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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioners Dept. of Agriculture

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

VOL. XLIX.

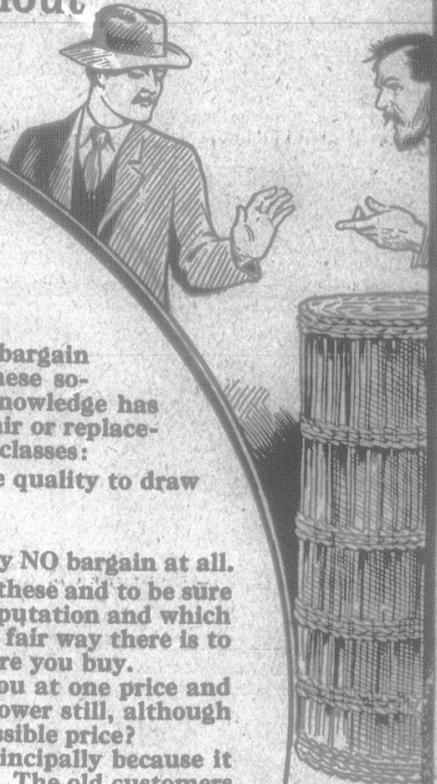
LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 22, 1914.

No. 1152



Buying Without Seeing

Seeing Without Buying



WHAT IS A BARGAIN?

The average farmer to-day is getting to look upon a fence bargain with caution, because in the last two or three years these so-called bargains have been disappointing. How often to your knowledge has cheap fence turned out to be just the opposite and ready for repair or replacement in a short while? Suppose you divide these bargains into classes:

REAL BARGAINS—Reasonable prices on Frost fences which have the quality to draw trade from competitors.

FAKE BARGAINS—Worth even less than the low price asked.

PARTIAL BARGAINS—Only worth as much as you pay, and consequently NO bargain at all.

It is certainly a hard matter for the buyer to discriminate between these and to be sure he is getting his money's worth, unless he turns to the firm that has a reputation and which does a steady day-in and day-out business—the firm that sells the only fair way there is to sell—through dealers who keep a supply on hand which you can see before you buy.

Is there very much satisfaction in buying fence which is sold to you at one price and your neighbor at another price, and then your hardware dealer buys it lower still, although you are encouraged to believe that you are buying direct at the lowest possible price?

The Frost Fence Company has built up an enormous business, principally because it does business in one way only and gives the buyer full value every time. The old customers with their repeat orders from year to year make

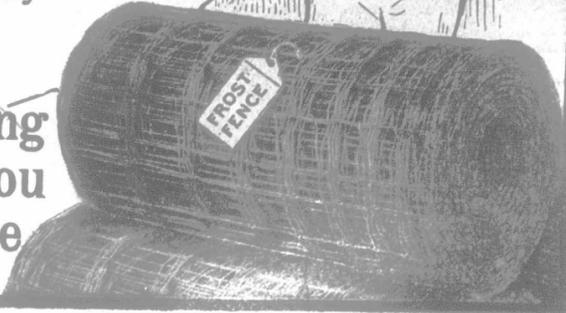
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Frost Fence is made reliable. Up-to-date wire mills give us good wire, so that you'll not find Frost Fence scaly and without the proper protection against the weather. The machines for weaving are run slowly and smoothly and turn out good fence rather than a large quantity; because we believe that this lasting product at fair prices will build our business larger than flooding the country with low-priced fence which must fall down. We want you to know that our advertising campaign has always been fair and square throughout, and we give every fence buyer the positive assurance that we make no wild claims whatever. Frost Fence has a proud reputation to uphold, and it will always be made so that it is the REAL BARGAIN in fences. Get a catalogue.

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7	40	22	5-5 1/2-7-7 1/2-8	24
7	48	22	5-6 1/2-7 1/2-9-10-10	25
8	42	22	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	27
8	42	16 1/2	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	29
8	47	22	4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	28
8	47	16 1/2	4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	30
9	48	22	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	31
9	48	16 1/2	6-6-6-6-6-6-6	33
9	52	22	4-4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	31
9	52	16 1/2	4-4-5-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	33
10	48	16 1/2	3-3-3-4-5 1/2-7-7 1/2-8	35
10	52	16 1/2	3-3-3-4-5 1/2-7-8 1/2-9-9	35
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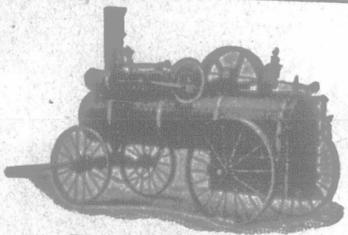
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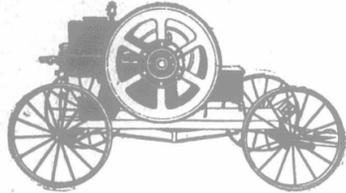


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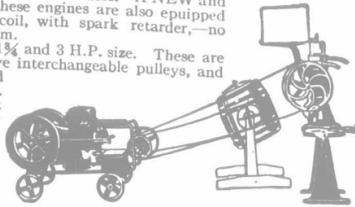
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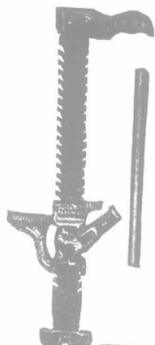
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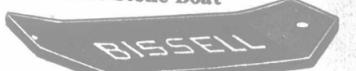
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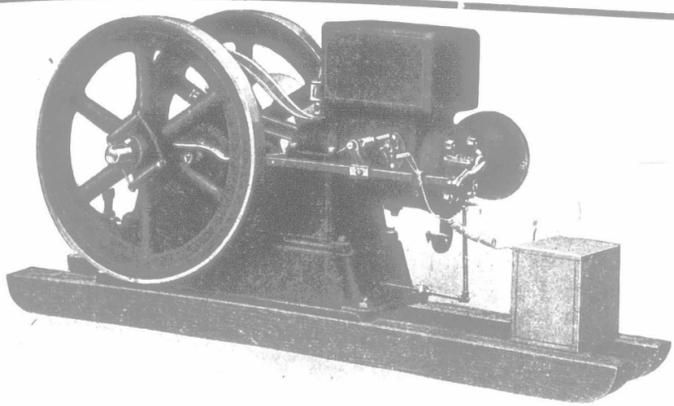
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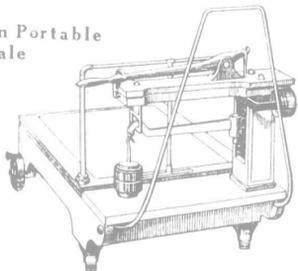
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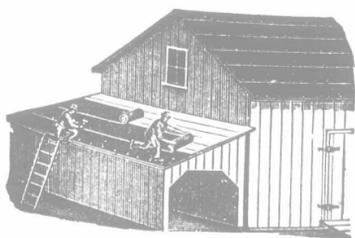


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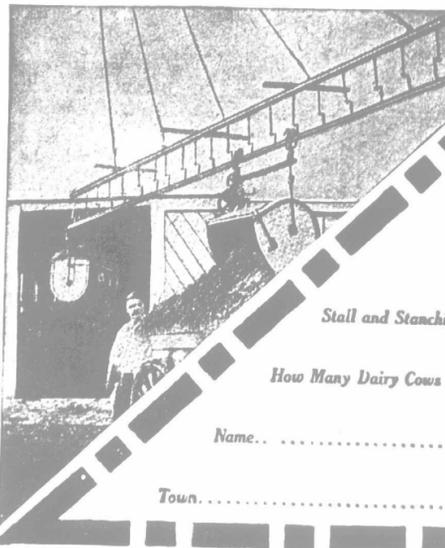
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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 22, 1914.

No. 1152

EDITORIAL.

Plow! Plow! Plow!

If ever agriculture needed skilful and capable men it is now.

How long will the human slaughter continue? It is really appalling.

When is a fort not a fort? About two days after the enemy's artillery arrives.

Keep the stock that is quickly matured. A rush for food materials is imminent.

Cattle in low flesh now are hard keepers all winter. Do not delay feeding too late in the season.

The present conflict has proven that if we sow the seeds of war we shall reap war in all its awfulness.

Fall is a good time to fence. Keep the hired man and let him fence after other fall work is done until it freezes up.

The back-to-the-land movement is now being felt as a necessity by urban people. The war may do some good.

Because prices are up is no reason why plowing and fall cultivation should be slighted in the rush to get more land "blacked over."

Weed out the non-laying, old hens, the non-productive ewes and the unprofitable dairy cows now before they eat a pile of high-priced feed.

Work left too late in the fall is generally done at much greater inconvenience than that accomplished earlier in the season. It is about time to be at the turnips.

A top-dressing of well-rotted, farm-yard manure would surely help many of the fields of winter wheat which have been sown on rather poorly-prepared soil this fall.

More and more it is being demonstrated that Canada has a big place to fill in feeding the Empire, and yet large proportions of some crops waste for want of harvesters and a market. It's a queer old world.

There is a difference in plowing, and a great difference in the crops which grow on good and bad plowing; which will your 1915 crop be on the straight, even, well-turned furrow, or the zigzagged, half-turned, rough rooting?

What an appetite the newly-turned furrow and the crisp, cool weather gives the plowman! His homeward way may be weary, but it is all made up for by the relish with which his good digestion causes him to partake of his meals.

The greatest factor working for the success of fall fairs is the management. Fair boards make fairs. If alive to their opportunities they get the money to compile a prize list big enough to bring out large entries which soon make a show popular, and crowds are assured.

Which Way Are We Going?

The eyes of Canadian enterprise are now turned in two directions, toward new and enlarged lines of manufacture and toward the farm. Suddenly, the war disrupted old sources of supplies and channels of trade. Strongly organized and alert manufacturing interests may be expected to readjust their operations and launch out in fresh directions where the outlook seems large enough to warrant it, and the necessary monetary sinews are available. Already the war has stimulated some industries and slackened others. Generally speaking, it has turned attention sharply to the farm and farming, because of the quickening effect on the demand for foods and upon prices. But agriculture is not nationally nor very strongly provincially, an organized industry like manufacturing, though there are healthy exceptions such as the Grain Growers' Association of the West, and the associations of growers of fruit and other specialized products in Ontario and other eastern provinces. Some of these relate chiefly to marketing rather than to production, which remains largely still a matter of individual initiative and enterprise. In so far as co-operative organizations make certain branches of farming more remunerative, they will promote production. Despite a good deal of bemoaning and occasional criticism to the contrary, we have no hesitation in declaring that farming in Canada is making substantial and encouraging progress in the face of no inconsiderable handicaps which include the long-established trend of public school education, and the shortage of rural population compared with that drawn into the professions and strongly-promoted town industries. The tide may be slowly turning toward the farm. We hope it is, because it will tend to the future security of the country. The horrors of the war in Europe certainly do not lend enchantment to town life. The masses in the stricken and ruined cities of Belgium attest this with unutterable woe, and the unemployed outside the zone of combat know it and will realize it more keenly as the winter draws on. Canadian farming is and has been advancing because men are taking it more seriously, and are giving to it the thought and application which it deserves. It is a pre-eminently safe occupation, and in many respects, one of the very best. Like any other business the better conducted the better it pays.

Said an observant business man driving across the country lately with one of the editors of this paper, "Farmers are taking more interest in their work and in the appearance of their farms." The superb crops of roots and corn, and the improved condition of the out-buildings on several farms in sight were the immediate occasion of the remark. The thousands of enquiries and the stream of communications received during the year by "The Farmer's Advocate" are perhaps the most conclusive evidence that could be given of the keen practical interest taken by the men of the farm in their work. For the future, even more than in the past, advance will be the result of individual knowledge, wise planning and personal effort. Recognition of this principle has been the mainstay of "The Farmer's Advocate" policy for nearly fifty years. Farmers who equip themselves and will to succeed do succeed. We have observed this in thousands of cases, and are grateful to have had a share in co-operating with the toilers on the land whose assurances of the reality and value of the service rendered through these pages enhearten our efforts for the im-

mediate future when the farmer shall realize as perhaps never before the extent to which we must rely for success, chiefly upon his own individual resources. At the same time, with no uncertain or divided voice, the farmer is entitled to demand of the state, which for its very existence depends to such an extent upon his efforts, a fair equality of conditions in order to the occupancy of land and the prosecution of farming.

Keep Your Man.

There is a practice all too prevalent on the farms of this country, to hire men from seven to nine months during the summer season and let these men go as soon as it freezes up, and winter sets in. This has been rightfully blamed for a large part of the rush of hired help to the cities where all-year-round employment is given. No farmer who succeeds in obtaining a satisfactory hired man should turn this man away to winter, expecting to get him again next season, for such does not often happen. Obviously the procedure to follow on farms where there is enough work to make it necessary to hire in summer, is to make plenty of work to keep the man or men busy in winter. This can readily be accomplished by keeping more live stock, which will soon increase production beyond the increased cost of operating the farm, due to hiring winter as well as summer. There are added reasons why the man should be kept this year. Prices are good and likely to be high, and there is money to be made from an increased output from the farms. Moreover, this output is urgently needed to feed the people who will be dependent upon it. Besides this the hired man out of work cannot get employment in the city this winter. There are hundreds looking for work there already. To send him there would only add to the burden and trouble. If he is a good man keep him busy outside as long as the weather stays open, and find work for him around the buildings when winter sets in by giving extra care to stock, cleaning and even hand-picking seed grain that yields may be larger next year, cutting the summer wood so that this job will not interfere with seeding and summer work, cutting an extra supply of winter wood that it may be dried ahead and better fuel, cleaning and oiling harness, tightening nuts and repairing all the farm implements and machinery ready for the field, removing tumble-down and useless fences and cleaning up the fence rows, straightening up the orchard, burning the brush and rubbish which harbors insects and disease, and possibly doing a little pruning. There are dozens of jobs to keep him busy—work that needs doing and work when done that will prove profitable. The city employer of labor who once twitted the farmer of being unfair to his hired help in turning them away for the winter has, in many instances, lost no time in "laying off" his men when he had nothing for them to do. The farmer is better fixed; he can arrange things to find work for his good man, and work profitable in a season like this to man and employer alike. We are not asking that lazy loafers be kept. By no means. The man must be willing and able to work, and must consider that conditions are such that highest wages cannot be expected. Co-operation between the hired help and the farmer will work wonders this winter toward a greater production. Do not turn away the hired man. Find him work on your own farm and in your own stables.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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Rorts Do Not Make Safety.

After countless millions have been spent to construct, and the people of Europe taxed to pay for them, it has been quickly demonstrated that there is no safety in a fortress. A few weeks ago we read that no force could take Liege, that Namur could hold out for an indefinite period, and that Antwerp was absolutely impregnable, and yet they all fell, and the last two in such a short time as to cause the world to wonder. Antwerp, a second Gibraltar, went down after a bombardment of only forty hours. What does it all mean? Simply that the monies spent in piles of earthworks and masonry, behind which the people of the country felt secure, is money thrown to the winds, and the taxed populace after paying the high price for it have no safety. It is folly to think that one man can invent and build something for the destruction of which it is impossible for another man to invent and construct a machine formidable enough. There is no safety in the fortress. There is a way to shake it, and this way has been found in guns. Even guns are not indestructible, and they too are comparatively easily put out of action. What is the significance of all this? It is quite plain that something higher and nobler than fortifications, which are unsafe and unstable at the best, and guns, which are the great destroyers, must work the world out of militarism and war into peace if permanent peace ever comes. There is no use in relying upon so-called impregnable fortifications and the most powerful of big guns for safety. Man must make his safety and his strength from different material and by a different process.

There is a mistaken notion abroad that only persons of leisure and wealth can be artistic. Nonsense! The people of the farm are in closer touch with the beautiful in nature than the idle rich of the cities and towns. No pile of brick and stone compares in charm with the autumn-tinted wood. The seeing eye in the midst of these develops an artistic sense.

Universities and the War.

Few people stop to realize the detrimental effect this war is bound to have, for a time at least, upon the intellectual forces of the world. We have no estimate upon the numbers of men and professors and the most highly educated in their land which have gone to the war from Germany and France, two of the leaders in education, but from the English Universities the toll has already been heavy. Many of the best of the graduates are at the front, and the numbers of students now in attendance do not compare very favorably with those of last year. At Cambridge it is said that there are only 1,500 in attendance at the present time against 3,500 last year. From Leeds University at least 150 students are already in action. Edinburgh has 1,000 below normal in attendance, the medical faculty alone being 450 short. From Pembroke College out of a student body of 270, 200 are now at the front, and in our own universities recruiting is going on. It is estimated that at Toronto no less than 900 students have been formed into a militia body. Truly, the old system is being followed out. The country is called upon to send nothing but her best, and nothing but the best is good enough. The brains of the world as well as the brawn are daily furnishing the endless chain of human food for the cannon's mouth, and all other modern means of life destroyers.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

Among the Hawks which aid the farmer by destroying injurious rodents is the Marsh Hawk. This bird has a great many phases of plumage, the commonest being a slaty blue and a rusty red, but may always be recognized by its white rump. This species occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and is very common in some localities. The Marsh Hawk feeds mainly on field mice, ground squirrels, etc., but varies this diet with frogs, snakes and an occasional ground-hunting bird.

The little Sparrow Hawk, which is common throughout the Dominion, feeds during the summer months almost exclusively on insects. It does occasionally take a chicken or a wild bird, and for this reason is unjustly condemned as a harmful species. At different times and in various places the makers of the laws have been swayed by popular prejudices, not only to the extent of excluding all Hawks and Owls from protection, but of offering bounties for them. While such a law was in force in Ohio, the township clerk of one village paid bounties for eighty-six Hawks, of which forty-six were Sparrow Hawks. He examined the stomachs of these and found that forty-five contained only the remains of Grasshoppers and Beetles, while the remaining one contained the bones and fur of a field mouse. This was the injurious species which the people were paying to have destroyed.

The Sparrow Hawk is our smallest Hawk, being only from ten to eleven inches in length. The male and female differ a good deal in appearance. The male has an ashy-blue crown, a cinnamon-brown back, a whitish breast, tinged with tawny and usually with a few black spots, a chestnut tail, with a broad black bar near the end, and has black patches at the base of the bill and near the ears. The female has a cinnamon back, with numerous black bars, a buffy white breast with many streaks, a chestnut tail with numerous narrow bars, and she lacks the distinct patches on the head.

All the Hawks which we have so far been discussing, and which make up not only by far the greatest number of species, but also by far the greatest number of individuals we have seen to be beneficial. Now we come to the injurious species, the species whose evil deeds are responsible for the prejudice against all birds of prey. One of these, the Sharp-shinned Hawk, is fairly common; the other, Cooper's Hawk, is rather rare. Both species range clear across the Dominion. Now, how are we to tell these injurious species from the beneficial ones? Firstly, they are neither large Hawks, Cooper's being about eighteen inches in length, and the Sharp-shin about twelve inches. Secondly, they have long tails and short, rounded wings, a characteristic which shows up when they are in flight. And thirdly, they are very rarely seen in the open, but make dashes from cover and back again, not sailing round in the manner of most of the beneficial species.

That the food of the Sharp-shin consists almost entirely of small birds is shown by the fact that out of 107 stomachs examined 103 contained the remains of birds. While the Sharp-shinned Hawk is fairly common in most localities it is not often seen, and the only place where I have found it abundant is at Point Pelee on Lake Erie

during the fall migration. For a few days in September this species is present on the Point in countless numbers, and I have looked overhead and seen a hundred and fifty at one time. Point Pelee is one of the main, and perhaps the main migration highway for the birds of Ontario, and the Sharp-shins seen there during the migration are scattered far and wide over the Province during the breeding season. Before the Sharp-shin migration wave arrives, birds of all kinds are abundant and very much in evidence on the Point, but as soon as the Sharp-shins come all the birds stick so closely to cover that unless one hunts very diligently in the bushes he would think that the Point was almost destitute of all bird-life except Hawks. In spite of this preoccupation the small birds suffer severely, and little heaps of feathers scattered here and there over the ground mark the spots where a Warbler, Sparrow or Thrush has furnished a meal for a Sharp-shinned Hawk. Olive-black Thrushes seemed to be the most frequent victims, probably because the height of their migration at the Point coincides with that of the Sharp-shins.

From what we have said of the food of our Hawks, we can see that the great majority of them are the allies of the farmer, and that those most frequently seen and shot are really among his best friends. When we come to discuss the Owls we shall see that this is even more true of these nocturnal birds of prey.

THE HORSE.

What of the Farmer's Gelding?

The horse market does not seem to be on safe ground, and buying or selling horses at the present time is rather a risky business. Many geldings are fed off the farms of this country each year, and sold when finished to city buyers to go on the streets as draft horses. We have always urged that any horse not needed on the farm for breeding purposes or for work is a bill of expense and should be disposed of, but that horse should never be sold in low condition, and as much attention can as profitably be given to putting meat on his carcass as upon that of the steer being finished for the butcher's block. It has always been, and always will be, poor policy to offer horses thin in flesh, and not ready to poke their heads through a collar and do a hard day's work. The horse dealer or the city teamster wants horses as hard as nails and in fairly good condition. It does not take long to bring a horse down in flesh at hard work, but it requires months and months to build him up if he is in harness every day.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the market many who have horses to sell may have become a little panicky, and others again may see very high prices ahead as a result of the depletion in the horse supply caused by the war. We would not build too much on either view, but we do not think it would be good business on the part of those who have heavy geldings to market some time between now and next spring to rush these to the sales stables at this time. Things are moving very slowly, and low offers are being made for even the best class of horses. Low-grade animals are hard to dispose of, and prices down toward the unprofitable margin are being realized. The farmer who has one or more geldings in his stable need have no great anxiety about the outcome. If he keeps the horse and puts him in good condition during the winter months when there is plenty of time to feed him up and make him appear to the best advantage before the buyer. It is impossible to forecast what the prices may be before next April, but it is hardly likely that they can go any lower, and we feel sure that they will be enough higher than at the present time to warrant keeping them over winter. One thing is certain, the horse will sell to better advantage if he carries flesh than in the average or thin condition in which most of them are found after a hard summer's work.

There are not too many big, heavy geldings of quality in the country at the present time. The slowness of sale is not due to over supply, but is more largely caused by the general depression in business which has come over the world since the great conflict in Europe began. There has been a cutting down all the way round, and firms and individuals are not buying horses in the same numbers until they see a break in the war clouds, and a chance for the resumption of business somewhere approximating conditions before the war broke out. If the farmer has the right kind of horse he should keep him, unless offered as much as he thinks the animal is really worth. There is always a better demand in the spring, and unless the war goes bad indeed it is almost sure to be better than now.

If the geldings are kept high prices for feeding stuffs should not induce the feeder to skimp the supply given to the horse in preparation for sale. There can be nothing gained by wintering the animal unless he is placed in good condition when offered next spring. It will not require heavy feeding on oats. If the horse is not working

first-class clover and alfalfa hay may be used to excellent advantage, and the oat feed need not be increased to any great proportions. While the horse is idle it may be possible that a little of the heavier grains could be worked into the rations to good advantage, and we would not hesitate in advising the use of a little oil cake to put the horse's coat in first-class condition and to aid in keeping up his general health.

Colt Futurities.

Commenting on the Clydesdale Futurity classes at the Winnipeg Industrial this year, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, Man., says:

"The Clydesdale Futurities, inaugurated last year by the Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association, proved an attraction of extraordinary interest to those who know the merits of this famous breed, and the showing at the exhibition in July was looked forward to with keen anticipation throughout the West as promising to be a star feature of the big Western fair. These expectations were fully met. As a new enterprise, the Clydesdale Futurity was a pronounced success. Twenty-six foals were entered in the two events, eight stallions and 18 fillies, and flattering in the extreme were the encomiums passed on this collection of magnificent young blood, not only by the judges but by the assembled horsemen and the stock experts of the various publications represented on the fair ground. The winning colts were among the best representatives of the breed, type and quality both considered, ever shown in Canada.

"The exhibition management put on the Clydesdale Futurities with a view to stimulating the breeding of a superior class of heavy-draft horses throughout Western Canada, and to make it an object for breeders to take better care of their young stock, especially during the winter season. The result has amply justified the experiment, and the board of directors announces that it has decided to continue this feature for another year. The prize money amounts to some \$500."

We sometimes wonder if some of our Eastern show managements could not make good use of Futurity classes in their prize lists. The plan is gaining great favor in the United States. It is worth a trial.

The Belgian's Horse.

In times of peace the heroic Belgians have been noted as breeders of draft horses. This fame is not only of modern duration, for writers of the first century commented upon the Belgians as being good judges and breeders of horses, and it is assumed that the greater part of the Roman cavalry was comprised of Belgian horses. So much in favor were they, the supply was not equal to the demand upon them by other nations. For sixteen centuries the industry progressed, and trade with other nations continued until the use of gun powder became more general, and the horse was relegated to agricultural pursuits.

The official draft-horse society of Belgium was organized in 1886, and the breed has since been promoted by the Government. In 1904 eleven volumes of their stud book contained records of 12,630 stallions and 21,767 mares. In no other breed is the excess of registered mares over stallions so pronounced, the reverse usually being the condition, especially in America. The Government has given considerable attention to the development and extension of the industry, and in no country of its size is the inspection so complete or imbursements so liberal. Shows are fostered, and the largest horse show in Europe, of one breed, is held annually at Brussels. On one occasion nearly 800 entries, representing 264 stables, were forward. Many of the good ones come from the Provinces of Liege and Namur, now famous names, but all Belgium sends forth her exhibits to this show.

The Belgian draft-horse is of the most compact form, having the maximum weight for his dimensions. The legs are free from long hair, but are sometimes a little slight to support the weight of the horse. Many good individuals come forward at exhibitions on this continent, especially at Chicago where good line-ups appear. They were first introduced to America in 1866, but males are chiefly brought over.

It was reported that last year 28,000 horses were exported from Belgium, but since the devastation of that country it is hard to foretell what the future of that horse will be. The breed will, no doubt, remain intact, but exportations from Belgium will be very much curtailed for years to come.

The real value of school fairs and even township and county fall exhibitions is in the interest which they arouse among the boys and girls. A love for high-class farm products from flowers and garden vegetables to horses and cattle once established sticks.

Salt Saves Doctor Bills.

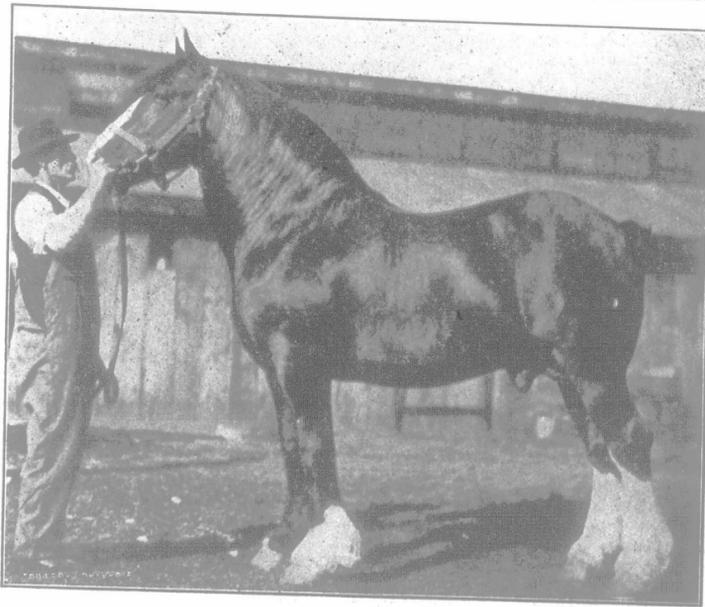
Most stockmen realize the value of plenty of salt for their stock at all times, but very often this is neglected, and horses, cattle and sheep are salted only once or twice a week, the owner believing that this is enough. In talking with a horseman a few days ago we happened to bring up this point of salting, whereupon he related to us the story of one of his best brood mares which had been taken suddenly ill with indigestion. The veterinarian was able to save her life through prompt action, but one thing he insisted upon, if the mare was to be kept in good health, that she should have salt before her all the time. The owner remarked that he made a practice of salting her twice a week, but he was told that

and again that if these little-yielding cows are properly fed they give a different accounting of the food they consume.

On a good many farms the home-grown feeds do not fill the bill. Because one or more materials is lacking, the efficiency of the food ration is at a low level. From the standpoint of the dairy farmer, for instance, the grass hays are not the ideal roughage materials for dairy cows. The same is true of corn stover. But both are satisfactory as a part of the ration. A good flow of milk is dependent upon a reasonably large amount of protein in the food. The grass hays and corn, and all such feeds, are insufficiently supplied with this protein constituent.

Successful stockmen and dairymen know that

bigger production and better financial returns follow when in addition to these home-grown materials there is given also other feeds largely of a by-product nature to supplement these farm-reared feeds. When this is done a liberal allowance of protein may be had. The practice of disposing of a part of the carbohydrate feeds for by-product feeds that are heavy carriers of protein, is both wise and profitable. Roughage material is necessary and this material should be home-grown, but the legumes should form the basic supply. As soon as a farm is properly organized and put into condition for the production of legumes, these hays will more and more be depended upon as a basic food for all farm animals. With these will go also corn silage, and pasture crops, if the farm supplies all



King Junior.

Champion Shire stallion at London, for Johnston Bros., Croton, Ont.

this was not enough, and, that especially for brood mares suckling foals, it is absolutely necessary that they have salt where it is accessible whenever they wish to take it. It is a wise precaution, now the horses are being brought in from the green feed to the stable, to keep salt on a ledge or in a receptacle for the purpose in front of them. It is an aid to digestion and should be there at all times, and more particularly when feed is being changed. A little salt may keep the veterinarian's fees down to a minimum.

LIVE STOCK.

Utilizing Feeding Stuffs for Best Results.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

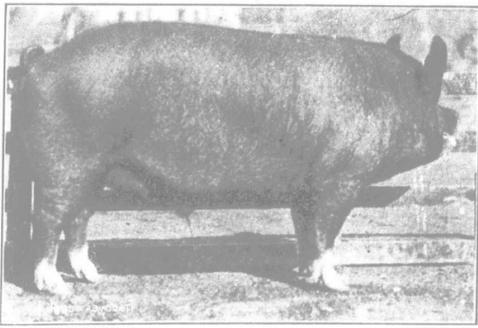
In the feed lot, two mistakes stand out conspicuously. One is the use of home-grown feeds only, and the other is the use of purchased foods of a grain nature without a proper regard for the material they contain. In this matter just

of the alfalfa or clover and corn silage, and soiling and pasture crops. If the farm supplies all of the alfalfa or clover and corn silage, there will not be needed very much purchased grain. The man who depends upon such feeds as corn and grass hay is the one who will be forced to buy the largest quantity of mill feed. If he would have a balanced ration he must buy his protein.

When protein leaves the farm in being disposed of in the richer grains and in seeds like wheat, unless brought back, it is lost to those farms, and if lost, the land loses in fertility and the stock are denied an important food constituent. It is the business of the feeder to remedy this loss. Unless abundantly supplied with alfalfa and clover he ordinarily will need the protein, especially if he feeds young stock or dairy cattle. But in making his selection he must purchase (if he is going to make his purchase scientifically) the concentrated feeds that give him the largest quantity of protein at the least cost per pound.

The guaranteed analysis of a food is an important guide not to be ignored. Successful dairymen have learned that between corn and cottonseed meal they get more milk from the cottonseed meal than from the corn, although in a ton of both there are 2,000 pounds. They know, however, that in the ton of corn there are but 150 pounds of digestible protein, while in the cottonseed meal there are 750 pounds of protein, or five times as much as in the corn. The corn may be the cheaper per ton, but the question is, what is the relative cost of the protein? The buyer of grain feeds should consider his purchase in this light. There is considerable variation in the cost of grain feeds. Between some of them there is a difference of but \$3 or \$4 a ton, while in others there is a difference of \$10 to \$15 per ton, and sometimes the feed selling at a lower price contains more protein than another feed at a higher cost. If the buyer will make a list of the foods that are available to him, and will get the cost per ton of each and then from the analysis ascertain the number of pounds of protein that each contains, he will be able to determine pretty accurately what each pound of protein in each feeding stuff costs. Of course this method of reckoning ignores the carbohydrates and fats contained in the feeding stuffs. The purchaser of feeds who has a shortage of the fats and carbohydrates will take into consideration the quantity of these materials contained in the feeding stuffs purchased.

In the purchase of feeding stuffs there are individual questions to be taken into consideration. One may not have a silo, and, therefore, may want a succulent food, and if he does he can secure this in roots or molasses. If for some reason he needs mineral matter or food of a meaty nature, he can resort to brans, or meat



Champion Berkshire Fear.

