exercise; we are allowed out every Friday morning for a few hours to walk around the town and go for a swim and we certainly look forward to Friday. The scenery around here is very pretty indeed and the city reminds me a great deal of Canadian cities. There are several other officers in the camp whom I know and

who are sharing their food parcels with me till mine arrive.

The regular ration for a day is breakfast, coffee; dinner, soup, a vegetable and sometimes meat; supper, soup; with a loaf of black bread every five days, and some sugar every two weeks, so you know what the bulk of this letter is going to be about. I would like you to notify the Bank of Montreal of my address, and have my mail sent on to me.

Now for the important part of the letter: As you can see, it is very difficult for me to order things to eat by writing. I wish you would arrange with some shop to send me a food parcel every week and to send the bill to father or to the Bank of Montreal. Money can't buy food here, as I think the Government have commandeered it. Have stuff of this kind sent: tea, sugar, butter, biscuits, cheese, rice, dates, sweet chocolate, bacon, oatmeal, condensed milk, raisins, beans, jam, potted meats, etc. But no soup—twice a day is sufficient; also a pipe, some tobacco, and Virginia cigarettes, Players or Gold Flake.

If you can find out from the Bank of Messrs. Cox and Co., on the Strand about my kit, will you ask them to send it down to Cousin Harry's in Enfield and ask them in Enfield if they will send me a pair of trousers out of my trunk, a tunic which is in my kit, and a pair of boots, but not to send both boots at the same time; have them wrapped up in separate parcels and then I will most likely receive them.

This is certainly a lot to ask you to do, but I hope you won't mind doing these things for me.

By the time I receive an answer to this I expect it will be well on in October, as letters don't seem to get through very fast, but you may be sure I will be looking forward to my first letter.

With heaps of love,

Yours very affectionately, Douglas.

P. S.—Send me some soap.

Current Events.

Canada's first draft of men under the Military Service Act will be called up on December 10.

Canadian Minister of Militia, Sir Edward Kemp, while thanking the people who strove to secure furlough for the men who have been at the front since the beginning of the war, has explained that because of the great need for fighting men this cannot at present be granted.

Premier Sir Robert Borden, on Oct. 11th, announced the formation of a Union Government. The additional men are J. A. Calder, Minister of Railways in Saskatchewan; Premier Sifton, of Alberta, P. A. Crerar, Pres. of the United Grain-growers, Ltd.; Hon. N. W. Rowell; T. B. Carvell, N. B.; Premier Murray of Nova Scotia.

In the new Government Hon. George G. Murray becomes Secretary of State; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, while Hon. Martin Burrell is transferred to the Department of Labor.

The United States coal embargo against Canada has been lifted.

Kerensky's plan for a coalition Government in Russia has been carried out and the personnel of the members announced.

In Tien-Tsin, China, because of floods along the Yangtse River, 400,000 people have been left homeless.

The greatest news of the week has been that six weeks ago a serious mutiny occurred on the German fleet, in consequence of which the Kaiser ordered that one out of every seven of the mutineers should be shot, but afterwards on the advice of Chancellor Michaelis reduced the sentence to three leaders. Socialist influence and the effects of the Russian revolution are believed to have been at the back of the mutiny, which is looked upon as somewhat significant. Subsequently Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, resigned. For the past fortnight bad weather has hindered operations on the west front,

Only Fine, Flavoury Teas

are used to produce the famous

"SALADA"

blends. Every leaf is fresh, fragrant full of its natural deliciousness. Sold in sealed packets only. B 107

Luxurious Couches At Low Prices



Only \$20

The handsome Couch illustrated above is made of quarter-cut oak, in fumed or golden finish. Deep coil spring construction wire, tied, with soft felted top and full spring edge. Upholstered in fine grade Morocco line, either black or brown, diamond tufted top, as shown, or plain top, same price.

One example of the hundreds of pieces shown in our large Photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7

Everything in it priced freight paid to your nearest station in Ontario, Quebec or Maritime Provinces.

The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, Toronto

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA



Economy Begins at Home

Now-a-days Governments, Chancellors, bankers and business men talk economy. However, it is one thing to talk economy and another to put it into practice.

The Canadian Housewife

holds the key to the situation. Real economy may be practised by the housewife in food purchasing for the home. At very small cost she may obtain the finest cocoa that money can buy—a cocoa unexcelled as a food drink and unrivalled as a flavoring, that adds extra delight to hundreds of dainty desserts.

Write for COWAN'S Recipe Book on Desserts—mailed free.

COWAN'S COCOA "Perfection Brand"

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**FREE**

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions—contains 40 pages with 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments—All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear—it shows Furs for every member of the family. Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be mailed as requests are received.

**HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK**

1917-18 EDITION

1698—This Cape of Black Wolf is made in one of the most fascinating designs shown for this season. It is of generous width on the shoulders and the band collar is just what is required to make it one of the warmest and most comforting fur pieces. The fur is fine, silky, jet black and very durable. Fastens as shown with silk crocheted buttons.

Price, DELIVERED TO YOU, \$8.50

1699—Muff to match. In the new large barrel shape, trimmed as shown with head, tail and paws. It is finished over soft down and has silk wrist cord. PRICE OF MUFF DELIVERED TO YOU \$10.00

The set throughout is lined with black corded silk poplin. This is a most desirable and serviceable fur set. A striking example of wonderful "HALLAM" values.

Address, using number as below.

**John Hallam Limited**

406 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

**BOVRIL**

Body Building Power independently proved to be 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

**A Radiant Skin Like a Girl**

The radiant color and texture of youth may be restored to those who have facial or other skin blemishes. TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, REDNESS and all non-contagious skin afflictions successfully removed by our treatments. The permanent removal of Superfluous Hair, Warts and Moles by Electrolysis is one of our specialties. Complexion Purifier, large bottle \$1.50, and Complexion Cream, 75 cents, sent post-paid to any address. Consultation free at office or by letter. Our booklet F sent on request.



HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LIMITED  
61A COLLEGE STREET TORONTO

**500 Cattle, Sheep and Horses**

IN A GREAT CLOSING-OUT CREDIT SALE  
Lot 14, Con. 3, Toronto Township, Peel County, near BRAMPTON, ONT.

**Wednesday, October 24th, 1917**

- 80 Purebred and High-grade Oxford Ewes.
- 20 Oxford Ewe Lambs (high grade).
- 75 Purebred and High-grade Shropshire Ewes.
- 25 Shropshire lambs (high grade).
- 100 High-grade Leicester Ewes, mostly shearlings.
- 5 Purebred Oxford Rams, 1 Purebred Shropshire Ram and
- 100 Good Grade Ewes.
- 10 Choice Cows with calves at foot (dairy grades)
- 15 Springers and Milkers (dairy grades).
- 8 Horses, Heavy Draft and Roadsters.

Everything must be sold. In the event of bad weather, sale will be held under cover. No catalogues.

TERMS: 6 months' credit will be given on approved joint notes without interest. Longer time may be arranged. 6% off for cash.

**ELGIN ARMSTRONG, Prop., Malton, R.R. No. 2, Ont.**

**BEESWAX WANTED**

WE PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH OR TRADE

The Tillson Company, Ltd.  
TILLSONBURG ONT.

**STANFIELD'S**

Unshrinkable UNDERWEAR

Owes its Popularity to the Very Best of Wool

Of the kinds of wool needed for the favorite lines of Stanfield's Underwear, we are the largest purchasers in Canada. This gives us command of the market, so that we are able to secure just what we want in weight and length of fibre—in fact, we get the pick of the kind of wool best suited to the many different weights and classes of Stanfield's Underwear.

Made up into garments, this wool is delightfully soft, and so strong and durable that Stanfield's actually costs less per year of wear than the cheaper, less comfortable kinds.

For the growing child, Stanfield's new Adjustable Combinations and Adjustable Sleepers (with feet) are simply perfect. By moving the waist buttons each combination or sleeper can be kept just the right length till it is worn out, and the lower part of the garment can be quickly removed.

Write for Free Sample Book showing over a dozen weights and textures, from the lightest Silkwool to the heaviest ribbed goods for Outdoor Men.

**STANFIELD'S LIMITED, • TRURO, N. S.**

22

and especially in Flanders, which has become a quagmire of mud. Early in the week the Germans made some gains both near Ypres and north of the Bois la Chaume, but later gains were reported from both British and French lines. A few rods, forward or back, from day to day, constitute the bulk of the war news along these lines. The Russians, too, have gained a few trenches east of Riga, and the Russians and Roumanians on the Roumanian front, but a more substantial advance appears to have been made by the Russians who are fighting against the Turks in the Caucasus, an event of considerable importance to General Maude. It is stated unofficially that great preparations are being made for a new Balkan campaign. By the end of the year the Allies will have 1,250,000 men ready for it, including 600,000 Greeks, followers of Venizelos, and 150,000 Serbians. The Greek fleet will also assist if necessary.

**The Windrow**

In France more than 25,000 priests and church students are fighting in the trench church students are fighting in the trenches.

U-boats are now camouflaged by streaking and mottling their surfaces so that when in motion they are practically invisible on the water, even when they come up to breathe.

The corn crop in the United States is this year an enormous one, 3,248,000,000 bushels, a world's record. The potato crop exceeds that of last year by nearly 200,000,000 bushels.

The new Premier of France, M. Paul Painlevé, has been, like President Wilson, a university professor. Before the war he was known solely as an authority on higher mathematics, but during the last three years he has proved his administrative ability, first as Minister of Inventions and later as Minister of War.

H. A. Garfield, Fuel Controller of the United States, is a son of the late President James A. Garfield.

Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, in an interview with the London correspondent of the Amsterdam "Hantsblad," declared that in one respect the submarine had been a blessing to England in having acted as a stimulus to cultivation, so that within a year the United Kingdom will be practically independent of imports so far as the chief foodstuffs are concerned.

John Burrows has said: "Germany may become the dominant power in Europe, but that end will never be achieved by the force of arms, but by superior efficiency in the arts of peace. The law of nature holds, that the nation which is most just and most humane shall prevail."

Dr. Richard von Kuhlmann has been recalled from Constantinople and placed at the head of the Imperial Foreign Office in Germany. It is thought by many that the appointment of this young diplomat, who lived for many years in London and was believed to have strong English tendencies, may point to a new set of peace negotiations.

Miss Grace Gassette, a Chicago artist living now in Paris, has become, since the war opened, one of the world's greatest authorities in the invention and use of surgical appliances for the wounded, and is frequently called into consultation by the foremost surgeons of Paris. She has an absolute genius for the work, for before the war she had scarcely seen the inside of a hospital. One of her inventions is an aluminum corset; well padded, which is being used instead of the old-fashioned heavy and uncomfortable plaster cast. Miss Gassette has received the distinction from the French Government of being made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a recognition that has come to but few women.

In Japan since the beginning of the war has been noted a decided Buddhist reaction against Christianity. Yet christian institutions are being followed. There are, for instance, young men's Budahist associations which follow the general plan



**Top Prices For Your HAY AND STRAW**

Always in the market to buy.

Write us for prices. Get your name on our list and we will send you every Saturday list of prices we are paying for following week.

Call on us if you are in town and make arrangements with us to handle your hay, etc.

Reference: Bank of Toronto

**McCullough & Muir**  
256 Dundas St., Toronto

**Your Frisky Colt-**



... must be properly halter-broken unless you want constant trouble. A colt naturally uses a halter roughly. He will break it or pull out of it if he possibly can. Once let him get this habit and it is almost impossible to break him of it. Don't take chances which may lessen the value of your colt.

The Classic Halter as illustrated has been specially designed for colts and is a very serviceable halter. Leather parts securely riveted and electric-welded steel fittings.

Price, prepaid... **\$1.00**  
or \$1.10 west of Port William, Ont.

At your dealer's or direct. Write for Catalogue. It's FREE.

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No. 68 Waterloo Street, Stratford, Ont.



When writing please mention this paper.

of our Y. M. C. A., and there are Buddhist Sunday Schools in which are Buddhist hymns set to many of our hymn tunes. Buddhism, in short, is being modernized, even reformed.

Helen Tew, of Washington, D. C., won the first prize given by the National Emergency Food Garden Competition in vegetable canning this fall.