W. W. Brownidge's unbeaten young hog.

a few principles will help to define the situation. Farm animals require for food five groups of materials. These are: Protein, the flesh and muscle makers; carbohydrates and fat, the heat, fat and energy producers; mineral matter, the bone maker; and water. One of the reasons why the best returns are not always had from farm stock is because of the food given has been improperly provided. If milk and butter, for instance, are figured on the basis of cost of production, the average cow doesn't much more than pay the cost of her keep. Yet it has been proven time

scraps or tankage. As a general thing, however, he will find most available the highly-concentrated advertised goods everywhere—the gluten feeds and meals, cottonseed meal and several others equally well known. And these, when figured on the basis of variety and cost per pound of protein will meet his needs. Purchased in this manner the selection will be made intelligently and should give in return an increased production of milk, butter or growth, and also greater fertility to the land, because of the manure now rich in nitrogen that will come from the organized protein.

Johnson Co., Ill. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Feeding the Crop to Best Advantage

With a full silo, root cellar, grain bin and hay mow, the feeder should sit down and consider how he can best compound the different products in order to manufacture them into the most possible flesh on the animals that fill the runs or stalls. There is nothing nicer about the farm, from a stockman's viewpoint, than commencing with a good herd and a well-filled barn, and seeing his charges thrive and put on gains economically. A good doer is the pride of the feeder, but to make profits one must handle his feeding stuffs very intelligently or the finished bullock will leave his caretaker with nothing but pride. Remuneration leaves a more lasting pleasure, and it only comes where the feeder, to speak loosely, is "onto his job."

With dairy cattle it is quite easy to estimate approximately the amount of fodder necessary for each animal for the food consumed bears a rough relation to the quantity of milk given, but with growing stock or feeders the individual, its manner of feeding and the way it handles and uses the food consumed must act as the indicator. The excuse for writing this article, however, lies not in a desire to regulate quantity so much as to emphasize quality and economical mixing. To make the point more clear a table of common feeding stuffs and their constituents is given.

Name of feed.	Total dry matter in 100 pounds	Digestible Nutrients in 100 lbs.		
		Crude protein	Carbohydrates	Fat
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Oats	89.6	8.8	49.2	4.3
Wheat	89.5	8.8	67.5	1.5
Barley	89.2	8.4	65.3	1.6
Corn (dent)	89.4	7.8	66.8	4.3
Turnips	11.4	1.0	8.1	0.2
Mangels	9.1	1.0	5.5	0.2
Fodder corn	57.8	2.5	34.6	1.2
Silage	26.4	1.4	14.2	0.7
Wheat bran	88.1	11.9	42.0	2.5
Linseed meal (old process)	90.2	30.2	32.0	6.9
Cottonseed meal	93.0	37.6	21.4	9.6
Clover hay	84.7	7.1	37.8	1.8
Mixed hay	87.1	5.8	41.8	1.3

Out of thirteen different feeds named in this table ten are usually produced on the farm, and from these ten a good ration indeed may be compounded. The two outstanding features are the difference in protein content and the variation in dry matter contained in the different products. Cottonseed meal contains approximately 35 per cent. more protein than fodder corn, and the enormous difference in the quantity of moisture carried by the various feeds is quite marked. A full understanding of the significance of these peculiarities in feeding stuffs is absolutely necessary in good herdsmanship.

Variety, succulence, regularity in feeding and balancing the different constituents are the four roads leading to the one center or pivotal point called good feeding. Variety comes, of course, from mixing a number of different grains and products into the one compound; succulence is contained in such foods as roots and silage, while a balanced ration is composed of proteins, carbohydrates and fats mixed in such proportions that while the system is deriving the required amount of protein from the food consumed no excessive carbohydrates and fats are overloading the digestive apparatus or being thrown off with loss to the feeder.

Carbohydrates is a term given to include starches, sugars, etc., and, compared with the fat in foods, the latter is 2.25 times more efficient. Consequently in calculating a ration the quantity of fat is multiplied by 2.25 added to the quantity of carbohydrates and compared with the protein. For instance: oats contain 4.3 per cent. of fat, or in 100 pounds of oats there are 4.3 pounds of fat; this multiplied by 2.25 and added to the carbohydrates equals 58.8. Thus: $4.3 \times 2.25 = 9.675$ 58.8.

Oats have a protein content percentage of 8.8, and, compared with the carbohydrates and fats, the latter exceed by 6.6 times; for this reason oats may be said to have a nutritive ratio of 1 to

6.6. This is a fairly well-balanced ration for growing stock, but for fattening animals it should have more carbohydrates in proportion to the protein. One part of protein to 7 or 8 parts of carbohydrates is a more economical ration for the finishing stall, and some feeders would go even stronger on the carbohydrates. This proximity to a balanced ration is one characteristic that renders oats so acceptable to all kinds of stock, and feeders should strive towards a balance of this kind when dispensing the food products, via the manger.

Space will not permit of a complete explanation of how a balanced ration should be calculated, but an abbreviated plan may be given. For an example, we will say a ration is composed of ten pounds of clover hay, twenty-five pounds of silage, and twenty-five pounds of roots. Glancing at the table one can learn the constituents in 100 pounds of each of these products, and in the ration there will be one-tenth as much protein, carbohydrates and fats in the

one, for it only contains 17.87 lbs. of dry matter, the rest being moisture, and it should have some grain associated with it to produce the greatest gains. However, for a young, growing animal the feeds entering into the mixture would make economical gains if it had a little more protein, thus making what is called a narrower ration.

A combination of five or six different food elements would be calculated similarly, and the variety added by the addition of chop, bran or linseed meal would have a beneficial effect. Producing dairy cows require a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 6 or 6.5, and some of the latter mentioned feeding stuffs are often necessary to introduce the required protein. It is this technique of mixing rations, supplying an abundance of succulent feeds and watching and detecting the wants of the individual animals that make herdsmen.

Stop the Calves' Horns.

Thousands of cows will be freshening this fall, and unless the calves are pure-breds to be kept for breeding purposes, dehorning, or rather an application to prevent the growth of horns, should be practiced without fail. This is no new subject to be discussed in these columns, but people seem to forget the material to be used and the time of application. Get a stick of caustic potash from the druggist, simply moisten the ends and rub the scurs on the calves' heads well with this. Be careful not to get the potash too wet, or it will run down the sides of the calves' heads and cause ugly sores. Also in rubbing the scurs care should be taken not to rub around them to such an extent as to burn the skin. The best age to apply this material is while the calf is young, three or four days old preferably, but it will do the trick at any age under three weeks. Older than this it is not so successful, and more than one application may be found necessary. Buyers of feeding cattle prefer animals without horns. Drovers pay a premium for them, and it is a well-known fact that dehorned steers are much more tractable, are easier feeders, and altogether more valuable than those having horns. Dairy cows may also be handled to better advantage without horns.

Let the Inferior Ewes Go.

Right now, just before the ewes are bred, is the time to cull the flock. Good sheepmen who are observant know which are their profitable breeding ewes, and which are their useless boarders. Some likely looking individuals are not good breeders, have only one lamb invariably, and do not provide enough milk to feed this one skinny little youngster. Such ewes should go

to the butcher in the fall. Ewes which are irregular breeders would also be more profitable on the block than in the pen. We would rather keep an old ewe with a defective mouth but one which is a regular breeder, throwing good lambs and giving milk enough to feed them well, than a young vigorous ewe which cannot be depended upon to breed regularly, and which is known by the condition of her offspring to be a poor milker. Unless the ewe flock is depleted in numbers, however, it is not generally advisable to retain a ewe with a badly broken mouth. We have known old ewes to be profitable breeders for several years after their teeth began to go, and where time is available to give them a little care and where the proper feeds are supplied they will do very well. These conditions are usually found where only a small flock is kept. Where there is a big flock of breeding ewes and where each ewe must rustle for her feed only those with the good mouths should be bred. The time to cull is now, and be sure to trim the taglocks and long wool from the rear of all ewes to be placed with the ram in the breeding flock. It is also well to mark the ram so that he stamps the date of service on each ewe. This is a check alike on his sureness and on the time lambs may be expected.

Give all the stock plenty of bedding. Nothing is more injurious than bare cement.

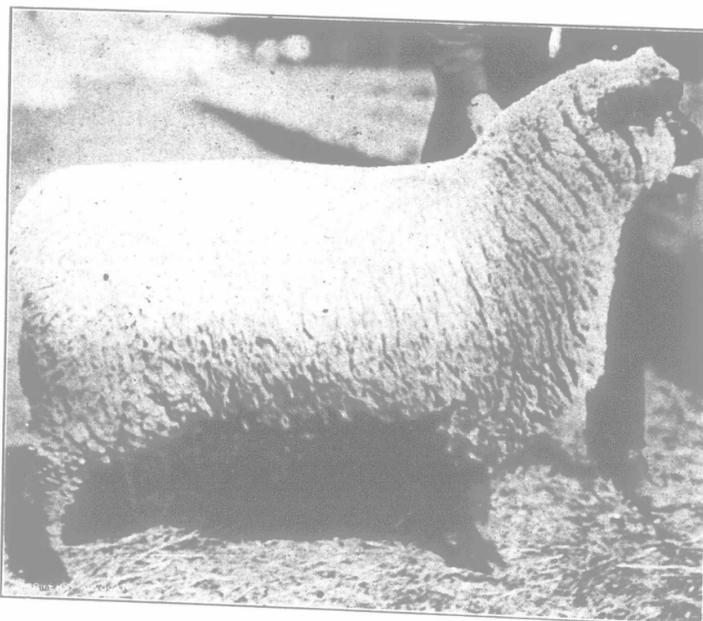


Champion Duroc Jersey Sow at Toronto, 1914.
Owned by Mac Campbell & Son, Northwood, Ont.

clover hay as occurs in 100 pounds as mentioned in the table; likewise there will be one-quarter as much of these constituents in the roots and silage. Bearing this in mind the new table of our ration will be as follows:

Kind of feed.	Protein lbs.	Carbohydrates lbs.	Fats lbs.
Oats	0.88	4.92	.43
Turnips	0.25	2.0	.05
Silage	0.35	3.5	.17
Totals	1.48	10.42	.65

In these 60 pounds of hay, roots and silage we find there are .65 pounds of fat, 10.42 pounds of carbohydrates, and 1.48 pounds of protein. In



Oxford Ewe.

First prize and champion at Toronto and London, 1914, for Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

order to place the two former ingredients on equal footing, as before explained, we must multiply the .65 pounds of fat by 2.25. This fat we find by multiplication is equal to 1.46 pounds of carbohydrates. The two are then added together, making a total of 11.88 pounds of carbohydrates and fats. This quantity exceeds the 1.48 pounds of protein by approximately eight times, so the proportion of protein to carbohydrates and fats is as 1 is to 8, or the ration has a nutritive ratio of 1 to 8.

It will be apprehended at a glance that the ration herein considered is not a commendable

FARM.

The Rural Problem is One of Finance.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the final analysis, the chief difficulty in getting and keeping more people on the land or enabling those at present on the land to increase production, thereby increasing the world's food supply, is that of finance. My remarks will, therefore, deal with this phase of the question, leaving to others a discussion of labor, educational and other branches of the problem. I may also state that what I have to say on the question will be based on practical experience; and further, that I write from a farmer's viewpoint, not that of a professional man, recognizing that there are at least two sides to nearly all questions.

At the outset, allow me to say that, in my judgment, under present conditions, it is not possible for a man to successfully finance the purchase of a 100-acre farm in Older Ontario, if the purchaser cannot pay more than one-third the price down at the time of purchase, unless he has other sources of revenue than that of the farm, particularly where he hires all the labor on the farm at current rates of wages. In from five to six years, under the foregoing conditions, the financial organizations will own the farm in most cases, and the purchaser will have lost what money he "paid down." There are exceptions to this general rule, as in all cases,—say where a man and his family become slaves to work, but the proposition in the main is true.

The writer is fond of making experiments. Not the least interesting have been those in farm finance. Lest some of my readers may think he is a "gambler," allow me to say that he has never taken a "fling" at the "stock market," nor any similar organization. The nearest he has come to this, is a speculation in "live stock" or other legitimate farm speculations. All farming operations are more or less in the nature of a "speculation." There is a fascination in finding out from practical experience the methods of financial experts. These men work largely in the dark. Their methods are practically unknown to the man on the farm until he comes to close grips with them. They "dig themselves in," or mask their batteries in such a way that only the submarine of experience can fathom their secrets. It is more or less an open secret that a group of financial men in Toronto control the destinies of the Province of Ontario, while a similar group in Montreal control Dominion affairs. When these men say "Thumbs up," it is so ordered. When they say, "Thumbs down," thumbs are down. So far as history has revealed the facts to us only two men, up to the present, have been strong enough in Ontario to resist the dictation of these financial groups—Sir Oliver Mowat, and the late Sir James Whitney. It is to the everlasting credit of these two great men, that they did what they believed was best for the Province of Ontario as a whole regardless of what interested parties might say. Looking to the Dominion, we find no man who has ever been strong enough to withstand the financial pressure of the Classes as against the Masses. The reason is that the Dominion of Canada is poor, in a financial sense. We are forever begging at the doors of financial magnates. "Beggars cannot be choosers." Farmers have been to a large extent the scapegoats of this policy, and there seems no redress in sight, although it looked as if there would be something done for the financial aid of farmers when Bill 194,—"An Act respecting Co-operative Credit Societies" was given its first reading on May 13th, 1914, in the House of Commons of Canada. This Bill, although a Government measure, did not become law. It would be very interesting to know the whys and wherefores of the dropping of this measure. However, because it is a more or less political question, to discuss it by farmers is "verboten."

There are three chief financial organizations to whom the farmers might look for help in the money question—Banks, Loan Companies, and Life Insurance Societies.

Owing to the limits placed on this article we shall be able to discuss these in the very briefest manner possible.

HOW THE BANKERS DO IT.

Suppose that a farmer wishes some ready money to do underdraining, improve his buildings, put up a silo, or buy pure-bred stock. He may own his farm, live stock, implements and have not a cent of debt. He feels that he would like to make a step forward, but has no ready cash. He hears that the bank in the nearest town will loan money. The banker is interviewed. The farmer states his case. The banker listens attentively and finally says, we will loan you the money, but it will be necessary for you to fill out a loan form. Before he gets through, if the farmer is an honest man, that banker will have extracted more information about the farmer's financial affairs than the farmer ever dreamed it possible for another to know. If he is dis-

honest, the banker has tempted the farmer in a most seductive manner, but the farmer is not yet done. Suppose the farmer wishes to borrow, say \$750. The banker says, all right, we'll place this to your credit in the bank and you can draw on it as you wish. For this privilege, the farmer signs a note for the amount agreed on, bearing interest at six per cent. The farmer makes the necessary expenditure, drawing on the bank to the sum stated. But one day he finds that a notice from the bank tells him he has overdrawn his account, and he must make this good at once with a deposit. What is the

at the farmer's table, and seemed to enjoy immensely the hospitality of the farmer. On making inquiry concerning these distinguished individuals, I was told that they represented a loan company in the nearby town, who had forced the farmer to make the sale to satisfy some of their claims. A few years afterwards, I had occasion to again visit this farm. The proprietor was one of the men, if I mistake not, who had represented the loan company some years previously. He lived in town and posed as a farmer. What became of the man who previously owned the farm—or was supposed to do so? The writer does not know. He seems to have dropped out of existence.

To come back to our farmer who wishes to borrow, say \$3,000 on a 100-acre farm to improve buildings, buy pure-bred stock, etc. He goes to the manager of a loan company, tells his story. The manager, in the smoothest, suavest tones, informs him that it will give them the greatest pleasure possible to accommodate him. But the farmer finds that there are a few preliminaries to be arranged. He will have to pay from \$10 to \$25 to have his farm inspected—more if the farm is some distance away. The lawyer's fees will be from \$10 to \$20 for examining titles, preparing

mortgage, etc., whereas the company could very well do this at half the cost. Why do not our legislators make this a more simple matter if they are really in earnest about getting and keeping people on the land?

He must also deliver up to the company deeds of land, insurance policy, if any; if not, it must be obtained. All these expenses are deducted from the loan, so that when the farmer gets through, he will find that out of the \$3,000, from \$25 to \$100 have been gobbled up in expenses by the hungry parasites.

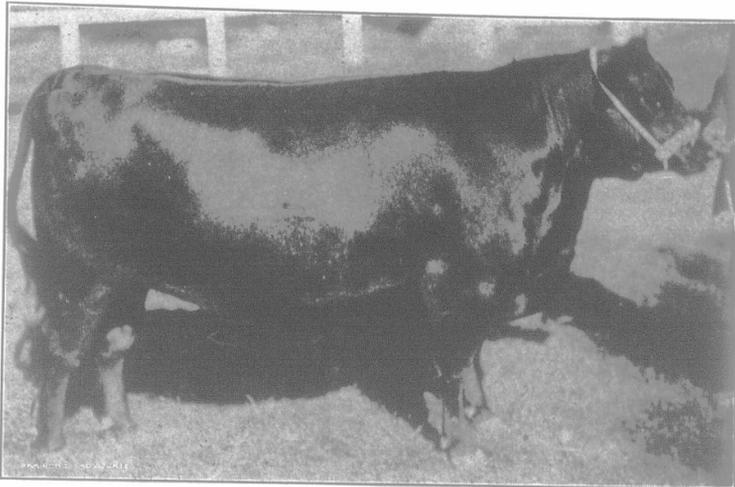
If at any time, the interest is not met on the date due, and they usually require interest every six months, the company promptly puts on a fine and charges this as "arrearage." At the end of the term, if by dint of hard work, pinching and

saving, the farmer is able to pay the principal, he finds that he is not yet through. The company charges him two dollars for a discharge of the mortgage, and in addition to this he will have to pay 50 cents to get the discharge registered. This two dollars for discharging a mortgage is legalized robbery. What arrant humbug and hypocrisy that the men responsible for these things should pose as friends of the farmer, and say they are anxious to do all they can to help the farmer, and who are very much concerned about the world's food supply, etc. They may not know it, but these are largely responsible for bleeding the farmer at every turn.

One more class.

HOW THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DO IT.

A glib-talking Life Insurance Company Agent drops in at a farmers one day and says, why not take out a policy with our company? It will be a protection to your family in case anything happens to you, and if you want to borrow money on the policy after a certain number of years you can do so; if you take out an endowment policy, we will pay you back at the end of the twenty years, all the money you have paid in together with "Profits." This sounds good to the young farmer who is just starting in life. By "hard scratching" he rakes up the first



Elm Park Pride 12th.

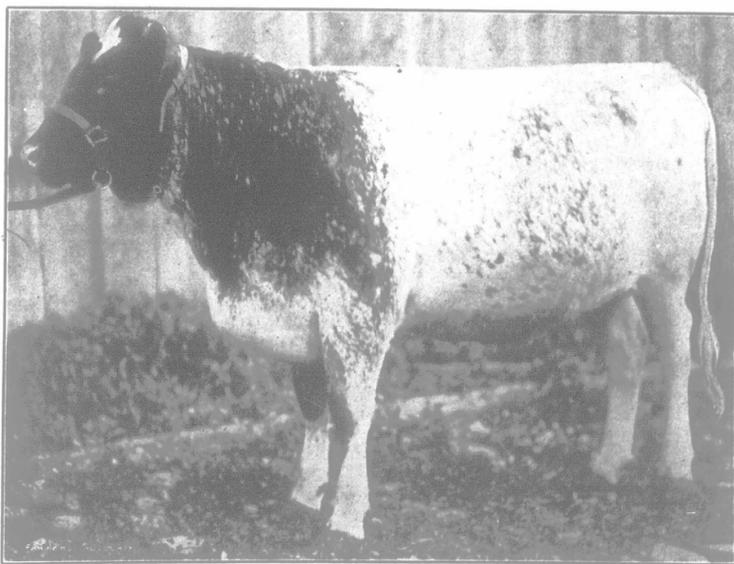
First-prize two-year-old heifer at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, and Edmonton, and first-prize three-year-old and champion female at Toronto and London, 1914. Owned by Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

trouble? Instead of loaning the farmer \$750, the banker placed the sum of \$738.25 to the farmer's credit. This is what the banker calls "discounting a note." In all probability, "discount" was invented by the Jews, who were the first bankers. The transaction has a strong Shylock flavor.

Another difficulty with loans from banks, is the short time,—usually three months, with the privilege of renewing. As a rule, the farmer cannot get returns from their investments in three months. He then turns to the loan company and finds

HOW THE LOAN COMPANY DOES IT.

As a rule these companies loan only on real estate and first mortgages for terms of three to



Escana Cranberry.

First-prize junior yearling heifer at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1914. Exhibited by Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.

five years. This longer time suits a farmer better. But it is a case of "The Spider and the Fly." A case will illustrate. Soon after the writer left the farm, and became a professional man, he had occasion to attend a sale in one of the best farming districts of Western Ontario. He had known the farmer previously in another locality where he was running a smaller farm—probably owned it. He bought this big farm, purchased pure-bred stock and in a short time—some three or four years—advertised a sale. We noticed several well-dressed, portly individuals taking a very active interest in the sale. At luncheon these men occupied the seats of honor

premium or gives his note for it. If he fails to pay the premium promptly in future, after one month's grace, the policy may become null, or the company may refuse to give receipt after the premium is paid until he settles for "extra charges." However, after struggling along a few years paying his premium by self denial, he becomes extremely "hard pinched," and thinks of his insurance policy. On making inquiry, he finds that he can get a loan of about one-half the amount he has paid in as premiums, but he must surrender his policy, and in most cases pay about six per cent. interest on his own money which he has paid in to the company, and pay the interest in advance with some companies.

Suppose he holds a \$2,000 endowment policy of a certain kind, due, we'll say, in April 1914. When he took out this policy, he found attached to it a yellow blank filled in with several options, and also an "Estimate" of its cash value at the end of twenty years, which amounts to 1,930 odd dollars. In January 1914, he finds that he must have some money and writes to the head office. His letter is referred to the local agent, who informs him by letter on Jan. 8th, 1914, as follows regarding his policy, No.....

1. "Cash value at end of twenty years term, April 20th, 1914, is \$1,251.00 made up of reserve, \$863.90, and surplus \$388. (Kindly bear in mind that the estimated value of this policy when taken was \$1,900, which was "certified as correct" by the Managing Director)."

2. "Cash surrender value Jan., 1914, \$854.48."

3. "Loan value Jan, 1914, \$850, rate 6%."

This appears to a farmer as an example of "high finance." The admitted cash value in April of this policy is \$1,251, but its cash value in January, three months before the policy was due, is but \$854.48. If the farmer, because of financial pressure, had been compelled to surrender his policy, the company would have gained the difference between \$1,251 and \$854.48, or the financial corporation would have received \$396.52 for the loan of \$854.48 for the term of three months. Pretty high rate of interest, so it would seem to a farmer! Yet these men are among the foremost in subscribing to the "Patriotic Fund," and who shout loudest about getting (the other fellow) "back to the land" in order to keep up and increase the "world's food supply." Looks like this same breed of man who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations.

In a word, the writer suggests more favorable economic conditions for farmers, who will only too gladly do their share to increase the supply of food in the world, if they can see any hope of fair reward for labor and capital invested. On the other hand, if a large share of the surplus money from the efforts of farmers is to be absorbed by our financial organizations, farmers cannot be induced to make extra efforts, or engage in financial undertaking which may swamp them entirely.

Political economics tell us that in order to produce wealth, three things are essential,—land or some natural product, labor and capital. The farmer has two of these essentials, but as a rule lacks the third—capital. We need greater leniency on the part of capitalists in their dealings with farmers, and we need legislation, which will prevent grasping, greedy corporations swallowing too large a share of the scanty rewards which come to the husbandman on Canadian farms.

WOOD B. FARMER.

Britain in War Time.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Agricultural Britain is taking the war with a calmness which passes all understanding. Added breadth of area, far greater wheat growing facilities, is perhaps the most notable autumnal work going on in British farming as I write. Even German prisoners (paid) and Belgian refugees (for their keep and board) are giving helping hands. We have a large number of both, and if the German war prisoners do not like the work the Belgian peasants, on the other hand, have been known to fall on their knees to kiss the free and hospitable land of England.

The Government is out with suggestions, sow more wheat, but they do not guarantee that the price will remain at forty shillings per 504 pounds, which is the ruling figure. Labor, of the experienced sort, is very much short, i. e., there was such a rush to the colors after the harvest was got in that men are hard to find in the villages. Thousands of young men "living in"—you have your own style of designating them out your way—have joined the army.

It has been an exceedingly good harvest, and threshing results are flattering. Live stock of all descriptions are selling well. Foal shows are being held as usual, and dairy farmers are getting ready for London's usual Saturnalia in October when the Dairy Show is held at Islington, while feeders are preparing for Smithfield in December.

New York Horse Show we hear is "off," yet we are going on with all the necessary arrangements for our spring shows, just as if there were no Zeppelins 300 miles away or no Huns knocking

ing still at the gate of France. "Business as usual" is Britain's agricultural motto.

G. T. BURROWS.

Real and Imagined Difficulties in Successful Agricultural Co-operation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The great majority of farmers are not specialists, they produce crops of many different kinds requiring widely different methods of treatment and handling, and which must be marketed through many different agencies, such conditions demanding a comprehensive commercial training.

In looking back we cannot but be strongly impressed by the fact that the very nature of the farmer's environment has bred in him an independence which makes him tardy in accepting any innovation which embraces the idea of in any way looking to his neighbors to join hands with him to bring about any kind of improvement in what he considers his affairs, and his only. The farmer has been trained for so many generations to be self dependent that when any suggestion is made of co-operating with his neighbors, or in any way delegating authority over his affairs to others, he immediately becomes suspicious and this means isolation. The writer was once discussing with a farmer friend the question of the difficulty of introducing improved methods into farming communities when he remarked, "Well, you see, there are so many of us old fellows who just think that nothing what never was never should be, that makes it pretty hard." The suspicion of the farmer in dealing with his neighbors, and also suspicious of those who advocate and attempt to introduce improved methods, are strong factors militating against successful co-operation in many communities.

Again, in organizing co-operative associations it often happens that the amount of ability necessary to manage the association, and the importance which should be attached to the personality of the manager, are entirely underestimated. Often one of the first questions which will arise is, "how cheaply can we arrange for the management of the association?" Cheap managers, like cheap incubators, are always a failure, and dreadfully expensive in the long run. Numberless agricultural organizations have been ruined because of failure on the part of the directors to recognize business ability and lively interest as of primary importance as qualifications of a manager.

It would sometimes appear as if it were quite impossible to organize the great basic industry agriculture as almost all other industries are organized; and it must be admitted that those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits are themselves largely to blame. It is true that those engaged in the production of the foods upon which the nations are entirely dependent for their existence, feel that there is far too great a difference between the prices which the producer receives for his product and those which the consumer is compelled to pay. It has been shown over and over again that in many instances the price which is paid by the consumer for farm products is one hundred per cent. more than the price the producer receives, this one hundred per cent. representing the cost and profits of distribution, and as the nation has to bear this enormous addition to the cost of farm products, surely it would be wise for producer and consumer to co-operate with a view to reducing such a tax in some measure at least.

The present adjustment existing between the producers, the transportation agencies, the great army of middlemen, and the consumers, is certainly a seriously important factor in the high cost of living. Again, in these days of organization and development of other industries agricultural industries lag behind, this being mainly attributable to various causes which may be found within the industry of agriculture, such as, lack of co-operative spirit, indifference, lack of confidence in neighbors, and those who advocate improvements, and an inclination to magnify and imagine difficulties, and listen more attentively to those who from self interest carefully indicate real and imagined stumbling blocks, namely those who take their toll of the one hundred per cent. which distribution costs. Lack of organization in rural districts results in the individual farmer who acts alone, paying the highest price for all that he purchases, and receiving the lowest price for all that he sells, while those who transport the farmer's produce, the middlemen, and retailers, receive a maximum return on their labor and capital.

If it is argued that these middlemen do not receive more than a living profit, it cannot be denied that they have built up such a complicated and wasteful system that producers are prevented from sharing profits to the extent that their labor and capital fully justify.

"The dollar in sight" is one of the greatest bones of co-operative associations. To be successful an agricultural co-operative association must be organized with some definite vital object

in view, something that must be achieved by its members faithfully living up to certain ideals in the face of the fiercest opposition, which is absolutely certain to be met if the goal to be reached is worth reaching.

It must be remembered that it is in times of the greatest stress that the most faithful adherence is necessary. If the association is formed for serious business purposes, tremendous efforts will be made to crush it, and all kinds of harmful reports calculated to influence farmers, will be insidiously circulated. Nothing else can be expected if the association is a serious undertaking with valuable permanent benefits at stake.

Experience has conclusively proven that the members of a farmers' co-operative organization should be held together by a contract or agreement to be signed by every member on joining. In addition to this the faith and loyalty of members should be strong enough to hold them together when the opposition is strongest. Without such loyalty it must be impossible for the association to build up a good reputation and a sound, profitable business. For example, we see an association which, on account of its sound, honest methods, is offering excellent quality and obtaining good prices opposed by those who fear the growing strength of the association by those in opposition offering to pay members the same prices for anything and everything just as it comes. Should members be beguiled into believing in the honesty of such offers? Is it business? Surely members should not stoop to such disloyalty as accepting the "Eve's Apple" held out to eventually ruin their enterprise, which, if they are true and loyal, will lead them to complete success.

In many communities farmers have not been loyal, they have had no genuine interest in the work which has cost their leaders so much. They are willing to have their neighbors favor associations and bear the responsibility of developing and maintaining them. They have preferred to sell their products to buyers on apparently more advantageous terms held out to disaffect them, and then turn to the association as a refuge when they can benefit by so doing. They know that the association is keeping up prices generally, but they are interested only in the price today which can be obtained with a minimum of trouble. They know that the system is honest and good, but they prefer to accept all its advantages and remain free to forsake the association at will.

Very little thought will convince any business man that no association can long survive such conditions, but many will unreasonably blame either co-operative methods, the organizer, the executive, or all for the inevitable crash when it comes, whereas those for whose benefit the association was organized, and who have claimed that something should be done to help them, are the direct cause of the failure.

It is, therefore, necessary that the control of the membership in a farmers organization should be fixed by rules legally laid down by the directors of the association. There should be an agreement with the members stating in detail the relations and responsibilities existing between each member and the association, and all rules and regulations should be strictly enforced, and penalties exacted after thorough investigation has been made of alleged offences. This kind of association organized in a community, the members of which were genuinely anxious to progress and help themselves, could not fail, and when it comes down to the final analysis we see that success or failure depends mainly upon those engaged in agricultural pursuits themselves, given of course a good leader or organizer.

Oftentimes we see rules and regulations which have been carefully thought out, severely tested and proved both practical, absolutely essential, and simple, either totally disregarded or only followed out in part by some members. Thus the association is weakened, and at least partial failure results, followed by bitter criticisms which are strongest on the part of those who have been most at fault. Is this fair play to those who, after careful and mature consideration, have mapped out the road to success? It must be remembered that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Every link must, therefore, be strong, or disaster may result at any moment. Just then as all weak links in a chain should be discarded and replaced by strong ones or the chain shortened, so should disaffected members of co-operative organizations be eliminated, only to be re-admitted to the association after having satisfied those in control that they are willing to bear their just share of the responsibilities attaching to membership in a sound co-operative society. The highly satisfactory conditions which may be attained by solid co-operation are no myth, but shoulder to shoulder true and loyal in spite of doubts and fears is the only way, and in this way much real good may result to any community in addition to pecuniary gain.

It has been demonstrated many times that perfect agricultural organization has resulted in solving the difficult problem or shortage of labor, increasing the population of sparsely populated districts, elevated the standard of the population,

and raising those sad monuments to lack of agricultural organization which we see in the form of vacant farms.

Our school teachers would do well to inculcate a sentiment of charity, good community feelings and co-operation into the minds of the younger generation, thus banishing those indefinite sentiments of suspicion and jealousy which often grow unnoticed, but steadily producing a narrowness of vision which leads the unwary on the road to isolation to work out all the problems of life alone, or at least within a very narrow circle.

P. E. I.

T. A. BENSON.

A Time of Re-construction.

By Peter McArthur.

If I am somewhat rushed just now it is entirely my own fault. I suppose a man has no business trying to be a Government employee, a writer for the papers, and a farmer all at the same time, but I am gradually getting things in shape. With a competent hired man to look after the apples and the corn, I am practically able to forget the farm. The newspaper articles give me a chance to blow off steam, so I guess most of my trouble is with the job of giving publicity to our Canadian apples, so that the crop may not be allowed to go to waste. Being much more interested in saving the apples than in my job (it is only for ten weeks anyway) I have been fussed up ever since I started at the work. I have come in contact with three Departments of the Government, and the railroads, and at the present time I am so wound up with red tape that I will not need to buy winter under clothes. Apples are a food, and at such a time as this, when the world is threatened with a scarcity, no kind of food should be allowed to waste. But farmers cannot do everything. With the markets for apples, potatoes, and vegetables largely disorganized, they are helpless, and a great deal of valuable food will go to waste unless some one comes to their assistance. One would naturally think that the Government should act, but after you have had some experience of red tape you don't think anything of the kind. Five days after my appointment I resigned, but that was patched up. Two weeks later I came near resigning again, so that I could have a free hand in getting after them, but the situation cleared somewhat, and I made up my mind to try to stick out my term of office. I shall probably be able to do it unless I get fired for offensive non-partisanship. The experiences of the past few weeks lead me to believe that Governments are much like the village bull in Tristram Shandy. "It was quite true that he left no calves, but he was so dignified that the whole village respected him."

Although not claiming to be much of a farmer, I am still farmer enough to be annoyed at many of the letters and editorials that are appearing in the papers. Farmers are being urged to produce more, although competent labor is still as hard to get as ever. They can only produce more by overworking themselves. At the same time the rural districts are being taunted because so few farmer's sons are enlisting for the war. Now, will some one please tell me how farmers are to produce more, and at the same time provide soldiers when there are not enough men to work the land. The farmers are also being urged, as a public duty, to give employment to the men who are out of work in the cities. This also raises a nice question. These unemployed men, or at least a great many of them, might have been working on the farms if city manufacturers had not offered them better wages than farmers could afford to pay during the past few years. The manufacturers were able to pay these higher wages, because of the special privileges in the shape of tariffs and bonuses that they have received, but as soon as the slack time showed that they were in danger of losing their profits, they immediately threw armies of men out of work. And now the farmers are being asked to make homes for these men. I cannot understand why it would not be fairer to ask the manufacturers to keep their employees at work even if it had to be done at cost or even at a loss. The people who profited by increasing the burdens of the farmers in the past should now bear their share of the unexpected burdens.

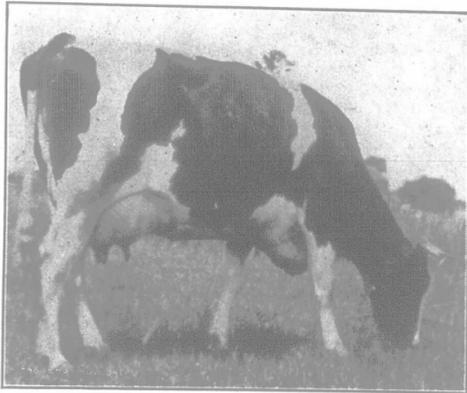
I hope that someone is seeing light as to the future, for I confess that most of the problems that are now rising are too deep for me. It is quite natural that the excess population of the cities should go back to the land, but how are they to be placed there without injustice to the present occupants, or to themselves? There are many industrious men out of work at the present moment, through no fault of their own, and our business organization is such that it is hard to see how they are to be taken care of without

almost revolutionary changes. I cannot see that our political economists are able to help as much in the new conditions that have been forced by the war. Their books are turning out to be what Shelley prophesied, "Tomes of reasoned wrong, glozed on by ignorance."

They were written to explain a social fabric based upon many forms of fundamental injustice, and they cannot give us much assistance in the present crisis. In spite of the "Business as usual" slogan of the cities, it is beginning to look as if our business and financial system would have to be reorganized from top to bottom. It is only on the farm that we have "business as usual," and the farms will probably be the foundation of whatever new order may be developed.

There has never been a time when it has been so necessary for farmers to watch politics and public events as the present. The beneficiaries of special privilege find themselves paralyzed by war conditions, and the only remedy they are able to think of is more privileges. As they had altogether too many in the past, the farmers will need to be careful or past evils will be increased; they will be able to live even if they have to return to pioneer conditions and get all their supplies from their own farms, but they must not be burdened in order to support other forms of industry that have been crippled by war. Public discussion of these matters should be as full and free as possible, so that whatever is planned for the future may be founded on justice.

There is one point on which I feel very deeply, and that is the absolute necessity of saving every kind of food product. We all know that every season there is a scandalous waste throughout the country, and this year it promises to be worse than ever on account of the disorganization of all the markets, except those for staples



Pet Canary Countess.

Three-year-old Canadian champion Holstein heifer; milk in 7 days, 560.9 lbs.; butter, 27.14 lbs.; 30 days, milk, 2,273.8; butter, 110.23. Record 11 months after calving, 7 days, 311.9 lbs. of milk; 17.55 butter. E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.

like grain and meats. It is also becoming evident that before another harvest much of the world may be hungry, and it is a duty to humanity to see that nothing is allowed to go to waste. I am even hopeful that things may soon be reorganized so that it will pay to save everything possible, to the last apple, potato and turnip in the country. But even if these things have to be saved at a loss they should be saved. The municipalities, as well as the Government, should act in this matter, for the fact that we are in no danger here in Canada of being short of food should not blind us to conditions in other countries. Some of the nations that are being devastated by the war may be too poor to buy, and if they are we must give freely of our bounty. If the more perishable forms of food are saved and used first, we can have more of such lasting kinds as grain and cured meats for a later time of necessity. The horrors through which we are now passing threaten not only the nations involved but humanity itself. We have another part to play besides sending soldiers to fight in the cause of freedom. We are in a better position than almost any other country to provide food, and it will be the part of true patriotism to do this without counting the pennies. We have no burdens to bear that compare in the slightest with those that are being heaped on the people of the older lands in this time of the madness of the nations, and we should show our thankfulness by preparing to do all in our power to relieve the suffering that is bound to come. Let our motto be, "No waste," and when the call reaches us we shall be able to give effective aid. This is a duty that we owe to ourselves and to humanity.

Fall Fencing.

The general appearance of the farms of our country and their efficiency could be improved by a systematic and general cleaning-up of old fences and fence rows, replacing some of the tumble-down fences with new wire structures where a permanent fence is absolutely necessary, and clearing all others away, leaving the land free for cultivation. We hear that there is to be plenty of labor to do the farm work in the near future, and that idle city men are anxious to get out to the country for a time at least. Many of those men who have been hired on the farms for the summer should be kept on over winter, and employment for a part of the time at least could be found for them in tearing down and replacing these fences. Late autumn is a good time to set posts, especially for wire fences. There are some who hold that the posts should be solid before the fence is stretched thereon, and prefer putting the post in in the late autumn and leaving the wire to be attached on a warm day in winter or early spring. The ground is frozen and all the posts are perfectly solid. Stretching of the wire does not cause any of them to give to any extent whatever. This insures a good tight job on the wire. Any who wish to try this method must remember that the wire should not be stretched on a cold, frosty day, else there is great danger of breaking it.

THE DAIRY.

Bouncing the Boarders.

It is poor policy to keep "boarder" cows in any season, but it is doubly necessary that they are turned away at the beginning of a winter, when prices for all kinds of feed are mounting upward as they are this year. It will take a good feeder with a good cow to make high returns this season. None others need apply. How a man is going to make a cow pay her way when she only gives 3,000 lbs. of 2.8 per cent. milk in a year with wheat \$1.25 per bushel, oats from 55 to 60 cents per bushel, barley between 70 and 80 cents, and millfeed from \$25 to \$32 per ton, is beyond most feeders. Truly, after all, the cows must milk persistently to pay for feed and labor. Milk is one article of diet which so far has not advanced in price as a consequence of the war. The cow is on the same level as before, except that she is eating feed of almost double the price that it commonly is. This is a year to get rid of every cow that cannot pay her way, and if possible fill her place with heavier milkers. It is not an easy thing to accomplish, especially as there are so many "star boarders" in the herds of the country. The cow's services are hired and paid for in feed and labor. If she does not work up to form and make a profit for her employer, bounce her at once and get another.

POULTRY.

How to Dress Chickens.

It is in the fall that the greater number of the chickens annually raised on the farms of the country are sent to market. Killing time is rapidly approaching. There is a right and a wrong way to prepare the fowls for killing, and to finish the work upon the dead bird. Every chicken or older bird to be killed should be fasted for anywhere from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before killing. If this is not done there is danger of the food decomposing in the crop and intestines, and tainting the flesh.

In killing for market all birds should be bled, preferably through the mouth. It is not difficult to learn to do this operation successfully. Arrange a wire in the picking shed, or wherever the picking may be done, at a height about level with the shoulders of the picker, or a little higher. The bird should be fastened to this by the legs, head down, and the sticking done with a sharp knife, having a blade somewhere in the neighborhood of three inches in length. Grasp the bird's head with the thumb and forefinger just around the ear lobes, and with the third finger open its mouth, insert the knife down the throat, practically the length of the blade, turn the knife and cut rather lightly. If the cutting is properly done the bird will bleed freely. Immediately after the cut is made quickly draw the knife out and insert it along the roof of the bird's mouth, and push straight backwards on a level with the beak to pierce the brain. If the knife reaches the fatal spot a characteristic squawk will be uttered by the bird, so that the operator knows exactly when his weapon has reached its mark. If the bird does not make this noise its brain has not been pierced, and the feathers will not loosen so as to make easy picking.

Chickens killed in this manner should be plucked dry. The piercing of the brain loosens the feathers, and a good picker will soon strip them off. The long wing feathers and the tail feathers should be first removed, the breast next,

the legs following this, and the back last. Feathers should always be pulled sideways or at an angle, never forward or back. The more quickly the work is done the more easily the feathers are removed, if the operator is slow the picking becomes tedious and tiresome. Wing feathers and tail feathers should come out in handfuls.

If the chickens are not properly feathered up, some trouble will be experienced in getting the pin feathers all removed. A dull, round blade, something like a paring knife, may be used to good advantage. That the bird may present an attractive appearance when dressed, care should be taken not to tear, rub or break the skin. Each bird should be picked clean. It decreases the chances of selling at the best price when a dirty job is done, pin feathers and even larger feathers being left scattered over the body. After picking carefully wipe all blood from the mouth, wash the feet, and clean the bird as well as possible. It pays in the long run to be particular. If the highest class trade is to be catered to birds should be placed in shaping boards after being plucked, and a weight placed on the top of the chicken to give it a compact appearance. A brick will answer very well for this purpose. It is folly to pack chickens for shipping or carting to market before they have been properly cooled. It would be safer to leave the birds in a cooling room for twelve or fifteen hours before attempting to box them. Where chickens are to be shipped a long distance they should be wrapped separately in paper. This prevents injury from bruising, and is said to decrease chances of decomposition. Parchment paper is the only paper that should be used for this purpose, and boxes, to make them attractive, should also be lined with this material. The market price, more than many believe, depends upon the care taken in the killing and dressing of the birds.

You are Urged to Produce Winter Eggs.

The following letter has been sent out by Prof. F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, and poultry keepers should read it and profit by its advice. Canada needs more eggs.

The indications are that new laid eggs will be as scarce this winter as usual, and if extra attention is not paid to getting the laying stock into condition and housed early, the supply of eggs may not be as plentiful even as they were last winter.

Though the present is too late to begin to prepare for early winter eggs, it is a good time to make the best of what we may have by getting everything ready before the cold weather comes. The beginning was made last spring when the early pullets were hatched, for only the early pullets can be depended on to give eggs during November and December. The hens, as a rule, will not lay many eggs until the end of January or February, it is, therefore, from the well-matured pullets that the high-priced eggs may be expected, and in order to get the most out of these care must be taken, as from now until laying time is a more critical time in the life of the pullet than most poultrymen imagine.

Keep no stock that will be non-producing. Kill off the old hens that will not lay until the spring. Market the immature pullets and all surplus cockerels as soon as they are ready. Give the rest of the pullets every opportunity to develop and get into laying condition before winter sets in.

Put these pullets into their winter quarters early. The unnecessary handling or changing of pullets from one place to another just when they are about to begin to lay is disastrous, and in some cases will retard laying for several weeks. Give the pullets every chance to get acquainted with their winter quarters in plenty of time, and feed liberally so that they will start to lay before the cold weather.

Do not feed sparingly but judiciously. Though feed may be high, it does not pay to stint the layers. Feed them grain in a litter on the floor, and as the weather gets colder increase the quantity of litter. In addition to the grain see that they have either a hopper, with dry mash constantly before them, or if preferred, give it in the shape of a moist mash once a day. Have the house clean, preferably whitewashed, and allow plenty of sunshine in. We have found that with a shed roofed house, a board protection along the front of the house as high as 18 inches from the floor is an advantage; from this up glass and cotton in the proportion of one of glass to two of cotton, make the most ideal front for the average Canadian house.

Many town and city people could not only produce sufficient eggs to keep their table, but have enough eggs left over that would go a long way towards supplying the household with groceries, etc. There are comparatively few city lots where a small flock of poultry could not be kept, and enough scraps find their way into the garbage can to provide a large proportion of the food. No male birds should be kept, as they are both a nuisance and an expense, which, if done

away with and the house kept clean and sanitary, there is absolutely nothing about such a plant that could possibly annoy the neighbors. If, say one in every one hundred city families would produce even enough eggs for their own table, it would reduce the number of those who only consume and add that many more to the list of producers.

During the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1914, over 11½ million dozen eggs were imported into Canada. These came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, China, Japan, New Zealand, and United States. Surely Canadian poultry keepers can supply the demand this year. If all help in this matter there should be no lack of eggs, and if care is exercised in the production there should be a good revenue to the producers, and the consumer ought not to pay such exorbitant prices as sometimes have been asked in the time of scarcity.

Owing to the high price of feed it may cost more this year than usual to produce new-laid eggs, but by careful management the average cost of one dozen of eggs might be kept as low as usual. It is at the production end that producers should aim to economize, and it is better to save at this end than to expect extreme prices. This is always the case, and especially will it be so this winter when everything the consumer has to buy will be dear and money to pay for it scarce. It will be a loyal act to study how cheaply the eggs can be produced rather than how much can be charged for them.

Prof. Edward Brown, the Veteran Poultryman of England, made a suggestion the other day to English breeders, which suggestion even from this distance sounds good. He thought that as so many poultry breeders in Great Britain had done business with Belgian poultrymen, who in all probability were killed, or who at least have had all their stock destroyed, that these English breeders, as soon as the smoke of battle had cleared away, might donate to their old customers and friends in Belgium, sufficient breeding stock to enable them to start up again. This suggestion of Prof. Brown's is worthy of a Britisher and though Canadian poultry breeders may not be able to do this, they can show their loyalty by producing as many new-laid eggs as possible for this winter and at the least possible cost. Strictly new-laid eggs in the winter time are worth a good price, and the man who can produce them deserves credit and extra remuneration, but let us hope that this winter, by better care and management we will have enough new-laid eggs that we can supply the consumers at a price which is within the reach of those who must have them.

Simple Method of Keeping Eggs.

Many housewives have had very satisfactory results in keeping eggs for winter use, simply by carefully and closely wrapping each one in paper and then storing in boxes kept in a cool temperature. Pieces of newspaper or other pliable wrapping paper will answer the purpose.

HORTICULTURE.

Preparing for the 1915 Hotbed or Greenhouse.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This spring we were a little short of well-rotted manure for our green-house, and also we lost a good deal of valuable time mixing our soil for transplanting. Next spring we want to put our plants in the field at a great deal less cost than we did this spring, and to do so we are starting in now to make up our manure piles, in fact we have been at it for some time. Very few except market gardeners take the pains with manure that it requires in order to hold all the valuable constituents, and if we wish to have good results with hot-bed or green-house the composition of the soil is very important; for it is only in the green-house or hot-bed that we dare put fertilizer or manure to our tomatoes. This is the great secret in early tomato growing, because plants in rich soil grow a tremendous amount of vine, and great, big tomatoes before they start in to ripen them, and then vines are so large that they shade the fruit. To obtain the best results we are taking the manure from the stable every morning, and, as we have only two horses on our garden lot, our manure pile does not grow very fast, still in three weeks we get quite a good pile of well-rotted manure.

Our plan has been to pile the manure in long, narrow piles about 18 inches deep, keeping the sides perfectly straight and the top level. Every Tuesday we take the horse, and while one man turns and thoroughly shakes out the manure with a fork, another wets it well from the hose. The pile is then set as before, about 18 inches deep, 3 feet wide, and as long as is necessary to accommodate all we have in that pile. It is then well tramped down, by placing a few boards on the pile and walking on them.

Each week we start a new pile, and it requires only two or three turnings to get it so well rotted that it will not heat in less than a week, and when a pile has become well rotted all it requires is moisture to keep it from drying out.

Later in the season we will mix our soil ready for spring, and place it convenient for seeding time, thus saving our precious spring days for work we cannot do this fall. Our soil is light, but has a tendency to bake under moisture in the green-house, and to prevent this we draw leaf-mold from a nearby valley. To get our planting soil in the best condition we have found, by experimenting that by mixing four of our surface soil, one of rotted manure, and one of leaf-mold, we get the best results. This shows how important it is for us to look after the small amount of manure from the stable at this season of the year. Many of our neighbors are purchasing and have been tending to this chore for the past three months. One neighbor has contracted for all the manure from a livery stable, and, as his place is all under crop, he had to carry all the manure over during the summer in this way, right from the spring till his crops are off. But since it pays him he does it, and if he dropped his contract the liveryman would not be a day till he had a dozen ready to take it up, who are willing to take the same pains to get the fertilizer for spring plants.

B. C.

WALTER M. WRIGHT.

FARM BULLETIN.

Canada's Yields.

A bulletin issued October 16th by the Census and Statistics Office gives provisional estimates of the yield and quality of the principal Canadian grain crops, and also the condition of root and fodder crops, as compiled from reports of correspondents made on September 30th. In general, the reports confirm the statement issued last month, the average yields per acre being about the same as then estimated for wheat, but being somewhat less for oats, barley and flax.

The total yields for Canada of the principal grain crops in bushels are as follows: Wheat, 158,223,000; oats, 311,426,000; barley, 34,491,000; rye, 2,258,000; peas, 3,537,100; beans, 823,400; buckwheat, 9,159,000; flaxseed, 7,533,000; mixed grains, 16,458,000, and corn for husking, 14,732,000.

The average quality of the grain crops at harvest time, measured upon a percentage basis, —100 representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc.,—is for the whole of Canada as follows: Wheat, 78; oats, 79; barley, 76; rye, 82; peas, 75; beans, 82; buckwheat, 81; mixed grains, 90; flax, 64, and corn for husking, 80. For wheat, barley and oats, the figures are considerably below the excellent record of last year, the averages this year being reduced by the prolonged drought in the Northwest provinces. In these provinces the points for the quality of wheat, oats and barley range from 48 for barley in Saskatchewan to 78 for spring wheat in Alberta.

In the Maritime provinces both the yield and quality of the grain crops are excellent.

The condition of root crops at September 30th is for all Canada about equal to last year, being 75 per cent. of a standard or full crop for potatoes; 78 per cent. for turnips; 80 per cent. for mangolds, carrots, etc.; 89 per cent. for sugar beets; 90 per cent. for fodder corn, and 76 per cent. for alfalfa. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the condition of the root crops is low, owing to the drought. In Northern Alberta, where the season was of more normal character, these crops make a fair showing.

During September conditions have been generally favorable for harvesting and threshing, and in the Northwest provinces a great deal of threshing was completed by October 1st. There are indications that the amount of fall ploughing this year will be greater than usual.

Itinerary of Demonstration Car.

The Demonstration Train, operated under the joint auspices of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, carrying the exhibit of wool and eggs, has attracted considerable attention throughout the country upon their recent itinerary. Several calls are yet to be made in Western Ontario, some of the places being Guelph, Oct. 24th, 9.40 a. m.—6.00 p. m.; Galt, Oct. 26th, 10.00 a. m.—5.30 p. m.; Woodstock, Oct. 27th, 9.30 a. m.—9.00 p. m.; St. Mary's, Oct. 28th, 8.00 p. m.—4.00 p. m. Oct. 29th; St. Thomas, Oct. 29th, 8.00 p. m.—4.00 p. m. Oct. 30th; Ingersoll, Oct. 30th, 7.00 p. m.—5.00 p. m. Oct. 31st; Windsor, Nov. 2nd, 9.00 a. m.—3.00 p. m.; Chatham, Nov. 2nd, 7.00 p. m.—4.30 p. m. Nov. 3rd; London, Nov. 3rd, 8.00 p. m.—5.00 p. m. Nov. 4th.

Stock Sales and Leek Shows in Britain.

The Prince of Wales (whose relief fund in Britain has attained over three million pounds sterling) has a farm of his own in his Duchy of Cornwall. He is going in for beef Shorthorns, and at the Collynie sale early in October gave top price, i. e., 850 guineas for one of William Duthie's bull calves, Collynie Red Knight, a stylish April red of the Butterfly family, and sired by Knight of Collynie. At 580 guineas a dark, roan, April calf, Broadhooks Diamond, was secured by Matthew Marshall, of Shanraer.

William Duthie, of Collynie, is still a star hand at breeding bull calves that run into money. This year his 29 aggregated £892 10s., or an average of £192 2s. 3d. There have been years when they have averaged £409 and £378, and in 1912 he took from the auctioneer over £2,000 for 24 head.

The demand this year for Scottish bull calves has been a purely British one. There is very little doing outside the home isles.

Kent (or Romney Marsh) sheep have been selling well in their native country, and Punta Arena's buyers have been busy securing specimen rams at 150 guineas apiece. Best ram was T. Egerton Quedsted's No. 13 of 1913—who said the number was an unlucky one?

Dairy Shorthorn cows and heifers will continue to change hands among British buyers and breeders at nice prices, even with the exporting world practically closed to us. At F. H. Thornton's sale at King's Thorpe Hall, Northampton, 43 cows and heifers averaged £38, although some attained 55 and 57 guineas. For the former figure Wesley Burge bought Worcester Fidget 13th, a red and white cow, with a 7,500 pounds of milk record. W. N. Pilkington, a rich Lancashire man, going in for milk, however paid 100 guineas for a showy young cow. Everyone is pleased over here to read the glowing accounts

of the success the Hill Dairy Shorthorns are achieving in U. S. A.

There has been another sweep made among our useful farm horses, vanners and hunter-bred stock. For good farm horses, suitable for hauling cannon, £60 is given by the Government; for vanners or artillery horses £40, and the same for cavalry charges. Some of our most expert hunter breeders are out in Canada buying horses, and if any readers should meet Sir Merrick Raymond Burrell, Baronet, they will find him out to be one of the finest fellows on earth, but he does know a horse.

LEEK SHOWS.

I think I have struck a novelty—even for the New World! Do you have Leek Shows on your side of the Atlantic? No, I thought not. Well, Leeks are the national emblem of Wales! They grow "some" in England; in Northern England, particularly, where the colliers of Durham grow them just as do the local farmers grow swedes and mangolds—as big as they can.

At Old Original Leek Club's Show, held at Crossgate, Durham, premier honors fell to G. Summersceles, who staged a fine trio. The centre leek was a monster, containing 47½ cubic inches of blench. The total cube of the stand ran well over 130. James Winter's display at the Bay Horse, Brandon Village, ran to 122 cubic inches. John Appleton, who won some household furniture with his prize leeks at the Lambton Arms Hotel, in a village called "Pity-Me," showed leeks measuring 112 cubic inches. Let me add here that the value of the prize money runs from £50 to £25; at each of these exhibitions clocks and other household "goods" being given instead of the hard cash. At Sunnybrow Colliery Institute the winner's leeks were 114½ cubic inches, and at Vello Show 112½ cubic inches.

But records would appear to have been made at Pelton Fell Workmen's Club Show, for, here, Luke Wild won with an amazingly fine stand,

totalling 151 cubic inches. He won last year with 113 inches. The prizes here were worth £50.

At Chester-le-street flour, provisions, etc., were offered for prizes. (£30 worth), and the winner was E. Garbutt, whose three leeks aggregated 126 inches.

Surrey, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

Canadian Grain Wins Again.

Canadian farmers generally will be pleased to hear that Canadian grain has again swept the boards at the International Soil Products Exhibition, held this year at Wichita, Kansas. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., came into prominence two years ago when he won against the world with a bushel of Marquis wheat. Last year he repeated the performance, and it is rather remarkable that again this year he was able to carry off premier honors. Not only in wheat did Canada lead, for Richard Creed, of King's County, P. E. I., captured championship in oats. These two men are to be congratulated upon their success, and Canada should feel proud that she is able to produce such grain.

Notice to Stallion-owners.

Inspection of stallions, under the Ontario Stallion Law, commenced Wednesday, October 14th. The inspectors meet the stallion owners at a number of inspection points, which inspection points are set forth in a pamphlet furnished to all owners of enrolled horses, and to all those applying for same. This is the official inspection of stallions, which will enable them to be enrolled for the season of 1915, and prospective buyers are cautioned against purchasing stallions that have not been officially inspected, and are, therefore, not eligible for enrolment in 1915.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 19, were 251 cars, comprising 4,508 cattle, 1,355 hogs, 1,906 sheep and lambs, 365 calves, and 512 horses. Quality of cattle generally common and medium, and prices fully 25c. per cwt. lower. One choice load sold at \$8; good, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$6 to \$6.75; choice heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; cows, \$3 to \$6.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$7; feeders, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stockers, \$4 to \$6.25; milkers, \$5 to \$9; calves, \$4.75 to \$11. Sheep, \$3 to \$6.25; lambs, \$7 to \$7.75. Hogs lower, at \$8 fed and watered; \$8.25 weighed off cars, and \$7.65 f. o. b. car.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	61	483	544
Cattle	1,242	6,865	8,107
Hogs	433	7,985	8,418
Sheep	1,529	5,736	7,265
Calves	362	1,486	1,848
Horses	40	941	981

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	86	842	928
Cattle	2,177	16,758	18,935
Hogs	145	6,225	6,370
Sheep	1,156	6,372	7,528
Calves	104	1,841	1,945
Horses	40	47	87

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 384 carloads, 10,828 cattle, 263 sheep and lambs, and 97 calves, and an increase of 2,048 hogs and 894 horses, compared with the same week of 1913.

Receipts in all the different classes were liberal for the past week, especially for cattle, lambs and hogs, which had the effect of depreciating prices. The quality of fat cattle was, as a rule, far from being good, the bulk again being common and medium. The top prices paid for a few choice lots and loads, ranged from \$8 to \$8.40. The percentage of cattle sold at \$8 and over was small compared with the large number of common and medium. Trade was slow, and market draggy all week. Prices for stockers and feeders of medium and common grades were decidedly lower in values.

Milkers and springers sold at firm prices all week, but not any higher. Veal calves of choice quality were scarce, and values for them were firm, but common, rough, grass calves were slow sale, at lower values. Sheep and lambs were more plentiful, and values for heavy, rough lambs, were lower. Hogs came forward in larger numbers, and prices declined 25c. per cwt., and it looks like still lower prices.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice steers, \$8 to \$8.40; good steers and heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.60; common, \$6.50 to \$7; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7; good cows, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium cows, \$5.75 to \$6; canners and cutters were the best sellers of any class of cattle, ranging from \$3 to \$5; bologna bulls, \$5 to \$6; good to choice bulls sold from \$6.50 to \$7.35.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice steers, \$7 to \$7.25; good feeders, \$6.25 to \$6.60; medium, \$5.75 to \$6.15; stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common stockers, \$4 to \$5; distillery bulls, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Milkers and Springers.—A fair supply of milkers and springers met a ready demand at firm values. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$110, the bulk selling from \$70 to \$90 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice calves sold from \$10 to \$11; good veals, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7 to \$8.50; common, \$6 to \$6.75; inferior, Eastern, rough calves, \$4 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, light ewes sold from \$5.50 to \$6.25; heavy, fat ewes, \$4 to \$5; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$4.50; choice lambs, \$7.60 to \$7.90; heavy lambs, \$7 to \$7.40; cull lambs, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Selects fed and watered, \$8.25; \$8.50 weighed off cars, and \$7.85 to \$7.90 f. o. b. cars at country points.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Inspection of horses for army purposes was continued with renewed vigor last week at about the same prices, ranging from \$145 to \$190 each. No less than 12,000 have been purchased at these stables. The regular horse trade has been quiet, although a few horses have changed hands at the following prices: Drafters, \$150 to \$225; general-purpose, \$160 to \$190; expressers, \$150 to \$190; drivers, \$100 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$45 to \$90.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.07, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.17; No. 2, \$1.15.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 43c. to 45c., outside; Canadian Western oats,

No. 2 new, 53½c.; No. 3 new, 52c., track, bay ports.

Rye.—82c., outside.
Buckwheat.—70c. to 72c., outside.
Barley.—Ontario, No. 2, 64c. to 67c., outside.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, bay ports, 78c. to 79c.

Flour.—Ontario winter wheat, 90 per cent., \$4.60 to \$4.80, seaboard, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$6.70 in cotton, and \$6.60 in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15.50 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$14 to \$15.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$8 to \$8.50.
Bran.—Manitoba, \$24 to \$25, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$29 to \$30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have increased; prices easier. Creamery prints, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.
Cheese.—New, 15c. for large, and 16c. for twins.

Eggs.—New-laid, 27c. to 28c. per dozen, by the case.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.
Beans.—Primes, \$2.65; hand picked, \$2.85.

Potatoes.—Canadian, car lots, per bag, track, Toronto, 55c. to 65c.; New Brunswicks, 75c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Turkeys, 16c. to 22c.; ducks, 11c. to 13c.; hens, 9c. to 12c. per lb.; spring chickens, 12c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c. to 14½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; city hides, flat 14½c.; country hides, cured, 16c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 75c. to \$1; horse hair, 45c. to 50c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.; wool unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; fine, unwashed, 20c.; wool, washed, combings, coarse, 26c.; wool washed, fine, 28c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Grapes, apples, and pears, are the chief fruits now being offered on the wholesale fruit market, and these are being brought forward in large quantities. Apples sold at 10c. to 20c. per basket; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch; cantaloupes, 35c. to 40c. per basket; citron, 5c. each; crab-apples, 20c. to 25c. per basket; cranberries, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel, or

\$2.50 per box; grapes, Canadian, green, 12½c. to 16c. per basket; blue, 15c. to 17c.; red Rogers, 30c. basket; grapefruit, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per box; limes, \$1.25 per hundred; lemons, \$3.50 to \$4.75 per case; oranges, \$2.75 to \$3.50 per box; peaches, extra fine, \$1.35 to \$1.40 for 11-quart box; pears, 25c. to 60c. per basket; pine-apples, Azores, \$3 per box; quinces, 30c. per 6-quart baskets. Vegetables—Beets, 60c. per bag; beans, 40c. per basket; cabbages, 25c. to 40c. per basket; 60c. per bag; celery, Canadian, 25c. to 55c. per dozen; cauliflower, 50c. to 75c. per dozen; cucumbers, large, 15c. to 25c. per basket; corn, 6c. to 7c. per dozen; evergreen, 10c. per dozen; egg-plant, 25c. to 35c. per basket; gherkins, 30c. to 50c.; medium, 30c. to 50c. per basket; onions, Canadian, \$1 per 75-lb. sack; peppers, green, 25c. to 35c.; peppers, red, 30c. to 40c.; parsnips, 25c. per basket; summer squash, 20c. per basket; spinach, 75c. per bushel box; Hubbard squash, 75c. to \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 30c. to 40c. per basket; turnips, 35c. per bag; vegetable marrow, 10c. to 20c. per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The market for cattle continued to display an easy tone, and prices last week showed a decline of about ¼c. per lb. Offerings have been fairly large of late, the explanation put forward by some being that sales were being made in order to avoid the cost of feeding. However, there is not the slightest doubt that the consumption of meat has fallen off in a marked manner. The probability is that this has had as much to do with the low price as anything else. The best stock offered on the market sold at 8c. to 8½c. per lb., while good stock could be had from 7½c. up to 8c. Medium ranged from 6½c. up to 7c. Canning stock was in good demand, and sales of bulls took place at 4½c. to 5c., and of cows at 3½c. to 4c. The market for small meats was also on the easy side, and prices of sheep declined about ¼c. per lb. Ewe sheep sold at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb., and bucks and culls at 4½c. to 5c. Lambs were in good demand, and no change took place in price. Ontario lambs sold at 7½c. to 7½c., and Quebec at 6½c. to 7c. per lb. There was a good demand for milk-fed calves, with prices ranging from 7c. to 9c. per lb. The price of hogs also showed a tendency to fall, and purchases of select lots were made at ¼c. lower than a week ago, at



Sale Notes

We collect or discount sale notes for farmers.

Notes left for collection are secure against fire or burglary, and the makers are notified of the due date.

When paid, the money goes to your credit without any trouble on your part.

We shall be glad to furnish you with the note forms free of charge.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital and Reserve \$17,000,000
Total Assets - - \$80,000,000

BRANCHES OF THIS BANK
in every Canadian Province, and
in Newfoundland, West Indies,
Boston, Chicago and New York

9c. per lb. Sows sold at 7c., and stags at 4c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses showed an easy tone. The explanation was that the requirements for horses have fallen off in a marked manner, and food is dear. Light, working horses, which are a little used up in the feet from their work around the city, but which are quite good for farming and even lumbering purposes, can be had at \$100 each. Dealers quoted heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., at \$225 to \$300 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$175 to \$200 each. Lighter horses ranged from \$125 to \$150. Broken-down, old animals, ranged from \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The price of dressed hogs showed a further decline, the change taking place in sympathy with the market for live stock. The price was 12c. to 13c. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs.