A stairway 2,000 metres long has been built up the mountain side to Tafane, on the Isonzo front, to aid the passage of the Italian troops in their warfare against the Austrians.

A 100-inch mirror for the greatest reflecting telescope in the world has arrived at Mount Wilson, Cal., 5,700 feet above sea level. This great apparatus will, it is hoped, give many revelations of the heavens previously unknown.

The value of dogs at the front may be judged from the fact that they are now supplied with gas masks made purposely for them.

A "community market" has been established in a "Sunday School building that looks like a Greek temple" in Brookline, Mass. A small rental is charged for tables where producers sell their own produce at fixed prices, and all produce is sold by weight.

Professor Paribeni, while continuing excavations at the ancient port of Ostia, near Rome, is reported to have discovered the remains of a magnificent Roman house, which he hopes to restore to its former splendor. A frescoed hall in the house contains lifelike portraits of philosophers and poets, one of which, crowned with a laurel wreath, is believed to be an authentic portrait of Virgil.

The United States is busily building portable war hospitals for use at the front. These will be much more dry and comfortable than tent hospitals, and will be very completely equipped.

A unique mowing machine for the sea is now in operation in the United States, on the Pacific coast. It goes along the water like a boat, and its duty is to gather up kelp for the manufacture of potash, one of the articles for which the world formerly depended chiefly upon Germany.

The poets and singers of America are organizing an ambulance service on the Isonzo front. They plan to place 50 ambulances worth \$2,000 each in the Italian lines within a few months.

There is now in the United States one of the most powerful fighting airplanes in the world, the Italian Caproni triplane, that can bear besides its own weight an added 3 tons. This permits it to carry 25 passengers at the rate of 90 miles an hour. It came over from Italy in sections, and Italian aviators will demonstrate its value by long flights in America. It is run by 3 engines, and carries 9 machine guns.

At a recent meeting of the Humanitarian Association in the United States, the first annual medal was voted to President Wilson, who was complimented on his message to the Pope, declared to be "the greatest humanitarian document ever sent by anyone." An active worker in the Association came second but was not eligible for the medal. Henry Ford received the third highest number of votes, and Dr. Frank Crane (Author of "Footnotes to Life") the fourth.

Of the many pre-Revolution parties in Russia none now survives except the Constitutional Democrats, to which the mass of the middle and property-owning classes adhere, and the socialists, who, however, are subdivided into several groups, of which the "Bolsheviki", or Extremists, are the most radical.

Over 2,000,000 victims of the war are reported to be actually destitute and in need of daily food in Western Asia. These people are chiefly Armenians, Syrians, and deported Greeks. The deserts of Asia Minor, along the caravan routes, are strewn with bones of their friends who fell by the way, a pitiful story, shown by photographs of the bones, in heaps,

**GUNS TRAPS ANIMAL BAIT**

and all Trappers Supplies

**John Hallam Limited**

722 Hallam Building, Toronto.

TRAPPERS' and SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLY CATALOG 1917-18 Edition Now ready, 32 pages illustrated. Send for it today. It will pay you. Address, using number as below.

which are now finding their way to America from missionaries in the East.

A book "Germany the Next Republic" by Carl W. Ackerman, published by the Geo. H. Doran Co., New York, gives some interesting facts in regard to the spirit of the German people. Mr. Ackerman who was United States press representative in Germany for two years before the war broke out, states that at that time he was sympathetic with Germany, "But my sympathy changed to disgust," he continues, "as I watched developments in Germany change the German people from world-citizens to narrow-minded, deceitful tools of a ruthless Government." He saw, he says, "the Germany of 1913 disappear," and a lawless Germany born in its place. He has no idea that Prussianism will give up the fight soon; "the Kaiser", he states, "believes he can gamble for a long time yet with his people."

For two winters Italy has fought in parts of her front at altitudes of from 9,000 to nearly 11,000 feet. During the campaign of 1916-17 the weather was so severe that in less than four months there were nearly 50 days of snow-fall, which reached a depth of from 15 to 33 feet, while in some of the higher mountain positions there were nearly 50 degrees F. of frost, and in on day no less than 105 avalanches were reported. History offers no other example of an army that has fought permanently and successfully in such a position. Over 3,000 miles of roads have been laid to give access to newly conquered positions and carry material for the army. Also over 100 bridges have been constructed.—The Independent.

**Help.**

"It's settled. No use fighting against the inevitable any more. The Call must be several times enlarged. We have ordered four more linotypes and three trainloads of print and want a hundred printers to further the interests of the brewers and the distillers, the railways, the automobile makers and other manufacturers, to boom the interests of the organization to protect last year's birdnests, for the blue cross and the green cross, for the wime see aye and the a c m y, for the society for thrift and the spend-thrift, to defend the navy league and to lambaste those in league against it, to encourage the society for the prevention of beauty and holler for homeliness, publicity for the waggies and much boosting for the state teacher's college, finally to yell for liberty bonds, all without money and without price! Help, help! Will daylight never come!" Longmont Call.

**The O. A. C. Sale.**

If there is anything interesting in the advertisement in this issue regarding the sale of pure-bred live stock at the Ontario Agricultural College, on November 1, write at once to A. Leitch, O. A. C., Guelph, for a catalogue and full information. The Shorthorns to be sold include both beef and dual-purpose strains, and all are aware that high-class sires have been used at the College and many of the cows are imported. This should afford a splendid opportunity of getting some of the best stuff in the country. Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires are included in the list, as are Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Write at once for a catalogue and full information.

**MEN WANTED** to learn the trade of moulding. We pay liberal wages from the start.

**McCLARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LONDON**

**JAEGER** Should Be Worn By Ladies

Constitutionally women are much more delicately constructed than men, and their bodies being of a much finer texture are more susceptible to weather changes. Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear affords complete protection in all weather and at all seasons.

A fully illustrated catalogue free on application.

For sale at Jaeger stores and agencies throughout Canada.

**DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woollen CO. LIMITED**  
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg  
British "founded 1883".



**Auction Sale OF Horses-Cattle Sheep and Hogs**

FOR **C. F. Jackson,** 3 miles west of St. Thomas, Ont.

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th**

On account of wet weather on Friday last there is the following stock to sell:

45 Good Young Horses	15 Dairy Cows
50 Heavy Cattle	
30 two-year-old Steers	40 Yearlings
10 Brood Sows	60 Hogs
150 Young Ewes	
10 Rams (Dorset and Leicester)	

Sale commences at twelve o'clock.

**C. F. Jackson, Proprietor**  
Locke & McLachlin Auctioneers

**Clearing Auction Sale of Pure-bred Stock**  
Including Clydesdales, Holsteins, Dorset Sheep, Yorkshire Swine

the property of Arthur Watson, Lot 20, Con. 7, Tp. Westminster, 1 1/2 miles west of Glanworth, Ont., on London & Port Stanley Radial Line.

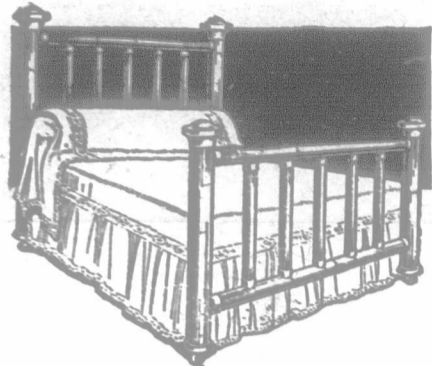
**Tuesday, October 23rd, 1917**

CLYDESDALES—5 mares in foal, 4 fillies, and 1 stallion, rising 2 years. All registered.  
PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS—1 imported cow, 2 two-year-old heifers and 4 yearling heifers; also a few grades.  
DORSET SHEEP—6 ewes and 1 ram (all registered).  
SWINE—1 registered Yorkshire sow with litter and a number of shoats.

As the farm has been sold, everything will go without reserve, including hay, grain and implements on a 100-acre farm at usual terms of credit.

**ARTHUR WATSON, PROPRIETOR, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO**  
LOCKE & McLACHLIN, Auctioneers





**\$24.95**  
**Buy this Bed,**  
**Mattress and Spring**  
**COMPLETE**

The brass bed shown in the standard line of a famous manufacturer. State width desired—3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 in. The spring is all-metal and vermin-proof. The mattress is the reliable Regal Felt Mattress.

**\$4 DOWN, Freight Paid**  
**Easy to Buy Easy to Pay**

This is only an ordinary example of the values you get in buying by mail from Burroughes.

**WRITE TO-DAY** For Big Catalogue

We furnish the home throughout, giving the best quality for the lowest prices and the easiest terms. Write for your catalogue. We pay freight to points in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

**BURROUGHES**  
Dept. C, TORONTO, ONT.

**Cotton Seed Meal**

A few reasons why this feed is rapidly winning favor among the farmers:

- 1st—Because it contains the largest percentage of protein than any feed on the market.
- 2nd—It furnishes the cheapest form of protein.
- 3rd—Judiciously fed, it will produce more milk and flesh than any other feed.
- 4th—It has a manurial value second to none.

Compare the feeding value of COTTON SEED MEAL with other foods which we give herewith.

	Protein	Approximate cost per lb. at present prices
Cotton Seed Meal.....	41%	6.9 cents
Cotton Seed Meal.....	38 1/2%	7.2 "
Oil Cake Meal.....	36%	.8 "
Bran.....	16%	10.93 "
Shorts.....	16%	14.00 "
Oats.....	12% (51c. bus.)	12.00 "
Corn.....	8% (\$1.35 bus.)	28.00 "

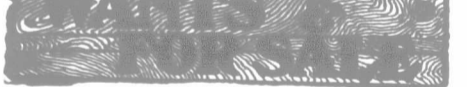
Would it not pay to sell some oats and feed COTTON SEED MEAL?

"Figure this out for yourself." How to get the most food value for your money.

BUY FROM YOUR OWN COMPANY.

UNITED FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CO., LIMITED.

2 Francis St., Toronto.



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.

FARM FOREMAN—A WORKING FOREMAN to take charge of a 200-acre mixed farm. House, furniture and food supplied—wife to do the cooking for extra hired help. Employment of daughter or son, age 12 yrs. up, or position open to a single man. Answer, giving full information regarding your experience, age, family and salary per year. E. E. Wallace, Glen Dhu Farm, Whitby, Ont.

I HAVE TWO PAIRS OF GOOD CROSS foxes, cheap. Write for prices.—R. S. Coates Thamesville, Ont.

WANTED—A SINGLE EXPERIENCED FARM hand by the year, also strong boy or middle-aged man to do chores and help milk. Address—E. Hopkins, R. 1, Caledonia, Ont.

WANTED—STOCK MAN, EXPERIENCED, and capable, having thorough knowledge of the care of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and pigs. Single man. Apply to Frank Cockshutt, 42 Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED—FERRET, STATE AGE, SEX, trained or untrained.—M. A. Campbell, Milton West, Ont.

Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BROWN LEGHORNS (ROSE-COMB)—FOR sale, a choice lot of cockerels, hens and pullets. Let us mate you a trio from our best layers, at most reasonable prices. Write us your wants—Galloway & English, "Box A", Ingersoll, Ont.

**Gossip.**

**Shorthorns and Herefords.**

We wish to draw attention only at this time to the Elgin County Pure-bred Breeders' second annual combination sale, to be held in St. Thomas, on Nov. 8. Fifty Shorthorns and eleven Herefords will be offered. Further particulars will appear in future issues, or for full information write Duncan Brown, Shedden, Ontario, or James Page Wallace, Ontario.

**The West Middlesex Holstein Auction.**

Forty head of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle will be assembled at Strathroy on October 30, for sale by public auction. A number of the cows have just freshened and more are to freshen soon. They are selections from the herds of Messrs. H. Tout and Merrick. There will also be sold a number of Clydesdales and other horses. Catalogues may be had on application to Harry A. Tout, Strathroy, Ontario. See the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

**Shorthorns at Crediton.**

H. Oestreicher & Sons are offering 24 females and 6 bulls at their auction sale advertised elsewhere in this issue. Five cows will have calves at foot; these are due in November, and the remainder of breeding age are all bred to calve later on. Out of this thirty head of high-class Shorthorns breeders should be able to find something that will exactly suit them as herd headers, or to add to the female section of their herds. The date is October 24 and the place is easily accessible by the G. T. R. Write these breeders for full particulars after seeing the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

**Currie's Sale of Dual-Purpose Shorthorns.**

At the sale to be held by A. E. Currie, on October 26, there will be an opportunity to buy stock from heavy-milking Shorthorns. There is a bull calf from a 50-lb. cow and a heifer from an R. O. P. cow, and by Barrington Record (imp.). Included in the sale are Village Girls, Floras, and some of the Matchless strain. In Yorkshires there are young sows bred and some ready to breed, as well as eight boars ready for service. There are still others of different ages. Some choice registered and grade Leicesters will also be disposed of. See the advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write at once for a catalogue.

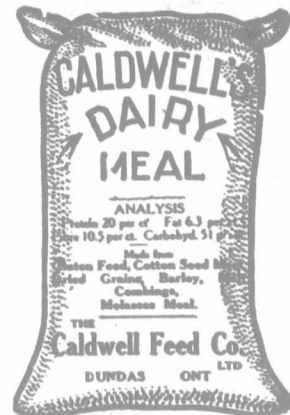
**The Cline Holstein Dispersal.**

Sixty head of registered Holsteins, the property of Cline & Carroll, on the Hamilton Road, four miles from London, will be dispersed on Wednesday, October 31. At the head of the herd is Baron D. Fayne, whose dam, Daisy B. Fayne 2nd., at three years, made 520 pounds of milk and 23 pounds butter in seven days. The sire, Butter Baron, is out of Butter Baroness, with over 33 pounds butter in seven days. The foundation cows in this herd were chosen from some of the best herds in the country and there are some choice young heifers and bulls included in the catalogue of sale. Write to Dr. C. A. Cline, London, Ontario, and procure a catalogue. The advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue.

**The Paris Holstein Sale.**

The Oxford Holstein breeders have set apart October 26 as a rally day, when 40 head of high-class Holsteins will be sold at Oak Park Stock Farm, Paris, Ontario. The Provincial Plowing Match will be held on the same farm on October 24, 25 and 26, and the cattle will be on exhibit during these dates. All cattle over one year are tuberculin-tested and all females in milk will have official seven-day or yearly records. All calves are from tested dams. No dairyman should miss this opportunity of attending the Plowing Match and taking home his choice of this forty head of high-class Holsteins. Write W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ontario, or N. P. Sager, St. George, Ontario, for a catalogue and full particulars.

**CALDWELL'S**



**A Meal Ration**  
**For Milking Cows**

Milk prices are "jumping" everywhere. So why not coax your cows to do just a little better? Our Dairy Meal is high in protein and contains just the right amount of each material to make it a balanced, milk-producing ration.

Caldwell's Dairy Meal, we believe, cannot be improved. Increased milk yields and satisfied customers give us this confidence. Give it a trial.

**We Guarantee**  
**This Feed**  
to produce all the milk the cow is capable of.

**The Caldwell Feed & Cereal Co., Limited**  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO

Makers also of Molasses Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute Calf Meal, Hog Feeds, Molasses Horse Feed and Poultry Feeds of all kinds.

**STANDARD FEEDS**

**BREEDER'S AUCTION SALE**

**Friday, October 26, 1917**

OF

**Dual-Purpose and Scotch**

**SHORTHORNS**

**YORKSHIRES**

Sows bred and ready to breed. Boars fit for service.

**LEICESTERS**

Registered and grade rams and ewes.

Consolidated telephone (Erin Central)

Morning trains met at Rockwood, G. T. R. and Erin, C. P. R.

TERMS: Cash, or 3 months' credit on bankable paper, with interest at 6%.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

**A. E. Currie, R. R. No. 1, Guelph, Ont.**

**The Real Tractor and Plowing Demonstration of 1917**

to be held under the auspices of the ONTARIO PLOWMEN'S ASSOCIATION, in connection with the

**PROVINCIAL PLOWING MATCH**

AT OAK PARK STOCK FARM, BRANTFORD

**Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 24, 25 and 26**

To every farmer in Ontario—to every man who loves the neatly turned furrow, the Ontario Plowmen's Association extends a hearty invitation to be present at our—Annual Provincial Plowing Match to be held at Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford. The best Plowmen of Eastern and Western Ontario will be in the field. Fifteen Thousand people witnessed the big demonstration last year. We anticipate a much greater number at Brantford. Make up a party from your locality and motor over—or come by rail with a neighbor. Purchase single fare ticket to Brantford and obtain Standard Certificate Receipt from agent. Have Receipt stamped at Headquarter Tent on grounds.

**THE TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION.**

Every farmer who appreciates the advances made in farm efficiency should not miss this up-to-date farm machinery demonstration. A large number of firms will be represented. There will be two-wheeled, four-wheeled, caterpillar, auto-types—every type of tractor so far on the market in America. It will be a day well spent to see these at work. The Hydro Electric will have a power demonstration on the grounds. There will be an auction sale of pedigreed Holsteins, Shropshires and Yorkshires at 2 p.m. on the 26th.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM is reached by trolley in 10 minutes from either Paris or Brantford—cars of two Radial lines stop right at the Farm. Lunch will be served on the grounds.

For further information write,

**J. LOCKIE WILSON, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.**

**When writing please mention Farmer's Advocate**



*Devonshire.*

[L.S.]



**GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

*E. F. Newcombe*

The Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

**WHEREAS** it is provided by our Militia Act of Canada, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 41, Section 69, that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may place our Militia of Canada, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada for the defence thereof, at an time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

**And Whereas** that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty, and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide re-enforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

**And Whereas** by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

**And Whereas** it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

**And Whereas** the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1833, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated.

**EXCEPTIONS:—**

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Government of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

**And Whereas** it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

**And Whereas** it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following:

**GROUND OF EXEMPTION:—**

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
- (e) Ill health or infirmity;
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

**And Whereas** moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign and known as the War Time Elections Act that certain persons thereby

disqualified from voting with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

**And Whereas** it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that application for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

**And Whereas** our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

**Now Therefore Know Ye** that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labor, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications in person through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or application for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

**In Testimony Whereof** We have caused these Our Letters to be made hereunto affixed. **WITNESS:** Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honorable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

*Thomas Mulvey*

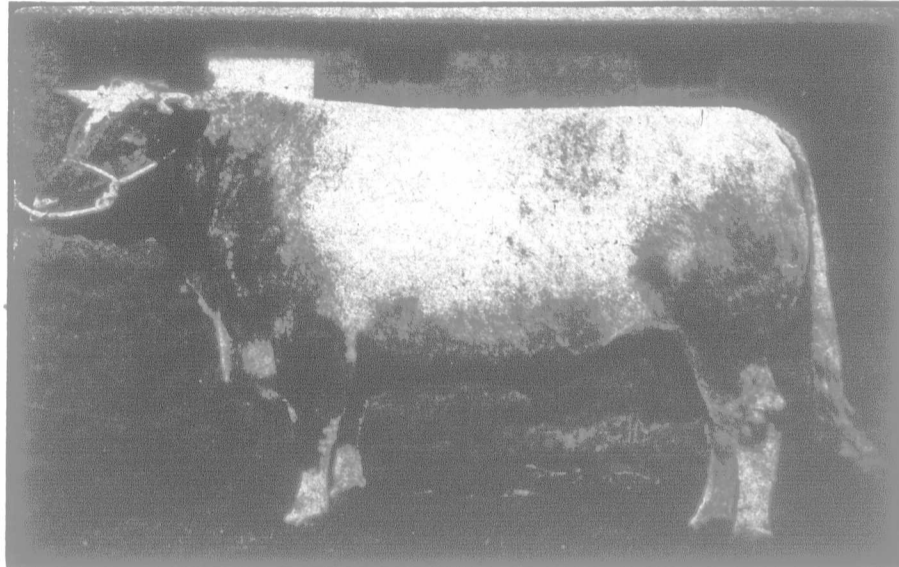
Under-Secretary of State.



# 125 WESTERN ONTARIO SHORTHORNS

Sell at London

Wednesday  
November 7th  
1917



At the  
**Fraser House  
Barns**  
King Street

Many by such bulls as Blarney Stone, Sea Foam, Best Boy, and other high-class sires in the offering, which includes representatives of such standard families as the Augusta, Duchess of Gloster, Matchless, Mysie, Lovely, Nonpareil, Rosemary, Mina, Clementina, Wimple, Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Dorothy and Stamford. Several herd bull prospects in the offering. For catalogue write

**HARRY SMITH, Manager of the Sale,**

**HAY P.O., ONT.**

Auctioneers: T. E. ROBSON and JOHN LAIDLAW

### Gossip.

#### Alloway Lodge Angus and Southdowns.

Readers of The Farmer's Advocate require no words of ours to introduce Alloway Lodge Stock Farm, owned by Robert McEwen R. R. 4, London, Ont., and situated about three miles from Byron. Any one interested particularly in Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Southdown sheep, Yorkshire pigs, and Scotch Collie dogs will always find special attractions at Alloway Lodge and in fact any good, all round farmer interested in the general advancement of agriculture will find himself abundantly repaid for a few hours spent in the fields and stables of this well-kept farm, in company with Colonel McEwen and his sons. At the present time the Angus herd and Southdown flock are more attractive than ever before. The "Doddies" are a choice lot composed of a number of high-quality foundation cows of the Blackbird, Pride, Erica and Queen Mother families. They are mated with the herd bull, Queen's Edward, a deep, thick, smooth, low-set, high-quality youngster of the Queen Mother family, with a view to producing as much quality as possible, combined with substance in the offspring. This bull was first-prize senior calf at the Indiana State Fair in 1916.

The present offering from the herd should find ready purchasers. Included in the lot is a January bull calf sired by the former herd header, Kinnaird Lad. This calf is good enough to head any herd and is out of an American-bred Trojan's Pride cow. He stood third at London in strong competition. Nine more bull calves dropped since January are now for sale, and among them are youngsters to suit the breeder with a choice herd. All but one are by Kinnaird Lad, the American-bred Blackbird bull, and will be priced right. Another useful bull is a yearling Blackbird by the same sire. A few choice yearling heifers just being bred to the stock bull are offered, and a Blackbird heifer calf which was second at London.

The Southdown flock is known as one of the best in America. No flock

### Elgin Pure-bred Breeders' Second Annual Combination Sale

To be held at

DURDLE FEED STABLES, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Thursday, November 8th, 1917

## 61—HEAD—61

50—High-class Shorthorns—50

11—Top-notch Herefords—11

Well bred; well grown; well conditioned. An assorted offering; all good; from descendants of some of the most noted sires in the country. The sale to attend for cattle and breeding that is worth while. Catalogues and full information on request. See later issues for further particulars.

Duncan Brown, Mgr., Shedden, Ont. James Page, Sec., Wallacetown, Ont.

## PURE COTTON SEED MEAL

ORDER YOUR SUPPLY EARLY To Feed and Fatten Your Live Stock.

4 BRANDS TO BUY

4 REASONS WHY

"DIXIE BRAND"

Protein 41%, Fat 5.50%

Because Cotton Seed Meal, on account of its high protein content, is the cheapest form of concentrate the farmer can buy.

"FORFAT BRAND"

Protein 38.55%, Fat 5%

Because Cotton Seed Meal, with its high protein content, ensures a big milk flow.

"DANISH BRAND"

Protein 36%, Fat 5%

"CREAMO COTTON SEED FEED MEAL"

Protein 20 to 25%, Fat 5%

Because Cotton Seed Meal balances the laxative properties of ensilage better than any other concentrate.

Because these brands are put up in good bags, therefore worth \$2.00 per ton more than others.

All these brands are manufactured in our own mills, and are sold by a reliable manufacturer who can give efficient service in deliveries, and guarantees satisfaction. Write me for prices in car lots or less.

FRED SMITH, MAIL AND EMPIRE BLDG., TORONTO

has a better record at the big shows. Breeders will be glad to know they can procure fifteen yearling ewes of first quality, bred or otherwise, to the champion ram at Toronto and Syracuse this year. Those needing flock-headers will also take the first opportunity to get home one or more of the fifteen yearling rams sired by an imported Royal winner. This is all the sheep for sale just now. See the advertisement and write Robt. McEwen, R. R. 4, London, Ont.