Potatoes.—Potatoes showed little change and sold at 60c. to 65c. per bag, carloads, ex track, single bags being 80c. to 85c.

Honey and Syrup.—Maple syrup in tins was 60c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 9c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 15c. to 17c. per lb.; extracted, 11c. to 12c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., strained, 6c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was firm. Straight receipts were quoted at 24c. to 24c. per dozen in a wholesale way, while selected stock in single cases sold at 28c. to 29c.; No. 1 stock in the same way, at 25c. to 26c., and No. 2 at 22c. to 23c.

Butter.—Prices were firm once more, and demand good. Choicest stock was quoted at 27c. to 28c. per lb. here, while fine was 26c. to 27c., and seconds, 26c. Manitoba dairy was 24c. to 25c., and Western dairy, 25c. to 26c. per lb.

Cheese.—Demand was good and the market strong, at an advance. Finest Western sold at 15c. to 15c. per lb., and finest Eastern at 15c. to 15c. for white or colored. Under grades were quoted around 14c. to 14c.

Grain.—The market for oats was quite active and strong, and prices higher. Canadian Western were 56c. per bushel for No. 3, and 55c. for extra No. 1 feed, and 54c. for No. 2 feed. Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white, 53c., No. 3 being 52c. per bushel, ex store. Manitoba No. 4 barley, 67c. to 68c.

Flour.—Demand for flour was not very active, but prices were steady. Ontario patents sold around \$6.25 per barrel in

wood, and straight rollers at \$5.75 to \$6. Manitoba first patents were \$6.70, seconds being \$6.20, and strong bakers' \$6 in jute.

Millfeed.—Prices of millfeed showed no change. Bran sold at \$25 per ton, and shorts at \$27 in bags, while middlings were \$30 including bags. Mouille was \$32 to \$34 for pure, and \$30 to \$31 for mixed.

Hay.—The hay market was moderately active, and prices were slightly lower. No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex track, was \$19 to \$19.50 per ton, and No. 2 extra was \$18 to \$18.50, and No. 2 \$17 to \$17.50.

Hides.—Beef hides were steady, at 15c., 16c. and 17c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 16c. and 18c. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins were 85c. each, and horse hides ranged from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Except for a few loads of better kinds of shipping steers last week, trade was generally 15c. to 25c. lower, the heaviest take-off being on a class of steers running from 800 to 1,100, and carrying very little fat. With the hold-overs from the previous week, and including half a dozen cars of fresh receipts, there were around thirty cars of Canadians, several loads of which were steers on the medium and heavyweight order. A load of heavy Canadian steers, averaging close to 1,450 lbs., very fat but rather coarse, sold up to \$9, other sales on Canadians running from \$8.50 to \$8.75. A load of 1,300-lb. New York State grass steers, sold at \$8. A drove of Ohio strictly dry-fed steers, averaging around 1,165 lbs., sold at \$10. Other sales of dry-fed Ohios, not finished up so well, ranged from \$9.60 to \$9.75. Trade on these grades looked about steady, and most of the Canadian steers sold at about the week before prices, which were high. Quite a lot of other market stuff was shipped to Buffalo the past week, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and other markets sending a class of lightish weight and poor-fleshed steers that were exceedingly hard sale, prices on this class of stuff looking from 25c. to 40c. under a few weeks ago. There were few choice, handy-weight steers, comparatively speaking, about the best in this line running from \$8.25 to \$8.40. No yearlings of any desirability were offered. In the fat heifer line, there were not many of the nice, tidy, butchering kinds that always prove ready sale, especially where they are real fat and of good quality. Very few heifers ranged about \$7 to \$7.50, some few heavy, prime Canadian heifers running up as high as \$8.25 to \$8.40, but not many of the latter kinds are offered, and not many so high-priced are wanted. Stockers and feeders proved about as bad sale as for any time this year. One selected lot of feeders sold up to \$7.75, but from \$7 to \$7.25 took the bulk of them. Stockers ranged down as low as \$4.50 for the common, knotty, inferior kinds of Montreal stock heifers, but a class of yearling stockers are ready sale from \$6.50 to \$6.75. Good kinds of stockers are running from \$6 to \$6.25. Bulls were very irregular sale, a medium kind of bolognas being especially slow, with tippy, meaty kinds ranging up to \$7 to \$7.50. Dairy cow trade was bad, prices being off around \$10 per head generally, as compared with two or three weeks ago. Around forty cars of cattle were held during the past week, from day to day, being mostly steers running from 800 to 1,100, without quality or finish. Last week contained two Jewish holidays, and this had the effect of depressing the cow trade, of which they are liberal buyers. Receipts for the week figured 7,100 head, as against 5,425 for the preceding week, and 11,275 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations: Choice to prime native shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$9.50 to \$10.10; fair to good shipping steers, \$8.75 to \$9.15; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$8.35 to \$9; Canadian steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.25; choice to prime, handy steers, natives, \$8.25 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$8.25 to \$9; prime, fat, heavy heifers, \$8 to \$8.25; good butchering heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; best heavy, fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50; best feeders,

\$7.25 to \$7.50; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; best bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.50; best milkers and springers, \$75 to \$90.

Hogs.—Values were on the decline again last week. Monday the bulk of the good hogs sold at \$8.50, with pigs moving at \$8.15; Tuesday the general price for packers' grades was \$8.40, with pigs dropping down to \$8, and Wednesday the best grades ranged from \$8.30 to \$8.40, while pigs sold mostly at \$7.90. Thursday there was a little reaction, top being \$8.50, other sales \$8.40 and \$8.45, pigs mostly \$8, and Friday prices were declined ten to twenty cents, bulk of the good hogs selling at \$8.30, with pigs around \$7.75, market being on the lowest level since December 27, 1913. Roughs mostly \$7.25, and stags \$6.50 to \$7. Receipts figured 38,400 head, as against 35,200 head the previous week, and 44,000 head a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Narrow range in lamb prices last week. The first two days tops sold from \$7.75 to \$7.90, while on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the bulk moved at \$8. Culls \$7.25 down, skips selling as low as \$6. Sheep were about steady all week. Top wethers quoted from \$5.75 to \$6; mixed sheep, \$5.50 to \$5.75, and ewes, \$5 to \$5.50, not many of the latter kinds bringing above \$5.25, heavy ones being hard to place above \$5. Receipts last week numbered 26,200 head, being against 21,000 head the week before, and 37,000 head a year ago.

Calves.—2,300 head marketed last week, and of this number around 800 head were Canadians. Offerings were against 2,375 head the previous week, and 1,725 head a year ago. Range on top veals the first four days the past week was from \$11.50 to \$12, and Friday tops were jumped up to \$12.50. Culls mostly \$10 down, and grassers \$6.25 down, not many Canadian grassers sold above \$6; duck of real common Canadian grassers sold on Thursday as low as \$4.25.

Apples.—Fancy, per bushel, 50c. to 60c.; fancy, per barrel, \$1.75 to \$2.

Pears.—Fancy, per barrel, \$4 to \$4.50; fair to good, per barrel, \$3 to \$3.50.

Honey.—Fancy, new, per lb., 16c. to 17c.

Hay and Straw.—Timothy, No. 1, \$17 to \$17.50; timothy, No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50; timothy, No. 3, \$14 to \$15; straw, per ton, \$8 to \$8.50; straw, wheat and oats, \$7.50 to \$8.

Cheese.—Cheese, new, fancy, 16c. to 17c. Eggs.—Fancy, fancy, 36c. to 38c.; State, fancy, mixed, 34c. to 36c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, choice, per lb., 21c. to 23c.; fowls, fancy, per lb., 17c. to 17c.; fowls, fair to good, per lb., 15c. to 16c.; chickens, per lb., 16c. to 17c.; broilers, per lb., 18c. to 19c.; ducks, per lb., 16c. to 18c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 15c. to 17c.; fowls, choice, per lb., 16c.; fowls, fair to good, per lb., 13c. to 15c.; broilers, per lb., 15c. to 16c.; ducks, per lb., 15c. to 16c.

Potatoes.—Home-grown, per bushel, 45c. to 50c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$8.50 to \$10.90; Texas steers, \$6.10 to \$9.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.15 to \$8; cows and heifers, \$8.40 to \$9; calves, \$7.50 to \$11.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.25 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.15 to \$8; heavy, \$7 to \$8; rough, \$7 to \$7.15; pigs, \$4.50 to \$7.20; bulk of sales, \$7.30 to \$7.70.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$1.85 to \$6; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.40. Lambs, native, \$6 to \$7.85.

Cheese Markets.

Utica, N. Y., 13c.; Belleville, 15 1/2-16c., 15 1/2-16c.; London, 14c.; Woodstock bid 15c.; Mado's, 15 1-16c.; Campbellford, 15c., 15 1-16c.

Gossip.

COLLYNIE AND UPPERMILL SHORT-HORN SALE.

The annual sale of Shorthorn cattle from the famous Scottish herds of William Duthie, Collynie, and John Marr, Uppermill, was held October 6th, and considering all the prevailing conditions, including the fact that bidding by South American people was almost entirely lacking, the prices obtained were quite as good as could reasonably be expected. The highest price obtained was 850 guineas, for Mr. Duthie's red bull calf, Collynie Red Knight, born April, 1914.



INCORPORATED 1864

Beyond War's Reach

Many times have the Directors of the Huron & Erie been censured for being so unbendingly conservative in choosing investments for funds under their care.

They will not even consider speculative securities of any nature.

Not a dollar has been loaned on mining stocks, promissory notes or any form of personal security.

The bulk of the Company's funds is invested in first mortgages covering Canadian improved farm lands, the average amount of each loan being about \$1,800.

The wisdom of the Directors is now clearly apparent—Canadian farmers, every one of them, receive war prices for their foodstuffs, and value of every acre is thereby enhanced.

The Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Company

Main Office: 442 Richmond St.

Market Office: 4-5 Market Square

London, Ont.

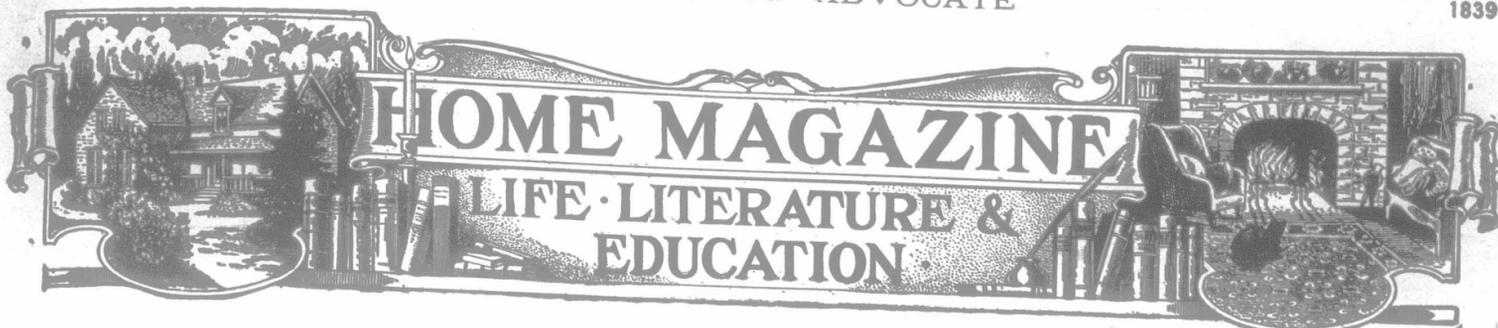
T.G. MEREDITH, K.C. President

HUME CRONYN General Manager

sire Knight of Collynie, dam Golden Butterfly, by Golden Flash, and bought by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The next highest price was 580 guineas, for the dark roan Collynie bull calf, Broadhook Diamond, bought by Matthew Marshall. The average for 29 Collynie bull calves was £192 2s 3d., and for 10 heifer calves £83 13s. 8d. The average for 23 Uppermill bull calves was £41 18s., and for 13 heifer calves, £32 6d.

No Hope.—George, who lives in London, happened to meet the vicar of his native parish the other day, and eagerly asked after some of his old acquaintances.

"And old Mr. Jones?" he asked. "Have you seen him lately?" "I shall never see him again," he answered, slowly. "Mr. Jones has gone to heaven."—Tit-bits.



In Autumn.

By John Helston.

I see the sun grow old,
 Grow gray and old, and, full of quiet,
 creep
 From the still slopes and chasmed ways
 of clouds
 That fill the frontiers of his place of
 sleep:
 Wan suns, that bleach the shadows
 cast
 On stubble-fields all day with mist of
 gold,
 Where evenings—each one earlier than
 the last—
 From golden mist prepare their paler
 shrouds,
 As nightfall gathers stars with viewless
 hand,
 So death goes wide and gathers in the
 dusks:
 The sharp white breath of morning on
 the land
 Gleams whiter for the empty chestnut
 husks.

A Woman's Voice.

By Theodosia Garrison, in *The Delineator*
 O heart! what is it you hear above the
 noise of a nation,
 Above the sound of clamor and shouting
 And men making ready for war?
 Only a single voice, little more than a
 broken whisper,
 Patient and unprotesting—only the voice
 of a woman,
 Yet I hear it above the sound of guns
 And the turmoil of men embarking.

I.

There's no use praying any more; the
 prayers are done and said;
 But daytime going through the house, or
 nighttime in my bed,
 They trouble me, the old prayers, still
 ringing in my head.

The young men from the papers, they
 brought the word to me,
 I'm thinking of their mothers, how glad
 they ought to be,
 Who never said "Good-bye" to them and
 let them off to sea.

As strong as any man he was, and bold
 to do and dare,
 And why should I be hearing, then, all
 night above the prayer,
 A little lad that's calling me—and want-
 ing me—somewhere?

II.

He said what he thought was right;
 "Let you be proud," he said,
 "That you have got a son to fight,
 'Tis a glory over your head!"
 'Tis never a good man's words I'd scorn,
 And he said what he thought was best;
 But I knew my pride when the lad was
 born,
 And his head was warm on my breast.

"Let you be proud," he said,
 'Twas the word that stabbed me
 through;

Proud—and my one son dead
 In a land I never knew!
 'Tis the women know when glory's worn
 (Though he meant the word for the
 best);

I knew my pride when the lad was born,
 And his head was warm on my breast.

Only a woman's voice—patient and un-
 protesting,
 But I hear it above the sound of guns
 And the turmoil of men embarking.

Browsings Among the Books.

FONTAINEBLEAU.

(From "Across the Plains, with Other Memories and Essays," by Robert Louis Stevenson.)

In spite of its really considerable extent, the forest of Fontainebleau is hardly anywhere tedious. I know the whole western side of it with what, I suppose, I may call thoroughness; well enough at least to testify that there is no square mile without some special character and

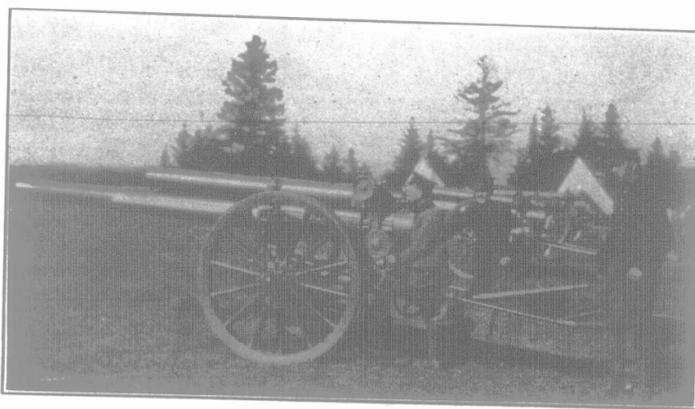
sun between cool groves, and only at intervals the vehicle of the cruising tourist is seen far away and faintly audible along its ample sweep. A little upon one side, and you find a district of sand and birch and boulder; a little upon the other lies the valley of Apremont, all juniper and heather; and close beyond that you may walk into a zone of pine trees. So artfully are the ingredients mingled. Nor must it be forgotten that, in all this part, you come continually forth upon a hill-top, and behold the plain, northward and westward, like an unrefulgent sea; nor that all day long the

your farthest wandering, you are never surprised to come forth upon the vast avenue of highway, to strike the center point of branching alleys, or to find the aqueduct trailing, thousand-footed, through the brush. It is not a wilderness; it is rather a preserve. And, fitly enough, the center of the maze is not a hermit's cavern. In the midst, a little mirthful town lies sunlit, humming with the business of pleasure; and the palace, breathing distinction and peopled by historic names, stands smokeless among gardens.

Perhaps the last attempt at savage life was that of the harmless humbug who called himself the hermit. In the great tree, close by the highroad, he had built himself a little cabin after the manner of Swiss Family Robinson; thither he mounted at night, by the romantic aid of a rope ladder; and if dirt be any proof of sincerity, the man was savage as a Sioux. I had the pleasure of his acquaintance; he appeared grossly stupid, not in his perfect wits, and interested in nothing but small change; for that he had a great avidity. In the course of time he proved to be a chicken-stealer, and vanished from his perch; and perhaps from the first he was no true votary of forest freedom, but an ingenious, theatrically-minded beggar, and his cabin in the tree was only stock-in-trade to beg withal. The choice of his position would seem to indicate as much; for if in the forest there are no places still to be discovered, there are many that have been forgotten, and that lie unvisited. There, to be sure, are the blue arrows waiting to reconduct you, now blazed upon a tree, now posted in the corner of a rock. But your security from interruption is complete; you might camp for weeks, if there were only water, and not a soul suspect your presence; and if I may suppose the reader to have committed some great crime and come to me for aid, I think I could still find my way to a small cavern, fitted with a hearth and chimney, where he might lie perfectly concealed. A confederate landscape-painter might daily supply him with food; for water, he would have to make a nightly tramp as far as to the nearest pond; and at last, when the hue and cry began to blow over, he might get gently on the train at some side station, work round by series of junctions, and be quietly captured at the frontier.

Thus Fontainebleau, although it is truly but a pleasure-ground, and although in favorable weather, and in the more celebrated quarters, it literally buzzes with the tourist, yet has some of the immunities and offers some of the repose of natural forests. And the solitary, although he must return at night to his frequented inn, may yet pass the day with his own thoughts in the companionable silence of the trees. The demands of the imagination vary; some can be alone in a back garden looked upon by windows; others, like the ostrich, are content with a solitude that meets the eye; and others, again, expand in fancy to the very borders of their desert, and are irritably conscious of a hunter's camp in an adjacent country. To these last, of course, Fontainebleau will seem but an extended tea-garden; a Rosherville on a by-day. But to the plain man it offers solitude; an excellent thing in itself, and a good whet for company.

The telephone, it is said, makes slow progress in Russia; and small wonder. Fancy a man going to an instrument and shouting, "Hullo, is that you, Dvisastkivchsmartvoiczski?" "No, it is Zollemschoukaffirnocknstiffgrowoff. Who is that speaking, "Seximochockrerbyak-smakischchokemoff. I moff. I want to know if Xliforomanekeffskillmajuwchsvastowskswieberski is still stopping with Dvisastkivchsmartvoiczski."

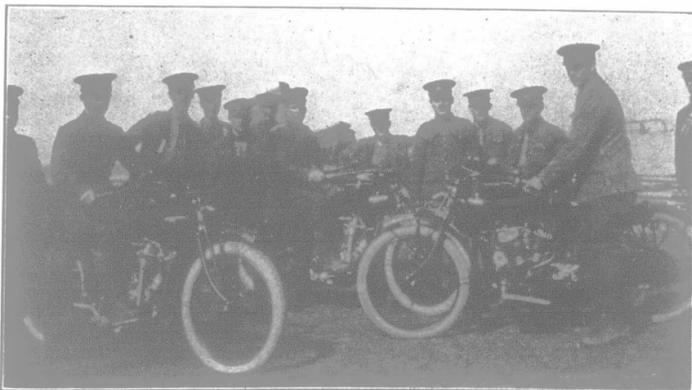


Type of 60-pounder Used by Canadian Heavy Artillery. By courtesy of the Canadian Northern Railway.

charm. Such quarters, for instance, as the Long Rocher, the Bas-Breau, and the Reine Blanche, might be a hundred miles apart; they have scarce a point in common beyond the silence of the birds. The two last are really continuous; and in both are tall and ancient trees that have outlived a thousand political vicissitudes. But in the one the great oaks prosper placidly upon an even floor; they beshadow a great field; and the air and the light are very free below their stretching boughs. In the other the trees find difficult footing; castles of white rock lie tumbled one upon an-

shadows keep changing; and at last, to the red fires of sunset, night succeeds, and with the night a new forest, full of whisper, gloom, and fragrance. There are few things more renovating than to leave Paris, the lamplit arches of the Carrousel, and the long alignment of the glittering streets, and to bathe the senses in this fragrant darkness of the wood.

In this continual variety the mind is kept vividly alive. It is a changeable place to paint, a stirring place to live in. As fast as your foot carries you, you pass from scene to scene, each vigorously painted in the colors of the sun,



Some of Our Boys Who Have Gone to the Front. Section of motorcycle squad with Canadian Signal Corps. By courtesy of the Canadian Northern Railway.

other, the foot slips, the crooked ciper slumbers, the moss clings in the crevice; and above it all the great beech goes spiring and casting forth her arms, and, with a grace beyond church architecture, canopies this rugged chaos. Meanwhile, dividing the two cantons, the broad white causeway of the Paris road runs in an avenue: a road conceived for pageantry and for triumphal marches, an avenue for an army; but, its days of glory over, it now lies grilling in the

each endeared by that hereditary spell of forests on the mind of man who still remembers and salutes the ancient refuse of his race.

And yet the forest has been civilized throughout. The most savage corners bear a name, and have been cherished like antiquities; in the most remote, Nature has prepared and balanced her effects as if with conscious art; and man, with his guiding arrows of blue paint, has countersigned the picture. After

Conserving Country Children's Health.

Health is a child's chief asset, for without good health a child is not likely to have a vigorous mind or a normal moral nature.

One thing urgently called for just now is a better system for controlling contagious and infectious diseases. Local rural boards of health stand helpless, or what amounts to the same thing, inactive, in the presence of such scourges as scarlet fever, whooping-cough and measles.

Further, the time has come when our public schools should be made an integral part of a system for conserving public health. Only a comparatively few realize what may be done for country boys and girls by a proper supervision of the physical condition of the school children.

Physicians who have gone into this matter with a good deal of care, assure us that our rural public-school teachers can be readily trained to detect the existence in their pupils of these malevolent physical limitations.

is not proposed that the teacher should do anything in the way of the treatment of physical affliction of any kind. His duty ends with the discovery of the limitation or of the disease, and reporting thereupon to the child's parent or guardian.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

TO "LITTLE" BELGIUM.

"There was war in heaven."—(Rev. xii: 7.)

Surely 'twas hell, not heaven, where first was war, Where first infernal passions woke and stirred— War, which makes heaven impossible in a word, And murder bids her bloody gate unbar!

As well might one, under the Juggernaut car, And knowing all annihilate shall be, Babble of life and immortality, As call that "heaven" where hell and hatred are.

II.

"Give peace in our time, O Lord!"—(Prayer-Book.)

So runs the ancient prayer, and I who hold War to be bloody, damnable, abhorred, Pray: "Not in our time only, be it, Lord, But for all time may peace this isle unfold!"

Yet rather than our England cease to be What England is—Honor's own diadem; Rather than fail one single sword to them (Our word, God's arm, their surest guarantee).

That "little," loyal race whom, near and far, A world acclaim for glorious, deathless deed, Rather than fail GREAT Belgium in her need, Rather than this, in God's own Name, be war!

COULSON KERNAHAN.

Members One of Another.

We are members one of another.—Eph. iv: 25. Those members of the body, which seem to be more feeble, are necessary: and those members of the body, which we think to be less honorable, upon these we bestow more abundant honor.—1 Cor. xii: 22, 23.

Many of the world's great kingdoms have risen very high and fallen again, but during the early two thousand years which have passed since the "King of the Jews" founded His kingdom in the hearts of a handful of men and women, that kingdom has grown steadily until almost all the great nations of the earth claim to be subjects of JESUS, the King of the universe.

As a necessary consequence of this fact we find ourselves, more than we ever were before, "members one of another." We are all members of One Body—the Body of Christ—and unless each member does his special duty faithfully the whole Body suffers.

as a tooth which is decayed and aching furiously, so it is in the world-kingdom of Christ. "Upon the well-doing of each depends the well-being of all."

How suddenly has "little" Belgium been discovered to be "great" Belgium! A few months ago we none of us dreamed that the courage of the Belgian nation could be instantly worldwide in its effects.

It is said that during the Zulu war a prince and a few soldiers were caught in a trap by the enemy. There was only one chance of escape, to mount their horses and ride away as swiftly as possible. The prince reached his horse and seized the leather band to help him mount. The band broke, he fell and was killed by the Zulus. Why? Because some unknown workman in a saddler's shop had sent out a rotten strap. It was found out afterwards that the strap was defective. It has been aptly said: "For all we know, a whole French dynasty may have its course changed, and all because of a bad bit of work by an unknown workman in an unknown shop, thousands of miles from Zululand."

"For Yesterday is but a dream, And To-morrow is but a vision, But To-day well lived makes every Yesterday a vision of Happiness, And every To-morrow a vision of Hope. Look well therefore to this Day."

Napoleon declared that "victory belongs to the persevering." A dozen failures need not daunt or depress us, if we are fighting side by side with our allies—the other soldiers of God's great Empire. The strength of the whole army is behind us, the courage of our noblest comrades is our inspiration and their good work is our gain.

Courage is at least as contagious as fear. We are living through a time of tremendous strain, and must each do our part in keeping up the courage of the whole of humanity. If we lose faith in our Leader's love and wisdom, our comrades will be infected by our fearfulness. It is impossible to keep our spiritual condition to ourselves. It is sure to influence others, even when we keep silence about our fear or our confidence.

selves, when our comrades need the help we can give. The danger of one is the danger of all, and it is selfish cowardice to seek peace for ourselves at direct cost to others. We find ourselves in the depths of a terrific war,—but we are fighting for PEACE.

"There is no calm like that when the storm is done; There is no pleasure keen as pain's release; There is no joy that lies so deep as peace, No peace so deep as that by struggle won."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Windrow.

The contingent of Indian troops that landed in France on September 25th to fight against the Germans, were the first fighting men from India to engage in European warfare.

A dum-dum bullet is one whose nose is either hollowed out or split, or whose steel jacket is filed thin at the apex. The bullet striking, mushrooms out and tears a great hole instead of the cleanly-drilled one made by the ordinary steel-jacketed bullet of the modern high-powered rifle.

Among the many agencies for sending help to the stricken Belgians is the Women's Patriotic League, with headquarters at 559 Sherbourne street, Toronto, to which point warm clothing, provisions that will keep, or cash, may be sent, for immediate forwarding to whatever point help is most needed.

A Purple Cross Corps to minister to the need of horses, dogs and mules, wounded in service at the front, has been organized under the auspices of the Royal Society in London. For the first time in history, trained dogs are being used in the firing line, and are being found useful in drawing water-wagons and carrying relief to wounded soldiers.

"When we read the charges against the German troops, let us remember that gross charges, absolutely untrue, were brought against our own brave soldiers fighting in South Africa, but whether the charges are true or not, let us keep our own hands clean, and let us fight against the Germans in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect."—Lord Roberts to the British troops.

In reply to many questionings in regard to submarines, which, to the minds of many, promise to revolutionize the warfare of the world, rendering dread-noughts of little value, may be given the following, from Britannica Encyclopaedia Year Book for 1913: "The submarine has taken the place of the above-water torpedo-boat as a weapon of offence. The latest designed type are of 940-1,200 tons displacement, have a surface speed of 20 knots, mount two four-inch guns, are fitted for wireless telegraphy, and have ample living accommodation for officers and men. Recent boats are armed with small, disappearing guns, and are capable of long sea voyages in any weather without escort. France still takes the lead in developing submarines, which are being built with success by all the Great Powers, but very little is published about these craft.

A striking indication of the patriotic spirit that inspires the English publishers, as well as all other English business men, is afforded by the announcement of many of them that all profits on their war books will be given to the Prince of Wales' Fund for National Relief. Think what that means! When the only books that anyone thinks of buying are war books! It means that they are giving up to the cause of their country practically all of their already depleted incomes. And the authors are not behind the publishers in generosity. The men

who wrote many of the books being published are giving their royalties to the same cause.

The facts regarding the blood-relationship of King George V of Great Britain, Emperor William II of Germany, and Emperor Nicholas II of Russia are just now of special interest. George V and William II are first cousins, both being grandsons of the late Queen Victoria; George V and Nicholas II are first cousins, both being grandsons of the late King Christian IX of Denmark. George V is the son of Edward VII and the Princess Alexander of Denmark; Nicholas II is the son of Alexander III and the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. William II is the son of the late Princess Royal, Queen Victoria's eldest child. The relationship of the Emperor Nicholas and King George is made closer by the fact that the wife of the former, Princess Alix of Hesse, is first cousin to King George, being also a granddaughter of Queen Victoria. It is interesting further to note that King Constantine of Greece is first cousin to King George V, being the son of Queen-mother Alexandra's brother, the late King George of Greece.

God's providence is not blind, but full of eyes,
It reaches all the refuges of lies;
And in His time and way, the accursed things
Before whose evil feet they battle gage
Has clashed defiance from hot youth to age,
Shall perish. All men shall be priests
and kings,
One royal brotherhood, one church made free
By love, which is the law of liberty.

—Whittier.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—After the war news that has monopolized most of the space in newspapers and magazines since the end of July—records of destruction, and devastation, and death, and misery—it seems like finding a free breathing space to come upon something that seems constructive from start to finish, and so it is with pleasure to-day that I begin to tell you something of a book that I have been reading during the past fortnight, Jane Addams' "Twenty Years at Hull House."

There is a temptation to quote wholesale from such a book, but since space considerations make that impossible, and, moreover, such a proceeding would be rather unfair in a book review, I take the opportunity right here to say that should you be interested enough on reading this sketch to want to see the complete volume, you may procure it from The Macmillan Publishing Company, Toronto. The price I do not know, but you can easily get it by sending a post card to that firm.

At an earlier period in my life, when in the city of Chicago, I used to hear much of Jane Addams. A very dear old clergyman, connected in some way with Hull House and its work, used to visit at the house where I was staying, and so the subject of the wonderful "settlement" and its organizer came up very often. At the time, however, I was much too young and too shy to think of taking advantage of an opportunity which might have been easily obtained, and so I missed my one chance of seeing Hull House and the woman who has since been voted "the most popular citizen of the United States." Indeed, at the time, I don't think I realized that this Jane Addams was in very truth one of the greatest women in the world.

And now to her book, which begins with a few autobiographical notes: Like many other great folk, Jane Addams began life in a very small place, the little village of Cedarville, Ill., where her father was a man of importance, a member of Congress, and owner of the

flour and sawmill which stood quite at an end of the village, "across a stretch of greensward" from the old Addams home.

Her mother had died when she was a babe, and so her memory of her early years is filled with pictures of her very fine-looking father, who seems to have been a father in every sense of the word. Indeed, her love and admiration of him amounted truly to hero-worship, and you read with a choke in your throat of how she "an ugly, pigeon-toed little girl, whose crooked back obliged her to walk with her head very much upon one side," used to walk home from church on Sundays



Jane Addams.

with her uncle, so that people might, perchance, fail to identify her as the daughter of her handsome father.—Poor little soul, seeking in this dumb way to save him from touch of what seemed to her ignominy!—exercising the prerogative of protectiveness that every true woman feels towards those she loves!

Those early years were not, however, altogether years of shrinking and physical pain. There were playmates, and in the active little brain was the quality that can turn a commons into a field of gold, and a dusty old mill into an enchanted palace,—that dusty old mill, "full of dusty, floury places which we adored, of empty bins in which we might play house."



Digging Potatoes.

A rather unusual little girl, from a purely intellectual aspect also, was the little Jane, for she tells of "trying" Pope's translation of the "Iliad," and Dryden's "Virgil," at an early age, finally giving them up in favor of a thick "History of the World." She had the advantage of the free run of a well-selected, if somewhat heavy and ancient, library, but her solitary browsings among so many grim and leather-bound tomes, made no threat of resolving her into a mere woman of books. In her, indeed, the truth of the poet's words,

"The child is father of the man," may be traced to a very early age, for she tells us that when she was but seven years of age her sense of injustice or mistake somewhere in real life was first aroused. She had driven with her father to a distant town, and, in her own words, "There I had my first sight of the poverty which implies squalor, and felt the curious distinction between the ruddy poverty of the country and that which even a small city presents in its shabbiest streets. I remember launching at my father the pertinent inquiry why people lived in such horrid little houses, so close together."