#### Sale Dates.

Oct. 20, C. F. Jackson, St. Thomas, Ont.—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Oct. 24, Elgin Armstrong, Brampton, Ont.—Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

October 24, H. Oestreicher & Sons, Crediton, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Oct. 25, Col. R. J. Stuart, Orono, Ont.—Registered and grade Shorthorns, Tamworths, horses and Farm.

Oct. 26, W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont.—Holsteins.

Oct. 26, A. E. Currie, Guelph, Ont.—Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Leicesters.

Oct. 30, Harry Tout, Strathroy, Ont.—Holsteins.

Oct. 31, Dr. C. A. Cline, London, Ont.—Holsteins.

Nov. 1, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.—pure-breds.

Nov. 7, Western Ontario Consignment Sale, London, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Nov. 8, Elgin County Pure-bred Breeders' Association, St. Thomas, Ont.—Shorthorns and Herefords.

Nov. 28, H. Bollert, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.—Holsteins.

Dec. 12, Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, at Woodstock, Ont., W. E. Thomson, Secretary.

Dec. 19, Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, at Woodstock, Ont. John McKee, Norwich, Secretary.

Ready for Rain.—"I trust, Miss Tappit," said the kindly employer to his stenographer, "that you have something in reserve for a rainy day."

"Yes, sir," answered the young woman. "I am going to marry a man named Mackintosh."

OCTOBER

Horse

The safe  
the place of  
Removes all  
and cattle  
DE FIEB  
Every bot  
Price \$1.00  
by express  
its use. See  
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For Sale  
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viceable a  
ford Down  
Alex. McK



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



**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. BIRKHOLDER, Lillooet, B.C.  
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with calves at foot and bred again. Bulls of serviceable age, females all ages; a few Shearling Oxford Down ram lambs.  
**Alex. McKinney, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.**

**Questions and Answers, Miscellaneous.**

**Soil Analyst.**  
Has the Province a chemist in Bruce County to analyze soil? J. P. D.  
Ans.—Not that we are aware of. It may be possible to have the soil analyzed at the Ontario Agricultural College, or at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

**License for Hunting.**  
Does a farmer's son living in Bruce County, Ontario, have to have a license to hunt or trap small fur-bearing animals within five miles of his home?  
2. Where can a person secure the Game Laws of Ontario? S. S.

Ans.—1. Section 9, sub-section 2, of the Game and Fisheries Law states that no person shall hunt or trap fur-bearing animals except under the authority of a license, but this shall not apply to farmers or farmers' sons trapping on their own land. According to this it would be necessary for the farmer's son to have a license if he desires to hunt or trap off his own property.  
2. Write A. Sheriff, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

**Worms in Horses—Conditioning Mares.**

I have a team of mares which I am trying to get in condition for fall plowing. I am feeding 6 quarts of whole oats three times a day, but one of the mare's legs swell while standing in the stable. What remedy would you advise for this? Is linseed oil good for horses? If so, how much would you give at one meal? What is a good remedy to use for small worms in horses? E. T.


Ans.—You are feeding pretty heavily on oats unless the horses are doing heavy work every day. High feeding and lack of exercise may cause the mare's legs to swell. Reduce the ration when the mare is not working and give regular exercise. Administer a purgative of 7 drams aloes and 2 drams of ginger, if the mare is not in foal; if in foal give 1 1/2 pints of raw linseed oil instead of the aloes, and follow up with one dram of iodide of potassium twice daily. Linseed oil is a good laxative to give as a drench, but is not usually given in the regular feed. A handful of ground flax or oil-cake meal may be used daily instead. The following treatment gives very good results in destroying worms in horses: Take 1 1/2 ounces each sulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper, and 1 ounce of calomel; mix and make into 12 powders. Give a powder night and morning in damp feed. Starve for ten hours after the last powder and then if the mare is not in foal administer a purgative of 7 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger.

**Pitting Carrots.**  
I have 1,000 bushels of red carrots which I purpose pitting. Give full directions. A. C.

Ans.—Carrots may be pitted similar to turnips. They are laid in a pile about 4 feet across at the bottom and tapering to a point, they are then covered with a little straw, and then with a layer of dirt. The chief purpose of the straw is to prevent the dirt from getting among the carrots. The thickness of dirt will depend on the location of the pit, and the temperature in the locality. If the pit covers with snow during severe weather, ten to twelve inches of dirt is sufficient; if the pit does not happen to cover with snow it can be covered with manure as cold weather advances. It is essential that ventilators be placed in the top of the pit; three or four-inch tile will serve the purpose, or wooden boxes about four inches square could be made. These should extend right down to the carrots, and one is required every 8 or 10 feet. These may be stopped with an old sack in severe weather. It is advisable to lower a thermometer down through the ventilators occasionally to see that the temperature is about right. Overheating must be avoided, else rot will follow. The carrots will keep the freshest at a temperature of 34 to 36 degrees F. Some leave the top of the pit practically open, as far as a covering of dirt is concerned, until heavy frost. Some prefer putting from 150 to 200 bushels in a pit, while others will put their entire crop in one continuous pit.


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OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN  
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Visitors welcome. Correspondence solicited.

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20 reg. heifers, yearlings, 2-yr-olds, 3-yr-olds and a few cows. All old enough are bred, some due in Nov. They carry the blood of Clayton Donald (half brother to Perfection Fairfax), Prime Lad (champion bull of the U.S.), Protector, Imp. (champion bull of England), Homer and Picton, Imp. They are a good, straight, fleshy lot and are priced worth the money. If in need of a good bull it will pay you to look ours over before buying.  
A few choice twin Shropshire rams, lambs and yearlings.  
**ARTHUR F. O'NEILL & SONS, DENFIELD, ONT., R. NO. 2.**



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Herd headed by "Best Boy" =85552=, and "Browndale Winner" =106217=. Bulls and females for sale. Visitors always welcome to this herd of long-established reputation.  
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Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kilblean Beauties, Matchless Mysias Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford =95950=, a Toronto winner. Present offering—one roan Orange Blossom bull, 12 months old (a show animal) also younger bulls and several choice cows and heifers.  
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We are offering 3 extra choice Scotch bulls, belonging to the Claret and Roan Lady families. Low set, thick, fleshy fellows by that great sire, Escana Ringleader, first-prize bull at Toronto and London Fairs. Write your wants or come and see them.  
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**Welland District Shorthorn Breeders' Club**  
are still offering young bulls of serviceable age, and a few breeding females.  
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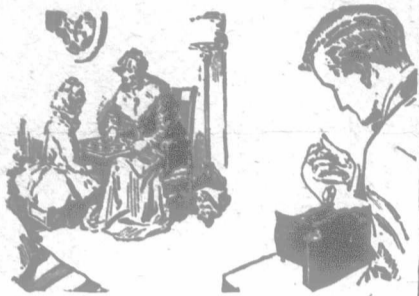
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Angus—Southdowns—Collies  
SHOW FLOCKS

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

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

### Sunny Acres Aberdeen-Angus

Home from the shows. Review both the Toronto and Ottawa reports in the Farmer's Advocate and note our winnings. We have young bulls of serviceable age that were winners, and others that were not exhibited. These are sired by one of our two herd sires—Elm Park Pat 8220 and Kinnaird Lad 7304. We invite correspondence and visitors are always welcome.

WM. CHANNON & SON, OAKWOOD, ONT.  
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A grand lot of calves for sale; ages in the neighborhood of 7 months. Victor of Glencairn at head of herd.

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in Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China and Chester White Swine. Many are winners at the best shows.

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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Threshing Sweet Clover.

1. What is the proper kind of machine for threshing sweet clover? I have been told that it should be put through the grain thresher first and then through the clover huller; others claim that it should be run through the cutting box first.

2. Are there two varieties of white-blossomed sweet clover? There are some men around here with fields of sweet clover not ripe yet while others have theirs cut and in the barn.

3. Is there any danger in castrating calves in warm weather? E. N. F.

Ans.—1. The ordinary method is to run the sweet clover through the common threshing machine in order to remove the seeds from the stalks. If it is desired to separate the seed from the hulls, it will then have to be run through the clover huller.

2. There is only one variety of white-blossomed sweet clover. There may be a difference in soil conditions which causes one field to ripen somewhat earlier than another. One field may have been cut earlier than the other the first time.

3. There is not much more danger than with an ordinary wound. It is advisable to use a disinfectant and to keep the wound clean until it heals. One danger is from flies, but the proper disinfectant will keep them away.

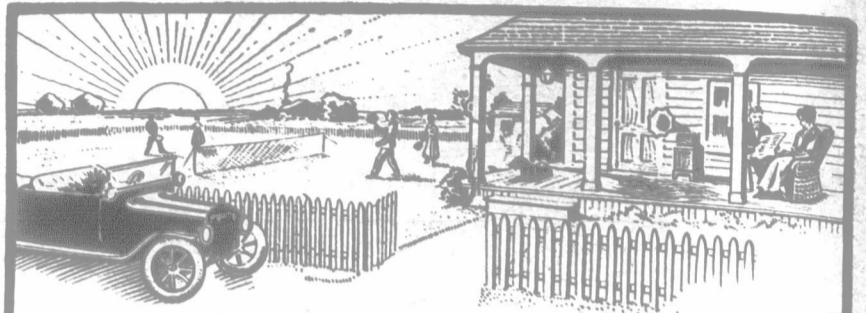
#### Clover Silage.

1. What experience have you or any of your readers had with clover silage? Will cattle eat it as readily as corn silage? What is the feeding value as compared with corn silage for milk cows? How many acres will it take to fill a 12 by 40-foot silo of a crop which would go two tons to the acre cured hay. Would sweet clover be as good as red clover? Would oats cut green keep in the silo? Will clover silage keep as well as corn?

2. Does it pay to sow basic slag on new crop meadows or old pastures? How much should be sown to the acre? A. M.

Ans.—1. Clover silage is a feed which is as yet in the experimental stage in this country. There are certain fermentation processes which take place in the making of silage and acidity is produced which preserves the feed. The starches and sugars found in corn and similar plants readily undergo fermentation. As legumes such as clover do not possess a like amount of starches and sugars consequently the fermentation which follows does not produce the same acidity as is found in corn silage. An experiment conducted at the Agricultural College in Kansas with a number of crops proves that the legumes do not compare with corn for silage purposes, and that they could not be made into silage successfully unless mixed with some crop as sorghum or corn. They make better hay crops than they do silage. At an experimental farm in British Columbia, clover and corn silage were tried side by side and the results were to the effect that the cows apparently enjoyed eating the corn more than the clover, but if the clover silage is well made it is a close rival of corn silage for milk and butter production. Clover silage has not quite as high feeding value as good corn silage. The change which takes place in the making of silage interferes with its nutritive value. A silo 12 by 40 feet would hold approximately 100 tons of silage. As to how many acres of red clover would be required to fill it would depend on the state of maturity and time of cutting before ensiling. There is an immense shrinkage in weight in drying. Green clover contains about 73 per cent. moisture, while clover hay contains about 13 per cent. Sweet clover has been ensiled and turned out as satisfactorily as the red clover. Green oats would keep in the silo, if properly put in, and would make good feed. A mixture of oats, peas and vetch, cut green, and ensiled is used in localities where corn does not do well. There is more difficulty in getting clover ensiled properly than there is with corn; consequently, as a rule, it does not keep as well.

2. It depends a good deal on the nature of the soil. Basic slag is commonly used on meadows and old pastures at the rate of from 300 to 400 pounds per acre.



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Thursday, October 25th, 1917

Lot 30, Con. 6, Clarke Township, Durham County

This beautiful country home, known as Strathearn Farm, owned by Col. R. J. Stuart, is offered for sale, along with the complete stock and implements. The farm, known as one of the finest farms in Central or Eastern Ontario, is situated 1 1/4 miles north of Orono and 50 miles east of Toronto. It consists of 120 acres of level, sandy, loamy land, free from stones. Every inch is in a high state of cultivation, and the fences are nearly all new wire fences. There are two houses on it—one a large, expensively-finished country home with city conveniences, newly decorated throughout, large balconies and also a fireplace in the living-room. The manager's house has just been built one year. There are two large bank barns in fine shape.

The stock of high-class, registered and grade Shorthorn cattle, registered Tamworth pigs, and horses, sheep, etc., with the complete set of implements, which have only been used two years, will also be sold the same day.