Her father, too, appears to have been possessed of a sympathy lively enough to turn her attention as much to the needs of the obscure living as to the thoughts of the great dead. Reading between the lines of the many little incidents of which she tells, one can lay finger again and again upon his great human heart, and know how a father may influence a child in world-caring and tenderness. Upon one occasion, for instance, she appeared before him on Sunday arrayed in a new cloak, gorgeous beyond anything she had worn before. "I was much chagrined," she says, "by his remark that it was a pretty cloak,—in fact, so much prettier than any cloak the other little girls in the Sunday School had, that he would advise me to wear my old cloak, which would keep me quite as warm, with the added advantage of not making the other little girls feel badly." In spite of the chagrin, however, the natural tendency of her mind at once asserted itself, for it became immediately busy "with the old question eternally suggested by the inequalities of the human lot." Nearing the church door, she asked her father what could be done about such differences, to which he answered that they might "never be righted so far as clothes went, but that people might be equal in things that mattered much more than clothes, the affairs of education and religion, for instance, which we attended to when we went to school and church, and that it was very stupid to wear the sort of clothes that made it harder to have equality even there."

The more one reads of Miss Addams' father, the more one realizes how inevitable it was that he should, by reason of what he was, exercise a strong influence over the mind of his daughter during these tender years; and the more one realizes, also how fortunate she was in possessing such a guide. Such little incidents as the following will serve to illustrate the point:

She tells of worrying, about this time, over the question of "fore-ordination." On referring the matter to her father, he

opened, he told me that Joseph Mazzini was dead. I had never even heard Mazzini's name, and after being told about him, I was inclined to grow argumentative, asserting that my father did not know him, that he was not an American, and that I could not understand why we should be expected to feel badly about him. It is impossible to recall the conversation with the complete breakdown of my cheap arguments, but in the end I obtained that which I have ever regarded as a valuable possession, a sense of the genuine relationship which may exist between men who share large hopes and like desires, even though they differ in nationality, language, and creed; that those things count for absolutely nothing between groups of men who are trying to abolish slavery in America or to throw off Hapsburg oppression in Italy. At any rate, I was heartily ashamed of my meager notion of patriotism, and I came out of the room exhilarated with the consciousness that impersonal and international relations are actual facts, and not mere phrases.

(To be continued.)

Seasonable Recipes.

Roasted Steak.—Take a good-sized rump steak, a little more than an inch thick, 1 lb. pork sausages, 2 yolks of eggs. Spread the steak out and beat it a little with a roller. Remove skins from the sausages and mix them with the egg yolks. Spread over the beefsteak, roll up and tie. Cover with a greased paper and put in a pan with some dripping. Roast in the oven, basting well, for about an hour and a half. Serve on a hot dish with brown gravy or tomato sauce around.

Bread Pudding.—Cut stale bread in half-inch slices and remove the crusts. Butter the bread on both sides, pile the slices together, and cut in cubes. To each cup of cubes, well pressed down, use 1 pint of milk, 1/2 cup molasses, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Bake in a buttered pudding-dish, in a very moderate oven, from 2 to 3 hours. Finely-chopped suet may be used instead of the butter.

Grape Catsup.—Cook the grapes till tender, put through a sieve, and to 5 lbs. of pulp add 8 lbs. sugar, 1 tablespoon each of ground cinnamon and spice, 1 teaspoon of cloves, and saltpepper each of salt and cayenne pepper.

Apple Pudding.—Put as many chopped apples as necessary in a granite baking-dish. Cover with flour, butter and sugar rubbed to crumbs with the fingers. Bake until slightly browned on top, and serve with cream or with the following sauce: Put 1 cup brown sugar and a lump of butter in a pan and let brown, stirring all the time. Add 4 cups boiling water, and thicken slightly with 1 tablespoon flour blended with a little water.

Butterless Cake.—Whip together to a cream the white of 1 egg, yolks of 2, and 2 cups white sugar. Add 1 cup cold water, and stir well. Sift into this 3 cups flour and 3 teaspoons baking powder, and whip smooth. Flavor to taste with lemon or vanilla. Bake in layers, or paper a pan and bake in one large sheet.

Potato Pie.—Peel, boil and mash enough potatoes to make 1 pound. Put potatoes through a ricer. Cream 1 cup sugar with 1/2 cup butter, and put with them the beaten yolks of 4 eggs. Stir in 1 teaspoon grated nutmeg, add the potato, juice and grated rind of a lemon, 1 wine-glass brandy, and the whites of the eggs whipped stiff. Bake in an open shell of good pastry, and sift a little powdered sugar over the top of pie when sending it to the table.

Cottage Cheese.—To skim milk at a temperature of about 75 degrees F., add enough buttermilk to coagulate it, say, 20 per cent. Next set the vessel in hot water and heat to 90 or 95 degrees F. When the curd forms, cut fine and heat to 104 to 107 degrees F. Let stand three-quarters of an hour, then dip the curd into a straining cloth and drain. Salt to taste, and add 8 ounces thick cream to 10 lbs. cheese.

Grape Jelly.—Mix apples with grapes when making grape jelly, and the jelling process will be greatly helped.

Chop Suey.—One cup onions fried brown, 1 cup celery cut in pieces and stewed in stock for 1/2 hour, 1 cup fried mushrooms, 2 cups boiled rice. Put all in a pan with a cup of thin brown gravy. Heat and season.

Preserved Watermelon.—Cut ripe melons into cubes, and the rind into much smaller cubes. Make a rich syrup, 2 cups sugar to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Add juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Put in the melon and cook until clear. It is better to cook the rind cubes in a separate vessel and add later.

Green Tomato Mince-meat.—One-half peck green tomatoes, 3 lbs. sour apples, 2 lbs. brown sugar, 1 lb. seeded raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. citron, grated rind and juice of 1 orange, juice of 1 lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiled cider or vinegar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups clear coffee, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, a few gratings of nutmeg if liked. Cut out all blemishes from tomatoes, wash, drain, and run through a food-chopper. Drain off juice through a sieve. Pare, core and slice apples, cut citron and raisins into bits, grate just the yellow rind of the orange. Mix all ingredients together in a preserving-kettle, simmer slowly for two hours. The mixture must contain just enough juice to fill well into glass jars without admitting air-bubbles. Sterilize pint jars, fill to very top, and seal boiling hot. Set away to ripen a few weeks before using.

Jerusalem Artichokes and Cheese.—Boil the artichokes as usual in a little water and milk, then cut into cubes. Put the cubes in an earthen dish in layers alternately with cream sauce, sprinkling each layer of sauce with grated cheese. Cover the last layer with bread or cracker crumbs mixed with melted butter, and set the dish into the oven to brown the crumbs.

Baked Celery and Cheese.—Cut up and stew the celery in a very little water. Arrange in a baking-dish with layers of white sauce, grated cheese, and seasoning, with cheese on top, and bake.

The Scrap Bag.

BAKING COOKIES.

Scour the bottom (outside) of the baking-pan well, and place the cookies on it to bake. This will keep them from scorching on the bottom.

TO MEND RUBBERS.

Surgeon's adhesive plaster, which comes on a metal roll, will mend splits in rubbers.

COOKING OMELETS.

The pan on which omelets are cooked should be very hot and very smooth. The best way is to heat a bit of lard or suet in the pan, then take it out and wipe the pan well immediately before putting in the omelet.

SEWING ON BUTTONS.

To sew on buttons so that they will not come off easily, put the knot of the thread on the right side of the article under the button, and after the button is sewn on securely, wind the thread around three or four times before fastening. To leave the buttons room for "giving," sew on small buttons over a pin, and large ones over a match.

FINISHING A FLOOR.

A good way to finish a floor is given as follows: Clean the wood thoroughly and stain to the desired shade, making but one application of the stain. Let stand a couple of days, then apply good floor varnish. Give a second and third coat of the varnish, allowing 48 hours between the applications. When the last coat is thoroughly dry, rub with pumice and oil. The effect will be that of a waxed floor, but not so slippery. In cleaning a floor treated this way, simply wipe with a damp cloth.

A HEMSTITCHING HINT.

To draw threads easily in articles for hemstitching, first soap the goods with good white soap wherever the threads are to be drawn, by making a lather and applying with a shaving-brush.

THICKENING GRAVY.

A piece of Graham bread put in pot-roads or stews will thicken the gravy sufficiently, and is nicer than flour thickening.

TO KEEP TOOLS FROM RUSTING.

To prevent garden tools from rusting when not in use during the winter, use the following paste: Melt together 2 parts each of tallow and graphite and 1 part gum camphor. Clean the tools, wipe them dry, and smear on the paste. After several days the tools may be rubbed dry. Keep them in a very dry place.

TO CLEAN A FELT HAT.

To clean a colored felt hat, rub over every part of it with a fine sandpaper. You will find that this will give it a fresh look. Now brush well to remove the lint. Rub finally with a bit of velvet warmed and rubbed with paraffin, so that a little of the paraffin adheres.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS.

From White Woollen Goods.—Use a mixture of peroxide of hydrogen and diluted ammonia (1 teaspoon to pint water). Use equal parts of the diluted ammonia and peroxide. Apply to the fresh stain, and rinse afterwards with clear water.

Cream-of-tartar Method.—Damp stain with hot water, and then rub with cream of tartar. After ten minutes, stretch the material tight and pour a stream of boiling water through the stain. Repeat process if necessary. Finally damp the spots and expose to bright sunshine.

Buttermilk and sour milk are both good to remove ink stains. Soak the article in it over night, then rinse through several waters, and place in the sun, wetting the spot frequently with lemon juice. Repeat the entire process if necessary.

hands, after wiping the teats and udder with a damp cloth. Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly, and thoroughly. The milk should be strained at once after milking, through a fine wire strainer, and also through two or three thicknesses of cheese-cotton. The milk should not be strained in the stable or in impure surroundings.

The strainer needs special care in keeping it clean, and should be thoroughly cleansed after each straining by rinsing first in lukewarm water till all milk is removed, and scalding with boiling water. The cheese-cotton should be removed quite often. Boil it two or three times a week; and before boiling, thoroughly wash and rinse in lukewarm water.

The milk should be removed from the stable or milking-yard as soon as possible after milking, to a place protected from bad odors, dust, and direct rays of the sun. It should be cooled at once to a temperature of 65 degrees or under, by setting the cans in tanks of cold water. After the milk is cooled to 65 degrees (where Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk is to be kept over until Monday morning, the cooling should be as low as 60 degrees in the hot weather), the cans may be covered with the lid, and with a piece of damp, clean cotton. By leaving one end of the cotton in the water, evaporation will tend to keep the milk much cooler. Nights' and mornings' milk should be kept separate as long as possible.

If the milk be placed on a milk-stand for some time before taken to the factory, the stand should be covered and boarded in on the sides, and the whole

than two small. (2) A lever butter-worker is tri-angular in shape, with one corner lower than the other two, which allows the surplus water to drain off freely during the working. The lever is eight-sided, and has a sort of pivot in the end which allows it to work freely. (3) Two ten- or twelve-quart pails. (4) One large dipper. (5) One strainer dipper. The two-quart size is nice, which has a short handle six or eight inches long on one side, and a hook which will catch over edge of pail or churn on the other side. The bottom is of perforated tin. A stiff brush. (7) A true thermometer. (8) A ladle, preferably large. (9) A printer—a plain one that will mark a well-proportioned block of butter is best. The kind with a nickel-plated cross-bar and set-screw is good.

The most important point in regard to making good butter is extreme cleanliness. The milk should come from a clean source, from well-fed, healthy cows, housed in clean, well-ventilated stables. Great care should be taken when milking that the milk does not become tainted either from being exposed to foul air or from dirt falling into it. As soon as possible the milk should be removed from the stable and put through a separator. The separator should be kept faultlessly clean, and should stand in a well-ventilated place where the air is pure.

It is well to set the cream-screw of the separator to run cream off, testing from 25 to 30 per cent. fat. As soon as cream is separated, it should be cooled thoroughly. It is best not to add fresh cream to cream that has been gathered for twelve hours. When adding cream, stir well. The cream should be kept cool by placing in ice or in running water, or in a cool cellar. Do not allow strong odors to reach it, as milk and cream are tainted easily. Milk, cream and butter, take on flavors more readily than any other food.

Cream should be churned at least twice a week in summer, and three times in two weeks in winter. The day before churning the cream should be warmed up by placing in warm water, and bringing to a temperature of 68 or 72 degrees. If perfectly sweet, some good buttermilk may be added.

The churning temperature depends upon many things. There can be no decided churning temperature, as so many things affect it. Experience must be the guide. It should churn in from twenty to thirty minutes.

The barrel churn, which revolves end over end, gives the best satisfaction. The tiny, fat globules, are gathered together by concussion, hence it is best not to have too much cream in the churn. It will churn best if only one-third full, and should never be over half full.

To prepare the churn, have ready hot water, cold water, salt, and a brush. Put a dipper of hot water in the churn, revolve a few times, then drain off water and scour the inside of churn with salt and brush. This helps in getting the wood thoroughly soaked with water so the cream and butter will not stick. Pour in sufficient cold water to cool the churn, then drain, and the churn is ready.

The cream should be made the desired temperature. Place strainer dipper on top of churn. Pour cream through strainer; rinse and clean with a little water. Remove dipper, place on lid, revolve churn. The churn should be revolved fast enough to give the cream a good, brisk thumping, and not so fast that it will go with the churn. In a few minutes take out the plug to let gas escape. Repeat every few minutes until no more gas comes off.

When it begins to break, or when the fat globules separate from the milk, add a dipperful of cold water, then churn very carefully until the grains of butter are the size of wheat. Loosen lid, place strainer dipper on top of pail, and drain off buttermilk. When buttermilk has drained off, rinse down sides of churn with cold water. When this is drained off, pour in enough water to equal amount of cream. This water should be about two degrees lower than churning temperature, and should be strained into the churn. Place lid on securely and revolve churn rapidly four or five times, then churn until granules are the size of beans. Drain off water and flush down sides with a dipper of cold water. The butter is ready for salting. It may be salted in the churn or on the



"When the frost is on the pumpkin, and the corn is in the shock."

Kerosene-and-soap Method.—Sometimes this remedy will work when all others have failed. Soap the spot thoroughly, put the article into a pan, and pour $\frac{1}{2}$ cup kerosene over it. Use large quantities if required. Add enough cold water to cover the cloth, and put the pan where its contents will slowly get hot. Finally wash out and launder as usual. To take inkstains from carpet, carefully apply to the stains a weak solution of carbolic acid. If this changes the color, rub afterwards with ammonia water.

The Women's Institute.

CARE OF MILK ON THE FARM, AND BUTTER-MAKING.

[A paper read at a meeting of the Welburn Institute by Mrs. Wm. Murphy.] The cows should be healthy and clean and have plenty of good pasture. Colostrum should not be sent to the factory, but fed to the calves or pigs. The stable should be clean, dry, and free from bad odors. The food should be clean, pure, sweet, and wholesome. Cows giving milk should not be allowed to eat brewers' grains, distillery slops, turnips, or tops, rape, mouldy meal, spoiled hay or spoiled silage, cleanings from the horse stable, or anything which would tend to taint the milk.

Either rock or common salt should be accessible to the cows at all times. Plenty of pure water should be within easy reach of milking cows. Foul or stagnant water is injurious.

Cows should be milked with clean, dry

neatly painted white. White is the coolest color. Milk should be protected from the rays of the sun, from the dust, and from the rainwater, and should be kept cool with ice or cold water. There is always a danger of getting undesirable flavors in the milk if it is exposed to the air under the ordinary farm condition.

Rusty cans should not be used, as they cause bad flavors in the milk. If the whey be returned in the milk can, it should be emptied at once upon its arrival at the farm, and the can thoroughly washed and scalded and aired in the sunshine as soon as possible. Do not use wooden or galvanized pails. Discard all rusty pails, cans, or stirring utensils.

Milk cans and pails should be washed with a brush and lukewarm water, in freely during the working. The lever is washing powder has been dissolved, then scalded and placed on their sides in the sun. Do not use a cloth either to wash or wipe utensils.

The two main points in caring for milk are to have everything clean, and to cool (especially the night's milk) as rapidly as possible to a temperature of 65 degrees, and lower if possible. Milk should not be higher than 70 degrees when delivered at the factory.

BUTTER-MAKING.

The equipment best suited to the home butter-maker who runs the churn by hand is simple and inexpensive.

(1) A Daisy or barrel churn. It is much better to have the churn too large

worker. Use from one-half to one ounce of salt to a pound of butter. When salting in churn, sift salt over the butter, then tip the churn so a fresh surface will be exposed; repeat until all the salt is sifted on. Place lid on churn, and turn slowly until butter is in large lumps.

Prepare butter-worker same as churn, being careful that all particles of wood are thoroughly water-soaked. Lift butter from churn to worker. When salting on the worker, the butter is removed from the churn while in the granular stage, weighed, and turned out on worker, and then salt sifted over it. All the salt that comes in contact with the wood runs off; therefore fold in the salt.

In working with the lever-worker, it requires practice to work with a rolling motion that will not chop or rub the butter, but will distribute the salt evenly and press out the surplus moisture without breaking the grain or making it soft and greasy. To tell when it is sufficiently worked, cut through with a ladle and watch the fresh-cut surface. If large beads of water appear, it is not worked enough. The color should be even and the salt not gritty. It is often convenient to partly work butter, then cover and let stand while washing the churn.

To wash the churn, first wash out all particles of butter with hot water, then scour with salt and scald thoroughly. Do not wipe inside of the churn; the metal and the outside may be wiped off.

To print, have parchment paper placed conveniently, also some cold water in a pail. Have butter in compact form as deep as the height of the printer. Dip paper in water, lay on worker. Make print and place on paper in desired position. Wrap print, using both hands, folding neatly at each end. Keep corners of printed butter sharp; do not pull paper so tightly that they lose their shape. Place prints in a cool place.

Wash up butter-worker in same manner as churn. Have plenty of hot water in which to dip the tinware, etc. This will do away with any necessity for wiping. A cloth should only be used for wiping off edges; use brush for all scrubbing.



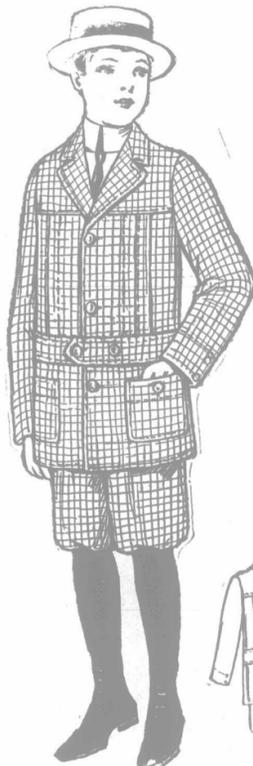
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8195 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.
8292A Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist



8262 Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years.



8177 Girl's Dress with Vest, 10 to 14 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8381 Boy's Norfolk Suit, 10 to 14 years.



8247 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 44 bust.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.

When ordering, please use this form:

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



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
8293 Kimono Coat, 34 to 42 bust.
8289 One-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



8308 Kimono Coat for Misses and Small Women, 15 and 18 years.



8412 Two-Piece Skirt with Long Tunic, 24 to 30 waist.



8388 Girl's Dress with Bloomers, 8 to 12 years



8288 Blouse with Yoke and Sleeves in One, 34 to 40 bust.

An Old Work-horse.

By S. H. Kemper, in Youth's Companion

I think you are no kin of those, indeed, High-born to beauty and to splendid speed; Nor to those placed where the tide of battle sets, Arching and proud among the bayonets.

The gentle forehead and the humble crest,
The mighty shoulders and the fair, broad breast,
The great limbs without grace or symmetry
Fitted you for a different destiny.

What have you gained from all the years that went,
Monotonous and irksome, while you spent
Your heavy, solid strength unsparingly
In the work the end whereof you could not see?

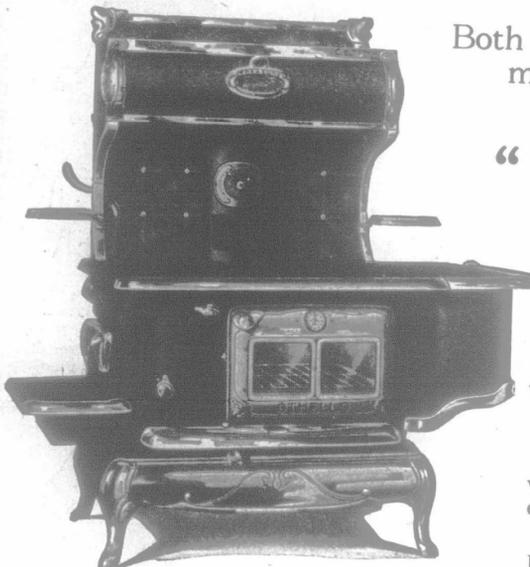
What more than a hard living have you won
With all your labor underneath the sun?
Have you found love and kindness to repay
Your sturdy, faithful service day by day?
I like to think that you were sure to find
Those other toilers comradely and kind;
You have not lacked a hand whose touch was dear
To your old heart, a step you loved to hear.

And now the utmost that you know of bliss
Seems for a little while to stand like this,
At ease and drowsy—what could you prefer?
Hail and farewell to you, old laborer!

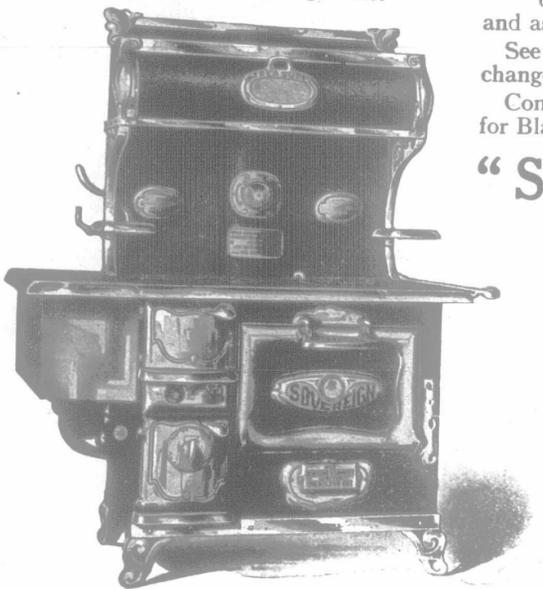
Her Way.—Joe—"What is the easiest way to drive a nail without smashing my fingers?"
Josephine—"Hold the hammer in both hands."—Ohio Sun Dial.

"TREASURE" RANGES

ARE THE BEST AND WILL STAND THE TEST



"Othello" Treasure—Reservoir and Glass Oven Door and Tile Back only High Closet



Sovereign Treasure—Supplied with Either Right or Left Hand Reservoir

Both in Steel and Cast Iron. Are made to stand the hardest test you can put them to.

"Othello Treasure"

SIX-HOLE TOP. CAST RANGE.

The "WONDER WORKER" of the age

GUARANTEED to hold fire for 24 hours without touching.

Will bake all day with one filling of coal.

"OTHELLO TREASURES" are fitted with Steel Oven Bottom to ensure quick and even baking.

"OTHELLO TREASURE" and "SOVEREIGN TREASURE" have the latest patent improvements found in no other Range on the market. Examine these for yourself and ask our Agent to point them out to you.

See the Patent Ventilated, Interlocking and Interchangeable Firepot Lining, will not warp or burn out. Complete Top Burnished (or polished), no need for Blackleading.

"Sovereign Treasure"

STEEL-PLATE RANGE. SIX-HOLE TOP.

Highest grade of Steel Plate Range it is possible to make. Is double lined throughout, filled with Asbestos.

Oven is large and exceptionally quick for baking.

Special Wood Firebox will take 28-in. wood. All fitted with Thermometer.

A GUARANTEE, backed by the D. MOORE COMPANY, Limited, with every Range.

You ought to have our beautiful booklet. Ask your dealer—or write us.

The D. Moore Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Toronto Agents: THE ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

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

One, Two, Three.

It was an old, old, old lady,
And a boy who was half-past three;
And the way that they played together
Was beautiful to see.

She couldn't go running and jumping,
And the boy, no more could he,
For he was a thin little fellow,
With a thin little twisted knee.

They sat in the yellow sunlight,
Out under the maple tree;
And the game that they played I'll tell
you
Just as it was told to me.

It was hide-and-go-seek they were playing,
Though you'd never have known it to be—
With an old, old, old, old lady,
And a boy with a twisted knee.

The boy would bend his face down
On his one little sound right knee,
And he'd guess where she was hiding,
In guesses One, Two, Three!

"You are in the china closet!"
He would cry and laugh with glee—
It wasn't the china closet;
But he still had Two and Three.

"You were up in papa's big bedroom,
In the chest with the queer old key!"
And she said: "You are warm and warmer,
But you're not quite right," said she.

"It can't be the little cupboard
Where mamma's things used to be—
So it must be the clothespress, gran'ma,"
And he found her with his Three.

Then she covered her face with her fingers,
They were wrinkled and white and wee,
And she guessed where the boy was hiding,
With a One and a Two and a Three.

And they had never stirred from their
places
Right under the maple tree—
This old, old, old, old lady
And the boy with the lame little knee—
This dear, dear, dear old lady
And the boy who was half-past three.

—H. C. Bunker.

Funnies.

James started his third helping of pudding with delight.

"Once upon a time, James, admonished his mother, "there was a little boy who ate too much pudding, and he burst."

James considered. "There ain't no such a thing as too much pudding," he decided.

"There must be," continued his mother, "else why did the little boy burst?"

James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying, "Not enough boy."

Bridget (to lady of the house)—"Axin' yure pardon, mum, but might I be afther askin' phwat thim things is in the picture?"

Mistress—"Certainly. Those are cherubs."

Bridget—"Indade! an' thin we was both wrong. I says they was twins, but Nora would 'ab it they was bats."—The Waterbury.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Oh, Puck, I was so overjoyed to see my letter printed, and the kind invitation to come again and tell about the history, etc., of Quebec, I thought the best thing to do was to send you a copy of an essay I wrote at school, for which I got first prize, which was a handsome picture of the Sacred Heart. Well, here it is:

NARRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF QUEBEC FROM 1608-1914.

Quebec was founded by Samuel de Champlain, on July 3, 1608. It was so called because, as Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence he noticed Cape Diamond penetrating into the water, and

We Cure Goitre

Our home treatment for this unsightly trouble is entirely reliable and satisfactory. Copies of genuine testimonials mailed on request. Our reputation of over 22 years is behind.

GOITRE SURE CURE

Sent by mail or express paid on receipt of \$2.00. We also treat the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Complexion (consultation free at office or by mail), and remove Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Etc., permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Booklet "F" explains our work fully.

Send for it.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO

Richard's
QUICK NAPHTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

You can go after bear, moose, deer, with the confidence that brings success if you shoot the

Marlin

Big Game Repeating Rifle

MADE in all popular big game calibres—guns of splendid accuracy, range and power.

They have Special Smokeless Steel barrels, and the quick, reliable Marlin lever action. All have the protecting solid-top, side-ejecting safety construction; can't freeze up or clog with snow, rain, twigs, dirt or sand; empty shells never thrown in the shooter's face.

Marlins are always dependable and famous for their extreme accuracy.

Send 3 stamps postage for big catalog to help you select right gun.

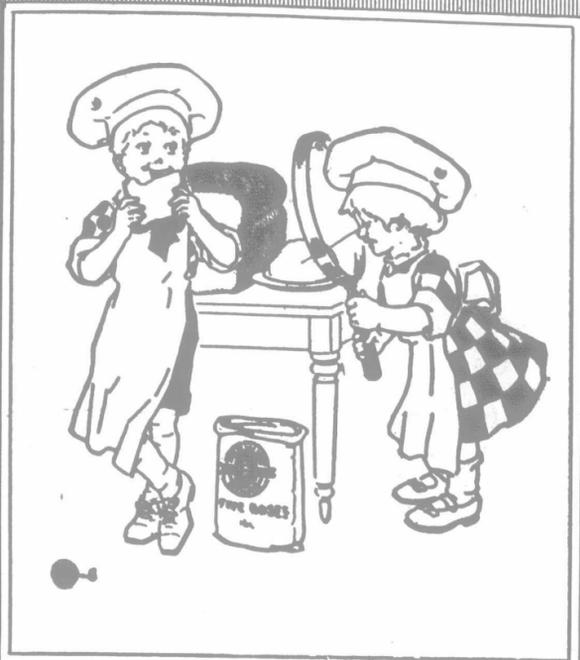
The Marlin Firearms Co.
113 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

Lord Russell, in the early part of his career, was in court during the trial of a case of bigamy, and one of the counsel in the case, turning to him, asked, in a hurried whisper, "Russell, what's the extreme penalty for bigamy?" "Two mothers-in-law," was the witty reply.

CREAM WANTED

We are offering highest prices for cream to cheese factory patrons and others having a supply during the fall and winter. Express paid and cans supplied. Write us.

VALLEY CREAMERY OF OTTAWA, LTD.
319 Sparks St., Ottawa



Note the Color of your flour—
 And the Bread it makes for you.
 Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.
 Because it is not bleached, don't you see.
 Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.
 A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.
 And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat
 berries are naturally of a golden glow.
 And the meaty heart of the polished kern-
 els is creamy.
 Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately
 "creamy."
 The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat
 Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.
 And your bread is most appetizing, unusually
 attractive in appearance.
 Looks good.
 And is good.
 Bake this purest unbleached flour.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

said, "Quebec." So from these words
 it was finally called "Quebec."

Champlain did a great deal of good
 work for Quebec. He built forts which
 are at the present day visible, with the
 exception of two.

In 1624, St. Joseph was named patron
 of Canada, and he is greatly invoked
 from that day to this by all Canadians,
 and all residing here in time of peril,
 sickness and travelling, as well as sor-
 row.

The company of One Hundred Associ-
 ates was formed in 1627, and dissolved
 in 1640, being replaced by the company
 of Montreal.

In 1629, the Kirk brothers tried to
 take Quebec from Champlain, and as they
 had no provisions, such as shot, powder
 and bullets, he was obliged to give in,
 but by the treaty of St. Germain-en-
 Laye (1629), Quebec was restored to
 France, and Champlain came back to re-
 sume his Governorship.

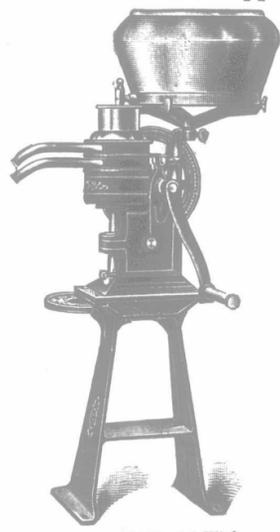
The congregation of Notre-Dame was
 founded in 1653, by the Venerable Mother
 Marguerite Bourgeois, in Montreal, and
 that order has many convents in Que-
 bec now.

Bishop Laval, who was the first Bishop
 of Canada, came to Quebec in 1647. He
 performed many good deeds. He also
 belonged to the court. He died on the
 6th of May, 1708, at the venerable age
 of 85 years. Bishop de St. Valier suc-
 ceeded him.

The most remarkable Governor after
 Champlain was de Frontenac. He ruled
 nine years.

Quebec, under the rule of France, never
 had peace. The Indians, English, and
 many other nations, desired to conquer
 it. General Wolfe, on the 27th of June,
 1759, assembled his army, and ascending
 the river St. Lawrence, sailed opposite
 the city. It was small and strongly
 built. He entered the city by night.
 The next day, early in the morning, a

FARMERS SAVE MONEY And Support Home Industries



Our new 1914 Model With
 Absolutely New Ideas.

A dozen reasons why you should buy our
 Superior Cream Separator

1. Easiest turning.
2. Closest skimmer.
3. Self-balancing bowl.
4. Easiest to clean.
5. Self-oiling.
6. Low-down, "no-splash" supply tank.
7. Best quality materials.
8. Minimum up-keep costs.
9. Practically noiseless.
10. Detachable spindle.
11. Made in Canada.
12. Five-year guarantee.

Send for full particulars and agents'
 names to-day.

**The Raymond Manufacturing Co.
 of Guelph, Limited**

Our agents have made thousands of dol-
 lars—why not you—we can show you how.

great and bloody battle was fought on
 the Plains of Abraham. The French
 General, Montcalm, and Wolfe, the Eng-
 lish General, were both mortally wound-
 ed, and Quebec was taken by the Eng-
 lish.

In 1844, under Lord Metcalfe's rule, my
 great-grandfather came out from Ireland
 and started business. The old firm of
 T. Delany is widely known. It is estab-
 lished 64 years, being handed down from
 father to son.

In 1886 the first Canadian cardinal,
 namely, Cardinal Taschereau, came to
 Canada. He did immense good for the
 colony, and died at Quebec in the year
 1898. His hat still hangs in the
 Basilica, and shall till it falls.

In 1888 a landslide occurred off Cape
 Diamond, many being crushed and wound-
 ed under the ruins.

And, now, let us come to 1914. Que-
 bec has always been ruled with wisdom
 and prudence, as its appearance will

show. There are many monuments which
 mark the scenes of brave deeds, and re-
 minds us of noble lives which have been
 spent for our happiness. There is the
 monument of Champlain which marks his
 tomb, which stands looking over the ma-
 jestic waters of the St. Lawrence as if
 he were still watching over his once
 small, poor colony. Then the monu-
 ments of Wolfe and Montcalm in the
 Governor's Garden. That of Bishop
 Laval's ranks high in Catholic hearts.
 We travel out Grand Allee, and see
 statues of Shorte and Wallick, who were
 blown up with dynamite in the big St.
 Sauveur fire. They were pulling down
 houses where the flames were destroying
 many dwellings. This happened in 1888.
 Then, as we go farther out, the Wolfe
 monument, that reveals to us the place
 where he died. Then, right there be-
 fore us, stretched far and wide, are the
 Plains of Abraham, where both English
 and French fought with equal bravery,
 the French trying to keep Canada, and
 the English trying to gain it. Then we
 go on St. Foy road and come to the
 Monument des Braves, which was erect-
 ed in honor of the brave French soldiers
 who fought battles in Quebec and its
 surroundings. Then there are the old
 gates that, in early times, were used to
 close out the enemies. The Kent Gate,
 the St. John on St. John street, the
 St. Louis on St. Louis street. These
 three alone remain. If we came down
 the hill to St. Sauveur we may see the
 monument erected to the memory of
 "Durochers," the great and holy priest
 who founded that parish. The monu-
 ment to Queen Victoria, in Victoria Park,
 who ruled Great Britain for sixty-three
 years, must not be forgotten.

In 1908, during the Tercentenary, which
 commemorated the foundation of Quebec
 300 years ago, the citizens of Quebec
 acted the history of Quebec on the Plains
 of Abraham, and Indians came down from

H.P. SAUCE

continues to arrive from England

There is no advance in price

Wouldn't it be worth your while to try a bottle now?



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.

EXPERIENCED herdsman seeks situation with breeding, feeding or dairy herd. Expert feeder and fitter for show or sale. Address Feeder, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—Sixteen acres clay loam; well fenced, no waste, lots of water, good buildings, some fruit, good markets handy, near school, church and stores. Price right. L. M. Bonham, St. George, Ont.

FARM for sale by auction—150 acres, more or less, in Whitchurch Township. Will be sold at Mansion House, Stouffville, Ont., on Nov. 19, 11 a.m. Farm 3 miles from Stouffville. Good brick-10-room dwelling, frame barns and stables, flowing well, good orchard, 16 acres timber, 10 acres fall wheat, 35 acres fall plowing done, 25 acres seeded. Possession April 1st, 1915. Write L. Baker, Executor, Stouffville, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—One hundred acres; two miles from station; half mile from saw and chopping mills. Six acres in hardwood bush. Two acres in orchard. Good brick house, bank barn, concrete silo, root cellar, hog pen and hen house. Come and see this stock farm while the crop is in sight. Also fifty acres of choice pasture land. Lorne Nicholson, Tara, Ont.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—Farm 206 acres, clay loam, good fences; 140 acres level land can be cultivated, balance bush and pasture, with spring creek running through pasture; 2 wells; 1 mile from school; 1 1/4 miles from cheese and butter factory; good buildings, with large cistern at house; 7 acres wheat. Will leave silo filled, and hay and straw on place. Some fall plowing done. Price, \$8,200 for farm and feed homestead on account of my father's death. Any person from a distance desiring to see farm write me, and I will meet them at Parkhill or Kerwood. Located on concession 8, West Williams. Apply: James T. Cadman, R. R. No. 1, Arkona, Ont.

Lorette to take part. The Prince of Wales, who is now king, was present, and ever since Quebec has been the Mecca for all tourists.

An event that will go down to history was the opening of the St. Malo Manufactory, the Transcontinental Railway in the next farm from ours, where, on the 24th of October last, Hon. Mr. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, came to lay the corner-stone.

And now, under the rule of King George V., Quebec is a flourishing city, well con-

ducted, with a large population of industrious inhabitants.

Now, dear Puck, you have it all, word for word. I live about five minutes' walk from the town. I hope this is not too long. I'll write soon again if I may.

Will some Beavers please write to me. Yours as ever,

CATHARINE P. DELANY (age 13).
Place Sans Bruit, Quebec City.

We have enjoyed your essay very much, Catharine.

My dear Puck and Beavers,—I am writing a letter to your paper about where I live and what place it is. It is on the Ottawa Dairy Farm. There are four hundred and fifty acres belonging to the company, and three hundred acres rented. They keep ten teams of horses, and over one hundred and fifty cows milking, and it takes about fifteen men to work the farm and do the milking. My father is manager of the farm. We have been living here on the farm nearly two years, and we like it very well. For pets, I have a white rabbit and some chickens and ducks. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Rowat. I have one sister; her name is Inez; I have no brothers. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for fifteen years, and my Grandfather Graham had taken it ever since it was published. I hope my letter will not find the w-p. b. As this is my first letter to your Circle, I will close, hoping you will have space for my letter.
VERA GRAHAM.
(Age 10, Sr. II Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote once before, but as I did not see it in print I will try again, and hope this one has better luck. I have three sisters and four brothers. My youngest brother is just two months old, but he is getting quite cute now. His name is Wilbert Gordon, but I guess we will call him Bert for short. We have two cats, Punch and Judy. Punch is gray, with dark-gray stripes, and Judy is gray, with white spots.

I passed my Entrance examination with honors, but I do not know what marks I received. We are to have a new teacher after holidays. I think her name is Miss McDonald.

I have to drop out of the Garden Competition, as my garden is not at all good. Well, I must close, with best wishes to all.

CLAIRE M. HARRETT.
(Age 12, Class V.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—How many of the Beaver flower-lovers have made the acquaintance of the arrowhead? The arrowhead, named perhaps from its arrow-shaped leaves, grows in shallow water. It is about one and one-half feet tall, and has about six leaves, two of which are very small, two full-grown, and two turning brown and withered-looking. They seem to change leaves very quickly. One leaf lives about a week. The leaf and flower stalks are joined together at the roots like celery. The flowers are white, with a yellow center, and have three petals in a whorl. There are about four or five flowers on a stalk, often in a whorl of three, though sometimes singly.

I am very fond of reading. Some of my favorite books are "Les Miserables," "Our Mutual Friend," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Ivanhoe," and "Henry Esmond." One can read them over so often and never tire of them. I have just finished reading "The Trail of '98," but I didn't care much for it, except for some of the descriptions. I must close now, only being a would-be Beaver.

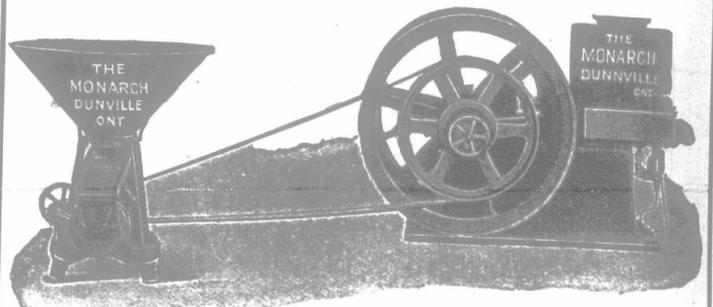
WELA SWAN (Sr. IV.)

I, for one, am very well acquainted with the "arrowhead," Wela. It is one of my favorites among the wild flowers, perhaps because I see it often-st in a beautiful spot by a dear old creek that I have known since childhood. Don't you think the flowers look very much like those of a bergonia? But the leaves are truly "arrowheads." No one who sees them can mistake the plant. Your drawing is very good. Drawing pictures of the wild flowers is very interesting.

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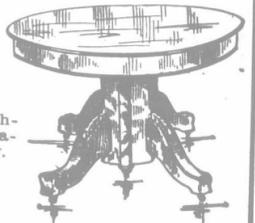
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BEAVER CIRCLE NOTE.

Eleanor Farlinger (age 12, class Sr. IV), R. M. D., Morrisburg, Ont., would like some of the Beavers to write to her.

News of the Week

Great demonstrations of joy followed the arrival of the Canadian troops in England on October 16th. The men went at once to Salisbury Plain, where preparations had been made to receive them.

Colonel Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, arrived in Liverpool on October 15th.

Canada is to send a second contingent of men to the front early in December, while 30,000 will be kept continually in training.

Ontario farmers have already offered thirty-five carloads of foodstuffs for the relief of the Belgians.

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On October 13th the Belgian Government was transferred to Havre, France.

Thirteen thousand wounded Belgians are now in England. One hundred thousand Belgians in all fled from Ostend to England on the approach of the Germans.

Twenty-two thousand Belgian and British troops last week entered Holland to escape from the Germans, and were interned there during the war.

The British cruiser Hawke was sunk in the North Sea on October 16th, by a German submarine.

At time of going to press, good news has again come from the firing line of the Allies. After occupying Ostend on October 15th, the Germans pressed westward along the coast, but were met by the French and British, and driven back more than thirty miles. The French have also regained Armentieres, northwest of Lille, and have checked the Germans at the river Yser, which bounds the little corner that is all that is left to the Belgians. In the East, eighteen attempts of the Germans to cross the Vistula have been repulsed by the Russians. On October 18th, moreover, the British cruiser Undaunted, with four torpedo-boat destroyers, sunk four German destroyers off the mouth of the Scheldt.

During the first seven weeks of the war Great Britain lost 267 officers killed, 550 wounded, and 329 missing, a total of 1,146 out of the 6,500 officers in the field. This large death-roll is accounted for by the statement of German prisoners that every German regiment has sharpshooters provided with powerful glasses, whose business it is to pick off the officers.

Our Serial Story. PETER.

A Novel of Which He is Not the Hero.

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH.
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Chapter XV.

The street lamps were already lighted on the following afternoon—when Ruth, with Peter and Miss Felicia alighted at the small station of Corkleaville. All through the day she had gone over in her mind the words of the despatch:

Explosion in tunnel. MacFarlane hurt—serious—will recover. Break news gently to daughter.
Bolton,
Asst. Engineer.

Other despatches had met the party on the way down; one saying, "No change," signed by the trained nurse, and a second one from Bolton in answer to one of Peter's: "Three men killed—others escaped. MacFarlane's operation successful. Explosion premature."

Their anxiety only increased: Why hadn't Jack telegraphed? Why leave it to Bolton? Why was there no word of him,—and yet how could Bolton have known that Peter was with Ruth, except from young Breen. In this mortal terror Peter had wired from Albany: "Is Breen hurt?" but no answer had been received at Poughkeepsie. There had not been time for it, perhaps, but still there was no answer, nor had his name been mentioned in any of the other telegrams. That in itself was ominous.

This same question Ruth had asked herself a dozen times. Jack was to have charge of the battery—he had told her so. Was he one of the killed?—why didn't somebody tell her?—why hadn't Mr. Bolton said something?—why—why—Then the picture of her father's mangled body would rise before her and all thought of Jack pass out of her mind.

As the train rolled into the grimy station she was the first to spring from the car; she knew the way best, and the

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people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest of parting with my Aladdin"; "You could not buy it back on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. Good Housekeeping Institute, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

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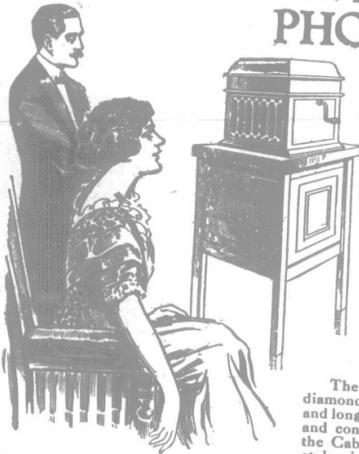
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short cut from the station to where her father lay. Her face was drawn; her eyes bloodshot from restrained tears—all the color gone from her cheeks.

"You bring Aunt Felicia, Uncle Peter, and the bags—I will go ahead," she said, tying her veil so as to shield her face. "No, I won't wait for anything."

News of Ruth's expected arrival had reached the village, and the crowd at the station had increased. On its inner circle, close to a gate leading from the platform, stood a young man in a slouch hat, with his left wrist bandaged. The arm had hung in a sling until the train rolled in, then the silk support had been slipped and hidden in his pocket. Under the slouch hat, the white edge of a bandage was visible which the wearer vainly tried to conceal by pulling the hat further on his head.—this subterfuge also concealed a dark scar on his temple. Whenever the young man pressed closer to the gate, the crowd would fall back as if to give him room. Now and then one would come up, grab his well hand and pat his shoulder approvingly. He seemed to be as much an object of interest as the daughter of the injured boss.

When Ruth gained the gate the wounded man laid his fingers on her gloved wrist. The girl started back, peered into his face, and uttered a cry of relief.

"Mr. Breen!" For one wild moment a spirit of overwhelming joy welled up in her heart and shone out of her eyes. Thank God he was not dead!

"Yes, Miss Ruth,—what is left of me. I wanted to see you as soon as you reached here. You must not be alarmed about your father." The voice did not sound like Jack's.

"Is he worse? Tell me quick!" she exclaimed, the old fear confronting her.

"No. He is all right," he wheezed, "and is going to get well. His left arm is broken and his head badly cut, but he is out of danger. The doctor told me so an hour ago."

"And you?" she pleaded, clinging to his proffered hand.

"Oh! I am all right, too. The smoke got into my throat so I croak, but that is nothing. Why, Mr. Grayson,—and Miss Felicia! I am so glad, Miss Ruth, that you did not have to come alone! This way, everybody."

Without other words they hurried into the carriage, driving like mad for the cottage, a mile away; all the worn look gone from Ruth's face.

"And you are not hurt my boy?" asked Peter in a trembling voice—Jack's well hand in his own.

"No, only a few scratches, sir, that's all. Bolton's hand's in a bad way, though; lose two of his fingers, I'm afraid."

"And how did you escape?"

"I don't know. I got out the best way I could. First thing I knew I was lying on the grass and some one was pouring water over my head; then they got me home and put me to bed."

"And MacFarlane?"

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"Oh, he came along with me. I had to help him some."

Peter heaved a sigh of relief, then he asked:

"How did it happen?"

"Nobody knows. One of the shanty men might have dropped a box of fulminates. Poor fellow,—he never knew; they could find nothing of him," Jack whispered behind his hand so Ruth would not hear.

"But when did you get out of bed?" continued Peter. He was less anxious now.

Jack looked at Ruth and again lowered his voice; the sound of the carriage preventing its hoarse notes from reaching her ears.

"About half an hour ago, sir; they don't know I have gone, but I didn't want anybody to frighten Miss Ruth. I don't look so bad, do I? I fixed myself up as well as I could. I have got Bolton's hat; I couldn't get mine over the bandages. My wrist is the worst—sprained badly, the doctor says."

If Ruth heard she made no answer, nor did she speak during the ride. Now and then she would gaze out of the window and once her fingers tightened on Miss Felicia's arm as she passed in full view of the "hill" with the gaping mouth of the tunnel beyond. Miss Felicia was occupied in watching Jack. He saw what neither Peter nor Ruth had seen—that the boy was suffering intensely from hidden wounds and that the strain was so great he was verging

on a collapse. No telling what these foolish Southerners will do, she said to herself, when a woman is to be looked after,—but she said nothing of all this to Ruth.

When the carriage stopped and Ruth with a spring leaped from her seat and bounded upstairs to her father's bedside, Miss Felicia holding Jack's hand, her eyes reading the boy's face, turned and said to Peter:

"Now you take him home where he belongs and put him to bed; and don't you let him get up until I see him. No—" she continued in a more decided tone, in answer to Jack's protest—"I won't have it. You go to bed just as I tell you—you can hardly stand now."

"Perhaps I had better, Miss Felicia. I am a little shaky," replied Jack, in a faint voice, and the carriage left on its way to Mrs. Hick's leaving the good lady on MacFarlane's porch.

MacFarlane was asleep when Ruth, trembling with excitement, reached the house. Outside the sick room, lighted by a single taper, she met the nurse whose few hurried words, spoken with authority, calmed her, as Jack had been unable to do, and reassured her mind. "Compound fracture of the right arm, Miss," she whispered, "and badly bruised about the head, as they all were. Poor Mr. Breen was the worst."

Ruth looked at her in astonishment. That was why he had not lifted his hat, she thought to herself, as she tiptoed into the sick room and sank to her knees beside her father's bed.

The injured man opened his eyes, and his free hand moved slowly till it rested on his daughter's head.

"I got an awful crack, Ruth, but I am all right now. Too bad to bring you home. Who came with you?"

"Aunt Felicia and Uncle Peter," she whispered as she stroked his uninjured hand.

"Mighty good of them—just like old Peter. Send the old boy up—I want to see him."

Ruth made no answer; her heart was too full. That her father was alive was enough.

"I'm not pretty to look at, am I, child, but I'll pull out; I have been hurt before—had a leg broken once in the Virginia mountains when you were a baby. The smoke was the worst; I swallowed a lot of it; and I am sore now all over my chest. Poor Bolton's badly crippled, I hear—and Breen—they've told you about Breen, haven't they, daughter?" His voice rose as he mentioned the boy's name.

Ruth shook her head.

"Well, I wouldn't be here but for him! He's a plucky boy. I will never forget him for it; you mustn't either," he continued in a more positive tone.

The nurse now moved to the bed.

"I would not talk any more, Mr. MacFarlane. Miss Ruth is going to be at home now right along and she will hear the story."

"Well, I won't, nurse, if you don't want me to—but they won't be able to tell her what a fix we were in—I remember everything up to the time Breen dragged me from under the dirt car. I knew right away what had happened and what we had to do; I've been there before, but—"

"There,—that will do, Mr. MacFarlane," interrupted the nurse. "Come, Miss Ruth, suppose you go to your room for a while."

The girl rose to her feet. "You can come back as soon as I fix your father for the night." She pointed significantly to the patient's head, whispering, "He must not get excited."

"Yes, dear daddy—I will come back just as soon as I can get the dust out of my hair and get brushed up a little," cried Ruth bravely, in the effort to hide her anxiety, "and then Aunt Felicia is downstairs."

Once outside she drew the nurse, who had followed her, to the window so as to be out of hearing of the patient and then asked breathlessly:

"What did Mr. Breen do?"

"I don't know exactly, but everybody is talking about him."

At this moment Miss Felicia arrived at the top of the stairs: she had heard Ruth's question and had caught the dazed expression on the girl's face.

"I will tell you, my dear, what he did, for I have heard every word of it from the servants. The blast went off before he and your father had reached the opening of the tunnel. They left your father for dead, then John Breen crawled back on his hands and knees through the dreadful smoke until he reached him, lifted him up on his shoulders and carried him out alive. That's what he did; and he is a big, fine, strong, noble fellow, and I am going to tell him so the moment I get my eyes on him. And that is not all. He got out of bed this afternoon, though he could hardly stand, and covered up all his bruises and his broken wrist so you couldn't see them, and then he limped down to the station so you would get the truth about your father and not be frightened. And now he is in a dead faint."

Ruth's eyes flamed and the color left her cheeks. She stretched out both hands as if to keep from falling.

"Saved daddy!" she gasped—"Carried him out on—Oh! Aunt Felicia!—and I have been so mean! To think he got up out of bed and—and—" Everything swam before her eyes.

Miss Felicia sprang forward and caught her in her arms.

"Come!—none of this, Child. Pull yourself together right away. Get her some water, nurse,—she has stood all she can. There now, dearie—" Ruth's head was on her breast now. "There—there—Such a poor darling, and so many things coming all at once. There, darling, put your head on my shoulder and cry it all out."

The girl sobbed on, the wrinkled hand patting her cheek.

"Oh, but you don't know, aunty—" she crooned.

"Yes, but I do—you blessed child. I know it all."

"And won't somebody go and help him? He is all alone, he told me so."

"Uncle Peter is with him, dearie."

"Yes,—but some one who can—" she straightened up—"I will go, aunty—I will go now."

"You will do nothing of the kind, you little goose; you will stay just where you are."

"Well, won't you go, then? Oh, please—please—aunty."

Peter's bald head now rose above the edge of the banisters. Miss Felicia motioned him to go back, but Ruth heard his step and raised her tear-drenched face half hidden in her dishevelled hair.

"Oh, Uncle Peter, is Jack—is Mr. Breen—"

Miss Felicia's warning face behind Ruth's own, for once reached Peter in time.

"In his bed and covered up, and his landlady, Mrs. Hicks, sitting beside him," responded Peter in his cheeriest tones.

"But he fainted from pain—and—"

"Yes, but that's all over now, my dear," broke in Miss Felicia.

"But you will go, anyhow—won't you, aunty?" pleaded Ruth.

"Certainly—just as soon as I put you to bed, and that is just where you have got to go this very minute," and she led the overwrought, trembling girl into her room and shut the door.

Peter stood for an instant looking about him, his mind taking in the situation. Ruth was being cared for now, and so was MacFarlane—the white cap and apron of the noiseless nurse passing in and out of the room in which he lay, assured him of that. Bolton, too, in the room next to Jack's, was being looked after by his sister who had just arrived. He, too, was fairly comfortable, though a couple of his fingers had been shortened. But there was nobody to look after Jack—no father, mother, sister—nobody. To send for the boy's uncle, or Corinne, or his aunt, was out of the question, none of them having had more than a word with him since his departure. Yet Jack needed attention. The doctor had just pulled him out of one fainting spell only to have him collapse again when his coat was taken off, and the bandages were loosened. He was suffering greatly and was by no means out of danger.

If for the next hour or two there was anything to be done at MacFarlane's, Peter was ready to do it, but this accomplished, he would shoulder his bag and camp out for the night beside the boy's bed. He had come, indeed, to tell Felicia so, and he meant to sleep there whatever her protests. He was preparing himself for her objections, when she re-entered the room.

"How is young Breen?" Miss Felicia asked in a whisper, closing the door behind her. She had put Ruth to bed, where she had again given way to an uncontrollable fit of weeping.

"Pretty weak. The doctor is with him now."

"What did the fool get up for?" She did not mean to surrender too quickly about Jack despite his heroism—not to Peter, at any rate. Then, again, she half suspected that Ruth's tears were equally divided between the rescuer and the rescued.

"He couldn't help it, I suppose," answered Peter, with a gleam in his eyes—"he was born that way."

"Born! What stuff, Peter—no man of any commonsense would have—"

"I quite agree with you, my dear—no man except a gentleman. There is no telling what one of that kind might do under such circumstances." And with a wave of his hand and a twinkle in his merry scotch-trier eyes, the old fellow disappeared below the handrail.

Miss Felicia leaned over the banisters: "Peter, Peter," she called after him, "where are you going?"

"To stay all night with Jack."

"Well, that's the most sensible thing I have heard of yet. Will you take him a message from me?"

Peter looked up: "Yes, Felicia, what is it?"

"Give him my love."

(To be continued.)

You May Pay \$100 To Much for Your Piano

It is almost a certainty that you will unless you first investigate the truth of our claims that we sell the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano for \$100 less than other high-grade instruments, that it is one of the world's best pianos and is altogether



LOUIS XV.—STYLE 105

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

Why do we—and those who have bought—call the Sherlock-Manning "Canada's Biggest Piano Value." Because, while unsurpassed in a single detail by any other high-grade piano made, it is sold for one hundred dollars less. We use the Otto Higel Double Repeating Action, Pohlmann Wire Strings, positively the finest imported, and the famous Weickert Guaranteed Felt Hammers. These standard quality parts are used only in the high-grade pianos. The

Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano

will be found in the homes of the wealthiest, as well as in the most critical and exclusive musical institutions. Every Piano shipped under a ten-year guarantee. We have a handsome illustrated art catalogue for you. It tells all about the construction of the Sherlock-Manning Piano and shows the various designs. If this book does nothing else, it will prove to you beyond a doubt, that for external beauty and genuine intrinsic excellence, the Sherlock-Manning is second to none. Write to-day for catalogue L addressing Dept. 4.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.,

London

(No Street Address Necessary)

Canada. 51

The Best HIRED HAND For Farm Cleaning

A "HIRED HAND" that is dependable, willing and always on the job.

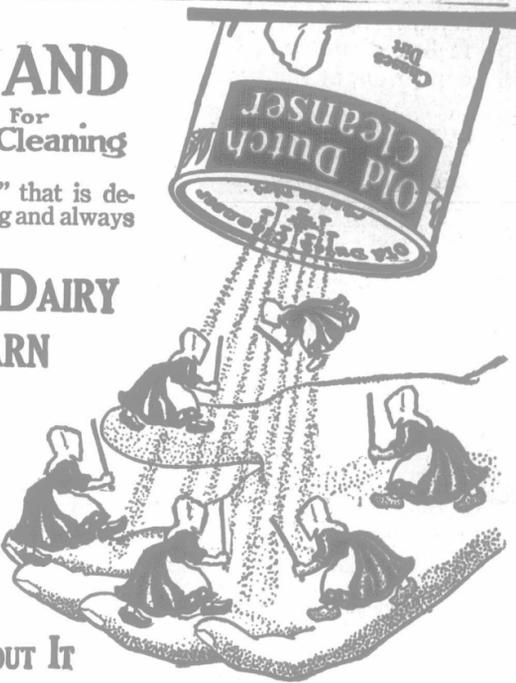
IN HOUSE, DAIRY AND BARN

Old Dutch Cleanser cleans in a way that makes other cleaning methods look doubtful.

The Old Dutch Cleanser way is a thorough way, AN EASIER AND QUICKER WAY

No job too big or too small for Old Dutch Cleanser. Many Uses and Directions on Large Sifter Can—10c

DON'T BE WITHOUT IT



The Chemist Finds

PURITY FLOUR remarkably rich in those qualities that make wheat flour one of our most valuable foodstuffs. Its greater strength and better flavor are due to two things—highest grade hard wheat and superior milling. Will you try it?

702



PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread—Better Pastry Too

JOHN MILLER, Ashburn, Ontario

Will sell BY AUCTION on

Wednesday, November 11th, 1914

A selection of over

50 High-Class Shorthorns

There will be a lot of choice young bulls, young cows with calves at foot, heifers soon due to calve and heifers ready for service this coming winter.

The breeding is in nearly every case, straight Scotch, every animal offered is a good specimen of the breed, and they are in condition to be of the greatest value to those who buy them. Some of them are prizewinners in the dual-purpose class, many of them are big milkers or bred from a big milking strain.

Cattle have never been so scarce nor so valuable, and there is every assurance that this condition will remain for some years. You can come to this sale feeling confident that you will see good cattle, in fair condition, of the best breeding, sold at a price that you

can afford to pay, and after the sale the cattle will be shipped comfortably and with no trouble to the buyers.

There will also be sold on the same day, beginning promptly at 12 o'clock noon, **50 Shropshire ewes**, all one year old, and **20 Shropshire ram lambs**. It is a big sale, and it will be a fast sale, so that every man can see the finish and get the evening trains.

Trains will be met at Dagmar on the C. P. R., or at Myrtle on both C. P. R. and G. T. R.

There may be no chance this year equal to this to get the choicest of Shorthorns at a reasonable price. Ask for catalogue now.

Sale under cover if necessary.

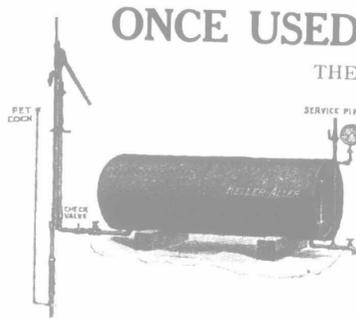
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON and FRED. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneers

Trade Topic.

"METALLIC" BUILDING MATERIALS.
In answer to the world-wide call for more food, the farmer must look to his equipment and see that it is in good order for the increased demands to be made upon it. Probably the most important item is a good barn. If you are thinking of building, the old reliable firm, The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, of Toronto, stand ready to assist you with sensible, economical barn plans and suggestions that will be worth many dollars to you, yet cost you nothing. Amongst roofing materials, the "East-lake" Steel Shingles stand very high for service and economy, and when used along with "Redcliff" Corrugated Iron ("British through and through"), a more staunch, weather-proof, durable barn could not be put up. If you have any repairs on any building, better do it in metal and get greater satisfaction. Then there is the home to be considered. Why not fix up the kitchen or dining-room with "Metallic" Art Steel Plates, handsome and durable, easily put on right over the plaster, and can be washed and painted when required. Very suitable for any lodge building, church, Sunday-school, etc., and a great protection against fire. Write for patterns and prices.

Gossip.

A BIG SALE.
Attention is called to the large advertisement in this issue of the big sale of Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, the property of John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont. This great sale will be held on November 11, and the offering comprises some of the best Shorthorn blood in Canada. Everything will be done to give prospective buyers an opportunity to take home with them some of the best cattle available. At the same time, a number of Shropshire sheep, including 50 ewes and 20 ram lambs, will be offered. Buyers will be met at the stations mentioned in the advertisement, and no one can afford to miss this great sale. Write immediately to Ashburn, Ont., for a catalogue, and plan to attend.



ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED

THE CELEBRATED

Heller-Aller Down-draft Tank Heater

The only thing on earth to supply warm water for your stock in cold weather. Every farmer should have one—and now is the time to buy, before the cold weather comes. They will consume anything in the shape of fuel—and will never wear out. The price is reasonable and within your reach. Write to-day to

THE HELLER-ALLER COMPANY
Windsor, Ont.

AIR-O-LITE LAMP



Burns ordinary gasoline. Better than electric light at one-fourth the cost.
Just what you want for your home, office or store. Perfectly safe—no smoke, smell or trouble. Every lamp guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Price \$7.50 with order, \$8.00 if sent C.O.D.

We also have complete hollow wire lighting system, using coal oil or gasoline in your home, store, church or barn.
Let us send you free literature and estimate cost of installation.

AIR-O-LITE, 120 Church St., Toronto

Harab FERTILIZERS

Write for FREE Fertilizer Booklet and prices.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LIMITED
West Toronto, Ont.

Cotton Seed Meal

GOOD LUCK BRAND is guaranteed with the Dominion Government to contain **41% protein**. It is an ideal feed for dairy cattle, and will save you money this winter. Try it with those dairy cows and watch their records increase.

PRICES: In ton lots, \$1.65 per 100
½-ton lots, \$1.70 per 100
F.o.b. Toronto 500-lb. lots, \$1.75 per 100

Terms Cash With Order

CRAMPSEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Road Toronto

SAVE-THE-HORSE

No blistering or loss of hair. A Signed Contract Bond to return money if remedy fails on Ringbone—Thoropin—SPAVIN—and ALL—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express Paid.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.
148 Van Horn St. Toronto, Ont.

Mention this Paper

Gossip.

Chas. E. Rogers, Ingersoll, Ont., whose new advertisement appears in this issue, informs us that the Jerseys offered in his advertisement are of the very best strains. He keeps nothing else, and weeds out very strictly.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.
We again remind our readers that the entries for the forthcoming Chicago International Live-stock Exposition close November 1st. Write B. H. Heide, Secretary, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

Stockmen should not fail to study the advertisement in another column wherein the surplus farm stock of E. W. Nesbitt is mentioned. These will be disposed of on November 3rd, 1914, at Glen Farm, by auction sale. See the advertisement and correspond with E. W. Nesbitt, Woodstock, Ont.

Breed type and quality of a standard high enough to land the animal at the top place in the show-ring at the big shows where competition is strong, is the goal that breeders strive to reach, but few succeed. In the class for Chester White swine at Toronto and London this year, W. E. Wright & Son, of Glanworth, Ont., made a remarkable showing by winning at both shows. First on herd, championship for best sow any age, every first on sows of the various ages except one, and second in every class for boars except one. This is surely strong evidence that breed type and quality are the ruling characteristic in their herd of Chester Whites, and of this kind of quality they are offering young stock of both sexes. This firm is also offering in Horned Dorset sheep, shearing rams and ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs of high quality and fit. Write them your wants.

Only One Doubt.—Briggs—"Rogers claims to be an agnostic, doesn't he?"
Griggs—"Only as to religion; as to everything else he knows it all."—Boston Transcript.

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Gossip.

PRIZES FOR FAT STOCK.

In addition to the liberal prize list offered by the management of the Toronto Fat-stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto, December 11th and 12th next, many special prizes are being offered by the Toronto branches of the leading live-stock dealers and packing firms, as well as local publications. These specials, with the regular list, make up one of the most tempting fat-stock prize lists seen for a long time.