This is the best buy of the season, and everyone should be interested in this sale. For full particulars apply to:

COL. R. J. STUART, Orono, Ontario

Take C.N.R. or C.P.R. to Newcastle. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

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Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1917

24  
Females

6  
Young Bulls

Families—Miss Ramsdens, Lovelys, Wimples, Miss Symes, Crimson Flowers and Vanities. A choice lot of fashionably bred cattle. Catalogues now ready. See later issues for further particulars.

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Herd headed by Gainford Marquis, (imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times.

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of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc.

Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows, fit for service. DUNDALK, ONTARIO

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## Maple Shade Farm—SHORTHORNS

An importation consisting of forty-three head now in quarantine will be home about September 30th. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R. Will. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario Co.

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Herd Bulls—HIGH IDEAL, Junior Champion, Toronto and London; CLAYTON DONALD, own brother to Perfection Fairfax (The World's Greatest Hereford Sire). Offering—A few cows with calves and re-bred to Clayton Donald. A limited number of yearling heifers and calves, and several choice young bulls. Also a few Shropshire ram lambs. Correspondence invited.

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#### IRVINDALE SHORTHORNS

Herd established Fifty Years. Senior Sire, Gainford Select. Junior sire, Marquis Supreme. We have at present three sons of Gainford Select that are ready for immediate service; two that will be ready soon and others coming on. The best place in Canada to get a grandson of Gainford Marquis. We also have several cheaper bulls, one good Right Sort heifer and are offering Gainford Select. See aim or any of the others if interested.

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Young cows and heifers of the best Scotch families. Sire in service, Sittyton's Selection =86508=. The winning pen of long-wool lambs, all breeds competing, at 1916 Guelph Winter Fair, came from this flock. Imported and home-bred rams and ewes for sale. New importation home from quarantine in September. R. S. ROBSON & SON, DENFIELD, ONT.

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Write for anything in Shorthorns and Shropshires. One hour from Toronto.



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Potatoes for Seed.

Does the early frost which cuts down potato vines before they are ripe, thus stopping their growth, make the potatoes themselves inferior for next year's seed? R. F.

Ans.—Not necessarily so; in fact, some claim that the immature potato is superior to the mature tuber for seed purposes, provided it is properly stored.

Sore Feet and Swollen Legs.

I have a mare which has been on a cement pavement for years. She seems a little sore on her feet and legs. Her legs swell up at night. Could you give me a blister for her hoofs, also a liniment to rub on her legs? E. F.

Ans.—It is not uncommon for a horse that has been kept on a pavement to become tender in the feet and legs. Rest or light work on the land usually relieves the soreness. Very little can be done to relieve the trouble by applying anything to the hoofs. A pad may be used on the shoe, or bar shoes put on, if the soreness happens to be in the bottom of the feet. A blister which may be applied to the hoof head consists of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Regular exercise, careful feeding and hand rubbing will help to keep the legs from swelling. A liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine may be applied to the legs.

Milk for Fowl.

Is sweet, separated milk good feed for hens? What kind of grain is it advisable to feed with it so as to start them laying soon? K. S.

Ans.—Separated milk is an excellent drink and also a food for poultry. It may be fed sweet or sour; some prefer it sour as they claim it has a corrective effect on the digestive organs of the birds. If soured and allowed to thicken into a curd it is much relished by the birds. However, the sweet skim-milk makes an excellent drink and can also be used for mixing the mashes. Various kinds of grain may be fed. Wheat is one of the best grains but this year substitutes must largely be used. Corn, buckwheat, barley and oats, along with a little wheat, would make a very good ration to be fed in the litter night and morning. Rolled oats or a mixture of rolled oats, bran, shorts, gluten feed, low-grade flour might be kept before the birds at all times. A mash made by mixing bran and shorts in skim-milk might be fed to good advantage. Potato peelings and scraps from the table might be boiled and mixed in the mash. Green feed must also be supplied if eggs are to be gathered. Skim-milk takes the place of meat food.

School Laws.

1. In regard to conscription, will the post office send word to each man who is included in the draft, or how do the men know when they are required? What is a proclamation?

2. Does our Food Controller receive a salary? If so, what is it?

3. Why cannot whole-wheat flour be sent to soldiers as well as the white?

4. Where should I apply to get the School Laws? I. T.

Ans.—1. We understand that exemption blanks may be secured from the post office, but we are not aware that the post offices send a notice to each individual who would come under the conscription law. For some time mention of conscription has been made and details explained in the daily papers. According to the dictionary a proclamation is an announcement made in a public manner by an authority. After the proclamation is issued there will be considerable time for those who will form the first draft to be examined, or to apply for exemption.

2. We understand not.

3. We understand that the idea of using whole-wheat flour is to make what wheat we have go further. The white flour is most desirable, at least we have become accustomed to it, and undoubtedly it is preferred to the whole-wheat flour by the soldiers. As far as shipping goes, one could be shipped as easily as the other.

4. Write the Minister of Education, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



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SHORTHORNS

I can spare a couple of cows, imported or Canadian bred with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. Dalesman. I can also give one the choice of fifteen bulls from five months to two years old. About half are Imp. They are priced to sell. Write or come and see me. A. G. Farrow, Oakville, Ont.

IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

Thirty-five imported cows and heifers, forward in calf to service in Scotland; also five imported bulls. Our 1916 importations are all choicely bred. Have also home-bred bulls and females. Farm half mile from Burlington Junction. Write or call and see us. J. A. & H. M. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS

Offers for sale, (Imp.) Loyal Scot, conceded to be one of the best stock bulls in the country. Also good young bulls and females with the best of individual merit and breeding. Inspection invited. Geo. Amos & Sons, Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R. Moffat, Ontario.

Blairgowrie Shorthorns and Shropshires

I have 25 imported shearing rams as well as a number of Canadian-bred ones. These are a rare, good lot, priced right. Can also spare a few more ram and ewe lambs (Canadian-bred.) Usual offering in Shorthorns. JOHN MILLER, ASHBURN, ONT. Myrtle Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

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

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

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

OAKLAND---50 SHORTHORNS

A herd of feeders, breeders and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 12 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females, any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd. JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ontario.

Mardella Shorthorns

Dual-purpose bulls, 20 young cows and heifers—bred, some calves by side. Size type, quality; some full of Scotch. The great massive Duke—dam gave 13,500 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head. Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R. 3, Ont.

A GOOD

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE

A rare opportunity to secure the high-class bull, Sea King -84762-, Mayflower bred son of the great Trout Creek Wonder. Red roan, 5 years old. For particulars write: W. W. SCOTT, R. No. 2, HIGHGATE, ONT.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Sire in service, Roan Chief Imp. 60865. Young bulls from 10 to 14 months, and a choice lot of rams and ewes. All by imported sires. W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.

Plaster Hill Shorthorns

Two 2-year-old bulls, one yearling bull, one bull calf. Heavy-milking families.

F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, R.R. 3, Ont.

Imported Shorthorn Bull

For sale—Royal Baron (imp.) 101814, two years old. Write for particulars to J. G. FYFE, Wingham, Ont. North Huron Phone 11 on 618.



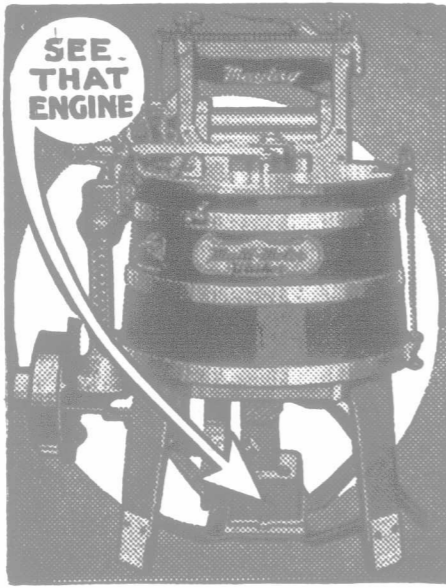
## The "Maytag"

### MULTI-MOTOR WASHER

COMPLETE WITH MAYTAG  
MULTI-MOTOR AND THREE-  
WAY REVERSIBLE  
WRINGER.

This machine will soon become indispensable to the farmer owing to the great saving of labor in the home and also for operating other small machinery.

The engine will develop 1/2 H. P.



### Three-Year Guarantee

Every Maytag Washer is Guaranteed for three years against all imperfections in workmanship and materials. Should any part prove defective during the three years, it will be replaced free of charge.

You can procure a Maytag Washer of every type:

#### "MULTI-MOTOR"

as illustrated, operated with gasoline, kerosene or gas.

#### "Maytag" Electric

"Maytag" Power Machine to connect to any engine, and also

"Maytag" Hand Washer.

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Wholesale distributors and importers of hardware and metals.

COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO

## How Much Profit

did you make this year on your farm? Can you answer this question satisfactorily? Or, are you in the position of many farmers who cannot, because they keep no business records from which to calculate whether they have made a profit or suffered a loss.

MANY CAN answer such a question because they realize it is as necessary to keep accounts on a farm as it is in any other commercial enterprise.

THE NEWMAN-BATES SYSTEM OF FARM BOOKKEEPING has been devised to meet the needs of the busy farmer who WANTS TO KNOW whether he is advancing or going behind in his business. This system is complete but is very simple, and does not require special training to operate.

THE system was highly recommended by two writers in the July number of the *Agricultural Gazette* of Canada.

If you are one of those who have been looking for a good system of farm accounts, write for particulars to

H.S. BATES, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT  
102 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

**Glenfoyle Shorthorns** Present Offering—Choice young cows and heifers. Young bulls of the best dual-purpose families also four females of Scotch breeding for sale. Prices right.  
STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.

## Gossip.

### Holstein Year Book.

A copy of volume six of the Holstein-Friesian Year Book has been received at this office. It is a neatly-bound book, of six hundred pages, and contains the rules governing the Record of Merit and Record of Performance tests. A list of the cows qualifying under these rules is given. Every breeder of Holstein cattle would find the information in this volume of interest to him. A copy may be secured from Secretary W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ontario, for \$1.00.

### Entries for the Chicago International.

Breeders of live stock intending to exhibit at the Chicago International Exhibition this year are reminded that entries close November 1st and the show is to be held from December 1st to 8th. The outlook is said, by secretary B. H. Heide, to be very bright for a record exhibition. It will pay breeders of the best to enter and exhibit, and all others to visit the greatest exposition of its kind on the American continent.

### Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales.

Of the numerous pure-bred herds and flocks in central Ontario, few are more prominent than the Shorthorns and Shropshires owned by Wm. D. Dyer of Brooklin. Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydesdales have long been specialties with Mr. Dyer, and as evidenced by our visits to the farm from year to year, each shows advancement in all these lines mentioned. For the year 1917 the Clydesdales have not had their usual attention but there are several choice foals now, along with their imported dams, and all are a quality lot. Shorthorns in the year show a very marked increase. There are, for instance, a number of thick-fleshed bulls in the stables that make up one of the strongest offerings ever seen in one year at the farm. They are mostly got by the present herd sire, Lochiel (imp.) which is a worthy son of the noted breeding sire, Viscount Victor. The dams of these young bulls are nearly all of straight Scotch breeding and many of them have produced under private test upwards of 10,000 lbs. of milk for the year. The families represented among these are Lovelys, Brawith Buds, Primroses, Lavinias, Rosebuds, and Countesses. These are not only the best of families but appearing on the tops of their pedigrees are such noted bulls as Sittyton Victor (imp.), Collynie Archer (imp.), Prince of Realm (imp.), Royal Barmpton (imp.), Revenue and Flower Boy. The latter bull was the chief sire used just previous to the present herd sire and there are among the younger breeding cows several of his daughters that are exceptionally strong milkers. In all about forty females make up the breeding herd.

In Shropshires the number usually runs around fifty breeding ewes and the offering from these at present includes a number of shearing ewes and ram lambs all of which are sired by a Miller-bred ram. Like the Shorthorns the entire Shropshire flock shows in excellent condition. Write Mr. Dyer regarding his present offering if you are at all interested in any of his lines and arrange to visit the farm; all are welcome at any time.

### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

#### Warts—Recurrent Eruption.

1. Yearling heifer has clusters of warts on her udder, and small warts on her abdomen. She is in good condition and I intend to slaughter her for beef. Will these growths injure the flesh?