There has just been issued by the Provincial Government a report entitled "Telephone Systems," a copy of which every person interested in telephones should have on file. This is an excellent report, containing a copy of the Ontario Telephone Act and amendments thereto, and extracts from the report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. It is full of valuable information for telephone companies and phone subscribers. Copies may be had free on application to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

The noted Pleasant Valley herd of Shorthorns that has produced so many prizewinners, champions and grand champions at Toronto, and owned by Geo. Amos & Son, Moffatt, Ont., is again to the front with a herd whose individual excellence and right royal breeding is up to a standard that must, in the hands of such expert breeders and fitters as the Messrs. Amos, produce many more show-ring toppers. They represent such popular blood lines as the Mysies, Roan Ladies, Orange Blossoms, Averages, Miss Groats, Diamonds, Fragrance and Rachels, and such famous sires as Imp. Joy of Morning, Imp. Royal Bruce, Imp. Benachie, Imp. Ben Lomond, Imp. Royal Winner, Imp. Wilfrid Laurier, and Imp. Redstar. At the head of the herd is the proven sire of champions, Imp. Loyal Scott, a beautifully balanced roan son of Sittyton Loyal, dam Snowdrop, by Millhill Chieftain. On down in his pedigree are four direct crosses of the great William of Orange, four of Champion of England, and three of Heir of Englishman. He has proven to be a sire of the first water, although only one of his get has ever been shown, and this fall that one won senior championship all through the West except Winnipeg, and also at Toronto and London. Richly-bred heifers in calf to a bull like this are what is offered by the Messrs. Amos. They have also a big selection in young bulls, among which is much show material. Write them your wants.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS AT WILLOWBANK.

Great scale and thickness of flesh is the distinguishing feature of the Willowbank herd of Shorthorns owned by James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ont. For the breeding females, 1,700 lbs. in weight is common. Add to this that great weight of flesh, evenly laid on, with a balance of show-ring calibre, coupled with the nicest kind of quality, and all backed up with the most popular blood of the breed, and you have a bird's-eye view of one of the strongest Shorthorn herds in Canada. Very many of them are daughters of the renowned sire, Imp. Joy of Morning, and the younger ones are the get of the present stock bull, Imp. Roan Chief, a Cruickshank Butterfly, and one of the greatest sires of the day, whose fame will live long after he has gone. He never sires a cull, and seldom an inferior one, and he seems to be in his right place at the head of this great herd. Many of the females belong to the noted old Boyne Lady tribe, which, besides their excessive thickness of flesh, are exceptionally good milkers. Many others belong to the great Julia Baroness tribe, a tribe that stands at the head of the milking Shorthorns in England today. Diamonds, Jilts, Orange Blossoms, and other old English milking tribes, are all represented in the eighty-odd head that make up the herd. There are fifteen yearling and fifteen two-year-old heifers on hand for sale, and a big selection of young bulls, all of high-class quality. In Leicesters are shearing and ram lambs, shearing and ewe lambs, got by imported rams, and out of imported ewes. For high-class stock, write Mr. Douglas.



It's Comfort He Wants

COLD NIGHTS on the farm—cold, Whew! A farm house in the wind all by itself! No wonder the boys and the girls want to get away where homes are heated with furnaces—and the rooms are ALL warm.

Now is the time of the year to think about putting a hundred dollars or so into home comfort. Ask us about it. Not a cent for advice or plans. We will show you what you can do—what it will cost for a heating plant that we will guarantee.

The Hecla will heat your home for 15 per cent. less coal than any other warm air furnace. It will never leak gas or dust—we guarantee that. You can't afford to overlook a furnace like the Hecla. Drop us a line and we will send you that little book "Comfort and Health." Write to-day.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, Dept. "A" Preston, Ont.

HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

Auction Sale of Surplus Farm Stock

Tuesday, November 3rd, 1914

Commencing at 1.30 p.m., at the GLEN FARM, near Innerkip (C. P. R.) Ontario. Intending purchasers from a distance will be conveyed to farm from Woodstock.

Having more stock than I have stable room for I have decided to call a sale for the purpose of disposing of the surplus. The following will be offered: One registered Holstein bull, 3 years old, Maple Grove Choice. A very fine animal. Sire, Sir Abbekirk De Kol. Dam, Maple Grove Merceda. One registered Holstein cow, "Queen Netherland Togo," 6 years old. Sire, Zorra Boy. Dam, Lady Togo Netherland. One registered Holstein cow, "Bonny Pride," 6 years old. Sire, Lena's Pride. Dam, Bonnie Hiemke. Eight high-class grade heifers, rising two, and sired by Maple Grove Choice from superior milking high-class grade cows, in calf to registered Holstein bull. One grade cow, in calf to registered Holstein bull. Twelve well-bred Shrop. spring lambs, not registered. One light bay driving mare, rising four, thoroughly broken. One brown standard-bred brood mare, in foal to Mograzia. One dark bay mare, aged. A number of pure-bred York. small pigs.

EDWARD W. NESBITT, Proprietor, Woodstock, Ont.

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

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of a first-class farm of 160 acres, to be sold by auction, Thursday, Oct. 29. See the advertisement and write B. E. Bates, Aylmer, Ont., for full particulars.

CANADA'S CHAMPION HEREFORDS

Since 1909 the noted herd of Hereford cattle owned by L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, Ont., has made good the claims of their position as champion herd of Canada, when lined up against all comers from London and Toronto in Ontario, clean through to Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta, 1914 being a repetition of the several preceding years in the thoroughness of their practical clean-up of all the leading awards, with the exception of that for aged bulls. Refner, the many times champion of former years, was this year compelled to accept lower honor. Increasing age and continuous fitting having wasted the magnificent quality and bloom that so often carried him to the top, but rapidly taking his place is this year's junior champion and reserve grand champion all through the circuit, Lord Fairfax, acknowledged by competent judges to be the most perfect specimen of the breed ever seen in a Canadian show-ring. Mr. Clifford has a most extensive trade in Herefords. His herd on the home farm is a large one, yet from the natural increase of it he can not begin to supply the demand for breeding stock, and to that end makes several importations annually from the leading herds of the United States, the quality of which, together with those grown on his own farm, is proven by his success in the big show-rings. He has always a big selection for intending purchasers, and just now has several American-bred bulls about twenty months old, and others sired by the old champion, Refner, as well as females of all ages. Write him your wants.

Some Profits Made by Investors who have Bought from the Largest Owners and Developers of Real Estate in Canada

- Eight years ago we sold Rhodes Ave. property at \$12 per foot. To-day it is selling for \$40.
Six years ago we sold Woodward Ave. at \$12 and \$14 per foot. To-day it is selling for \$40.
Eight years ago a section of Deer Park was placed on the market at \$9 a foot. To-day the lowest price obtainable on this property is \$70 per foot.
Seven years ago we sold Kenwood Estate at \$12 per foot. To-day it is worth \$50.
Two years ago we sold Old Orchard Grove at \$12 per foot. To-day this property is worth \$25 per foot.
Six years ago we sold Brandenburg Estate at \$18 a foot. To-day it is worth \$50.
Seven years ago we sold Nairn Estate at \$7 per foot. To-day it is selling at \$45 to \$150.
Six years ago to-day we sold Nairn Estate, second edition, \$7 per foot. To-day it is selling from \$30 to \$45.
Six years ago to-day we sold Parsons Estate at \$5. To-day it is worth from \$20 to \$30 a foot.
Three years ago we sold Parsons Estate at \$10. To-day it is selling at \$25.
Two years ago we sold Hamstead Park at \$8 per foot up, and to-day it is worth \$25.
Three years ago several acreage propositions were sold at \$18 per foot, and to-day they are selling for \$40.
Five years ago we sold Boston Ave., near Pape, at \$14, and to-day it is worth \$50.
Six years ago we sold to investors land in the neighborhood of Sir Henry Pellat's at \$10 a foot. To-day the land is selling at \$100 a foot.
Seven years ago we sold land near Upper Canada College at \$10 a foot, and it is now selling at \$100 a foot.

A little down the buyer pays, A little every thirty days.

You can make profits like these. The opportunity is greater now. If you will sign and mail this coupon, we will send you particulars of properties that will produce equally good or better profits.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

DOVERCOURT LAND BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY LIMITED

W.S. Dinmick, President, 82 to 88 King St. East, Toronto. LARGEST OWNERS & DEVELOPERS OF REAL ESTATE IN CANADA

Gentlemen:— Kindly mail me particulars of your properties that will produce profits. NAME: ADDRESS:

Deserters

ARTEMUS WARD, the famous American humorist, whose humor sometimes was a lance-thrust, once said that he was willing to sacrifice all his first wife's relations on the altar of his country. Many a man has been willing to let others do his fighting for him---willing, also, to share the rewards of peace and victory. Men of this type belong to the deserter class.

In Canada are hundreds of business firms striving with all their might to make better times for themselves and their communities To them all honor.

But there are other firms—manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—who are “standing pat,” “playing safe,” doing absolutely nothing to build up business. They are mere lookers on, not participants in the valorous struggle of their brethren to maintain and establish good times.

Look about you and you will find in the advertising columns of this and other newspapers many messages from firms with a sturdy confidence in the future.

Lifter or Leaner---which are you?

Next week's issue of the Farmer's Advocate will contain our big advertisement entitled
"TO MEN EARNING \$20 TO \$30 PER WEEK"
 All readers of the Advocate should make a point of reading this advertisement.

The Imperial Life Assurance Co.
 OF CANADA
 Head Office:—TORONTO.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres on main road, near market, with season's crop, two sets of buildings, price reasonable for immediate possession. Might consider a small farm in exchange. This is one of the best farms in Elgin County, with about the best buildings. Apply
BOX W, FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
LONDON :: ONTARIO
 Ill health the reason for selling.

WANTED

Cream markets have advanced, and we are now paying WAK prices for good quality

CREAM

We need yours. Write us.
 Cans Supplied.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
 Toronto :: Ontario.

You can cook to the full capacity of the top and bake an oven full of good things with a

McClary's Pandora

Range at the same time. Many exclusive features you should know about. Let the McClary dealer show you. 83

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
 Published Once a Week. \$1.50 per Year in Advance.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Feeding Fish.

I have a fish pond on my farm which I have stocked up well with trout, and would like to know what is best to feed them on in the winter. A reply through your paper will oblige. A. D.

Ans.—Have any of our readers had any experience in feeding fish?

Seeding Down.

Would you kindly let me know if it is a good time to seed down a piece of land in the fall? It is a field which I had grain on this summer, and did not seed in the spring, and would like to seed it. When would be the right time to sow the seed and clover?

A READER.

Ans.—Timothy seed should be sown in September or early October. Clover, on the snow or late in the spring. This practice is followed where seeding down is done with fall wheat. If your field has nothing on it, you had better work it well this fall and seed it to clover or timothy and clover together, with a nurse crop in the spring.

Fall Cultivation—Weaning Calves.

1. Which is the more advantageous, sod turned on edge or turned over flat?
 2. Does it advance spring work any to harrow in the fall? If so, which implement would be preferable?
 3. What period of time should it take to wean calves that have been sucking cows?

R. L. C.

Ans.—1. We prefer to have sod well turned over, and not set up too much on edge. There is less danger of grass getting started up between the furrows before seeding can be commenced, and the sod generally rots more quickly.

2. As a general thing, especially on heavy land, it is preferable to leave the land in the rough state as the plow turns it. In some cases it is wise to ridge up the soil, as it dries out more quickly and allows of earlier working in the spring. Harrowing with the drag harrow may be done to good advantage sometimes on sod plowed in the fall. It works it down and stops some of the danger of it growing up to grass. On well-drained soil it is not a bad practice. As a general thing, harrowing is not the best practice, as it has a tendency to cause the land to run together.

3. Sometimes one week and sometimes two or three, depending upon the calf and its environment.

Ginseng Culture.

Would you kindly tell me something about the culture of ginseng? Where could one likely get the necessary roots, or cuttings, or whatever is needed? Also, when would be best time to start?

READER.

Ans.—Ginseng may be grown either from seed or rootlets, and as it requires practically two seasons to produce the seedlings, it might be profitable in the end to procure the rootlets first. However, if you wish to start a little more cheaply and use the seed, it can be done as follows: Prepare a bed where the soil is a loose, friable loam, containing considerable humus. Work it to the depth of one foot, and remove all sticks, stones, etc. Work in a large quantity of leaf-mould or other forms of humus. The bed should be situated in the forest or woods where there is considerable natural shade. Failing this, artificial shade can be produced by lattice-work and quick-growing vines. Sow the seeds in autumn in rows 3 or 4 inches apart, and place the seed from 1½ to 2 inches apart in the rows. Cover with leaves, and later on with brush to hold the snow. In the spring, remove the brush but allow the leaves to remain, if they are not too thick. Keep clear of weeds during the first summer, and in the following autumn apply a coat of horse manure and brush again. During the next summer keep the weeds out and transplant into permanent beds the following autumn. The permanent beds should be prepared much as the nursery beds, and be situated in the woods. Plant the young seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart each way, and protect from stock or other sources of danger. Reliable nursery firms handle both the seed and rootlets. Correspond with them and get prices and conditions.

Buy "Redcliffe" British-made Corrugated Iron

Keep the money within the Empire. Buying foreign-made iron means that Canada and the Empire are just that much poorer

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited believes the Ontario farmer is patriotic—that he prefers British- and Canadian-made goods, especially when the price is lower and the quality higher. We are to-day selling the famous "Redcliffe" British-made Corrugated Iron direct to farmers at the following special cut prices:

ORDER NOW	28 Gauge—\$3.60 per 100 square feet	ORDER NOW
	26 Gauge—\$3.80 per 100 square feet	

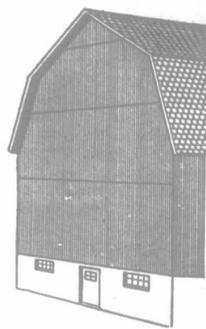
Freight prepaid to any station in Old Ontario. Terms cash with the order. We can also supply Corrugated Ridge Cap, etc., to fit our sheets.

Every farmer should welcome this opportunity to buy guaranteed British-made goods at lower prices than inferior and foreign-made goods. We could sell you Keystone and other foreign-made sheets, but we are buying our raw material within the Empire, and we expect every patriotic farmer to back us up by sending us his order.

"Redcliffe" British-made Galvanized Sheets, when corrugated by us, are absolutely dependable for uniform fitting, ease of laying, water-tightness and Durability. Send us your order now.

We will gladly help you with your barn plans. Tell us your problems.

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS
Corner King and Dufferin Streets, TORONTO



Galvanized "East-lake" Shingles and "Redcliffe" British-made Corrugated Iron make the ideal barn covering.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE TRACK ALL THE WAY

TORONTO-CHICAGO

TORONTO-MONTREAL

The International Limited
Canada's Train of Superior Service

Leaves Toronto 4.40 p.m. daily, arrives Detroit 9.55 p.m. and Chicago 8.00 a.m.

MORNING SERVICE

Leaves Toronto 8 a.m., arrives Detroit 1.45 p.m. and Chicago 8.40 p.m. daily.

LAST TRAIN OUT OF TORONTO AT NIGHT
Leaves 11.35 p.m., arrives Detroit 8 a.m. and Chicago 3 p.m. daily, assuring important connections with principal trains for Western States and Canada.

FOR MONTREAL

Leave Toronto 9 a.m., 8.30 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily. Berth reservations, etc., at G. T. R. ticket offices.

RAW FURS

HIDES and WOOL

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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

MADE IN CANADA

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Agistment of Cattle.

A and B own a 1,000-acre ranch on shares. They take in cattle at so much per head for season. A looks after getting the ranch stocked. C sends 11 head of cattle to ranch, having never seen the ranch, and asks no questions re safety of stock. During the first six weeks one of C's cattle gets mired in a soft spot and dies. A, as well as C, is entirely ignorant of this dangerous spot. Can C collect damages for his steer, there being no guarantee or insurance mentioned, and this being the only one out of over eighty head on ranch that gets in trouble?

Ontario.

Ans.—Assuming that B, as well as A, was quite ignorant of the existence of the quagmire, and that they could not by the exercise of a merely reasonable examination of the premises have discovered it, they are not liable in damages to C. A and B were only bound to take reasonable care of the safety of the cattle.

Trespassing Cattle.

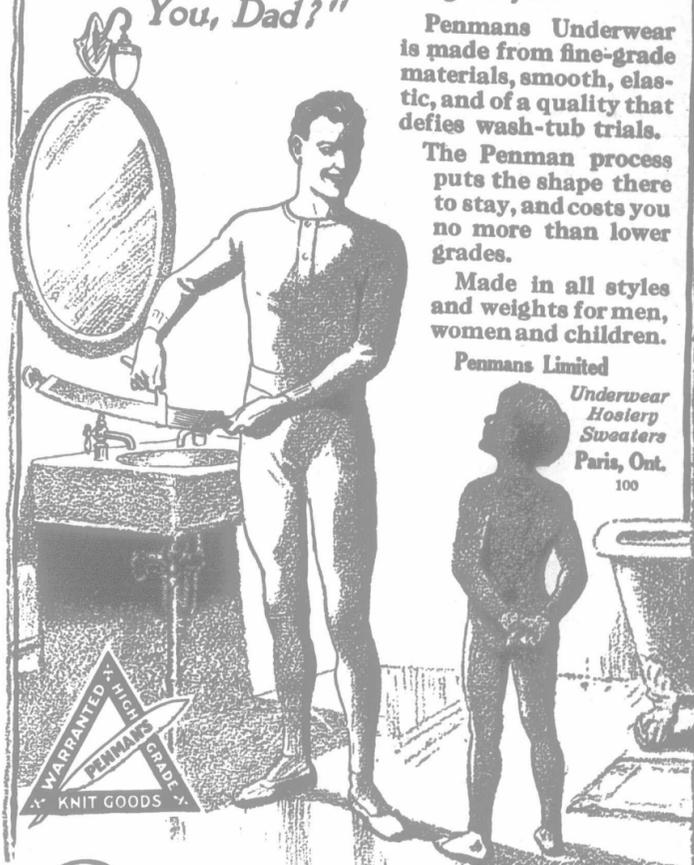
Owner of 175 acres would like to ask a few questions regarding fencing of concession road. Provision for same was made when township was laid out many years ago, but the road has never been opened nor used, and in some portions is not fenced, being quarrying land on both sides of the road. I have been a sufferer this past summer through the owner of the land butting on this road allowing his cattle to roam at will all over my pasture. Although the township by-law regarding cattle plainly reads: "All persons owning cattle are responsible for same, and also cattle trespassing on highways prohibited." What would be the proper mode of procedure in such a case? The road is never likely to be required as a public highway, consequently what would a fair division of fencing consist of, and on whom should it fall? I own about 12 acres in width. Should Council take a hand in it and help defray expenses, or abolish the road completely if it sees fit?

Ontario.

Ans.—You might warn your neighbor that you will have his cattle impounded in the event of their trespassing further upon your lands; and, if necessary, take them to the pound accordingly. But we think that it would be more neighborly on your part, and more effective and satisfactory for the future, to have the matter of the necessary fencing attended to; and if you find, after making a friendly but earnest effort, that you cannot persuade your neighbors and the Council to co-operate with you in doing the needful, call in the local fence-viewers and have them dispose of the matter.

"Does Everybody Wear Underwear Same as Me and You, Dad?"

"Don't know, son. Guess the wise ones do. You're going to get Penmans as long as dad's doing the buying for you."



Penmans Underwear is made from fine-grade materials, smooth, elastic, and of a quality that defies wash-tub trials.

The Penman process puts the shape there to stay, and costs you no more than lower grades.

Made in all styles and weights for men, women and children.

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Hosiery
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All Penman Products are Made in Canada.

Lawrence Sugar

Buy St. Lawrence Granulated Pure Cane Sugar in original packages, and get pure, clean, perfect sugar.

'1900' Gravity Washer

Sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.

"1900" WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Essexburg Falls, Vermont

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E.C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00.—Canadian agents:
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King St., E., Toronto, Ont.



ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankinds. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosis, heals Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

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Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

Let us send you a Sample Bottle FREE. It Stops Bleeding at once. Unsurpassed for Sprains, Bruises, Etc. For Sale by all Dealers. **DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.**

Cider Apples Wanted

We are prepared to pay the highest cash prices for cider apples in car lots. Farmers who have not sufficient to make up a whole car themselves can arrange with their neighbors for joint shipment or we will employ a buyer in each locality if a sufficient quantity is assured. Write us if you have any to offer.

BELLEVILLE CIDER & VINEGAR CO., Hamilton, Ontario

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

For Sale—Several young bulls from the imported sire and prize-winner, "Prashmore." Address: **A. Dinsmore, Manager "Grape Grange" Farm**, Clarksburg, Ontario

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE OXFORD SHEEP

For Sale—Good young show bulls and females; also a few Oxford rams. Thos. B. Broadfoot, **Perkasie, Ontario, G.T.R. and C.P.R.**

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medicine. At \$1.00 a bottle FREE to horsemen who will give The World's Fair Medal. Get a good copy of the full information, Coughs, Colic, Diarrhoea, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. **DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ontario.**

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous

Toad Flax.

You will find enclosed a plant which I found on my farm. Will you kindly tell me what it is and how to treat it? It seems to be a bad weed. Is there any law to make people look after such weeds in Canada, Parry Sound District, and if so, what steps should I take?

J. O. S.

Ans.—The weed is toad flax, or butter and eggs, quite common in Ontario. It is rather hard to kill, but clean cultivation will get rid of it. It gives little trouble where a short rotation of crops is followed. You had better see your township clerk re the destruction of noxious weeds. These laws are largely under municipal control. This weed is not generally considered a noxious weed, and possibly would not be severely dealt with.

Building Ice House—Storing Ice.

1. I would like to build an ice-house at the east side of my barn, to hold ten or twelve tons of ice. How much material will it require?

2. Also, explain how to store ice.

J. A.

Ans.—1 and 2. Ice houses may be built either expensively or in a very cheap manner. One, however, which will answer the purpose very well, and will be within most anyone's means, may be constructed in the following manner: It should be 10 feet square at the base and 11 feet high to the plate. The sills consist of double 2 x 4's, on which are erected 2 x 4 studs, 24-inch centers. They are capped with a double plate of two 2 x 4's on which rest 2 x 6 joist, 24-inch centers. The studs are boarded up outside with novelty or drop siding. There is no inside boarding, the sawdust being allowed to fill the space between the studs. The roof is composed of 2 x 4 rafters, 16-inch centers, boarded and covered with shingles. The material would comprise about 250 feet of rough lumber, 650 feet of drop siding, 700 feet of 2 x 4's, 85 feet of 2 x 6's; 24 squares of shingles, and about 50 pounds of nails. This building will hold in the vicinity of 20 tons of ice. On a farm of any size, it is not advisable to have too small a quantity of ice where one has gone to the trouble of erecting a place for the same. However, if you wish one of smaller dimensions, you could figure out the amount of material from the information given. This house is very much improved upon by an additional room for storing milk products and household goods. It is simply extended six feet, and, preferably, a cement floor put in the adjoining part. This list of material will not apply of course if you use the barn for an end or side. Following are nine suggestions taken from R. R. Graham's bulletin on "Ice Cold Storage on the Farm":

1. Take the ice from a clean, pure and deep lake, pond or stream. Do not by any means store snow or poor ice.

2. The ice should be at least one foot thick.

3. Store the ice preferably on very cold days. It will handle more satisfactorily and keep better.

4. Put plenty of dry sawdust on the bottom of the ice-house, at least one foot, before beginning to store the ice.

5. Pile the ice cakes as closely as possible in rows and layers, breaking the joints, and fill the chinks with small pieces of ice or snow. The air space should be reduced as much as possible.

6. Do not fill the spaces among the cakes with sawdust. This practice is not advisable, and is therefore going out of date.

7. Leave at least one foot space between the ice and the wall of the ice-house, and pack it well with a good quality of dry sawdust as the ice is put in.

8. After all the ice is stored, put a foot or two at least of sawdust over the top. An extra amount will not be amiss to build the setting of the sawdust at the sides. Two or three feet of wild hay is a very good covering for the top of the ice if plenty of sawdust is not obtainable, and wild hay or straw should be used for the sides if about twice as much is used.

9. See to it that the ice is kept well covered throughout the summer, especially after any ice is removed.

Sydney Basic Slag

Was used by hundreds of Ontario farmers in 1913 and again in 1914 with as good results as fertilizers costing \$10 to \$20 per ton more money. We can give you their names. You may have been influenced by the propaganda of the German Government, which has spent huge sums of money in endeavoring to persuade the Canadian farmer that every fertilizer must contain a large percentage of potash if successful results are to be obtained. This is a fallacy, and much of the money that has been spent by the Canadian farmers on potash has been wasted. Our leading agricultural authorities tell us that our heavy clay soils already contain potash in abundance. **Sydney Basic Slag** supplies phosphoric acid, the element of fertility lacking to the greatest extent in cultivated soils, and in addition the lime and magnesia it contains liberate and render available for plant growth the crude potash in the soil. **Sydney Basic Slag** can be used for all crops, but it is specially adapted for application to old, wornout pastures and poor meadows. To get the best results it ought to be applied in the fall or early winter. Within the limits of a short advertisement we cannot tell you all about **Basic Slag**. Drop us a line, and our resident Ontario sales agent will give you a call.

GENERAL SALES AGENTS

We need a man in each county in Ontario capable of appointing agents to sell these goods. The right class of man, that is a man with a personal knowledge of the leading farmers in his county, will find this a profitable proposition for about six weeks' work twice a year.

Booklet giving full information on application to:

The Cross Fertilizer Co. Limited
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

1914 Stallions--CLYDESDALES--Fillies 1914

We made the grade on a darkened ship without meeting a Kaiser cruiser. Our 1914 importation are home. Stallions and fillies specially selected for character, quality and breeding. If you want a topper, come and see them.

SMITH & RICHARDSON Columbus P.O.
Myrtle C. P. R. Brooklin G. T. R.

A few choicely-bred young stallions always on hand and for sale. Prices and terms right. Visitors welcome.

BARBER BROS. :: :: **GATINEAU PT. QUE.**

Royal Oak Clydesdales Present offering: 5 Imported Mares (4 with foal by side), 1 Canadian Bred Yearling Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 2-year-old Stallion, 1 Canadian Bred 6-year-old Stallion. Parties wishing to secure a good brood mare or stallion should inspect this offering or communicate with me at earliest convenience. **G. A. Attridge, Muirkirk, Ont. P.M. and M.C. Ry. L.-D. Phone, Ridgeway**

Hereford Bulls A few choice ones, from prizewinners, fit to lead high-class herds. Also a good selection of strong, useful bulls for beef-raising. Registered females, all ages.

H. D. SMITH, Rural 1, Ancaster, Ont.

1909. CANADA'S CHAMPION HEREFORD HERD. 1914 From 1909 to 1914 our herd has maintained their supremacy as Canada's Champion Hereford. We have several 20-months' old bulls bred in the leading herds of the United States, and others got by our noted champion, Refiner, all of high-class quality. Females all ages. Get the best when selecting a herd header. **L. U. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE ELMPARK SUFFOLK SHEEP

Choice young bulls that have won their colors. Choice cows and heifers that have none the same. Suffolk flock leaders of highest quality; also shearing and ewe lambs. Come where the best is bred for your breeding stock. **JAMES BOWMAN, GUELPH, ONTARIO.**

10 Shorthorn Bulls, 9 Imported Clydesdale Mares Our bulls are all good colors and well bred. We also have Shorthorn females of all ages. In addition to our imported mares, we have 7 foals and yearlings. Write for prices on what you require. **Bel. Phone. Burlington Jct., G.T.R., 1/2 mile. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario**

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES We have a nice bunch of bull calves that were a year old in one stallion three years old, a best quality horse, and some choice fillies, all from imported stock. **A. B. & T. W. Douglas Long-distance Phone Strathroy, Ontario**

Scotch—SHORTHORNS—English—If you want a thick, even fleshed heifer young cows with calves at foot, or a thick, mellow, beautifully-fleshed young bull, or a right good mother bred to produce milk, remember I can surely supply your wants. Come and see. **A. J. HOWDEN :: Myrtle C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R. :: COLUMBUS, P.O., ONT.**

Please Mention "Farmer's Advocate"

1 cup Brown Sugar
1 cup White Sugar
1 cup Milk. Piece of
Butter, size of Wal-
nut, half cake of
Chocolate, pinch of
Salt.

Boil over low fire. When done stir in half cup chopped walnut meats. Add half teaspoonful vanilla, stir until creamy and pour into "Wear-Ever" biscuit pans.

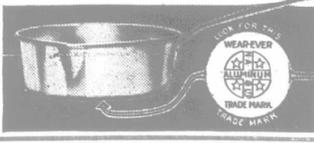
Make this Fudge in a "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Sauce Pan

"Wear-Ever" utensils get hot more quickly and stay hot longer than other ware. Use them and save money, time and labor.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Write for booklet, "The Wear-Ever Kitchen—full of things you should know about aluminum ware."

WANTED: Men to demonstrate and sell "Wear-Ever" Specialties. Only those who can furnish security will be considered.



Northern Aluminum Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario
 Dept. 74. Send prepaid 1-qt. (wine measure) "Wear-Ever" Stewpan. Enclosed is 20c in stamps—money refunded if not satisfied.

Name

Address

Repair and Oil Harness on Rainy Days.

The Agricultural Engineering Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College recently urged farmers to repair their harness and keep it in repair. Hundreds of dollars are annually lost in every neighborhood because of lack of care of harness. Repair it now.

Nothing adds more to the appearance of a nice, well-groomed horse, than a neat, clean and proper-fitting set of harness. A good teamster will pride himself on keeping his harness in good repair, and fitting his horses properly. Such negligence as allowing the harness to be repaired with binder twine or hay wire; a broken trace hitched short so as to cause the whiffletree to knock the horses' heels, hames with the hame straps so loose that the hames will not stay on the collar, lines twisted and knots tied over a ripped splice or used on a cross-line to shorten it instead of punching a new buckle-hole; crupper so slack that it will not stay on; breechings so large that they look like falling off if the horse were to jump; broken hooks and rings in the back pads, which allows the lines to slip all over, and the check-reins to drop till the horse is in danger of stepping into the loop; all, or any of these, show gross slovenliness on the part of the driver and owner. Even a respectable horse would feel disgraced to be seen with such an outfit, not to say anything of the sore shoulders and chafed skin from which he is liable to suffer through such negligence.

Every farmer should have a harness repair outfit. There is plenty of time in the spring and rainy days during the summer when repairing can be done. The outfit should consist of the following:

Half dozen sewing needles.....	\$0.10
Half dozen awls.....	.10
Two awl handles.....	.20
One ball shoe thread.....	.10
One ball shoe wax.....	.05
One revolving punch.....	.70
Total.....	\$1.25

In addition to this, a small, handy riveter is useful, especially on very old leather when quick repairs are necessary. The riveter can be purchased for about 75 cents, thus making the cost of the outfit \$2. Another tool that is needed is a sewing clamp to hold the work. A clamp can be made easily by anybody at home. The jaws are made from two oak barrel staves. The lower portion is made from any sound piece of plank, three by three, and 20 inches long. The staves should be cut about two feet long and three inches wide. Clean up the stave with a spokeshave or plane, leaving one end the full thickness and thinning to about half an inch toward the upper ends which are to form the jaws of the clamp. Round the outside corners and smooth the inside flat. The dovetail-shaped tenon should be about six inches long, and will require careful cutting, the depth of the shoulder and the width of the upper end depending on the curve in the staves. The object is to imbed the stays firmly, so that the upper ends press tightly together. The staves can be fastened to the tenon by small bolts or screw nails. Such a clamp does very well when there is not a great deal of sewing to do. It holds the work securely, takes little room, and can be held between the knees.

To make a wax thread; first, if you can, find a small tin box to put your ball of thread in. Make a small hold in the center of the lid, through which the thread can pass. This keeps the thread clean and prevents it from becoming snarled. If the end of the thread has a square-cut end, it will be necessary to make a fresh break. This can be done by holding the thread in the left hand and rubbing it down your knee with your right hand about ten inches from where you hold with your left hand. This takes out the twist. When the twist is all out between your hands, give it a pull and it should break with long, ragged ends. The more ragged the ends break the better will be the point on the finished thread. If the first break does not leave a good ragged end, break it a few times until you find how it is done. When you can break it all right, give the end a wind on the first finger of your left hand and draw it through your right hand. When a sufficient length has been

Attractive Shorthorns

By Auction

At my farm in Elgin County, 3 miles from Shedden Station, M.C.R. and P.M.R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains, on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914. I will sell, without any reserve whatever, 35 head of Shorthorns, B. Mayflowers, Strathallans, Marthas, Kiblean Beautys, Symes, and Scottish Roses, they are all three years of age and under; practically all sired by the noted sire, Trout Creek Wonder. Many of their dams and granddams were imported. Some of them granddaughters of the great bull, Luxury. Some of their dams giving 50 pounds of milk a day. Several choice, young bulls among them. A high-class lot, in prime condition. Terms—Cash, if not otherwise arranged.

Catalogues on Application.

Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Auctioneer.

Duncan Brown & Sons
 Shedden R.R. No. 2 Ontario

For Sale By Auction
 On Thursday, October 29, 1914,
 At 1 o'clock.

Choice dairy and grain farm; 160 acres, 135 acres cleared, 25 acres timber; well drained. First-class buildings; bountiful supply spring water in dwelling, drive barn and milk house. Two miles east of Aymer, where Condensed Milk Company and Canning Company supply excellent market for milk, corn, peas, apples, small fruits. Also choice cows, Holstein; horses, implements. Farm, which is too large for owner, sold subject to reserve bid. If not sold in one block, fifty acres may be purchased separately.

B. E. BATES, PROPRIETOR
 AYLMEY : : ONTARIO
 Lindsay & Pound, Auctioneers

Lochabar Stock Farm

Offers some choice Shorthorn bulls and females of different ages; also Leicester sheep and Berkshire pigs at reasonable prices.

D. A. GRAHAM
 WYOMING : : ONTARIO

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths
 Bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have twenty choice young boars from two to ten months old; choice young sows bred to farrow in December and January, and also a choice lot of bull calves from five to ten months old. Also choice cows and heifers of the best milking strain. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chas. Currie : : **Morrison, Ont.**

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1914

Shorthorns and Leicesters
 We have on hand for sale three extra quality shearing rams; also some very choice lambs of both sexes at very reasonable prices. Situated one mile east Lucan Crossing.

Miss C. Smith, R.R. 1, Clandeboye, Ontario

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters.
 Have always on hand to offer a good selection of young bulls and heifers from the best milking families; also a choice selection of Leicesters of both sexes including a choice imp. three-year-old ram suitable for show purposes.

W. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 2

Fletcher's Shorthorns. Imp. stock bull, Royal Bruce=55038=(89909) 273853, for sale or exchange. Royal Bruce is a choice-bred Bruce Mayflower; was imported by Mr. Arthur Johnston for his own use. Young stock of either sex for sale.

Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. No. 2.
 Long-distance Telephone. Erin Station, C.P.R.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

KYLE BROS. : : **Drumbo, Ont.**
 Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.

Shorthorns For Sale

3 bulls from 9 to 12 months, 2 young cows soon to freshen, 3 two-year-old heifers choicely bred and from heavy milking strain. Prices easy.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

Shorthorns

Young bulls and heifers of the best type and quality; reds and roans; growthy; good stock from good milking dams.

THOMAS GRAHAM
 R. R. No. 3 : : **Port Perry, Ont.**

Oakland 53 Shorthorns

Parties wishing to purchase good dual-purpose Shorthorns should inspect our herd of breeders, feeders and milkers. One right good bull for sale, a sure milk-giver; good cattle and no big prices.

JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONTARIO

—AUCTION SALE OF—
PURE-BRED STOCK

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

The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph
 At 1 p.m., on

Thursday, October 29th, 1914

A Public Sale of surplus stock, the property of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The offering comprises Shorthorn, Dairy Shorthorn and Holstein cattle, Large Yorkshire swine, and Lincoln, Cotswold, Oxford, Southdown and Hampshire sheep. There will also be sold seven head of choice fat cattle and a few grade dairy heifers. **TERMS CASH.**

FOR CATALOGUE APPLY TO

G. E. DAY, Ontario Agricultural College
 GUELPH, ONTARIO

100 Escana Farm Shorthorns 100

For sale, 25 Scotch bull calves from 6 to 12 months; 25 Scotch heifers and young cows bred to Right Sort, Imp., and Raphael, Imp., both prizewinners at Toronto.

MITCHELL BROS., Props., Burlington P.O., Ont. Jos. McCrudden, Mgrs.
 Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junct.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the undefeated champions, Gainford Perfection and Lavendar Scot Will sell fifteen heifers, and fifteen young bulls, at prices you can afford to pay.

J. A. WATT : : **ELORA, ONT.**

Springhurst Shorthorns

Shorthorn cattle have come to their own; the demand and prices are rapidly increasing, now is the time to strengthen your herd. I have over a dozen heifers, from ten months to two years of age, for sale; every one of them a show heifer, and some of them very choice. Bred in my great prize-winning Harry Smith, HAY P.O., ONT. strains. Only one bull left—a Red, 18 months old.

BELMONT FARM SHORTHORNS

We are offering 20 heifers from 1 to 3 years, daughters of the 1913 Toronto Grand Champion, Missie Marquis 7713, Scotch and Scotch Topped, several of them show heifers.

FRANK W. SMITH & SON : : **R.R. No. 2, Scotland, Ont.**
 Scotland Station, T. H. & B. L.-D. Phone.

IRVINE DALE SHORTHORNS

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario

Blaigowrie Shorthorn, Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep

This stock is 54 head. Bulls ready for service. Cows with calves by side. Cows and heifers ready to calve. In sheep there are shearing and ram lambs ready to head good flocks, also a number of good ewes.

JNO. MILLER, Jr. : : **ASHBURN, ONTARIO**

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Write, wire, or telephone for prices and catalogue.



The General says:-

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Guaranteed for 15 years and will last longer

There is no test by which you can know how long a roof will last. Your safeguard is the manufacturer's responsibility.

Your dealer can furnish *Certain-teed* Roofing in rolls and shingles—made by the General Roofing Mfg. Co., world's largest roofing manufacturers, East St. Louis, Ill., or Marcellus, Ill., York, Pa.

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Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all descriptions

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favorable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle or mutton breeds of sheep, without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
NONE SO EASY

Allancroft Dairy & Stock Farm
BEACONSFIELD, P.O., CANADA.

A FEW
Pure-bred Ayrshire and
Pure-bred French-Canadian
Bulls for Sale
Correspondence or visit solicited.
E. A. SHANAHAN, Secretary,
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal, Canada

High-class Ayrshires If you are wanting a richly bred young bull out of a 50-lb. a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.
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JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE—1 choice registered Jersey bull, from 6 to 10 months old, from imported sire and from dam of great ancestry. Price very reasonable. Write to
CHAS. E. ROGERS, INGERSOLL, ONTARIO

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

drawn out, throw the center of it over a hook or nail in the wall or bench, pull it until the ends are even, and each about three feet long, keep the hemp tight with the end in the left hand, and with the right hand spin or rub it on the knee as before and break it.

Put the end of the ball almost even with the first broken end, give the two a wind on the forefinger of the left hand and pull out thread the same length as the first, and break as before. Repeat this till you have the required number of strands, which may be from 3 to 15, depending upon the work to be done. Six strands of No. 8 thread is usually plenty heavy enough for sewing lines, but for tugs or heavy sewing, 8 or 10 strands is better. The ends of the thread should not be quite even, the object being to get a long, tapered point to put the needle on. Hold the ends separate in the left hand, take the shoe wax in the right hand and pull it over the ends two or three times, just enough to keep the ends together, then give the end on the left of the hook a wind on your left forefinger and twist the other end. When it has enough twist, hold the two ends in the left hand and rub the wax on with the right hand. Make sure the ends taper to a fine point and are well waxed. Now put the needles on the ends. Draw the point through the needle about two inches, depending on the length of point on the thread, bend the points back and twist into the body of the thread. This holds the needles—one on each end of the thread—securely. A little beeswax rubbed over the thread makes it slip through the leather. Wax will not work satisfactorily in a cold room. It will peel off the thread.

When a strap has been broken, and it is the intention to splice it, thin the ends down with a sharp knife to a gradual taper, for about three inches, then lap the ends and it is ready to sew. Small wire tacks are very useful in holding the straps in position while the stitching is being done. Put the splice on the clamp, make a hole with the awl and pull the thread half-way through; make another hole, put one needle through a few inches, then put the other needle through the same hole from the other side and pull both up tight. Care should be taken to keep the stitches even and of a uniform length.

Leather for repairing can be bought in strips from any harness shop, but the cheapest way is to buy a half hide. In this you get some good leather from the back and also some soft belly leather, which can often be used for straps where there is not much strain, as trace, carriers, spudder straps, etc. The average life of harness could be prolonged many years if proper systematic care were adopted. Harness should be thoroughly oiled twice a year, or at least once a year. This oiling should consist in taking the harness all apart, washing it all thoroughly in warm soft water and soap, hanging up to dry for a short time, and then applying a good coating of harness oil. Let the oil soak in for an hour or two, then wipe with a flannel rag, and they are ready to assemble and put to use again. This is also a good time to repair any badly worn pieces, or splices that are starting to rip. If a systematic repair of harness were adopted, the life of the harness would be prolonged, and also a good deal of time and annoyance saved to the teamster. One man should easily wash, oil and repair the average set of harness in a day; and as there are many days when work cannot be done outside, there is no reason for neglecting the harness.

OIL FOR FARM AND TEAM HARNESS.

Melt three pounds of pure tallow without letting it boil, and gently add one pound of pure neatfoot oil. Stir continually until cold so that it will be perfectly mixed, otherwise the tallow will harden in lumps. To color, add a little lampblack.

Volume 7, of the Canadian Herd Book, compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Livestock Records, Ottawa, has been issued from the press, and a copy received at this office. This volume contains pedigrees numbered from 11191 to 13100; also a list of Herford winners at principal Canadian exhibitions in 1912 and 1913. President of the Canadian Herd Book Breeders' Association is H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont., and the Secretary is T. W. Brant, Ottawa, Ont.

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In official record, high-testing Ayrshires, that have won scores of prizes, I can surely supply your wants, over 50 to select from. Young bulls of super breeding on record-producing lines. Also the 3-year-old stock bull, Imp. Whitehall Freetrader.

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Young bulls of breeding age, young cows and heifers, got by our richly-bred stock bulls Fontaines Boyle and Eminent Royal Fern, and out of prize-winning and officially record dams.
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Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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STEEL CORNER GRAIN FEED BOX
of heavy steel, well-riveted and braced. Clean, sanitary and very durable. Well finished. Price \$1.25 each F.O.B. Tweed. Write for catalog. **The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd.** Tweed, Ont.

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Thrifty Holstein Bull Calf
EIGHT MONTHS OLD FOR SALE
Dam's record, 10,000 lbs. milk in one year (private). Official record of sire's dam, over 14,000 lbs. milk as a three-year-old. Dam is a regular breeder, which quality is likely to be transmitted to her son. This is a very important point. For price, write: **Manager "Overlake Farm," Grimsby East, Ont.** or **H. H. Dean, College Heights, Guelph, Ont.**

2 Yearling Holstein Bulls 2
and several younger females, all ages; cows in R.O.P. and R.O.M. Will sell half interest or all of our old herd. Sire and show bull, "King Fayne Segis Clothilde," five year old.
R. M. HOLTBY
Phone. R.R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.
Manchester and Myrtle Stations.

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

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

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

The Maple Holstein Herd
Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves born after Sept. 1st, 1913. All sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and from Record of Merit dams. Prices reasonable.
WALBURN RIVERS
R.R. No. 5 : : : Ingersoll, Ont.

Mention this Paper.

A Demonstration Car of Wool and Egg Exhibits.

As a result of the success, which has attended the presentation of the wool and egg exhibits of the Live-stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at the larger Western fairs this summer, arrangements have been made in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway to place these exhibits before the people of the Eastern Provinces through the medium of a demonstration car. This car will leave Ottawa on or about the middle of October, and will be operated over the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stops being made at a large number of important agricultural centers. The detailed itinerary is now being arranged, and further announcement of the date of the arrival of the car at each point will be given later. The car will be in charge of egg and wool specialists of the Poultry and Sheep Divisions, respectively, and demonstrations will be given at each scheduled stop.

THE WOOL EXHIBIT.

The object of the wool exhibit is to assist farmers and city dwellers alike to gain a more complete and definite knowledge of the character of wools grown in this and other countries, and of the products manufactured therefrom. It will demonstrate how wool may be handled to secure the best advantages to both producer and consumer. Carelessness in the preparation of Canadian wool has resulted in an injury to its reputation upon the markets of the world. In an endeavor to overcome these conditions by aiding the wool-growers of Canada to place upon the market a high-grade product, the Sheep Division presents this exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive features comprises samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured product, showing the injurious effects of using insoluble paints, which are difficult to remove. There are also samples of wool tied with binder-twine (sisal), which show how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool and the consequent defect in the finished cloth. The injurious effect of shearing sheep while damp, or of permitting the wool to become wet while in storage, is exhibited, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

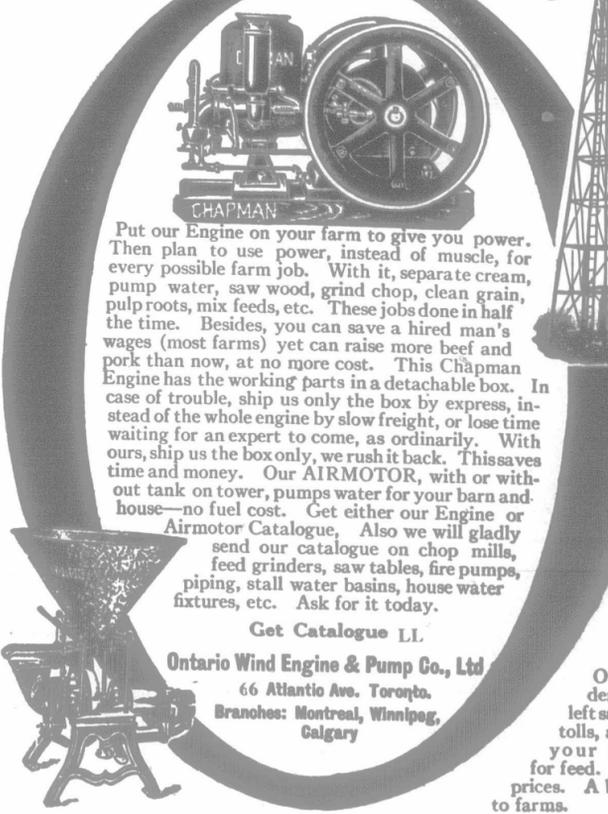
Representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep are shown; their character and staple being further displayed by means of smaller samples. The Canadian classification is also represented by fleeces of the different grades. The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture are illustrated by samples representing the intermediate product from the wool in the grease to the finished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea of the types of wool entering the different classes of fabrics.

THE EGG EXHIBIT.

The principal features of the egg exhibit are contained in two large show-cases, and strikingly illustrate right and wrong methods of marketing eggs. In one case by means of models and appropriate descriptions are depicted the careless methods of handling eggs, prevailing on too large a number of Canadian farms and in country stores. In this illustration the eggs are gathered infrequently and from questionable places. They are held until it is convenient to carry them to market, and are often traded on a flat-rate basis, for merchandise, at the country store, where little or no attention is paid to their preservation. Here they are frequently held indefinitely, in anticipation of a rising market, and often are shipped in damp and musty cases to the wholesale dealer, where they are candled and graded. The result of the candling is indicated, and it is to be noted that but a relatively small proportion grade "select." The manner in which the average retail grocer permits eggs to deteriorate is also pointed out, and if by chance a portion of the uncandled eggs should have gone direct to the consumer, the result is very evident.

The other case shows the results that may be obtained through the adoption of improved methods, not only on the farm and in the country store, but on the part of all those who handle eggs. The models show a flock of pure-bred poultry

Power Makes Farms Pay



Put our Engine on your farm to give you power. Then plan to use power, instead of muscle, for every possible farm job. With it, separate cream, pump water, saw wood, grind chop, clean grain, pulp roots, mix feeds, etc. These jobs done in half the time. Besides, you can save a hired man's wages (most farms) yet can raise more beef and pork than now, at no more cost. This Chapman Engine has the working parts in a detachable box. In case of trouble, ship us only the box by express, instead of the whole engine by slow freight, or lose time waiting for an expert to come, as ordinarily. With ours, ship us the box only, we rush it back. This saves time and money. Our AIRMOTOR, with or without tank on tower, pumps water for your barn and house—no fuel cost. Get either our Engine or Airmotor Catalogue. Also we will gladly send our catalogue on chop mills, feed grinders, saw tables, fire pumps, piping, stall water basins, house water fixtures, etc. Ask for it today.

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Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary

Our Grinder at the left saves mill tolls, and does your grinding for feed. Ask for prices. A big boon to farms.

SUMMER HILL FARM Holstein Cattle and Yorkshire Hogs

We offer for sale a dozen bulls, some ready for service, from high official record dams. If you are wanting a bull; better write us and let us tell you how good they are. Can also spare a few good heifers. Yorkshire hogs all ages.
D. C. FLATT & SON
HAMILTON : Phone 7165 : R.R. No. 2 : ONTARIO

FAIRVIEW FARMS

Can furnish you a splendid young bull ready for immediate service, and sired by such bulls as PONTIAC KORNDYKE, the greatest producing sire of the breed, and also the sire of the greatest producing young sires of the breed; one of his sons already has six daughters with records above 30 pounds, RAG APPLE KORNDYKE 8TH, now heading our herd, and a few by a good son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, and out of officially tested cows. Come and look them, and the greatest herd of Holsteins you ever saw, over, or write just what you want.
E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott, Ont.)

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Senior Herd bull—Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, a son of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Grace Fayne 2nd. Junior herd bull—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad and Mona Pauline De Kol. Third bull—King Canary Segis, whose sire is a son of King Segis Pontiac, and whose dam is 27-lb. three-year-old daughter of a 30-lb. cow. Write for further information to
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Holstein Cattle (Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, herd sire).

Stock for sale. Large herd to select from.
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We have a choice lot of bull calves with strong backing, and from dams with records of 18 to 24 lbs. Just the kind you are looking for. Write for extended pedigree, or, still better, come to see us. Prices very reasonable.
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De Kol, whose sire, Pontiac Korndyke (No. 25982), is the world's greatest dairy sire. Will offer a number of both sexes from this grandly-bred young bull and from dam with official 7-day records from 16 to 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.
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In Holsteins—Present offering—A number of cows, also a few bull calves. In Percherons—2 Stallions, rising three years and five years respectively, also one yearling filly and one 1914 filly. Will exchange the two stallions for one and a cash difference.
Albert Mittlefehdt : Smithfield Station, T. H. & B. R. R. : Wellandport, Ont.

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For Sale—10 head of choice grade Holstein heifers, yearlings and calves; a snap for any person taking the bunch. No pure-breds for sale at present. Booking orders for fall bull calves.
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PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS

For Sale—Several high-class young bulls of head-leading quality. Also several others of the milking type, and females of the leading families. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.
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Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

"The Oldest Established Flock in America"
We are at present offering a number of superior ram lambs from imported sires. Also a special offer of 50 fine yearling ewes and a number of superior ewe lambs. Also a few good Hampshire ram lambs. Phone—Guelph 240, ring 2.
C.P.R., Guelph and Arkel.
G.T.R., Guelph St. and Telegraph.
Henry Arkell & Son, Guelph, Route 2, Ont.

**ALLOWAY LODGE, STOCK FARM
Southdown Sheep**

Look up this year's record at the shows.
Breeding stock of all ages for sale.

ROBT. McEWEN,
BYRON, ONTARIO Near London

Sheep, Swine and Seed Corn—Young stock of both sexes in Dorset Horn and Shropshire sheep, and in Swine Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires and Chester Whites. Also Seed Corn, all varieties. Consult me before buying.
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A choice lot of ram and ewe lambs, sired by Hamptonian, No. 279, imported prize-winner at the Royal; also a few yearling rams and ewes.
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PURE SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE
30 April Ram Lambs, from ten to twelve dollars each, including pedigree. A few yearling rams, ewe lambs and young sheep at moderate prices; these are sired by one of J. & D. J. Campbell's best rams; also St. Lambert Jerseys. H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P.O.

LEICESTERS and EMDEN GEESSE for Sale.
Our good two-shear ram, weight 260 lbs., price \$25. Ram lambs, weight 110 lbs. to 180 lbs., prices \$12 to \$18. All the best breeding and quality. Geese \$3 each. Ganders \$4 each, weights 15 to 20 lbs. Correspondence solicited. G. A. Greer, Lucknow, Ont.

For Sale—Registered Oxford Downs. Will sell for next 30 days choice ram and ewe lambs, at close prices. Write for prices.
W. A. BRYANT, Strathroy, Ont.
R. R. No. 3.

SHROPSHIRE RAM AND EWE LAMBS

For sale at low prices. All from Registered Stock.
Jas. M. Smyth :: :: Vittoria, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

Ram lambs and a few yearlings. Prices reasonable. Farm one mile west of city.
Phone Bell 704; R. 4.
E. E. LUTON, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Oxford Down Sheep

Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons,** "Buena Vista Farm," Harriston, Ont.

1900 : SPRINGBANK OXFORDS : 1914
Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by Adams 77, imported by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago; of good type and quality.
Wm. Barnett & Sons, R.R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont.
Long-distance Bell phone.

Maple Grove Yorkshires
200 Head

Are as good as the best, because they combine the bloods of the following noted sires:—M. G. Champion 20102, Champion boar at Toronto, 1906; S. H. Jack, Imp. 28515, Champion boar at Toronto, 1908, 1909, 1910; and S. H. Romeo 27th, 24653, is the peer of them all.

Our brood sows, in view of the above, could not but be of a very high class, combining great size, true type, and easy feeding qualities. For Sale—20 sows in farrow, 10 boars fit for use. A grand lot of young stock. Write us to-day.
H. S. McDIARMID :: FINGAL, P.O., ONT.
Shedden Station. L.-D. Phone via St. Thomas

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We are sold out of Tamworths; also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones. **R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton, Ont.**
Brighton Station. Telephone.

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES
Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed Satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

POLAND CHINAS—Canada's champion herd can supply stock of either sex at the most valuable ages, pairs not akin. See them at Toronto and London shows. Also good **CHESTER WHITES** and select young **SHORTHORNS**. Prices easy.
GEO. G. GOULD (Formerly Edgar's Mills)
R.R. No. 4, Essex

Tamworths—Choice young sows; bred for September and October farrow. Also a nice lot of boars. Write for particulars and prices.
JOHN W. TODD, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Duroc-Jersey Swine Twenty-five sows row—a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams. **Mac Campbell & Son, Northwood, Ont.**

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires Thirty cows bred for fall farrow, boars ready for service; young stock of both sexes, pairs not akin. All breeding stock imported or from imported stock from the best English herds.
C. J. LANG, R.R. No. 1, HAMPTON, ONT.

kept in a clean, well-ventilated poultry-house, provided with clean nests from which the eggs are gathered frequently and regularly. The eggs are kept covered in a clean utensil in the coolest place in the farm-house, and marketed at least once, better twice, a week. In the country store they are packed in clean, dry cases, and forwarded with the minimum of delay. The result of this careful management is apparent in the candling-room of the wholesale warehouse, where a decidedly large proportion of the eggs grade "select."

An additional and important feature of the exhibit is a large candling booth, in which continuous demonstrations are given in the art of candling eggs. This phase of the work is of particular interest to consumers, for the reason that but few appreciate the fact that the quality of an egg can be accurately determined without breaking the shell.

The candling of eggs is not a difficult process, and the small amount of labor entailed in candling presents no valid reason why the consuming public should not candle their own eggs. It should be recognized that as a business requirement the wholesale trade regularly candles and grades the product which it receives. Merchants generally, however, should acquire facility in candling, and every housewife will find it to her advantage to attend one of these candling demonstrations. She will be interested in observing the methods practiced, and by obtaining one of the simple cardboard candling appliances which are distributed free, she will be in a position to safeguard her family from many unpleasant occurrences at the breakfast-table.

Gossip.

Stanley Williams, Chillingfold, England, writes the Farmer and Stockbreeder: "I had a sow farrow on Sept. 1st, this year, twenty-three pigs, of which twenty were alive at eight days old, and doing well. The owner asks is this anywhere near a record."

CANADIAN BROWN SWISS ASSOCIATION.

A Canadian Brown Swiss Association was formed at Ayer's Cliff, Que., on June 12, 1914, and incorporation under the Live-stock Pedigree Act, has since been secured. The officers are as follows: President, C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliff, Que.; Vice-President, Ralph Libby, Stanstead, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, Ralph Libby, Stanstead, Que.; Auditor, R. A. Brand, Hatley, Que.; Directors, C. E. Standish, Ralph Libby, W. A. Jolley; Representatives to the National Live-stock Association, Ralph Libby and C. E. Standish; Representatives to the National Record Board, W. A. Jolley and Ralph Ballagh, Guelph, Ont.; Examining Committee, C. E. Standish, W. A. Jolley. For further particulars, write John W. Brant, Accountant, National Live-Stock Records, Ottawa, Ont.

A BIG SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

An auction sale of more than ordinary interest to farmers generally, and Shorthorn breeders particularly, will be the big clearing-out sale of Duncan Brown & Sons, of Elgin County, Shedden P. O. and Station, who, on Wednesday, November 4th, at their beautiful farm, will sell, absolutely without reserve, thirty-five head of young Shorthorns. None will be over three years of age; several young bulls, the balance heifers, Strathallans, Bruce Mayflowers, Marthas, Kilblean Beautys, Scottish Roses, and Symes. The dams and grandams of many of them were imported, some of them are granddaughters of the world-famous bull, *Luxury*, the property of the late King Edward, practically all of them were sired by the well-known and successful sire, *Trout Creek Wanderer*, and of particular interest at the present time is the fact that some of them are out of cows that give 50 lbs. of milk a day. They are an extra nice lot of heifers in first-class condition. All old enough will be in calf, and every one of them is a safe laytime proposition, as none of them have been punished in any way, and are sure to go on and breed regularly. Write for catalogue to Duncan Brown & Sons, R. R. No. 2, Shedden, Ont.

Big Ben



Every farmer should hire him

You pay him only \$3.00 for 365 full 24-hour days a year—and no-body knows how many years he'll last, for he has never been known to wear out.
His board amounts to a drop of oil every twelve months—that's all the pay he asks.
His work is getting the farm hands in the fields on time, starting the before-breakfast chores on time, and telling the right time all day so the women folks can have the meals on time—these are easy jobs for him.
Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple-nickel plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His keys almost wind themselves. He rings for five minutes straight, or every other half minute for ten minutes as you prefer.
The next time you're in town just drop in at your dealer's and ask to see Big Ben. If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*, and he'll come to you, transportation charges prepaid, all ready for work. Hire Big Ben for your farm and he'll prove the promptest hired man on the place.

**Maple Villa Oxford Down Sheep
Yorkshire Hogs**

Sired by Adonis Imp. 57495, and out of ewes that have won many prizes at big and local shows. I have high-class flock headers and high-class ewe lambs, also shearlings, of both sexes. Yorkshires both sexes, any age.

J. A. Cerswell :: R.R. 1 :: Beeton, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I have now for sale 30 extra large well covered shearing rams, 100 shearing ewes and a very fine lot of lambs from my JOHN MILLER, R.R. No. 2, CLAREMONT, ONT. Clarendon Station, C.P.R. 3 miles Pickering Station, G.T.R. 7 miles. Greenburn Station, C.N.R. 4 miles

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. NO. 1, STRATFORD, ONT.
SHAKESPEARE STATION G. T. R.

BOARS

We have little to spare from our own herd but can fill orders from other herds of different ages up to car load lots. A few choice March 31st on hand. Prices right. We will be pleased to meet all our old friends and new ones at our exhibit at the leading fairs.
Alex Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont.
R. R. No. 3.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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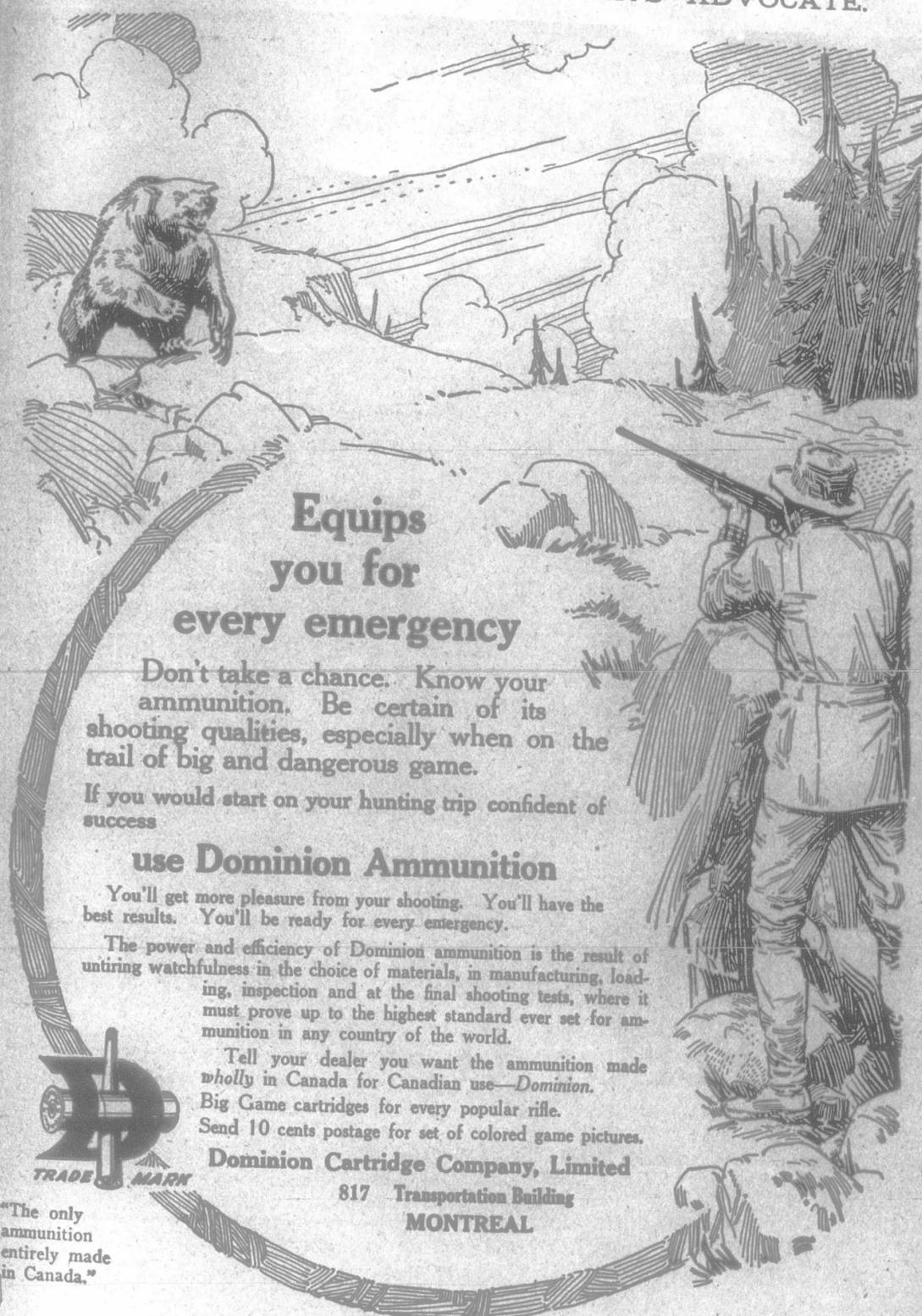
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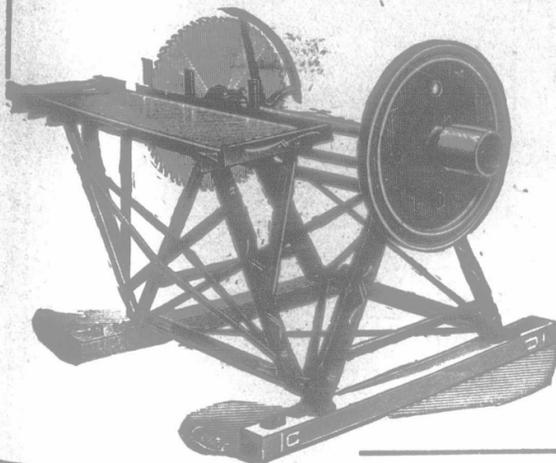
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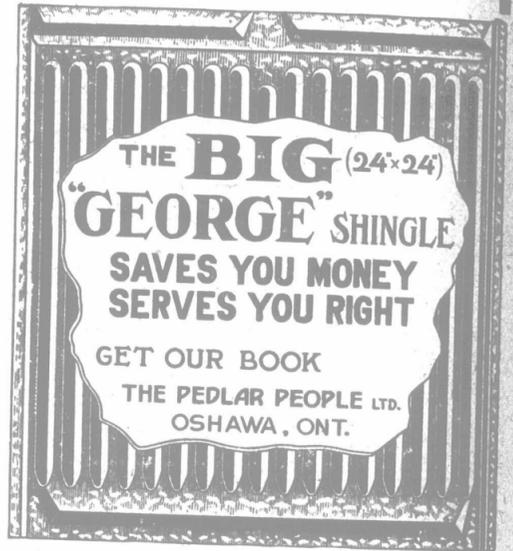
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