2. Horse had septic lymphangitis last winter. All eruptions have ceased except one, which breaks out every little while. I am giving him 6 drams of hyposulphite of soda twice daily. His urine is thick and yellow. A. M. S.

Ans.—1. The warts will not interfere with the quality of the flesh.

2. There is an unhealthy growth which should be carefully dissected out, and the wound then dressed 3 times daily with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. It will be well to get a veterinarian to operate, give him 6 drams of nitrate of potassium once daily in damp food until the urine clears up.

## AUCTION SALE

OF

# PURE-BRED STOCK

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, there will be held at the

## Ontario Agricultural College

GUELPH, ONTARIO

ON

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1917

A Public Sale of Surplus Pure-bred Stock belonging to the Ontario Government and comprising Shorthorn (Beef and Dairy), Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire cattle; Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.

For catalogues apply to

A. LEITCH, Ont. Agricultural College, GUELPH, ONT.

## HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease) a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. We have young bulls for sale whose two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average as high as 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days; another whose two nearest dams are both 100-lb. cows; and one ready for service from a 41-lb. sire and an 18,000-lb. two-year-old dam. Send for our BOOK OF BULLS. A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) JEFFERSON, ONT.

## ROYCROFT FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The home of Het Loo Pieterje, the world's record junior two-year-old, and Mildred Pieterje Abbecker, the world's milk record four-year-old. Records were both made on the farm this year and we have young bulls of the same breeding. Get your next herd sire from a herd that is best by test. Regarding individuality—pay "Roycroft" a visit and see for yourself. Take Yonge Street cars from North Toronto.

W. L. SHAW, Newmarket, Ont.

## Hospital for Insane—Hamilton, Ont.

Present offerings are 4 grandsons of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and high-testing, large-producing R. of P. dams of Korndyke and Aaggie DeKol breeding. Born during April and May, 1917. Apply to Superintendent.

## SUNNYBROOK FARM OFFERINGS

A few choice yearling bulls and heifers. Fine individuals, beautifully marked and highly strained in the blood of the world's record cattle.

1 Clydesdale stallion, "Coming Star". Fine type, excellent breeding. Rising 5 yrs. Write for particulars.

JOS. KILGOUR, EGLINTON, Toronto Phones: Bel. 184, Adel. 3900.

## SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 50 heifers and young bulls to offer by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Phone 7165

## CLOVERLEA HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Stock for sale, all ages, from choice, high-testing dams—75 head to choose from. Our special offering is a few choice heifers, due to freshen in September or October. Personal inspection is invited.

GRIESBACH BROS. L-D. Phone COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

## SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Just now we are offering our two junior herd bulls, aged 2 and 3 yrs. Individually as good as their breeding; sired by King Lyons Hengerveld and King Lyons Colantha. Personal inspection is invited.

J. Mogk & Son, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

## EVERGREEN STOCK FARM - Registered Holsteins

Just now we are offering a very choice young bull, five months old, whose five nearest dams average over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days and 100 lbs. milk in one day. Also another bull calf whose dam was the top-price cow in the Woodstock Sale. Bell phone.

A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONTARIO

## MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Fine quality, typey, heavy-producing Holsteins—forty head to choose from. The females are sired by Idalin's Paul Veeman and King Segis Pieterje, and are in calf to Finnerne King May Fayne. Two bull calves, about ready for service, sired by the latter bull and out of heavy-producing cows, for immediate sale. Females in milk have made high records and sires used have the backing and are proving good. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome. H. C. HOLTBY GLANWORTH, ONT.

## DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

175 head to choose from. Special offering—bulls from one month to one year old. Grandsons of Prince Aggie Mechlthilde. Visitors always welcome.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN ST. GEORGE, ONT.

## KING SEGIS WALKER'S

Oldest daughter with first calf made 456 lbs. milk and 24 lbs. butter; with her second calf, 560 lbs. milk and 29 1/2 lbs. butter. His first granddaughter, through his son, at 2 yrs. 2 months, made 440 lbs. milk and 23 1/2 lbs. butter. Young stock for sale.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

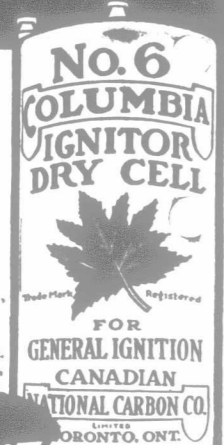


## Columbia Batteries

To save trouble later, take a little trouble at first—don't ask for "a battery," ask for "Columbias."

Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

Fabricsock spring-clip binding posts, no extra charge.



## CREAM

We are open to buy cream both for churning and table use.

**ASK ANY SHIPPER**

about our service and prompt returns.

Ask for Prices.

The figures of yesterday may be **TOO LOW** for to-morrow. We furnish cans.

**The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited**

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## 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

## "TITE WAD"

"STICKS LIKE A BULL-DOG"

ORIGINAL RUBBER PUTTY

Indispensable to Farmers

Tite wad will vulcanize Auto Tires, Inner Tubes, Rubber Boots and Hot Water Bottles. No tools necessary. Guaranteed to satisfy. Order a 50c tin by mail to-day, postpaid. Dept. D.

E. Schofield, 43 Victoria Street Toronto.

## Manor Farm Holsteins

Those wishing a young sire from high-record dams and sired by King Segis Pontiac Posch will do well to write for pedigree and prices before buying elsewhere.

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**

**Gordon S. Gooderham**

CLARKSON, ONTARIO

## Record Holsteins

We have the only two sons in Canada of the 46-lb. bull, Ormsby Jane King, only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale. Also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and 2 great grandams average 38.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Eleven bull calves of lesser note and females all ages.

**R. M. HOLTBY** R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

**RIDGEDALE HOLSTEINS** offers three young bulls (one ready for service) at special prices. One is by Pontiac Hengerveld Pietertje, and the others are by King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. Can also supply a few females. **R. W. Walker & Son, Port Perry, R. R. 4, Manchester, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.**

## Willowlee Holsteins

A few bulls left, 4 months old; dams, 65 lbs. of milk a day. \$30.00, delivered.

**A. MIGHT, R. R. No. 6, Brampton, Ontario**

### Gossip.

#### The London Sale of Shorthorns.

Shorthorn breeders who will be in need of new herd sires this season or a few high-class females to replenish their herds will do well to keep in mind the annual fall sale held under the auspices of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Co., Limited, in the city of London. The date for this season's sale has been set for Wednesday, November 7th, and the number of animals now being catalogued will be well over one hundred head. These are being carefully selected from many of the best herds of Western Ontario and include about thirty choice young bulls, most all of which will be of serviceable age. The females are nearly all of breeding age and safely bred. Many are showing now well along in calf and quite a number will have calves at foot by sale time. Full particulars regarding the cattle, consigners, terms, etc., may be had by applying for catalogue to the sales manager, Harry Smith, Hay, Ont.

#### Humeshaugh R. O. P. Ayrshires.

Ayrshire breeders in every part of the Dominion have long since learned to look with favor upon the famous Humeshaugh herd of high-testing Ayrshires owned by Alex Hume & Co. of Campbellford, Ont. Mr. Hume is not only one of Canada's oldest advocates of the breed but his entries at Toronto, Ottawa and London have for years been leading factors in keeping the Ayrshire exhibit at these shows up to a standard that always did credit to the breed. A very recent visit to the farm, by a representative of this paper, found the herd just nicely settled in their comfortable quarters, fresh from their successes at Toronto and London, full accounts of which have been given in the show reports in these columns during the past three or four weeks. Hillside Peter Pan, the grand champion bull of 1916 and the senior champion of the shows just closed is still the senior sire in service. Of his individuality nothing further need here be said, but to many, a line or two regarding his breeding should be of interest, and from this it will be seen that he comes very honestly by his show-ring qualities. He is sired by Howie's Special Spice (imp.) a son of Scotland's grand champion winner, Nether Craig Spicy Sam, and his dam Howie's Bright Lady 2nd (imp.), is got by Beuchan Peter Pan, the noted American champion. Thus he is backed by champions of both sides of the water. It is also worthy of mention that at London this year he was beaten for the grand championship honors by his own son. There are three other sons of serviceable age still in the herd, all of which are for sale and two of these were also prominent winners at both Toronto and London. One a 13-months calf which was second at the former and first at the latter show has for dam, the first-prize aged cow at both these mentioned shows in 1916, while the other bull is a 14-months calf that stood second and has for dam Humeshaugh Nan 4th, the first-prize two-year-old heifer at Toronto and Ottawa in 1916. Like all the rest of the breeding cows at Humeshaugh the dams of these bulls have good R. O. P. records, and the former have an average test of 4.5 for the year. Here it may be said that Mr. Hume has always bred for high tests as well as strong individuality and with all of the five distinct families he now has in the herd he has been unusually successful. The five referred to are "Kates", which were bred from Clerkland Kate (imp.), a noted Toronto champion; "Nans" descended from Bellsland Nan (imp.); "Helens", which are daughters and granddaughters of another noted champion, Stony Croft Lady Helen (imp.); "Cantys" from the noted dairy test winner, Glenshamrock Canty Again, and "Snowdrops" from Bargown Snowdrop (imp.), the great 4.26 per cent. R. O. P. cow. All the cows mentioned have been successful breeders in the herd and their descendants now being mated with Hillside Peter Pan are making just returns.

Furnishing a Substitute.—Bessie had a new dime to invest in ice-cream soda. "Why don't you give your dime to missions?" said the minister who was calling. "I thought about that," said Bessie, "but I think I'll try the ice-cream and let the druggist give it to the missions."—Christian Herald.

## Canada's Greatest Consignment Sale of PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

BY AUCTION ON

**Friday, October 26th, 1917**

AT OAK PARK STOCK FARM, PARIS, ONT., CAN.

This sale will be held the last day of the Provincial Plowing Match, October 24, 25, 26. All cattle will be on exhibit during these dates.

## 40 Head 40

of the best in breeding and individuality. All cattle over one year tuberculin-tested, and all females in milk will have official seven-day or yearly records, and all calves from tested dams. Included in the offering is Lakeview Dutchland Hengerveld 2nd, No. 16259, first-prize two-year-old at C. N. E., 1915; Grand Champion at C. N. E., Toronto, and Western Fairs, London, 1916, 1917. Also many prominent winners at the leading exhibitions and dairy tests.

**TRANSPORTATION.**—All G. T. R. trains will stop at the farm during the Plowing Match, with reduced rates. Make use of this for the sale. Electric lines leaving Galt, Port Dover, Brantford and Paris, also stop at the farm.

FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO

Sale commences at 1 p.m. **W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont., or T. MERRITT MOORE, Auctioneer. N. P. Sager, St. George, Ont.**

### Complete Dispersion Sale OF

## 60 Head Registered Holsteins

The property of Cline & Carroll, on Hamilton Road, 4 miles from London, on

**Wednesday, October 31, 1917**

**HERD** is headed by Baron D. Fayne; dam, Daisy B. Fayne 2nd, at three years 520 lbs. milk in 7 days and 23 lbs. butter. Sire, Butter Baron, out of Butter Baroness with over 33 lbs. butter in 7 days. Some choice young heifers and bulls in the herd. Foundation cows from the best herds in the country. Sale at 1 p.m. Parties from a distance met at Grigg House, London, up to 12.30, day of sale.

Send for catalogue immediately to

**DR. C. A. CLINE, LONDON, ONTARIO**

Auctioneers: T. Merritt Moore, Springfield, Ont.; J. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont.

### WEST MIDDLESEX BREEDERS' FIRST CONSIGNMENT SALE

at Kettlewell's Stable, Strathroy

**OCTOBER 30th, 1917**

40 Choice, Registered

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Consisting of the herds of Messrs. H. Tout and Merrick. A number of the cows have just freshened and a number of others soon to freshen. All will be sold without reserve. There will also be sold a number of Clydesdales, one imported mare and other horses.

Terms of Sale:—Cash or time up to ten months, with interest at 6%.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

**HARRY A TOUT, Secretary, STRATHROY, ONT.**

AUCTIONEER:—T. MERRITT MOORE, SPRINGFIELD, ONT.



## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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



### THE OMEGA MILKING MACHINE

has these advantages over other machines—Transparent celluloid milking tubes instead of rubber ones which harbor germs and are difficult to clean. Pail and teat cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The udder has no weight to carry. The pail cannot be knocked over and the teat-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up straw or filth. The OMEGA milks fast and milks clean.

**OMEGA—The Best By Test**

The OMEGA is used and recommended by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., one of the largest importers and breeders of record Ayrshire cattle in Canada. He writes regarding the Omega as follows: "It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back—never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held, insuring the most cleanly way of milking known to-day."

**WRITE NOW** for our FREE illustrated booklet describing the many superior features of the OMEGA.

**C. Richardson & Co.,** St. Mary's, Ontario

**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.

Every farm should have an

### AYRSHIRE The Cow for Profit

WRITE

Canadian Ayrshires Breeders' Association  
W. F. STEPHEN, SECRETARY-TREASURER  
HUNTINGDON, QUE.

**Fernbrook Ayrshires**

Young bulls for sale (out of R.O.P. dams) from one to fifteen months old; tracing closely to the world's champions, Garclough May Mischief and Jean Armour.

**COLLIER BROS.,** Beachville, Ont. (OXFORD COUNTY)

**SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES**

We have at present the strongest lot of young bulls we ever offered—one by Hobbsland Masterpiece, one by Sunnyside Matchless, and the others by our present herd sire, Sunnyside Masterpiece.

Jno. W. Logan, Howick Station, Que.

**D. M. WATT**

For imported or Canadian-bred Ayrshires, bulls or females, get my prices. My importations win wherever shown. Write me for one animal or a catalogue.

**ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.**

**JAS. B. ROSS, MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO**

our high-producing show-yard AYRSHIRES Herd headed by Snow King 47376, first-prize two-year bull at Toronto, 1917. Write me also for something in Yorkshires.

Meadowvale P.O., Streetsville Station

**Gossip.**

**The Summerhill Holstein Herd.**

Holstein breeders, from the Maritime Provinces to the Pacific, need very little introduction to the Summerhill herd of high-testing Holsteins owned by D. C. Flatt & Son of Hamilton, Ont. To the herd itself, Canada is indebted for a number of record producers and to Mr. Flatt personally the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada owes much of its success. At present the Summerhill herd numbers almost one hundred head and there are among the breeding females a number of record producers. These are almost too well known to make further comment necessary; however, Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, with five consecutive 30-lb. records to her credit, is perhaps the most noteworthy. She is conceded by Holstein breeders the world over, to be one of the breed's greatest producing matrons, and aside from this she has, at 10 years of age, nine living calves. Several of her daughters are still in the herd and these have records of from 24-lbs. of butter in 7 days for two-year-olds up to 28 lbs. in 7 days for five-year-olds. That this breeding has been very much in demand for the past several years is not only evidenced by the number of Ormsby herd sires one sees about the country everywhere at the head of good herds, but by the fact that the oldest young bull in the stables at the time of our visit a few weeks ago was a five months calf that is, of course, not yet ready for service. He is, however, an exceptionally promising youngster individually and his breeding is not too often equalled and very seldom excelled, his dam being the 30.8-lb. junior four-year-old, Daisy Mottle Beauty, while his sire is the senior herd sire at Summerhill, Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th whose dam has 34.60 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 116 lbs. of milk in one day. There are now nearly 30 daughters of this bull in the herd and on these is being used a son of the 36-lb. cow, Lulu Keyes, which was perhaps the most perfect type individually of any high-record cow the breed has ever known. For particulars regarding the score or more of younger bulls coming on, write Mr. Flatt, Summerhill Farm, R. R. 2, Hamilton, Ont., and mention this issue.

**Saving Beef and Bacon.**

Preliminary reports from hotels and restaurants in the chief Canadian cities show an average reduction of consumption during the month succeeding the institution of beefless and baconless days of 51 per cent. of bacon and 40 per cent. of beef, the standard of comparison being the immediately preceding month. This represents a monthly saving of about twelve tons of bacon and thirty tons of beef at ten hotels and restaurants. Printed notices containing the regulations have been sent to some 16,000 public eating places, including hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, etc. The results recorded from ten leading hotels and restaurants indicate the enormous saving effected by the regulation, which applied to sixteen thousand of such places. As to white flour, it is difficult accurately to ascertain the percentage of saving, but reports so far show that both by substitution of other cereals and by actual cutting of consumption a considerable economy has been effected.

**Maximum is Named for Profit of the Millers.**

Mr. Hanna has announced that after November 1 the net profits of Canadian millers will be limited to a maximum average of 25 cents on the milling of sufficient wheat to make a barrel of flour of 196 pounds and the offals produced in connection therewith. Mills will be licensed and will be required to manufacture one or more of three standard grades of flour, which will represent a higher percentage extraction than the white flour now in general use in Canada. Cash prices for these standard grades will be set from time to time. W. Sanford Evans will supervise the carrying out of the arrangements, co-operating with a special advisory committee of the millers.

**Look for the Dealer Who displays this Sign**



**1 1/2 h.-p. \$71.**

On Skids With

**BUILT-IN MAGNETO**

**3 h.-p. \$126.** F. O. B. Montreal or Toronto **6 h.-p. \$225.**

Scarcity and increased cost of material make this advance in price, effective after October 1st, imperative.

**A Fairbanks-Morse Quality Engine at a popular price, the greatest Engine value offered. All Sizes Can Be Shipped Immediately from Stock**

Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Fool-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression—Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—Low Fuel Cost—Low Maintenance Cost. Long, efficient, economical "Power Service".

**SEE THE "Z" AND YOU'LL BUY IT.**

Go to the dealer who displays the sign shown above. See the features that make it the one best engine "buy" for you. When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with the local representative of the manufacturer. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED**  
St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver.

*See the "Z" And You'll Buy it.*



**Humeshaugh Ayrshires and Yorkshires**

Three young bulls, fit for service; sons of Hillside Peter Pan and R. O. P. dams. These were winners at Toronto and London. A few young sows and boars of good quality and priced right.

**Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R. R. No. 1**

**GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES**

We are offering some choice young bulls, nine months of age from splendid cows and sired by Fairvue Milkman. A few females also for sale.

**Laurie Bros., AGINCOURT, ONTARIO**

**Hillhouse Ayrshires**

**F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin, Ont.**

**THE CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD**

The foundation of this herd is made up of very high-class cows, imported from the Island of Jersey, most of them in the Record of Performance, and while we have, at all times, a few mature cows for sale, we make a specialty of in-calf heifers and young bulls. Write us your wants, or better still, come and see the herd. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

**Young BRAMPTON JERSEYS Bulls**

For the next fortnight we are making a special offering on young bulls, bred from the highest producing families ever introduced into Canada. Brampton Jerseys and their descendants hold all Jersey R.O.P. records, save one. Females, all ages, also for sale. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO**

**THE DON JERSEY HERD—**

OFFERS:—Several young bulls, all of serviceable age, and all from R.O.P. dams. These are priced right. Interested parties should write or see these at once. We also have females of breeding age.

**D. Duncan & Son, Todmorden P.O., Duncan Station, C.N.O.**

OCTOBER

Be a Veterinary Artist

For size, quality, be excelled, champion show-planships a the flock we sale 20 year headers, if sired by the us know w reasonable.

Peter Arke H. C. Arke

**SOU**

Special offer lambs. The imported from the Ram from Toronto and J. W. Sprin

This flock of all flock pr strong comp and a few r John R. K

**Leicester and Berksh**

onable price A few Berks Dunnet Br

**Cloverda**

an exception grown; near Imp. In B cluding sow

**OXFOR**

A choice lot shearing Sh Adam A. A

**Leic**

RAT C. E. WOOD

**Leices**

A fine lot of Also a num Geo. B. Arr

**SHR**

30 YEARL W. H. PUG

**Elm V**

Fifteen year Fair prize r Prices reason Bruce A. M

**REG.**

C. A. POW Lot

For sale—E lambs from ewes, of fine shire cattle. Knowlton.

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**CHAMPION OXFORDS OF AMERICA**  
 Summerhill Stock Farm

For size, quality and breeding, our Oxfords cannot be excelled. Our flock has won the Chicago championship yearly, since 1910 and the championships at all the leading fairs of Canada since the flock was established, in 1879. We have for sale 20 yearling rams and 30 ram lambs (flock headers), fifty yearling ewes and fifty ewe lambs all sired by the best rams obtainable. Write and let us know what your requirements are. Prices reasonable.

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 H. C. Arkell. W. J. Arkell. F. S. Arkell.

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Special offering of shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs. This stock is by the great Gatton Park, imported ram, and the foundation are descended from the noted flock of the late John Jackson. Ram from this flock stood reserve champion at Toronto and champion at London.

J. W. Springsted & Sons, Calstow Centre, Ont.  
 Phone—Smithville.

**Kelsey's Shropshires.**  
 This flock won both flock prizes at Toronto and all flock prizes but one at London this year in strong competition. Specially fitted yearling rams and a few ram and ewe lambs for immediate sale.  
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**Cloverdale Shropshires and Berkshires**—40 shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes, an exceptionally choice lot; true to type and well grown; nearly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16 Imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong offering, including sows just bred. C.J. LANG, Burketon, Ont.

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 RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE  
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 A fine lot of shearing rams and ram lambs for sale. Also a number of Shorthorn heifers of breeding age.  
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 30 YEARLING RAMS—12 YEARLING EWES  
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**Elm View Oxford Downs**  
 Fifteen yearling rams and ewes including Winter Fair prize ram; 50 ram lambs and 25 ewe lambs. Prices reasonable. Visit or write.  
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**Tower Farm Oxfords**  
 Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable.  
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**LEICESTERS**  
 Ram lambs for sale at right prices, all good individuals, some prizewinners among them. Write for prices if interested.  
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**Feeding Hogs at Present Feed Prices.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In choosing feeds for fattening hogs choice is of necessity more limited than in the case of other classes of stock. With young pigs, where skim-milk and pasture are available, the use of the higher-priced meals and concentrates may, in view of high prices, be limited and full benefit derived from the former cheap, home-produced feeds. With a reasonable amount of wheat middlings, shorts or ground oats, good growthy pigs may thus be produced. For the finishing period, however, a more concentrated, more rapidly fattening ration is required. The swine-feeder at once asks, "How can I profitably finish hogs at present feed prices?"

Corn, barley, oats, middlings and shorts are possibly the five most desirable grains and meals for hogs in Eastern Canada.

With corn at from \$88 to \$90 per ton, barley \$60, oats at \$63, approximately, and with the two former meals most difficult to procure, some cheaper grain must be used in the finishing ration. Wheat middlings and shorts, even though high in price, (\$45 approximately), must be relied upon for the major parts of the meal ration. At the above price middlings offer digestible nutrients at a lower net cost per ton than any one of the grains previously mentioned. By net cost is meant the total cost of the digestible nutrients, less their manurial value.

Oats or barley, one part, shorts and middlings, two parts, with some milk product or, lacking the latter, ten per cent. oil meal, should supply as economical a growing ration as is generally available. With the likelihood of a material drop in the price of oats and the more problematic prospect of cheaper corn, when the new crop moves, the above ration could be improved. Corn, shorts and oats, equal parts, with skim-milk is an excellently balanced ration. The addition of corn, even as a small proportion, to the shorts, middlings, skim-milk ration would distinctly improve it as a finishing ration. Corn, must, however, lower materially in price to be considered an economical hog-feed.

At the present time feed wheat, as procurable in Western Canada, forms an excellent hog-feed, as has already been well demonstrated. To the more central and Eastern sections this particular feed is not generally available. In many localities, however, an elevator by-product known as buckwheat screenings, may now be purchased. Further information concerning the distribution of this material may be had from C. E. Austin, Mgr. Government Terminal Elevators, Fort William, Ont., or the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Analysis of this particular grade of screenings reveals the following constituents: Wild buckwheat, 58%; broken wheat, oats and flax, 29%; weed seeds, 9%; chaff, 4%. In view of the weed seeds present it should be as finely ground as possible.

Experimental evidence, as afforded by swine feeding tests, at the Central Experimental Farm, would go to prove that this material is of considerable value. During the winter of 1914-15, in an experiment calculated to throw light on the value as a hogfeed of elevator by-products, as represented by the various grades of screenings, buckwheat screenings compared favorably with a standard meal and milk ration. Two of the rations compared were as follows: No. 1—Shorts, three parts; corn, 3 parts; oil meal, 1 part; plus skim-milk. No. 2—Finely-ground buckwheat screenings plus skim-milk. Without entering into the details of this test. (See Experimental Farms Report, Vol. 1, 1915) it may be stated that the pigs fed buckwheat screenings, while not so fat as those fed the regular meal ration and standing therefore slightly lower in total gains, stood first in economical production per 100 pounds gain. With the meal ration valued at \$28 per ton (1915 prices) and the buckwheat screenings at \$14 (nominal) the cost per pound gain was 4.7 cents in the case of the pigs fed the former and 2.7 cents for those fed the latter ration. On the actual prices paid or charged for meal, skim-milk and roots, and figuring on the basis of total gains produced by the

Every Dairy Farmer Should Top Dress All Pastures With

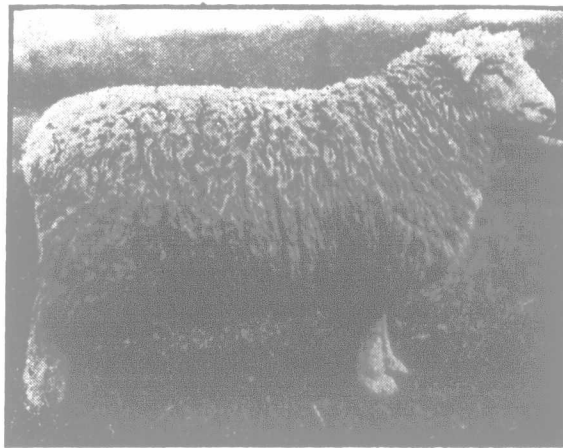
**Sydney Basic Slag**

An application of Sydney Basic Slag to pastures in the fall or early winter will effect a marvellous improvement in the quality of same. If you get better herbage your animals will thrive better, and this will soon be reflected in the milk pail. Ask any man who has farmed in the Old Country as to the use of Basic Slag on pastures. Or, better still, send us your name and address, and our representative will call and put you into communication by telephone, at our expense, with farmers in Ontario, who have had experience of the beneficial effect of Sydney Basic Slag on grass lands.

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WERE ALL SOLD IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL AT THE FARM



A New Importation of 100 Yearling ewes will leave England October 15th next. These ewes have been bred to the best rams and are from the best Romney flocks of England.

We are offering also a number of SHORTHORN HEIFERS, ages 28 to 36 months, of some of the best families of the breed—Clementinas, Minas, Clarets, Lancasters, Village Girls and Marthas. All are bred to our choice Bruce Rosewood bull. These will be sold right.

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**ANOKA FARM SHROPSHIRE**  
 won 11 firsts, two champions at Toronto, 1916. War conditions prevent an extensive exhibit this year, but can supply rams and ewes of same breeding at breeders' prices  
 F. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont., Brant CO  
 R. R. No. 3.

**FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS**  
 Ewes and yearling rams all sold. We have still a number of strong ram lambs to offer. Also a few Hampshire lambs, rams.  
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**THE MANOR STOCK FARM---LINCOLNS**  
 Lincoln ram lambs from an imported ram that sheared 26 1/2 lbs. and from ewes that sheared 15 lbs.  
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two lots, buckwheat screenings showed a comparative value of \$27.60 per ton. The swine feeder would be well advised in making inquiry into this particular feed, the eastern distribution of which is controlled by the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. From the latter source further announcements may be expected in the near future.—Experimental Farms Note.

**Thrift.**

Nearly every parent in the country at some time in his life decides to teach his children to be thrifty. He purchases a small bank and they are taught to save their pennies. I can see that cast iron pig now, standing upon the mantel in our old home ready and willing to eat every nickel and every penny that came my way. I hated that pig, for, whenever a penny, or a nickel or a dime came my way why the pig got it and so far as I can remember now that was the last of it. I wonder if this is not a mistake, and I wonder if there are not other things that go to make up real thrift fully as much as the habit of saving. True it is we should save. James J. Hill has said, "The man who can not save can not succeed." Yet it seems to me that we should teach our boys that one who does not work will have nothing to save, and that a person who does not plan for that work will have no work to do from which he may derive a profit. I believe that S. W. Straus, president of the American Society of Thrift, has hit the nail squarely on the head when he said, "Thrift means plan, it means self-control, it means foresight, it means prudence, it means sane and legitimate self-confidence, it means all that makes for character."—E. B. House.

**Gossip.**

**Canadian Percheron Breeders to Boost the Breed.**

The Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association have decided to advertise the breed. Last Monday, Oct. 1st, was their busy day. On that day they had three meetings, they granted applications and transfers which were not just in order to some applicants and for various reasons refused others. They voted their revenue to pay current anticipated expenses. They amended their by-laws and increased their registration fees and they decided that the time had arrived when the people should be told the real value of the Percheron horse. It was a very important day for Percheron breeders. The enthusiasm shown portends big results.

The doings of the Percheron at the Fairs this year was an eye-opener and one could see the great possibilities of the breed, but when this is backed by the spirit exhibited by the men at these meetings it bodes no good for the half-hearted competitor. These men feel that they have the horse with the goods and they themselves possess the ability to demonstrate it. We wish them good luck. About \$1,500 was voted at the meeting for this campaign. Every Canadian Percheron man will be invited to help the big effort. Every American Percheron exporter to Canada and the American association will be approached for their assistance and subscription. Geo. Lane of Calgary said he believed the breed never before had such an opportunity in this country. He doubted if the men present would see it again and urged them to strike the iron while it was hot. The Breeders Gazette of Chicago was quoted as authority for the statement that in England such prominent men as the Prince of Wales, Lord Lonsdale, Sir Henry Hoare, Sir Merrick Murrell and other landed and titled gentlemen were taking up Percherons and going to breed them. Also 269 Percheron stallions and mares had been shipped from the U. S. A. into Canada during the six months ending May 1st, 1917. Extracts from the reports of the Stallion Enrolment Board of Ontario showed fewer stallions were recorded in 1916 than in 1913 of the Clydesdale, Shire and Belgian breeds, but during the same period the Percheron gained about thirty per cent. In Saskatchewan from 1912 to 1916 the gain of the Clydesdales was 37 per cent. while the Percherons during the same period in that province gained 84 per cent. No comparative figures were available from the other provinces at the meeting.

**FEEDS**

Cotton Seed Meal	Linseed Oil Cake Meal
Corn Oil Cake Meal	Gluten Meal
Digestive Tankage	Distillers' Grains
Bran	Shorts
Crushed or Ground Oats	
Feed Wheat	Re-cleaned Screenings
Scratch Feed	Laying Mash
Fattening Mash	Mill Feed
Vim or Oat Feed, etc.	

If it is anything in the feed line, we have it. In car lots or less. Write or 'phone for prices.

**CRAMPSEY & KELLY**  
Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.

**Harab-Davies Fertilizers**  
Yield Big Results  
Write for booklet.

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WEST TORONTO

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

**Yorkshires**

Young sucking pigs, both sexes; also young sows.

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**WELDWOOD FARM**  
Farmer's Advocate  
LONDON, ONTARIO

**OAK LODGE YORKSHIRE HOGS**

We have a large selection of extra-good boars and sows of different ages. We are selling at prices that make it attractive for the purchaser. Write for what you want.

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires**

Sows bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow, and a few choice boars fit for service. Young pigs, both sexes and all ages. Prices right. G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario. (Huron County)



**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, ONT.  
Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

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Several sows 2 years old, in pigs; also younger stock. Write:

**HEROLDS FARMS, QUEENSVILLE, ONTARIO**  
**TAMWORTHS**

Young sows bred for Fall farrow, and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write

**John W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.**  
**Berkshire Pigs** Registered stock, choicely bred young boars, and sows in pigs all ages. Can supply pairs not akin.  
**CREDIT GRANGE FARM**  
J. B. Pearson, Mgr., Meadowvale, Ontario.

**Burford, Ontario**

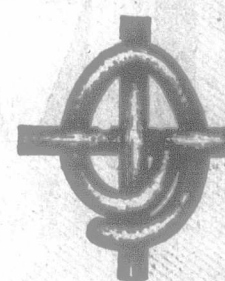
**BEAVER MEDI CHESTER WHITES** won over 75% of the prize money at Toronto this year with three herds showing. Write us for bred sow or young boars. We guarantee satisfaction. We also have Percherons.  
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## GUARANTEE

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

**DELIVERY.**—We have more capacity for manufacturing fence than any two of our competitors. We carry at all times a large and complete stock of fence, so that orders may be shipped the day they are received.

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WE SET THE PRICE. OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.	Price less than carload in Old Ont.
<b>5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.</b> Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod, 6½ lbs. Price per rod.....	34c
<b>6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.</b> Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod, 7½ lbs. Price per rod.....	39c
<b>7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE.</b> Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod.....	44c
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<b>9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.</b> Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.....	57c
<b>9-48-0S SPECIAL HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE.</b> Has 9 line wires, 48 inches high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.....	57c
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All No. 9 **7-48-0-45c.** Freight Paid

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<b>10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOG FENCE.</b> Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8, 8. Weight per rod 13½ lbs. Per rod.....	69c.
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<b>18-50-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE.</b> Has 18 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 9 filling. No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 1¾, 2, 2½, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 4½, 5, 5, 5. Weight 12½ lbs.....	69c.
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Four years of concentration by one of the largest organizations in the motor car business has brought the one Maxwell model to the pinnacle of mechanical perfection.

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This mechanical efficiency bears fruit in economy of operation. Thousands of Maxwell owners run their cars at a cost of \$6 to \$8 a month.

This year we have lengthened the wheelbase six inches and have put in 6-inch instead of 3-inch steel frames.

But we have not added one pound to the lightweight Maxwell.

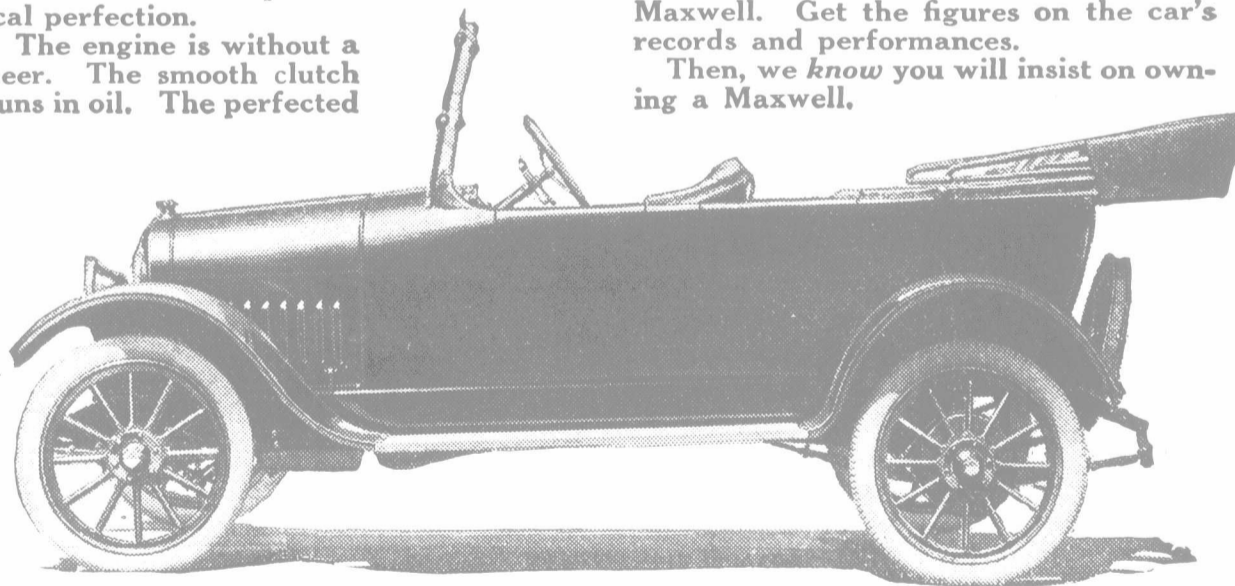
And, having perfected the Maxwell mechanically, we are now enhancing and perfecting its beauty.

This year the windshield is sloped, the body lines more graceful, and the body roomier.

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Roadster \$1045  
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